



2015

Ibrahim Index of
African Governance

COUNTRY INSIGHTS

BURUNDI



Contents

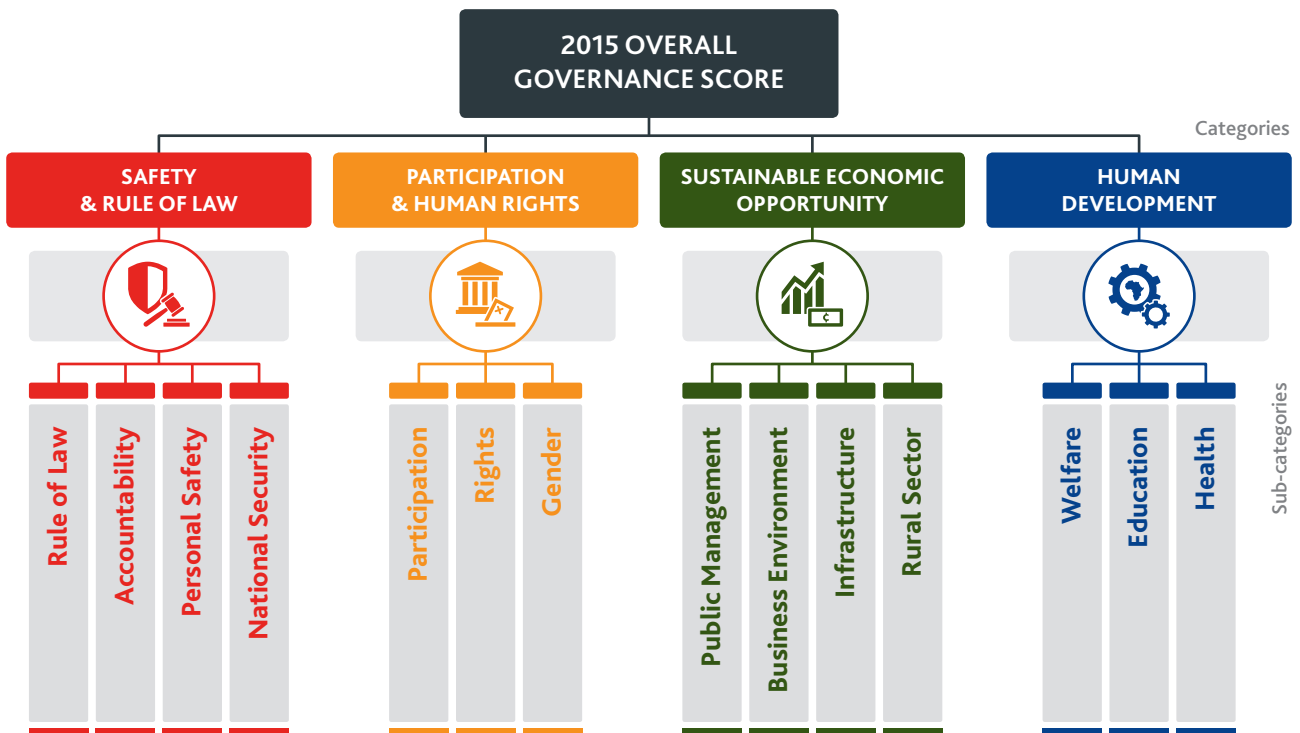
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All figures have been rounded to the nearest one decimal place. This means that countries may appear to have the same score, or the change over time may appear inaccurate, but this is not the case when all decimal places are taken into account. Countries have been ranked and trends have been described on the basis of full scores not the rounded numbers that appear here.

Regional Economic Community (REC) averages are calculated by applying the REC's current membership configuration for all data years.

The Mo Ibrahim Foundation (MIF) is aware that some sources update their data sets after our documentation is sent to print. IIAG raw data are correct as per the date 'last accessed', which is stated for each indicator within the Data Portal (www.moibrahimfoundation.org/iiag/downloads/).

South Sudan and Sudan are excluded from all group averages pre-2011 as neither country existed in their current configurations before the secession of South Sudan in 2011.



The Ibrahim Index of African Governance (IIAG) measures the quality of governance in every African country on an annual basis. It does this by compiling data from diverse global sources to build an accurate and detailed picture of governance performance in African countries.

The broad aim of the IIAG is to better inform and sustain the debate on African governance by providing a transparent and user-friendly resource to:

- support citizens, governments, institutions and the private sector to accurately assess the delivery of public goods and services, and policy outcomes.

- encourage data-driven narratives on governance issues.
- help determine, debate and strengthen government performance.

The IIAG was created in 2007 in recognition of the need for a quantifiable tool to accurately measure and monitor African governance performance, its progress over time and across countries, and as a means of supporting effective and responsive solutions to complex public policy challenges in developing countries. Policies need to be evaluated by their results, which can only be done if accompanied by robust data.

2015 Ibrahim Index of African Governance

1 overall governance score is:



BURUNDI

Burundi registers divergent trends across the four categories. Performance varies considerably from gains in *Participation & Human Rights*, in which it registers one of the ten biggest improvements in Africa, and *Human Development*, to deterioration in *Safety & Rule of Law* and *Sustainable Economic Opportunity*.

At the sub-category level Burundi has shown dramatic progress in *Gender* in the past four years, moving it up to the highest ranks in this sub-category. However, it shows concerning trends in *Rights*, in which it ranks in the bottom 15 countries on the continent.

Burundi's status as the third most improved country in *Human Development* on the continent results from top ten improvements in all constituent sub-categories.

At the same time, deterioration across all *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* sub-categories and year-on-year deterioration in *Safety & Rule of Law* dilutes this positive performance.

Overall governance: steady improvement.

Burundi scores 45.8 (out of 100) in overall governance, ranking 38th (out of 54) in Africa.

Burundi shows overall governance improvement (+1.2) since 2011.

Burundi scores lower than the African average and higher than the regional average for East Africa.

Burundi is ranked 9th in East Africa in overall governance.

***Safety & Rule of Law*: negative performance from a low base.**

Burundi scores 39.8 in *Safety & Rule of Law*, ranking 44th on the continent.

Within the *Safety & Rule of Law* category, Burundi's best sub-category performance is in *National Security*, scoring 61.4.

Burundi's weakest sub-category performance in the *Safety & Rule of Law* category is in *Accountability*, scoring 20.6.

Burundi has shown a deterioration (-2.6) in *Safety & Rule of Law* since 2011. This has been driven by deterioration in three of the four sub-categories: *Accountability* (-2.6), *Personal Safety* (-4.7) and *National Security* (-4.3).

***Participation & Human Rights*: considerable strides forward in *Gender* trigger category improvement.**

Burundi scores 50.3 in *Participation & Human Rights*, ranking 26th on the continent.

Within the *Participation & Human Rights* category, Burundi's best sub-category performance is in *Gender*, scoring 76.6.

Burundi's weakest sub-category performance in the *Participation & Human Rights* category is in *Rights*, scoring 34.0.

Burundi has shown an improvement (+4.7) in *Participation & Human Rights* since 2011. This has been driven exclusively by improvement in one of the three sub-categories: *Gender* (+17.4).

Sustainable Economic Opportunity: deterioration visible across all sub-categories.

Burundi scores 35.4 in *Sustainable Economic Opportunity*, ranking 40th on the continent.

Within the *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* category, Burundi's best sub-category performance is in *Rural Sector*, scoring 45.9.

Burundi's weakest sub-category performance in the *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* category is in *Infrastructure*, scoring 22.9.

Burundi has shown a deterioration (-3.1) in *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* since 2011. This has been driven by deterioration in all four sub-categories: *Public Management* (-0.2), *Business Environment* (-8.2), *Infrastructure* (-2.1) and *Rural Sector* (-1.9).

Human Development: Burundi's best performing category records notable gains in Health and Education.

Burundi scores 57.7 in *Human Development*, ranking 25th on the continent.

Within the *Human Development* category, Burundi's best sub-category performance is in *Health*, scoring 78.1.

Burundi's weakest sub-category performance in the *Human Development* category is in *Education*, scoring 43.8.

Burundi has shown an improvement (+5.8) in *Human Development* since 2011. This has been driven by improvement in all three sub-categories: *Welfare* (+4.2), *Education* (+5.0) and *Health* (+8.2).

How does Burundi perform?

6

BURUNDI



OVERALL
GOVERNANCE

2014 SCORES & RANKS

SCORE/100

45.8

AFRICAN AVERAGE

50.1

CHANGE SINCE 2011

+1.2

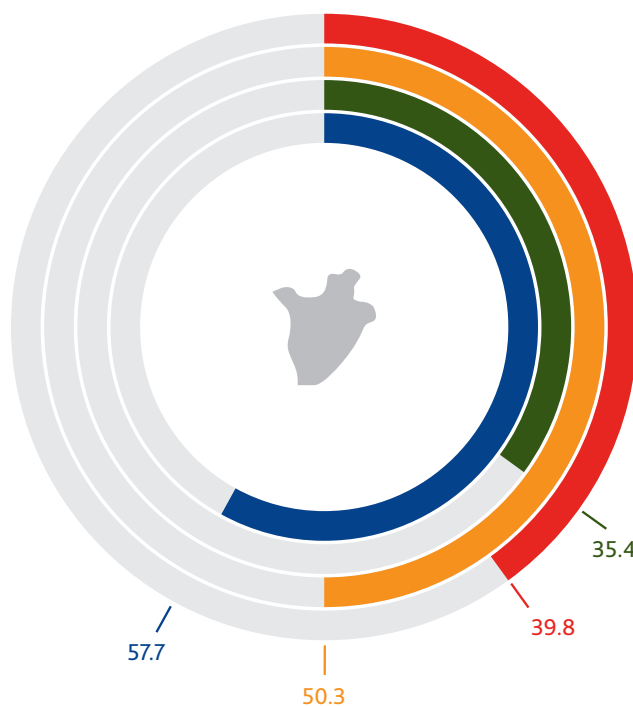
RANK/54

38

Head of State	President Pierre Nkurunziza
Date came to power	26 August 2005
Head of Government	President Pierre Nkurunziza
Date came to power	26 August 2005
Region	East Africa
REC Membership(s)	COMESA, EAC, ECCAS
Population (total m)	10.5
Urban population (% of total population)	11.8
African Peer Review Mechanism	Not member
African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance	Signed, Not ratified
African Charter on Statistics	Signed, Not ratified

Information correct at 23 July 2015

- Safety & Rule of Law
- Sustainable Economic Opportunity
- Participation & Human Rights
- Human Development



SAFETY &
RULE OF LAW



PARTICIPATION
& HUMAN RIGHTS



SUSTAINABLE
ECONOMIC
OPPORTUNITY



HUMAN
DEVELOPMENT

SCORE/100

39.8

SCORE/100

50.3

SCORE/100

35.4

SCORE/100

57.7

AFRICAN AVERAGE

51.3

AFRICAN AVERAGE

49.3

AFRICAN AVERAGE

43.2

AFRICAN AVERAGE

56.4

CHANGE SINCE 2011

-2.6

CHANGE SINCE 2011

+4.7

CHANGE SINCE 2011

-3.1

CHANGE SINCE 2011

+5.8

RANK/54

44

RANK/54

26

RANK/54

40

RANK/54

25

2014 SUB-CATEGORY SCORES & RANKS

SAFETY & RULE OF LAW			
	SCORE/100	AFRICAN AVERAGE	RANK/54
RULE OF LAW	42.1	50.8	38
ACCOUNTABILITY	20.6	35.5	44
PERSONAL SAFETY	35.0	44.0	39
NATIONAL SECURITY	61.4	74.8	46

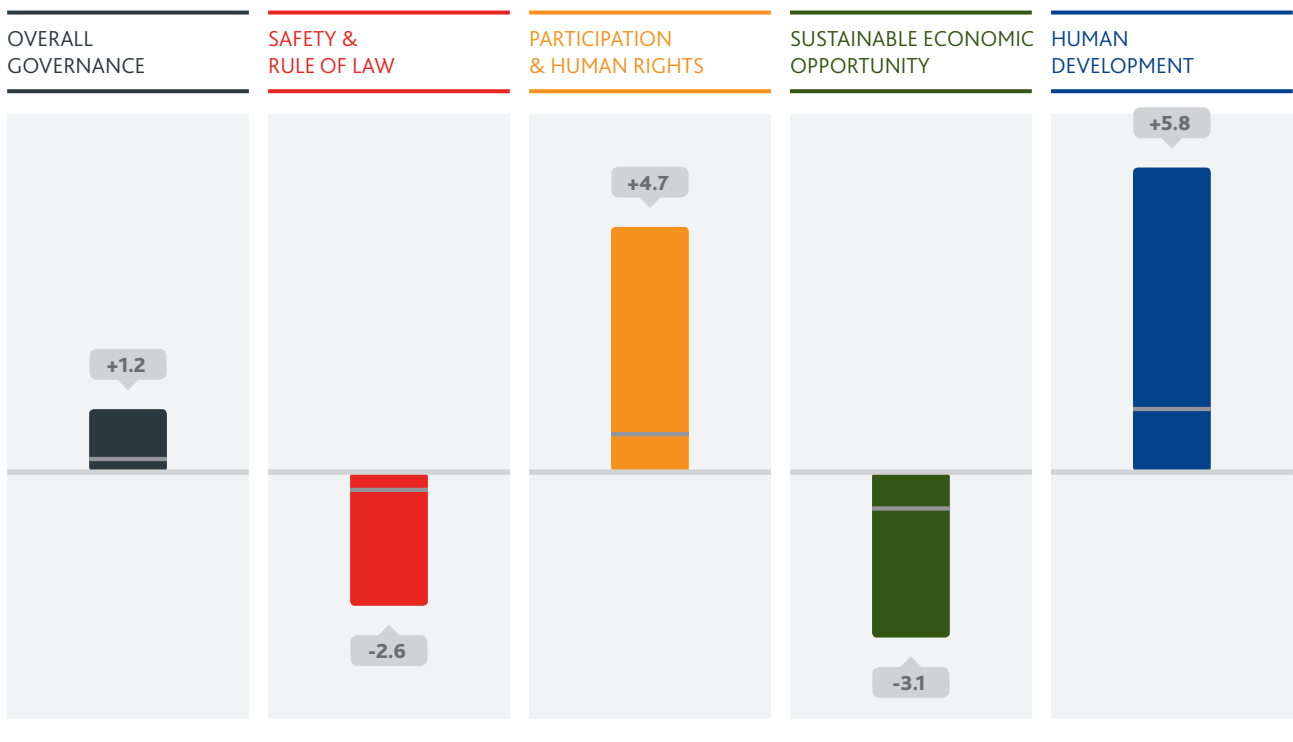
SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY			
	SCORE/100	AFRICAN AVERAGE	RANK/54
PUBLIC MANAGEMENT	42.7	46.0	39
BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT	29.9	40.7	38
INFRASTRUCTURE	22.9	36.5	43
RURAL SECTOR	45.9	50.5	35

PARTICIPATION & HUMAN RIGHTS			
	SCORE/100	AFRICAN AVERAGE	RANK/54
PARTICIPATION	40.2	45.9	30
RIGHTS	34.0	47.3	40
GENDER	76.6	54.8	3

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT			
	SCORE/100	AFRICAN AVERAGE	RANK/54
WELFARE	51.3	50.9	28
EDUCATION	43.8	48.8	31
HEALTH	78.1	69.9	15

TRENDS SINCE 2011, OVERALL GOVERNANCE & CATEGORY LEVELS

■ 2011-2014 — African average



Score/100; 100 = best

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Change 2011-2014
Diversification (AfDB/OECD/UNDP)	0.7	1.0	2.6	2.0	1.7	0.5	3.4	2.3	3.0	0.9	1.3	1.2	2.0	3.0	3.0	+1.8
Budget Management (AfDB/WB)	38.9	38.9	38.9	38.9	38.9	38.9	47.2	41.7	58.3	58.3	58.3	56.9	66.7	62.5		+4.2
Ratio of Total Revenue to Total Expenditure (AfDB/AU/UNECA)	49.9	46.4	37.3	31.7	42.4	32.2	38.0	47.6	52.1	39.4	36.3	34.4	57.8	58.7	53.4	+19.1
Fiscal Policy (AfDB/WB)	57.9	57.9	57.9	57.9	57.9	63.5	69.0	69.0	69.0	63.5	63.5	69.0	69.0	63.5	63.5	-5.6
Ratio of External Debt Service to Exports (EIU)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.4	47.8	63.3	0.0	93.5	92.4	79.4	66.0	70.8	-21.6
Revenue Mobilisation (AfDB/WB/ICTD)	30.1	29.5	29.1	29.5	28.8	31.6	31.1	31.1	30.7	31.3	32.1	36.5	41.4	28.8	35.4	-1.1
Access to Financial Records of State-owned Companies (GI)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT	42.0	42.0	42.0	42.0	42.0	42.0	37.2	35.3	38.0	38.5	37.1	38.2	30.0	29.5	29.9	-8.2
Competitive Environment (AfDB/WB/BS/GI)	43.9	43.9	43.9	43.9	43.9	43.9	41.8	43.9	39.7	39.7	39.7	44.6	46.7	48.1	48.1	+3.5
Customs Procedures (WEF)	23.9	23.9	23.9	23.9	23.9	23.9	23.9	23.9	28.2	31.8	30.8	29.5	21.1	23.9	28.4	-1.1
Investment Climate (HER)	55.6	55.6	55.6	55.6	55.6	55.6	33.3	33.3	44.4	55.6	61.1	61.1	61.1	66.7	66.7	+5.6
Bureaucracy & Red Tape (EIU)	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	8.3	0.0	0.0	-33.3
Soundness of Banks (WEF)	53.5	53.5	53.5	53.5	53.5	53.5	53.5	42.0	44.2	32.3	20.7	22.3	12.5	8.7	6.5	-15.9
INFRASTRUCTURE	15.4	15.4	15.5	15.5	15.6	15.6	15.7	17.0	19.7	22.5	24.9	25.1	23.1	22.6	22.9	-2.1
Road Network (WEF)	18.2	18.2	18.2	18.2	18.2	18.2	18.2	15.2	14.8	21.7	29.2	32.9	30.0	37.4	42.0	+9.1
Rail Network (EIU)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Air Transport (GI/WEF)	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6	34.4	42.6	41.9	39.6	38.5	33.6	31.8	31.5	-6.9
Access to Water (WHO/UNICEF)	32.9	33.2	33.4	33.7	34.0	34.3	34.6	34.9	35.1	35.4	35.7	36.0	36.1	36.2	36.3	+0.3
Electricity Supply (WEF)	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	17.3	26.9	30.6	27.6	24.0	13.6	12.7	17.9	-6.1
Telephone & IT Infrastructure (EIU)	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	25.0	33.3	33.3	33.3	25.0	16.7	-16.7
Digital Connectivity (ITU)	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.8	3.1	8.5	10.7	14.7	14.9	16.2	+5.5
RURAL SECTOR	40.6	40.6	40.6	40.6	40.6	40.6	42.8	42.3	47.7	56.2	48.6	47.8	48.3	50.5	45.9	-1.9
Public Resources for Rural Development (IFAD)	45.8	45.8	45.8	45.8	45.8	45.8	50.0	45.8	72.0	68.8	72.0	72.0	56.3	72.0	50.0	-22.0
Accountability, Transparency & Corruption in Rural Areas (IFAD)	31.0	31.0	31.0	31.0	31.0	31.0	33.7	39.0	60.5	51.6	60.5	48.4	36.3	48.4	48.4	0.0
Land & Water for Low-income Rural Populations (IFAD)	32.2	32.2	32.2	32.2	32.2	32.2	34.6	38.8	42.4	55.0	42.4	42.4	58.0	55.0	51.9	+9.5
Rural Business Climate (IFAD)	36.5	36.5	36.5	36.5	36.5	36.5	36.5	38.4	41.9	54.0	41.9	41.9	41.4	50.9	40.9	-1.0
Agricultural Research & Extension Services (IFAD)	37.2	37.2	37.2	37.2	37.2	37.2	37.2	37.2	41.9	65.1	41.9	41.9	46.4	46.4	46.4	+4.5
Agricultural Policy Costs (WEF)	49.2	49.2	49.2	49.2	49.2	49.2	49.2	47.9	41.4	38.9	48.3	54.1	44.8	38.2	32.2	-22.0
Engagement with Low-income Rural Populations (IFAD)	37.1	37.1	37.1	37.1	37.1	37.1	45.3	47.6	48.6	66.2	48.6	48.6	61.8	61.8	55.9	+7.3
Equal Representation in Rural Areas (IFAD)	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	43.8	33.3	50.0	33.3	33.3	41.8	31.3	41.8	+8.5
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT	38.8	42.9	43.5	44.2	44.7	45.7	48.0	51.2	50.9	51.1	50.3	51.9	53.8	55.7	57.7	+5.8
WELFARE	35.8	35.8	35.8	35.5	35.2	34.9	39.5	45.8	45.3	44.7	46.4	47.1	51.3	51.6	51.3	+4.2
Welfare Regime (BS)	15.4	15.4	15.4	17.9	20.5	23.1	26.9	30.8	26.9	23.1	34.6	46.2	46.2	46.2	46.2	0.0
Welfare Services (Health & Education) (AfDB/WB)	53.6	53.6	53.6	53.6	53.6	53.6	53.6	59.8	59.8	59.8	67.0	67.0	80.4	80.4	78.3	+11.3
Social Protection & Labour (AfDB/WB)	50.8	50.8	50.8	50.8	50.8	50.8	50.8	50.8	50.8	50.8	50.8	45.2	48.6	50.8	50.8	+5.6
Social Exclusion (BS)	14.3	14.3	14.3	9.5	4.8	0.0	14.3	28.6	28.6	28.6	21.4	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	0.0
Equity of Public Resource Use (AfDB/WB)	53.6	53.6	53.6	53.6	53.6	53.6	53.6	60.7	60.7	60.7	60.7	67.0	74.1	74.1	74.1	+7.1
Environmental Policy (BS)	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6	35.7	42.9	42.9	42.9	42.9	42.9	42.9	42.9	42.9	0.0
Environmental Sustainability (AfDB/WB)	34.7	34.7	34.7	34.7	34.7	34.7	41.7	47.2	47.2	47.2	47.2	47.2	52.8	52.8	52.8	+5.6
EDUCATION	25.1	26.6	27.7	28.8	29.8	31.3	31.5	32.9	33.7	34.0	36.4	38.8	39.2	42.4	43.8	+5.0
Education Provision & Quality (BS)	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	41.7	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	0.0
Education System Quality (WEF)	23.4	23.4	23.4	23.4	23.4	23.4	23.4	23.6	19.0	12.1	13.0	12.4	4.0	11.4	21.4	+9.0
Ratio of Pupils to Teachers in Primary School (UNESCO)	51.1	57.0	58.3	57.3	55.8	58.7	52.5	55.0	55.3	55.7	56.6	59.2	60.5	63.1	63.1	+4.0
Literacy (UNESCO)	55.5	59.8	64.1	68.4	72.6	76.9	81.2	85.5	89.7	89.5	89.2	88.9	88.6	88.4	88.1	-0.8
Primary School Completion (WB)	7.4	7.9	8.4	12.6	14.8	17.0	19.2	21.4	24.2	30.4	33.3	37.8	44.2	51.6	51.6	+13.8
Secondary School Enrolment (UNESCO)	3.5	3.5	3.8	4.0	5.3	6.3	7.4	8.3	10.7	13.1	16.0	18.7	21.1	25.4	25.4	+6.7
Tertiary Education Enrolment (UNESCO)	1.5	1.4	2.5	2.9	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.8	4.1	4.8	4.5	5.7	7.0	7.0	+2.5
HEALTH	55.4	66.2	67.1	68.3	69.0	70.9	73.1	74.7	73.8	74.5	68.0	69.8	71.1	73.0	78.1	+8.2
Access to Sanitation (WHO/UNICEF)	68.8	69.0	69.1	69.3	69.4	69.6	69.7	69.9	70.0	70.2	70.3	70.5	70.5	70.5	70.5	-0.0
Child Mortality (IGME)	38.0	40.5	43.1	45.9	48.7	51.6	54.4	56.9	59.4	61.6	63.5	65.3	66.9	68.4	68.4	+3.1
Maternal Mortality (WHO)	54.9	55.7	56.6	57.4	58.2	59.0	59.9	60.7	61.5	62.3	63.2	64.4	65.6	66.8	66.8	+2.4
Undernourishment (WB)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Disease (Malaria & TB) (WHO)	74.5	79.5	80.9	83.3	82.8	83.4	87.3	90.4	87.9	84.5	75.4	79.1	79.6	80.1	80.1	+1.0
Immunisation (Measles, DPT & Hepatitis B) (WB/WHO)	76.6	77.3	78.1	78.9	80.0	86.5	92.1	95.6	88.9	93.2	95.0	95.4	95.4	97.4	97.4	+2.0
Antiretroviral Treatment (ART) Provision (UNAIDS)	0.0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	33.8	39.2	44.4	52.9	63.2	+23.9
Public Health Campaigns (GI)	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	100.0	+25.0

Burundi within East Africa

10

EAST AFRICA

2014 SCORE/100
2014 RANK/13; 1=BEST



OVERALL GOVERNANCE

44.3



SAFETY & RULE OF LAW

43.9



PARTICIPATION
& HUMAN RIGHTS

41.8



SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC
OPPORTUNITY

38.5



HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

53.1

BURUNDI

	45.8	9
	39.8	9
	50.3	6
	35.4	8
	57.7	6

COMOROS

	48.5	7
	56.2	4
	51.3	5
	27.4	10
	58.9	5

DJIBOUTI

	45.9	8
	52.4	8
	35.7	8
	42.3	7
	53.3	9

ERITREA

	29.9	10
	30.6	10
	22.1	11
	20.3	11
	46.5	10

ETHIOPIA

	48.6	6
	55.1	5
	35.7	9
	46.9	6
	56.7	8

KENYA

	58.8	3
	53.8	6
	63.3	3
	54.9	3
	63.0	3

RWANDA

	60.7	2
	62.0	2
	46.3	7
	63.5	2
	71.0	2

SEYCHELLES

	70.3	1
	71.1	1
	63.7	2
	64.1	1
	82.4	1

SOMALIA

	8.5	13
	5.5	13
	10.4	13
	4.1	13
	14.0	13

SOUTH SUDAN

	19.9	12
	14.9	12
	20.6	12
	13.5	12
	30.5	12

SUDAN

	28.3	11
	20.1	11
	22.6	10
	31.8	9
	38.7	11

TANZANIA

	56.7	4
	56.9	3
	64.1	1
	49.0	4
	56.8	7

UGANDA

	54.6	5
	53.0	7
	57.2	4
	47.8	5
	60.1	4

The 2015 IIAG was calculated using data from 33 independent institutions.

African Development Bank (AfDB)
 African Union Commission (AUC)
 Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED)
 Bertelsmann Stiftung (BS)
 Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU)
 Freedom House (FH)
 Ghana Center for Democratic Development (CDD-Ghana)
 Global Integrity (GI)
 Institut de Recherche Empirique en Economie Politique (IREEP)
 Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (IGME)
 Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC)
 International Centre for Tax and Development (ICTD)
 International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)
 International Telecommunication Union (ITU)
 Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU)
 Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)
 Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)
 Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
 Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)
 Political Terror Scale (PTS)
 Reporters sans frontières (RSF)
 The Heritage Foundation (HER)
 United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
 United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA)
 United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
 United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)
 United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
 United Nations Office of Legal Affairs (UNOLA)
 United States Department of State - Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (USDS)
 Uppsala University, Department of Peace and Conflict Research - Uppsala Conflict Data Programme (UCDP)
 World Bank (WB)
 World Economic Forum (WEF)
 World Health Organization (WHO)

To explore the 2015 IIAG further, including information on the IIAG methodology and data sources, download the IIAG Data Portal, Executive Summary or Sub-category Insights from www.moibrahimfoundation.org/iiag/downloads/.



The IIAG Data Portal is an interactive Excel-based application, available for in-depth analysis of the results of the IIAG, in English or French.

- > EXPLORE KEY FINDINGS
- > EXPLORE BY COUNTRY
- > EXPLORE BY REGION, REC OR GEOGRAPHICAL GROUPING
- > EXPLORE BY INDICATOR
- > COMPARE COUNTRIES OR GROUPS



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