



2015

Ibrahim Index of
African Governance

COUNTRY INSIGHTS

SENEGAL



Contents

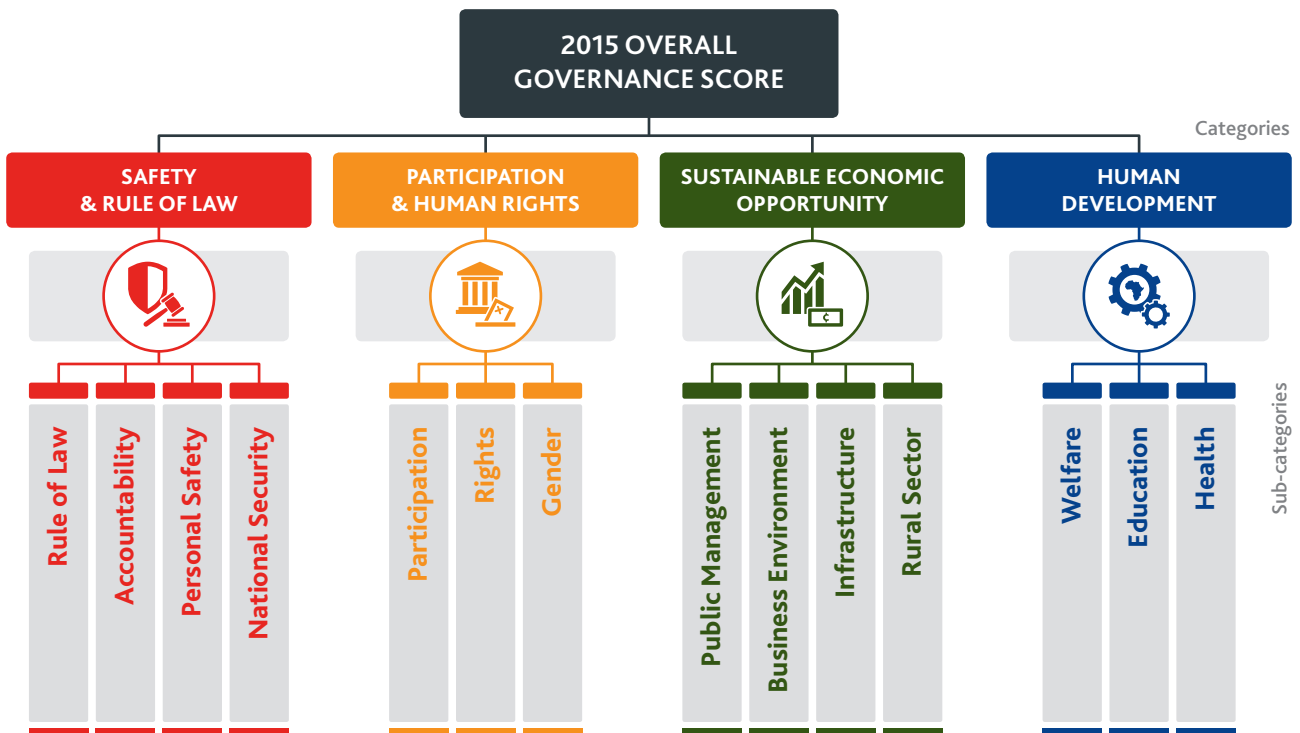
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All figures have been rounded to the nearest one decimal place. This means that countries may appear to have the same score, or the change over time may appear inaccurate, but this is not the case when all decimal places are taken into account. Countries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

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SENEGAL

Senegal is a top ranking country in overall governance, positioned as 9th on the continent in 2014. This high position is complemented by upward trends in all the underlying governance dimensions, with the country being the only top ten performer to have improved in each one of the four main governance components.

Particularly noteworthy progress has been made in *Safety & Rule of Law* and *Participation & Human Rights*, in which the positive trends are driven by improvements in all underlying sub-categories.

The only two sub-categories in which Senegal is on a negative trajectory are *Business Environment* and *Rural Sector*, in line with the average continental trends.

Overall governance: only country in the top ten to have shown year-on-year improvement.

Senegal scores 62.4 (out of 100) in overall governance in 2014, a score which positions the country as 9th (out of 54) in the continental rankings.

Senegal is the only country in the top ten at the overall governance level to have shown year-on-year improvement since 2011. The score increase of +4.5 points over the past four years makes Senegal the third biggest improver in overall governance over the time period, and the second largest improver in West Africa, after Côte d'Ivoire. This improvement in overall governance is driven by strengthening performance in the four IIAG categories since 2011; Senegal is the only country in the top ten to achieve this.

***Safety & Rule of Law*: category gains underpinned by improvement in each of the four underlying sub-categories.**

Senegal ranks 10th in Africa in *Safety & Rule of Law*, achieving a score of 66.5. Over the past four years the country has strengthened its performance in this governance dimension and has exhibited a score increase of +9.4 points, the fourth largest improvement in this category on the continent. Senegal is the only country in the top ten in *Safety & Rule of Law* to have shown year-on-year improvement since 2011.

Senegal's upward trajectory in this category has been as a result of improvement in all four of the underlying sub-categories since 2011. From the smallest score gain of +3.3 points in *National Security* to the largest increase of +18.7 points in *Rule of Law*, the *Safety & Rule of Law* trend is positive.

The score improvement in *Rule of Law* is largely underpinned by an uptick in *Transfers of Power* since 2011 of +66.7 points, a score gain which means Senegal scores 100.0 in this indicator in 2014. This is Senegal's most improved indicator since 2011 across the IIAG, and one of three indicators in which Senegal achieves the highest possible score of 100.0. Senegal also exhibits noteworthy performance in the *Accountability* sub-category, ranking 10th on the continent with a score of 51.8 in 2014, having improved by +9.0 points since 2011. Senegal is the second biggest improver on the continent, after Ethiopia, in this sub-category.

Since 2011, Senegal has moved from 8th to a rank position of 3rd on the continent in *Personal Safety*, Senegal's highest sub-category rank across the IIAG. This movement has been off the back of a score hike of +6.5 points, underpinned by improvement in three of the six underlying indicators and static performance in the remaining three. The most noteworthy of these improvements is the progress of +25.0 points in the *Social Unrest* indicator.

***Participation & Human Rights*: Senegal's highest category score and rank.**

Senegal achieves its best category result in *Participation & Human Rights*; the score of 70.6 translates into the country's highest category rank of 7th on the continent.

In *Participation & Human Rights*, Senegal's improvement since 2011 has also been driven by better performance in all of the underlying sub-categories. Whilst the *Gender* sub-category has improved marginally, by +0.2 points over the time period, *Participation* has improved by +11.4 points, the ninth largest improvement in this sub-category on the continent.

The positive *Participation* trend has been off the back of gains in three of the five underlying indicators, the most noteworthy of which is an increase of +29.2 score points over the past four years in the indicator *Free & Fair Executive Elections*. In *Gender* the slight improvement at sub-category level is underpinned by gains in three of the seven indicators, but progress is stilted by worsening performance in one indicator, *Legislation on Violence against Women*, which exhibits a deterioration of -8.3 points between 2011 and 2014 and is Senegal's seventh largest indicator-level deterioration across the IIAG.

Senegal's ranking of 4th in *Rights* in 2014 is the country's second best sub-category rank position. In this sub-category Senegal's gains of +4.7 score points since 2011 run counter to the continental average decline (-0.8) in this sub-category. This has been largely the result of Senegal's improvement of +14.6 score points in *Civil Liberties*.

Sustainable Economic Opportunity: mixed results at sub-category level.

With a score of 51.3 and rank of 12th on the continent, Senegal's performance in *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* remains high, despite only showing a slight score increase of +0.4 since 2011. While *Public Management* and *Infrastructure* have registered progress, *Business Environment* and *Rural Sector* have declined.

In *Business Environment* Senegal has fallen by -0.9 score points over the past four years, one of 34 countries in Africa to have shown a deterioration. The drivers of this have been the indicators *Customs Procedures* (-9.4) and *Soundness of Banks* (-12.7), the latter of which exhibits its lowest score since the beginning of the IIAG data set (2000). The sub-category deterioration is greater in *Rural Sector*, in which Senegal has fallen by -4.2 points since 2011, a trend triggered by worsening performance in five of the eight underlying sub-categories. Gains in *Agricultural Policy Costs* (+4.0) and *Engagement with Low-income Rural Populations* (+9.1) are not enough to balance out the magnitude of score declines in other indicators. *Equal Representation in Rural Areas* has dropped by -20.8 points since 2011, Senegal's second largest indicator-level deterioration across the IIAG.

Senegal's improvement in *Public Management* is underpinned by improvement in seven of the nine indicators in this sub-category. The most noteworthy trend is in the *Diversification* indicator: the score increase of +18.8 points since 2011 is the largest improvement on the continent, and has led to Senegal ranking as the third best country in this indicator.

Human Development: category gains triggered by strengthening performance in Health.

Senegal scores 61.1 in *Human Development* and receives its lowest category-level ranking, 19th in Africa. However, the country has shown a score improvement of +2.9 over the past four years, largely driven by gains in the *Health* sub-category.

Senegal is Africa's seventh largest improver in *Health* since 2011, having progressed by +7.9 score points. This has been due to improvements in five of the eight underlying indicators in this sub-category. The most dramatic of these has been the score increase in *Public Health Campaigns*, which has improved by +50.0 points over the past four years.

The *Education* sub-category has also improved, to a lesser extent, with Senegal's score having increased by +0.9 points since 2011. This has been largely off the back of progress in the *Literacy* indicator (+6.9) but also due to improvement in *Ratio of Pupils to Teachers in Primary School* (+1.5).

In *Welfare*, Senegal achieves the same score in 2014 as it did in 2011. This is the result of static performance in the majority of indicators and an increase and decrease of the same magnitude in the two remaining indicators: *Welfare Services (Health & Education)* (+2.1) and *Equity of Public Resource Use* (-2.1).

How does Senegal perform?

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SENEGAL



OVERALL
GOVERNANCE

2014 SCORES & RANKS

SCORE/100

62.4

AFRICAN AVERAGE

50.1

CHANGE SINCE 2011

+4.5

RANK/54

9

Head of State	President Macky Sall
Date came to power	2 April 2012
Head of Government	Prime Minister Mohammed Abdallah Boun Dionne
Date came to power	4 July 2014
Region	West Africa
REC Membership(s)	CEN-SAD, ECOWAS
Population (total m)	14.5
Urban population (% of total population)	43.4
African Peer Review Mechanism	Member
African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance	Signed, Not ratified
African Charter on Statistics	Signed, Not ratified

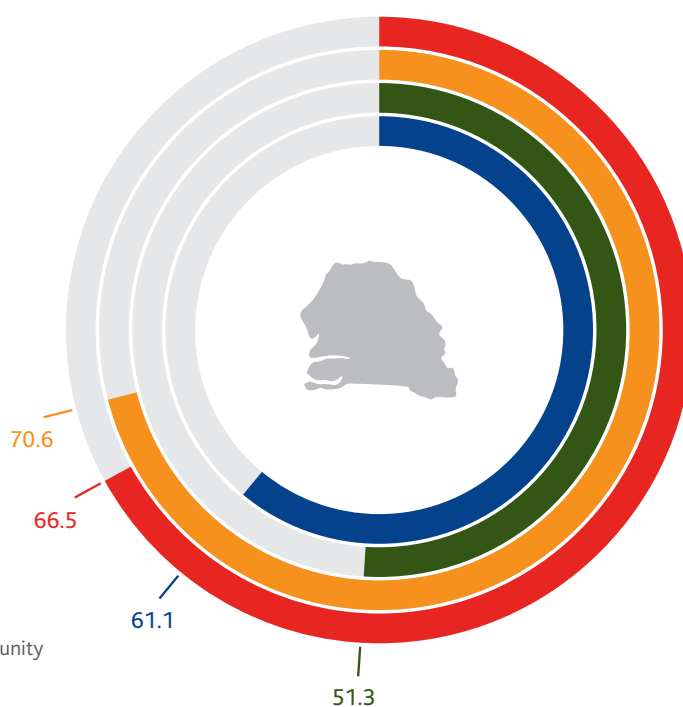
Information correct at 23 July 2015

● Safety & Rule of Law

● Sustainable Economic Opportunity

● Participation & Human Rights

● Human Development



SAFETY &
RULE OF LAW



PARTICIPATION
& HUMAN RIGHTS



SUSTAINABLE
ECONOMIC
OPPORTUNITY



HUMAN
DEVELOPMENT

SCORE/100

66.5

SCORE/100

70.6

SCORE/100

51.3

SCORE/100

61.1

AFRICAN AVERAGE

51.3

AFRICAN AVERAGE

49.3

AFRICAN AVERAGE

43.2

AFRICAN AVERAGE

56.4

CHANGE SINCE 2011

+9.4

CHANGE SINCE 2011

+5.4

CHANGE SINCE 2011

+0.4

CHANGE SINCE 2011

+2.9

RANK/54

10

RANK/54

7

RANK/54

12

RANK/54

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2014 SUB-CATEGORY SCORES & RANKS

SAFETY & RULE OF LAW			
	SCORE/100	AFRICAN AVERAGE	RANK/54
RULE OF LAW	74.6	50.8	7
ACCOUNTABILITY	51.8	35.5	10
PERSONAL SAFETY	64.6	44.0	3
NATIONAL SECURITY	75.1	74.8	34

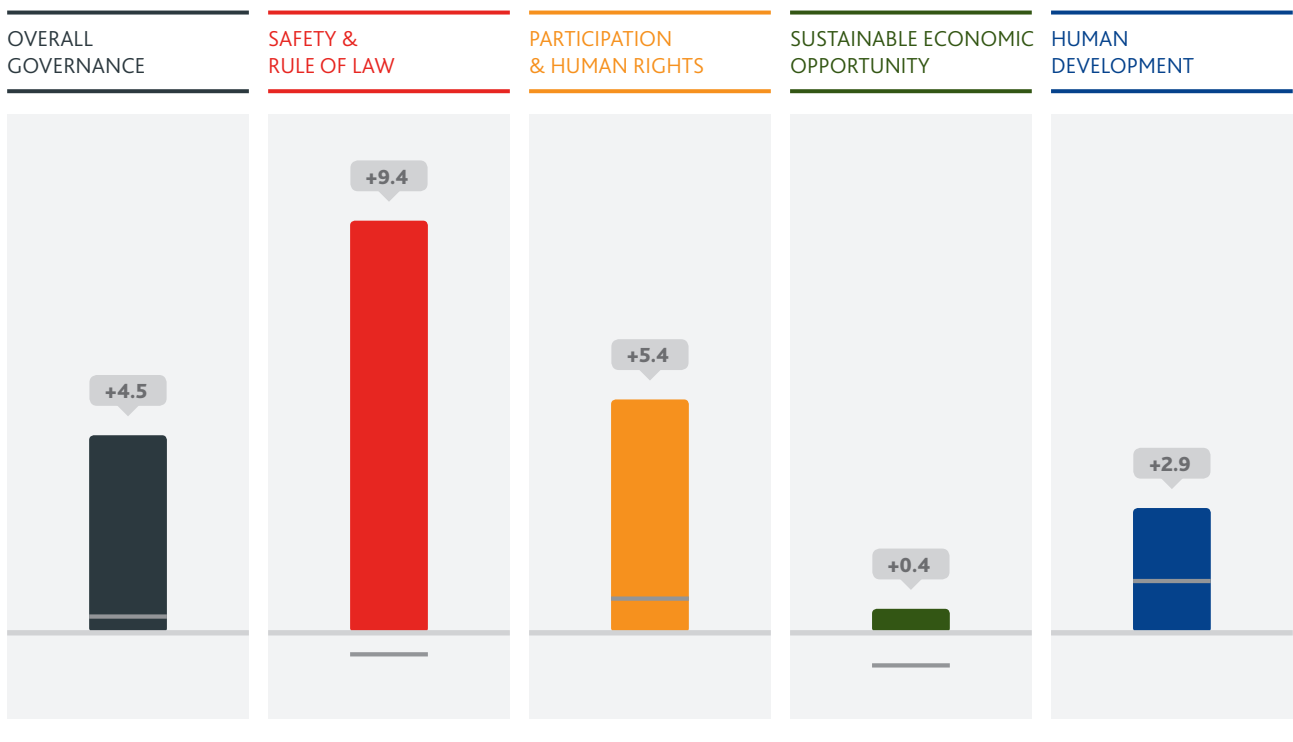
SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY			
	SCORE/100	AFRICAN AVERAGE	RANK/54
PUBLIC MANAGEMENT	58.7	46.0	10
BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT	54.3	40.7	10
INFRASTRUCTURE	35.4	36.5	28
RURAL SECTOR	56.9	50.5	21

PARTICIPATION & HUMAN RIGHTS			
	SCORE/100	AFRICAN AVERAGE	RANK/54
PARTICIPATION	75.0	45.9	8
RIGHTS	73.4	47.3	4
GENDER	63.5	54.8	17

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT			
	SCORE/100	AFRICAN AVERAGE	RANK/54
WELFARE	59.7	50.9	14
EDUCATION	44.1	48.8	29
HEALTH	79.6	69.9	11

TRENDS SINCE 2011, OVERALL GOVERNANCE & CATEGORY LEVELS

■ 2011-2014 — African average



Data Table

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SENEGAL

Score/100; 100 = best

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Change 2011-2014
OVERALL SCORE	55.0	55.6	56.9	57.1	57.7	58.1	57.6	57.5	58.4	58.0	56.7	57.9	60.3	62.2	62.4	+4.5
SAFETY & RULE OF LAW	59.0	59.0	60.6	59.4	60.8	61.0	59.7	60.7	62.6	58.5	55.1	57.2	60.6	64.5	66.5	+9.4
RULE OF LAW	63.2	63.2	63.2	63.2	63.2	63.2	62.9	62.6	63.4	61.4	56.4	55.9	62.9	70.6	74.6	+18.7
Property Rights (AfDB/WB/BS/HER/WEF)	66.9	66.9	66.9	66.9	66.9	66.9	65.5	64.1	67.2	64.6	61.6	61.9	62.6	62.1	61.8	-0.2
Judicial Process (EIU/GI)	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	41.7	54.2	+12.5
Judicial Independence (BS/GI/WEF)	40.7	40.7	40.7	40.7	40.7	40.7	40.7	40.7	41.6	42.5	45.4	42.6	43.6	49.3	57.3	+14.7
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	58.3	33.3	33.3	66.7	100.0	100.0	+66.7
ACCOUNTABILITY	45.2	45.2	45.2	46.8	47.8	47.6	44.8	43.4	43.9	41.6	39.4	42.8	45.8	47.8	51.8	+9.0
Accountability, Transparency & Corruption in the Public Sector (AfDB/WB)	66.1	66.1	66.1	66.1	66.1	66.1	59.8	66.1	59.8	59.8	59.8	67.0	71.1	71.1	71.1	+4.2
Access to Information (GI)	70.8	70.8	70.8	70.8	70.8	70.8	70.8	70.8	70.8	70.8	70.8	70.8	70.8	70.8	70.8	0.0
Online Services (UNDESA)	29.6	29.6	29.6	29.6	41.8	36.6	39.2	41.8	44.4	35.0	25.7	37.8	50.0	47.2	44.3	+6.5
Corruption & Bureaucracy (WB)	57.1	57.1	57.1	71.4	68.6	71.4	57.1	42.9	42.9	28.6	28.6	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	40.0	50.0	55.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	55.0	+15.0
Diversion of Public Funds (WEF)	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.5	18.7	23.7	28.5	25.6	21.9	28.1	40.1	+14.5
Accountability of Public Officials (EIU)	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	0.0
Public Sector Corruption Investigation (GI)	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	37.5	+12.5
Prosecution of Abuse of Office (BS)	71.4	71.4	71.4	71.4	71.4	71.4	64.3	57.1	50.0	42.9	42.9	42.9	57.1	71.4	71.4	+28.6
PERSONAL SAFETY	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	52.9	56.1	54.0	58.1	60.3	52.6	46.0	58.1	55.5	64.3	64.6	+6.5
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	75.0	75.0	75.0	0.0
Police Services (GI/WEF)	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	56.6	53.2	45.2	43.1	46.8	49.0	50.1	+7.0
Social Unrest (EIU)	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	43.8	43.8	25.0	50.0	62.5	75.0	75.0	+25.0
Violent Crime (EIU)	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	56.3	68.8	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	0.0
Political Violence (ACLEDD/PTS)	80.1	80.1	80.1	80.1	92.6	86.3	73.8	73.8	80.1	75.0	80.9	80.5	73.8	86.9	87.5	+7.0
Human Trafficking (USDs)	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	25.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	25.0	25.0	50.0	25.0	50.0	50.0	0.0
NATIONAL SECURITY	72.5	72.7	79.2	72.7	79.4	77.2	76.9	78.6	82.9	78.2	78.5	71.8	78.3	75.2	75.1	+3.3
Government Involvement in Armed Conflict (UCDP)	66.7	66.7	100.0	66.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	66.7	100.0	83.3	83.3	+16.7
Domestic Armed Conflict (EIU)	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	75.0	50.0	50.0	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)	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	88.0	88.3	96.8	93.1	94.6	95.9	96.0	95.4	96.4	96.5	+0.5
Political Refugees (UNHCR)	97.0	97.7	96.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	96.5	96.4	96.5	96.5	96.6	96.4	96.3	96.2	95.7	-0.7
PARTICIPATION & HUMAN RIGHTS	68.6	68.5	70.4	70.9	71.1	70.8	69.9	66.3	64.4	63.5	64.3	65.2	69.8	71.7	70.6	+5.4
PARTICIPATION	75.8	75.8	79.1	79.1	79.1	79.1	78.0	68.5	63.0	61.5	62.2	63.6	73.9	75.0	75.0	+11.4
Political Rights (FH)	66.7	66.7	83.3	83.3	83.3	83.3	83.3	83.3	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	83.3	83.3	83.3	+16.7
Political Participation (EIU)	42.7	42.7	42.7	42.7	42.7	42.7	42.7	42.7	42.7	46.3	49.9	57.0	57.0	57.0	57.0	0.0
Free & Fair Elections (BS)	88.9	88.9	88.9	88.9	88.9	88.9	83.3	77.8	72.2	66.7	66.7	66.7	72.2	77.8	77.8	+11.1
Free & Fair Executive Elections (IREEP)	91.7	91.7	91.7	91.7	91.7	91.7	91.7	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	79.2	79.2	79.2	+29.2
Effective Power to Govern (BS)	88.9	88.9	88.9	88.9	88.9	88.9	88.9	88.9	83.3	77.8	77.8	77.8	77.8	77.8	77.8	0.0
RIGHTS	71.8	70.5	72.2	73.3	73.3	71.8	69.9	67.9	67.5	66.1	67.5	68.7	70.4	74.7	73.4	+4.7
Freedom of Expression (BS/FH/GI/RSF)	87.1	85.5	85.8	86.2	86.2	83.9	80.5	76.8	75.5	74.3	76.6	77.7	80.0	82.5	82.1	+4.4
Freedom of Association & Assembly (BS/GI)	81.9	81.9	81.9	81.9	81.9	81.9	81.9	81.9	79.2	76.4	76.4	76.4	79.2	81.9	75.7	-0.7
Civil Liberties (BS/FH)	75.0	75.0	83.3	83.3	83.3	83.3	77.1	70.8	67.7	64.6	64.6	64.6	67.7	79.2	79.2	+14.6
International Human Rights Conventions (OHCHR/UNOLA)	65.0	60.0	60.0	65.0	65.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	65.0	65.0	70.0	75.0	75.0	80.0	80.0	+5.0
Human Rights (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
GENDER	58.1	59.1	59.8	60.4	60.9	61.3	61.8	62.5	62.9	63.1	63.3	63.3	65.3	65.3	63.5	+0.2
Gender Equality (AfDB/WB)	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	64.6	68.8	68.8	+6.3
Gender Balance in Education (WB)	50.6	53.7	56.1	59.9	63.7	66.3	69.2	71.8	74.3	77.9	81.5	84.4	84.4	84.4	84.4	0.0
Women's Participation in the Labour Force (WB)	67.6	67.9	68.4	68.4	68.5	68.7	69.1	69.2	69.3	69.7	70.0	70.1	70.2	70.4	70.4	+0.3
Gender Equality in the Workplace (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	66.7	0.0
Legislation on Violence against Women (OECD)	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	72.2	69.4	66.7	62.5	58.3	58.3	-8.3
Women in Politics (GI/IPU)	59.5	63.1	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	67.2	67.2	67.8	67.8	67.8	83.5	83.9	71.0	+3.2
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	47.5	47.2	47.6	47.8	47.7	47.4	47.7	48.8	50.7	53.1	51.7	51.0	52.4	54.1	51.3	+0.4
PUBLIC MANAGEMENT	56.8	55.5	56.7	57.4	56.6	56.8	57.7	61.2	55.2	55.6	56.7	56.4	56.7	61.5	58.7	+2.3
Public Administration (AfDB/WB)	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	79.2	79.2	79.2	79.2	79.2	79.2	79.2	83.9	79.2	0.0
Statistical Capacity (WB)	83.6	83.6	83.6	83.6	83.6	80.6	76.1	82.1	74.6	71.6	76.1	67.2	62.7	73.1	76.1	+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)	20.1	13.5	15.4	21.2	23.3	12.0	26.9	28.8	11.1	14.5	10.8	12.7	12.7	31.5	31.5	+18.8
Budget Management (AfDB/WB)	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	52.8	52.8	66.7	68.1	83.3	72.2	+5.6
Ratio of Total Revenue to Total Expenditure (AfDB/AU/UNECA)	60.0	47.2	53.9	50.3	46.5	44.9	36.5	43.8	40.1	39.0	38.7	35.1	38.0	38.4	39.4	+4.3
Fiscal Policy (AfDB/WB)	76.2	76.2	76.2	76.2	76.2	76.2	76.2	81.7	69.0	76.2	76.2	81.7	81.7	87.3	87.3	+5.6
Ratio of External Debt Service to Exports (EIU)	57.9	66.1	67.7	71.7	65.4	82.0	72.6	87.7	90.5	88.2	82.7	82.2	85.0	79.6	83.6	+1.4
Revenue Mobilisation (AfDB/WB/ICTD)	54.9	54.9	55.5	55.6	56.0	56.9	60.1	56.1	54.5	54.3	54.9	58.1	58.3	51.7	59.1	+1.0
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	0.0	-25.0
BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	49.6	50.5	58.0	59.8	56.2	55.2	58.6	58.5	54.3	-0.9
Competitive Environment (AfDB/WB/BS/GI)	49.7	49.7	49.7	49.7	49.7	49.7	47.6	52.5	54.6	52.5	52.5	52.5	51.8	51.8	53.2	+0.7
Customs Procedures (WEF)	28.2	28.2	28.2	28.2	28.2	28.2	28.2	28.2	44.7	69.1	76.9	75.3	78.0	77.4	65.9	-9.4
Investment Climate (HER)	55.6	55.6	55.6	55.6	55.6	55.6	55.6	55.6	44.4	38.9	50.0	50.0	61.1	66.7	66.7	+16.7
Bureaucracy & Red Tape (EIU)	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	58.3	58.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	0.0
Soundness of Banks (WEF)	83.1	83.1	83.1	83.1	83.1	83.1	83.1	83.1	87.9	80.3	68.1	64.9	68.7	63.2	52.2	-12.7
INFRASTRUCTURE	25.2	25.4	25.7	26.0	26.3	26.6	27.1	27.5	31.7	34.1	32.5	31.1	31.7	34.1	35.4	+4.3
Road Network (WEF)	27.9	27.9	27.9	27.9	27.9	27.9	27.9	27.9	41.4	44.2	43.6	44.1	41.0	43.7	44.8	+0.7
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	0.0	0.0
Air Transport (GI/WEF)	59.9	59.9	59.9	59.9	59.9	59.9	59.9	59.9	58.7	57.4	54.6	49.9	52.8	54.4	46.4	-3.4
Access to Water (WHO/UNICEF)	43.5	44.8	46.0	47.2	48.5	49.7	51.0	52.2	53.5	54.7	56.0	57.2	57.4	57.5	57.6	+0.4
Electricity Supply (WEF)	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	27.2	34.3	22.7	10.6	12.7	23.2	37.4	+26.9
Telephone & IT Infrastructure (EIU)	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	29.2	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	0.0
Digital Connectivity (ITU)	1.7	1.9	2.4	3.2	4.1	5.2	7.8	9.2	12.0	14.5	17.3	22.6	24.8	26.8	28.4	+5.8
RURAL SECTOR	57.9	57.9	57.9	57.9	57.9	56.2	56.2	55.9	58.0	63.0	61.3	61.1	62.6	62.4	56.9	-4.2
Public Resources for Rural Development (IFAD)	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	65.8	65.8	58.3	57.8	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	50.0	-12.5
Accountability, Transparency & Corruption in Rural Areas (IFAD)	54.5	54.5	54.5	54.5	54.5	42.9	42.9	41.6	59.1	48.4	48.4	48.4	48.4	48.4	48.4	0.0
Land & Water for Low-income Rural Populations (IFAD)	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	44.6	44.6	55.8	53.7	56.7	56.7	56.7	56.7	56.7	55.1	-1.6
Rural Business Climate (IFAD)	55.3	55.3	55.3	55.3	55.3	66.6	66.6	54.4	55.4	73.2	73.2	73.2	73.2	73.2	61.8	-11.4
Agricultural Research & Extension Services (IFAD)	65.1	65.1	65.1	65.1	65.1	64.2	64.2	61.7	65.1	69.3	69.3	69.8	69.3	69.3	69.3	-0.6
Agricultural Policy Costs (WEF)	58.8	58.8	58.8	58.8	58.8	58.8	58.8	58.8	62.8	54.2	46.1	45.5	56.5	54.9	49.5	+4.0
Engagement with Low-income Rural Populations (IFAD)	79.4	79.4	79.4	79.4	79.4	64.0	64.0	60.4	72.8	81.9	75.6	74.8	75.6	75.6	83.9	+9.1
Equal Representation in Rural Areas (IFAD)	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	43.0	43.0	43.0	56.3	37.5	58.3	58.3	58.3	58.3	37.5	-20.8
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT	45.0	47.9	48.8	50.0	51.4	53.2	53.1	54.1	55.7	56.8	55.9	58.2	58.2	58.6	61.1	+2.9
WELFARE	54.6	54.6	54.6	55.7	56.8	57.1	54.6	53.8	53.8	54.7	56.3	59.7	60.1	60.1	59.7	0.0
Welfare Regime (BS)	46.2	46.2	46.2	53.8	61.5	69.2	57.7	46.2	46.2	46.2	50.0	53.8	53.8	53.8	53.8	0.0
Welfare Services (Health & Education) (AfDB/WB)	73.2	73.2	73.2	73.2	73.2	73.2	73.2	73.2	73.2	73.2	73.2	80.4	82.4	82.4	82.4	+2.1
Social Protection & Labour (AfDB/WB)	61.9	61.9	61.9	61.9	61.9	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	55.2	55.2	56.3	0.0
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)	73.2	73.2	73.2	73.2	73.2	73.2	67.0	73.2	73.2	79.5	79.5	79.5	81.5	81.5	77.4	-2.1
Environmental Policy (BS)	42.9	42.9	42.9	42.9	42.9	42.9	42.9	42.9	42.9	42.9	50.0	57.1	57.1	57.1	57.1	0.0
Environmental Sustainability (AfDB/WB)	70.8	70.8	70.8	70.8	70.8	70.8	70.8	70.8	70.8	70.8	70.8	76.4	76.4	76.4	76.4	0.0
EDUCATION	28.9	29.5	30.3	31.2	32.2	33.6	34.1	36.0	39.7	41.0	41.0	43.3	42.7	42.8	44.1	+0.9
Education Provision & Quality (BS)	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
Education System Quality (WEF)	43.0	43.0	43.0	43.0	43.0	43.0	43.0	43.0	55.6	56.5	51.7	57.9	50.9	49.0	55.9	-2.0
Ratio of Pupils to Teachers in Primary School (UNESCO)	56.2	56.3	58.5	61.7	65.0	66.7	70.3	75.2	72.7	74.7	75.9	76.7	78.1	78.2	78.2	+1.5
Literacy (UNESCO)	30.8	30.8	30.8	31.6	32.4	33.2	34.0	37.2	40.5	43.7	45.1	46.6	48.9	51.2	53.5	+6.9
Primary School Completion (WB)	21.6	25.7	28.1	28.2	30.2	34.8	31.9	33.3	40.1	40.6	40.0	43.4	42.5	42.7	42.9	-0.4
Secondary School Enrolment (UNESCO)	9.2	9.4	10.6	12.1	13.6	15.5	17.1	20.0	22.9	25.7	28.5	32.8	32.8	32.8	32.8	0.0
Tertiary Education Enrolment (UNESCO)	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.9	9.1	10.1	12.8	12.8	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1	0.0
HEALTH	51.4	59.5	61.5	63.2	65.1	68.7	70.7	72.5	73.6	74.7	70.5	71.7	71.7	73.0	79.6	+7.9
Access to Sanitation (WHO/UNICEF)	52.2	53.0	53.8	54.6	55.4	56.3	57.1	57.9	58.7	59.5	60.3	61.1	61.2	61.3	61.4	+0.3
Child Mortality (IGME)	43.5	46.4	49.9	53.8	57.6	61.4	64.8	68.0	71.0	73.7	76.0	78.0	79.7	81.1	81.1	+3.0
Maternal Mortality (WHO)	78.7	79.3	79.8	80.4	80.9	81.5	82.0	82.6	83.1	83.7	84.2	84.8	85.4	86.0	86.0	+1.2
Undernourishment (WB)	56.1	58.3	59.9	61.7	64.7	67.8	71.0	74.8	78.8	82.4	84.0	84.0	82.4	79.0	79.0	-5.0
Disease (Malaria & TB) (WHO)	84.2	83.2	85.4	83.7	84.7	85.1	84.8	84.0	90.5	91.4	91.9	92.3	91.6	91.6	91.6	-0.7
Immunisation (Measles, DPT & Hepatitis B) (WB/WHO)	46.3	46.3	51.5	58.5	62.1	79.1	85.2	90.4	83.2	82.6	85.6	88.9	87.8	88.9	88.9	0.0
Antiretroviral Treatment (ART) Provision (UNAIDS)	0.0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	32.3	34.7	35.6	46.3	48.9	+14.2
Public Health Campaigns (GI)	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	100.0	+50.0

WEST AFRICA



OVERALL GOVERNANCE

52.4

2014 SCORE/100
2014 RANK/15; 1=BEST



SAFETY & RULE OF LAW

54.8



PARTICIPATION & HUMAN RIGHTS

56.1



SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

43.9



HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

54.7

BENIN

	58.8	4
	61.2	4
	68.3	4
	47.7	7
	57.8	5

BURKINA FASO

	52.2	5
	55.2	8
	55.9	8
	49.0	6
	48.9	11

CABO VERDE

	74.5	1
	75.9	1
	83.1	1
	60.6	1
	78.6	1

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

	48.3	12
	47.0	13
	50.3	9
	46.0	8
	49.7	10

GAMBIA

	50.5	8
	50.1	10
	36.4	15
	50.2	4
	65.3	3

GHANA

	67.3	2
	70.6	2
	76.1	2
	51.3	3
	71.5	2

GUINEA

	43.7	14
	47.9	12
	46.0	12
	32.4	14
	48.7	12

GUINEA-BISSAU

	35.7	15
	36.8	15
	37.7	14
	24.1	15
	44.2	14

LIBERIA

	50.7	7
	55.6	6
	56.2	7
	39.9	11
	50.9	9

MALI

	48.7	9
	48.7	11
	45.8	13
	49.2	5
	51.0	8

NIGER

	48.4	10
	51.5	9
	56.8	6
	42.3	9
	43.1	15

NIGERIA

	44.9	13
	41.8	14
	48.8	10
	37.0	13
	52.0	7

SENEGAL

	62.4	3
	66.5	3
	70.6	3
	51.3	2
	61.1	4

SIERRA LEONE

	51.0	6
	58.0	5
	60.8	5
	39.9	10
	45.1	13

TOGO

	48.4	11
	55.3	7
	48.4	11
	37.5	12
	52.4	6

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
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