



2015

Ibrahim Index of
African Governance

COUNTRY INSIGHTS

MOZAMBIQUE



Contents

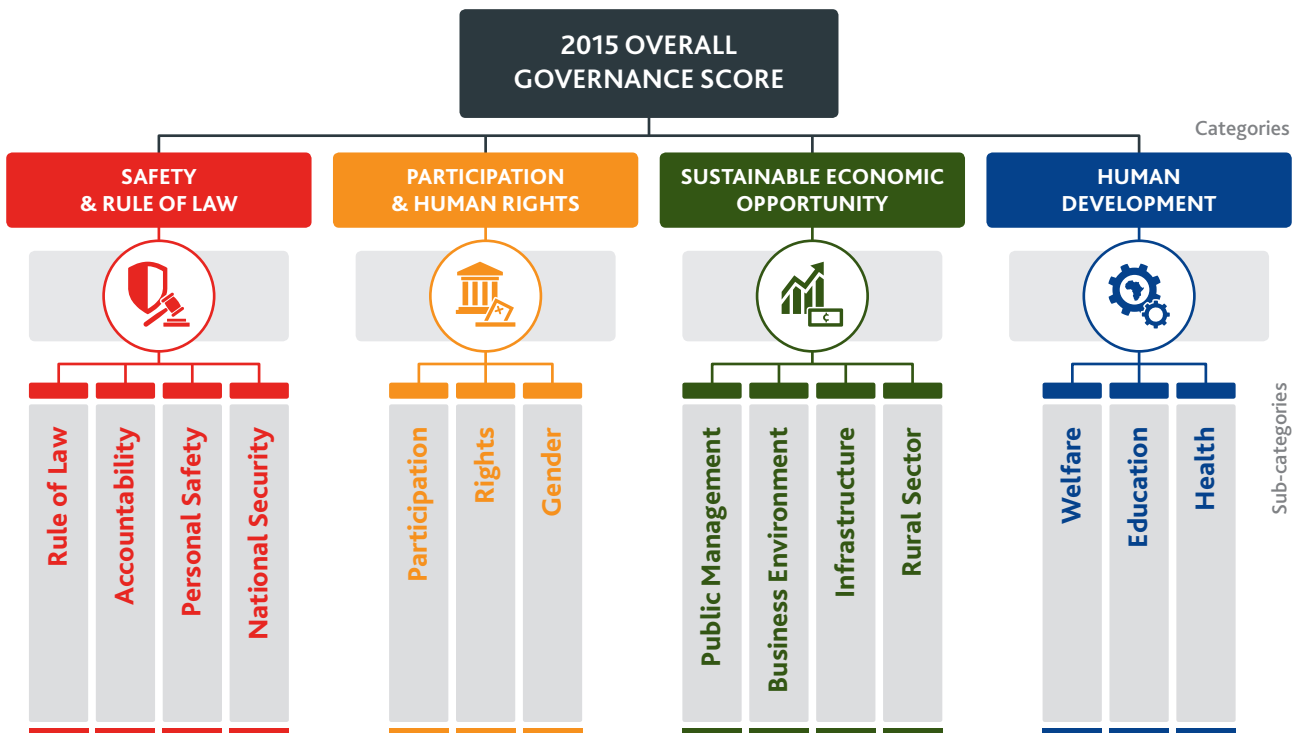
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All figures have been rounded to the nearest one decimal place. This means that countries may appear to have the same score, or the change over time may appear inaccurate, but this is not the case when all decimal places are taken into account. Countries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

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MOZAMBIQUE

After having shown most governance progress in the early years of the IIAG data set (2000-2011), Mozambique has displayed decline in recent years (2011-2014). This deterioration comes from mixed results at the category level, with consistent and widespread decline in *Safety & Rule of Law*.

Some positive stories in *Participation & Human Rights* and *Human Development* are outweighed by weakening scores in both *Safety & Rule of Law* and *Sustainable Economic Opportunity*, particularly *Rule of Law*, *Personal Safety* and *Business Environment*.

Overall governance: recent decline in performance.

Mozambique ranks 21st out of 54 countries in Africa, scoring 52.3 for overall governance. This score is achieved through relatively balanced, but not high, performance in each of the IIAG components, with the country scoring between 45.4 and 59.9 in every governance category. This overall score enables Mozambique to sit higher than the African average, though lower than the regional average for Southern Africa. The country ranks 8th (out of 12) countries in Southern Africa in overall governance, outperforming Swaziland, Madagascar, Angola and Zimbabwe, but underachieving in comparison to other regional members such as Botswana, South Africa, Namibia and Zambia.

Since 2011, Mozambique has shown a weakening overall governance score (-2.2). The scale of this deterioration places the country as one of the ten largest fallers in overall governance over this time period, accompanying countries such as Libya, Guinea-Bissau and Mali, alongside Cabo Verde and Botswana. This decline is the largest seen within Southern Africa.

Having reached its peak performance since 2000 in 2009, Mozambique has shown decline since then, particularly between 2012 and 2013.

***Safety & Rule of Law*: widespread deterioration in all aspects.**

The *Safety & Rule of Law* category of the IIAG is the one in which Mozambique shows its most concerning trends. In absolute score terms, this is the country's second best performing category, scoring 54.0 in 2014, resulting in a rank placement of 27th in Africa, however it is the trajectory of performance that is of note.

Mozambique shows a decline of -8.1 score points in the category, which is the largest contributor to overall governance deterioration within the country, and makes it the fourth biggest drop within *Safety & Rule of Law* on the continent. Mozambique displayed its best score within this governance aspect in 2005, and has shown a generally downward trend ever since, with particular decline between 2011 and 2013.

This has been triggered by declines within every component sub-category, placing Mozambique as one of the ten most deteriorated on the continent since 2011 in *Rule of Law*, *Accountability* and *Personal Safety*. Although the country's performance in *National Security* is not quite as dramatic, there is still deterioration; and Mozambique's best results in this sub-category were seen in 2000, and weakest in 2013.

Personal Safety shows the most weakened performance of all the sub-categories since 2011 (-11.4), driven by three of the six underlying indicators, with declines in *Safety of the Person* (-50.0) and *Violence Crime* (-25.0) being the largest. Meanwhile, the sub-category *Rule of Law* shows a decline of -10.8 score points, driven by four of its five underlying indicators, with *Transfers of Power* (-33.3) being the steepest. The weakening performance in *Accountability* (-5.1) is triggered by four of its nine indicators, but mainly *Access to Information* (-29.2) and *Corruption in Government & Public Officials* (-20.0), while the decline in *National Security* is underpinned entirely by *Domestic Armed Conflict* (-25.0).

Participation & Human Rights: Mozambique's high scoring, and most improved, category.

Mozambique reaches its highest category score in *Participation & Human Rights*, scoring 59.9 and achieving its best category rank (17th on the continent), as well as showing the largest improvement. Although not displaying Mozambique's highest scores across the data set, the three sub-categories are consistent, with no particular aspect drawing the score down. The country's best sub-category performance is in *Gender* (64.5) while its weakest performance is in *Rights* (56.1).

Mozambique's scores have improved in both *Rights* (+4.1) and *Gender* (+2.6), with the country sitting within the top ten improvers since 2011 in *Rights*. Meanwhile, its *Participation* score shows no change. While many of the indicators within *Participation & Human Rights* remain static since 2011, the country shows particularly strengthened scores in *International Human Rights Conventions* (+20.0) and *Legislation on Violence against Women* (+16.7). The only indicator to display a weakening score is *Women's Participation in the Labour Force*, in which Mozambique shows a slight decline of -0.7 score points.

Sustainable Economic Opportunity: Business Environment shows the most deterioration.

Mozambique scores 45.4 in *Sustainable Economic Opportunity*, displaying its lowest category score within the data set. This score allows the country to rank 26th on the continent. There are a broad range of results between the sub-categories, with *Rural Sector* scoring the highest (57.4) and *Infrastructure* the lowest (28.0).

Within this category, Mozambique exhibits an overall decline of -3.6 score points since 2011. This places the country as one of the ten biggest fallers within *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* on the continent. After a peak in 2011, the country has shown year-on-year decline since then.

This decline is driven by three of the four underlying sub-categories: *Business Environment* (-9.3), *Infrastructure* (-5.2) and *Rural Sector* (-0.0, decline is visible at the third decimal place). The largest deterioration, in *Business Environment*, is derived from declines in four of the five underlying indicators: *Investment Climate* (-16.7), *Competitive Environment* (-12.8), *Soundness of Banks* (-10.3) and *Customs Procedures* (-6.9). Meanwhile, *Infrastructure* contains four indicators that show weakening performance since 2011: *Rail Network* (-25.0), *Air Transport* (-10.1), *Road Network* (-4.5), and *Electricity Supply* (-4.1). These deteriorations are surrounded by a handful of improvements (for example, *Digital Connectivity* (+6.9) and *Access to Water* (+0.3)) but are not enough to tip the balance of the sub-category performance.

Human Development: positive trends in Health.

Human Development is Mozambique's third best scoring category, achieving 49.8 in 2014. This score results in a rank placement of 39th on the continent. The best sub-category score performance is seen in *Health* (66.6), while the weakest is seen in *Education* (32.2).

The improvement achieved since 2011 in *Human Development* (+0.5) is the second largest of Mozambique's category-level scores, after *Participation & Human Rights*. This trend is entirely driven by a strengthening *Health* score (+5.7), which is underpinned by widespread gains in six of the eight indicators, with the measure of *Antiretroviral Treatment (ART) Provision* (+33.5) the most so.

Both other sub-categories show declines: *Welfare* (-0.1) and *Education* (-4.0). Although the indicators of these sub-categories are interspersed with some improvement, there are considerable negative trends in some indicators, such as *Social Exclusion* (-14.3) and *Education Provision & Quality* (-16.7).

MOZAMBIQUE



OVERALL GOVERNANCE

2014 SCORES & RANKS

SCORE/100

52.3

AFRICAN AVERAGE

50.1

CHANGE SINCE 2011

-2.2

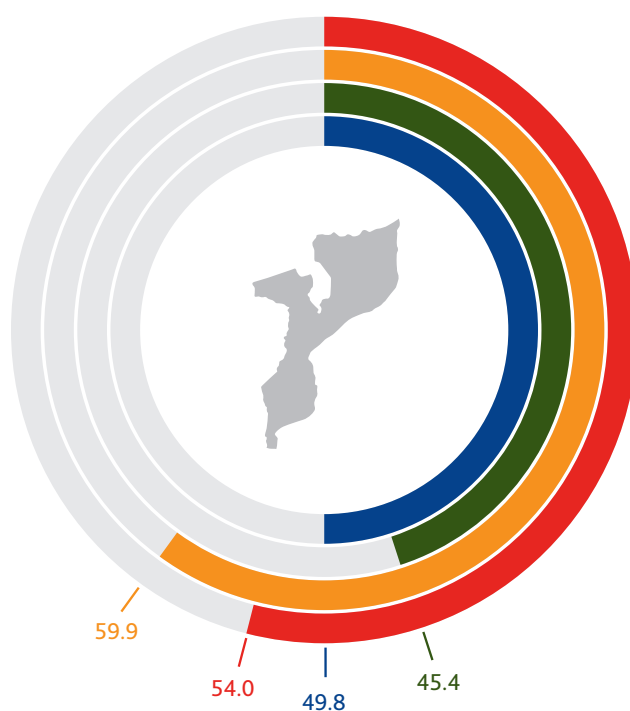
RANK/54

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Head of State	President Filipe Nyusi
Date came to power	15 January 2015
Head of Government	Prime Minister Carlos Agostinho Do Rosario
Date came to power	17 January 2015
Region	Southern Africa
REC Membership(s)	SADC
Population (total m)	26.5
Urban population (% of total population)	31.9
African Peer Review Mechanism	Member, Peer reviewed, Reported
African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance	Signed, Not ratified
African Charter on Statistics	Signed, 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

54.0

SCORE/100

59.9

SCORE/100

45.4

SCORE/100

49.8

AFRICAN AVERAGE

51.3

AFRICAN AVERAGE

49.3

AFRICAN AVERAGE

43.2

AFRICAN AVERAGE

56.4

CHANGE SINCE 2011

-8.1

CHANGE SINCE 2011

+2.3

CHANGE SINCE 2011

-3.6

CHANGE SINCE 2011

+0.5

RANK/54

27

RANK/54

17

RANK/54

26

RANK/54

39

2014 SUB-CATEGORY SCORES & RANKS

SAFETY & RULE OF LAW			
	SCORE/100	AFRICAN AVERAGE	RANK/54
RULE OF LAW	50.6	50.8	29
ACCOUNTABILITY	31.6	35.5	33
PERSONAL SAFETY	48.9	44.0	25
NATIONAL SECURITY	85.0	74.8	20

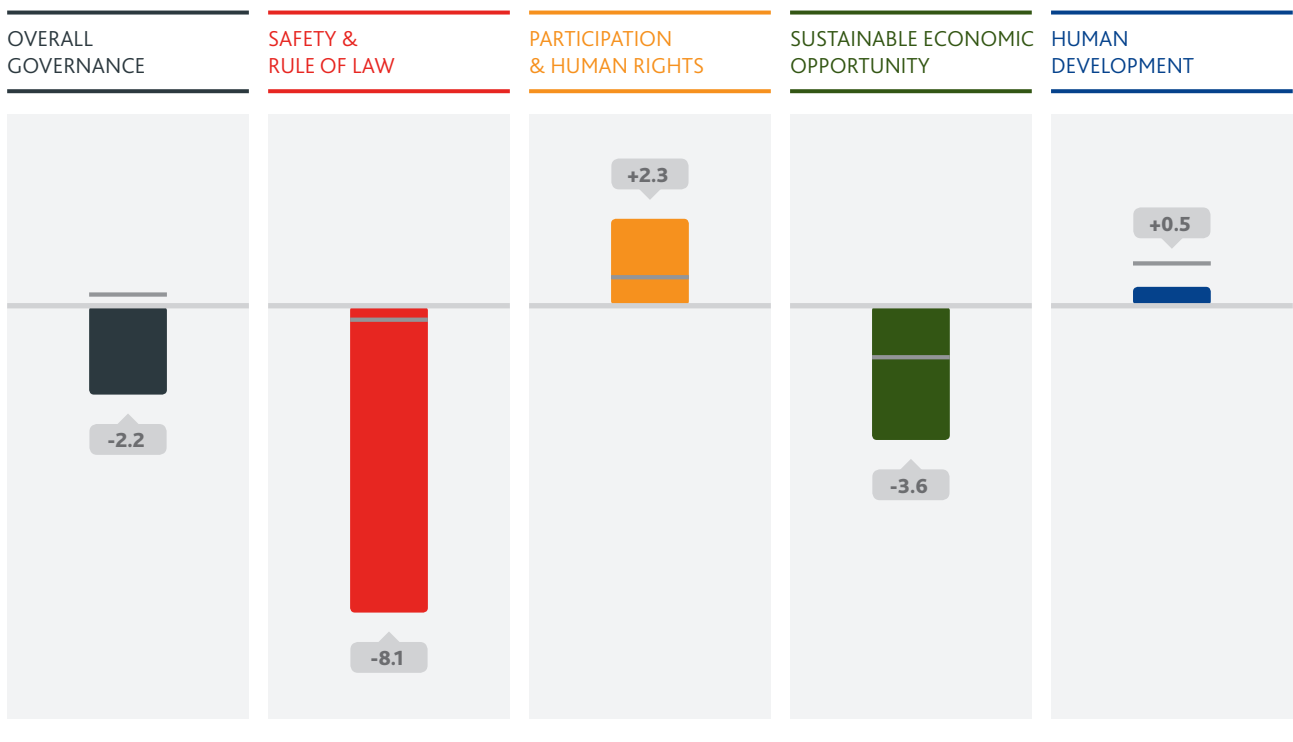
SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY			
	SCORE/100	AFRICAN AVERAGE	RANK/54
PUBLIC MANAGEMENT	56.6	46.0	12
BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT	39.4	40.7	30
INFRASTRUCTURE	28.0	36.5	34
RURAL SECTOR	57.4	50.5	18

PARTICIPATION & HUMAN RIGHTS			
	SCORE/100	AFRICAN AVERAGE	RANK/54
PARTICIPATION	59.2	45.9	21
RIGHTS	56.1	47.3	19
GENDER	64.5	54.8	16

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT			
	SCORE/100	AFRICAN AVERAGE	RANK/54
WELFARE	50.6	50.9	30
EDUCATION	32.2	48.8	47
HEALTH	66.6	69.9	34

TRENDS SINCE 2011, OVERALL GOVERNANCE & CATEGORY LEVELS

■ 2011-2014 — African average



Data Table

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MOZAMBIQUE

Score/100; 100 = best

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Change 2011-2014
OVERALL SCORE	51.0	52.4	52.9	53.5	53.8	54.2	53.7	53.0	53.4	54.8	54.4	54.5	54.2	52.5	52.3	-2.2
SAFETY & RULE OF LAW	64.9	64.9	65.1	65.5	65.5	65.8	65.5	64.4	61.2	61.6	60.2	62.1	59.5	53.4	54.0	-8.1
RULE OF LAW	64.5	64.5	64.5	64.5	64.5	64.5	63.4	57.2	56.8	62.3	62.0	61.4	60.5	55.9	50.6	-10.8
Property Rights (AfDB/WB/BS/HER/WEF)	46.2	46.2	46.2	46.2	46.2	46.2	44.8	43.2	42.7	42.2	42.8	43.9	43.5	38.4	37.7	-6.2
Judicial Process (EIU/GI)	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	54.2	-12.5
Judicial Independence (BS/GI/WEF)	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.0	32.0	27.8	26.1	32.9	36.0	33.7	29.6	25.4	24.3	27.8	-1.8
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)	77.8	77.8	77.8	77.8	77.8	77.8	77.8	50.0	41.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	50.0	33.3	-33.3
ACCOUNTABILITY	36.8	36.8	36.8	38.4	39.1	40.5	40.0	42.4	41.3	36.9	35.6	36.7	37.7	35.4	31.6	-5.1
Accountability, Transparency & Corruption in the Public Sector (AfDB/WB)	59.8	59.8	59.8	59.8	59.8	59.8	53.6	53.6	47.3	47.3	47.3	47.3	47.3	45.2	45.2	-2.1
Access to Information (GI)	54.2	54.2	54.2	54.2	54.2	54.2	54.2	54.2	54.2	54.2	54.2	54.2	54.2	54.2	25.0	-29.2
Online Services (UNDESA)	20.8	20.8	20.8	20.8	25.1	40.2	41.8	43.3	44.9	34.8	24.7	38.8	52.8	49.1	45.5	+6.7
Corruption & Bureaucracy (WB)	28.6	28.6	28.6	42.9	45.7	42.9	42.9	42.9	42.9	42.9	42.9	42.9	42.9	42.9	42.9	0.0
Corruption in Government & Public Officials (EIU)	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	60.0	60.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	35.0	20.0	20.0	-20.0
Diversion of Public Funds (WEF)	24.5	24.5	24.5	24.5	24.5	24.5	24.5	24.7	26.7	24.7	22.9	18.9	18.1	18.9	17.2	-1.7
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)	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	12.5	0.0
Prosecution of Abuse of Office (BS)	57.1	57.1	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	0.0
PERSONAL SAFETY	63.4	63.3	64.2	64.1	63.2	63.2	63.4	63.1	56.6	57.2	53.2	60.3	54.9	48.8	48.9	-11.4
Safety of the Person (EIU)	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	75.0	75.0	50.0	50.0	75.0	50.0	25.0	25.0	-50.0
Police Services (GI/WEF)	31.6	31.6	31.6	31.6	31.6	31.6	31.6	28.7	27.3	32.1	38.6	37.1	34.9	31.7	44.6	+7.5
Social Unrest (EIU)	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	62.5	62.5	62.5	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	0.0
Violent Crime (EIU)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	62.5	50.0	-25.0
Political Violence (ACLEDD/PTS)	73.8	73.1	78.6	77.8	72.7	72.7	73.8	75.0	75.0	73.8	68.2	75.0	69.2	73.8	73.8	-1.2
Human Trafficking (USDS)	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	25.0	25.0	50.0	25.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	0.0
NATIONAL SECURITY	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	85.0	73.3	85.0	-5.0
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	66.7	100.0	0.0
Domestic Armed Conflict (EIU)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	75.0	50.0	25.0	50.0	-25.0
Cross-border Tensions (EIU)	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	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	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
PARTICIPATION & HUMAN RIGHTS	61.1	61.2	61.4	61.9	62.0	62.3	62.3	61.1	61.2	59.6	59.4	57.7	59.1	60.4	59.9	+2.3
PARTICIPATION	68.3	68.3	68.3	68.3	66.7	66.7	66.7	68.1	68.4	61.5	60.4	59.2	59.2	60.7	59.2	0.0
Political Rights (FH)	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	0.0
Political Participation (EIU)	57.0	57.0	57.0	57.0	57.0	57.0	57.0	64.1	71.2	71.2	71.2	71.2	71.2	78.3	71.2	0.0
Free & Fair Elections (BS)	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	72.2	77.8	72.2	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	0.0
Free & Fair Executive Elections (IREEP)	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	54.2	54.2	54.2	54.2	54.2	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	0.0
Effective Power to Govern (BS)	88.9	88.9	88.9	88.9	88.9	88.9	83.3	77.8	77.8	77.8	72.2	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	0.0
RIGHTS	66.5	66.5	66.5	67.7	68.7	68.8	68.2	63.2	62.8	61.5	59.1	52.0	55.0	56.1	56.1	+4.1
Freedom of Expression (BS/FH/GI/RSF)	65.4	65.4	65.7	66.4	66.4	67.0	67.9	67.9	66.2	64.5	65.3	67.0	67.3	67.6	67.7	+0.7
Freedom of Association & Assembly (BS/GI)	69.4	69.4	69.4	69.4	69.4	69.4	63.9	58.3	58.3	58.3	58.3	58.3	58.3	58.3	58.3	0.0
Civil Liberties (BS/FH)	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	59.4	64.6	64.6	64.6	64.6	64.6	64.6	64.6	64.6	0.0
International Human Rights Conventions (OHCHR/UNOLA)	35.0	35.0	35.0	40.0	45.0	45.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	60.0	65.0	65.0	+20.0
Human Rights (EIU)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	62.5	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	0.0
GENDER	48.5	48.9	49.3	49.8	50.8	51.5	51.9	52.1	52.3	55.9	58.8	61.9	63.1	64.4	64.5	+2.6
Gender Equality (AfDB/WB)	58.8	58.8	58.8	58.8	58.8	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	0.0
Gender Balance in Education (WB)	37.7	40.4	43.4	46.8	50.1	52.0	55.0	56.3	58.2	61.2	62.3	64.2	65.2	66.1	66.1	+1.9
Women's Participation in the Labour Force (WB)	98.6	98.8	98.8	98.8	98.4	98.2	97.9	97.5	97.3	96.9	96.6	96.4	96.0	95.7	95.7	-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	33.3	0.0
Legislation on Violence against Women (OECD)	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	44.4	63.9	83.3	91.7	100.0	100.0	+16.7
Women in Politics (GI/IPU)	61.0	61.0	61.0	61.0	64.8	64.8	64.8	64.8	64.8	68.2	68.2	68.2	68.2	68.2	68.5	+0.3
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	25.0	0.0
SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY	39.4	42.6	42.5	42.4	42.6	41.9	41.8	42.8	44.4	48.3	48.6	48.9	48.1	46.7	45.4	-3.6
PUBLIC MANAGEMENT	42.3	50.4	50.1	49.6	50.1	50.9	51.6	53.1	52.7	57.8	56.5	56.3	58.4	59.6	56.6	+0.3
Public Administration (AfDB/WB)	64.6	64.6	64.6	64.6	64.6	64.6	56.3	64.6	64.6	64.6	64.6	64.6	63.0	69.3	63.0	-1.6
Statistical Capacity (WB)	68.7	68.7	68.7	68.7	68.7	71.6	71.6	70.1	70.1	74.6	74.6	74.6	82.1	82.1	77.6	+3.0

SOUTHERN AFRICA



OVERALL GOVERNANCE

58.9

2014 SCORE/100
2014 RANK/12; 1=BEST



SAFETY & RULE OF LAW

63.4



PARTICIPATION & HUMAN RIGHTS

59.2



SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

51.5



HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

61.6

ANGOLA

	40.8	11
	43.8	11
	40.2	11
	31.6	11
	47.6	11

BOTSWANA

	74.2	2
	82.7	2
	68.7	5
	66.1	3
	79.5	2

LESOTHO

	61.1	5
	66.7	6
	70.9	4
	50.5	6
	56.4	7

MADAGASCAR

	49.1	10
	57.7	9
	53.0	9
	39.3	10
	46.3	12

MALAWI

	56.7	7
	64.0	7
	63.0	6
	45.6	8
	54.2	8

MAURITIUS

	79.9	1
	82.7	1
	73.8	3
	77.5	1
	85.7	1

MOZAMBIQUE

	52.3	8
	54.0	10
	59.9	7
	45.4	9
	49.8	10

NAMIBIA

	70.4	4
	74.3	3
	76.1	1
	64.0	4
	67.1	4

SOUTH AFRICA

	73.0	3
	68.4	4
	73.9	2
	72.3	2
	77.3	3

SWAZILAND

	49.6	9
	59.2	8
	29.5	12
	50.3	7
	59.6	6

ZAMBIA

	59.5	6
	66.7	5
	59.1	8
	50.7	5
	61.5	5

ZIMBABWE

	40.4	12
	41.0	12
	41.9	10
	24.6	12
	54.2	9

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
- > COMPARE COUNTRIES OR GROUPS



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