



2015

Ibrahim Index of
African Governance

COUNTRY INSIGHTS

LIBYA



Contents

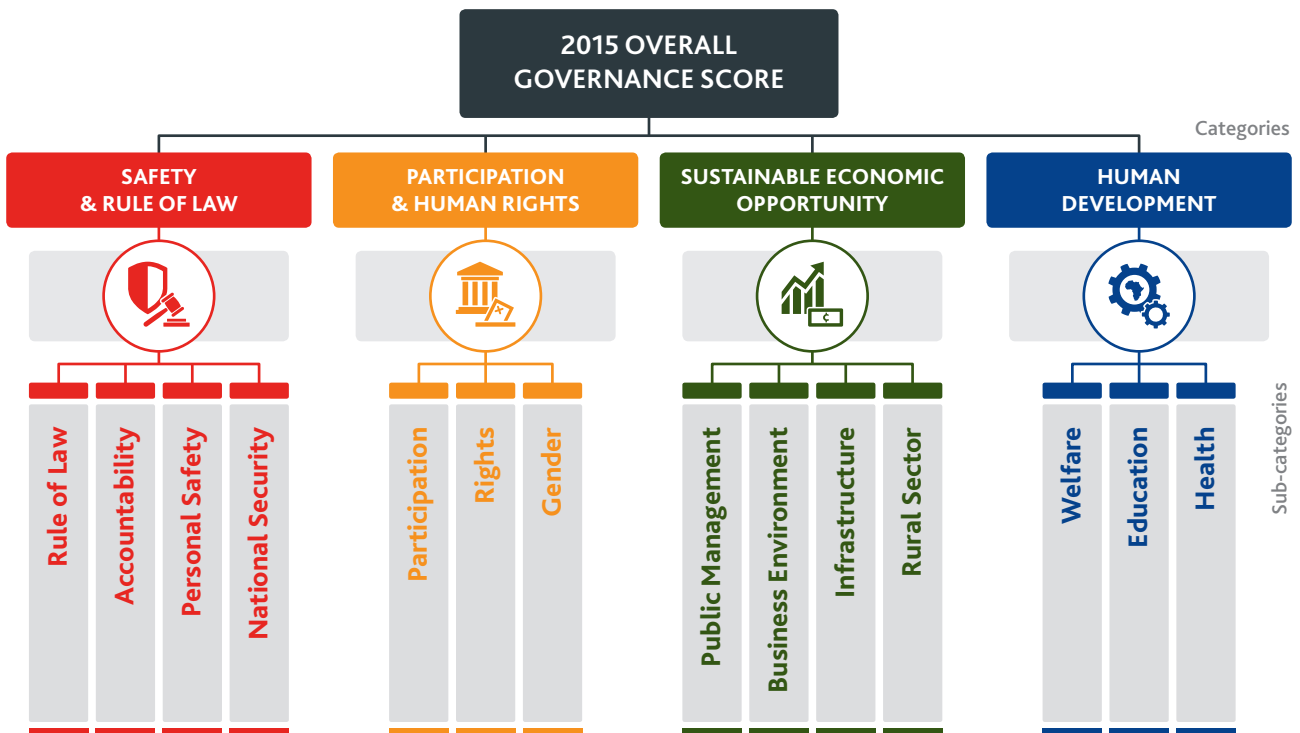
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All figures have been rounded to the nearest one decimal place. This means that countries may appear to have the same score, or the change over time may appear inaccurate, but this is not the case when all decimal places are taken into account. Countries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



How does Libya perform?

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LIBYA

Libya is now a low ranking country in the IIAG, after reaching the mid-ranks in the mid-2000s. Widespread decline within three of the four governance components has led the country to feature within the bottom ten performers on the continent.

However, Libya is the most improved country in Africa in *Participation & Human Rights* and achieves the same status within the sub-category *Participation*.

As seen in many North African countries, the country performs relatively well in many *Human Development* measures, though its performance in *Welfare* lags behind.

Overall governance: deterioration continues.

Libya scores 35.5 (out of 100) in overall governance, ranking 47th (out of 54) in Africa. This is the country's lowest overall governance score seen since 2000, making it one of only three countries to show this result on the continent. Libya's score places it lower than both the African average and the regional average for North Africa, making it the lowest ranked country (6th) within its region.

Libya shows overall governance deterioration (-2.4) since 2011, making it the fifth largest decline on the continent and the only country to show a drop in score within North Africa. The overall governance deterioration is underpinned by decline in three of the four underlying governance components: *Safety & Rule of Law*, *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* and *Human Development*. Libya only shows improvement in the governance dimension *Participation & Human Rights*.

Safety & Rule of Law: some dramatic indicator deteriorations since 2011.

Libya scores 21.2 in *Safety & Rule of Law*, ranking 50th on the continent. Although this is a low score and rank, they are not the lowest displayed by Libya in the IIAG. Within the category, all four sub-categories show relatively low scores which translate into ranks of 48th or lower. Libya's best sub-category performance within *Safety & Rule of Law* is in *National Security*, scoring 35.5, while its weakest sub-category performance is in *Accountability*, scoring 12.3.

Safety & Rule of Law is one of the three governance components in which Libya shows deterioration since 2011. The country shows a drop of -5.0 score points, which is driven by three of the four underlying sub-categories: *Rule of Law* (-0.1), *Accountability* (-3.2) and *National Security* (-22.3). The *National Security* component is clearly the main driver of the decline within the category, as the second largest deterioration seen in Africa over the last four years. Two of the five indicators lead to this drop in score: *Cross-border Tensions* (-37.5) and *Internally Displaced People* (-74.0), the latter of which is the largest decline seen in this indicator across the whole continent. Other indicators that contribute to the general decline of the sub-category include *Transfers of Power* (-16.7), *Corruption & Bureaucracy* (-14.3) and *Prosecution of Abuse of Office* (-14.3).

Personal Safety is the only sub-category of *Safety & Rule of Law* in which Libya shows any improvement since 2011 (+5.5). This trend is underpinned by measures of both *Violent Crime* (+6.3) and *Political Violence* (+44.7), while three of the indicators show no change and *Police Services* shows a decline of -18.0 score points.

Participation & Human Rights: Libya's only improving category.

In *Participation & Human Rights*, Libya achieves its second best score, 36.9, and ranks 40th in Africa. The underlying components of this governance dimension show a range of results, from its highest in *Participation*, 45.2, to its lowest in *Rights*, 30.4. Libya is ranked 25th in *Participation*, its best rank placement outside of the *Human Development* category.

Participation & Human Rights is the only governance category in which the country shows any improvement since 2011 (+15.1). Further, Libya shows the largest improvement in *Participation & Human Rights* on the continent. This dramatic gain in recent years is underpinned by each of the three underlying sub-categories, but most strongly by *Participation*

in which Libya is the most improved country in Africa (+40.1). All five *Participation* indicators show marked improvement, with Libya being one of the top six improved countries in Africa in all of them: *Political Rights* (+16.7), *Political Participation* (+17.1), *Free & Fair Elections* (+77.8), *Free & Fair Executive Elections* (+66.7) and *Effective Power to Govern* (+22.2).

Improvements occur in *Rights* (+2.9) and *Gender* (+2.2) to a lesser extent, and show a more mixed picture than in *Participation*. In *Rights*, two indicators show improvement, with *Freedom of Association & Assembly* (+27.1) driving most of the progress, while two show deterioration and one remains static. In *Gender*, two indicators show improvement, with *Gender Equality in the Workplace* (+33.3) driving most of the improvement, whilst measures on both *Legislation on Violence against Women* (-8.3) and *Women in Politics* (-9.4) both show decline since 2011. The other three *Gender* indicators remain static.

Sustainable Economic Opportunity: Libya's lowest score, lowest rank and largest decline.

Libya obtains both its lowest score and continent rank in *Sustainable Economic Opportunity*, scoring 20.0 and ranking 52nd on the continent. Three of the underlying sub-categories score below 20.0 points out of 100.0: *Public Management* (17.2), *Business Environment* (16.4) and *Rural Sector* (13.2). Libya scores 33.3 in *Infrastructure*, its highest result in this governance category, ranking 30th on the continent.

Libya's performance within *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* has noticeably declined since 2011 (-14.3). This is the largest category deterioration seen by Libya, and is the largest on the continent, although it is in the same direction (albeit to a larger magnitude) as the continental average trend. All four sub-categories contribute to this negative trajectory, *Business Environment* (-11.3) and *Rural Sector* (-34.7) the most so, and *Public Management* (-4.3) and *Infrastructure* (-7.0) the least. Within *Business Environment*, the fall in score is driven by three of the five indicators: *Customs Procedures* (-20.8), *Investment Climate* (-5.6) and *Soundness of Banks* (-30.4). The other two measures show no change since 2011. Within *Rural Sector*, there is an unusual scenario whereby Libya has data for only one of the eight indicators. This indicator, *Agricultural Policy Costs*, shows a decline of -34.7 score points, which is directly translated into the sub-category score drop.

Other noticeable indicator declines include *Ratio of Total Revenue to Total Expenditure* (-22.0) in *Public Management*, and *Road Network* (-22.4) and *Electricity Supply* (-30.9) in *Infrastructure*.

Human Development: Libya's best performing category in both score and rank, but Welfare lags behind.

Libya scores 63.7 in *Human Development*, ranking 15th on the continent. This is both the country's best category score and highest category rank in 2014. The component sub-categories show a wide range of performance, from scoring 82.0 in *Health* to 38.3 in *Welfare*. Libya's highest sub-category rank from across the entire IIAG data set is seen in *Education*. It is the sub-categories of *Education* and *Health* that are driving the relatively high score at the category level, whilst *Welfare* lags behind.

Although still scoring highly, Libya's trajectory in this category is strongly negative (-5.2), in notable opposition to the continental trend in *Human Development*. All three sub-categories contribute to this trend: *Welfare* (-7.4), *Education* (-3.8) and *Health* (-4.3). Within *Welfare*, three indicators show noticeable deterioration: *Welfare Regime* (-23.1), *Social Exclusion* (-14.3) and *Environmental Policy* (-14.3), while the other four measures show no change since 2011. The *Education* sub-category contains two indicator-level deteriorations: *Education Provision & Quality* (-16.7) and *Education System Quality* (-4.4). Meanwhile, Libya's decline in *Public Health Campaigns* (-25.0) is driving most of the decline in the *Health* sub-category.

How does Libya perform?

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LIBYA



2014 SCORES & RANKS

SCORE/100

35.5

AFRICAN AVERAGE

50.1

CHANGE SINCE 2011

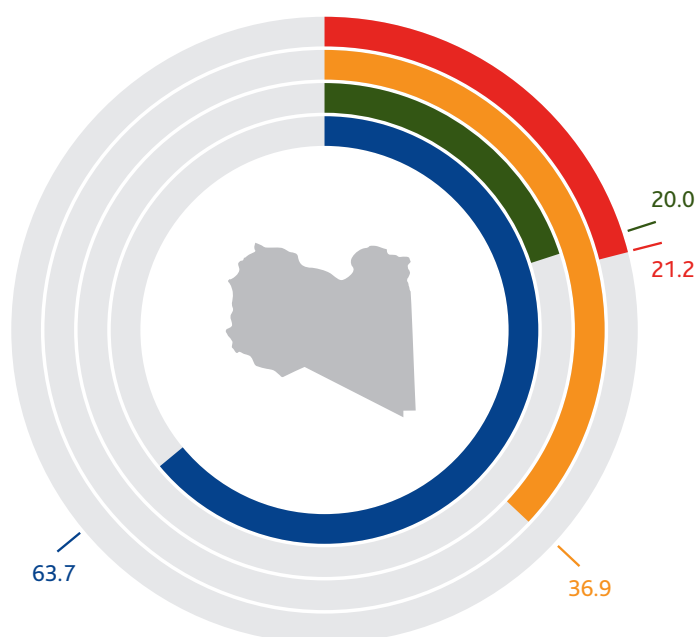
-2.4

RANK/54

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Head of State	Speaker of the House of Representatives, Aqilah Salah Issa
Date came to power	5 August 2014
Head of Government	Prime Minister Abdullah al-Thini
Date came to power	11 March 2014
Region	North Africa
REC Membership(s)	AMU, CEN-SAD, COMESA
Population (total m)	6.3
Urban population (% of total population)	78.4
African Peer Review Mechanism	Not 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



SCORE/100

21.2

AFRICAN AVERAGE

51.3

CHANGE SINCE 2011

-5.0

RANK/54

50



SCORE/100

36.9

AFRICAN AVERAGE

49.3

CHANGE SINCE 2011

+15.1

RANK/54

40



SCORE/100

20.0

AFRICAN AVERAGE

43.2

CHANGE SINCE 2011

-14.3

RANK/54

52



SCORE/100

63.7

AFRICAN AVERAGE

56.4

CHANGE SINCE 2011

-5.2

RANK/54

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2014 SUB-CATEGORY SCORES & RANKS

SAFETY & RULE OF LAW			
	SCORE/100	AFRICAN AVERAGE	RANK/54
RULE OF LAW	16.4	50.8	51
ACCOUNTABILITY	12.3	35.5	49
PERSONAL SAFETY	20.5	44.0	48
NATIONAL SECURITY	35.5	74.8	49

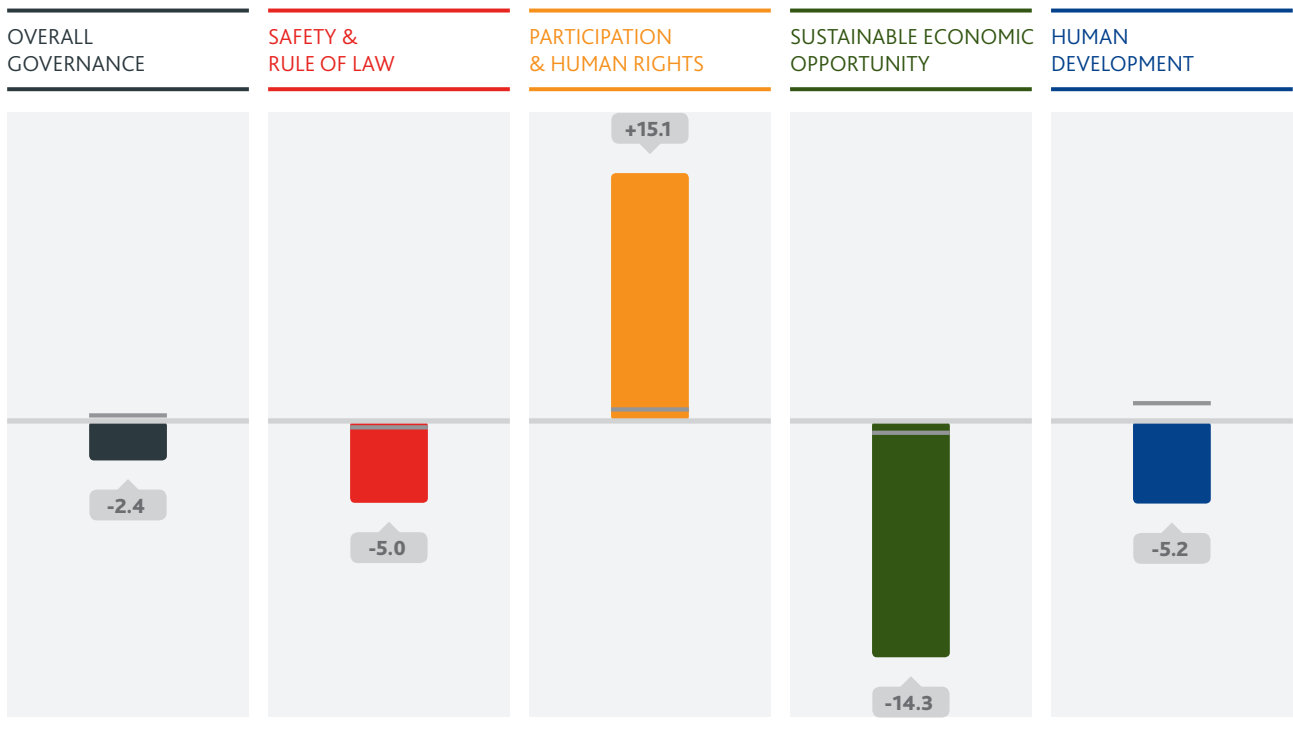
SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY			
	SCORE/100	AFRICAN AVERAGE	RANK/54
PUBLIC MANAGEMENT	17.2	46.0	52
BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT	16.4	40.7	49
INFRASTRUCTURE	33.3	36.5	30
RURAL SECTOR	13.2	50.5	52

PARTICIPATION & HUMAN RIGHTS			
	SCORE/100	AFRICAN AVERAGE	RANK/54
PARTICIPATION	45.2	45.9	25
RIGHTS	30.4	47.3	47
GENDER	35.2	54.8	49

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT			
	SCORE/100	AFRICAN AVERAGE	RANK/54
WELFARE	38.3	50.9	43
EDUCATION	70.7	48.8	6
HEALTH	82.0	69.9	9

TRENDS SINCE 2011, OVERALL GOVERNANCE & CATEGORY LEVELS

■ 2011-2014 — African average



Data Table

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LIBYA

Score/100; 100 = best

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Change 2011- 2014
OVERALL SCORE	43.4	43.9	44.4	44.5	46.2	46.7	46.8	47.3	48.4	47.1	45.1	37.8	43.6	41.5	35.5	-2.4
SAFETY & RULE OF LAW	46.3	45.5	46.3	46.3	51.4	51.3	50.3	50.3	52.0	49.5	42.5	26.2	37.1	34.7	21.2	-5.0
RULE OF LAW	18.6	18.6	18.6	18.6	38.6	38.6	38.2	37.8	38.2	37.9	35.6	16.5	20.3	18.1	16.4	-0.1
Property Rights (AfDB/WB/BS/HER/WEF)	36.6	36.6	36.6	36.6	36.6	36.6	36.6	36.6	36.2	36.9	34.6	22.9	22.3	19.0	16.0	-6.8
Judicial Process (EIU/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	37.5	+12.5
Judicial Independence (BS/GI/WEF)	31.4	31.4	31.4	31.4	31.4	31.4	29.4	27.3	29.5	27.4	18.6	17.8	21.1	21.3	28.3	+10.5
Sanctions (CDD)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
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	16.7	33.3	25.0	0.0	-16.7
ACCOUNTABILITY	20.3	20.3	20.3	20.3	20.9	20.3	20.8	21.2	23.2	21.3	17.8	15.5	18.0	14.5	12.3	-3.2
Accountability, Transparency & Corruption in the Public Sector (AfDB/WB)	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	37.5	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	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)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	7.7	11.6	15.6	19.7	9.8	0.0	1.1	2.3	-7.6
Corruption & Bureaucracy (WB)	42.9	42.9	42.9	42.9	48.0	42.9	42.9	42.9	42.9	42.9	42.9	28.6	28.6	14.3	14.3	-14.3
Corruption in Government & Public Officials (EIU)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	+15.0
Diversion of Public Funds (WEF)	34.8	34.8	34.8	34.8	34.8	34.8	34.8	34.8	49.0	40.4	17.1	24.4	31.8	20.8	12.4	-12.1
Accountability of Public Officials (EIU)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	33.3	33.3	33.3	+16.7
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)	42.9	42.9	42.9	42.9	42.9	42.9	42.9	42.9	42.9	42.9	42.9	42.9	35.7	28.6	28.6	-14.3
PERSONAL SAFETY	61.4	61.4	61.4	61.4	61.4	61.4	57.3	57.3	61.9	54.0	41.8	15.0	34.1	30.4	20.5	+5.5
Safety of the Person (EIU)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	25.0	0.0	0.0
Police Services (GI/WEF)	18.6	18.6	18.6	18.6	18.6	18.6	18.6	18.6	21.3	24.1	19.8	18.4	17.1	9.6	0.4	-18.0
Social Unrest (EIU)	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	56.3	25.0	50.0	37.5	25.0	0.0
Violent Crime (EIU)	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	31.3	50.0	50.0	37.5	+6.3
Political Violence (ACLED/PTS)	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	15.5	62.5	60.2	60.2	+44.7
Human Trafficking (USDs)	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
NATIONAL SECURITY	84.9	81.6	84.9	84.8	84.8	84.8	84.9	84.8	84.8	84.8	74.8	57.7	76.1	75.6	35.5	-22.3
Government Involvement in Armed Conflict (UCDP)	100.0	83.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	66.7	100.0	100.0	66.7	0.0
Domestic Armed Conflict (EIU)	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	50.0	0.0	25.0	25.0	0.0	0.0
Cross-border Tensions (EIU)	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	25.0	50.0	75.0	75.0	12.5	-37.5
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	74.0	82.8	79.7	0.0	-74.0
Political Refugees (UNHCR)	99.7	99.5	99.3	99.2	99.2	99.2	99.3	99.1	99.0	99.0	99.0	98.1	97.7	98.6	98.2	+0.1
PARTICIPATION & HUMAN RIGHTS	18.7	18.5	18.5	18.2	19.5	19.8	20.2	20.7	20.3	20.2	20.1	21.8	36.6	40.5	36.9	+15.1
PARTICIPATION	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	4.0	5.1	4.0	2.8	2.8	5.1	43.3	53.3	45.2	+40.1
Political Rights (FH)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	16.7	+16.7
Political Participation (EIU)	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.2	25.6	49.9	49.9	42.7	+17.1
Free & Fair Elections (BS)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	11.1	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.9	77.8	77.8	+77.8
Free & Fair Executive Elections (IREEP)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.7	66.7	66.7	+66.7
Effective Power to Govern (BS)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.1	22.2	22.2	+22.2
RIGHTS	22.9	22.0	22.0	21.7	24.6	24.5	24.8	25.2	25.2	25.2	23.9	27.5	33.6	36.1	30.4	+2.9
Freedom of Expression (BS/FH/GI/RSF)	24.0	24.6	24.3	22.7	22.4	22.1	23.5	25.5	25.5	25.5	24.1	33.5	42.2	46.1	37.4	+3.9
Freedom of Association & Assembly (BS/GI)	18.1	18.1	18.1	18.1	18.1	18.1	18.1	18.1	18.1	18.1	18.1	18.1	34.7	51.4	45.1	+27.1
Civil Liberties (BS/FH)	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	20.8	26.0	22.9	14.6	-6.3
International Human Rights Conventions (OHCHR/UNOLA)	60.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	60.0	55.0	-10.0
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	0.0	0.0
GENDER	30.3	30.5	30.6	30.2	31.1	32.0	31.8	31.8	31.9	32.6	33.4	32.9	32.8	32.2	35.2	+2.2
Gender Equality (AfDB/WB)	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	0.0
Gender Balance in Education (WB)	88.7	88.7	88.7	85.8	91.7	97.6	93.4	93.4	93.4	93.4	93.4	93.4	93.4	93.4	93.4	0.0
Women's Participation in the Labour Force (WB)	19.9	20.9	21.6	22.2	22.6	23.0	23.3	23.4	23.5	23.5	23.3	23.4	23.5	23.5	23.5	+0.1
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)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	11.1	16.7	12.5	8.3	8.3	-8.3
Women in Politics (GI/IPU)	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.2	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.5	22.0	25.4	25.4	12.5	-9.4
Women in the Judiciary (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	50.0	0.0
SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY	40.8	39.5	40.2	40.3	40.7	42.7	42.9	43.6	45.9	43.6	44.0	34.3	33.4	25.7	20.0	-14.3
PUBLIC MANAGEMENT	41.4	36.5	39.3	39.4	40.6	43.9	43.5	44.0	44.2	42.5	42.9	21.5	29.6	22.4	17.2	-4.3
Public Administration (AfDB/WB)	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	37.5	37.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Statistical Capacity (WB)	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4	34.3	29.9	32.8	32.8	29.9	32.1	25.4	26.9	14.9	16.4	-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)	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5	+0.1
Budget Management (AfDB/WB)	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	44.4	44.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ratio of Total Revenue to Total Expenditure (AfDB/AU/UNECA)	100.0	55.6	83.5	83.0	91.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	68.5	70.6	30.0	100.0	48.2	8.0	-22.0
Fiscal Policy (AfDB/WB)	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	77.8	77.8	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	0.0
Ratio of External Debt Service to Exports (EIU)	80.5	81.0	82.4	85.8	87.8	91.5	92.6	93.8	94.9	90.9	91.5	92.6	94.9	93.5	85.6	-7.1
Revenue Mobilisation (AfDB/WB/ICTD)	25.4	25.0	20.5	18.6	19.9	18.9	18.9	19.3	19.6	33.1	31.8	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	-0.4
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	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	32.4	32.6	32.8	33.1	30.1	31.5	27.7	24.7	18.5	16.4	-11.3
Competitive Environment (AfDB/WB/BS/GI)	23.3	23.3	23.3	23.3	23.3	23.3	24.4	25.6	27.8	21.7	25.8	21.7	21.7	21.7	21.7	0.0
Customs Procedures (WEF)	32.8	32.8	32.8	32.8	32.8	32.8	32.8	32.8	38.5	42.9	44.7	42.0	39.3	27.4	21.2	-20.8
Investment Climate (HER)	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	5.6	5.6	-5.6
Bureaucracy & Red Tape (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
Soundness of Banks (WEF)	39.2	39.2	39.2	39.2	39.2	39.2	39.2	39.2	32.6	41.5	42.7	30.4	18.1	4.4	0.0	-30.4
INFRASTRUCTURE	46.4	46.4	46.4	46.5	46.7	47.4	48.3	50.3	55.5	53.2	45.6	40.3	39.6	38.1	33.3	-7.0
Road Network (WEF)	31.5	31.5	31.5	31.5	31.5	31.5	31.5	31.5	37.8	43.0	39.2	39.2	39.2	25.6	16.8	-22.4
Rail Network (EIU)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	75.0	43.8	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	-6.3
Air Transport (GI/WEF)	23.4	23.4	23.4	23.4	23.4	23.4	23.4	23.4	22.9	22.7	22.4	24.6	26.7	22.7	16.4	-8.2
Access to Water (WHO/UNICEF)	62.6	62.6	62.6	62.6	62.6	62.6	62.6	62.6	62.6	62.6	62.6	62.6	62.6	62.6	62.6	0.0
Electricity Supply (WEF)	62.3	62.3	62.3	62.3	62.3	62.3	62.3	62.3	72.8	79.2	65.0	65.1	65.3	57.4	34.2	-30.9
Telephone & IT Infrastructure (EIU)	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	25.0	16.7	16.7	16.7	29.2	33.3	+16.7
Digital Connectivity (ITU)	11.8	11.8	11.9	12.6	13.9	18.4	24.9	38.9	59.1	65.2	69.2	67.5	67.0	69.3	69.4	+2.0
RURAL SECTOR	47.3	47.3	47.3	47.3	47.3	47.3	47.3	47.3	50.6	48.4	56.0	47.9	39.8	23.8	13.2	-34.7
Public Resources for Rural Development (IFAD)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Accountability, Transparency & Corruption in Rural Areas (IFAD)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Land & Water for Low-income Rural Populations (IFAD)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rural Business Climate (IFAD)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Agricultural Research & Extension Services (IFAD)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Agricultural Policy Costs (WEF)	47.3	47.3	47.3	47.3	47.3	47.3	47.3	47.3	50.6	48.4	56.0	47.9	39.8	23.8	13.2	-34.7
Engagement with Low-income Rural Populations (IFAD)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Equal Representation in Rural Areas (IFAD)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT	67.7	72.3	72.7	73.2	73.2	72.9	74.0	74.6	75.3	75.3	73.8	68.8	67.1	65.1	63.7	-5.2
WELFARE	60.8	60.8	60.8	61.2	61.5	61.9	61.9	61.9	64.0	66.1	62.6	45.7	42.0	38.3	38.3	-7.4
Welfare Regime (BS)	76.9	76.9	76.9	79.5	82.1	84.6	84.6	84.6	92.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	88.5	76.9	76.9	-23.1
Welfare Services (Health & Education) (AfDB/WB)	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	75.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	0.0
Social Protection & Labour (AfDB/WB)	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.4	55.6	55.6	22.2	22.2	22.2	22.2	0.0
Social Exclusion (BS)	71.4	71.4	71.4	71.4	71.4	71.4	71.4	71.4	71.4	71.4	71.4	71.4	64.3	57.1	57.1	-14.3
Equity of Public Resource Use (AfDB/WB)	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	37.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Environmental Policy (BS)	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6	35.7	42.9	42.9	42.9	35.7	28.6	28.6	-14.3
Environmental Sustainability (AfDB/WB)	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	55.6	55.6	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	0.0
EDUCATION	70.0	71.5	72.9	73.0	72.0	71.1	73.9	75.7	75.7	73.3	72.6	74.5	73.1	70.8	70.7	-3.8
Education Provision & Quality (BS)	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	75.0	83.3	75.0	66.7	75.0	83.3	75.0	66.7	66.7	-16.7
Education System Quality (WEF)	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.9	20.7	16.5	3.7	4.4	5.1	1.3	0.0	-4.4
Ratio of Pupils to Teachers in Primary School (UNESCO)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Literacy (UNESCO)	87.8	87.8	87.8	87.8	87.8	88.5	89.2	89.9	90.6	91.3	92.0	92.7	93.4	94.1	94.8	+2.1
Primary School Completion (WB)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Secondary School Enrolment (UNESCO)	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.8	92.6	87.3	92.2	92.2	92.2	92.2	92.2	92.2	92.2	92.2	92.2	0.0
Tertiary Education Enrolment (UNESCO)	82.6	90.0	97.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
HEALTH	72.4	84.6	84.4	85.3	85.9	85.9	86.1	86.2	86.3	86.3	86.3	86.3	86.3	86.2	82.0	-4.3
Access to Sanitation (WHO/UNICEF)	98.0	98.0	98.0	98.0	98.0	98.0	98.0	98.0	98.0	98.0	98.0	98.0	98.0	98.0	98.0	+0.0
Child Mortality (IGME)	93.5	93.9	94.3	94.8	95.3	95.9	96.5	97.2	97.9	98.4	98.8	99.2	99.5	99.9	99.9	+0.6
Maternal Mortality (WHO)	99.7	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
Undernourishment (WB)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Disease (Malaria & TB) (WHO)	97.4	97.5	97.7	98.1	98.2	98.3	98.4	98.3	98.1	97.7	97.4	96.8	96.2	95.4	95.4	-1.4
Immunisation (Measles, DPT & Hepatitis B) (WB/WHO)	93.2	93.6	91.7	96.3	99.3	98.1	98.9	98.9	98.9	98.9	98.9	98.9	98.9	98.9	98.9	0.0
Antiretroviral Treatment (ART) Provision (UNAIDS)	0.0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Public Health Campaigns (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

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/.



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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