



# 2015

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Ibrahim Index of  
African Governance

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**COUNTRY INSIGHTS**

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**EGYPT**



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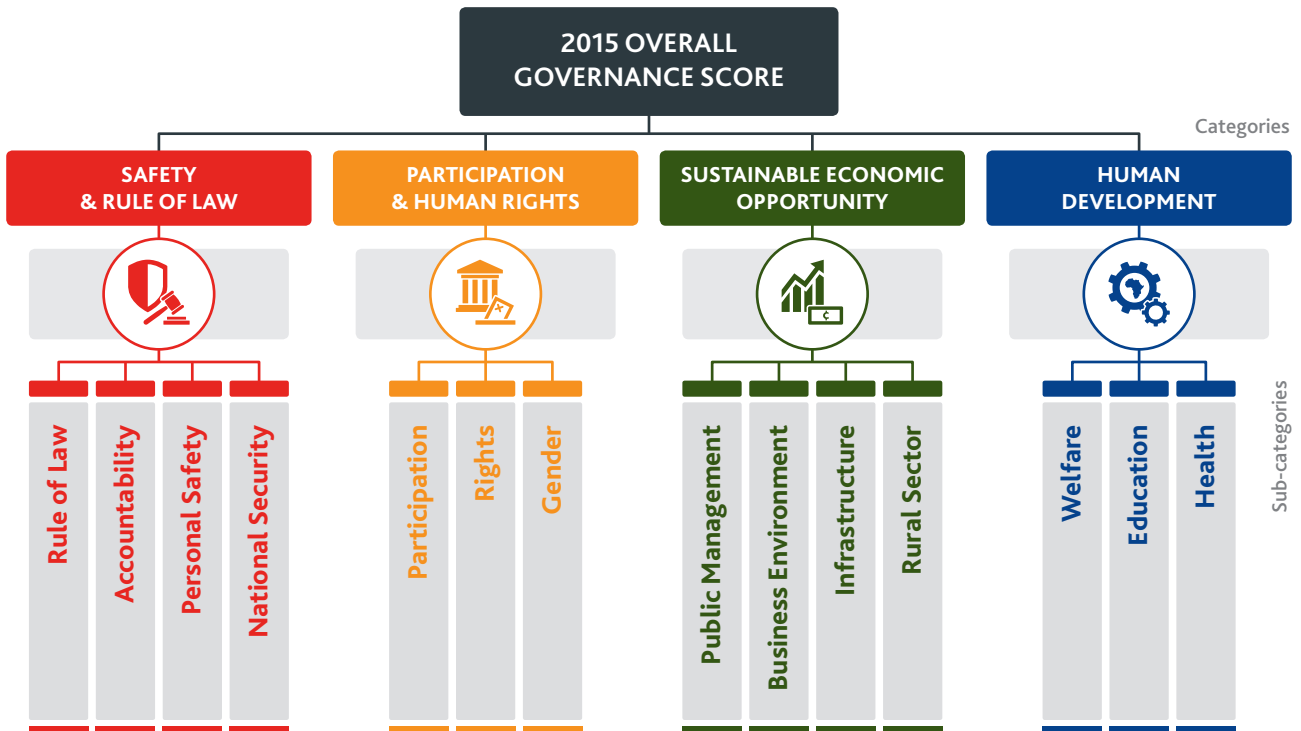
All figures have been rounded to the nearest one decimal place. This means that countries may appear to have the same score, or the change over time may appear inaccurate, but this is not the case when all decimal places are taken into account. Countries have been ranked and trends have been described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

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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:



## How does Egypt perform?

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### EGYPT

Egypt scores in the top half of the rankings (24<sup>th</sup>) for overall governance in the 2015 IIAG. This is a result of mixed performance within the governance components, with higher scores and ranks in *Human Development* and *Sustainable Economic Opportunity*, but lower results in *Safety & Rule of Law* and *Participation & Human Rights*. *National Security* and *Business Environment* contribute substantially to the decline in their respective categories.

However, declines in two of the categories are not enough to undermine the progress seen elsewhere, resulting in a small overall governance improvement since 2011.

#### **Overall governance: slight gains in overall governance from mixed underlying performance.**

Egypt ranks 24<sup>th</sup> (out of 54) in Africa, scoring 51.3 (out of 100) in overall governance in 2014. This is below the country's previously attained highest score (56.3 in 2009) and is a slight recovery from the country's worst score which was seen in 2013 (48.8). The score is higher than the African average and marginally higher than the regional average for North Africa (51.2). The country is the 4<sup>th</sup> best performing in North Africa, out of six countries, outperforming both Mauritania and Libya.

Egypt shows slight overall governance improvement (+0.5) since 2011. This makes it one of the 33 countries on the continent to show improvement over this time period, but the magnitude is comparatively small, with only six other countries showing a smaller improvement than Egypt. Within the components of overall governance, it is a mixed picture between the categories. Both *Participation & Human Rights* (+8.6) and *Human Development* (+0.3) show improvement since 2011, while *Safety & Rule of Law* (-3.0) and *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* (-4.0) show deterioration.

#### ***Safety & Rule of Law*: deterioration in *National Security* drives decline.**

Egypt scores 49.8 in *Safety & Rule of Law*, ranking 34<sup>th</sup> on the continent. This is achieved through a diverse range of sub-category scores, including its best sub-category performance in *National Security*, scoring 64.9, and its weakest sub-category performance in *Personal Safety*, scoring 34.8.

Noticeably, in three of the four sub-categories, Egypt displayed its worst ever score in 2013 (*Rule of Law*, *Accountability* and *Personal Safety*) while it shows its weakest score in *National Security* in 2014.

Since 2011, the country shows a deterioration of -3.0 score points in *Safety & Rule of Law*. This has been triggered by declines in both *National Security* (-17.5) and *Accountability* (-2.1), while *Rule of Law* and *Personal Safety* show positive trends in the last four years. The decline in *National Security* is clearly having a large impact on the category-level trend, and is driven by four of the five constituent indicators in the sub-category: *Government Involvement in Armed Conflict* (-50.0), *Domestic Armed Conflict* (-25.0), *Cross-border Tensions* (-12.5) and *Political Refugees* (-0.2). The first two of these measures are among Egypt's most deteriorated indicators since 2011. Within *Accountability*, two indicators drive most of the sub-category decline: *Accountability of Public Officials* (-33.3) and *Access to Information* (-12.5), although these large falls are mitigated somewhat by improvements in *Public Sector Corruption Investigation* (+25.0) and *Online Services* (+3.6).

There are some notable improvements in certain indicators in *Rule of Law* and *Personal Safety*, including the measures of *Transfers of Power* (+41.7), *Social Unrest* (+31.3) and *Violent Crime* (+12.5).

#### ***Participation & Human Rights*: Egypt's lowest scoring and ranking category, but most improved since 2011.**

Egypt scores 36.7 in *Participation & Human Rights*, ranking 41<sup>st</sup> on the continent. This is the country's lowest scoring category and the one in which Egypt ranks least well in comparison to the rest of the continent. The country does not rank above 27<sup>th</sup> in any of the underlying sub-categories, in fact it ranks as low as 51<sup>st</sup> in *Gender*. These rank placements are fueled by scores of 42.8 in *Participation*, the highest sub-category score of *Participation & Human Rights*, and 29.0 in *Gender*, the lowest sub-category score.

Egypt shows most improvement in *Participation & Human Rights* since 2011 (+8.6). This gain is entirely driven by the sub-category *Participation* (+27.7) in which Egypt is the second most improved country in Africa, underpinned by upticks in three of its indicators: *Effective Power to Govern* (+55.6), *Free & Fair Elections* (+44.4) and *Political Participation* (+38.5). These measures constitute three of Egypt's most improved indicators across the entire IIAG data set.

The other two sub-categories show slight declines, although not enough to counterbalance the gains in *Participation: Rights* (-1.8) and *Gender* (-0.1). Although both sub-categories show mixed performance within their indicators, a handful of measures are driving these declines: *Human Rights* (-18.8), *Legislation on Violence against Women* (-25.0) and *Women in Politics* (-12.5).

***Sustainable Economic Opportunity: largest category deterioration driven mainly by Business Environment.***

Egypt scores 53.4 in *Sustainable Economic Opportunity*, ranking 11<sup>th</sup> on the continent. This score reflects a relatively high result in *Rural Sector* (72.2) and a relatively low one in *Public Management* (41.3). Egypt ranks in the top ten performers in Africa in *Infrastructure* (7<sup>th</sup>) and *Rural Sector* (5<sup>th</sup>), but falls to the bottom of the ranking table in *Public Management* (42<sup>nd</sup>). The country's rank placement in *Business Environment* is 27<sup>th</sup> (out of 54), exactly in the middle.

The deterioration shown in the *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* category (-4.0) is Egypt's largest at category level, driven mainly by the sub-category *Business Environment* (-13.6), although both *Public Management* (-0.9) and *Infrastructure* (-3.1) also show decline. *Rural Sector* (+1.5) shows the only improvement seen by Egypt within this category, underpinned by four of the eight component indicators. Within *Business Environment*, the most notable deterioration for Egypt within *Sustainable Economic Opportunity*, the country shows a fall in four of the five underlying indicators: *Bureaucracy & Red Tape* (-33.3), *Investment Climate* (-16.7), *Soundness of Banks* (-11.6) and *Customs Procedures* (-6.5). The fifth indicator, *Competitive Environment*, remains static over the time period. Other measures in *Public Management* and *Infrastructure* showing notable deteriorations include *Ratio of External Debt Service to Exports* (-11.6) and *Electricity Supply* (-41.5).

***Human Development: Egypt's highest scoring category, but a decline in Welfare.***

As with many North African countries, Egypt achieves its highest category score in *Human Development*. The country scores 65.2, ranking 14<sup>th</sup> on the continent. Its highest sub-category score within *Human Development* is seen in *Health*, where Egypt scores 82.2 and ranks 8<sup>th</sup> in Africa, whereas its results in *Welfare* are the lowest of the category, scoring 50.1 and ranking 31<sup>st</sup> in Africa.

Egypt shows slight improvement in its *Human Development* score since 2011 (+0.3). Both *Education* (+2.1) and *Health* (+1.0) show gains, whilst *Welfare* shows a decline of -2.2 score points, reaching its worst ever score in 2014.

In *Health*, six of the eight indicators show some improvement, with *Antiretroviral Treatment (ART) Provision* (+6.6) showing the most. The measures of *Education* also show widespread gains, which are not undermined by the one indicator decline in *Education System Quality* (-3.9).

Meanwhile, although six of the seven *Welfare* indicators remain static since 2011, the sharp drop of *Welfare Regime* (-15.4) triggers a decline at sub-category level.

# How does Egypt perform?

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## EGYPT



OVERALL GOVERNANCE

2014 SCORES & RANKS

SCORE/100

51.3

AFRICAN AVERAGE

50.1

CHANGE SINCE 2011

+0.5

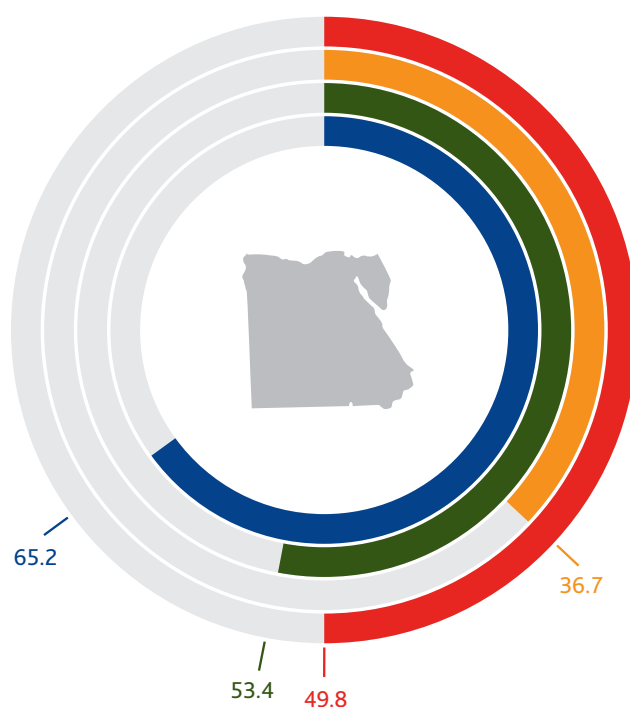
RANK/54

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Head of State	President Abdel Fatah el-Sisi
Date came to power	8 June 2014
Head of Government	Prime Minister Ibrahim Mehlab
Date came to power	1 March 2014
Region	North Africa
REC Membership(s)	CEN-SAD, COMESA
Population (total m)	83.4
Urban population (% of total population)	43.1
African Peer Review Mechanism	Member
African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance	Not signed, Not ratified
African Charter on Statistics	Not signed, Not ratified

Information correct at 23 July 2015

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



SAFETY & RULE OF LAW



PARTICIPATION & HUMAN RIGHTS



SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY



HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

SCORE/100

49.8

SCORE/100

36.7

SCORE/100

53.4

SCORE/100

65.2

AFRICAN AVERAGE

51.3

AFRICAN AVERAGE

49.3

AFRICAN AVERAGE

43.2

AFRICAN AVERAGE

56.4

CHANGE SINCE 2011

-3.0

CHANGE SINCE 2011

+8.6

CHANGE SINCE 2011

-4.0

CHANGE SINCE 2011

+0.3

RANK/54

34

RANK/54

41

RANK/54

11

RANK/54

14

### 2014 SUB-CATEGORY SCORES & RANKS

SAFETY & RULE OF LAW			
	SCORE/100	AFRICAN AVERAGE	RANK/54
RULE OF LAW	61.1	50.8	14
ACCOUNTABILITY	38.5	35.5	21
PERSONAL SAFETY	34.8	44.0	40
NATIONAL SECURITY	64.9	74.8	41

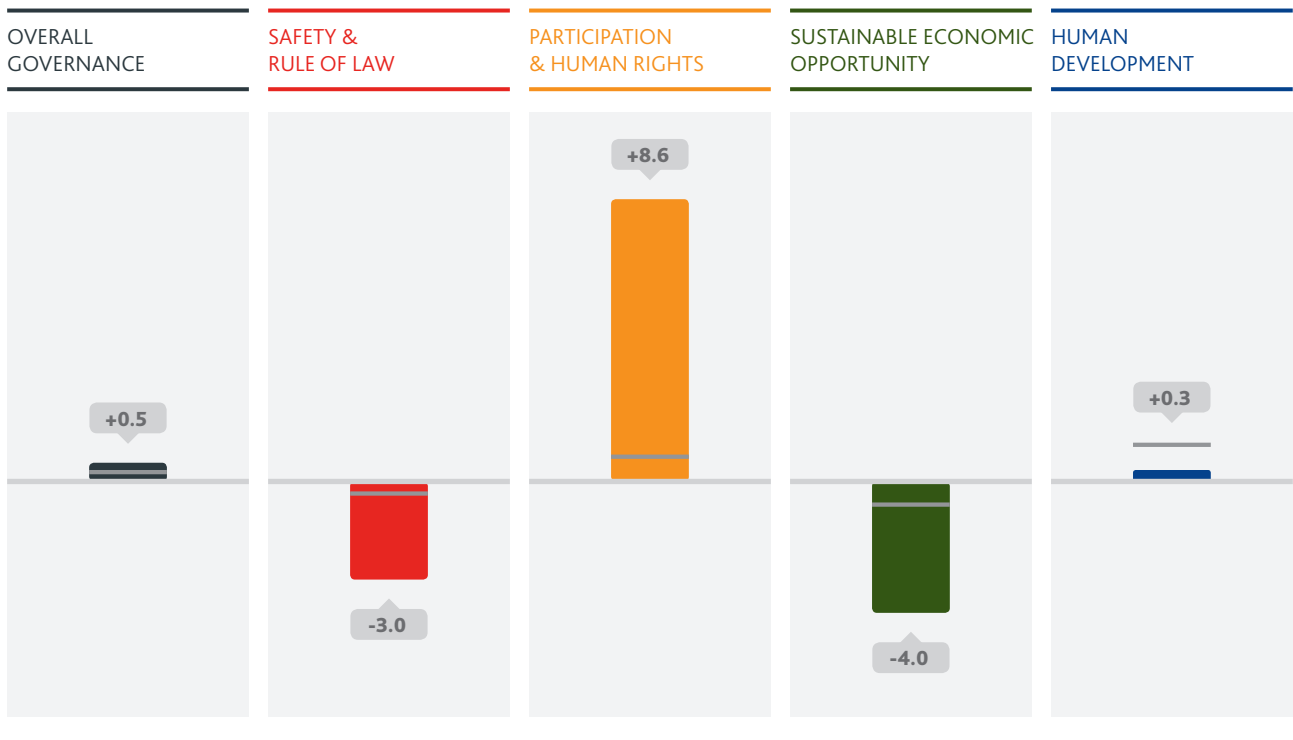
SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY			
	SCORE/100	AFRICAN AVERAGE	RANK/54
PUBLIC MANAGEMENT	41.3	46.0	42
BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT	43.2	40.7	27
INFRASTRUCTURE	57.0	36.5	7
RURAL SECTOR	72.2	50.5	5

PARTICIPATION & HUMAN RIGHTS			
	SCORE/100	AFRICAN AVERAGE	RANK/54
PARTICIPATION	42.8	45.9	27
RIGHTS	38.1	47.3	36
GENDER	29.0	54.8	51

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT			
	SCORE/100	AFRICAN AVERAGE	RANK/54
WELFARE	50.1	50.9	31
EDUCATION	63.2	48.8	10
HEALTH	82.2	69.9	8

### TRENDS SINCE 2011, OVERALL GOVERNANCE & CATEGORY LEVELS

■ 2011-2014 — African average



# Data Table

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## EGYPT

Score/100; 100 = best

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Change 2011-2014
<b>OVERALL SCORE</b>	51.4	52.5	52.2	52.1	52.7	52.9	52.8	54.9	55.5	56.3	55.1	50.8	52.5	48.8	51.3	+0.5
<b>SAFETY &amp; RULE OF LAW</b>	62.2	61.9	61.8	61.8	62.0	62.8	62.3	64.4	64.7	62.0	58.9	52.8	51.8	41.9	49.8	-3.0
<b>RULE OF LAW</b>	61.8	61.8	61.8	61.8	61.8	61.2	61.4	63.1	62.7	60.7	60.6	56.6	50.5	30.4	61.1	+4.5
Property Rights (AfDB/WB/BS/HER/WEF)	61.8	61.8	61.8	61.8	61.8	58.7	57.9	63.7	61.3	59.8	61.1	53.0	52.4	45.1	44.1	-8.9
Judicial Process (EIU/GI)	70.8	70.8	70.8	70.8	70.8	70.8	70.8	70.8	70.8	70.8	70.8	70.8	58.3	58.3	58.3	-12.5
Judicial Independence (BS/GI/WEF)	43.0	43.0	43.0	43.0	43.0	43.0	45.1	47.5	48.2	39.4	37.6	42.5	41.6	40.1	44.6	+2.1
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	0.0	100.0	0.0
Transfers of Power (EIU)	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	16.7	0.0	8.3	58.3	+41.7
<b>ACCOUNTABILITY</b>	37.7	37.7	37.7	37.7	39.1	42.9	45.2	47.5	46.8	45.8	43.7	40.6	37.8	36.6	38.5	-2.1
Accountability, Transparency & Corruption in the Public Sector (AfDB/WB)	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	37.5	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	0.0
Access to Information (GI)	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	0.0	-12.5
Online Services (UNDESA)	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	14.5	64.4	72.0	79.7	87.4	81.9	76.5	81.6	86.8	86.0	85.2	+3.6
Corruption & Bureaucracy (WB)	42.9	42.9	42.9	42.9	45.7	42.9	42.9	57.1	57.1	57.1	42.9	42.9	42.9	42.9	42.9	0.0
Corruption in Government & Public Officials (EIU)	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	0.0
Diversion of Public Funds (WEF)	54.7	54.7	54.7	54.7	54.7	54.7	54.7	53.6	39.8	36.5	37.2	29.1	23.8	21.9	27.1	-1.9
Accountability of Public Officials (EIU)	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	41.7	33.3	33.3	-33.3
Public Sector Corruption Investigation (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	50.0	+25.0
Prosecution of Abuse of Office (BS)	42.9	42.9	42.9	42.9	42.9	42.9	42.9	42.9	42.9	42.9	42.9	42.9	42.9	42.9	42.9	0.0
<b>PERSONAL SAFETY</b>	59.3	58.0	57.8	57.5	57.3	57.1	52.5	56.9	59.1	51.6	44.0	31.7	34.0	29.0	34.8	+3.1
Safety of the Person (EIU)	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	75.0	50.0	37.5	30.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	-5.0
Police Services (GI/WEF)	50.6	50.6	50.6	50.6	50.6	50.6	50.6	47.6	50.9	48.7	41.7	40.8	36.0	28.5	17.2	-23.7
Social Unrest (EIU)	31.3	31.3	31.3	31.3	31.3	31.3	31.3	50.0	50.0	50.0	37.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.3	+31.3
Violent Crime (EIU)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	75.0	75.0	12.5	25.0	25.0	25.0	+12.5
Political Violence (ACLEDD/PTS)	73.8	66.2	64.8	63.5	62.1	60.7	58.5	68.8	53.8	60.7	22.2	56.7	68.1	45.2	60.2	+3.5
Human Trafficking (USDs)	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	0.0
<b>NATIONAL SECURITY</b>	90.0	90.0	89.9	90.0	90.0	90.0	89.9	90.0	90.0	90.0	87.5	82.4	84.9	71.6	64.9	-17.5
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	83.3	50.0	-50.0
Domestic Armed Conflict (EIU)	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	62.5	50.0	50.0	25.0	25.0	-25.0
Cross-border Tensions (EIU)	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	62.5	75.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	-12.5
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)	99.8	99.8	99.7	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.7	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.7	99.7	99.6	99.5	-0.2
<b>PARTICIPATION &amp; HUMAN RIGHTS</b>	26.2	25.6	25.8	26.0	26.8	27.8	28.8	31.0	31.6	32.5	32.8	28.1	39.8	37.1	36.7	+8.6
<b>PARTICIPATION</b>	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.5	23.0	24.1	27.3	28.3	25.1	23.0	15.1	50.3	42.8	42.8	+27.7
Political Rights (FH)	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	33.3	16.7	16.7	0.0
Political Participation (EIU)	35.6	35.6	35.6	35.6	35.6	35.6	35.6	46.3	57.0	46.3	35.6	25.6	64.1	64.1	64.1	+38.5
Free & Fair Elections (BS)	22.2	22.2	22.2	22.2	22.2	22.2	27.8	33.3	27.8	22.2	22.2	22.2	44.4	66.7	66.7	+44.4
Free & Fair Executive Elections (IREEP)	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	29.2	29.2	29.2	29.2	29.2	29.2	0.0	70.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Effective Power to Govern (BS)	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	38.9	66.7	66.7	+55.6
<b>RIGHTS</b>	32.4	30.2	31.1	31.3	33.5	33.9	35.7	36.7	37.4	42.1	42.6	39.9	41.3	42.3	38.1	-1.8
Freedom of Expression (BS/FH/GI/RSF)	32.5	30.0	29.3	30.3	32.8	35.0	36.1	38.5	36.7	35.4	33.8	36.3	37.5	37.3	36.3	-0.0
Freedom of Association & Assembly (BS/GI)	29.2	29.2	29.2	29.2	29.2	29.2	31.9	34.7	34.7	34.7	31.9	29.2	34.7	40.3	34.0	+4.9
Civil Liberties (BS/FH)	35.4	27.1	27.1	27.1	35.4	35.4	35.4	35.4	35.4	35.4	32.3	29.2	29.2	29.2	29.2	0.0
International Human Rights Conventions (OHCHR/UNOLA)	65.0	65.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	75.0	75.0	80.0	80.0	90.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	85.0	+5.0
Human Rights (EIU)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	6.3	-18.8
<b>GENDER</b>	25.7	26.1	25.9	26.2	26.5	26.6	26.8	29.0	29.1	30.4	32.8	29.2	27.7	26.1	29.0	-0.1
Gender Equality (AfDB/WB)	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	0.0
Gender Balance in Education (WB)	69.0	70.6	71.4	72.2	73.5	74.1	74.7	75.3	75.9	76.5	75.5	75.1	76.9	78.0	78.0	+2.9
Women's Participation in the Labour Force (WB)	9.6	10.0	8.3	9.1	9.9	10.8	11.1	13.8	14.0	14.4	14.8	15.0	15.2	15.3	15.3	+0.4
Gender Equality in the Workplace (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	33.3	+33.3
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)	26.6	26.9	26.9	26.9	27.3	26.6	26.6	26.4	26.4	26.4	35.0	26.6	26.6	26.6	14.1	-12.5
Women in the Judiciary (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
<b>SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY</b>	53.2	54.8	53.1	53.2	54.1	53.3	52.8	56.1	57.2	61.6	62.6	57.4	53.6	51.3	53.4	-4.0
<b>PUBLIC MANAGEMENT</b>	50.1	56.1	49.2	49.5	50.7	46.4	44.1	48.5	50.5	49.4	52.2	42.2	41.7	42.1	41.3	-0.9
Public Administration (AfDB/WB)	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	50.0	50.0	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	0.0
Statistical Capacity (WB)	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	95.5	100.0	95.5	94.0	95.5	92.5	97.0	94.0	98.5	98.5	+1.5





# NORTH AFRICA



OVERALL GOVERNANCE

51.2

2014 SCORE/100  
2014 RANK/6; 1=BEST



SAFETY & RULE OF LAW

47.3



PARTICIPATION  
& HUMAN RIGHTS

43.0



SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC  
OPPORTUNITY

48.1



HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

66.5

## ALGERIA

	52.9	3
	50.4	3
	43.6	2
	44.4	4
	73.3	2

## EGYPT

	51.3	4
	49.8	4
	36.7	5
	53.4	3
	65.2	4

## LIBYA

	35.5	6
	21.2	6
	36.9	4
	20.0	6
	63.7	5

## MAURITANIA

	43.0	5
	43.3	5
	37.0	3
	39.5	5
	52.4	6

## MOROCCO

	57.6	2
	57.8	2
	36.6	6
	69.8	1
	66.3	3

## TUNISIA

	66.9	1
	61.6	1
	67.1	1
	61.2	2
	77.8	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/](http://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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