



2015

Ibrahim Index of
African Governance

COUNTRY INSIGHTS

CABO VERDE



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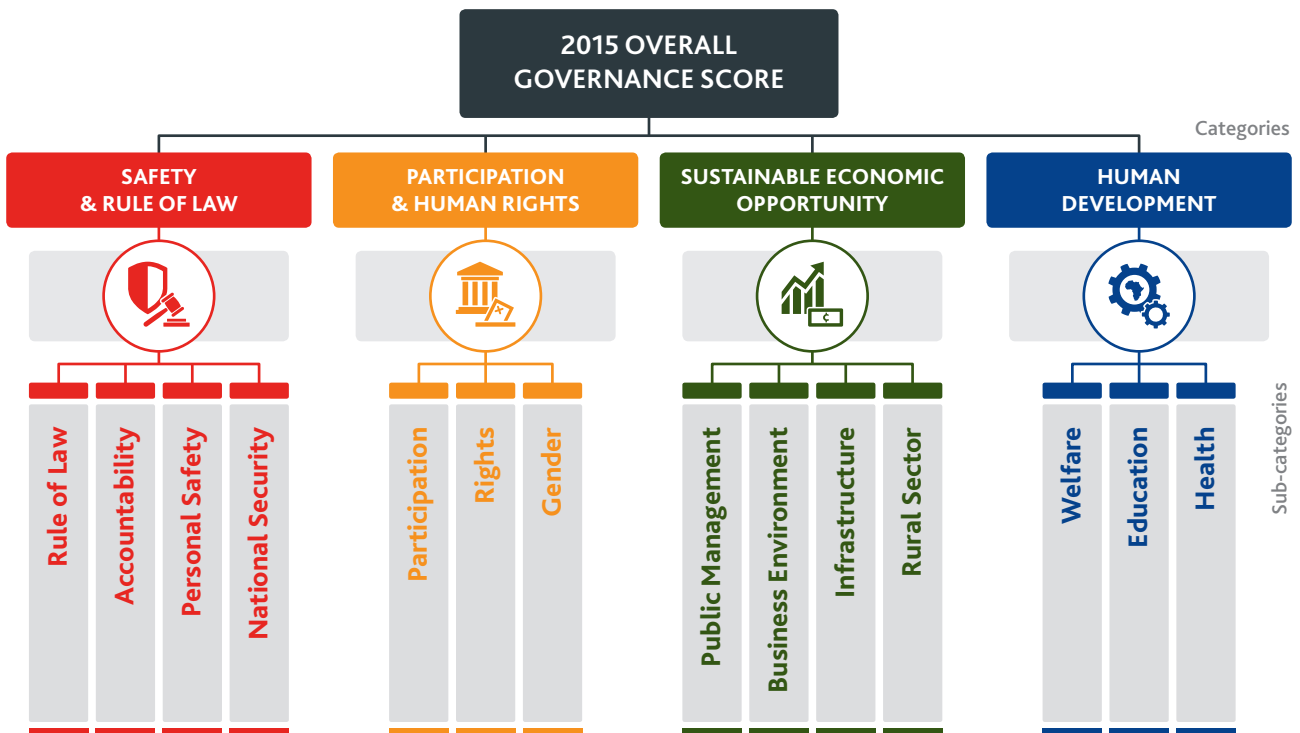
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All figures have been rounded to the nearest one decimal place. This means that countries may appear to have the same score, or the change over time may appear inaccurate, but this is not the case when all decimal places are taken into account. Countries 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:

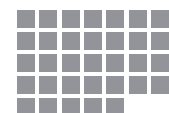
- support citizens, governments, institutions and the private sector to accurately assess the delivery of public goods and services, and policy outcomes.

- 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:



CABO VERDE

Despite ranking 2nd on the continent, Cabo Verde's governance performance over the past four years calls for concern. The country is one of the ten most deteriorated on the continent in overall governance and the only country within the top ten to have also worsened in each one of the four underlying governance components since 2011.

Overall governance: high ranking yet declining performance driven by negative trends in all four governance components.

Cabo Verde ranks 2nd (out of 54) in Africa in overall governance with a score of 74.5 (out of 100), just over five score points less than the best performing country on the continent, Mauritius.

However, despite a highly respectable position within the overall governance rankings, Cabo Verde registers an overall governance decline (-1.9) since 2011, which is also the year in which the current Head of State came to power. It is one of the ten most deteriorated countries on the continent. Cabo Verde is one of five countries in the top ten performers to have deteriorated in overall governance and the only country to have done so off the back of score declines in each of the four IIAG categories.

Safety & Rule of Law: deterioration since 2011, driven by a downward trajectory in Accountability.

Cabo Verde scores 75.9 in *Safety & Rule of Law* and ranks 3rd on the continent. Following the trend of the top five performing countries in *Safety & Rule of Law*, Cabo Verde has exhibited a fall in score over the past four years. This deterioration of -1.1 points has been underpinned by a drop in the *Accountability* sub-category (-7.4).

In *Accountability* Cabo Verde has seen score declines in four of the eight underlying indicators while remaining static in the other four. The country's greatest indicator drop since 2011 in the *Safety & Rule of Law* category sits in this sub-category; *Online Services* has deteriorated by -27.2 points over the time period. In this indicator the country has lost 20 rank places since 2011, ranking 26th on the continent in 2014.

However, Cabo Verde's *Safety & Rule of Law* landscape is not entirely negative. The country achieves the best possible score (100.0) in *National Security* and has shown improvement in *Rule of Law* (+1.3), *Personal Safety* (+1.6) and *National Security* (+0.0, improvement is visible at the second decimal place) over the past four years. But Cabo Verde has only improved in one indicator in each of these sub-categories since 2011 – *Property Rights* in *Rule of Law*, *Police Services* in *Personal Safety* and *Political Refugees* in *National Security*.

Participation & Human Rights: best performer on the continent, but exhibiting a deterioration in score.

Despite holding the continent's highest ranking in *Participation & Human Right* in 2014, Cabo Verde has shown year-on-year deterioration in the category since 2011, the year in which it achieved its best ever score across the IIAG data set. This has been the result of worsening performance over the past four years in the sub-categories of *Participation* (-2.4) and *Rights* (-9.1).

The decline in performance in *Rights* is off the back of worsening scores in three of the five underlying indicators in this category. The most noteworthy is *Freedom of Association & Assembly*, which has deteriorated by -37.5 points. In 2011, Cabo Verde scored 100.0 in this indicator, the best possible score, but has seen a drop to 62.5 in recent years. This is the country's greatest indicator deterioration across the IIAG, and has led the country to fall from 1st to 14th in the indicator rankings. Within the *Participation* sub-category, Cabo Verde's worsening performance since 2011 has been underpinned by a fall in the *Political Participation* indicator. The drop of -7.1 points over the past four years is the largest decline in this indicator across Africa, a deterioration shared by six countries.

Cabo Verde's *Participation & Human Rights* category decline has been somewhat diluted by a marginal improvement in the *Gender* sub-category (+0.8), in which the country ranks 2nd in Africa. The *Gender Equality* indicator is the main driver of the slight *Gender* improvement, having risen by +6.3 points to achieve a score of 100.0 in 2014.

Sustainable Economic Opportunity: Cabo Verde's worst category score and rank across the IIAG.

Cabo Verde scores 60.6 in *Sustainable Economic Opportunity*, its lowest category score and rank (9th). Alongside this weak performance, relative to what Cabo Verde achieves in other governance components, the country has seen a score decline of -1.6 points over the past four years. The *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* deterioration has been triggered by falling scores in three of the four sub-categories.

Cabo Verde's shrinking score in *Public Management* since 2011 is off the back of deteriorations in six of the nine indicators and static performance in one. Improvements in *Public Administration* (+9.4) and *Revenue Mobilisation* (+3.5) are not enough to counterbalance the falling and static scores in the other seven indicators. In *Business Environment* the score decline over the past four years is the result of two stark indicator-level declines, in *Competitive Environment* (-16.7) and *Soundness of Banks* (-24.6), the latter of which is Cabo Verde's largest indicator decline in the *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* category.

The sub-category in which Cabo Verde achieves its worst score within *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* is *Infrastructure*. This score of 51.9 is also the lowest sub-category score that Cabo Verde achieves across the IIAG. Within *Infrastructure* sits the only indicator in which Cabo Verde achieves the lowest possible score on the continent, 0.0, in *Rail Network*. However, there are positive signs in that the country has exhibited a score improvement of +3.2 points since 2011 in *Infrastructure*. Further, the sub-category includes Cabo Verde's most improved indicator across the IIAG, *Electricity Supply*, which has made gains of +17.8 score points over the past four years.

Human Development: falling scores in Welfare are dragging down the category results.

Cabo Verde's *Human Development* score of 78.6 means the country ranks 4th in Africa in this category. However, despite a relatively high score, Cabo Verde has been unable to maintain the same level over the past four years and has deteriorated by -1.4 points. This deterioration at the category level has been the result specifically of a decline in the *Welfare* sub-category, which has fallen by -9.4 score points since 2011. As Cabo Verde's largest sub-category deterioration over the time period, this performance is of concern. It has been triggered by declines in the indicators *Social Protection & Labour* (-7.1), *Equity of Public Resource Use* (-12.5) and *Environmental Sustainability* (-18.1).

Despite the category deterioration in *Human Development* since 2011, Cabo Verde has exhibited some positive trends in two of the underlying sub-categories – *Education* and *Health*. Within the *Education* sub-category, all indicators but *Primary School Completion* (-2.1) have registered an increase over the past four years. Within the *Health* sub-category Cabo Verde has registered improvements in seven of the underlying indicators while the eighth has remained static over the past four years at 100.0.

CABO VERDE



2014 SCORES & RANKS

SCORE/100

74.5

AFRICAN AVERAGE

50.1

CHANGE SINCE 2011

-1.9

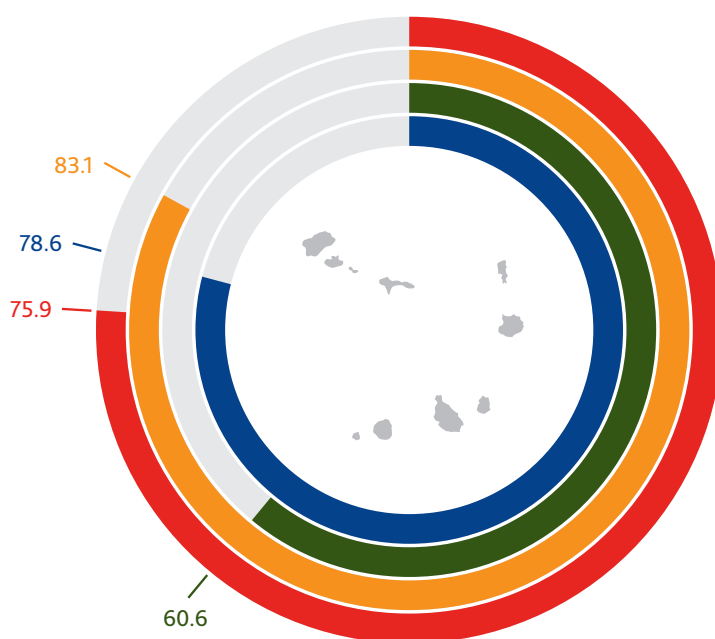
RANK/54

2

Head of State	President Jorge Carlos Fonseca
Date came to power	9 September 2011
Head of Government	Prime Minister Jose Maria Pereira Neves
Date came to power	1 February 2001
Region	West Africa
REC Membership(s)	CEN-SAD, ECOWAS
Population (total m)	0.5
Urban population (% of total population)	64.8
African Peer Review Mechanism	Not member
African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance	Not signed, Not ratified
African Charter on Statistics	Signed, Not ratified

Information correct at 23 July 2015

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



SCORE/100

75.9

AFRICAN AVERAGE

51.3

CHANGE SINCE 2011

-1.1

RANK/54

3



SCORE/100

83.1

AFRICAN AVERAGE

49.3

CHANGE SINCE 2011

-3.5

RANK/54

1



SCORE/100

60.6

AFRICAN AVERAGE

43.2

CHANGE SINCE 2011

-1.6

RANK/54

9



SCORE/100

78.6

AFRICAN AVERAGE

56.4

CHANGE SINCE 2011

-1.4

RANK/54

4

2014 SUB-CATEGORY SCORES & RANKS

SAFETY & RULE OF LAW			
	SCORE/100	AFRICAN AVERAGE	RANK/54
RULE OF LAW	87.9	50.8	4
ACCOUNTABILITY	59.9	35.5	7
PERSONAL SAFETY	55.8	44.0	14
NATIONAL SECURITY	100.0	74.8	1

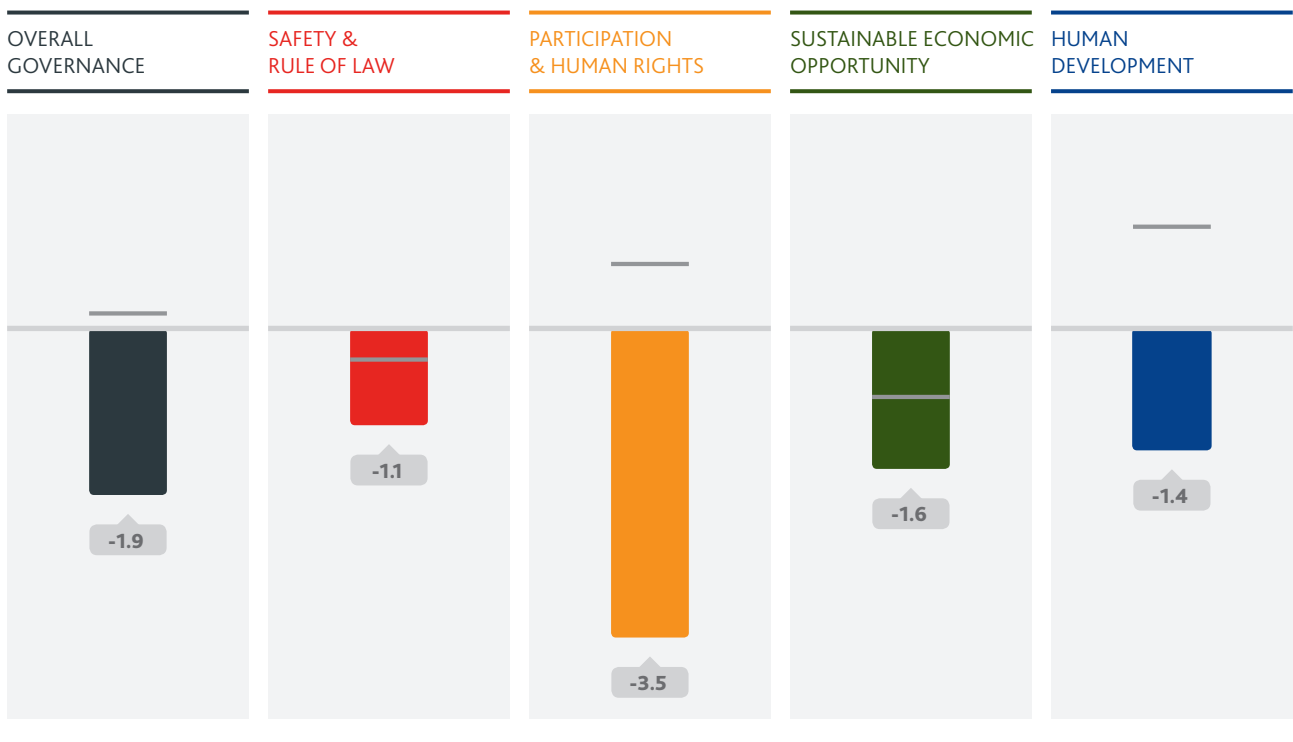
SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY			
	SCORE/100	AFRICAN AVERAGE	RANK/54
PUBLIC MANAGEMENT	60.6	46.0	7
BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT	56.8	40.7	9
INFRASTRUCTURE	51.9	36.5	10
RURAL SECTOR	73.1	50.5	4

PARTICIPATION & HUMAN RIGHTS			
	SCORE/100	AFRICAN AVERAGE	RANK/54
PARTICIPATION	93.8	45.9	1
RIGHTS	76.9	47.3	3
GENDER	78.6	54.8	2

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT			
	SCORE/100	AFRICAN AVERAGE	RANK/54
WELFARE	77.2	50.9	6
EDUCATION	72.5	48.8	5
HEALTH	86.1	69.9	5

TRENDS SINCE 2011, OVERALL GOVERNANCE & CATEGORY LEVELS

■ 2011-2014 — African average



Data Table

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CABO VERDE

Score /100; 100 = best

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Change 2011-2014
OVERALL SCORE	71.5	73.3	73.1	74.0	74.4	74.7	74.6	75.6	76.7	75.2	74.3	76.5	76.5	75.4	74.5	-1.9
SAFETY & RULE OF LAW	80.9	80.4	79.3	80.4	80.5	80.4	81.6	80.0	79.5	75.5	74.5	77.0	78.3	76.1	75.9	-1.1
RULE OF LAW	86.2	84.3	84.3	84.3	84.3	86.2	86.2	86.2	84.5	79.5	79.5	86.6	87.5	87.1	87.9	+1.3
Property Rights (AfDB/WB/BS/HER/WEF)	73.8	64.3	64.3	64.3	64.3	73.8	73.8	73.8	73.8	73.5	73.5	74.6	78.7	77.7	81.3	+6.7
Judicial Process (EIU/GI)	83.3	83.3	83.3	83.3	83.3	83.3	83.3	83.3	83.3	83.3	83.3	83.3	83.3	83.3	83.3	0.0
Judicial Independence (BS/GI/WEF)	73.9	73.9	73.9	73.9	73.9	73.9	73.9	73.9	73.9	73.9	73.9	75.1	75.3	74.6	74.9	-0.1
Sanctions (CDD)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
Transfers of Power (EIU)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	91.7	66.7	66.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
ACCOUNTABILITY	65.7	65.7	65.7	65.7	66.2	68.1	68.6	70.6	71.2	68.8	65.6	67.3	68.3	64.5	59.9	-7.4
Accountability, Transparency & Corruption in the Public Sector (AfDB/WB)	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	100.0	93.8	100.0	93.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.9	-2.1
Access to Information (GI)	54.2	54.2	54.2	54.2	54.2	54.2	54.2	54.2	54.2	54.2	54.2	54.2	54.2	54.2	54.2	0.0
Online Services (UNDESA)	18.9	18.9	18.9	18.9	26.2	25.0	35.3	45.7	56.0	47.5	38.9	51.1	63.2	43.5	23.9	-27.2
Corruption & Bureaucracy (WB)	57.1	57.1	57.1	57.1	53.7	57.1	57.1	57.1	57.1	57.1	57.1	57.1	57.1	57.1	57.1	0.0
Corruption in Government & Public Officials (EIU)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
Diversion of Public Funds (WEF)	70.7	70.7	70.7	70.7	70.7	70.7	70.7	70.7	70.7	70.7	70.7	71.9	67.6	56.8	54.4	-17.4
Accountability of Public Officials (EIU)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	83.3	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	0.0
Public Sector Corruption Investigation (GI)	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	25.0	-12.5
Prosecution of Abuse of Office (BS)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
PERSONAL SAFETY	71.5	71.5	67.4	71.5	71.5	67.4	71.5	63.2	62.2	53.8	52.8	54.2	57.3	52.9	55.8	+1.6
Safety of the Person (EIU)	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	0.0
Police Services (GI/WEF)	29.2	29.2	29.2	29.2	29.2	29.2	29.2	29.2	29.2	29.2	29.2	31.5	31.6	30.0	47.6	+16.1
Social Unrest (EIU)	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	56.3	50.0	56.3	50.0	50.0	50.0	-6.3
Violent Crime (EIU)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	75.0	68.8	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	0.0
Political Violence (ACLEDD/PTS)	100.0	100.0	75.0	100.0	100.0	75.0	100.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	100.0	75.0	75.0	0.0
Human Trafficking (USDSD)	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	0.0
NATIONAL SECURITY	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	+0.0
Government Involvement in Armed Conflict (UCDP)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
Domestic Armed Conflict (EIU)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
Cross-border Tensions (EIU)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
Internally Displaced People (IDMC)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
Political Refugees (UNHCR)	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.8	99.9	+0.1
PARTICIPATION & HUMAN RIGHTS	77.6	81.4	82.4	83.5	83.7	84.1	81.0	82.4	83.3	83.3	81.7	86.6	86.3	86.0	83.1	-3.5
PARTICIPATION	75.5	86.6	86.6	86.6	86.6	86.6	75.5	79.1	82.7	82.7	82.7	96.1	96.1	96.1	93.8	-2.4
Political Rights (FH)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
Political Participation (EIU)	64.1	64.1	64.1	64.1	64.1	64.1	64.1	74.8	85.5	85.5	85.5	92.6	92.6	92.6	85.5	-7.1
Free & Fair Elections (BS)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Free & Fair Executive Elections (IREEP)	62.5	95.8	95.8	95.8	95.8	95.8	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	95.8	95.8	95.8	95.8	0.0
Effective Power to Govern (BS)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
RIGHTS	83.2	83.4	86.4	89.2	89.6	90.6	90.8	90.9	90.9	89.9	85.0	86.0	85.0	85.0	76.9	-9.1
Freedom of Expression (BS/FH/GI/RSF)	92.8	93.7	93.7	91.1	92.8	92.8	94.1	94.5	94.5	94.5	94.9	94.9	94.9	94.9	92.0	-2.9
Freedom of Association & Assembly (BS/GI)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	62.5	-37.5
Civil Liberties (BS/FH)	83.3	83.3	83.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
International Human Rights Conventions (OHCHR/UNOLA)	40.0	40.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	55.0	55.0	60.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	-5.0
Human Rights (EIU)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	0.0
GENDER	74.2	74.3	74.2	74.6	74.8	75.1	76.5	77.3	76.4	77.3	75.0	77.8	77.8	76.9	78.6	+0.8
Gender Equality (AfDB/WB)	93.8	93.8	93.8	93.8	93.8	93.8	93.8	93.8	93.8	93.8	93.8	93.8	93.8	89.6	100.0	+6.3
Gender Balance in Education (WB)	81.6	81.6	80.7	82.5	83.3	84.6	89.2	90.8	85.2	89.7	90.5	89.5	89.2	87.1	87.1	-2.4
Women's Participation in the Labour Force (WB)	44.3	44.9	45.4	45.9	46.4	46.9	47.5	48.1	48.8	49.4	50.1	50.5	51.0	51.5	51.5	+1.0
Gender Equality in the Workplace (GI)	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	0.0
Legislation on Violence against Women (OECD)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Women in Politics (GI/IPU)	58.7	58.7	58.7	58.7	58.7	58.7	62.0	64.2	64.2	64.2	64.2	66.3	66.3	66.3	66.3	0.0
Women in the Judiciary (GI)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY	55.6	56.4	55.3	55.8	56.2	56.0	56.4	59.8	62.7	60.7	60.9	62.2	62.3	61.7	60.6	-1.6
PUBLIC MANAGEMENT	56.9	59.6	59.4	60.9	61.9	60.1	62.0	66.7	65.8	63.8	62.4	61.7	60.1	60.8	60.6	-1.1
Public Administration (AfDB/WB)	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	92.2	96.9	+9.4
Statistical Capacity (WB)	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	76.1	77.6	76.1	71.6	76.1	71.6	70.1	65.7	70.1	-1.5

WEST AFRICA



OVERALL GOVERNANCE

52.4

2014 SCORE/100
2014 RANK/15; 1=BEST



SAFETY & RULE OF LAW

54.8



PARTICIPATION & HUMAN RIGHTS

56.1



SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

43.9



HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

54.7

BENIN

	58.8	4
	61.2	4
	68.3	4
	47.7	7
	57.8	5

BURKINA FASO

	52.2	5
	55.2	8
	55.9	8
	49.0	6
	48.9	11

CABO VERDE

	74.5	1
	75.9	1
	83.1	1
	60.6	1
	78.6	1

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

	48.3	12
	47.0	13
	50.3	9
	46.0	8
	49.7	10

GAMBIA

	50.5	8
	50.1	10
	36.4	15
	50.2	4
	65.3	3

GHANA

	67.3	2
	70.6	2
	76.1	2
	51.3	3
	71.5	2

GUINEA

	43.7	14
	47.9	12
	46.0	12
	32.4	14
	48.7	12

GUINEA-BISSAU

	35.7	15
	36.8	15
	37.7	14
	24.1	15
	44.2	14

LIBERIA

	50.7	7
	55.6	6
	56.2	7
	39.9	11
	50.9	9

MALI

	48.7	9
	48.7	11
	45.8	13
	49.2	5
	51.0	8

NIGER

	48.4	10
	51.5	9
	56.8	6
	42.3	9
	43.1	15

NIGERIA

	44.9	13
	41.8	14
	48.8	10
	37.0	13
	52.0	7

SENEGAL

	62.4	3
	66.5	3
	70.6	3
	51.3	2
	61.1	4

SIERRA LEONE

	51.0	6
	58.0	5
	60.8	5
	39.9	10
	45.1	13

TOGO

	48.4	11
	55.3	7
	48.4	11
	37.5	12
	52.4	6

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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