



# 2015

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Ibrahim Index of  
African Governance

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**COUNTRY INSIGHTS**

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**SEYCHELLES**



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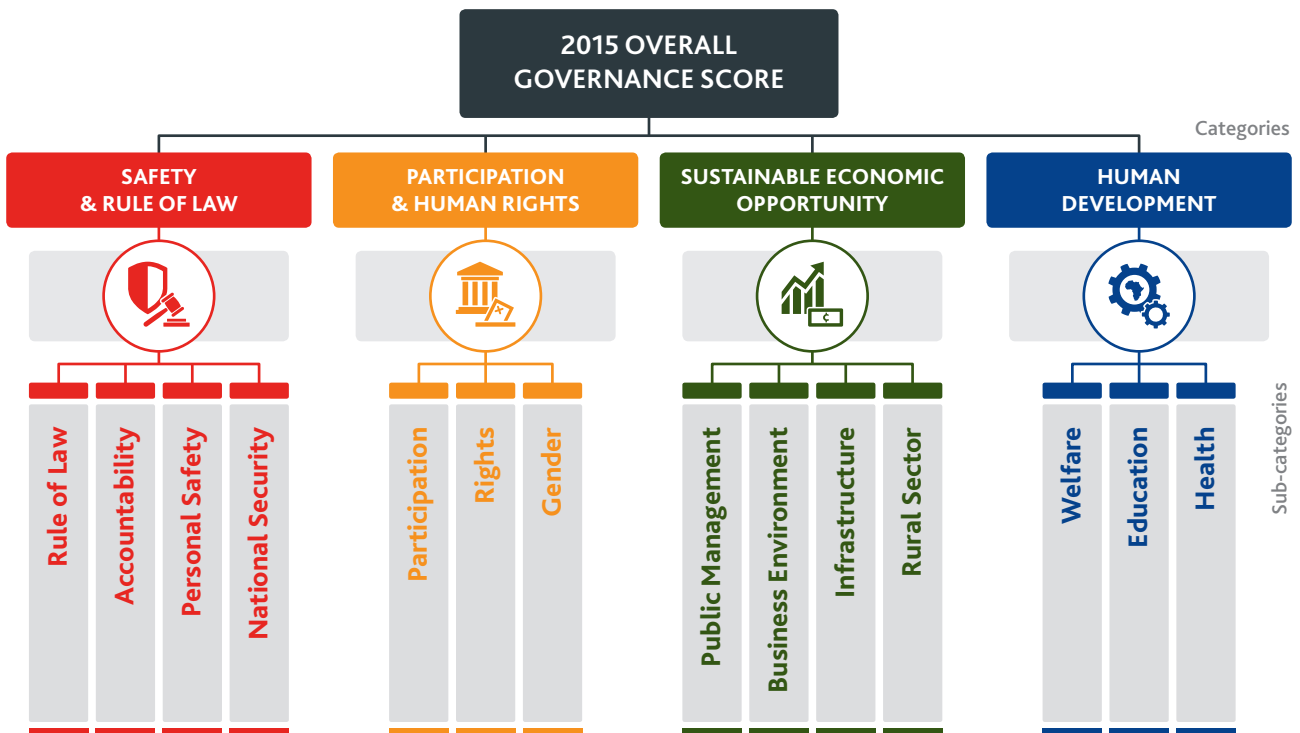
All figures have been rounded to the nearest one decimal place. This means that countries may appear to have the same score, or the change over time may appear inaccurate, but this is not the case when all decimal places are taken into account. Countries have been ranked and trends have been described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

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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:



### SEYCHELLES

Seychelles is a top performing country in many of the IIAG governance components. However, along with other high scoring countries, Seychelles has shown some deterioration in certain aspects in the last four years, including *Safety & Rule of Law* and *Participation & Human Rights*.

The country shows its largest sub-category decline in *Gender*, whilst showing its largest improvement in *Infrastructure*. Seychelles' performance in *Public Management* is notable in its low rank placement (29<sup>th</sup>) in comparison to the country's ranks in other sub-categories.

#### **Overall governance: some deterioration in a top ranking country.**

Seychelles is one of the top ten performing countries in overall governance, ranking 6<sup>th</sup> (out of 54) countries and scoring 70.3 (out of 100). 2014 is the first year in which Seychelles has ranked 6<sup>th</sup>, having been 5<sup>th</sup> on the continent in every year since 2000. Seychelles' score is both higher than the African average and the average for East Africa, placing the country as the top performer in the East African region.

Seychelles registered its best score in 2013 (71.4) and its worst performance in 2000. There has been a slight deterioration of -1.1 points within the last year. Although Seychelles has ranked within the top ten performers in every year since 2000, there are signs of weakness appearing in certain governance components. The country shows a decline of -0.8 score points since 2011, one of five countries in the top ten to show deterioration. This fall in score is the result of deterioration in two governance components: *Safety & Rule of Law* (-1.0) and *Participation & Human Rights* (-5.2), whereas *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* (+1.6) and *Human Development* (+1.5) maintain upward trajectories.

#### ***Safety & Rule of Law*: three of the four sub-categories show decline.**

Seychelles scores 71.1 in the category *Safety & Rule of Law*, achieving a rank of 5<sup>th</sup> on the continent. This score is the result of a wide range of sub-category scores, from 99.9 in *National Security* to 46.5 in *Accountability*. Seychelles ranks within the top ten performers in three of the sub-categories: *Rule of Law* (8<sup>th</sup>), *Personal Safety* (4<sup>th</sup>) and *National Security* (4<sup>th</sup>), whilst ranking 11<sup>th</sup> in *Accountability*.

Seychelles shows a deterioration in *Safety & Rule of Law* of -1.0 score points. This decline results in Seychelles showing its weakest score since 2000 in 2014. Three of the underlying sub-categories contribute to this deterioration: *Rule of Law* (-0.5), *Accountability* (-2.9) and *Personal Safety* (-0.9), whilst *National Security* shows a slight improvement since 2011 (+0.2). Within *Rule of Law*, the indicator *Property Rights* (-4.6) is the sole contributor to this sub-category decline. The measures of *Access to Information* (-12.5), *Diversions of Public Funds* (-5.4) and *Public Sector Corruption Investigation* (-25.0) are the three indicators of the nine in *Accountability* that contribute to this sub-category's decline. Meanwhile, the fall in *Personal Safety* is the result of the two indicators *Police Services* (-11.7) and *Political Violence* (-25.0). Within these declining sub-categories there are indicators that show improvement, although not enough to tip the balance of the sub-category trend, such as: *Online Services* (+19.6), *Safety of the Person* (+12.5) and *Violent Crime* (+18.8).

#### ***Participation & Human Rights*: Seychelles' lowest scoring category and the most deteriorated.**

Seychelles' performance in *Participation & Human Rights* is noticeable for being both the lowest category score achieved by the country, but also showing the most decline over the past four years (-5.2). The sub-categories of *Participation & Human Rights* range from scoring 51.8 in *Rights*, ranking 24<sup>th</sup>, to scoring 70.8 in *Participation*, ranking 11<sup>th</sup>. Meanwhile, in *Gender*, Seychelles scores 68.4, ranking 10<sup>th</sup>.

Seychelles shows its lowest score in *Participation & Human Rights* since 2000 in 2014, in large part due to the recent deterioration over the past four years (-5.2). Both *Rights* (-6.0) and *Gender* (-9.8) contribute to this decline with some dramatic deteriorations in some indicators: *Freedom of Expression* (-15.2), *Freedom of Association & Assembly* (-25.0)

and *Gender Equality in the Workplace* (-33.3). Some other indicators remain static since 2011, while *International Human Rights Conventions* shows an uptick of +10.0 score points. The sub-category *Participation* shows a modest improvement (+0.1) which is entirely due to the indicator *Political Participation* (+0.3).

***Sustainable Economic Opportunity: Seychelles' most improved category, contrary to the average continental trend.***

Seychelles scores 64.1 in *Sustainable Economic Opportunity*, ranking 5<sup>th</sup> on the continent and 1<sup>st</sup> in East Africa. This is achieved through scores ranging from 46.0 in *Public Management* to 86.6 in *Infrastructure*. Seychelles ranks 1<sup>st</sup> on the continent in the *Infrastructure* sub-category, in comparison to a rank of 29<sup>th</sup> in *Public Management*. The country showed its best score since 2000 in 2013, with only very slight decline from 2013 to 2014.

The improvement seen in this category by Seychelles is the result of gains in three of the four underlying sub-categories: *Public Management* (+0.5), *Infrastructure* (+7.6) and *Rural Sector* (+3.7). Within *Public Management*, some notable gains in *Ratio of Total Revenue to Total Expenditure* (+15.3) are complemented by more modest upticks in *Statistical Capacity* (+7.5) and *Diversification* (+0.3). One indicator in this sub-category shows a drop in score – *Ratio of External Debt Service to Exports* (-18.2) – but not enough to change the positive trend in the sub-category. Five of the indicators remain static over the last four years.

The largest improvements are seen in *Infrastructure*, among the indicators of *Air Transport* (+23.9), *Telephone & IT Infrastructure* (+29.2) and *Digital Connectivity* (+12.8). The measure of *Electricity Supply* in this sub-category shows some decline (-10.9) but not enough to outweigh the impact of the larger gains in other indicators.

The improvements are the most widespread in *Rural Sector*, with six of the eight underlying measures showing gains since 2011.

***Human Development: modest improvement from a high score.***

As in many countries, Seychelles achieves its best category score within the governance component *Human Development*. Seychelles scores 82.4, ranking 2<sup>nd</sup> on the continent, as a result of comparatively high scores in all three of the component sub-categories. The country scores 78.8, ranking 4<sup>th</sup>, in *Welfare*, while scoring 69.0 and ranking 7<sup>th</sup> in *Education* and scoring 99.5, ranking 1<sup>st</sup>, in *Health*. Seychelles is the top performing country in East Africa in both *Education* and *Health*, but falls behind Rwanda, ranking 2<sup>nd</sup>, in *Welfare*.

Modest improvement within this category (+1.5) is driven entirely by gains in the *Health* sub-category (+4.7), while performance in *Welfare* remains static since 2011 and *Education* shows a slight deterioration (-0.2). The indicator *Public Health Campaigns* is the main driver of gains in *Health*, supported slightly by very small gains in both *Access to Sanitation* and *Child Mortality* (both have shown improvements that register at a precision more than one decimal place). These positive trends outweigh the slight negative trends seen in both *Disease (Malaria & TB)* (-0.2) and *Immunisation (Measles, DPT & Hepatitis B)* (-1.2).

Meanwhile, deterioration in the measures of *Primary School Completion* (-5.1) and *Secondary School Enrolment* (-4.1) underpin the negative trend seen in *Education* (-0.2), although three indicators do show some gains since 2011: *Education System Quality* (+6.6), *Ratio of Pupils to Teachers in Primary School* (+0.1) and *Tertiary Education Enrolment* (+1.3).

## How do Seychelles perform?

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# SEYCHELLES



OVERALL  
GOVERNANCE

2014 SCORES & RANKS

SCORE/100

70.3

AFRICAN AVERAGE

50.1

CHANGE SINCE 2011

-0.8

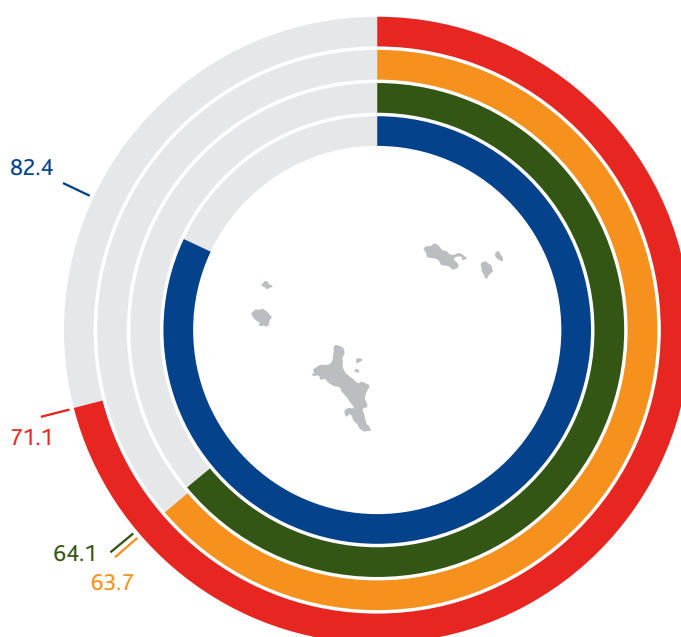
RANK/54

6

Head of State	President James Michel
Date came to power	14 April 2004
Head of Government	President James Michel
Date came to power	14 April 2004
Region	East Africa
REC Membership(s)	COMESA, SADC
Population (total m)	0.1
Urban population (% of total population)	53.6
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
- Sustainable Economic Opportunity
- Participation & Human Rights
- Human Development



SAFETY &  
RULE OF LAW



PARTICIPATION  
& HUMAN RIGHTS



SUSTAINABLE  
ECONOMIC  
OPPORTUNITY



HUMAN  
DEVELOPMENT

SCORE/100

71.1

SCORE/100

63.7

SCORE/100

64.1

SCORE/100

82.4

AFRICAN AVERAGE

51.3

AFRICAN AVERAGE

49.3

AFRICAN AVERAGE

43.2

AFRICAN AVERAGE

56.4

CHANGE SINCE 2011

-1.0

CHANGE SINCE 2011

-5.2

CHANGE SINCE 2011

+1.6

CHANGE SINCE 2011

+1.5

RANK/54

5

RANK/54

13

RANK/54

5

RANK/54

2

### 2014 SUB-CATEGORY SCORES & RANKS

SAFETY & RULE OF LAW			
	SCORE/100	AFRICAN AVERAGE	RANK/54
RULE OF LAW	74.0	50.8	8
ACCOUNTABILITY	46.5	35.5	11
PERSONAL SAFETY	63.9	44.0	4
NATIONAL SECURITY	99.9	74.8	4

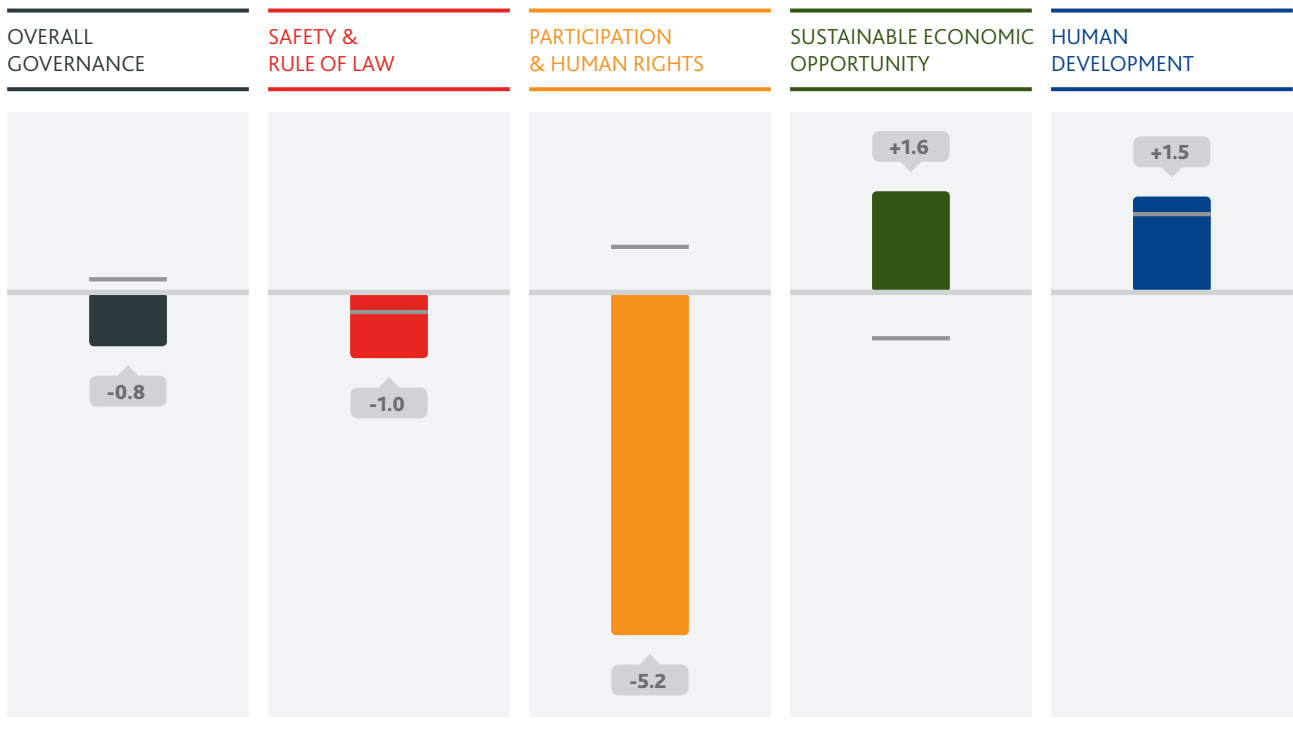
SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY			
	SCORE/100	AFRICAN AVERAGE	RANK/54
PUBLIC MANAGEMENT	46.0	46.0	29
BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT	53.1	40.7	12
INFRASTRUCTURE	86.6	36.5	1
RURAL SECTOR	70.6	50.5	6

PARTICIPATION & HUMAN RIGHTS			
	SCORE/100	AFRICAN AVERAGE	RANK/54
PARTICIPATION	70.8	45.9	11
RIGHTS	51.8	47.3	24
GENDER	68.4	54.8	10

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT			
	SCORE/100	AFRICAN AVERAGE	RANK/54
WELFARE	78.8	50.9	4
EDUCATION	69.0	48.8	7
HEALTH	99.5	69.9	1

### TRENDS SINCE 2011, OVERALL GOVERNANCE & CATEGORY LEVELS

■ 2011-2014 — African average



## Data Table

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### SEYCHELLES

Score/100; 100 = best

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Change 2011-2014
<b>OVERALL SCORE</b>	67.2	68.7	68.5	68.8	68.9	69.1	70.3	69.8	70.0	69.8	70.8	71.1	71.4	71.4	70.3	-0.8
<b>SAFETY &amp; RULE OF LAW</b>	73.8	73.8	72.7	72.7	72.4	74.0	74.5	74.9	73.0	71.4	71.9	72.1	72.2	71.6	71.1	-1.0
<b>RULE OF LAW</b>	71.2	71.2	71.2	71.2	71.2	71.2	73.7	73.7	73.7	74.5	74.5	74.5	74.5	74.5	74.0	-0.5
Property Rights (AfDB/WB/BS/HER/WEF)	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	64.6	64.6	64.6	68.8	68.8	68.8	68.8	66.7	64.2	-4.6
Judicial Process (EIU/GI)	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	0.0
Judicial Independence (BS/GI/WEF)	53.9	53.9	53.9	53.9	53.9	53.9	53.9	53.9	53.9	53.9	53.9	53.9	53.9	55.9	55.8	+1.9
Sanctions (CDD)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
Transfers of Power (EIU)	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
<b>ACCOUNTABILITY</b>	51.1	51.1	51.1	51.1	49.9	51.9	51.7	53.1	52.9	50.7	48.5	49.4	51.9	52.9	46.5	-2.9
Accountability, Transparency & Corruption in the Public Sector (AfDB/WB)	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	0.0
Access to Information (GI)	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	25.0	-12.5
Online Services (UNDESA)	27.1	27.1	27.1	27.1	23.4	47.7	46.3	44.9	43.4	25.8	8.2	28.2	48.1	47.9	47.7	+19.6
Corruption & Bureaucracy (WB)	85.7	85.7	85.7	85.7	80.0	71.4	71.4	71.4	71.4	71.4	71.4	71.4	71.4	71.4	71.4	0.0
Corruption in Government & Public Officials (EIU)	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	0.0
Diversion of Public Funds (WEF)	56.6	56.6	56.6	56.6	56.6	56.6	56.6	56.6	56.6	56.6	56.6	56.6	56.6	64.9	51.2	-5.4
Accountability of Public Officials (EIU)	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	0.0
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	0.0	-25.0
Prosecution of Abuse of Office (BS)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<b>PERSONAL SAFETY</b>	73.1	73.1	68.9	68.9	68.9	73.1	73.1	73.1	65.8	60.6	64.8	64.8	62.7	59.0	63.9	-0.9
Safety of the Person (EIU)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	87.5	87.5	87.5	+12.5
Police Services (GI/WEF)	38.7	38.7	38.7	38.7	38.7	38.7	38.7	38.7	38.7	38.7	38.7	38.7	38.7	41.3	27.0	-11.7
Social Unrest (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
Violent Crime (EIU)	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	56.3	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	68.8	+18.8
Political Violence (ACLEDD/PTS)	100.0	100.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	75.0	75.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	75.0	75.0	-25.0
Human Trafficking (USDS)	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	25.0	25.0	50.0	0.0
<b>NATIONAL SECURITY</b>	99.8	99.9	99.7	99.8	99.7	99.7	99.6	99.6	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.8	99.8	99.9	+0.2
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)	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
Cross-border Tensions (EIU)	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
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)	99.2	99.6	98.6	98.6	98.6	98.7	98.0	98.2	98.4	98.5	98.5	98.7	99.1	99.2	99.5	+0.8
<b>PARTICIPATION &amp; HUMAN RIGHTS</b>	66.2	67.0	67.2	67.1	67.2	66.9	69.3	67.5	67.7	69.6	70.6	68.9	68.8	69.1	63.7	-5.2
<b>PARTICIPATION</b>	67.4	68.8	68.8	68.8	68.8	68.8	75.7	75.7	75.7	78.1	80.5	70.7	70.7	70.8	70.8	+0.1
Political Rights (FH)	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
Political Participation (EIU)	85.5	85.5	85.5	85.5	85.5	85.5	85.5	85.5	85.5	92.6	99.7	99.7	99.7	100.0	100.0	+0.3
Free & Fair Elections (BS)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Free & Fair Executive Elections (IREEP)	50.0	54.2	54.2	54.2	54.2	54.2	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	45.8	45.8	45.8	45.8	0.0
Effective Power to Govern (BS)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<b>RIGHTS</b>	59.3	60.3	60.3	60.2	59.7	59.5	59.5	54.6	54.6	55.7	56.8	57.8	58.8	58.9	51.8	-6.0
Freedom of Expression (BS/FH/GI/RSF)	69.6	69.6	70.1	69.2	66.7	65.8	65.8	66.3	66.3	66.7	67.5	67.5	67.5	68.1	52.3	-15.2
Freedom of Association & Assembly (BS/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
Civil Liberties (BS/FH)	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
International Human Rights Conventions (OHCHR/UNOLA)	35.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	45.0	50.0	55.0	60.0	60.0	65.0	+10.0
Human Rights (EIU)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	0.0
<b>GENDER</b>	72.1	72.0	72.4	72.4	73.0	72.3	72.8	72.3	72.9	75.1	74.6	78.2	76.7	77.6	68.4	-9.8
Gender Equality (AfDB/WB)	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	0.0
Gender Balance in Education (WB)	91.8	91.4	89.0	89.0	92.1	88.4	90.8	93.1	95.9	94.6	92.0	94.0	86.7	91.0	91.0	-3.0
Women's Participation in the Labour Force (WB)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Gender Equality in the Workplace (GI)	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	66.7	-33.3
Legislation on Violence against Women (OECD)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Women in Politics (GI/IPU)	68.4	68.4	73.0	73.0	73.0	73.0	73.0	68.4	68.4	68.4	68.4	84.3	84.3	84.3	71.8	-12.5
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
<b>SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY</b>	56.2	56.1	56.0	57.1	57.5	58.1	58.2	57.8	59.6	58.9	60.8	62.4	63.7	64.1	64.1	+1.6
<b>PUBLIC MANAGEMENT</b>	35.5	33.8	32.3	36.5	37.4	37.7	35.8	35.5	42.9	39.2	43.4	45.4	46.1	47.9	46.0	+0.5
Public Administration (AfDB/WB)	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
Statistical Capacity (WB)	59.7	59.7	59.7	59.7	59.7	59.7	59.7	64.2	65.7	65.7	56.7	53.7	62.7	65.7	61.2	+7.5



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)	1.0	1.8	3.1	2.5	3.2	4.2	2.6	3.4	2.6	1.9	3.1	1.9	2.6	2.2	2.2	+0.3
Budget Management (AfDB/WB)	22.2	22.2	22.2	22.2	22.2	22.2	44.4	44.4	55.6	55.6	55.6	55.6	55.6	55.6	55.6	0.0
Ratio of Total Revenue to Total Expenditure (AfDB/AU/UNECA)	37.9	37.2	28.6	73.4	62.7	75.7	64.5	37.2	66.6	55.7	45.3	44.8	44.3	60.0	60.1	+15.3
Fiscal Policy (AfDB/WB)	22.2	22.2	22.2	22.2	22.2	22.2	22.2	22.2	33.3	44.4	44.4	55.6	55.6	55.6	55.6	0.0
Ratio of External Debt Service to Exports (EIU)	87.1	73.2	66.2	55.0	74.3	67.3	42.7	56.6	65.3	30.8	84.5	90.4	87.2	84.7	72.2	-18.2
Revenue Mobilisation (AfDB/WB/ICTD)	39.4	38.1	38.5	43.5	42.2	37.9	35.8	41.6	46.7	49.1	51.2	57.0	57.0	57.0	57.0	0.0
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
<b>BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT</b>	<b>58.3</b>	<b>58.3</b>	<b>58.3</b>	<b>58.3</b>	<b>58.3</b>	<b>58.3</b>	<b>59.5</b>	<b>59.5</b>	<b>59.5</b>	<b>59.5</b>	<b>58.4</b>	<b>58.4</b>	<b>58.4</b>	<b>56.8</b>	<b>53.1</b>	<b>-5.3</b>
Competitive Environment (AfDB/WB/BS/GI)	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.8	43.8	0.0
Customs Procedures (WEF)	68.9	68.9	68.9	68.9	68.9	68.9	68.9	68.9	68.9	68.9	68.9	68.9	68.9	64.1	53.3	-15.5
Investment Climate (HER)	55.6	55.6	55.6	55.6	55.6	55.6	55.6	55.6	55.6	55.6	50.0	50.0	50.0	55.6	55.6	+5.6
Bureaucracy & Red Tape (EIU)	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	0.0
Soundness of Banks (WEF)	62.7	62.7	62.7	62.7	62.7	62.7	62.7	62.7	62.7	62.7	62.7	62.7	62.7	53.8	46.1	-16.7
<b>INFRASTRUCTURE</b>	<b>72.8</b>	<b>74.0</b>	<b>75.2</b>	<b>75.3</b>	<b>76.1</b>	<b>76.9</b>	<b>77.8</b>	<b>76.5</b>	<b>76.7</b>	<b>77.5</b>	<b>78.2</b>	<b>79.0</b>	<b>79.7</b>	<b>78.8</b>	<b>86.6</b>	<b>+7.6</b>
Road Network (WEF)	65.2	65.2	65.2	65.2	65.2	65.2	65.2	65.2	65.2	65.2	65.2	65.2	65.2	66.3	63.7	-1.5
Rail Network (EIU)	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
Air Transport (GI/WEF)	60.9	60.9	60.9	60.9	60.9	60.9	60.9	60.9	60.9	60.9	60.9	60.9	60.9	59.0	84.8	+23.9
Access to Water (WHO/UNICEF)	94.3	94.3	94.3	94.3	94.3	94.3	94.3	94.3	94.3	94.3	94.3	94.3	94.3	94.3	94.3	-0.0
Electricity Supply (WEF)	86.8	86.8	86.8	86.8	86.8	86.8	86.8	86.8	86.8	86.8	86.8	86.8	86.8	78.8	75.9	-10.9
Telephone & IT Infrastructure (EIU)	83.3	83.3	83.3	83.3	83.3	83.3	83.3	70.8	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	95.8	+29.2
Digital Connectivity (ITU)	19.0	27.4	35.8	36.6	42.1	48.0	54.3	57.6	63.0	68.7	73.7	79.0	84.3	86.9	91.8	+12.8
<b>RURAL SECTOR</b>	<b>58.2</b>	<b>58.2</b>	<b>58.2</b>	<b>58.2</b>	<b>58.2</b>	<b>59.6</b>	<b>59.5</b>	<b>59.5</b>	<b>59.4</b>	<b>59.4</b>	<b>63.1</b>	<b>66.9</b>	<b>70.6</b>	<b>73.0</b>	<b>70.6</b>	<b>+3.7</b>
Public Resources for Rural Development (IFAD)	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	56.3	62.5	68.8	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	0.0
Accountability, Transparency & Corruption in Rural Areas (IFAD)	20.1	20.1	20.1	20.1	20.1	12.1	28.8	45.4	62.0	78.7	80.7	82.7	84.7	84.7	84.7	+2.0
Land & Water for Low-income Rural Populations (IFAD)	51.5	51.5	51.5	51.5	51.5	49.1	49.8	50.5	51.2	51.9	58.1	64.3	70.4	70.4	70.4	+6.2
Rural Business Climate (IFAD)	42.1	42.1	42.1	42.1	42.1	46.0	49.7	53.5	57.3	61.0	60.6	60.2	59.8	59.8	61.7	+1.4
Agricultural Research & Extension Services (IFAD)	93.0	93.0	93.0	93.0	93.0	100.0	82.0	64.0	45.9	27.9	43.4	58.8	74.3	74.3	74.3	+15.5
Agricultural Policy Costs (WEF)	60.5	60.5	60.5	60.5	60.5	60.5	60.5	60.5	60.5	60.5	60.5	60.5	60.5	65.3	58.2	-2.3
Engagement with Low-income Rural Populations (IFAD)	61.2	61.2	61.2	61.2	61.2	77.6	73.7	69.7	65.7	61.8	65.7	69.6	73.5	73.5	73.5	+3.9
Equal Representation in Rural Areas (IFAD)	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	81.3	75.5	69.8	64.0	58.3	61.1	63.9	66.8	81.3	66.8	+2.8
<b>HUMAN DEVELOPMENT</b>	<b>72.5</b>	<b>77.8</b>	<b>77.9</b>	<b>78.4</b>	<b>78.3</b>	<b>77.4</b>	<b>79.1</b>	<b>78.9</b>	<b>79.8</b>	<b>79.2</b>	<b>80.1</b>	<b>80.9</b>	<b>80.9</b>	<b>80.9</b>	<b>82.4</b>	<b>+1.5</b>
<b>WELFARE</b>	<b>70.1</b>	<b>70.1</b>	<b>70.1</b>	<b>70.1</b>	<b>70.1</b>	<b>64.6</b>	<b>70.1</b>	<b>70.1</b>	<b>73.9</b>	<b>72.9</b>	<b>75.7</b>	<b>78.8</b>	<b>78.8</b>	<b>78.8</b>	<b>78.8</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Welfare Regime (BS)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Welfare Services (Health & Education) (AfDB/WB)	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	65.0	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	0.0
Social Protection & Labour (AfDB/WB)	88.9	88.9	88.9	88.9	88.9	66.7	77.8	77.8	77.8	77.8	77.8	77.8	77.8	77.8	77.8	0.0
Social Exclusion (BS)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
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	62.5	62.5	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	0.0
Environmental Policy (BS)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Environmental Sustainability (AfDB/WB)	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	77.8	77.8	77.8	88.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
<b>EDUCATION</b>	<b>68.7</b>	<b>69.5</b>	<b>69.4</b>	<b>70.3</b>	<b>69.9</b>	<b>73.0</b>	<b>72.5</b>	<b>71.9</b>	<b>70.8</b>	<b>70.1</b>	<b>69.5</b>	<b>69.2</b>	<b>69.1</b>	<b>69.5</b>	<b>69.0</b>	<b>-0.2</b>
Education Provision & Quality (BS)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Education System Quality (WEF)	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.0	75.5	72.6	+6.6
Ratio of Pupils to Teachers in Primary School (UNESCO)	97.5	98.6	98.4	98.2	98.8	98.6	99.3	100.0	99.3	98.5	99.9	99.1	99.9	99.2	99.2	+0.1
Literacy (UNESCO)	95.8	95.8	95.8	95.8	95.8	95.8	95.8	95.8	95.8	95.8	95.8	95.8	95.8	95.8	95.8	0.0
Primary School Completion (WB)	82.4	88.8	89.7	91.1	88.4	100.0	97.5	94.9	92.4	89.9	87.4	84.8	82.3	79.8	79.8	-5.1
Secondary School Enrolment (UNESCO)	66.6	63.9	62.8	66.8	67.0	74.1	72.5	70.8	67.6	66.8	64.5	65.6	68.9	61.6	61.6	-4.1
Tertiary Education Enrolment (UNESCO)	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	1.8	5.0	5.0	+1.3
<b>HEALTH</b>	<b>78.7</b>	<b>93.9</b>	<b>94.3</b>	<b>94.9</b>	<b>94.9</b>	<b>94.7</b>	<b>94.8</b>	<b>94.8</b>	<b>94.7</b>	<b>94.5</b>	<b>94.9</b>	<b>94.8</b>	<b>94.8</b>	<b>94.5</b>	<b>99.5</b>	<b>+4.7</b>
Access to Sanitation (WHO/UNICEF)	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.6	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.7	+0.0
Child Mortality (IGME)	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
Maternal Mortality (WHO)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Undernourishment (WB)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Disease (Malaria & TB) (WHO)	99.2	98.6	97.3	100.0	100.0	98.7	99.4	99.4	98.8	98.8	100.0	99.4	100.0	99.2	99.2	-0.2
Immunisation (Measles, DPT & Hepatitis B) (WB/WHO)	98.5	96.2	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.2	100.0	100.0	99.3	98.8	98.8	-1.2
Antiretroviral Treatment (ART) Provision (UNAIDS)	0.0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Public Health Campaigns (GI)	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	100.0	+25.0

## Seychelles within East Africa

10

# EAST AFRICA

2014 SCORE/100  
2014 RANK/13; 1=BEST



OVERALL GOVERNANCE

44.3



SAFETY & RULE OF LAW

43.9



PARTICIPATION  
& HUMAN RIGHTS

41.8



SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC  
OPPORTUNITY

38.5



HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

53.1

### BURUNDI

	45.8	9
	39.8	9
	50.3	6
	35.4	8
	57.7	6

### COMOROS

	48.5	7
	56.2	4
	51.3	5
	27.4	10
	58.9	5

### DJIBOUTI

	45.9	8
	52.4	8
	35.7	8
	42.3	7
	53.3	9

### ERITREA

	29.9	10
	30.6	10
	22.1	11
	20.3	11
	46.5	10

### ETHIOPIA

	48.6	6
	55.1	5
	35.7	9
	46.9	6
	56.7	8

### KENYA

	58.8	3
	53.8	6
	63.3	3
	54.9	3
	63.0	3

### RWANDA

	60.7	2
	62.0	2
	46.3	7
	63.5	2
	71.0	2

### SEYCHELLES

	70.3	1
	71.1	1
	63.7	2
	64.1	1
	82.4	1

### SOMALIA

	8.5	13
	5.5	13
	10.4	13
	4.1	13
	14.0	13

### SOUTH SUDAN

	19.9	12
	14.9	12
	20.6	12
	13.5	12
	30.5	12

### SUDAN

	28.3	11
	20.1	11
	22.6	10
	31.8	9
	38.7	11

### TANZANIA

	56.7	4
	56.9	3
	64.1	1
	49.0	4
	56.8	7

### UGANDA

	54.6	5
	53.0	7
	57.2	4
	47.8	5
	60.1	4

The 2015 IIAG was calculated using data from 33 independent institutions.

African Development Bank (AfDB)  
 African Union Commission (AUC)  
 Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED)  
 Bertelsmann Stiftung (BS)  
 Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU)  
 Freedom House (FH)  
 Ghana Center for Democratic Development (CDD-Ghana)  
 Global Integrity (GI)  
 Institut de Recherche Empirique en Economie Politique (IREEP)  
 Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (IGME)  
 Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC)  
 International Centre for Tax and Development (ICTD)  
 International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)  
 International Telecommunication Union (ITU)  
 Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU)  
 Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)  
 Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)  
 Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)  
 Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)  
 Political Terror Scale (PTS)  
 Reporters sans frontières (RSF)  
 The Heritage Foundation (HER)  
 United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)  
 United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA)  
 United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)  
 United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)  
 United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)  
 United Nations Office of Legal Affairs (UNOLA)  
 United States Department of State - Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (USDS)  
 Uppsala University, Department of Peace and Conflict Research - Uppsala Conflict Data Programme (UCDP)  
 World Bank (WB)  
 World Economic Forum (WEF)  
 World Health Organization (WHO)

To explore the 2015 IIAG further, including information on the IIAG methodology and data sources, download the IIAG Data Portal, Executive Summary or Sub-category Insights from [www.moibrahimfoundation.org/iiag/downloads/](http://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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