



2015

Ibrahim Index of
African Governance

COUNTRY INSIGHTS

KENYA



Contents

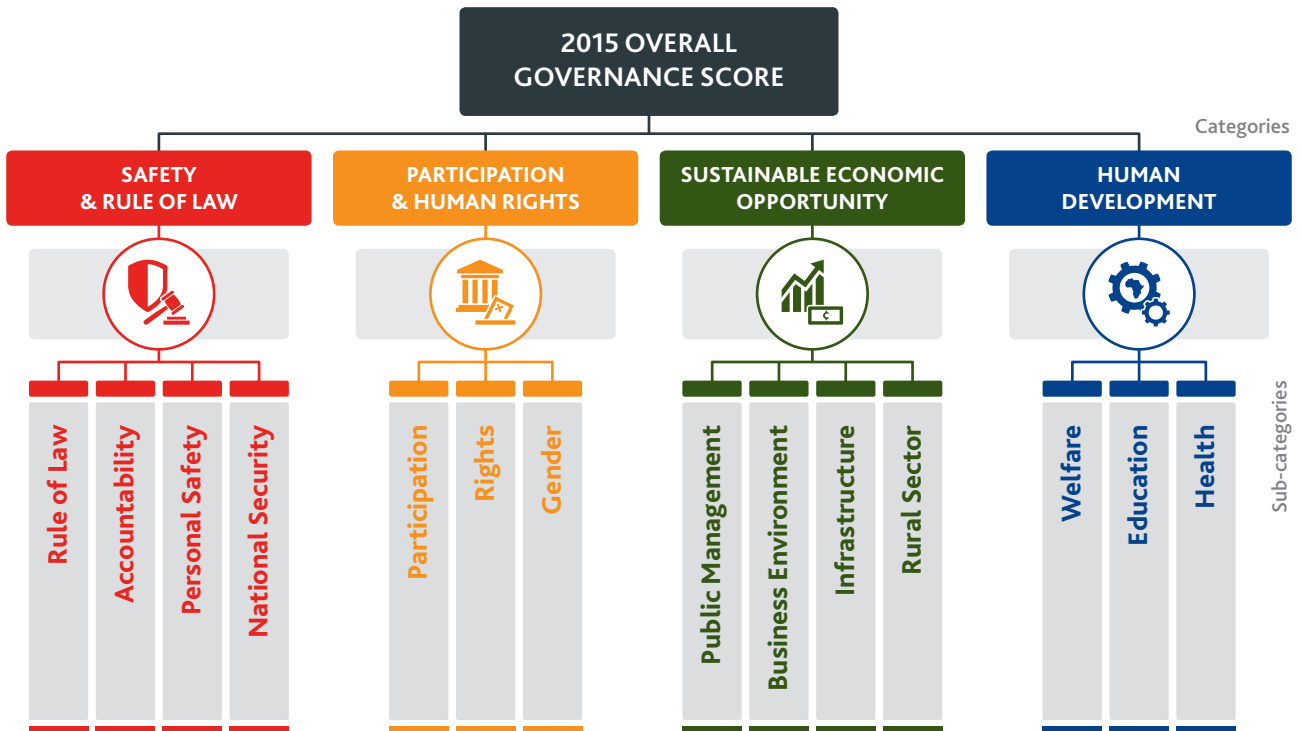
What is the IIAG?	3
How does Kenya perform?	4
Data Table	8
Kenya within East Africa	10
Data Providers & IIAG Resources	11

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:



How does Kenya perform?

4

KENYA

Kenya's performance is largely positive, with a rank of 14th on the continent in overall governance. This good positioning within the rankings is complemented by the progress the country has made in overall governance since 2011. Kenya ranks among the ten most improved countries.

Following the continental trend, Kenya is registering progress in *Participation & Human Rights* but also in both *Safety & Rule of Law* and *Sustainable Economic Opportunity*, whereas continental trends for these two categories are showing signs of decline. However, Kenya is registering a decline in the *Human Development* category, all the more noticeable as this national trend is the reverse of that of the continent. This appears to be largely driven by worsening performance in *Health* issues.

Overall governance: a top ten improver and best performance seen in 2014 since the beginning of the IIAG data set.

As well as being a top ten improver in overall governance since 2011, Kenya also reached its highest ever overall governance score since 2000 in 2014. Kenya scores 58.8 (out of 100) in overall governance, ranking 14th (out of 54) in Africa. This score is higher than the African average (50.1) and higher than the regional average for the 13 countries in East Africa (44.3).

Since 2011, Kenya has shown overall governance improvement of +4.3 score points. This overall governance progress has been underpinned by gains in three of the four categories of the IIAG: *Safety & Rule of Law*, *Participation & Human Rights* and *Sustainable Economic Opportunity*. However, over this four-year period the country has failed to achieve improvement in *Human Development*, the category which contains Kenya's largest sub-category decline across the IIAG - *Health*.

***Safety & Rule of Law*: contains Kenya's highest scoring indicator as well as its most deteriorated since 2011.**

Kenya scores 53.8 in *Safety & Rule of Law*, ranking 28th on the continent, the country's lowest category-level rank. This is the only category in which Kenya is in the bottom half of the ranking table, positioned between Mozambique and Uganda.

Kenya exhibits improvement in *Safety & Rule of Law* over the past four years, underpinned by performance gains in only two of the four underlying sub-categories. Positive trajectories between 2011 and 2014 can be seen in *Rule of Law* and *Accountability*, but *Personal Safety* and *National Security* show slight downward trends.

Rule of Law demonstrates the most notable sub-category improvement within *Safety & Rule of Law*, having risen by +5.1 score points over the past four years. This positive development is the result of better performance in three of the five underlying indicators – *Property Rights* (+7.5), *Judicial Process* (+4.2) and *Judicial Independence* (+13.9). Kenya has maintained a static score in the other two indicators but in one of those, *Sanctions*, that score is 100.0. *Sanctions* is Kenya's highest scoring indicator and the only indicator across the entire IIAG in which Kenya achieves the best possible score.

Conversely, Kenya has exhibited both low and falling scores in *Personal Safety* and *National Security*. In the former, Kenya ranks 35th on the continent, with a score of 39.1, lower than the African average. This score has dropped by -0.9 points since 2011, the result due largely to Kenya's deterioration in the *Human Trafficking* indicator. This measure has shown a decline of -25.0 points over the past four years, Kenya's largest at indicator level, alongside a drop in *Public Health Campaigns* of the same magnitude. In *National Security*, although the score deterioration has been a marginal -0.3 points over the past four years, the country ranks 44th on the continent, the country's lowest sub-category ranking.

***Participation & Human Rights*: year-on-year improvement since 2011, driven by progress in all sub-categories.**

In the *Participation & Human Rights* category, Kenya achieves its highest category score of 63.3, over ten points higher than the African average. Since 2011 this score has risen by +10.1 score points, the fourth greatest improvement in Africa. This progress is entrenched by the fact that within this category Kenya has shown year-on-year improvement

since 2011, reaching peak performance in 2014. Further, this upward trajectory is driven by score progress in all three underlying sub-categories.

Kenya ranks 15th on the continent in *Participation*, achieving a score of 65.7 in 2014. It is within *Participation* that Kenya achieves its greatest sub-category score increase since 2011, having improved by +16.2 points. This is the result of improvements in four of the underlying indicators and static performance in the fifth. The most notable improvement in the past four years is seen in *Free & Fair Executive Elections* (+37.5).

The picture is similarly positive in the *Gender* sub-category, which has improved by +9.7 score points since 2011. In *Rights*, Kenya has seen an upward trend of +4.4 points over the past four years, with improvements in three of the five indicators. However, this sub-category contains the only indicator in *Participation & Human Rights* in which Kenya has worsened in performance over the time period – *Civil Liberties*. The score drop of -14.6 points makes Kenya the sixth most deteriorated on the continent in this indicator.

Sustainable Economic Opportunity: highest rank at category level and favourable trends since 2011.

In *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* Kenya scores 54.9 in 2014, and ranks 10th on the continent. This is the country's highest rank at category level. As well as being favourably positioned within the rankings, Kenya has displayed positive trends in *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* over the past four years, having improved year-on-year since 2011. The upward trend of +5.9 score points since 2011, the third largest on the continent, has allowed Kenya to reach its highest score in this category since the beginning of the IIAG data set, 2000. This trend is all the more noticeable as it is the opposite of the average continental trend.

This positive development in Kenya's *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* landscape has been underpinned by improvements in all four underlying sub-categories. Whilst gains in *Public Management* and *Rural Sector* have been slight at +0.2 and +1.0 score points respectively, the improvements in *Business Environment* and *Infrastructure* have been more marked.

Business Environment exhibits a score increase of +6.4 since 2011, ranking Kenya 13th on the continent. The only indicator in which the country has deteriorated within this sub-category is *Competitive Environment*, having fallen by -2.6 points since 2011. *Infrastructure* has shown an improvement of +16.0 points over the past four years, reaching its highest ever score in this sub-category since the beginning of the IIAG data set in 2000. This is off the back of progress in six of the seven underlying indicators. The *Telephone & IT Infrastructure* indicator has increased in score by +66.7 points since 2011, the country's largest indicator-level improvement.

Human Development: only category to exhibit decline since 2011, largely driven by worsening performance in Health.

Kenya scores 63.0 in *Human Development*, ranking 16th on the continent. *Human Development* is the only category in which Kenya worsened in performance between 2011 and 2014, and is one of only 15 countries on the continent to have done so in this governance dimension. Alongside positive trends in the *Welfare* sub-category (+2.1), in particular progress of +15.4 score points in the indicator *Welfare Regime*, since 2011 the country has shown sliding performance in two of the three underlying sub-categories, *Education* and *Health*, which has driven the score decline at the category level (-0.3).

Kenya's *Education* score decline of -0.6 points since 2011 has been the result of downward trajectories in two of the seven sub-category indicators, *Education System Quality* (-4.5) and *Ratio of Pupils to Teachers in Primary School* (-5.0). In the latter, Kenya is the most deteriorated country on the continent since 2011. Kenya's largest sub-category score decline since 2011 is in *Health* (-2.4). Deteriorations over the past four years in half of the eight indicators underpin this negative trajectory, the most pronounced of which is the fall in score of *Public Health Campaigns* (-25.0), Kenya's most deteriorated indicator across the entire IIAG, alongside *Human Trafficking*.

How does Kenya perform?

6

KENYA



OVERALL GOVERNANCE

2014 SCORES & RANKS

SCORE/100

58.8

AFRICAN AVERAGE

50.1

CHANGE SINCE 2011

+4.3

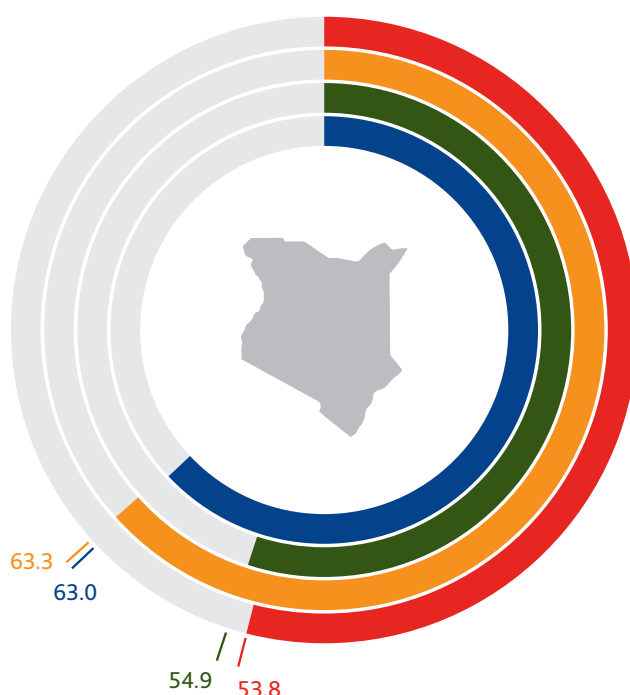
RANK/54

14

Head of State	President Uhuru Kenyatta
Date came to power	9 April 2013
Head of Government	President Uhuru Kenyatta
Date came to power	9 April 2013
Region	East Africa
REC Membership(s)	CEN-SAD, COMESA, EAC, IGAD
Population (total m)	45.5
Urban population (% of total population)	25.2
African Peer Review Mechanism	Member, Peer reviewed, Reported
African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance	Signed, Not ratified
African Charter on Statistics	Signed, Not ratified

Information correct at 23 July 2015

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



SAFETY & RULE OF LAW



PARTICIPATION & HUMAN RIGHTS



SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY



HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

SCORE/100

53.8

SCORE/100

63.3

SCORE/100

54.9

SCORE/100

63.0

AFRICAN AVERAGE

51.3

AFRICAN AVERAGE

49.3

AFRICAN AVERAGE

43.2

AFRICAN AVERAGE

56.4

CHANGE SINCE 2011

+1.4

CHANGE SINCE 2011

+10.1

CHANGE SINCE 2011

+5.9

CHANGE SINCE 2011

-0.3

RANK/54

28

RANK/54

14

RANK/54

10

RANK/54

16

2014 SUB-CATEGORY SCORES & RANKS

SAFETY & RULE OF LAW			
	SCORE/100	AFRICAN AVERAGE	RANK/54
RULE OF LAW	67.8	50.8	11
ACCOUNTABILITY	44.8	35.5	14
PERSONAL SAFETY	39.1	44.0	35
NATIONAL SECURITY	63.7	74.8	44

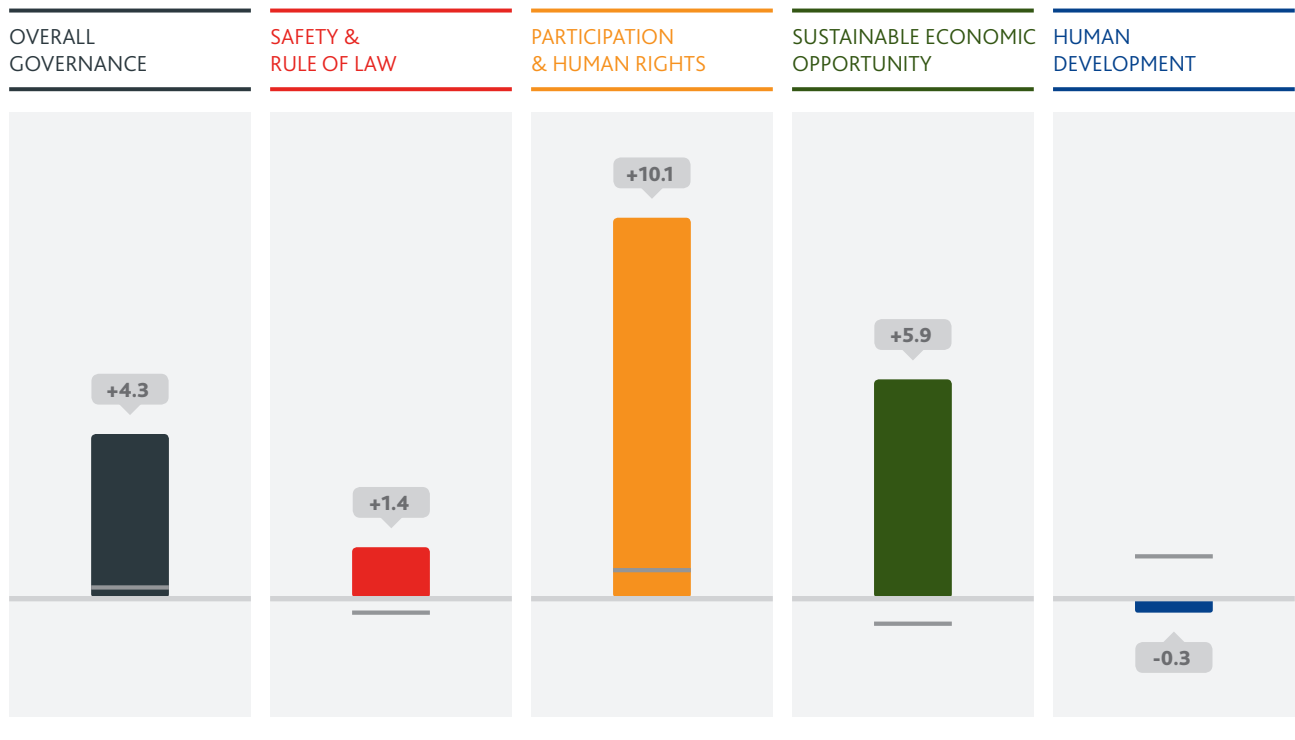
SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY			
	SCORE/100	AFRICAN AVERAGE	RANK/54
PUBLIC MANAGEMENT	56.5	46.0	13
BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT	52.0	40.7	13
INFRASTRUCTURE	48.2	36.5	11
RURAL SECTOR	63.1	50.5	8

PARTICIPATION & HUMAN RIGHTS			
	SCORE/100	AFRICAN AVERAGE	RANK/54
PARTICIPATION	65.7	45.9	15
RIGHTS	57.3	47.3	17
GENDER	66.8	54.8	11

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT			
	SCORE/100	AFRICAN AVERAGE	RANK/54
WELFARE	59.3	50.9	16
EDUCATION	58.3	48.8	16
HEALTH	71.4	69.9	24

TRENDS SINCE 2011, OVERALL GOVERNANCE & CATEGORY LEVELS

■ 2011-2014 — African average



Data Table

8

KENYA

Score/100; 100 = best

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Change 2011-2014
OVERALL SCORE	51.8	52.5	53.3	53.7	53.8	53.9	54.2	54.8	54.5	53.0	53.4	54.5	55.2	57.0	58.8	+4.3
SAFETY & RULE OF LAW	55.8	55.7	54.9	55.4	54.8	55.6	54.4	54.7	54.3	52.9	51.6	52.4	51.3	51.7	53.8	+1.4
RULE OF LAW	66.1	66.1	66.1	66.1	66.1	66.1	65.1	64.2	63.1	61.1	61.4	62.7	64.3	66.2	67.8	+5.1
Property Rights (AfDB/WB/BS/HER/WEF)	57.1	57.1	57.1	57.1	57.1	57.1	52.1	47.3	43.5	38.0	38.6	39.9	42.3	45.2	47.5	+7.5
Judicial Process (EIU/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	54.2	+4.2
Judicial Independence (BS/GI/WEF)	56.8	56.8	56.8	56.8	56.8	56.8	56.8	57.0	55.1	50.8	51.6	56.7	62.6	69.3	70.6	+13.9
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)	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
ACCOUNTABILITY	42.3	42.3	42.3	42.3	42.9	43.5	43.1	43.8	42.9	40.1	39.6	43.1	45.4	45.9	44.8	+1.7
Accountability, Transparency & Corruption in the Public Sector (AfDB/WB)	53.6	53.6	53.6	53.6	53.6	53.6	53.6	53.6	53.6	53.6	53.6	53.6	55.7	55.7	55.7	+2.1
Access to Information (GI)	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	58.3	-16.7
Online Services (UNDESA)	22.7	22.7	22.7	22.7	20.1	33.3	36.8	40.4	43.9	39.1	34.4	48.3	62.3	61.8	61.4	+13.1
Corruption & Bureaucracy (WB)	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6	36.6	28.6	28.6	28.6	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	0.0
Corruption in Government & Public Officials (EIU)	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	40.0	+20.0
Diversion of Public Funds (WEF)	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8	25.3	34.9	21.9	15.2	25.6	30.4	34.9	34.6	+9.0
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)	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	62.5	-12.5
Prosecution of Abuse of Office (BS)	57.1	57.1	57.1	57.1	57.1	57.1	50.0	42.9	35.7	28.6	35.7	42.9	42.9	42.9	42.9	0.0
PERSONAL SAFETY	39.0	38.8	35.8	37.6	34.4	37.4	34.4	33.2	36.4	39.1	38.1	40.0	32.0	32.2	39.1	-0.9
Safety of the Person (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
Police Services (GI/WEF)	13.6	13.6	13.6	13.6	13.6	13.6	13.6	19.5	23.0	19.3	14.7	15.6	18.1	21.6	40.6	+25.0
Social Unrest (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
Violent Crime (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
Political Violence (ACLEDD/PTS)	70.4	69.2	51.0	61.8	68.1	60.7	67.6	54.4	45.2	65.3	64.1	74.3	49.2	46.9	68.8	-5.6
Human Trafficking (USDS)	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	25.0	50.0	25.0	25.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	-25.0
NATIONAL SECURITY	75.6	75.6	75.6	75.6	75.6	75.4	74.9	77.6	74.9	71.1	67.3	64.0	63.6	62.6	63.7	-0.3
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	83.3	83.3	83.3	83.3	0.0
Domestic Armed Conflict (EIU)	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	0.0
Cross-border Tensions (EIU)	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	0.0
Internally Displaced People (IDMC)	78.1	78.1	78.1	78.1	78.1	77.4	75.1	88.8	75.4	81.2	87.0	87.4	85.3	80.3	85.6	-1.8
Political Refugees (UNHCR)	99.8	99.8	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.6	99.6	99.5	99.3	99.3	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.5	99.5	+0.1
PARTICIPATION & HUMAN RIGHTS	52.3	52.6	56.3	58.1	58.1	58.0	59.3	58.1	56.2	52.1	53.1	53.2	53.8	59.5	63.3	+10.1
PARTICIPATION	57.0	57.0	66.2	69.5	69.5	69.5	69.5	61.2	56.7	50.9	49.5	49.5	51.7	65.7	65.7	+16.2
Political Rights (FH)	16.7	16.7	50.0	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	0.0
Political Participation (EIU)	71.2	71.2	71.2	71.2	71.2	71.2	71.2	71.2	71.2	64.1	57.0	57.0	57.0	78.3	78.3	+21.4
Free & Fair Elections (BS)	88.9	88.9	88.9	88.9	88.9	88.9	88.9	88.9	72.2	55.6	55.6	55.6	61.1	66.7	66.7	+11.1
Free & Fair Executive Elections (IREEP)	41.7	41.7	54.2	54.2	54.2	54.2	54.2	29.2	29.2	29.2	29.2	29.2	29.2	66.7	66.7	+37.5
Effective Power to Govern (BS)	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	61.1	55.6	55.6	55.6	61.1	66.7	66.7	+11.1
RIGHTS	39.0	40.2	42.8	44.0	44.9	45.1	48.9	52.8	50.9	46.6	51.1	52.9	51.6	52.4	57.3	+4.4
Freedom of Expression (BS/FH/GI/RSF)	54.3	55.2	54.9	57.4	57.1	58.1	60.5	63.0	60.2	58.4	62.1	65.5	65.2	72.4	71.9	+6.4
Freedom of Association & Assembly (BS/GI)	52.8	52.8	52.8	52.8	52.8	52.8	58.3	63.9	55.6	47.2	52.8	58.3	58.3	58.3	58.3	0.0
Civil Liberties (BS/FH)	47.9	47.9	56.3	64.6	64.6	64.6	70.8	77.1	74.0	62.5	70.8	70.8	59.4	56.3	56.3	-14.6
International Human Rights Conventions (OHCHR/UNOLA)	40.0	45.0	50.0	45.0	50.0	50.0	55.0	60.0	65.0	65.0	70.0	70.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	+5.0
Human Rights (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	25.0	+25.0
GENDER	60.9	60.6	60.0	60.8	60.0	59.4	59.5	60.2	60.8	58.7	58.8	57.1	58.3	60.5	66.8	+9.7
Gender Equality (AfDB/WB)	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	43.8	43.8	50.0	50.0	50.0	62.5	62.5	64.6	68.8	66.7	+4.2
Gender Balance in Education (WB)	78.1	76.8	73.7	77.4	71.9	75.0	75.4	73.8	75.1	74.3	75.8	77.3	78.8	78.8	78.8	+1.5
Women's Participation in the Labour Force (WB)	66.6	65.8	64.9	64.1	63.5	62.8	63.1	63.3	63.7	64.1	64.5	64.8	65.1	65.4	65.4	+0.7
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)	83.0	83.0	83.0	83.0	83.0	83.0	83.0	83.0	83.0	69.2	55.4	41.7	45.8	50.0	50.0	+8.3
Women in Politics (GI/IPU)	40.3	40.3	40.3	43.1	43.1	43.1	43.2	43.1	45.2	45.2	45.2	45.2	45.2	52.5	65.4	+20.3
Women in the Judiciary (GI)	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	0.0
SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY	45.8	45.9	46.2	46.1	47.1	46.7	47.0	49.3	48.5	46.6	48.6	49.1	52.7	53.3	54.9	+5.9
PUBLIC MANAGEMENT	51.9	52.1	52.8	52.5	56.1	54.3	54.2	57.5	57.6	55.6	55.5	56.3	57.1	56.0	56.5	+0.2
Public Administration (AfDB/WB)	70.8	70.8	70.8	70.8	70.8	70.8	79.2	79.2	79.2	72.9	79.2	79.2	79.2	80.7	79.2	0.0
Statistical Capacity (WB)	64.2	64.2	64.2	64.2	64.2	56.7	56.7	61.2	64.2	61.2	61.2	59.7	55.2	47.8	50.7	-9.0

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)	12.3	11.8	21.8	20.3	24.0	23.1	23.2	25.6	24.8	19.1	13.9	17.7	18.4	18.4	18.4	+0.7
Budget Management (AfDB/WB)	61.1	61.1	61.1	61.1	61.1	61.1	61.1	61.1	61.1	61.1	61.1	61.1	65.3	72.2	66.7	+5.6
Ratio of Total Revenue to Total Expenditure (AfDB/AU/UNECA)	61.4	50.6	51.6	45.0	55.6	57.5	44.6	53.9	42.9	42.1	36.9	42.7	42.6	36.9	40.1	-2.6
Fiscal Policy (AfDB/WB)	76.2	76.2	76.2	76.2	76.2	76.2	76.2	81.7	81.7	81.7	81.7	81.7	88.9	88.9	81.7	0.0
Ratio of External Debt Service to Exports (EIU)	47.1	60.7	55.6	61.2	78.7	68.3	73.1	81.6	87.2	85.6	88.4	88.0	87.1	85.6	70.0	-18.0
Revenue Mobilisation (AfDB/WB/ICTD)	48.6	48.8	48.6	48.6	48.9	50.4	49.1	48.6	52.0	51.9	51.7	51.9	51.7	48.1	51.8	-0.2
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	50.0	+25.0
BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT	45.2	45.2	45.2	45.2	45.2	45.2	45.6	47.4	47.4	45.1	45.4	45.6	45.0	46.0	52.0	+6.4
Competitive Environment (AfDB/WB/BS/GI)	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	71.4	73.6	71.4	69.2	69.2	69.2	67.5	65.8	66.5	-2.6
Customs Procedures (WEF)	38.1	38.1	38.1	38.1	38.1	38.1	38.1	38.1	34.8	38.3	40.1	39.7	42.6	47.8	47.4	+7.7
Investment Climate (HER)	55.6	55.6	55.6	55.6	55.6	55.6	55.6	55.6	55.6	50.0	55.6	55.6	55.6	55.6	55.6	0.0
Bureaucracy & Red Tape (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	25.0	+25.0
Soundness of Banks (WEF)	63.1	63.1	63.1	63.1	63.1	63.1	63.1	69.9	75.1	68.2	62.1	63.5	59.5	60.7	65.4	+1.9
INFRASTRUCTURE	22.5	22.7	22.9	23.1	23.3	23.6	24.2	27.0	28.1	29.0	30.8	32.2	45.0	45.9	48.2	+16.0
Road Network (WEF)	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.4	26.6	32.5	38.4	49.9	56.6	57.6	61.4	64.6	+8.0
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	25.0	+25.0
Air Transport (GI/WEF)	70.2	70.2	70.2	70.2	70.2	70.2	70.2	74.0	69.4	69.4	72.8	71.7	70.6	69.4	70.7	-1.0
Access to Water (WHO/UNICEF)	27.5	28.2	28.8	29.5	30.1	30.8	31.4	32.0	32.6	33.2	33.8	34.4	34.5	34.7	34.8	+0.4
Electricity Supply (WEF)	39.5	39.5	39.5	39.5	39.5	39.5	39.5	46.8	53.1	52.2	45.6	46.9	50.9	54.2	56.1	+9.2
Telephone & IT Infrastructure (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	83.3	83.3	66.7	+66.7
Digital Connectivity (ITU)	1.2	1.7	2.2	3.0	3.9	5.5	9.1	9.5	9.2	9.6	13.2	15.8	18.0	18.3	19.5	+3.7
RURAL SECTOR	63.8	63.8	63.8	63.8	63.8	63.8	63.8	65.2	61.1	56.6	62.6	62.1	63.6	65.5	63.1	+1.0
Public Resources for Rural Development (IFAD)	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	50.0	50.0	56.3	56.3	56.3	62.5	62.5	+6.3
Accountability, Transparency & Corruption in Rural Areas (IFAD)	60.5	60.5	60.5	60.5	60.5	60.5	60.5	60.5	48.4	48.4	54.5	54.5	60.5	60.5	60.5	+6.1
Land & Water for Low-income Rural Populations (IFAD)	53.3	53.3	53.3	53.3	53.3	53.3	53.3	53.3	61.3	61.3	64.4	64.4	64.4	64.4	61.2	-3.2
Rural Business Climate (IFAD)	66.3	66.3	66.3	66.3	66.3	66.3	66.3	66.3	71.2	63.5	74.0	66.5	69.4	60.6	63.5	-3.0
Agricultural Research & Extension Services (IFAD)	72.1	72.1	72.1	72.1	72.1	72.1	72.1	72.1	55.9	55.9	65.1	65.1	65.1	74.3	74.3	+9.2
Agricultural Policy Costs (WEF)	49.0	49.0	49.0	49.0	49.0	49.0	49.0	60.5	73.1	61.3	54.9	58.7	61.2	59.5	62.2	+3.5
Engagement with Low-income Rural Populations (IFAD)	77.6	77.6	77.6	77.6	77.6	77.6	77.6	77.6	70.6	70.6	73.5	73.5	73.5	73.5	70.6	-2.9
Equal Representation in Rural Areas (IFAD)	68.8	68.8	68.8	68.8	68.8	68.8	68.8	68.8	58.3	41.8	58.3	58.3	58.3	68.8	50.0	-8.3
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT	53.3	55.9	55.9	55.1	55.3	55.2	56.2	57.1	58.9	60.7	60.4	63.3	62.8	63.5	63.0	-0.3
WELFARE	49.5	49.5	49.5	49.1	48.8	48.4	50.3	50.8	52.1	55.4	56.4	57.3	57.8	60.1	59.3	+2.1
Welfare Regime (BS)	46.2	46.2	46.2	43.6	41.0	38.5	38.5	38.5	34.6	30.8	30.8	30.8	38.5	46.2	46.2	+15.4
Welfare Services (Health & Education) (AfDB/WB)	60.7	60.7	60.7	60.7	60.7	60.7	67.0	67.0	73.2	80.4	80.4	80.4	80.4	82.4	84.5	+4.2
Social Protection & Labour (AfDB/WB)	61.9	61.9	61.9	61.9	61.9	61.9	56.3	61.9	61.9	69.0	69.0	69.0	69.0	75.7	75.7	+6.7
Social Exclusion (BS)	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	0.0
Equity of Public Resource Use (AfDB/WB)	53.6	53.6	53.6	53.6	53.6	53.6	73.2	66.1	72.3	79.5	86.6	92.9	88.7	88.7	86.6	-6.3
Environmental Policy (BS)	57.1	57.1	57.1	57.1	57.1	57.1	50.0	42.9	42.9	42.9	42.9	42.9	42.9	42.9	42.9	0.0
Environmental Sustainability (AfDB/WB)	52.8	52.8	52.8	52.8	52.8	52.8	52.8	65.3	65.3	70.8	70.8	70.8	70.8	70.8	65.3	-5.6
EDUCATION	56.3	56.2	56.0	55.5	55.5	55.2	54.2	54.8	56.9	58.5	58.6	58.9	57.0	56.8	58.3	-0.6
Education Provision & Quality (BS)	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	58.3	50.0	58.3	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	0.0
Education System Quality (WEF)	63.4	63.4	63.4	63.4	63.4	63.4	63.4	75.3	75.6	75.8	78.4	82.7	71.1	69.0	78.1	-4.5
Ratio of Pupils to Teachers in Primary School (UNESCO)	75.0	75.0	75.0	70.9	69.2	66.4	66.9	66.4	64.6	64.8	59.8	54.8	49.7	49.7	49.7	-5.0
Literacy (UNESCO)	83.9	82.1	80.3	78.6	76.8	75.0	73.2	71.4	72.5	73.5	74.5	75.5	76.6	77.6	78.6	+3.1
Primary School Completion (WB)	69.6	69.6	69.6	69.6	69.6	71.5	71.5	71.5	71.5	71.5	71.5	71.5	71.5	71.5	71.5	0.0
Secondary School Enrolment (UNESCO)	31.2	32.2	32.8	34.8	38.6	39.2	41.3	43.6	49.9	50.7	52.9	55.0	57.2	57.2	57.2	+2.1
Tertiary Education Enrolment (UNESCO)	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.9	5.3	5.8	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	0.0
HEALTH	54.2	62.0	62.2	60.6	61.7	61.9	64.1	65.7	67.7	68.2	66.4	73.8	73.6	73.6	71.4	-2.4
Access to Sanitation (WHO/UNICEF)	51.8	52.1	52.3	52.6	52.9	53.2	53.5	53.8	54.1	54.4	54.7	54.9	55.0	55.0	55.0	+0.1
Child Mortality (IGME)	55.5	56.5	57.5	58.8	60.1	61.5	63.2	64.9	66.8	68.3	69.9	71.7	72.9	74.0	74.0	+2.3
Maternal Mortality (WHO)	74.6	74.8	75.0	75.1	75.3	75.5	76.3	77.2	78.0	78.8	79.6	80.5	81.5	82.4	82.4	+1.8
Undernourishment (WB)	51.6	51.4	49.8	47.5	48.2	52.3	58.8	62.2	63.1	62.9	64.6	65.8	66.2	65.3	65.3	-0.5
Disease (Malaria & TB) (WHO)	45.3	45.0	44.8	44.5	49.7	44.2	44.5	47.5	50.5	53.5	56.2	94.2	93.9	93.6	93.6	-0.6
Immunisation (Measles, DPT & Hepatitis B) (WB/WHO)	80.0	78.9	80.7	70.4	70.8	71.4	77.5	79.4	86.3	84.8	83.2	87.2	86.0	83.6	83.6	-3.6
Antiretroviral Treatment (ART) Provision (UNAIDS)	0.0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	47.7	61.2	59.6	67.3	+6.1
Public Health Campaigns (GI)	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	50.0	-25.0

Kenya 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.

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- > EXPLORE BY REGION, REC OR GEOGRAPHICAL GROUPING
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