



2015

Ibrahim Index of
African Governance

COUNTRY INSIGHTS

SUDAN



Contents

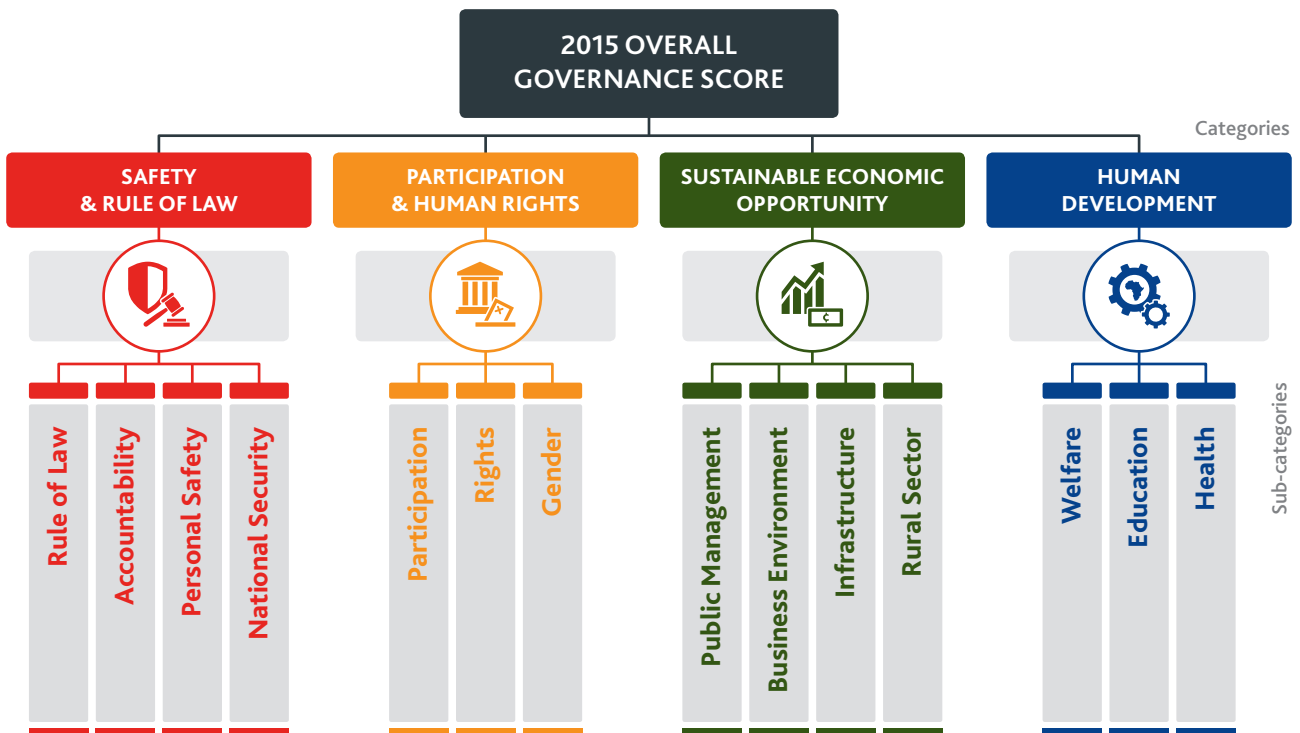
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All figures have been rounded to the nearest one decimal place. This means that countries may appear to have the same score, or the change over time may appear inaccurate, but this is not the case when all decimal places are taken into account. Countries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

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SUDAN

Since the secession of South Sudan from Sudan in 2011, the overall governance trend of the larger and more populous country of Sudan has been slightly positive, with gains registered in three of the four categories of the IIAG. However, there is much room for improvement, in both *Human Development*, the only category in which the country deteriorates, and in some of the underlying sub-categories.

The magnitude of the deteriorations in *Accountability*, *Personal Safety*, *Business Environment* and *Health* should all be noted, especially as in each of these governance components Sudan ranks in 50th position on the continent, as one of the bottom five countries in Africa.

Overall governance: low scores but a slight upward trajectory.

Sudan scores 28.3 (out of 100) in overall governance, which leads to it ranking 51st (out of 54) on the continent and 11th out of the 13 countries in East Africa, above South Sudan and Somalia. This low overall governance score is a consequence of the country's weak performance in each of the four IIAG categories and most of the 14 sub-categories – Sudan only achieves a higher score than the African average in the *Infrastructure* sub-category.

Since 2011, the year of South Sudan's secession from Sudan, the larger and more populous Sudan has exhibited a slight uptick in overall governance, having risen +0.4 score points. This overall governance improvement has been the result of upward trends in three of the four categories. *Human Development* is the only category in which Sudan has deteriorated over the past four years, a trend that is the opposite to most of the continent.

***Safety & Rule of Law*: gains in *Rule of Law* and *National Security* balance out worsening performance in the other two sub-categories.**

Sudan scores 20.1 in *Safety & Rule of Law* and ranks 51st on the continent. However, between 2011 and 2014, Sudan has exhibited marginal improvement of +1.3 score points in this category. This upward trend has been off the back of strengthening performance in two of the underlying sub-categories, but has been diluted by deteriorations in the other two sub-categories.

The largest sub-category deterioration within *Safety & Rule of Law* is in *Personal Safety*. Since 2011 Sudan has dropped by -6.8 points to a low score of 16.7. This has been due to worsening scores in two of the six underlying indicators, *Violent Crime* (-25.0) and *Political Violence* (-40.8), the latter of which is Sudan's second most deteriorated score across the IIAG. In both of these indicators Sudan achieves its lowest score since 2011. However, the country has shown a positive trend in the *Human Trafficking* indicator, with the score having improved by +25.0 points over the past four years.

Accountability has also demonstrated a downward trend, having dropped -4.8 score points since 2011. This has been the result of weakening performance in two of the underlying indicators in the sub-category. *Accountability of Public Officials* has fallen by -33.3 points since 2011 and *Public Sector Corruption Investigation* has dropped by -12.5 points over the same time period. Two indicators have shown some improvement: *Accountability, Transparency & Corruption in the Public Sector* (+2.1) and *Online Services* (+5.3).

Gains in *Rule of Law* and *National Security* serve to balance out the negative trajectories of the other two sub-categories in *Safety & Rule of Law*. The former, *Rule of Law*, has improved by +3.8 points over the past four years. This has been underpinned largely by gains in *Judicial Process* since 2011 (+16.7) but also by improvement in the *Property Rights* indicator (+2.3). In *National Security* Sudan has exhibited its largest sub-category improvement across the IIAG, a jump of +13.1 score points since 2011. This four-year positive trend is driven by gains in two indicators, *Government Involvement in Armed Conflict* (+50.0) and *Domestic Armed Conflict* (+25.0). However, the sub-category still shows elements of decline in the deterioration of the *Political Refugees* indicator since 2011 (-9.3).

***Participation & Human Rights*: gains driven by improvements in *Participation* and *Gender*, but not matched in *Rights*.**

Sudan scores 22.6 in *Participation & Human Rights* and ranks 50th on the continent. Sudan has exhibited some improvement in this category over the past four years, having increased by +1.4 points, the country's largest category-level improvement.

Gains in *Participation* and *Gender* have been the drivers of the category improvement. Since 2011 Sudan has progressed by +2.8 score points in *Participation*, off the back of improvement in only one indicator – *Political Participation* (+14.2). The underlying drivers of progress in *Gender* are more positive. Of the seven indicators that comprise this sub-category, Sudan has shown upward trajectories in five over the past four years. Most noteworthy are the increased scores in *Gender Equality* (+10.4), *Women in Politics* (+12.3) and *Women in the Judiciary* (+25.0).

In the *Rights* sub-category Sudan's results are less positive. Between 2011 and 2014 the country dropped by -0.8 score points, as a result of deteriorating performance in three of the five underlying indicators – *Freedom of Expression* (-1.7), *Freedom of Association & Assembly* (-6.3) and *Civil Liberties* (-6.3). In one of the five indicators Sudan's score has remained unchanged over the past four years at 0.0.

Sustainable Economic Opportunity: opposite to the continental trend, as shows some improvement since 2011.

In *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* Sudan achieves its highest category-level continental rank and is positioned 42nd in Africa. With a score of 31.8 in 2014, this is +0.2 points higher than the country's score in 2011, a positive trend over time that is at odds with that of the African average performance.

Over the past four years this marginal upward trend has largely been the result of a positive trajectory in the *Infrastructure* sub-category. Sudan scores 37.3 in *Infrastructure* in 2014, the only sub-category in which it achieves a result higher than the African average. This is also the sub-category in which Sudan ranks the highest, as 25th on the continent. These positive results are complemented by the improvement that Sudan has shown in *Infrastructure* since 2011. The *Air Transport* indicator is the main driver of this score rise, having gained +50.0 score points over the time period. This is Sudan's greatest indicator-level improvement, along with *Government Involvement in Armed Conflict* (which sits in the *Safety & Rule of Law* category).

Sudan has also shown slight improvement in *Public Management* (+1.3), off the back of indicator improvements in four of the nine underlying components.

In the remaining two sub-categories of *Sustainable Economic Opportunity*, there is room for improvement. *Business Environment* has fallen by -10.9 points since 2011, the third largest deterioration in East Africa, behind only Ethiopia and South Sudan. This has been entirely a consequence of a decline in *Bureaucracy & Red Tape* (-33.3), Sudan's largest indicator fall in the *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* category.

The *Rural Sector* sub-category has also deteriorated over the past four years, by -0.8 points, but the underlying indicator trends send a mixed picture. Of the seven indicators for which data are available for Sudan, four have deteriorated and three have improved. The largest improvement between 2011 and 2014 was observed in *Public Resources for Rural Development* (+18.8) and the greatest decline in *Accountability, Transparency & Corruption in Rural Areas* (-12.1).

Human Development: low score and weakening performance.

Human Development is the category in which Sudan achieves its highest category score, 38.7 in 2014. However, this score remains low and ranks the country 50th in Africa. Further, Sudan is one of only 15 countries that have failed to make gains in *Human Development* over the past four years, having deteriorated by -1.3 points over the time period.

Whilst there has been some improvement since 2011 in the *Welfare* sub-category (+0.9), this has not been underpinned by consistent gains in all of the underlying indicators; the positive sub-category trend masks that *Welfare Regime* has fallen by -7.7 points, *Equity of Public Resource Use* by -2.1 points and two of the seven indicators have seen no change in score.

The *Education* sub-category is Sudan's most noteworthy within *Human Development*. The country ranks 33rd on the continent, with a score of 42.5 in 2014. The trend has also been positive since 2011 and the score increase of +2.6 points has been driven by improvement in three of the four indicators for which data are available for Sudan.

How does Sudan perform?

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SUDAN



OVERALL
GOVERNANCE

2014 SCORES & RANKS

SCORE/100

28.3

AFRICAN AVERAGE

50.1

CHANGE SINCE 2011

+0.4

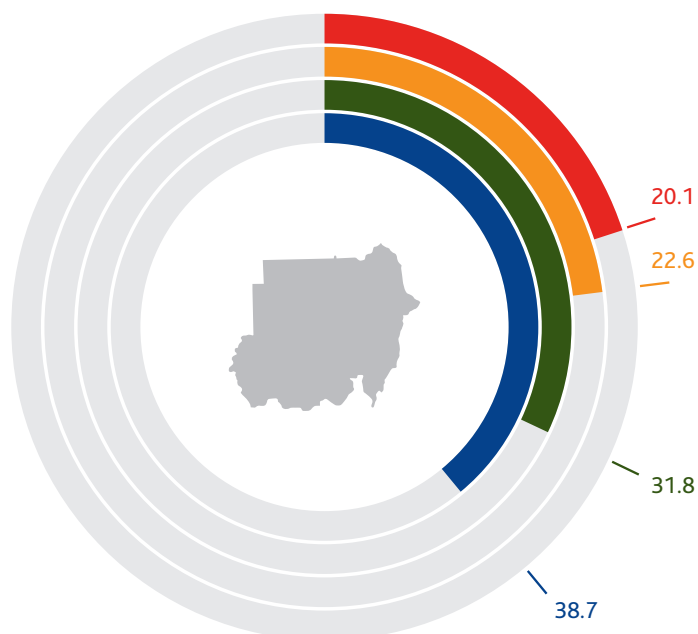
RANK/54

51

Head of State	President Omar al-Bashir
Date came to power	16 October 1993
Head of Government	President Omar al-Bashir
Date came to power	16 October 1993
Region	East Africa
REC Membership(s)	CEN-SAD, COMESA, IGAD
Population (total m)	38.8
Urban population (% of total population)	33.6
African Peer Review Mechanism	Member
African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance	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

20.1

SCORE/100

22.6

SCORE/100

31.8

SCORE/100

38.7

AFRICAN AVERAGE

51.3

AFRICAN AVERAGE

49.3

AFRICAN AVERAGE

43.2

AFRICAN AVERAGE

56.4

CHANGE SINCE 2011

+1.3

CHANGE SINCE 2011

+1.4

CHANGE SINCE 2011

+0.2

CHANGE SINCE 2011

-1.3

RANK/54

51

RANK/54

50

RANK/54

42

RANK/54

50

2014 SUB-CATEGORY SCORES & RANKS

SAFETY & RULE OF LAW			
	SCORE/100	AFRICAN AVERAGE	RANK/54
RULE OF LAW	18.1	50.8	50
ACCOUNTABILITY	11.5	35.5	50
PERSONAL SAFETY	16.7	44.0	50
NATIONAL SECURITY	34.0	74.8	50

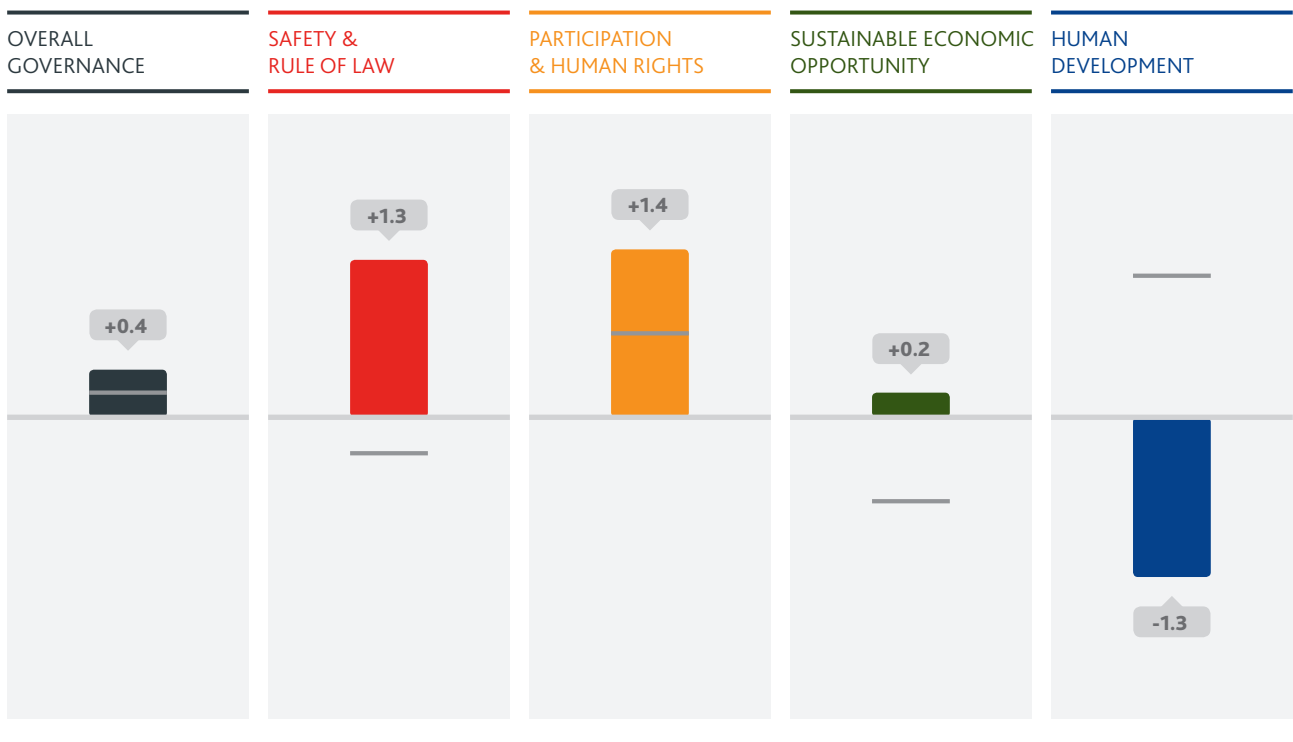
SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY			
	SCORE/100	AFRICAN AVERAGE	RANK/54
PUBLIC MANAGEMENT	29.3	46.0	49
BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT	12.7	40.7	50
INFRASTRUCTURE	37.3	36.5	25
RURAL SECTOR	47.8	50.5	32

PARTICIPATION & HUMAN RIGHTS			
	SCORE/100	AFRICAN AVERAGE	RANK/54
PARTICIPATION	20.6	45.9	45
RIGHTS	19.3	47.3	50
GENDER	28.0	54.8	52

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT			
	SCORE/100	AFRICAN AVERAGE	RANK/54
WELFARE	24.8	50.9	50
EDUCATION	42.5	48.8	33
HEALTH	48.9	69.9	50

TRENDS SINCE 2011, OVERALL GOVERNANCE & CATEGORY LEVELS

■ 2011-2014 — African average



Data Table

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SUDAN

Score/100; 100 = best

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Change 2011-2014
OVERALL SCORE												27.9	27.6	28.9	28.3	+0.4
SAFETY & RULE OF LAW												18.8	17.8	21.1	20.1	+1.3
RULE OF LAW												14.3	14.8	16.4	18.1	+3.8
Property Rights (AfDB/WB/BS/HER/WEF)												25.7	28.0	28.0	28.0	+2.3
Judicial Process (EIU/GI)												0.0	0.0	8.3	16.7	+16.7
Judicial Independence (BS/GI/WEF)												12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	0.0
Sanctions (CDD)												0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Transfers of Power (EIU)												33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	0.0
ACCOUNTABILITY												16.4	13.5	12.8	11.5	-4.8
Accountability, Transparency & Corruption in the Public Sector (AfDB/WB)												19.6	21.7	21.7	21.7	+2.1
Access to Information (GI)												0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Online Services (UNDESA)												36.8	36.8	39.4	42.0	+5.3
Corruption & Bureaucracy (WB)												14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	0.0
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	8.3	0.0	0.0	-33.3
Public Sector Corruption Investigation (GI)												12.5	12.5	12.5	0.0	-12.5
Prosecution of Abuse of Office (BS)												14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	0.0
PERSONAL SAFETY												23.5	17.1	21.0	16.7	-6.8
Safety of the Person (EIU)												25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	0.0
Police Services (GI/WEF)												0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Social Unrest (EIU)												25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	0.0
Violent Crime (EIU)												50.0	50.0	37.5	25.0	-25.0
Political Violence (ACLED/PTS)												40.8	2.8	38.5	0.0	-40.8
Human Trafficking (USDs)												0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	+25.0
NATIONAL SECURITY												20.9	25.9	34.1	34.0	+13.1
Government Involvement in Armed Conflict (UCDP)												16.7	33.3	66.7	66.7	+50.0
Domestic Armed Conflict (EIU)												0.0	12.5	25.0	25.0	+25.0
Cross-border Tensions (EIU)												25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	0.0
Internally Displaced People (IDMC)												0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Political Refugees (UNHCR)												62.8	58.6	53.7	53.5	-9.3
PARTICIPATION & HUMAN RIGHTS												21.2	21.9	22.9	22.6	+1.4
PARTICIPATION												17.7	17.7	20.6	20.6	+2.8
Political Rights (FH)												0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Political Participation (EIU)												42.7	42.7	57.0	57.0	+14.2
Free & Fair Elections (BS)												22.2	22.2	22.2	22.2	0.0
Free & Fair Executive Elections (IREEP)												12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	0.0
Effective Power to Govern (BS)												11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	0.0
RIGHTS												20.1	20.4	20.5	19.3	-0.8
Freedom of Expression (BS/FH/GI/RSF)												16.4	15.7	14.8	14.6	-1.7
Freedom of Association & Assembly (BS/GI)												22.9	22.9	22.9	16.7	-6.3
Civil Liberties (BS/FH)												6.3	3.1	0.0	0.0	-6.3
International Human Rights Conventions (OHCHR/UNOLA)												55.0	60.0	65.0	65.0	+10.0
Human Rights (EIU)												0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
GENDER												25.8	27.7	27.7	28.0	+2.2
Gender Equality (AfDB/WB)												18.8	31.3	31.3	29.2	+10.4
Gender Balance in Education (WB)												63.6	64.3	64.3	64.3	+0.7
Women's Participation in the Labour Force (WB)												25.0	25.1	25.2	25.2	+0.3
Gender Equality in the Workplace (GI)												33.3	33.3	33.3	0.0	-33.3
Legislation on Violence against Women (OECD)												8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	0.0
Women in Politics (GI/IPU)												31.8	31.8	31.5	44.0	+12.3
Women in the Judiciary (GI)												0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	+25.0
SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY												31.6	29.0	29.3	31.8	+0.2
PUBLIC MANAGEMENT												28.0	24.2	26.4	29.3	+1.3
Public Administration (AfDB/WB)												29.2	35.4	41.7	37.0	+7.8
Statistical Capacity (WB)												37.3	35.8	31.3	35.8	-1.5

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)	0.2	1.4	1.5	1.5	+1.3
Budget Management (AfDB/WB)	33.3	38.9	38.9	38.9	+5.6
Ratio of Total Revenue to Total Expenditure (AfDB/AU/UNECA)	58.4	31.0	39.5	49.3	-9.1
Fiscal Policy (AfDB/WB)	54.8	49.2	49.2	43.7	-11.1
Ratio of External Debt Service to Exports (EIU)	12.2	0.0	11.9	31.2	+19.0
Revenue Mobilisation (AfDB/WB/ICTD)	26.2	26.0	23.8	26.0	-0.2
Access to Financial Records of State-owned Companies (GI)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT	23.6	23.3	18.7	12.7	-10.9
Competitive Environment (AfDB/WB/BS/GI)	20.7	20.0	22.8	21.4	+0.7
Customs Procedures (WEF)
Investment Climate (HER)	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.7	0.0
Bureaucracy & Red Tape (EIU)	33.3	33.3	16.7	0.0	-33.3
Soundness of Banks (WEF)
INFRASTRUCTURE	26.1	23.8	24.7	37.3	+11.2
Road Network (WEF)
Rail Network (EIU)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Air Transport (GI/WEF)	50.0	50.0	50.0	100.0	+50.0
Access to Water (WHO/UNICEF)	32.4	32.5	32.5	32.6	+0.1
Electricity Supply (WEF)
Telephone & IT Infrastructure (EIU)	29.2	16.7	20.8	33.3	+4.2
Digital Connectivity (ITU)	18.8	19.7	20.2	20.8	+2.0
RURAL SECTOR	48.6	44.6	47.4	47.8	-0.8
Public Resources for Rural Development (IFAD)	22.0	31.3	37.5	40.8	+18.8
Accountability, Transparency & Corruption in Rural Areas (IFAD)	48.4	30.3	36.3	36.3	-12.1
Land & Water for Low-income Rural Populations (IFAD)	53.5	48.8	55.2	58.4	+4.8
Rural Business Climate (IFAD)	58.3	55.4	56.3	54.4	-3.8
Agricultural Research & Extension Services (IFAD)	55.9	55.9	55.9	60.3	+4.5
Agricultural Policy Costs (WEF)
Engagement with Low-income Rural Populations (IFAD)	60.4	53.1	53.1	52.9	-7.4
Equal Representation in Rural Areas (IFAD)	41.8	37.5	37.5	31.3	-10.5
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT	40.0	41.7	42.3	38.7	-1.3
WELFARE	23.9	24.6	24.0	24.8	+0.9
Welfare Regime (BS)	15.4	11.5	7.7	7.7	-7.7
Welfare Services (Health & Education) (AfDB/WB)	33.9	36.0	36.0	43.2	+9.2
Social Protection & Labour (AfDB/WB)	38.1	39.2	39.2	39.2	+1.1
Social Exclusion (BS)	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	0.0
Equity of Public Resource Use (AfDB/WB)	40.2	40.2	40.2	38.1	-2.1
Environmental Policy (BS)	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	0.0
Environmental Sustainability (AfDB/WB)	11.1	16.7	16.7	16.7	+5.6
EDUCATION	39.9	44.0	42.1	42.5	+2.6
Education Provision & Quality (BS)	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	0.0
Education System Quality (WEF)
Ratio of Pupils to Teachers in Primary School (UNESCO)	61.7	.	.	.
Literacy (UNESCO)	73.0	73.0	74.5	76.1	+3.0
Primary School Completion (WB)	39.2	.	.	.
Secondary School Enrolment (UNESCO)	29.0	32.6	32.6	32.6	+3.5
Tertiary Education Enrolment (UNESCO)	24.0	24.5	27.9	27.9	+3.8
HEALTH	56.3	56.5	60.9	48.9	-7.4
Access to Sanitation (WHO/UNICEF)	32.3	32.3	32.4	32.4	+0.2
Child Mortality (IGME)	69.2	70.3	71.3	71.3	+2.1
Maternal Mortality (WHO)	84.2	.	.	.
Undernourishment (WB)
Disease (Malaria & TB) (WHO)	91.1	91.6	92.4	92.4	+1.3
Immunisation (Measles, DPT & Hepatitis B) (WB/WHO)	90.9	89.3	90.0	90.0	-0.8
Antiretroviral Treatment (ART) Provision (UNAIDS)	4.5	5.3	6.0	7.2	+2.8
Public Health Campaigns (GI)	50.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	-50.0

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/.



The IIAG Data Portal is an interactive Excel-based application, available for in-depth analysis of the results of the IIAG, in English or French.

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