



# 2015

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Ibrahim Index of  
African Governance

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**COUNTRY INSIGHTS**

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**TANZANIA**



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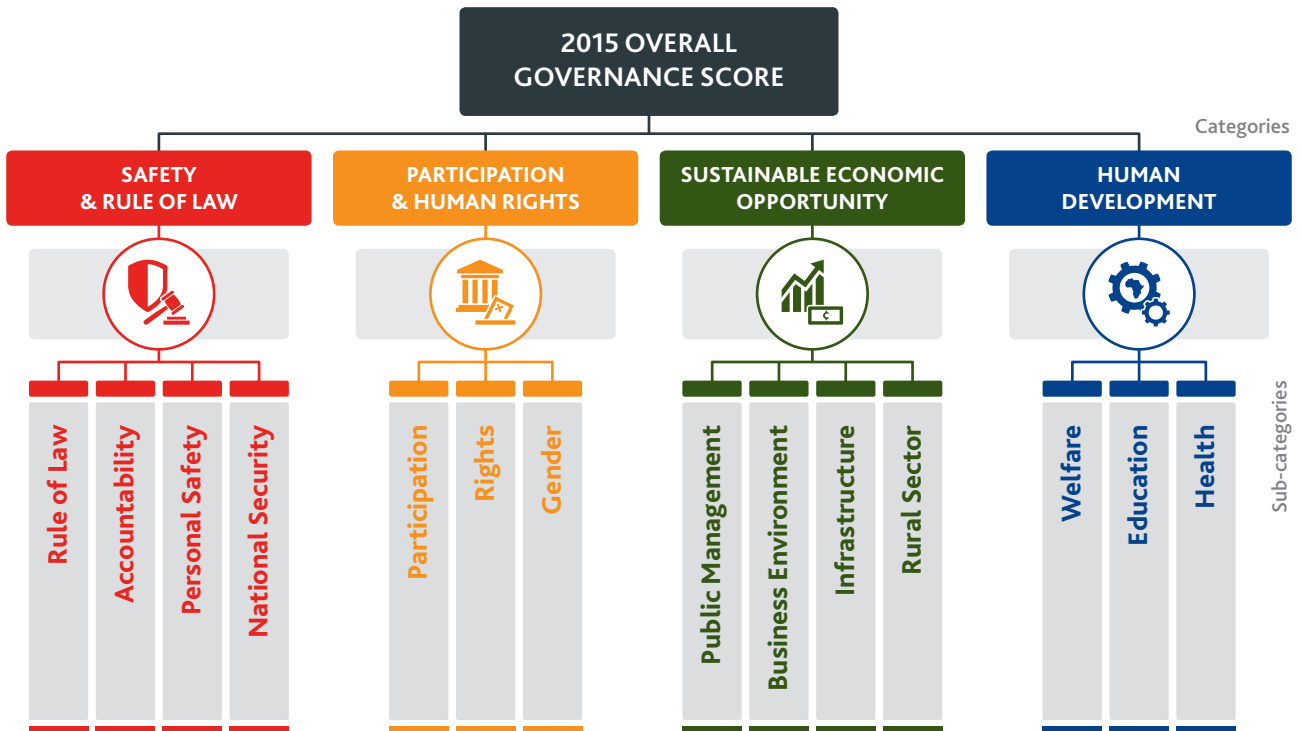
All figures have been rounded to the nearest one decimal place. This means that countries may appear to have the same score, or the change over time may appear inaccurate, but this is not the case when all decimal places are taken into account. Countries have been ranked and trends have been described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



### TANZANIA

Tanzania, while ranking in the top half of the continent in overall governance, demonstrates a negative trend since 2011, reflecting weakened performance in three of the four categories. In these three governance dimensions – *Safety & Rule of Law*, *Participation & Human Rights* and *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* – downward performance is driven by key declines in a sub-category, balancing out positive developments elsewhere. In *Human Development*, however, Tanzania shows marginal improvement, bolstering progress in its weakest category.

#### **Overall governance: slight downward trajectory driven by three of the four IIAG categories.**

Tanzania scores 56.7 (out of 100) in overall governance in 2014, higher than the African average (50.1) and higher than the regional average for East Africa (44.3). It ranks 18<sup>th</sup> in Africa and 4<sup>th</sup> out of the 13 countries in its geographical region.

Since 2011, Tanzania has shown deterioration in overall governance, one of the 21 countries in Africa to have done so. Tanzania's overall governance decline of -1.0 score points is the twelfth largest on the continent. The country's downward trajectory over the past four years has been driven by weakening performance in three of the four categories of the IIAG: *Participation & Human Rights* and *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* and, to a slightly greater extent, *Safety & Rule of Law*.

#### ***Safety & Rule of Law*: weakening performance driven by declines in three sub-categories.**

Tanzania scores 56.9 in *Safety & Rule of Law*, ranking 21<sup>st</sup> on the continent and 3<sup>rd</sup> in East Africa. The country has shown a weakening score in this category of -1.9 points since 2011. This downward trend has been the result of deterioration in three of the four underlying sub-categories.

The largest sub-category decline Tanzania has registered within *Safety & Rule of Law* is in *Personal Safety*. The score drop of -4.5 points is triggered by a falling score since 2011 in *Safety of the Person* (-25.0) and, to a lesser extent, *Police Services* (-3.8).

In the *Accountability* sub-category Tanzania ranks 26<sup>th</sup> on the continent with a score of 35.1 in 2014. However, this score has fallen since 2011 by -2.6 points, as a result of three indicator-level declines, two of which are in excess of -10.0 points. The most pronounced is the decline in *Prosecution of Abuse of Office*, in which Tanzania, along with four other countries, exhibits the largest continental deterioration over the past four years (-14.3). The slight deterioration observed in the *Rule of Law* sub-category since 2011 (-0.6) is entirely driven by weakening performance in a single indicator, *Judicial Independence* (-3.4).

In the remaining sub-category, *National Security*, Tanzania's performance is more positive. With a score of 90.0 in 2014, Tanzania ranks 11<sup>th</sup> in Africa, the country's highest sub-category level rank across the IIAG. *National Security* contains three of the four indicators across the Index in which Tanzania secures the highest possible score of 100.0. Therefore, whilst the sub-category has shown only very slight improvement since 2011, there are only two indicators in which gains could be made - *Domestic Armed Conflict* and *Cross-border Tensions* (75.0).

#### ***Participation & Human Rights*: Tanzania's highest scoring category, but declines in *Rights*.**

Despite achieving its highest category-level rank across the IIAG (12<sup>th</sup>) with a score of 64.1, Tanzania has declined in *Participation & Human Rights* over the past four years. The score decline of -1.6 points since 2011 has been underpinned mainly by weakening performance in the *Rights* sub-category. Score deteriorations in *Freedom of Expression* (-5.0), *Freedom of Association & Assembly* (-12.5) and *International Human Rights Conventions* (-5.0) have driven the *Rights* sub-category to fall by -4.5 points over the past four years.

In the *Gender* sub-category Tanzania has registered a slight deterioration since 2011 (-0.2) which has been triggered by a fall in score of -12.5 points in the indicator *Women in Politics*. However, the negative trajectory at the sub-category level, in this instance, masks some positive indicator trends. *Gender Equality* and *Gender Balance in Education* have seen four-year score improvements of +6.3 and +4.7 points respectively. In the latter, Tanzania is the seventh most improved on the continent.

Tanzania scored 65.6 in *Participation* in 2014, ranking 16<sup>th</sup> on the continent, with no change observed in the score since 2011. Each of the five indicators in this sub-category has also remained static over the past four years.

***Sustainable Economic Opportunity: weakening performance mainly driven by Rural Sector trends.***

Tanzania scores 49.0 in *Sustainable Economic Opportunity*, and ranks 19<sup>th</sup> in Africa. The fall of -1.4 score points over the past four years has been underpinned by deteriorations in three of the four underlying sub-categories.

The declining *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* score has been mainly driven by weakening performance in *Rural Sector*, -7.4 points over the past four years. The indicator trends that underpin this sub-category downward trajectory are diverse, with the deteriorations outweighing some gains. *Equal Representation in Rural Areas* has deteriorated the most since 2011, with a score drop of -25.0, the third largest on the continent (also observed in Lesotho). However, *Rural Business Climate* has shown progress of +5.6 points over the time period, the fifth largest improvement in Africa.

The second largest sub-category deterioration in *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* is in *Business Environment* which has fallen by -1.4 points since 2011. This is off the back of worsening performance in only two of the five underlying indicators – *Customs Procedures* (-9.8) and *Soundness of Banks* (-2.6). The smallest sub-category deterioration is in *Infrastructure* (-0.8) which shows a mixed picture at the indicator level. The decline in score of *Air Transport* (-9.3) and *Road Network* (-3.4) drives the *Infrastructure* trend, despite gains made in three indicators since 2011, the most notable of which is the +4.7 score increase in *Electricity Supply*.

***Human Development: one category in which Tanzania shows progression.***

Tanzania scores 56.8 in *Human Development*, ranking 26<sup>th</sup> on the continent. This is the country's lowest category-level rank but is also the only category in which Tanzania has shown score progression over the past four years. Since 2011 the country has shown a slight improvement of +0.8 score points. This gain has been underpinned by better performance in *Welfare* and *Health*, but balanced out by deteriorating performance in the *Education* sub-category (-3.6).

The largest sub-category improvement that Tanzania exhibited in *Human Development* is the +5.8 score points increase in *Welfare*. In this sub-category the country ranks 13<sup>th</sup> on the continent, having moved up seven rank places from a low of 20<sup>th</sup> in 2011. Tanzania has improved in four of the seven indicators in *Welfare* over the past four years. The most improved indicator in *Welfare* is *Social Protection & Labour* (+12.7), in which Tanzania is the second largest improver on the continent, after Nigeria. *Health* also exhibits slight progress (+0.2). Gains in seven of the eight indicators are considerably diluted by the fall in score of one indicator, *Public Health Campaigns* (-50.0), over the past four years.

## How does Tanzania perform?

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# TANZANIA



OVERALL  
GOVERNANCE

2014 SCORES & RANKS

SCORE/100

56.7

AFRICAN AVERAGE

50.1

CHANGE SINCE 2011

-1.0

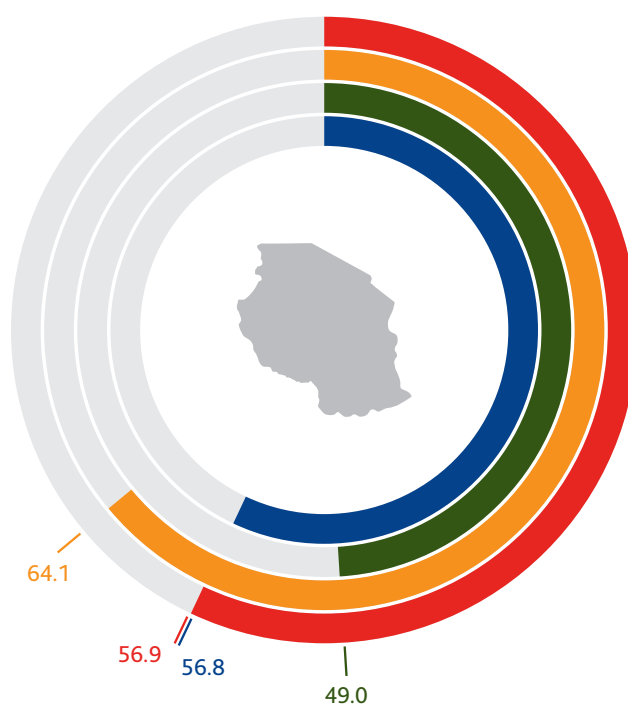
RANK/54

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Head of State	President Jakaya Kikwete
Date came to power	21 December 2005
Head of Government	Prime Minister Mizengo Pinda
Date came to power	9 February 2008
Region	East Africa
REC Membership(s)	EAC, SADC
Population (total m)	50.8
Urban population (% of total population)	30.9
African Peer Review Mechanism	Member, Peer reviewed, Not reported
African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance	Not 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

56.9

SCORE/100

64.1

SCORE/100

49.0

SCORE/100

56.8

AFRICAN AVERAGE

51.3

AFRICAN AVERAGE

49.3

AFRICAN AVERAGE

43.2

AFRICAN AVERAGE

56.4

CHANGE SINCE 2011

-1.9

CHANGE SINCE 2011

-1.6

CHANGE SINCE 2011

-1.4

CHANGE SINCE 2011

+0.8

RANK/54

21

RANK/54

12

RANK/54

19

RANK/54

26

### 2014 SUB-CATEGORY SCORES & RANKS

SAFETY & RULE OF LAW			
	SCORE/100	AFRICAN AVERAGE	RANK/54
RULE OF LAW	57.8	50.8	18
ACCOUNTABILITY	35.1	35.5	26
PERSONAL SAFETY	44.6	44.0	32
NATIONAL SECURITY	90.0	74.8	11

SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY			
	SCORE/100	AFRICAN AVERAGE	RANK/54
PUBLIC MANAGEMENT	55.3	46.0	15
BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT	46.2	40.7	24
INFRASTRUCTURE	32.8	36.5	31
RURAL SECTOR	61.7	50.5	12

PARTICIPATION & HUMAN RIGHTS			
	SCORE/100	AFRICAN AVERAGE	RANK/54
PARTICIPATION	65.6	45.9	16
RIGHTS	60.0	47.3	14
GENDER	66.6	54.8	12

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT			
	SCORE/100	AFRICAN AVERAGE	RANK/54
WELFARE	59.9	50.9	13
EDUCATION	41.3	48.8	37
HEALTH	69.1	69.9	31

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

■ 2011-2014 — African average



# Data Table

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## TANZANIA

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>	55.2	56.4	56.4	56.3	56.1	57.1	57.9	58.7	59.2	58.8	57.8	57.7	57.7	58.0	56.7	-1.0
<b>SAFETY &amp; RULE OF LAW</b>	58.8	58.8	59.1	58.8	58.7	59.3	61.0	60.4	60.9	59.9	57.9	58.8	58.4	57.5	56.9	-1.9
<b>RULE OF LAW</b>	60.8	60.8	60.8	60.8	60.8	60.8	60.6	59.9	59.3	58.8	58.3	58.4	58.4	58.1	57.8	-0.6
Property Rights (AfDB/WB/BS/HER/WEF)	56.5	56.5	56.5	56.5	56.5	56.5	53.7	50.3	50.8	51.7	51.2	50.5	51.4	52.5	51.0	+0.5
Judicial Process (EIU/GI)	54.2	54.2	54.2	54.2	54.2	54.2	54.2	54.2	54.2	54.2	54.2	54.2	54.2	54.2	54.2	0.0
Judicial Independence (BS/GI/WEF)	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	62.0	61.6	58.1	54.6	53.0	53.9	53.3	50.7	50.5	-3.4
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)	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
<b>ACCOUNTABILITY</b>	36.0	36.0	36.0	36.0	38.5	38.1	42.6	40.9	38.5	38.3	37.3	37.7	39.2	37.0	35.1	-2.6
Accountability, Transparency & Corruption in the Public Sector (AfDB/WB)	67.0	67.0	67.0	67.0	67.0	67.0	67.0	67.0	59.8	59.8	52.7	59.8	66.1	61.9	61.9	+2.1
Access to Information (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	12.5	-12.5
Online Services (UNDESA)	20.2	20.2	20.2	20.2	32.9	39.7	37.3	34.9	32.6	28.9	25.2	38.1	50.9	47.1	43.2	+5.1
Corruption & Bureaucracy (WB)	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6	38.9	28.6	57.1	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3	0.0
Corruption in Government & Public Officials (EIU)	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	0.0
Diversion of Public Funds (WEF)	43.5	43.5	43.5	43.5	43.5	43.5	43.5	44.4	32.9	34.3	36.2	34.1	35.3	31.3	30.0	-4.1
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)	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	37.5	0.0
Prosecution of Abuse of Office (BS)	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6	42.9	57.1	57.1	57.1	57.1	57.1	50.0	42.9	42.9	-14.3
<b>PERSONAL SAFETY</b>	48.6	48.6	49.6	48.6	45.4	48.2	50.8	51.0	55.9	52.4	45.8	49.1	48.5	44.8	44.6	-4.5
Safety of the Person (EIU)	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	75.0	50.0	50.0	75.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	-25.0
Police Services (GI/WEF)	23.3	23.3	23.3	23.3	23.3	23.3	23.3	24.5	29.0	27.1	23.1	22.6	20.2	18.9	18.8	-3.8
Social Unrest (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
Violent Crime (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
Political Violence (ACLEDP/PTS)	68.1	68.1	74.3	68.1	74.3	65.8	81.3	81.3	81.3	87.5	76.6	72.0	70.9	75.0	73.8	+1.8
Human Trafficking (USDS)	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	25.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	25.0	25.0	50.0	25.0	25.0	0.0
<b>NATIONAL SECURITY</b>	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	87.5	90.0	90.0	+0.0
Government Involvement in Armed Conflict (UCDP)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
Domestic Armed Conflict (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	62.5	75.0	75.0	0.0
Cross-border Tensions (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
Internally Displaced People (IDMC)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
Political Refugees (UNHCR)	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	100.0	+0.0
<b>PARTICIPATION &amp; HUMAN RIGHTS</b>	62.3	62.3	62.9	63.2	63.9	65.6	65.8	67.3	65.2	64.5	65.0	65.6	66.2	66.0	64.1	-1.6
<b>PARTICIPATION</b>	61.0	61.0	61.0	61.0	61.0	65.2	66.3	67.4	64.1	61.4	63.4	65.6	67.1	65.6	65.6	0.0
Political Rights (FH)	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	0.0
Political Participation (EIU)	64.8	64.8	64.8	64.8	64.8	64.8	64.8	64.8	64.8	68.0	71.2	71.2	78.3	71.2	71.2	0.0
Free & Fair Elections (BS)	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	61.1	55.6	61.1	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	0.0
Free & Fair Executive Elections (IREEP)	45.8	45.8	45.8	45.8	45.8	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	45.8	45.8	45.8	45.8	45.8	0.0
Effective Power to Govern (BS)	77.8	77.8	77.8	77.8	77.8	77.8	83.3	88.9	77.8	66.7	72.2	77.8	77.8	77.8	77.8	0.0
<b>RIGHTS</b>	56.9	56.9	58.7	59.5	61.4	61.5	60.8	64.3	63.3	64.4	64.5	64.4	64.3	64.1	60.0	-4.5
Freedom of Expression (BS/FH/GI/RSF)	61.1	61.1	61.8	60.8	60.5	60.8	61.9	64.2	62.2	60.8	61.5	61.1	60.5	59.3	56.2	-5.0
Freedom of Association & Assembly (BS/GI)	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	52.1	49.3	46.5	46.5	46.5	46.5	46.5	46.5	46.5	34.0	-12.5
Civil Liberties (BS/FH)	56.3	56.3	64.6	64.6	64.6	64.6	67.7	70.8	67.7	64.6	64.6	64.6	64.6	64.6	64.6	0.0
International Human Rights Conventions (OHCHR/UNOLA)	40.0	40.0	40.0	45.0	55.0	55.0	50.0	65.0	65.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	70.0	-5.0
Human Rights (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
<b>GENDER</b>	69.0	69.0	69.1	69.0	69.1	70.2	70.2	70.2	68.4	67.6	67.1	66.8	67.1	68.4	66.6	-0.2
Gender Equality (AfDB/WB)	68.8	68.8	68.8	68.8	68.8	68.8	68.8	68.8	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	62.5	62.5	+6.3
Gender Balance in Education (WB)	78.2	78.2	78.2	78.2	78.2	78.2	78.2	78.2	78.2	78.2	78.2	80.0	81.9	84.8	84.8	+4.7
Women's Participation in the Labour Force (WB)	97.7	97.5	98.2	98.7	99.2	99.6	100.0	99.9	99.6	99.5	99.3	99.2	99.1	99.1	99.1	-0.1
Gender Equality in the Workplace (GI)	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	0.0
Legislation on Violence against Women (OECD)	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	69.4	63.9	58.3	58.3	58.3	58.3	0.0
Women in Politics (GI/IPU)	55.0	55.0	55.0	54.3	54.3	61.3	61.3	61.3	61.3	61.6	63.6	65.7	65.7	65.7	53.2	-12.5
Women in the Judiciary (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	75.0	0.0
<b>SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY</b>	49.6	51.2	49.9	50.1	48.6	50.1	50.6	50.5	52.9	52.1	51.6	50.4	47.9	49.7	49.0	-1.4
<b>PUBLIC MANAGEMENT</b>	53.5	55.3	54.7	55.1	53.5	55.5	55.9	56.6	58.3	54.6	52.1	51.4	53.9	56.3	55.3	+3.9
Public Administration (AfDB/WB)	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	72.9	79.2	79.2	79.2	79.2	70.8	70.8	70.8	75.5	72.4	+1.6
Statistical Capacity (WB)	68.7	68.7	68.7	68.7	68.7	62.7	59.7	59.7	65.7	62.7	68.7	74.6	74.6	74.6	74.6	0.0



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)	18.9	20.5	22.6	30.4	27.9	21.7	34.7	34.2	40.4	27.6	21.4	17.3	23.9	29.0	29.0	+11.8
Budget Management (AfDB/WB)	83.3	83.3	83.3	83.3	83.3	83.3	83.3	75.0	66.7	66.7	66.7	58.3	58.3	69.4	72.2	+13.9
Ratio of Total Revenue to Total Expenditure (AfDB/AU/UNECA)	48.3	51.4	54.7	50.2	36.2	44.4	37.5	41.2	57.3	39.8	31.8	34.9	37.6	38.2	38.6	+3.7
Fiscal Policy (AfDB/WB)	88.9	88.9	88.9	88.9	88.9	83.3	83.3	83.3	83.3	83.3	76.2	70.6	81.7	80.2	74.6	+4.0
Ratio of External Debt Service to Exports (EIU)	66.7	78.3	67.3	67.6	69.8	88.0	91.4	92.0	87.1	86.4	88.6	90.6	92.7	93.3	88.7	-2.0
Revenue Mobilisation (AfDB/WB/ICTD)	39.6	40.0	39.9	40.0	40.3	43.4	33.6	44.5	45.2	45.6	44.8	45.1	45.4	46.6	47.3	+2.2
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>	48.4	52.8	48.4	48.4	44.0	48.4	49.1	48.7	47.6	48.4	47.6	47.5	47.2	46.3	46.2	-1.4
Competitive Environment (AfDB/WB/BS/GI)	49.2	49.2	49.2	49.2	49.2	49.2	52.5	55.8	54.9	56.0	56.0	56.0	56.0	56.0	56.0	0.0
Customs Procedures (WEF)	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	21.8	30.2	42.2	46.1	41.8	37.2	36.3	-9.8
Investment Climate (HER)	55.6	77.8	55.6	55.6	33.3	55.6	55.6	55.6	66.7	72.2	66.7	61.1	61.1	66.7	66.7	+5.6
Bureaucracy & Red Tape (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
Soundness of Banks (WEF)	73.1	73.1	73.1	73.1	73.1	73.1	73.1	67.8	61.6	50.2	40.0	41.1	43.7	38.5	38.5	-2.6
<b>INFRASTRUCTURE</b>	27.3	27.4	27.5	27.6	27.8	27.9	28.2	26.7	30.8	32.0	33.3	33.6	32.8	32.5	32.8	-0.8
Road Network (WEF)	38.8	38.8	38.8	38.8	38.8	38.8	38.8	32.7	25.1	29.2	35.2	40.8	41.7	36.9	37.5	-3.4
Rail Network (EIU)	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
Air Transport (GI/WEF)	45.3	45.3	45.3	45.3	45.3	45.3	45.3	43.7	42.3	41.0	41.3	42.3	42.2	35.9	33.1	-9.3
Access to Water (WHO/UNICEF)	23.6	23.8	23.9	24.1	24.4	24.6	24.8	25.0	25.2	25.4	25.7	25.9	26.1	26.3	26.6	+0.7
Electricity Supply (WEF)	24.4	24.4	24.4	24.4	24.4	24.4	24.4	19.9	22.2	26.2	27.6	21.1	14.6	23.0	25.9	+4.7
Telephone & IT Infrastructure (EIU)	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	0.0
Digital Connectivity (ITU)	1.0	1.2	1.6	2.5	3.2	4.0	5.6	7.4	9.2	10.7	11.7	13.2	13.7	13.7	14.9	+1.6
<b>RURAL SECTOR</b>	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	69.2	68.5	69.2	70.1	74.8	73.5	73.4	69.1	57.5	63.7	61.7	-7.4
Public Resources for Rural Development (IFAD)	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	70.8	70.8	70.8	81.3	81.3	81.3	68.8	56.3	62.5	62.5	-6.3
Accountability, Transparency & Corruption in Rural Areas (IFAD)	57.9	57.9	57.9	57.9	57.9	60.5	60.5	60.5	78.7	72.6	72.6	60.5	48.4	60.5	60.5	0.0
Land & Water for Low-income Rural Populations (IFAD)	74.6	74.6	74.6	74.6	74.6	69.1	69.1	68.4	80.0	76.9	76.9	76.9	64.4	64.2	64.2	-12.7
Rural Business Climate (IFAD)	68.3	68.3	68.3	68.3	68.3	60.4	62.6	64.4	57.9	63.7	63.7	55.0	49.2	57.9	60.6	+5.6
Agricultural Research & Extension Services (IFAD)	65.1	65.1	65.1	65.1	65.1	65.1	65.1	65.1	93.0	93.0	93.0	93.0	65.1	74.3	74.3	-18.7
Agricultural Policy Costs (WEF)	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.0	69.5	56.1	49.3	48.5	53.2	56.5	54.5	47.7	-5.5
Engagement with Low-income Rural Populations (IFAD)	71.8	71.8	71.8	71.8	71.8	68.8	71.8	74.7	76.5	76.5	76.5	70.6	61.8	73.5	73.5	+2.9
Equal Representation in Rural Areas (IFAD)	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	58.3	62.5	50.0	-25.0
<b>HUMAN DEVELOPMENT</b>	49.9	53.4	53.6	53.1	53.1	53.6	54.3	56.5	57.7	58.6	56.5	56.0	58.3	58.6	56.8	+0.8
<b>WELFARE</b>	54.0	54.0	54.0	54.6	55.2	55.9	54.4	57.0	57.5	58.1	57.9	54.1	57.5	59.9	59.9	+5.8
Welfare Regime (BS)	46.2	46.2	46.2	41.0	35.9	30.8	34.6	38.5	42.3	46.2	46.2	46.2	46.2	46.2	46.2	0.0
Welfare Services (Health & Education) (AfDB/WB)	80.4	80.4	80.4	80.4	80.4	74.1	74.1	74.1	74.1	74.1	73.2	73.2	73.2	82.4	82.4	+9.2
Social Protection & Labour (AfDB/WB)	63.5	63.5	63.5	63.5	63.5	63.5	49.2	63.5	63.5	63.5	70.6	63.5	72.9	76.2	76.2	+12.7
Social Exclusion (BS)	14.3	14.3	14.3	23.8	33.3	42.9	35.7	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6	0.0
Equity of Public Resource Use (AfDB/WB)	74.1	74.1	74.1	74.1	74.1	80.4	80.4	80.4	80.4	80.4	80.4	80.4	82.4	86.6	86.6	+6.3
Environmental Policy (BS)	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6	35.7	42.9	42.9	42.9	35.7	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6	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	58.3	70.8	70.8	70.8	+12.5
<b>EDUCATION</b>	36.3	37.1	36.5	35.8	35.6	35.6	38.5	40.6	42.6	45.4	44.1	44.9	45.0	42.2	41.3	-3.6
Education Provision & Quality (BS)	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	33.3	41.7	50.0	50.0	50.0	41.7	33.3	33.3	-16.7
Education System Quality (WEF)	34.3	34.3	34.3	34.3	34.3	34.3	34.3	40.0	35.7	38.5	39.0	41.9	48.2	40.8	33.5	-8.4
Ratio of Pupils to Teachers in Primary School (UNESCO)	61.8	61.8	53.8	49.4	47.8	50.6	54.5	53.7	54.5	53.0	56.4	59.3	62.3	64.7	64.7	+5.4
Literacy (UNESCO)	68.1	68.1	68.1	67.8	67.6	67.3	67.1	66.8	66.6	66.3	66.1	66.9	67.8	68.7	69.5	+2.6
Primary School Completion (WB)	32.1	37.2	41.2	40.8	40.3	37.4	54.0	64.1	73.5	82.9	70.3	66.1	62.0	57.3	57.3	-8.8
Secondary School Enrolment (UNESCO)	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	25.6	27.1	25.3	25.3	-0.3
Tertiary Education Enrolment (UNESCO)	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.6	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.8	3.0	4.5	6.0	5.6	5.6	+1.1
<b>HEALTH</b>	59.4	69.2	70.3	68.8	68.6	69.3	70.0	71.9	72.9	72.5	67.6	68.9	72.5	73.8	69.1	+0.2
Access to Sanitation (WHO/UNICEF)	45.4	45.5	45.5	45.6	45.8	45.9	46.1	46.2	46.4	46.6	46.7	46.9	47.1	47.2	47.3	+0.4
Child Mortality (IGME)	46.0	50.1	54.2	58.0	61.7	65.1	68.2	71.1	73.8	76.1	78.3	80.2	81.7	82.7	82.7	+2.5
Maternal Mortality (WHO)	65.4	66.9	68.4	69.8	71.3	72.8	74.1	75.5	76.9	78.3	79.6	80.4	81.2	81.9	81.9	+1.5
Undernourishment (WB)	42.6	41.9	41.2	41.7	42.6	44.2	46.4	47.8	48.2	46.4	45.3	44.8	46.0	46.8	46.8	+2.0
Disease (Malaria & TB) (WHO)	94.9	93.4	94.4	70.3	63.7	67.1	64.1	77.5	78.5	73.2	75.4	81.5	86.8	86.8	86.8	+5.3
Immunisation (Measles, DPT & Hepatitis B) (WB/WHO)	80.9	86.9	88.8	96.3	95.1	90.3	91.1	84.8	86.2	86.7	91.4	91.1	94.1	94.2	94.2	+3.1
Antiretroviral Treatment (ART) Provision (UNAIDS)	0.0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	24.0	26.3	42.7	50.6	62.9	+36.6
Public Health Campaigns (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	50.0	-50.0

## Tanzania 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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