



2015

Ibrahim Index of
African Governance

COUNTRY INSIGHTS

CENTRAL AFRICAN
REPUBLIC



Contents

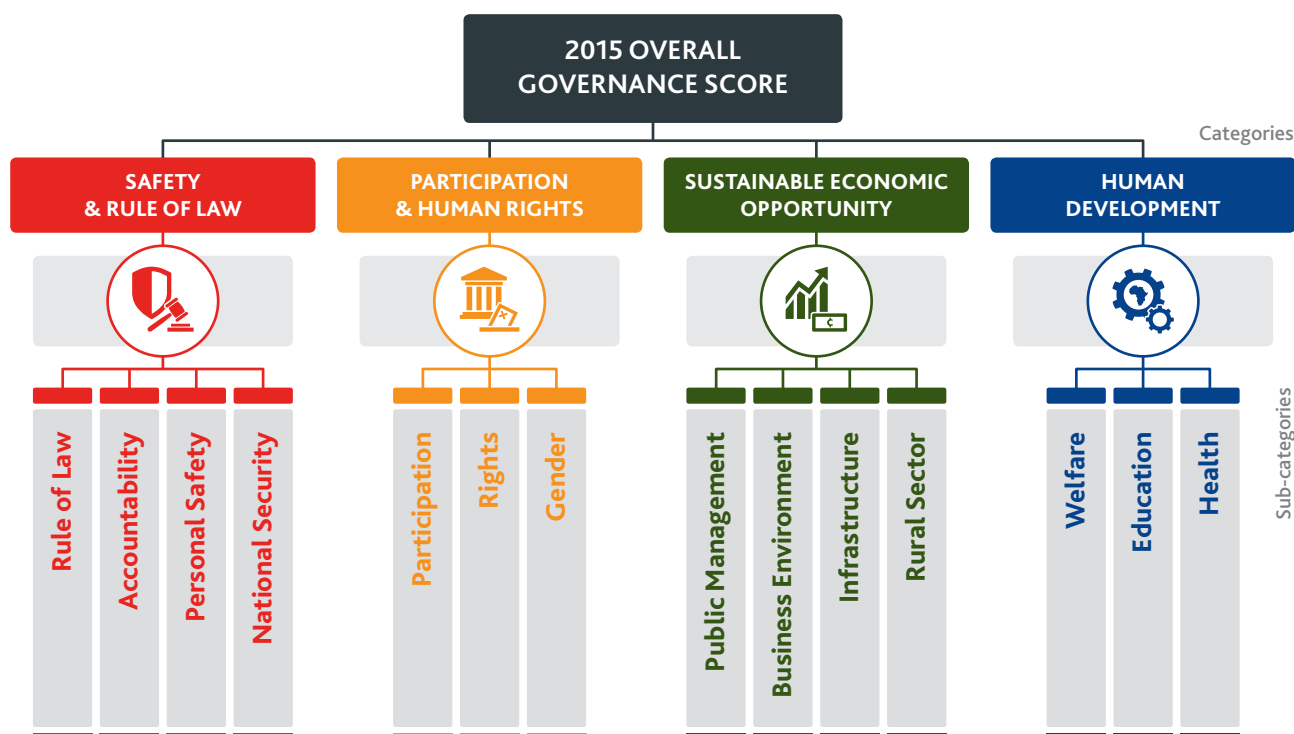
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All figures have been rounded to the nearest one decimal place. This means that countries may appear to have the same score, or the change over time may appear inaccurate, but this is not the case when all decimal places are taken into account. Countries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



CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Central African Republic's (CAR's) scores in the 2015 IIAG reflect the country's difficult recent crisis. There has been widespread deterioration across a number of governance measures in recent years, following the low-performing results in earlier years.

None of the four IIAG categories register any progress, although there are some stories of gains at the indicator level. These indicator improvements or high scores are dispersed between the sub-categories, meaning that they don't translate into improvements at the aggregate levels of the IIAG.

Overall governance: low scores compounded by negative trends.

CAR scores 24.9 (out of 100) in overall governance, ranking 52nd (out of 54) in Africa. CAR's year of worst performance within the IIAG data set was in 2013, its year of best performance being 2008. The country has never risen above a score of 33.4 or a rank placement of 49th.

In addition to a low base score, CAR in recent years has shown a deterioration in overall governance performance (-8.4 since 2011). This negative combination of score and trend leads the country to score lower than the African average and be the lowest scoring country within Central Africa, ranking 8th out of the eight member countries. Since 2011, CAR shows the second largest decline in overall governance on the continent.

This declining overall governance score is underpinned by a weakening trend in all four of the IIAG categories, placing the country as one of the ten largest fallers in each of them.

Safety & Rule of Law: some dramatic indicator deteriorations despite a more positive story in Accountability.

CAR achieves its lowest score in this category, scoring 14.3 in *Safety & Rule of Law*, and ranking 53rd out of 54 on the continent. The country also shows the second largest deterioration in Africa (-14.1).

None of the component sub-categories are high performers. CAR's best sub-category performance in *Safety & Rule of Law* is in *National Security*, scoring 20.0, while its weakest sub-category performance is in *Personal Safety*, scoring 8.3. The country does not rank above 46th in any sub-category of this IIAG dimension.

Three of the four sub-categories show deterioration, to a magnitude of -15.0 score points or more, driven by five of the ten most deteriorated indicators in the country, including measures of *Sanctions* (-100.0), *Social Unrest* (-75.0), *Cross-border Tensions* (-50.0) and *Violent Crime* (-50.0). *Accountability* is one of only three sub-categories to show a strengthening score since 2011 (+1.2). Only two of the *Accountability* measures register progress: *Access to Information* (+12.5) and *Online Services* (+5.7).

Participation & Human Rights: CAR's best performing category, but still low scoring.

CAR performs best in this category of the IIAG, scoring 34.1 and ranking 46th on the continent. Its best performing sub-category from across the entire IIAG, *Gender* (53.5), sits within this section.

Though the trajectory of this category (-4.0) is not the worst that the country shows, it is still concerning as it appears to be underpinned by fairly widespread deterioration across all the sub-categories and their indicators. *Participation* shows the most deterioration (-7.5), triggered by a decline in *Political Rights* (-33.3) and *Free & Fair Elections* (-11.1). Both issues of *Rights* and *Gender* show declines of similar magnitude (-2.5 and -2.2, respectively). In the case of *Rights*, this is driven by three of the five underlying indicators, while within *Gender* some positive movements at the indicator level are outweighed by deterioration in *Legislation on Violence against Women* (-25.0).

Sustainable Economic Opportunity: widespread negative trends.

CAR ranks 50th on the continent in *Sustainable Economic Opportunity*, scoring 22.0. This result derives from varying sub-category scores, with the country scoring 10.5 in *Infrastructure* and 31.9 in *Public Management*. The category score has shown a decline of -12.7 score points since 2011, making it the second largest deterioration in Africa over this time period. CAR has shown year-on-year decline in *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* since 2011.

All four *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* sub-categories show negative trends since 2011. Each sub-category shows a decline of more than -5.0 score points, with three showing deterioration of more than -10.0 points: *Public Management* (-11.6), *Business Environment* (-18.3) and *Rural Sector* (-12.8). These declines are driven by widespread deterioration in each sub-category. Within *Public Management*, the measures of *Fiscal Policy*, *Ratio of External Debt Service to Exports* and *Access to Financial Records of State-owned Companies* all show dramatic deterioration of more than -20.0 score points since 2011. Meanwhile, in *Business Environment*, three indicators show weakening performance by more than -10.0 score points: *Competitive Environment*, *Investment Climate* and *Bureaucracy & Red Tape*. Lastly, in the sub-category *Rural Sector*, six of the eight indicators show deteriorating performance.

Human Development: some of CAR's most improved indicators feature in Health.

CAR scores 29.0 in the category of *Human Development*, ranking 53rd in Africa. The country's best performing sub-category within *Human Development* is *Health* (47.4), while CAR's weakest sub-category performance is seen in *Education* (18.4).

Human Development is the only category of the IIAG in which CAR shows improvement in two sub-categories. These are *Education* (+0.5) and *Health* (+0.1), and although the two improvements are slight they both show a selection of improving indicators. Within *Education*, the measures of both *Ratio of Pupils to Teachers in Primary School* (+1.4) and *Primary School Completion* (+2.2) show improvement, the latter of which makes CAR the eighteenth most improved country on the continent in this indicator, while *Health* shows gains in five of the eight indicators including *Public Health Campaigns* (+25.0) and *Antiretroviral Treatment Provision (ART)* (+8.1).

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC



OVERALL
GOVERNANCE

2014 SCORES & RANKS

SCORE/100

24.9

AFRICAN AVERAGE

50.1

CHANGE SINCE 2011

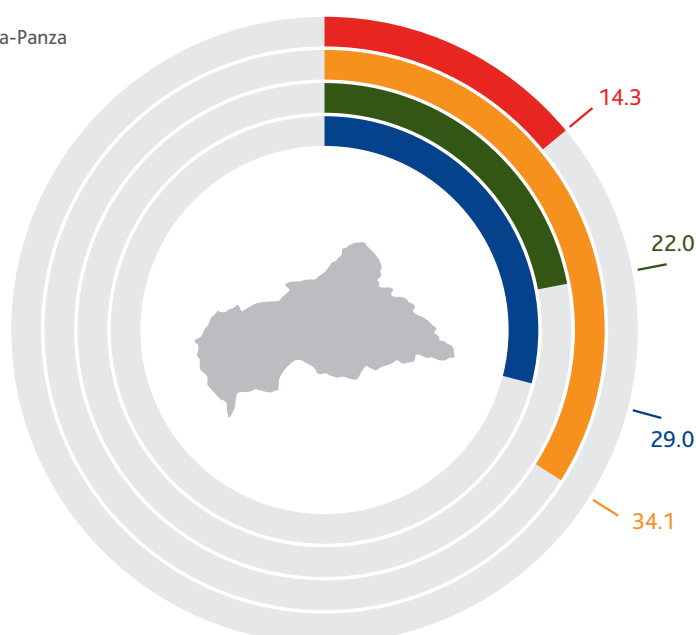
-8.4

RANK/54

52

Head of State	Interim President Catherine Samba-Panza
Date came to power	23 January 2014
Head of Government	Prime Minister Mahamat Kamoun
Date came to power	10 August 2014
Region	Central Africa
REC Membership(s)	CEN-SAD, ECCAS
Population (total m)	4.7
Urban population (% of total population)	39.8
African Peer Review Mechanism	Not member
African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance	Signed, Not ratified
African Charter on Statistics	Not 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

SCORE/100

14.3

AFRICAN AVERAGE

51.3

CHANGE SINCE 2011

-14.1

RANK/54

53



PARTICIPATION
& HUMAN RIGHTS

SCORE/100

34.1

AFRICAN AVERAGE

49.3

CHANGE SINCE 2011

-4.0

RANK/54

46



SUSTAINABLE
ECONOMIC
OPPORTUNITY

SCORE/100

22.0

AFRICAN AVERAGE

43.2

CHANGE SINCE 2011

-12.7

RANK/54

50



HUMAN
DEVELOPMENT

SCORE/100

29.0

AFRICAN AVERAGE

56.4









CHANGE SINCE 2011







-2.8

RANK/54

53

2014 SUB-CATEGORY SCORES & RANKS

SAFETY & RULE OF LAW				SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY			
	SCORE/100	AFRICAN AVERAGE	RANK/54		SCORE/100	AFRICAN AVERAGE	RANK/54
 RULE OF LAW	12.4	50.8	52	 PUBLIC MANAGEMENT	31.9	46.0	48
 ACCOUNTABILITY	16.7	35.5	46	 BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT	22.7	40.7	44
 PERSONAL SAFETY	8.3	44.0	53	 INFRASTRUCTURE	10.5	36.5	52
 NATIONAL SECURITY	20.0	74.8	52	 RURAL SECTOR	22.9	50.5	50

PARTICIPATION & HUMAN RIGHTS				HUMAN DEVELOPMENT			
	SCORE/100	AFRICAN AVERAGE	RANK/54		SCORE/100	AFRICAN AVERAGE	RANK/54
 PARTICIPATION	17.6	45.9	48	 WELFARE	21.1	50.9	52
 RIGHTS	31.3	47.3	45	 EDUCATION	18.4	48.8	52
 GENDER	53.5	54.8	31	 HEALTH	47.4	69.9	51

TRENDS SINCE 2011, OVERALL GOVERNANCE & CATEGORY LEVELS

■ 2011-2014 — African average



Data Table

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CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Score/100; 100 = best

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Change 2011- 2014
OVERALL SCORE	29.1	28.0	28.4	25.7	26.7	28.4	28.7	29.8	33.4	32.0	32.2	33.3	32.4	24.2	24.9	-8.4
SAFETY & RULE OF LAW	31.6	28.1	29.0	23.8	25.2	30.0	27.2	24.4	33.7	26.7	27.1	28.4	25.8	11.5	14.3	-14.1
RULE OF LAW	30.6	30.6	30.6	8.7	8.7	28.7	27.8	31.1	31.7	32.4	32.4	32.4	31.9	10.6	12.4	-20.0
Property Rights (AfDB/WB/BS/HER/WEF)	40.6	40.6	40.6	31.1	31.1	31.1	26.4	26.4	26.4	26.4	26.4	26.4	24.1	17.8	20.2	-6.2
Judicial Process (EIU/GI)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	0.0
Judicial Independence (BS/GI/WEF)	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	15.6	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	25.0	+6.3
Sanctions (CDD)	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	-100.0
Transfers of Power (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
ACCOUNTABILITY	12.6	13.5	14.4	14.4	14.0	13.9	14.7	15.4	22.1	15.4	15.4	15.4	16.0	14.8	16.7	+1.2
Accountability, Transparency & Corruption in the Public Sector (AfDB/WB)	38.1	38.1	38.1	38.1	38.1	33.9	40.2	46.4	46.4	46.4	46.4	46.4	50.6	38.1	38.1	-8.3
Access to Information (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	12.5	+12.5
Online Services (UNDESA)	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	2.8	5.7	+5.7
Corruption & Bureaucracy (WB)	14.3	21.4	28.6	28.6	25.1	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6	0.0
Corruption in Government & Public Officials (EIU)	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	40.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	0.0
Diversion of Public Funds (WEF)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Accountability of Public Officials (EIU)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Public Sector Corruption Investigation (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
Prosecution of Abuse of Office (BS)	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6	0.0
PERSONAL SAFETY	43.2	39.0	41.1	36.9	41.1	40.4	38.3	23.9	43.2	35.0	34.2	30.9	24.4	10.4	8.3	-22.5
Safety of the Person (EIU)	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Police Services (GI/WEF)	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
Social Unrest (EIU)	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	100.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	50.0	12.5	0.0	-75.0
Violent Crime (EIU)	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	75.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	37.5	0.0	0.0	-50.0
Political Violence (ACLED/PTS)	84.0	59.0	71.5	46.4	71.5	67.6	55.1	18.3	59.0	60.2	55.1	60.2	59.0	50.0	50.0	-10.2
Human Trafficking (USDs)	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NATIONAL SECURITY	40.0	29.1	29.7	35.0	37.1	36.9	27.9	27.1	37.9	23.9	26.3	35.0	31.0	10.0	20.0	-15.0
Government Involvement in Armed Conflict (UCDP)	100.0	66.7	66.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	66.7	100.0	100.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	66.7	50.0	100.0	+50.0
Domestic Armed Conflict (EIU)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	25.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-25.0
Cross-border Tensions (EIU)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	-50.0
Internally Displaced People (IDMC)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.0	14.1	21.1	0.0	45.3	19.4	6.4	49.8	38.1	0.0	0.0	-49.8
Political Refugees (UNHCR)	99.9	79.0	81.8	75.0	78.4	70.7	51.9	35.3	19.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PARTICIPATION & HUMAN RIGHTS	36.4	33.5	33.6	28.2	29.4	34.8	38.4	41.6	43.9	42.8	37.1	38.1	38.2	33.5	34.1	-4.0
PARTICIPATION	24.8	18.1	18.1	1.4	4.8	19.8	28.6	39.0	42.6	44.1	25.1	25.1	25.4	17.6	17.6	-7.5
Political Rights (FH)	66.7	33.3	33.3	0.0	16.7	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	0.0	0.0	-33.3
Political Participation (EIU)	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	14.2	21.4	17.8	14.2	14.2	21.4	21.4	21.4	+7.1
Free & Fair Elections (BS)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.8	55.6	55.6	55.6	44.4	33.3	27.8	22.2	22.2	-11.1
Free & Fair Executive Elections (IREEP)	50.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	58.3	58.3	58.3	58.3	58.3	0.0	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	0.0
Effective Power to Govern (BS)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	33.3	44.4	55.6	33.3	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	0.0
RIGHTS	33.4	31.2	31.3	31.5	31.6	34.4	35.4	34.5	37.6	31.7	32.2	33.7	34.9	30.4	31.3	-2.5
Freedom of Expression (BS/FH/GI/RSF)	52.7	50.2	50.8	51.8	52.1	52.7	55.1	55.5	54.1	52.7	52.7	52.4	53.8	53.4	51.6	-0.8
Freedom of Association & Assembly (BS/GI)	46.5	46.5	46.5	46.5	46.5	46.5	46.5	46.5	46.5	46.5	49.3	52.1	46.5	41.0	47.2	-4.9
Civil Liberties (BS/FH)	37.5	29.2	29.2	29.2	29.2	37.5	40.6	35.4	32.3	29.2	29.2	29.2	29.2	12.5	12.5	-16.7
International Human Rights Conventions (OHCHR/UNOLA)	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	35.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	+10.0
Human Rights (EIU)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
GENDER	51.1	51.1	51.3	51.6	51.8	50.2	51.2	51.3	51.5	52.7	54.0	55.6	54.3	52.6	53.5	-2.2
Gender Equality (AfDB/WB)	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	12.5	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.8	20.8	20.8	27.1	+8.3
Gender Balance in Education (WB)	21.8	21.8	22.4	23.0	23.6	24.2	24.8	25.4	26.0	26.6	27.3	27.9	29.2	29.2	29.2	+1.3
Women's Participation in the Labour Force (WB)	76.2	76.3	76.6	77.2	77.4	77.5	77.6	77.8	78.2	78.4	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.9	78.9	+0.1
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)	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	33.3	41.7	50.0	37.5	25.0	25.0	-25.0
Women in Politics (GI/IPU)	43.2	43.2	43.2	44.1	44.9	45.7	45.7	45.7	45.7	45.0	45.0	47.3	47.3	47.3	47.3	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	22.6	22.7	22.7	22.3	23.6	20.5	21.1	23.8	26.7	27.6	33.9	34.7	33.2	24.1	22.0	-12.7
PUBLIC MANAGEMENT	26.1	26.6	26.6	24.9	30.1	28.1	33.0	31.3	38.4	37.3	45.3	43.5	44.9	31.3	31.9	-11.6
Public Administration (AfDB/WB)	35.4	35.4	35.4	35.4	35.4	29.2	29.2	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	24.5	27.6	-9.9
Statistical Capacity (WB)	31.3	31.3	31.3	31.3	31.3	35.8	35.8	37.3	41.8	47.8	52.2	53.7	55.2	55.2	56.7	+3.0

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)	1.0	1.6	1.4	5.0	5.1	3.8	3.6	3.9	5.6	5.1	6.1	4.4	4.5	5.0	5.0	+0.7
Budget Management (AfDB/WB)	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	19.4	25.0	30.6	30.6	44.4	52.8	47.2	38.9	33.3	29.2	-18.1
Ratio of Total Revenue to Total Expenditure (AfDB/AU/UNECA)	46.2	51.1	50.2	33.2	42.2	31.8	100.0	68.8	58.1	54.0	50.0	43.0	57.4	16.7	43.6	+0.6
Fiscal Policy (AfDB/WB)	50.8	50.8	50.8	50.8	50.8	50.8	50.8	56.3	56.3	56.3	63.5	63.5	63.5	50.8	38.1	-25.4
Ratio of External Debt Service to Exports (EIU)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.7	38.1	8.3	0.0	67.8	42.5	97.1	89.6	90.6	55.2	64.9	-24.7
Revenue Mobilisation (AfDB/WB/ICTD)	19.9	19.4	20.5	18.7	19.0	18.9	19.5	21.9	22.7	22.7	23.3	27.8	31.6	16.3	22.2	-5.6
Access to Financial Records of State-owned Companies (GI)	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	0.0	-25.0
BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT	36.1	36.1	36.1	36.1	36.1	27.3	23.6	31.7	35.4	35.4	39.1	41.0	35.0	27.3	22.7	-18.3
Competitive Environment (AfDB/WB/BS/GI)	30.6	30.6	30.6	30.6	30.6	26.4	26.4	28.5	28.5	28.5	28.5	28.5	27.1	26.4	18.1	-10.0
Customs Procedures (WEF)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Investment Climate (HER)	77.8	77.8	77.8	77.8	77.8	55.6	44.4	33.3	44.4	44.4	55.6	61.1	61.1	55.6	50.0	-11.1
Bureaucracy & Red Tape (EIU)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	16.7	0.0	0.0	-33.3
Soundness of Banks (WEF)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
INFRASTRUCTURE	10.5	10.5	10.6	10.7	10.8	10.9	10.9	14.4	14.6	18.2	18.3	18.4	18.6	17.0	10.5	-7.9
Road Network (WEF)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
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)	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	0.0	-25.0
Access to Water (WHO/UNICEF)	26.0	26.3	26.5	26.8	27.0	27.3	27.6	27.8	28.1	28.4	28.7	29.0	29.0	29.1	29.2	+0.2
Electricity Supply (WEF)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Telephone & IT Infrastructure (EIU)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	16.7	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	25.0	16.7	-16.7
Digital Connectivity (ITU)	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.7	2.0	1.9	2.6	3.4	4.3	4.6	4.8	5.5	6.1	6.6	+1.8
RURAL SECTOR	17.7	17.7	17.7	17.7	17.7	15.9	16.7	17.6	18.5	19.4	32.8	35.7	34.5	20.7	22.9	-12.8
Public Resources for Rural Development (IFAD)	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	17.0	17.4	17.9	18.3	18.8	25.0	39.0	37.5	22.0	25.0	-14.0
Accountability, Transparency & Corruption in Rural Areas (IFAD)	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1	18.2	16.6	15.1	13.6	12.1	30.3	30.3	31.7	6.1	24.2	-6.1
Land & Water for Low-income Rural Populations (IFAD)	23.6	23.6	23.6	23.6	23.6	12.1	15.8	19.5	23.1	26.8	51.5	39.6	37.7	19.5	13.5	-26.1
Rural Business Climate (IFAD)	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.8	21.1	18.8	16.4	14.1	11.8	29.9	32.2	31.0	19.6	19.6	-12.5
Agricultural Research & Extension Services (IFAD)	37.2	37.2	37.2	37.2	37.2	20.7	24.8	28.9	33.0	37.2	31.6	34.9	34.9	37.2	37.2	+2.2
Agricultural Policy Costs (WEF)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Engagement with Low-income Rural Populations (IFAD)	26.5	26.5	26.5	26.5	26.5	18.4	21.1	23.9	26.6	29.4	48.6	55.2	50.0	28.0	28.0	-27.2
Equal Representation in Rural Areas (IFAD)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	2.6	1.8	0.9	0.0	12.5	18.8	18.8	12.5	12.5	-6.3
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT	25.9	27.7	28.2	28.7	28.7	28.2	28.1	29.3	29.3	30.7	30.8	31.8	32.4	27.9	29.0	-2.8
WELFARE	26.5	26.5	26.5	26.6	26.7	23.1	23.4	25.4	25.4	29.2	29.2	30.3	31.6	22.5	21.1	-9.1
Welfare Regime (BS)	15.4	15.4	15.4	20.5	25.6	30.8	26.9	23.1	23.1	23.1	23.1	23.1	23.1	23.1	23.1	0.0
Welfare Services (Health & Education) (AfDB/WB)	39.3	39.3	39.3	39.3	39.3	26.8	26.8	33.0	33.0	40.2	40.2	40.2	44.3	29.8	29.8	-10.4
Social Protection & Labour (AfDB/WB)	25.4	25.4	25.4	25.4	25.4	25.4	25.4	25.4	25.4	25.4	25.4	25.4	28.7	22.1	23.2	-2.2
Social Exclusion (BS)	14.3	14.3	14.3	9.5	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Equity of Public Resource Use (AfDB/WB)	39.3	39.3	39.3	39.3	39.3	26.8	26.8	33.0	33.0	40.2	40.2	47.3	49.4	31.8	26.8	-20.5
Environmental Policy (BS)	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6	0.0
Environmental Sustainability (AfDB/WB)	23.6	23.6	23.6	23.6	23.6	23.6	29.2	34.7	34.7	47.2	47.2	47.2	47.2	22.2	16.7	-30.6
EDUCATION	17.9	17.6	17.4	17.1	16.9	16.9	15.9	15.8	14.4	14.3	16.6	17.9	18.4	18.4	18.4	+0.5
Education Provision & Quality (BS)	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	25.0	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	0.0
Education System Quality (WEF)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ratio of Pupils to Teachers in Primary School (UNESCO)	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.2	13.2	8.8	4.4	0.0	6.4	18.1	21.6	22.9	22.9	22.9	+1.4
Literacy (UNESCO)	44.8	43.1	41.4	39.7	38.0	36.3	34.5	32.8	31.1	29.4	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	27.7	0.0
Primary School Completion (WB)	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	10.5	10.5	15.0	19.5	22.0	24.1	25.8	28.0	28.0	28.0	+2.2
Secondary School Enrolment (UNESCO)	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.9	6.1	6.4	6.7	7.0	7.2	7.5	9.4	11.4	11.0	11.0	11.0	-0.4
Tertiary Education Enrolment (UNESCO)	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4	1.9	1.4	2.4	3.4	3.7	3.9	4.6	4.2	4.2	4.2	-0.4
HEALTH	33.2	38.9	40.6	42.3	42.6	44.6	45.0	46.7	48.0	48.7	46.5	47.2	47.0	42.7	47.4	+0.1
Access to Sanitation (WHO/UNICEF)	39.3	39.8	40.2	40.7	41.1	41.6	42.1	42.5	43.0	43.5	44.0	44.5	44.6	44.7	44.8	+0.3
Child Mortality (IGME)	26.4	26.7	27.0	27.5	28.1	28.8	29.8	31.0	32.5	34.3	36.3	38.6	40.9	42.5	42.5	+3.9
Maternal Mortality (WHO)	45.8	46.7	47.6	48.5	49.4	50.3	51.6	52.9	54.2	55.5	56.8	58.0	59.2	60.4	60.4	+2.4
Undernourishment (WB)	29.7	31.8	32.6	33.1	32.9	33.8	35.8	38.7	42.1	45.1	47.1	47.7	45.5	41.4	41.4	-6.3
Disease (Malaria & TB) (WHO)	42.6	45.0	50.3	55.6	52.4	59.3	59.3	66.7	71.1	70.8	75.6	72.9	66.8	67.6	67.6	-5.3
Immunisation (Measles, DPT & Hepatitis B) (WB/WHO)	31.8	32.5	36.7	40.5	44.3	48.2	46.7	44.9	43.4	41.6	42.6	42.4	42.4	15.4	15.4	-27.0
Antiretroviral Treatment (ART) Provision (UNAIDS)	0.0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19.9	23.6	27.0	19.6	31.8	+8.1
Public Health Campaigns (GI)	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	75.0	+25.0

CENTRAL AFRICA

2014 SCORE/100
2014 RANK/8; 1=BEST



OVERALL GOVERNANCE

40.9



SAFETY & RULE OF LAW

41.2



PARTICIPATION
& HUMAN RIGHTS

38.9



SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC
OPPORTUNITY

33.6



HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

49.7

CAMEROON

	45.9	3
	44.2	4
	37.9	4
	41.6	1
	59.8	3

CAR

	24.9	8
	14.3	8
	34.1	5
	22.0	8
	29.0	8

CHAD

	32.8	7
	38.7	6
	30.6	7
	27.9	6
	34.1	7

CONGO

	42.8	4
	45.8	3
	38.2	3
	36.8	4
	50.4	5

DRC

	33.9	6
	28.3	7
	32.4	6
	31.4	5
	43.4	6

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

	35.5	5
	39.3	5
	22.0	8
	27.6	7
	53.1	4

GABON

	52.2	2
	57.7	2
	48.6	2
	41.2	2
	61.2	2

SÃO TOMÉ & PRÍNCIPE

	59.1	1
	61.5	1
	67.6	1
	40.4	3
	66.7	1

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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