



# 2015

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Ibrahim Index of  
African Governance

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**COUNTRY INSIGHTS**

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**SOUTH SUDAN**



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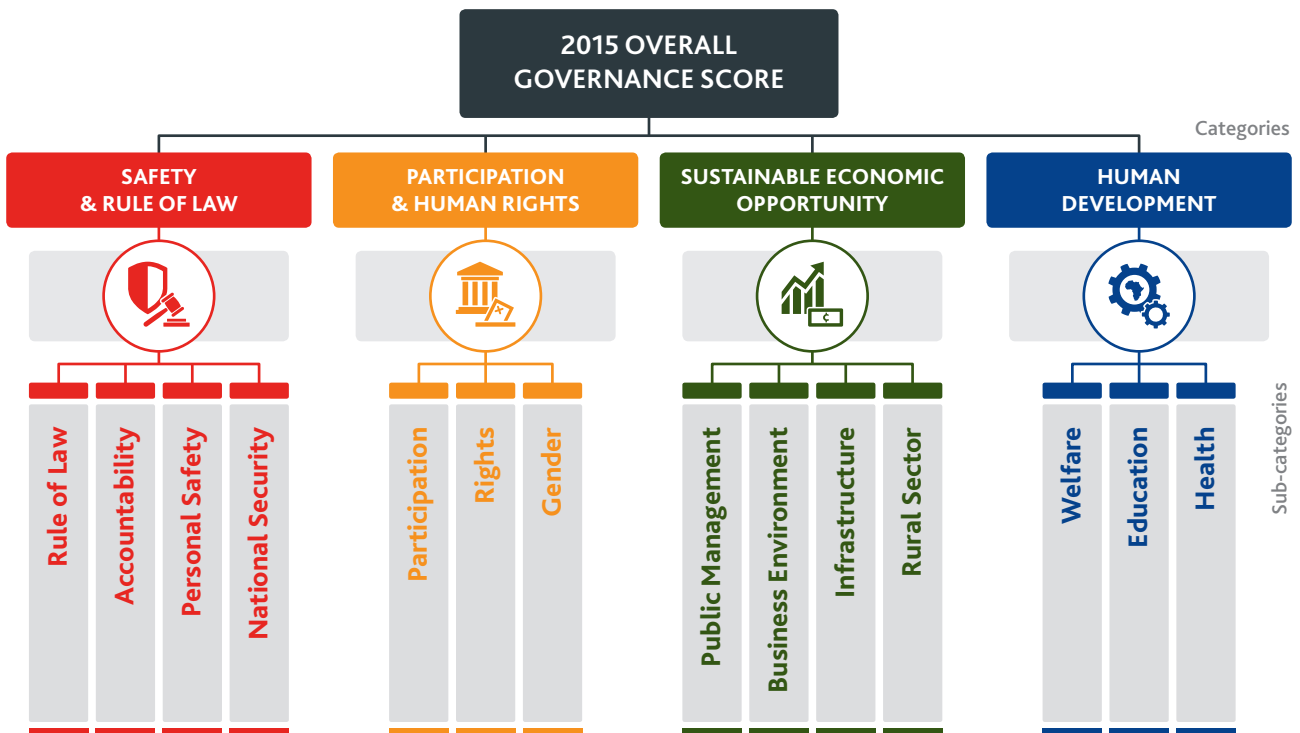
All figures have been rounded to the nearest one decimal place. This means that countries may appear to have the same score, or the change over time may appear inaccurate, but this is not the case when all decimal places are taken into account. Countries have been ranked and trends have been described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



## How does South Sudan perform?

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### SOUTH SUDAN

The governance landscape in South Sudan is discouraging, with the country not far from dropping below Somalia to be the poorest performing country in Africa.

Since the country's creation in 2011, there has been widespread deterioration in each of the four IIAG categories, from existing low bases.

The country hovers in the bottom five rankings, in overall governance, and in the underlying components, only breaking out of this grouping once, to rank 47<sup>th</sup> in *Rule of Law*.

#### **Overall governance: a bleak picture of poor and worsening governance performance.**

South Sudan scores 19.9 in overall governance, a score which leads to it ranking 53<sup>rd</sup> on the continent, just above Somalia, the weakest governed country on the continent.

Since 2011, the year of its creation, the country has exhibited a concerning decline at the overall governance level, having fallen -9.6 score points. Not only is this a stark drop from an already low base, but it is also the largest deterioration seen between 2011 and 2014 in Africa.

South Sudan's plummet in overall governance performance has been the result of deteriorating scores in all four categories of the IIAG. This is underpinned by weakening scores in all but one of the 14 underlying sub-categories. In 22 of the 93 indicators of the IIAG South Sudan achieves the lowest possible score on the continent, 0.0.

#### **Safety & Rule of Law: largest decline on the continent, from a very low base.**

South Sudan scores 14.9 in *Safety & Rule of Law* and in this category exhibits its largest category decline between 2011 and 2014. The fall in score of -16.6 points over the past four years is the largest on the continent and underpinned by considerable deteriorations in each one of the four underlying sub-categories. Each of them have demonstrated a drop of more than -8.0 points over the time period.

The smallest sub-category deterioration is in *Rule of Law*, which has fallen by -8.6 points since 2011. This has largely been due to the *Transfers of Power* indicator, which has deteriorated by -33.3 points, and to a lesser extent, the declining score in *Property Rights* (-9.9). However, there are positive observations; *Rule of Law* contains South Sudan's best indicator performance in the Index, scoring 100.0 in 2014 in *Sanctions*. In fact, South Sudan's highest sub-category rank across the IIAG is in the *Rule of Law* sub-category; the country ranks 47<sup>th</sup> with a score of 28.5 points, performing better than Equatorial Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Sudan, Libya, Central African Republic, Eritrea and Somalia.

South Sudan's largest sub-category decline in score in *Safety & Rule of Law*, and across all 14 sub-categories of the IIAG, is in *Personal Safety* (-25.0). This four-year trend is driven by deteriorations in four of the six underlying indicators, and static performance in the remaining two. In one of these indicators, *Police Services*, the unchanged score between 2011 and 2014 is 0.0.

The *Accountability* sub-category has fallen by -8.8 score points since 2011, off the back of declining trends in *Online Services* (-19.6) and *Accountability of Public Officials* (-33.3). The *National Security* sub-category has shown a steep decline of -23.9 points but this masks divergent indicator trends; South Sudan's score in *Political Refugees* has fallen year-on-year since 2011, from a peak of 100.0 to 0.0 in 2014. This -100.0 score decline is diluted at the sub-category level by an opposite trend in *Government Involvement in Armed Conflict*, in which South Sudan has shown its largest indicator-level improvement across the IIAG, an increase of +33.3 points to a score of 50.0 in 2014.

#### **Participation & Human Rights: South Sudan's smallest category decline, but sixth largest in Africa.**

In *Participation & Human Rights*, South Sudan deteriorates by -4.3 points between 2011 and 2014, the country's smallest category-level score decline. This weakening performance is almost entirely triggered by the country's -12.6 point drop in the *Rights* sub-category.

The *Rights* sub-category exhibits both a low and falling score. Four of the five underlying indicators have deteriorated over the past four years, the most pronounced of which is *Human Rights* (-25.0). Scoring 0.0 in 2014, *International Human Rights Conventions* has remained static since 2011.

In the other two sub-categories of *Participation & Human Rights*, the picture is slightly less negative. *Participation* has fallen marginally, by -0.4 points since 2011, thanks to improved performance in the indicator *Political Participation* (+15.4). In *Gender* the country has received the same score (27.1) every year since 2011, a score that ranks South Sudan at 53<sup>rd</sup>, the second worst performing country on the continent.

***Sustainable Economic Opportunity*: follows continental trend of deterioration driven by falling scores in three sub-categories.**

The fall in score of -10.6 points since 2011 reflects the continental trend by being underpinned by weakening performance in *Public Management*, *Business Environment* and *Rural Sector*.

Whilst *Public Management* has fallen by a relatively small amount (-0.3), *Business Environment* dropped by -18.8 score points between 2011 and 2014, reaching a score of 11.5. This result is underpinned by the deteriorating performance of the only two indicators within this sub-category for which there are data for South Sudan – *Competitive Environment* has fallen by -4.2 points and *Bureaucracy & Red Tape* by -33.3 points to a score of 0.0 in 2014.

The most dramatic deterioration in the category is within the *Rural Sector* component. Since 2011 all underlying indicators for which data are available (seven out of the eight) have shown marked declines, in excess of -15.0 points. The starkest of these is the drop of -33.5 in *Equal Representation in Rural Areas* over the four year period, South Sudan's most deteriorated score in the *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* category.

***Human Development*: low scores and weakening performance.**

*Human Development* is the category in which South Sudan achieves its highest category score of 30.5 points in 2014. However, this score only places the country 52<sup>nd</sup> in Africa, above Central African Republic and Somalia.

Alongside the low score, South Sudan shows weakening performance between 2011 and 2014 in the two underlying sub-categories for which the country has data, *Welfare* and *Health* (there are no *Education* data available for South Sudan). In *Welfare* South Sudan scores 20.8 and has dropped by -7.7 points since 2011. This has largely been triggered by a downward trajectory of considerable magnitude in *Environmental Sustainability*; since 2011 the country has declined by -23.6 score points in this indicator, to a score of 5.6.

In the *Health* sub-category South Sudan has declined by -4.1 points since 2011, to a score of 40.3 which leads the country to be ranked as 53<sup>rd</sup> on the continent. However, this sub-category deterioration masks differing trends at the indicator level. The *Health* score drop has largely been the result of a fall of -27.6 points in the indicator *Immunisation (Measles, DPT & Hepatitis B)*, coinciding with the deterioration, although of a lesser magnitude, of the indicator *Disease (Malaria & TB)* (-6.4). On the other hand, three of the six indicators for which data are available for South Sudan have shown some improvement. Whilst *Access to Sanitation* has shown marginal improvement of +0.1 points since 2011, the *Child Mortality* indicator has risen by +3.5 points and *Antiretroviral Treatment (ART) Provision* by +6.1 points, South Sudan's third largest indicator score increase over the past four years, across the entire IIAG.

# How does South Sudan perform?

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## SOUTH SUDAN



OVERALL GOVERNANCE

2014 SCORES & RANKS

SCORE/100

19.9

AFRICAN AVERAGE

50.1

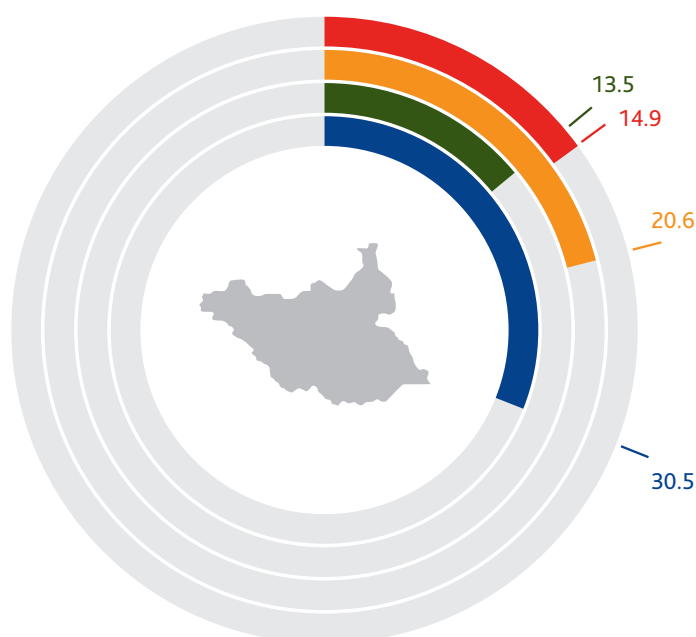
CHANGE SINCE 2011

-9.6

RANK/54

53

Head of State	President Salva Kiir
Date came to power	9 July 2011
Head of Government	President Salva Kiir
Date came to power	9 July 2011
Region	East Africa
REC Membership(s)	IGAD
Population (total m)	11.7
Urban population (% of total population)	18.6
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
- Participation & Human Rights
- Sustainable Economic Opportunity
- Human Development



SAFETY & RULE OF LAW



PARTICIPATION & HUMAN RIGHTS



SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY



HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

SCORE/100

14.9

SCORE/100

20.6

SCORE/100

13.5

SCORE/100

30.5

AFRICAN AVERAGE

51.3

AFRICAN AVERAGE

49.3

AFRICAN AVERAGE

43.2

AFRICAN AVERAGE

56.4

CHANGE SINCE 2011

-16.6

CHANGE SINCE 2011

-4.3

CHANGE SINCE 2011

-10.6

CHANGE SINCE 2011

-6.7

RANK/54

52

RANK/54

53

RANK/54

53

RANK/54

52

### 2014 SUB-CATEGORY SCORES & RANKS

SAFETY & RULE OF LAW			
	SCORE/100	AFRICAN AVERAGE	RANK/54
RULE OF LAW	28.5	50.8	47
ACCOUNTABILITY	6.7	35.5	53
PERSONAL SAFETY	9.4	44.0	52
NATIONAL SECURITY	15.0	74.8	54

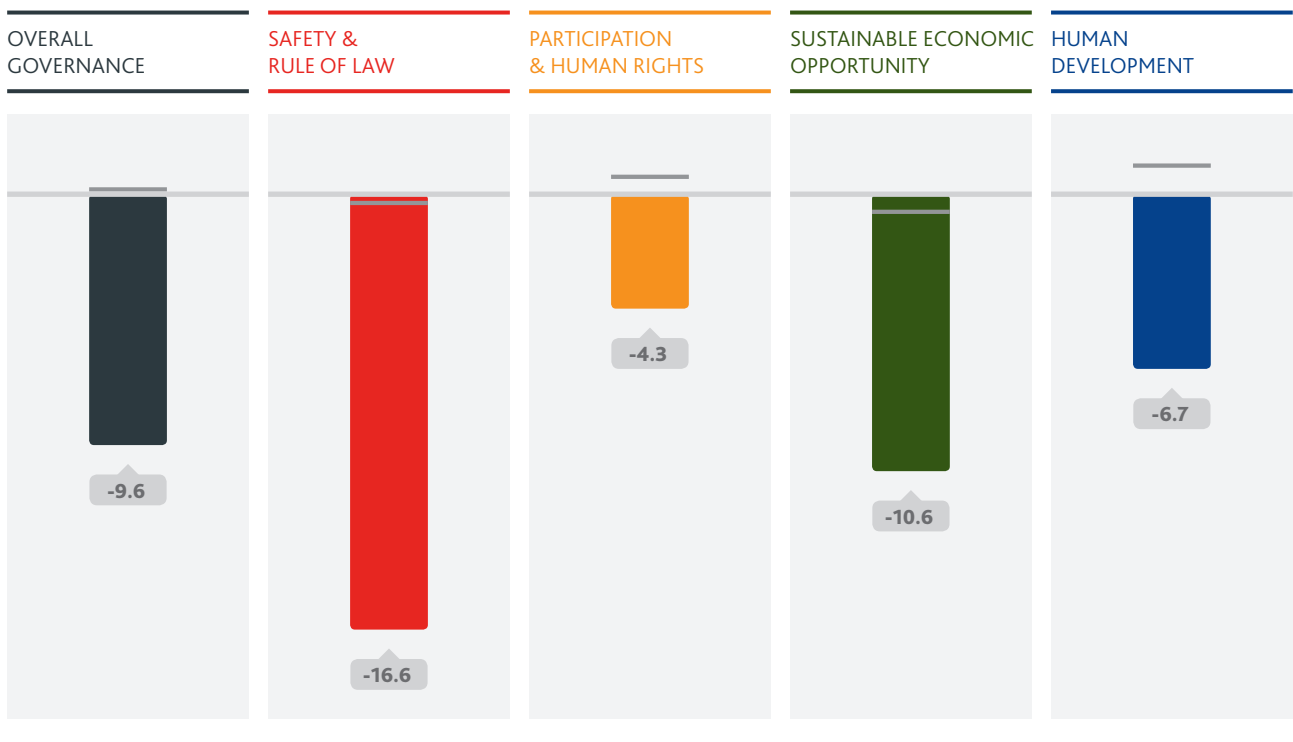
SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY			
	SCORE/100	AFRICAN AVERAGE	RANK/54
PUBLIC MANAGEMENT	15.2	46.0	53
BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT	11.5	40.7	52
INFRASTRUCTURE	7.4	36.5	53
RURAL SECTOR	19.9	50.5	51

PARTICIPATION & HUMAN RIGHTS			
	SCORE/100	AFRICAN AVERAGE	RANK/54
PARTICIPATION	17.1	45.9	50
RIGHTS	17.5	47.3	51
GENDER	27.1	54.8	53

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT			
	SCORE/100	AFRICAN AVERAGE	RANK/54
WELFARE	20.8	50.9	53
EDUCATION	.	48.8	.
HEALTH	40.3	69.9	53

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

■ 2011-2014 — African average



# Data Table

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## SOUTH SUDAN

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>												29.4	28.2	22.3	19.9	-9.6
<b>SAFETY &amp; RULE OF LAW</b>												31.5	32.1	20.6	14.9	-16.6
<b>RULE OF LAW</b>												37.2	37.2	31.2	28.5	-8.6
Property Rights (AfDB/WB/BS/HER/WEF)												40.1	40.1	31.2	30.2	-9.9
Judicial Process (EIU/GI)												12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	0.0
Judicial Independence (BS/GI/WEF)												0.0	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.0
Sanctions (CDD)												100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
Transfers of Power (EIU)												33.3	33.3	0.0	0.0	-33.3
<b>ACCOUNTABILITY</b>												15.6	15.6	9.5	6.7	-8.8
Accountability, Transparency & Corruption in the Public Sector (AfDB/WB)												26.8	26.8	28.9	26.8	0.0
Access to Information (GI)												0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Online Services (UNDESA)												20.8	20.8	10.9	1.1	-19.6
Corruption & Bureaucracy (WB)																
Corruption in Government & Public Officials (EIU)												0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Diversion of Public Funds (WEF)																
Accountability of Public Officials (EIU)												33.3	33.3	0.0	0.0	-33.3
Public Sector Corruption Investigation (GI)												12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	0.0
Prosecution of Abuse of Office (BS)														14.3		
<b>PERSONAL SAFETY</b>												34.4	32.7	6.6	9.4	-25.0
Safety of the Person (EIU)												25.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	-25.0
Police Services (GI/WEF)												0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Social Unrest (EIU)												50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	-50.0
Violent Crime (EIU)												50.0	50.0	0.0	25.0	-25.0
Political Violence (ACLED/PTS)												56.3	46.4	14.8	6.3	-50.0
Human Trafficking (USDs)												25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	0.0
<b>NATIONAL SECURITY</b>												38.9	42.9	35.1	15.0	-23.9
Government Involvement in Armed Conflict (UCDP)												16.7	33.3	50.0	50.0	+33.3
Domestic Armed Conflict (EIU)												0.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cross-border Tensions (EIU)												25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	0.0
Internally Displaced People (IDMC)												53.0	53.0	28.1	0.0	-53.0
Political Refugees (UNHCR)												100.0	78.3	72.6	0.0	-100.0
<b>PARTICIPATION &amp; HUMAN RIGHTS</b>												24.9	24.9	24.4	20.6	-4.3
<b>PARTICIPATION</b>												17.5	17.5	24.7	17.1	-0.4
Political Rights (FH)												16.7	16.7	16.7	0.0	-16.7
Political Participation (EIU)												35.9	35.9	51.3	51.3	+15.4
Free & Fair Elections (BS)														33.3		
Free & Fair Executive Elections (IREEP)												0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Effective Power to Govern (BS)														22.2		
<b>RIGHTS</b>												30.1	30.0	21.6	17.5	-12.6
Freedom of Expression (BS/FH/GI/RSF)												42.2	41.8	39.1	33.4	-8.8
Freedom of Association & Assembly (BS/GI)												50.0	50.0	41.7	37.5	-12.5
Civil Liberties (BS/FH)												33.3	33.3	27.1	16.7	-16.7
International Human Rights Conventions (OHCHR/UNOLA)												0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Human Rights (EIU)												25.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	-25.0
<b>GENDER</b>												27.1	27.1	27.1	27.1	0.0
Gender Equality (AfDB/WB)												16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	0.0
Gender Balance in Education (WB)																
Women's Participation in the Labour Force (WB)																
Gender Equality in the Workplace (GI)												33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	0.0
Legislation on Violence against Women (OECD)																
Women in Politics (GI/IPU)												58.3	58.3	58.3	58.3	0.0
Women in the Judiciary (GI)												0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY</b>												24.1	20.1	23.6	13.5	-10.6
<b>PUBLIC MANAGEMENT</b>												15.5	15.7	15.8	15.2	-0.3
Public Administration (AfDB/WB)												32.3	32.3	33.9	32.3	0.0
Statistical Capacity (WB)												12.7	12.7	12.7	17.2	+4.5



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)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.0
Budget Management (AfDB/WB)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	23.6	23.6	25.0	23.6	0.0
Ratio of Total Revenue to Total Expenditure (AfDB/AU/UNECA)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Fiscal Policy (AfDB/WB)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	31.0	31.0	31.0	25.4	-5.6
Ratio of External Debt Service to Exports (EIU)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Revenue Mobilisation (AfDB/WB/ICTD)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8.8	10.2	8.0	8.0	-0.9
Access to Financial Records of State-owned Companies (GI)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	30.2	13.5	29.0	11.5	-18.8
Competitive Environment (AfDB/WB/BS/GI)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	27.1	27.1	24.7	22.9	-4.2
Customs Procedures (WEF)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Investment Climate (HER)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bureaucracy & Red Tape (EIU)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	33.3	0.0	33.3	0.0	-33.3
Soundness of Banks (WEF)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<b>INFRASTRUCTURE</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6.9	7.1	7.2	7.4	+0.5
Road Network (WEF)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rail Network (EIU)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Air Transport (GI/WEF)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Access to Water (WHO/UNICEF)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	23.1	23.1	23.1	23.2	+0.1
Electricity Supply (WEF)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Telephone & IT Infrastructure (EIU)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Digital Connectivity (ITU)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	11.2	12.1	13.1	13.8	+2.6
<b>RURAL SECTOR</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	44.0	44.0	42.3	19.9	-24.1
Public Resources for Rural Development (IFAD)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	43.8	43.8	43.8	18.8	-25.0
Accountability, Transparency & Corruption in Rural Areas (IFAD)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	42.4	42.4	36.3	18.2	-24.2
Land & Water for Low-income Rural Populations (IFAD)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	54.8	54.8	42.4	36.4	-18.5
Rural Business Climate (IFAD)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	43.9	43.9	39.3	28.1	-15.7
Agricultural Research & Extension Services (IFAD)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	37.2	37.2	65.1	9.2	-27.9
Agricultural Policy Costs (WEF)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Engagement with Low-income Rural Populations (IFAD)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	44.1	44.1	44.1	20.6	-23.5
Equal Representation in Rural Areas (IFAD)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	41.8	41.8	25.0	8.3	-33.5
<b>HUMAN DEVELOPMENT</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	37.2	35.7	20.5	30.5	-6.7
<b>WELFARE</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	28.5	28.5	17.4	20.8	-7.7
Welfare Regime (BS)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	23.1	.	.
Welfare Services (Health & Education) (AfDB/WB)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	36.0	36.0	36.0	33.9	-2.1
Social Protection & Labour (AfDB/WB)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	12.7	12.7	13.8	14.9	+2.2
Social Exclusion (BS)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.0	.	.
Equity of Public Resource Use (AfDB/WB)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	36.0	36.0	38.1	28.9	-7.1
Environmental Policy (BS)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.0	.	.
Environmental Sustainability (AfDB/WB)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	29.2	29.2	11.1	5.6	-23.6
<b>EDUCATION</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	38.9	.	0.0	.	.
Education Provision & Quality (BS)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	0.0	.	.
Education System Quality (WEF)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ratio of Pupils to Teachers in Primary School (UNESCO)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	57.4	.	.	.	.
Literacy (UNESCO)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Primary School Completion (WB)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20.4	.	.	.	.
Secondary School Enrolment (UNESCO)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tertiary Education Enrolment (UNESCO)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<b>HEALTH</b>	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	44.3	42.9	44.0	40.3	-4.1
Access to Sanitation (WHO/UNICEF)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.2	+0.1
Child Mortality (IGME)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	57.4	59.2	60.9	60.9	+3.5
Maternal Mortality (WHO)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	67.3	.	.
Undernourishment (WB)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Disease (Malaria & TB) (WHO)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	88.4	84.1	82.0	82.0	-6.4
Immunisation (Measles, DPT & Hepatitis B) (WB/WHO)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	57.9	50.9	30.3	30.3	-27.6
Antiretroviral Treatment (ART) Provision (UNAIDS)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5.2	5.9	10.2	11.3	+6.1
Public Health Campaigns (GI)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	0.0

## South Sudan 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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