



2015

Ibrahim Index of
African Governance

COUNTRY INSIGHTS

MOROCCO



Contents

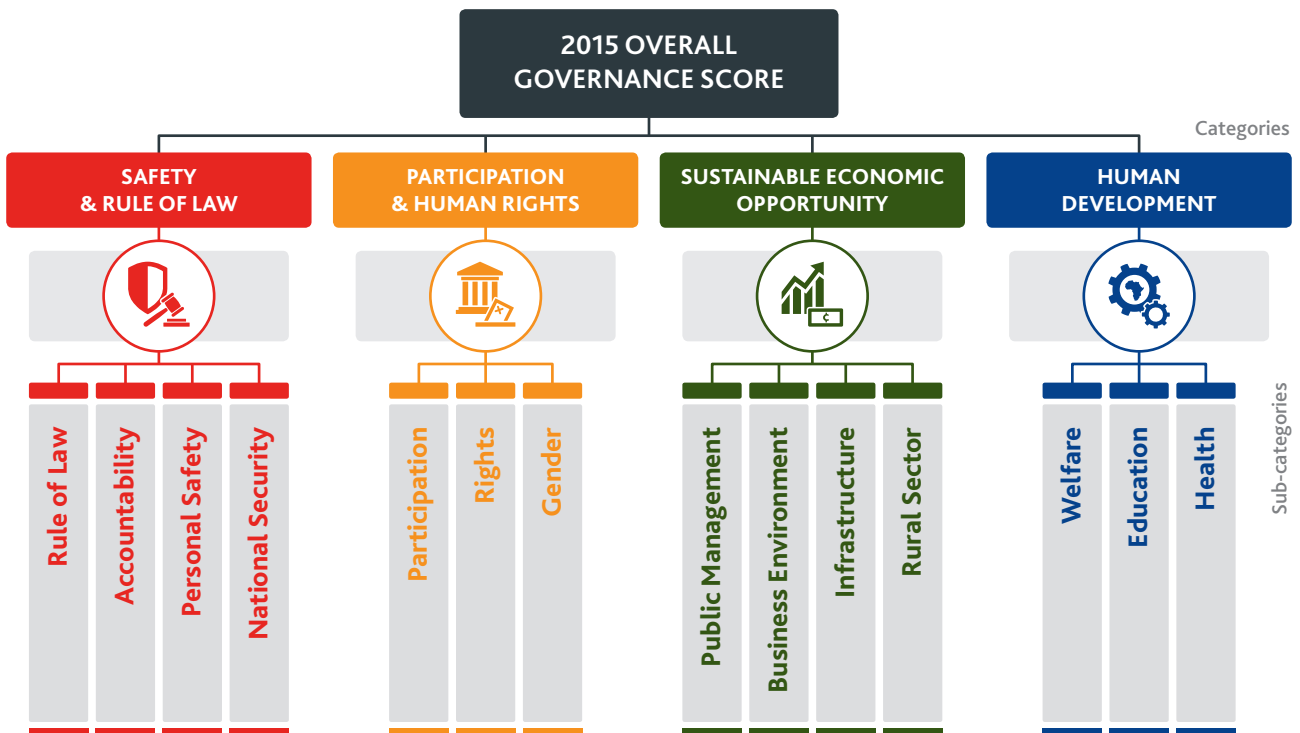
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All figures have been rounded to the nearest one decimal place. This means that countries may appear to have the same score, or the change over time may appear inaccurate, but this is not the case when all decimal places are taken into account. Countries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



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Widespread improvements make Morocco one of the most improved countries in Africa since 2011. Morocco is one of only six countries to show improvement in all four IIAG categories. The country is the biggest improver in *Sustainable Economic Opportunity*, an achievement that stands out even more by its difference from the continental trend.

Overall governance: widespread gains place Morocco as a governance improver.

Ranking 16th (out of 54) in Africa, Morocco scores 57.6 (out of 100) in overall governance. This score is higher than both the African average and the regional average for North Africa, achieving the country a rank of 2nd (out of six) in overall governance in the region, behind Tunisia.

Morocco's noticeable overall governance gain of +3.4 score points since 2011, which places the country as the sixth biggest improver in overall governance on the continent, is rendered more prominent by the consistency of this progress across the whole IIAG data set. The fact that each of the four categories shows the same positive trend is the case in only five other countries in Africa.

Safety & Rule of Law: a varied performance with both sub-category improvements and deteriorations.

Morocco scores 57.8 in *Safety & Rule of Law*, ranking 18th on the continent. Morocco's highest sub-category score within *Safety & Rule of Law* is in *National Security* (80.0); while its weakest performance is in *Accountability* (44.8), it is in this sub-category that Morocco performs best in comparison to the rest of Africa, ranking 13th.

This governance component is the one in which Morocco shows the most mixed picture in terms of trends. At the category level, there is a slight gain of +0.1 score points, which is underpinned by improvement in *Accountability* (+4.5) and *National Security* (+0.0, positive movement is visible at the second decimal place). However, more extensive improvement is undermined by deteriorations in the sub-categories *Rule of Law* (-2.0) and *Personal Safety* (-2.1). The indicators that are driving these declines are *Judicial Process* (-12.5), *Judicial Independence* (-0.4) and *Human Trafficking* (-25.0). Conversely, three indicators from the *National Security* sub-category feature within Morocco's top ten performers from across the whole data set: *Government Involvement in Armed Conflict* (100.0), *Internally Displaced People* (100.0) and *Political Refugees* (99.9), while *Online Services* from *Accountability* is the most improved indicator (+43.7).

Participation & Human Rights: overall improvement despite some large indicator deteriorations.

Although showing Morocco's lowest category rank placement (42nd), and lowest score (36.6), this category shows some improvement.

The relatively low category score of 36.6 is triggered by low scores in *Participation* (22.7), Morocco's lowest scoring sub-category, but also not very high scores in the other two sub-categories: *Rights* (49.1) and *Gender* (38.0).

All three sub-categories show a degree of improvement, which trickles through to gains at the category level (+1.8). The largest uptick is seen in *Participation* (+3.6) while *Rights* shows a rise of +1.7 points and *Gender* +0.1 points. Within *Participation*, two of the underlying indicators show this upward trend, *Political Participation* (+7.1) and *Free & Fair Elections* (+11.1), while the other indicators in this sub-category have remained static since 2011. Within *Rights*, the indicators *International Human Rights Conventions* (+10.0) and *Human Rights* (+12.5) show gains of enough magnitude to tip the balance of the sub-category. The slight positive movement in *Gender* (+0.1) is triggered by some large improvements in indicators such as *Gender Equality in the Workplace* (+33.3) and *Women in Politics* (+25.0), while *Women in the Judiciary* shows a decline of similar magnitude (-50.0). In fact, two of Morocco's ten most deteriorated indicators in the whole IIAG data set fall within the *Gender* sub-category and two sit within *Rights*, representing the largest number of indicators of any one category in the top ten most deteriorated.

Sustainable Economic Opportunity: impressive gains since 2011.

Morocco scores 69.8 in *Sustainable Economic Opportunity*, ranking 3rd on the continent. This is the country's best category rank position, which is reinforced by its top ten ranking position in every underlying sub-category: *Public Management* (4th), *Business Environment* (5th), *Infrastructure* (4th) and *Rural Sector* (3rd). Considering scores only, Morocco's best sub-category performance is in *Rural Sector* (75.9) while its weakest performance is in *Public Management* (63.1).

The consistent and widespread nature of the improvement in this category is particularly noticeable. Improvement in all four sub-categories since 2011 ensures that Morocco is the biggest improver in *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* in Africa registering an overall category improvement of +11.2 score points. The largest magnitude gains are seen in *Infrastructure* (+17.5), followed by *Rural Sector* (+14.6), *Business Environment* (+8.9) and *Public Management* (+3.8). Both *Infrastructure* and *Rural Sector* show improvement across the board, with many of the constituent indicators gaining more than +10.0 score points since 2011. Five of these indicators are among the ten most improved in Morocco: *Telephone & IT Infrastructure* (+33.3), *Agricultural Policy Costs* (+32.3), *Rail Network* (+25.0), *Road Network* (+24.8) and *Agricultural Research & Extension Services* (+18.7).

Performance in *Business Environment* is just as positive, with only one exception in the indicator *Customs Procedures* (-4.0). The measures of *Public Management* show many gains, such as *Access to Financial Records of State-owned Companies* (+25.0), although interspersed with a few static indicators, such as *Public Administration* and *Budget Management*, and one deterioration in *Ratio of External Debt Service to Exports* (-8.2).

Human Development: some static or deteriorating indicators stall greater progress.

In Morocco's second best performing category, *Human Development*, the country scores 66.3, ranking 12th on the continent. Within North Africa, a region of high performing countries in this category, Morocco ranks as the 3rd best performer in *Human Development* issues, being outperformed by Tunisia and Algeria.

Morocco performs well in *Health* (81.7), achieving its best sub-category score of the whole IIAG. The weakest performance in this sub-category is seen in *Welfare* (56.8). The indicators of *Health* that perform particularly well include *Undernourishment* and *Immunisation (Measles, DPT & Hepatitis B)* in which Morocco scores 100.0, demonstrating the best performance on the continent. Also, four other measures score above 80.0, demonstrating broad attainment in the sub-category, including *Disease (Malaria & TB)* (95.5), *Maternal Mortality* (95.2), *Child Mortality* (92.5) and *Access to Sanitation* (81.0).

Morocco shows improvement in this category since 2011 (+0.7), which is underpinned by improvement in both *Education* (+2.0) and *Health* (+2.1). Some indicators contribute a large amount to this improvement, such as *Antiretroviral Treatment (ART) Provision* (+14.6) and *Primary School Completion* (+11.3). *Welfare* is the only sub-category to not show improvement (-2.0), and six of its seven underlying indicators have been static since 2011. *Environmental Policy* is the only indicator to show movement in a negative direction (-14.3), the sole driver of deterioration at the sub-category level.

How does Morocco perform?

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OVERALL GOVERNANCE

2014 SCORES & RANKS

SCORE/100

57.6

AFRICAN AVERAGE

50.1

CHANGE SINCE 2011

+3.4

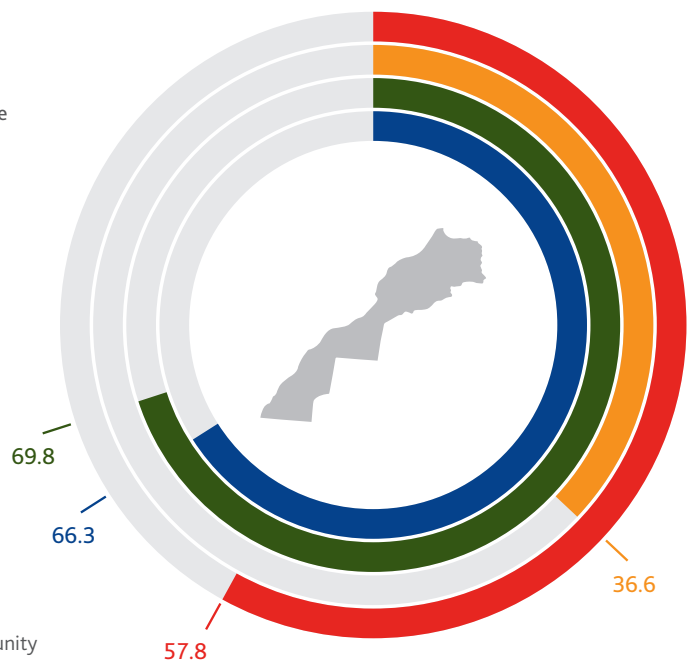
RANK/54

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Head of State	King Mohammed VI
Date came to power	30 July 1999
Head of Government	Prime Minister Abdelillah Benkirane
Date came to power	29 November 2011
Region	North Africa
REC Membership(s)	AMU, CEN-SAD
Population (total m)	33.5
Urban population (% of total population)	59.7
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



SAFETY & RULE OF LAW



PARTICIPATION & HUMAN RIGHTS



SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY



HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

SCORE/100

57.8

SCORE/100

36.6

SCORE/100

69.8

SCORE/100

66.3

AFRICAN AVERAGE

51.3

AFRICAN AVERAGE

49.3

AFRICAN AVERAGE

43.2

AFRICAN AVERAGE

56.4

CHANGE SINCE 2011

+0.1

CHANGE SINCE 2011

+1.8

CHANGE SINCE 2011

+11.2

CHANGE SINCE 2011

+0.7

RANK/54

18

RANK/54

42

RANK/54

3

RANK/54

12

2014 SUB-CATEGORY SCORES & RANKS

SAFETY & RULE OF LAW			
	SCORE/100	AFRICAN AVERAGE	RANK/54
RULE OF LAW	54.0	50.8	21
ACCOUNTABILITY	44.8	35.5	13
PERSONAL SAFETY	52.6	44.0	19
NATIONAL SECURITY	80.0	74.8	29

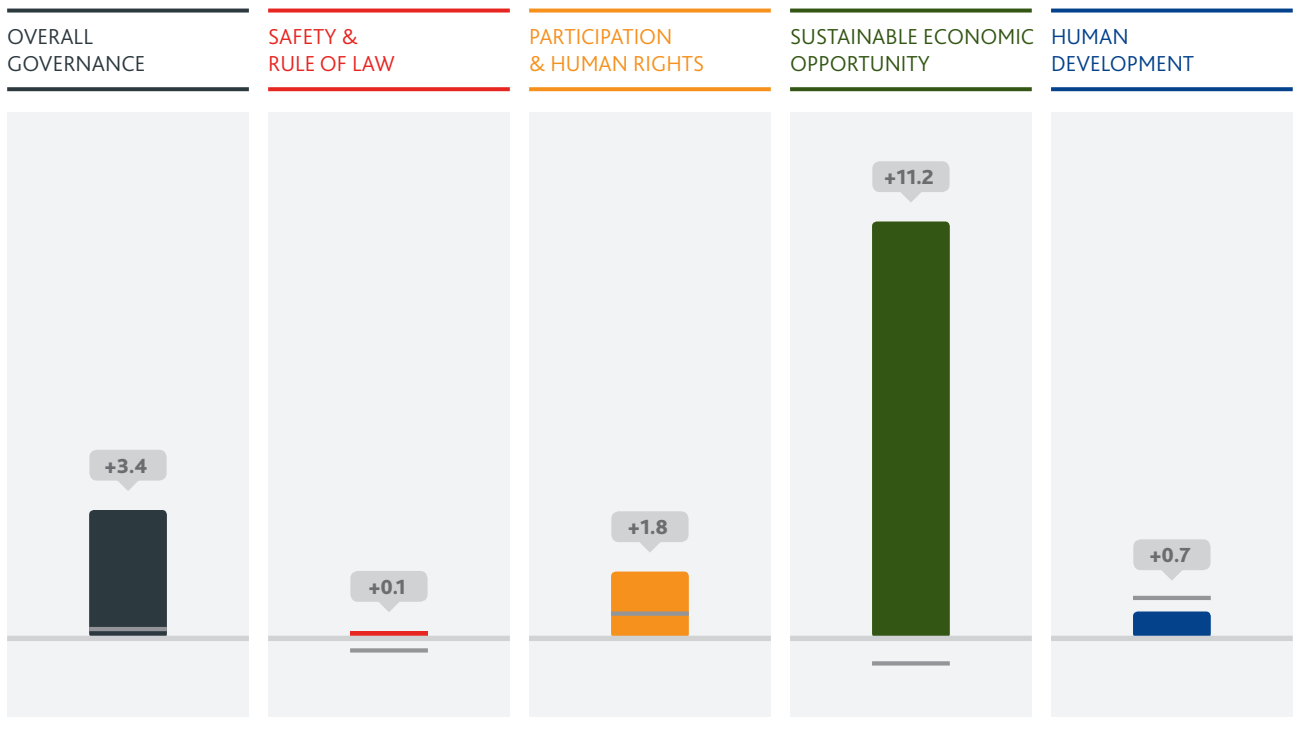
SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY			
	SCORE/100	AFRICAN AVERAGE	RANK/54
PUBLIC MANAGEMENT	63.1	46.0	4
BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT	69.2	40.7	5
INFRASTRUCTURE	71.0	36.5	4
RURAL SECTOR	75.9	50.5	3

PARTICIPATION & HUMAN RIGHTS			
	SCORE/100	AFRICAN AVERAGE	RANK/54
PARTICIPATION	22.7	45.9	44
RIGHTS	49.1	47.3	26
GENDER	38.0	54.8	48

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT			
	SCORE/100	AFRICAN AVERAGE	RANK/54
WELFARE	56.8	50.9	19
EDUCATION	60.5	48.8	14
HEALTH	81.7	69.9	10

TRENDS SINCE 2011, OVERALL GOVERNANCE & CATEGORY LEVELS

■ 2011-2014 — African average



Data Table

8

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Score/100; 100 = best

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Change 2011-2014
OVERALL SCORE	50.9	52.0	52.6	53.0	53.6	54.9	54.5	55.5	54.6	54.3	53.7	54.2	55.5	57.2	57.6	+3.4
SAFETY & RULE OF LAW	61.3	61.2	61.2	63.0	62.8	62.8	62.0	62.5	59.9	59.1	58.8	57.7	58.8	58.5	57.8	+0.1
RULE OF LAW	57.5	56.1	56.1	56.1	56.1	56.7	55.3	56.7	57.4	57.0	56.3	56.0	56.6	57.1	54.0	-2.0
Property Rights (AfDB/WB/BS/HER/WEF)	61.3	54.1	54.1	54.1	54.1	57.3	52.4	56.8	59.9	61.1	60.1	59.8	61.3	62.6	62.8	+3.0
Judicial Process (EIU/GI)	58.3	58.3	58.3	58.3	58.3	58.3	58.3	58.3	58.3	58.3	58.3	58.3	58.3	58.3	45.8	-12.5
Judicial Independence (BS/GI/WEF)	34.5	34.5	34.5	34.5	34.5	34.5	32.5	34.9	35.4	32.2	29.9	28.5	30.0	31.2	28.1	-0.4
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)	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
ACCOUNTABILITY	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.0	40.3	41.0	38.8	39.7	39.4	38.9	39.3	40.3	43.5	44.8	44.8	+4.5
Accountability, Transparency & Corruption in the Public Sector (AfDB/WB)	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	0.0
Access to Information (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	12.5	-12.5
Online Services (UNDESA)	34.0	34.0	34.0	34.0	33.4	34.4	32.9	31.4	29.9	32.1	34.4	56.3	78.3	89.1	100.0	+43.7
Corruption & Bureaucracy (WB)	57.1	57.1	57.1	57.1	51.4	57.1	71.4	71.4	71.4	71.4	71.4	57.1	57.1	57.1	57.1	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)	34.5	34.5	34.5	34.5	34.5	34.5	34.5	51.0	49.6	42.7	44.5	45.4	52.4	52.9	54.7	+9.3
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)	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)	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
PERSONAL SAFETY	61.6	62.7	62.7	69.9	69.9	68.7	68.8	68.8	57.9	55.4	54.7	54.7	55.0	52.0	52.6	-2.1
Safety of the Person (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
Police Services (GI/WEF)	38.4	38.4	38.4	38.4	38.4	38.4	38.4	37.8	35.1	32.2	29.6	28.1	29.8	34.1	36.4	+8.3
Social Unrest (EIU)	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	62.5	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	0.0
Violent Crime (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
Political Violence (ACLEDD/PTS)	81.3	87.5	87.5	81.3	81.3	73.8	74.4	75.0	75.0	75.0	73.8	75.0	75.0	77.8	78.9	+3.9
Human Trafficking (USDS)	50.0	50.0	50.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	25.0	25.0	-25.0
NATIONAL SECURITY	85.0	85.0	85.0	85.0	85.0	84.9	84.9	84.9	84.9	85.0	85.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	+0.0
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	100.0	100.0	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	75.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	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	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	0.0
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)	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.6	99.6	99.6	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.9	99.9	+0.1
PARTICIPATION & HUMAN RIGHTS	35.0	34.6	35.4	35.6	36.5	37.2	36.7	37.2	36.7	35.3	33.8	34.8	37.0	37.1	36.6	+1.8
PARTICIPATION	22.7	22.7	22.7	22.7	22.7	22.7	23.8	24.2	21.3	18.3	17.6	19.0	21.6	22.7	22.7	+3.6
Political Rights (FH)	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
Political Participation (EIU)	35.6	35.6	35.6	35.6	35.6	35.6	35.6	32.1	28.5	24.9	21.4	28.5	35.6	35.6	35.6	+7.1
Free & Fair Elections (BS)	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	38.9	44.4	33.3	22.2	22.2	22.2	27.8	33.3	33.3	+11.1
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	0.0	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	11.1	11.1	11.1	0.0
RIGHTS	44.6	43.6	44.7	44.5	47.0	47.1	46.5	45.8	45.3	45.6	45.2	47.4	52.0	51.9	49.1	+1.7
Freedom of Expression (BS/FH/GI/RSF)	49.1	47.5	47.8	46.6	45.9	46.6	46.3	45.6	45.6	45.0	43.0	41.6	42.2	36.5	33.6	-8.0
Freedom of Association & Assembly (BS/GI)	52.8	52.8	52.8	52.8	52.8	52.8	50.0	47.2	44.4	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	35.4	-6.3
Civil Liberties (BS/FH)	56.3	47.9	47.9	47.9	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	0.0
International Human Rights Conventions (OHCHR/UNOLA)	65.0	70.0	75.0	75.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	85.0	85.0	85.0	95.0	100.0	95.0	+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	12.5	25.0	25.0	25.0	+12.5
GENDER	37.5	37.4	38.8	39.6	39.9	41.7	39.8	41.7	43.4	41.9	38.7	37.9	37.4	36.8	38.0	+0.1
Gender Equality (AfDB/WB)	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	75.0	62.5	75.0	87.5	87.5	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	0.0
Gender Balance in Education (WB)	52.6	56.6	59.1	61.2	61.9	62.3	62.9	63.8	64.3	65.4	66.8	67.1	67.1	67.1	67.1	+0.1
Women's Participation in the Labour Force (WB)	22.2	17.4	16.8	19.8	21.3	20.8	19.9	19.8	19.1	18.1	18.2	18.5	18.7	19.0	19.0	+0.5
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)	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	63.9	52.8	41.7	37.5	33.3	33.3	-8.3
Women in Politics (GI/IPU)	0.5	0.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	13.3	13.3	13.3	38.3	+25.0
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	0.0	-50.0
SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY	52.2	52.6	53.7	53.4	54.3	55.8	56.1	58.5	58.0	58.4	58.3	58.6	59.9	67.1	69.8	+11.2
PUBLIC MANAGEMENT	52.1	53.4	57.5	55.8	59.2	62.6	62.3	64.4	61.2	63.4	60.9	59.4	58.0	59.6	63.1	+3.8
Public Administration (AfDB/WB)	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	87.5	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	0.0
Statistical Capacity (WB)	85.1	85.1	85.1	85.1	85.1	83.6	88.1	88.1	85.1	88.1	82.1	79.1	74.6	83.6	83.6	+4.5

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/.



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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