



2015

Ibrahim Index of
African Governance

COUNTRY INSIGHTS

ETHIOPIA



Contents

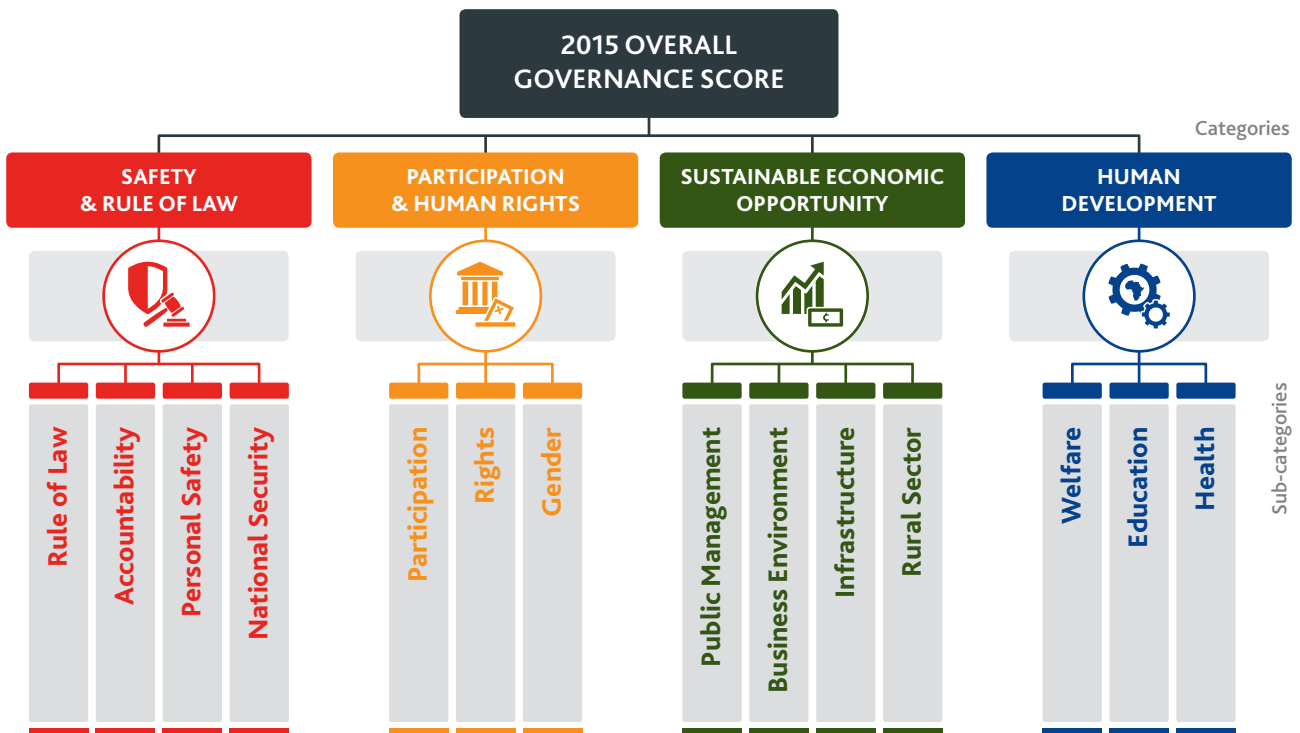
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All figures have been rounded to the nearest one decimal place. This means that countries may appear to have the same score, or the change over time may appear inaccurate, but this is not the case when all decimal places are taken into account. Countries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



ETHIOPIA

Ethiopia demonstrates strong progress at the overall governance level. As one of the top ten improvers on the continent it has also shown year-on-year improvement in overall governance. In particular, Ethiopia has registered a considerable strengthening of performance in *Safety & Rule of Law* and *Human Development*, notably as the largest improver in Africa in the latter category.

However, Ethiopia's governance progress is not all-encompassing, with the country showing weakening performance in *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* fuelled by deterioration in *Business Environment*.

Moreover Ethiopia remains one of the ten lowest scoring countries in Africa in *Participation & Human Rights*.

Overall governance: year-on-year improvement since 2011 and a top ten improver on the continent.

Ethiopia scores 48.6 (out of 100) in overall governance, a score lower than the African average (50.1) and higher than the regional average for East Africa (44.3). It ranks 31st in Africa and 6th out of the 13 countries in its geographical region.

Since 2011, Ethiopia has shown year-on-year improvements in overall governance, one of only ten countries in Africa to do so. Ethiopia's overall governance progress of +3.4 score points makes it one of the top ten improvers on the continent. This upward trajectory over the past four years has been driven by gains in three of the four categories of the IIAG: *Participation & Human Rights*, *Human Development* and, to a greater extent, *Safety & Rule of Law*.

***Safety & Rule of Law*: largest category-level improvement over the past four years, underpinned by gains in all sub-categories.**

Ethiopia scores 55.1 in *Safety & Rule of Law*, ranking 26th on the continent and 5th in East Africa. The country has shown a strengthening score in this category of +10.1 points since 2011, the result of year-on-year progress. Ethiopia's improvement at the overall governance level is largely driven by the positive *Safety & Rule of Law* trend.

This upward trend has been the results of advancement in all four underlying sub-categories, each of which has improved by more than +8.0 points. The largest sub-category improvement Ethiopia achieves within *Safety & Rule of Law* is in *National Security*. The improvement of +13.8 points is underpinned by strengthening scores since 2011 in *Government Involvement in Armed Conflict* (+33.3), *Domestic Armed Conflict* (+12.5) and *Cross-border Tensions* (+25.0). However, some minor dips can be seen in *Internally Displaced People* (-1.5) and *Political Refugees* (-0.3).

Ethiopia's lowest sub-category performance in *Safety & Rule of Law* is seen in *Accountability*, with a score of 43.8, having improved by +9.5 points since 2011. This ascent is driven by gains in four of the nine indicators, the most pronounced of which is the +45.8 score increase in the *Access to Information* indicator. In *Personal Safety* Ethiopia ranks 12th on the continent, and has shown a score improvement of +8.2 points over the past four years. Within this sub-category, Ethiopia ranks 1st on the continent in two indicators – *Violent Crime* and *Human Trafficking*.

***Participation & Human Rights*: ranked in the bottom ten on the continent, and deteriorating in some sub-categories.**

With a score of 35.7 in the *Participation & Human Rights* category, Ethiopia ranks in the bottom ten on the continent (45th). The marginal gains registered since 2011 are the sole result of improvements in one of the three underlying sub-categories, *Rights*.

Meanwhile, in *Participation* and *Gender* the country has not only scored poorly, ranking in the bottom half of the IIAG, but has also deteriorated over the past four years.

In *Participation*, Ethiopia scores 27.0 and ranks 39th in Africa. As well as performing poorly in this governance element, the country has also slipped in score over the past four years. The indicator *Free & Fair Elections* has fallen by -11.1 score points since 2011, driving the sub-category deterioration. Three indicators, all of which score badly, have remained static, and only one has improved. In *Gender*, Ethiopia has exhibited a concerning trend in both *Legislation on Violence against Women* (-25.0) and *Women in the Judiciary* (-25.0) over the past four years.

***Sustainable Economic Opportunity*: only category to register a score decline since 2011.**

Ethiopia scores 46.9 in *Sustainable Economic Opportunity*, and ranks 23rd in Africa, which is Ethiopia's highest category rank. However it is also the only category in which the country exhibits a score decline since 2011. The fall of -3.8 score points over the past four years has been from the country's highest achieved score since 2000 in 2011 and is underpinned by deteriorations, ranging from small to considerable, in each of the four underlying sub-categories.

The falling *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* score has been mainly driven by a deterioration in *Business Environment* of -12.3 points over the past four years. Ethiopia's lowest *Business Environment* score across the entire IIAG data set since 2000 was achieved in the latest year, 2014. This has been triggered by deteriorations in four of the five sub-category indicators; the strongest being the fall in *Bureaucracy & Red Tape* (-33.3), Ethiopia's largest indicator decline since 2011 over the entire IIAG. The *Competitive Environment* indicator is the only one within this sub-category to show some improvement, at +4.6 points.

The second largest sub-category deterioration in *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* is in *Rural Sector*, having dropped by -2.7 points since 2011. This is off the back of worsening performance in five of the eight underlying indicators, including *Public Resources for Rural Development* (-12.5) and *Engagement with Low-income Rural Populations* (-10.4). However, despite these falling scores, *Rural Sector* is the only sub-category in which Ethiopia achieves a top ten ranking, positioned 10th in 2014.

***Human Development*: Africa's largest improver at category level and in two underlying sub-categories.**

Ethiopia scores 56.7 in *Human Development*, ranking 27th on the continent. Since 2011 the country has shown progress of +7.0 score points, the largest improvement on the continent over this time period. These gains have been underpinned by the largest score increases in Africa over the past four years in *Welfare* and *Health*. On the other hand, Ethiopia's *Education* results have fallen, from an already low base, positioning the country as the 6th most deteriorated on the continent in this sub-category.

The largest sub-category improvement that Ethiopia exhibits in *Human Development* is the +12.3 score points increase in *Welfare*. In this sub-category the country ranks 11th on the continent, just outside of the top ten. Ethiopia is the largest improver on the continent in this particular measure of governance, an uptick which is based on widespread progress in all underlying indicators. In *Welfare Regime*, Ethiopia has improved by +23.1 points, the largest gains seen in this indicator across Africa. The smallest indicator-level score increase is in *Equity of Public Resource Use*, a rise of +2.1 points since 2011. However, Ethiopia is already a top performer in this indicator, ranking 2nd on the continent, just behind Rwanda.

The *Health* sub-category also paints a positive picture, with an improvement of +11.1 points over the past four years. Score improvements in all of the *Health* indicators drive this success. *Public Health Campaigns* is one of Ethiopia's highest scoring indicators achieving 100.0 in 2014, as well as being the country's most improved indicator across the IIAG, having gained +50.0 score points since 2011.

How does Ethiopia perform?

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ETHIOPIA



OVERALL GOVERNANCE

2014 SCORES & RANKS

SCORE/100

48.6

AFRICAN AVERAGE

50.1

CHANGE SINCE 2011

+3.4

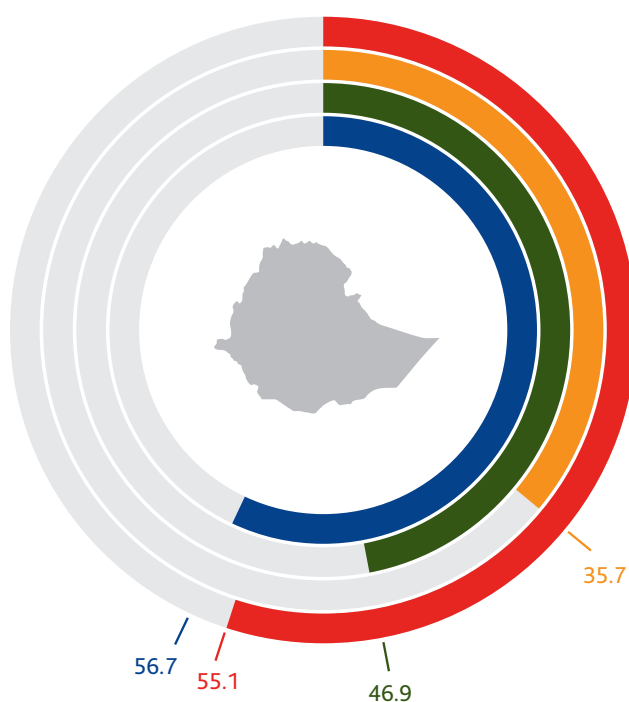
RANK/54

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Head of State	President Mulatu Teshome
Date came to power	7 October 2013
Head of Government	Prime Minister Hailemariam Desalegn
Date came to power	21 September 2012
Region	East Africa
REC Membership(s)	COMESA, IGAD
Population (total m)	96.5
Urban population (% of total population)	19.0
African Peer Review Mechanism	Member, Peer reviewed, Not reported
African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance	Signed, 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



PARTICIPATION & HUMAN RIGHTS



SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY



HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

SCORE/100

55.1

SCORE/100

35.7

SCORE/100

46.9

SCORE/100

56.7

AFRICAN AVERAGE

51.3

AFRICAN AVERAGE

49.3

AFRICAN AVERAGE

43.2

AFRICAN AVERAGE

56.4

CHANGE SINCE 2011

+10.1

CHANGE SINCE 2011

+0.3

CHANGE SINCE 2011

-3.8

CHANGE SINCE 2011

+7.0

RANK/54

26

RANK/54

45

RANK/54

23

RANK/54

27

2014 SUB-CATEGORY SCORES & RANKS

SAFETY & RULE OF LAW			
	SCORE/100	AFRICAN AVERAGE	RANK/54
RULE OF LAW	52.5	50.8	24
ACCOUNTABILITY	43.8	35.5	16
PERSONAL SAFETY	56.4	44.0	12
NATIONAL SECURITY	67.8	74.8	40

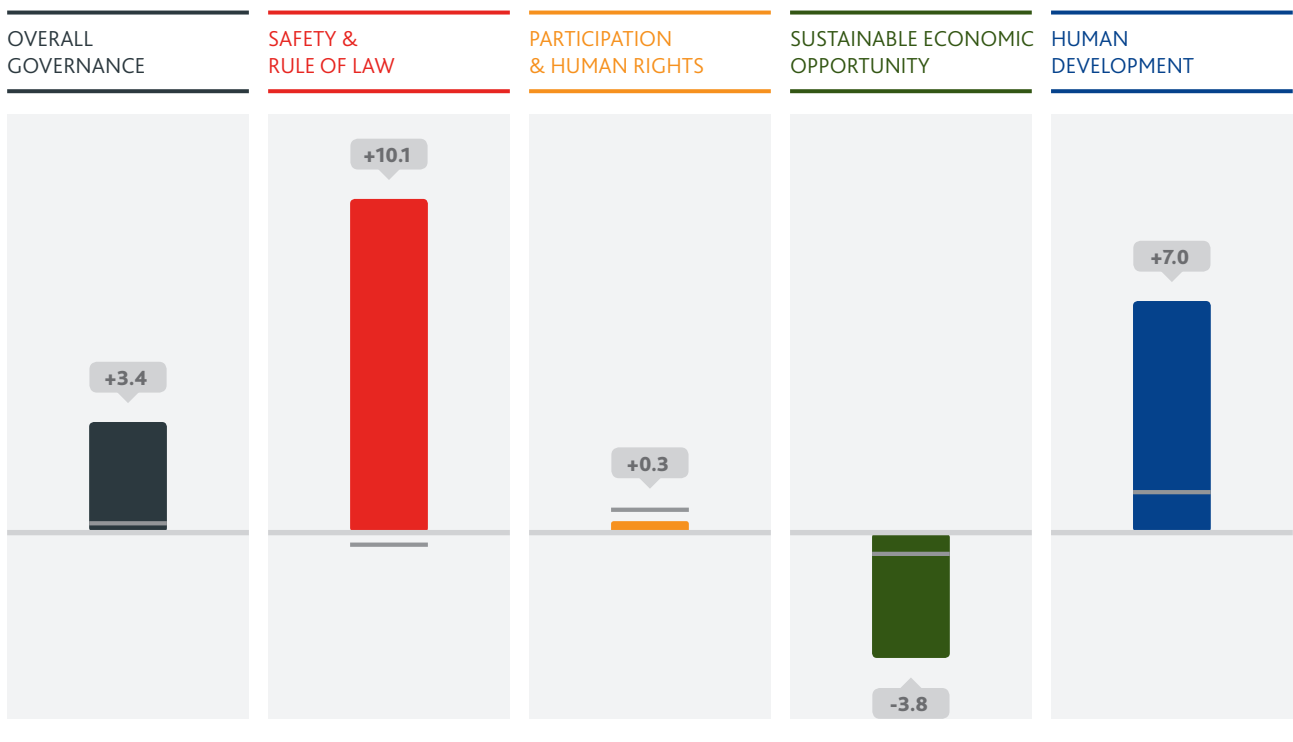
SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY			
	SCORE/100	AFRICAN AVERAGE	RANK/54
PUBLIC MANAGEMENT	50.9	46.0	20
BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT	34.5	40.7	33
INFRASTRUCTURE	39.7	36.5	20
RURAL SECTOR	62.3	50.5	10

PARTICIPATION & HUMAN RIGHTS			
	SCORE/100	AFRICAN AVERAGE	RANK/54
PARTICIPATION	27.0	45.9	39
RIGHTS	30.6	47.3	46
GENDER	49.5	54.8	37

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT			
	SCORE/100	AFRICAN AVERAGE	RANK/54
WELFARE	64.0	50.9	11
EDUCATION	36.1	48.8	46
HEALTH	70.1	69.9	30

TRENDS SINCE 2011, OVERALL GOVERNANCE & CATEGORY LEVELS

■ 2011-2014 — African average



Data Table

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ETHIOPIA

Score/100; 100 = best

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Change 2011- 2014
OVERALL SCORE	37.6	39.0	40.5	41.3	41.6	42.2	42.2	43.1	43.9	44.3	44.2	45.2	45.5	46.5	48.6	+3.4
SAFETY & RULE OF LAW	37.9	40.0	44.3	44.8	44.0	44.0	44.2	45.0	45.4	45.2	43.7	45.1	46.0	49.9	55.1	+10.1
RULE OF LAW	27.9	27.9	47.9	47.9	47.9	47.9	48.3	49.9	50.4	49.7	45.5	43.8	43.1	49.5	52.5	+8.7
Property Rights (AfDB/WB/BS/HER/WEF)	37.9	37.9	37.9	37.9	37.9	37.9	40.0	45.1	45.9	45.9	47.6	48.5	45.2	41.5	39.6	-8.9
Judicial Process (EIU/GI)	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	54.2	+12.5
Judicial Independence (BS/GI/WEF)	26.5	26.5	26.5	26.5	26.5	26.5	26.5	29.5	31.3	27.8	30.1	28.9	28.6	31.0	35.3	+6.4
Sanctions (CDD)	0.0	0.0	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)	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	33.3	+33.3
ACCOUNTABILITY	27.7	29.3	30.9	29.3	29.7	29.1	29.9	31.9	31.7	32.2	32.7	34.3	36.6	36.0	43.8	+9.5
Accountability, Transparency & Corruption in the Public Sector (AfDB/WB)	46.4	46.4	46.4	46.4	46.4	46.4	46.4	52.7	52.7	46.4	46.4	53.6	61.9	61.9	61.9	+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	45.8	+45.8
Online Services (UNDESA)	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	3.9	2.2	9.8	17.5	25.1	27.0	28.9	48.4	67.9	66.9	65.9	+17.5
Corruption & Bureaucracy (WB)	28.6	42.9	57.1	42.9	46.9	42.9	42.9	42.9	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6	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)	43.1	43.1	43.1	43.1	43.1	43.1	43.1	47.1	44.7	46.2	56.4	51.3	44.1	40.1	40.2	-11.1
Accountability of Public Officials (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	33.3	33.3	33.3	0.0
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)	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6	35.7	42.9	35.7	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6	0.0
PERSONAL SAFETY	47.6	47.6	43.1	46.8	43.0	44.1	46.9	46.3	47.8	47.4	42.8	48.2	48.0	52.8	56.4	+8.2
Safety of the Person (EIU)	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
Police Services (GI/WEF)	26.3	26.3	26.3	26.3	26.3	26.3	26.3	27.9	25.0	23.9	30.5	27.1	25.2	24.8	39.4	+12.3
Social Unrest (EIU)	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	50.0	50.0	+25.0
Violent Crime (EIU)	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	75.0	0.0
Political Violence (ACLEDD/PTS)	59.5	59.5	32.6	54.4	56.7	38.3	54.9	49.8	61.8	60.7	26.2	61.8	37.7	66.9	73.8	+12.0
Human Trafficking (USDs)	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	25.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	0.0
NATIONAL SECURITY	48.5	55.2	55.2	55.2	55.4	55.0	51.8	51.9	51.6	51.3	53.9	54.0	56.5	61.5	67.8	+13.8
Government Involvement in Armed Conflict (UCDP)	0.0	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	50.0	+33.3
Domestic Armed Conflict (EIU)	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	37.5	37.5	50.0	50.0	50.0	+12.5
Cross-border Tensions (EIU)	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	50.0	+25.0
Internally Displaced People (IDMC)	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	96.2	94.2	94.9	94.7	93.6	91.9	92.7	92.8	92.8	92.9	91.3	-1.5
Political Refugees (UNHCR)	97.3	97.6	97.6	97.6	97.7	97.7	97.4	98.0	97.9	98.0	97.9	97.9	97.8	97.8	97.6	-0.3
PARTICIPATION & HUMAN RIGHTS	33.3	33.7	33.8	33.9	34.2	34.5	34.4	34.0	34.0	35.4	34.5	35.4	34.3	33.8	35.7	+0.3
PARTICIPATION	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	33.4	33.4	33.4	32.3	30.4	26.4	27.8	26.7	27.0	27.0	-0.8
Political Rights (FH)	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	0.0
Political Participation (EIU)	64.1	64.1	64.1	64.1	64.1	64.1	64.1	64.1	64.1	60.5	57.0	64.1	64.1	71.2	71.2	+7.1
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	16.7	11.1	11.1	-11.1
Free & Fair Executive Elections (IREEP)	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	0.0
Effective Power to Govern (BS)	22.2	22.2	22.2	22.2	22.2	22.2	16.7	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	0.0
RIGHTS	30.7	30.9	30.7	30.6	30.5	30.0	28.8	27.7	28.7	31.6	30.0	29.0	28.1	28.2	30.6	+1.7
Freedom of Expression (BS/FH/GI/RSF)	37.2	38.2	37.2	36.6	36.0	33.8	30.3	27.9	30.7	32.8	31.4	29.1	27.4	25.9	21.8	-7.3
Freedom of Association & Assembly (BS/GI)	22.2	22.2	22.2	22.2	22.2	22.2	19.4	16.7	13.9	11.1	11.1	11.1	8.3	5.6	11.8	+0.7
Civil Liberties (BS/FH)	29.2	29.2	29.2	29.2	29.2	29.2	29.2	29.2	29.2	17.7	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.6	0.0
International Human Rights Conventions (OHCHR/UNOLA)	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	45.0	60.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	70.0	80.0	+15.0
Human Rights (EIU)	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	25.0	0.0
GENDER	34.2	35.2	35.7	36.0	37.1	40.0	40.9	40.9	40.9	44.1	47.2	49.5	48.1	46.3	49.5	-0.0
Gender Equality (AfDB/WB)	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	43.8	43.8	43.8	45.8	45.8	47.9	+4.2
Gender Balance in Education (WB)	20.9	26.2	28.2	28.7	35.0	43.6	49.2	49.2	49.2	49.2	49.2	49.2	49.2	49.2	49.2	0.0
Women's Participation in the Labour Force (WB)	79.1	80.6	82.2	83.7	85.2	86.5	86.5	86.5	86.3	86.3	86.2	86.2	86.2	86.2	86.2	0.0
Gender Equality in the Workplace (GI)	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	66.7	+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	41.7	58.3	75.0	62.5	50.0	50.0	-25.0
Women in Politics (GI/IPU)	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.5	29.3	29.7	29.7	29.7	29.7	34.3	34.3	34.3	34.3	46.8	+12.5
Women in the Judiciary (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
SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY	45.5	45.8	46.5	47.8	48.2	48.9	47.8	49.4	50.7	48.6	50.3	50.7	49.6	48.8	46.9	-3.8
PUBLIC MANAGEMENT	43.6	44.6	47.1	47.5	49.0	50.7	46.5	50.0	51.8	51.9	52.0	50.9	51.4	51.1	50.9	-0.0
Public Administration (AfDB/WB)	58.3	58.3	58.3	58.3	58.3	70.8	70.8	64.6	64.6	72.9	72.9	72.9	74.5	83.9	76.0	+3.1
Statistical Capacity (WB)	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2	68.7	64.2	68.7	83.6	85.1	85.1	76.1	65.7	67.2	59.7	-16.4

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)	1.7	4.9	3.6	4.1	3.5	3.5	4.1	5.7	6.1	5.5	3.8	3.7	4.6	6.1	6.1	+2.5
Budget Management (AfDB/WB)	61.1	61.1	61.1	61.1	61.1	66.7	75.0	75.0	75.0	66.7	66.7	66.7	68.1	72.2	81.9	+15.3
Ratio of Total Revenue to Total Expenditure (AfDB/AU/UNECA)	24.5	41.5	35.5	37.5	45.4	39.0	20.2	29.0	30.7	33.9	35.3	38.8	46.3	38.9	37.5	-1.3
Fiscal Policy (AfDB/WB)	76.2	76.2	76.2	76.2	76.2	76.2	76.2	76.2	70.6	76.2	76.2	76.2	74.6	74.6	73.0	-3.2
Ratio of External Debt Service to Exports (EIU)	59.1	48.9	77.1	79.2	84.2	87.3	64.7	88.0	92.3	92.4	89.9	84.5	81.8	74.8	76.5	-8.0
Revenue Mobilisation (AfDB/WB/ICTD)	44.7	43.4	44.7	44.3	44.7	43.9	43.6	43.2	43.2	34.3	38.5	39.3	47.3	42.1	47.3	+7.9
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	46.4	46.4	46.4	50.8	50.8	50.4	50.2	47.9	45.1	42.5	46.9	46.8	44.0	38.0	34.5	-12.3
Competitive Environment (AfDB/WB/BS/GI)	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.0	38.9	37.8	36.7	37.8	41.0	46.3	43.2	41.0	38.8	47.8	+4.6
Customs Procedures (WEF)	41.9	41.9	41.9	41.9	41.9	41.9	41.9	41.9	37.6	38.0	47.6	43.0	37.3	34.0	29.2	-13.9
Investment Climate (HER)	33.3	33.3	33.3	55.6	55.6	55.6	55.6	44.4	44.4	27.8	22.2	27.8	27.8	22.2	22.2	-5.6
Bureaucracy & Red Tape (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	66.7	66.7	50.0	33.3
Soundness of Banks (WEF)	49.2	49.2	49.2	49.2	49.2	49.2	49.2	49.8	39.2	39.3	51.8	53.4	47.3	44.9	40.1	-13.3
INFRASTRUCTURE	31.9	32.1	32.3	32.5	32.8	33.0	33.2	36.5	37.3	36.8	39.4	40.0	41.1	41.5	39.7	-0.3
Road Network (WEF)	20.7	20.7	20.7	20.7	20.7	20.7	20.7	25.5	33.2	43.3	60.5	60.3	61.2	60.7	54.5	-5.8
Rail Network (EIU)	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
Air Transport (GI/WEF)	66.2	66.2	66.2	66.2	66.2	66.2	66.2	72.0	71.1	69.8	78.0	76.6	74.9	77.7	76.6	-0.0
Access to Water (WHO/UNICEF)	4.8	6.2	7.7	9.1	10.6	12.0	13.5	14.9	16.5	18.0	19.6	21.2	21.4	21.7	21.9	+0.7
Electricity Supply (WEF)	48.2	48.2	48.2	48.2	48.2	48.2	48.2	58.9	56.4	41.5	31.5	34.1	40.9	39.7	33.8	-0.3
Telephone & IT Infrastructure (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	33.3	33.3	33.3	0.0
Digital Connectivity (ITU)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.9	2.5	4.6	6.2	7.2	8.0	+3.4
RURAL SECTOR	60.2	60.2	60.2	60.2	60.2	61.4	61.4	63.3	68.4	63.2	62.9	65.0	61.7	64.5	62.3	-2.7
Public Resources for Rural Development (IFAD)	95.8	95.8	95.8	95.8	95.8	95.8	95.8	95.8	93.8	93.8	93.8	93.8	62.5	68.8	81.3	-12.5
Accountability, Transparency & Corruption in Rural Areas (IFAD)	63.2	63.2	63.2	63.2	63.2	65.9	65.9	65.9	78.7	65.4	48.4	54.5	60.5	66.6	60.5	+6.1
Land & Water for Low-income Rural Populations (IFAD)	53.9	53.9	53.9	53.9	53.9	51.5	51.5	51.5	58.2	52.1	58.2	64.5	64.6	67.2	76.6	+12.1
Rural Business Climate (IFAD)	64.1	64.1	64.1	64.1	64.1	66.2	66.2	66.2	73.9	66.6	59.4	64.5	66.3	67.1	59.6	-4.8
Agricultural Research & Extension Services (IFAD)	58.1	58.1	58.1	58.1	58.1	65.1	65.1	65.1	79.1	65.1	74.3	74.3	74.3	65.1	65.1	-9.2
Agricultural Policy Costs (WEF)	34.7	34.7	34.7	34.7	34.7	34.7	34.7	34.7	50.3	58.7	59.4	67.4	66.2	61.5	57.1	63.4
Engagement with Low-income Rural Populations (IFAD)	61.8	61.8	61.8	61.8	61.8	61.8	61.8	61.8	63.3	61.8	60.4	60.4	61.8	61.8	50.0	-10.4
Equal Representation in Rural Areas (IFAD)	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	41.8	41.8	41.8	41.8	41.8	41.8	41.8	0.0
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT	33.6	36.3	37.4	38.8	40.2	41.6	42.5	43.8	45.7	47.9	48.3	49.7	52.0	53.3	56.7	+7.0
WELFARE	48.0	48.0	48.0	49.4	50.8	52.1	50.6	50.9	51.9	52.2	51.4	51.6	58.9	63.2	64.0	+12.3
Welfare Regime (BS)	15.4	15.4	15.4	20.5	25.6	30.8	26.9	23.1	30.8	38.5	34.6	30.8	42.3	53.8	53.8	+23.1
Welfare Services (Health & Education) (AfDB/WB)	67.0	67.0	67.0	67.0	67.0	60.7	60.7	74.1	74.1	74.1	74.1	81.3	89.6	91.7	93.8	+12.5
Social Protection & Labour (AfDB/WB)	57.9	57.9	57.9	57.9	57.9	57.9	57.9	57.9	63.5	57.9	63.5	63.5	66.8	69.0	72.4	+8.9
Social Exclusion (BS)	14.3	14.3	14.3	19.0	23.8	28.6	14.3	0.0	7.1	14.3	7.1	0.0	7.1	14.3	14.3	+14.3
Equity of Public Resource Use (AfDB/WB)	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	93.8	93.8	93.8	86.6	88.7	88.7	88.7	+2.1
Environmental Policy (BS)	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6	35.7	42.9	35.7	28.6	28.6	28.6	35.7	42.9	42.9	+14.3
Environmental Sustainability (AfDB/WB)	65.3	65.3	65.3	65.3	65.3	70.8	70.8	70.8	58.3	58.3	58.3	70.8	81.9	81.9	81.9	+11.1
EDUCATION	20.3	21.6	22.6	23.4	24.2	24.5	26.5	27.7	30.2	34.0	37.2	38.6	36.0	33.9	36.1	-2.5
Education Provision & Quality (BS)	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	41.7	50.0	58.3	66.7	58.3	50.0	50.0	-16.7
Education System Quality (WEF)	29.8	29.8	29.8	29.8	29.8	29.8	29.8	32.2	38.6	50.3	58.3	58.9	45.9	37.5	51.1	-7.8
Ratio of Pupils to Teachers in Primary School (UNESCO)	37.5	38.2	38.9	39.6	40.4	41.1	41.8	42.5	43.2	48.2	52.6	51.5	53.0	53.0	53.0	+1.5
Literacy (UNESCO)	26.6	26.6	26.6	26.6	26.6	19.1	24.8	30.4	32.2	34.0	35.8	37.6	39.4	41.1	42.9	+5.3
Primary School Completion (WB)	6.1	11.3	14.9	18.0	20.6	26.2	29.8	29.8	29.8	29.8	29.8	29.8	29.8	29.8	29.8	0.0
Secondary School Enrolment (UNESCO)	7.1	9.9	12.0	12.8	15.1	17.7	21.6	21.6	21.6	21.6	21.6	21.6	21.6	21.6	21.6	0.0
Tertiary Education Enrolment (UNESCO)	1.5	2.0	2.3	3.4	3.8	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	0.0
HEALTH	32.4	39.2	41.6	43.5	45.5	48.2	50.5	52.7	55.2	57.5	56.1	59.0	61.2	62.8	70.1	+11.1
Access to Sanitation (WHO/UNICEF)	6.7	9.3	11.8	14.4	17.0	19.5	22.1	24.6	27.2	29.8	32.4	34.9	35.0	35.1	35.2	+0.3
Child Mortality (IGME)	39.6	42.3	45.4	48.8	52.4	56.1	59.8	63.3	66.5	69.4	71.7	73.7	75.4	76.9	76.9	+3.2
Maternal Mortality (WHO)	55.4	57.7	60.0	62.2	64.5	66.8	69.0	71.2	73.4	75.6	77.8	79.0	80.2	81.5	81.5	+2.4
Undernourishment (WB)	4.7	10.1	15.1	18.5	22.1	25.5	29.3	31.7	34.2	37.1	40.5	43.3	45.0	46.0	46.0	+2.7
Disease (Malaria & TB) (WHO)	71.8	73.6	75.8	77.5	78.4	81.8	83.2	84.8	86.0	87.1	87.9	89.1	89.8	90.5	90.5	+1.4
Immunisation (Measles, DPT & Hepatitis B) (WB/WHO)	31.3	31.6	33.0	33.3	34.3	37.7	40.0	43.4	48.7	53.6	58.9	63.0	64.7	65.7	65.7	+2.6
Antiretroviral Treatment (ART) Provision (UNAIDS)	0.0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	29.8	38.8	49.4	56.9	65.4	+26.5
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	100.0	+50.0

Ethiopia 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
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