



2015

## Ibrahim Index of African Governance

### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



2015 Ibrahim Index of African Governance

Executive Summary

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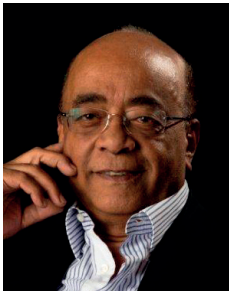
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## Contents

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Foreword	2
Overview: Ibrahim Index of African Governance	3
Overall Governance	4
Safety & Rule of Law	6
Participation & Human Rights	8
Sustainable Economic Opportunity	10
Human Development	12
Regional Performance in Overall Governance	14
Indicators	15
Framework of the 2015 IIAG	18
Notes	20
Data Providers & IIAG Resources	21
Research Team, Advisory Council & MIF Board	22



**Mo Ibrahim**  
Founder and Chair of the Mo Ibrahim Foundation (MIF)

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The 2015 Ibrahim Index of African Governance (IIAG) is the 9<sup>th</sup> iteration since we launched in 2007. The IIAG has been refined and strengthened each year since then under the guidance of the Board of the Foundation, the IIAG Advisory Council, and our friends and partners, to all of whom I wish to extend our thanks and gratitude.

The results of the 2015 IIAG reveal that overall governance progress in Africa is stalling. Improvements in *Participation & Human Rights* and in *Human Development* are outweighed by deteriorations in *Safety & Rule of Law* and *Sustainable Economic Opportunity*. Over the last four years, only six countries out of 54 were able to achieve progress in all four components of the Index. If we drill down a little further, to sub-category level, gains achieved in *Participation, Infrastructure* or *Health* are of course heartening, but the drops registered by *National Security, Rural Sector*, and, most of all, *Business Environment*, are cause for concern.

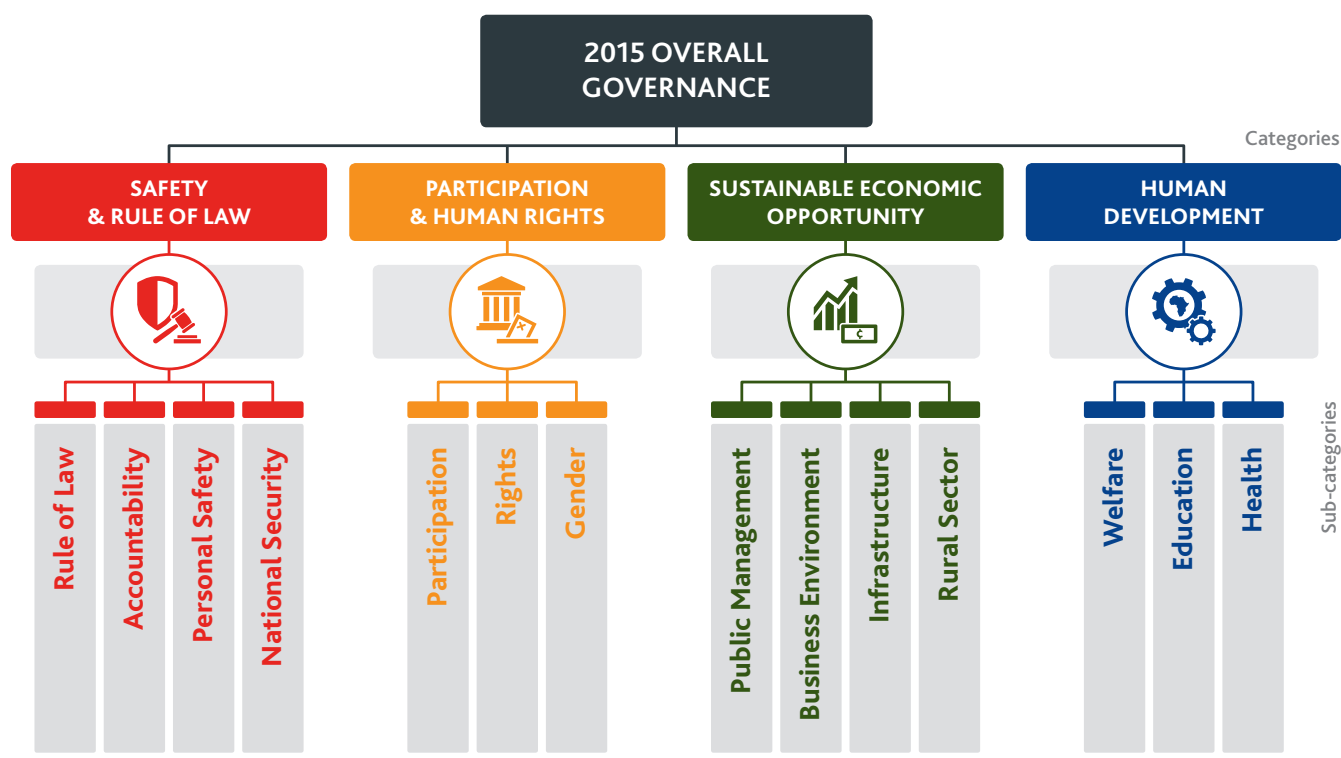
However, Africa is not a country. The scores and trends seen in the 54 individual countries on the continent are diverse,

each showing specific patterns in their own right, along a wide range of results, with more than a 70 point gap between the top ranking country, Mauritius, and the bottom ranking country, Somalia. The 2015 IIAG results also point to a shifting landscape. Over the last four years, half of the top ten performing countries have registered a decline of their governance performance. Meanwhile, half of the ten largest improvers over this period include countries which already rank in the upper rungs of the Index, and may well be potential powerhouses.

2015 is a milestone year for Africa. The future African landscape will be defined by the new Sustainable Development Goals, which are meant to guide us for the next 15 years, and the decisions that will come out of COP21. What is crucial is that the complexity of Africa is appreciated within these discussions, that the decisions made are based on data and sound information and that their implementation will be closely monitored according to results.

In that context, my hope is that this Index can be a useful tool.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Mo Ibrahim'.



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:

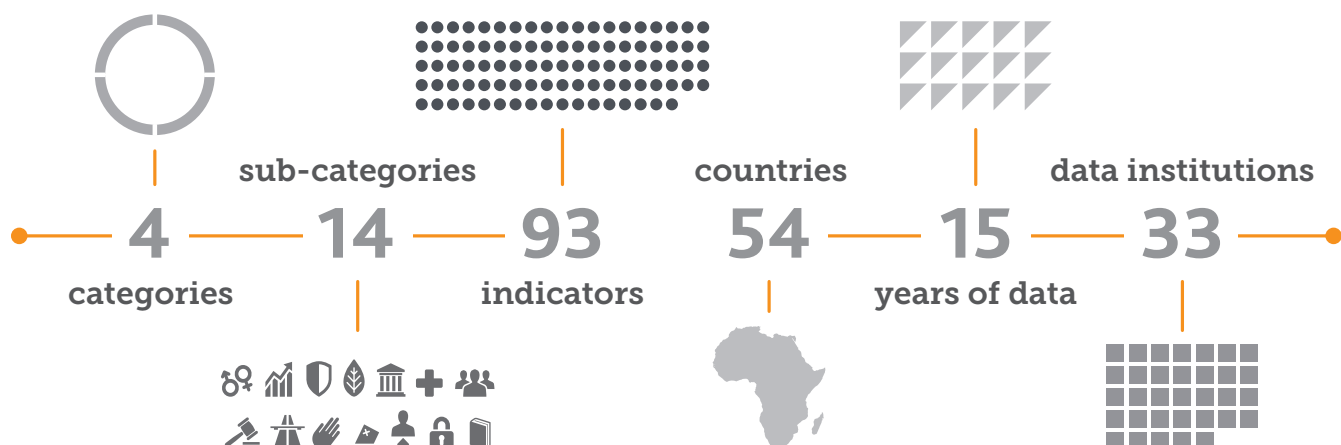
- support citizens, governments, institutions and the private sector to accurately assess the delivery of public goods and services, and policy outcomes.

- 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 result is:



# OVERALL GOVERNANCE



Overall governance in Africa has stalled since 2011. Underpinning this are improvements in *Human Development* and *Participation & Human Rights*, in contrast to deteriorations in *Safety & Rule of Law* and *Sustainable Economic Opportunity*.

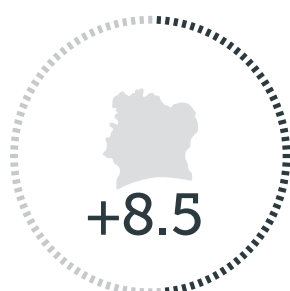
## 33

countries have shown some overall governance progress since 2011.



### GREATEST IMPROVEMENT CÔTE D'IVOIRE

SCORE/100  
**48.3**



### LARGEST DETERIORATION SOUTH SUDAN

SCORE/100  
**19.9**



RANK /54		SCORE /100	CHANGE SINCE 2011
1 <sup>st</sup>	Mauritius	79.9	-0.7 ▼
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Cabo Verde	74.5	-1.9 ▼
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Botswana	74.2	-1.8 ▼
4 <sup>th</sup>	South Africa	73.0	+0.9 ▲
5 <sup>th</sup>	Namibia	70.4	+2.0 ▲
6 <sup>th</sup>	Seychelles	70.3	-0.8 ▼
7 <sup>th</sup>	Ghana	67.3	-0.4 ▼
8 <sup>th</sup>	Tunisia	66.9	+2.6 ▲
9 <sup>th</sup>	Senegal	62.4	+4.5 ▲
10 <sup>th</sup>	Lesotho	61.1	+2.2 ▲
11 <sup>th</sup>	Rwanda	60.7	+2.9 ▲
12 <sup>th</sup>	Zambia	59.5	+0.5 ▲
13 <sup>th</sup>	São Tomé & Príncipe	59.1	+0.7 ▲
14 <sup>th</sup>	Kenya	58.8	+4.3 ▲
15 <sup>th</sup>	Benin	58.8	-0.2 ▼
16 <sup>th</sup>	Morocco	57.6	+3.4 ▲
17 <sup>th</sup>	Malawi	56.7	-0.2 ▼
18 <sup>th</sup>	Tanzania	56.7	-1.0 ▼
19 <sup>th</sup>	Uganda	54.6	-1.3 ▼
20 <sup>th</sup>	Algeria	52.9	+1.4 ▲
21 <sup>st</sup>	Mozambique	52.3	-2.2 ▼
22 <sup>nd</sup>	Burkina Faso	52.2	+0.3 ▲
23 <sup>rd</sup>	Gabon	52.2	+1.2 ▲
24 <sup>th</sup>	Egypt	51.3	+0.5 ▲
25 <sup>th</sup>	Sierra Leone	51.0	+0.7 ▲
26 <sup>th</sup>	Liberia	50.7	+0.9 ▲
27 <sup>th</sup>	Gambia	50.5	-1.7 ▼
28 <sup>th</sup>	Swaziland	49.6	+0.7 ▲
29 <sup>th</sup>	Madagascar	49.1	+2.8 ▲
30 <sup>th</sup>	Mali	48.7	-8.1 ▼
31 <sup>st</sup>	Ethiopia	48.6	+3.4 ▲
32 <sup>nd</sup>	Comoros	48.5	+0.9 ▲
33 <sup>rd</sup>	Niger	48.4	-0.6 ▼
34 <sup>th</sup>	Togo	48.4	+4.0 ▲
35 <sup>th</sup>	Côte d'Ivoire	48.3	+8.5 ▲
36 <sup>th</sup>	Djibouti	45.9	+0.5 ▲
37 <sup>th</sup>	Cameroon	45.9	-1.3 ▼
38 <sup>th</sup>	Burundi	45.8	+1.2 ▲
39 <sup>th</sup>	Nigeria	44.9	+0.9 ▲
40 <sup>th</sup>	Guinea	43.7	-0.1 ▼
41 <sup>st</sup>	Mauritania	43.0	+0.1 ▲
42 <sup>nd</sup>	Congo	42.8	+0.6 ▲
43 <sup>rd</sup>	Angola	40.8	+0.2 ▲
44 <sup>th</sup>	Zimbabwe	40.4	+4.6 ▲
45 <sup>th</sup>	Guinea-Bissau	35.7	-3.2 ▼
46 <sup>th</sup>	Equatorial Guinea	35.5	-0.7 ▼
47 <sup>th</sup>	Libya	35.5	-2.4 ▼
48 <sup>th</sup>	Democratic Republic of Congo	33.9	+0.1 ▲
49 <sup>th</sup>	Chad	32.8	+0.5 ▲
50 <sup>th</sup>	Eritrea	29.9	-0.4 ▼
51 <sup>st</sup>	Sudan	28.3	+0.4 ▲
52 <sup>nd</sup>	Central African Republic	24.9	-8.4 ▼
53 <sup>rd</sup>	South Sudan	19.9	-9.6 ▼
54 <sup>th</sup>	Somalia	8.5	+1.2 ▲
African average		50.1	+0.2 ▲

### Overall governance: on average, progress is stalling.

The African average score for overall governance is 50.1, a slight improvement since 2011 (+0.2).

### Among governance components, two improve and two decline.

The marginal positive trend in overall governance since 2011 is underpinned by strengthening performance in two of the four underlying categories of the IIAG: *Human Development* (+1.2) and *Participation & Human Rights* (+0.7). The other two categories have shown deterioration: *Safety & Rule of Law* (-0.3) and *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* (-0.7). However, only eight countries exhibit the category trend combination demonstrated by the African averages, reinforcing the fact that continental results can disguise very different governance landscapes at the country level.



### Africa is not a country but is 54 unique countries: a range of over 70 points.

Mauritius, the best governance performer on the continent, achieves a score that is over 70 points more than the continent's weakest governance performer, Somalia. The remaining 52 countries show diverse results and differing trends.



### Varying results at regional level.

The continental trend also masks differing performance in Africa's geographical regions. Southern Africa is

consistently the best performing region and Central Africa the weakest. There is a difference of almost 20 points between the two. Central Africa is the only region to show a lower score in 2014 than in 2011.

### Half of the top ten ranking countries are declining.

The top ten ranking countries in the 2015 IIAG are: Mauritius, Cabo Verde, Botswana, South Africa, Namibia, Seychelles, Ghana, Tunisia, Senegal and Lesotho. The composition of the top ten governance performers in Africa remains similar to previous years, with Mauritius maintaining the top spot consistently. Zambia and Benin dropped out of the top ten in 2012 to be replaced by Senegal and Lesotho, both of which have shown positive trends over the past four years. Five countries in the top ten deteriorated between 2011 and 2014: Mauritius, Cabo Verde, Botswana, Seychelles and Ghana. The 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> ranked countries, Cabo Verde and Botswana, are in the group of the ten most deteriorated in Africa.



### Crisis countries register some of the biggest deteriorations.

The five largest deteriorations on the continent over the past four years are seen in: South Sudan, Central African Republic, Mali, Guinea-Bissau and Libya.

### Post-crisis Côte d'Ivoire is the largest improver.

Although positioned in the bottom half of the rankings at 35<sup>th</sup>, Côte d'Ivoire has shown Africa's greatest governance progress, improving by +8.5 points.

### Top ten improvers: some potential rising powerhouses?

The top ten improvers over the past four years are: Côte d'Ivoire (35<sup>th</sup>), Zimbabwe (44<sup>th</sup>), Senegal (9<sup>th</sup>), Kenya (14<sup>th</sup>), Togo (34<sup>th</sup>), Morocco (16<sup>th</sup>), Ethiopia (31<sup>st</sup>), Rwanda (11<sup>th</sup>), Madagascar (29<sup>th</sup>) and Tunisia (8<sup>th</sup>). This grouping represents almost a quarter of the continent's population. Five of these countries already rank in the upper rungs of the IIAG.

## SAFETY & RULE OF LAW



Rule of Law

Accountability

Personal Safety

National Security

The *Safety & Rule of Law* category captures the extent to which all individuals are protected from both internal and external threats to the peace. The degree to which society is safe and secure is assessed alongside the existence of a robust legal system and transparent, effective and accessible institutions, within all branches of the state.

The results of Africa's second best performing category are overshadowed by a negative average trajectory, driven by opposite trends within the four components of *Safety & Rule of Law*. Whilst *Rule of Law* and *Personal Safety* show some improvement, there have been deteriorations in *National Security* and, to a lesser extent, in *Accountability*.

GREATEST IMPROVEMENT

**MADAGASCAR**

SCORE/100

**57.7**



LARGEST DETERIORATION

**SOUTH SUDAN**

SCORE/100

**14.9**



RANK /54		SCORE /100	CHANGE SINCE 2011
1 <sup>st</sup>	Mauritius	82.7	-1.7 ▼
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Botswana	82.7	-2.4 ▼
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Cabo Verde	75.9	-1.1 ▼
4 <sup>th</sup>	Namibia	74.3	-0.3 ▼
5 <sup>th</sup>	Seychelles	71.1	-1.0 ▼
6 <sup>th</sup>	Ghana	70.6	-1.5 ▼
7 <sup>th</sup>	South Africa	68.4	+0.8 ▲
8 <sup>th</sup>	Zambia	66.7	+0.1 ▲
9 <sup>th</sup>	Lesotho	66.7	+1.8 ▲
10 <sup>th</sup>	Senegal	66.5	+9.4 ▲
11 <sup>th</sup>	Malawi	64.0	+1.0 ▲
12 <sup>th</sup>	Rwanda	62.0	+3.3 ▲
13 <sup>th</sup>	Tunisia	61.6	+5.1 ▲
14 <sup>th</sup>	São Tomé & Príncipe	61.5	+1.3 ▲
15 <sup>th</sup>	Benin	61.2	-0.2 ▼
16 <sup>th</sup>	Swaziland	59.2	-0.1 ▼
17 <sup>th</sup>	Sierra Leone	58.0	-0.1 ▼
18 <sup>th</sup>	Morocco	57.8	+0.1 ▲
19 <sup>th</sup>	Madagascar	57.7	+14.4 ▲
20 <sup>th</sup>	Gabon	57.7	+1.2 ▲
21 <sup>st</sup>	Tanzania	56.9	-1.9 ▼
22 <sup>nd</sup>	Comoros	56.2	+4.1 ▲
23 <sup>rd</sup>	Liberia	55.6	+1.3 ▲
24 <sup>th</sup>	Togo	55.3	-0.3 ▼
25 <sup>th</sup>	Burkina Faso	55.2	-1.2 ▼
26 <sup>th</sup>	Ethiopia	55.1	+10.1 ▲
27 <sup>th</sup>	Mozambique	54.0	-8.1 ▼
28 <sup>th</sup>	Kenya	53.8	+1.4 ▲
29 <sup>th</sup>	Uganda	53.0	-2.2 ▼
30 <sup>th</sup>	Djibouti	52.4	+1.5 ▲
31 <sup>st</sup>	Niger	51.5	-5.1 ▼
32 <sup>nd</sup>	Algeria	50.4	+1.7 ▲
33 <sup>rd</sup>	Gambia	50.1	-3.9 ▼
34 <sup>th</sup>	Egypt	49.8	-3.0 ▼
35 <sup>th</sup>	Mali	48.7	-11.6 ▼
36 <sup>th</sup>	Guinea	47.9	-0.1 ▼
37 <sup>th</sup>	Côte d'Ivoire	47.0	+13.1 ▲
38 <sup>th</sup>	Congo	45.8	-0.0 ▼
39 <sup>th</sup>	Cameroon	44.2	-4.0 ▼
40 <sup>th</sup>	Angola	43.8	-0.0 ▼
41 <sup>st</sup>	Mauritania	43.3	+1.0 ▲
42 <sup>nd</sup>	Nigeria	41.8	-2.5 ▼
43 <sup>rd</sup>	Zimbabwe	41.0	+6.9 ▲
44 <sup>th</sup>	Burundi	39.8	-2.6 ▼
45 <sup>th</sup>	Equatorial Guinea	39.3	-1.3 ▼
46 <sup>th</sup>	Chad	38.7	+1.7 ▲
47 <sup>th</sup>	Guinea-Bissau	36.8	-3.9 ▼
48 <sup>th</sup>	Eritrea	30.6	-0.6 ▼
49 <sup>th</sup>	Democratic Republic of Congo	28.3	-1.9 ▼
50 <sup>th</sup>	Libya	21.2	-5.0 ▼
51 <sup>st</sup>	Sudan	20.1	+1.3 ▲
52 <sup>nd</sup>	South Sudan	14.9	-16.6 ▼
53 <sup>rd</sup>	Central African Republic	14.3	-14.1 ▼
54 <sup>th</sup>	Somalia	5.5	+0.6 ▲
African average		51.3	-0.3 ▼

### **Safety & Rule of Law: decline in second highest scoring category.**

*Safety & Rule of Law* is the second best performing governance category within the IIAG, scoring a continental average of 51.3. This relatively high performance, however, masks both a generally declining trend and a variety of trends and scores across the sub-categories and between countries.

*Safety & Rule of Law* is one of two governance categories in the IIAG to show deteriorating performance (-0.3) over the last four years, and is the category with the highest number of individual countries on negative trajectories since 2011.



**2<sup>nd</sup>**  
best performing  
governance category  
within the IIAG.

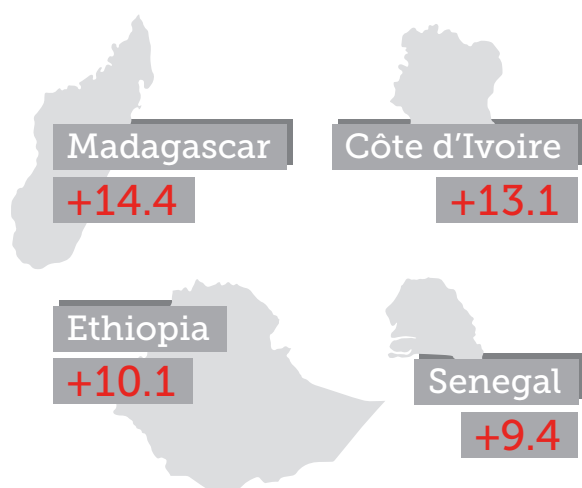
Scoring

**51.3**

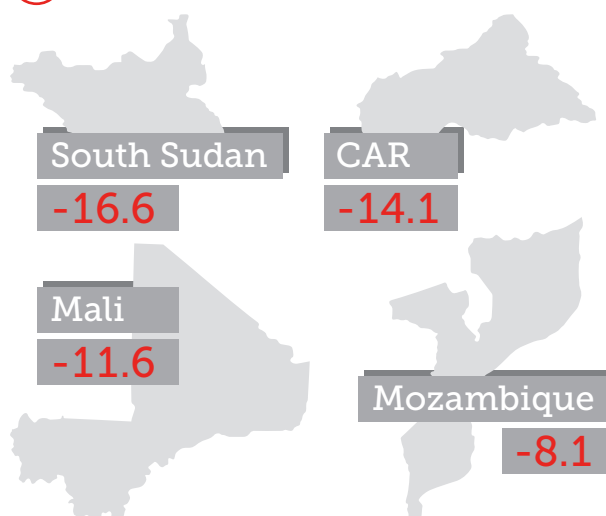
Since 2011, 31 countries have shown declines in their *Safety & Rule of Law* performance. Twenty-three countries show improvement, to differing degrees. Impressive gains for some individual countries, such as Madagascar (+14.4), Côte d'Ivoire (+13.1), Ethiopia (+10.1) and Senegal (+9.4), are outweighed in the continental average by equally dramatic declines in South Sudan (-16.6), Central African Republic (-14.1), Mali (-11.6) and Mozambique (-8.1).



**Impressive gains:**



**Dramatic declines:**



The African average score decline in *Safety & Rule of Law* since 2011 is underpinned by a variety of trends in the underlying sub-categories. *Rule of Law* (+1.3) and *Personal Safety* (+0.4) show average improvement while *Accountability* (-0.9) and *National Security* (-2.0) show average deterioration.

In *National Security*, eight countries decline in excess of -11.0 points with three, South Sudan, Libya and Democratic Republic of Congo, deteriorating by more than -20.0 points. The slight drop in *Accountability* is in a sub-category in which the African average score is already low; six of its nine indicators are in the 20 lowest scoring indicators in the IIAG.

Improvement



Deterioration

The average improvements in *Rule of Law* and *Personal Safety* are largely driven by the indicators *Transfers of Power* (+4.9) and *Police Services* (+4.6) respectively. The most deteriorated indicator in the category, *Government Involvement in Armed Conflict* (-5.6), is the main reason behind the decline in *National Security*, whilst the slight drop in *Accountability* can be attributed to declines in the indicators *Diversion of Public Funds* (-2.1), *Accountability of Public Officials* (-2.0), and *Corruption in Government & Public Officials* (-1.8).

## PARTICIPATION & HUMAN RIGHTS



The *Participation & Human Rights* category captures the relationship between government and citizen. It measures, on the one hand, the extent to which individuals can participate in, and take ownership of, the political process and, on the other hand, the state's achievement in guaranteeing the political and social rights of all citizens.

*Participation & Human Rights* shows a positive trend in recent years. This is particularly the case in *Participation*, the most improved sub-category of the IIAG, and *Gender*. However, faltering results in *Rights* threaten overall progress.

### GREATEST IMPROVEMENT

**LIBYA**

SCORE/100

**36.9**



### LARGEST DETERIORATION

**MALI**

SCORE/100

**45.8**



RANK /54		SCORE /100	CHANGE SINCE 2011
1 <sup>st</sup>	Cabo Verde	83.1	-3.5 ▼
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Ghana	76.1	+0.1 ▲
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Namibia	76.1	+4.7 ▲
4 <sup>th</sup>	South Africa	73.9	-0.2 ▼
5 <sup>th</sup>	Mauritius	73.8	-2.5 ▼
6 <sup>th</sup>	Lesotho	70.9	+8.6 ▲
7 <sup>th</sup>	Senegal	70.6	+5.4 ▲
8 <sup>th</sup>	Botswana	68.7	-4.4 ▼
9 <sup>th</sup>	Benin	68.3	+0.1 ▲
10 <sup>th</sup>	São Tomé & Príncipe	67.6	-0.8 ▼
11 <sup>th</sup>	Tunisia	67.1	+12.4 ▲
12 <sup>th</sup>	Tanzania	64.1	-1.6 ▼
13 <sup>th</sup>	Seychelles	63.7	-5.2 ▼
14 <sup>th</sup>	Kenya	63.3	+10.1 ▲
15 <sup>th</sup>	Malawi	63.0	+0.5 ▲
16 <sup>th</sup>	Sierra Leone	60.8	-0.1 ▼
17 <sup>th</sup>	Mozambique	59.9	+2.3 ▲
18 <sup>th</sup>	Zambia	59.1	-3.0 ▼
19 <sup>th</sup>	Uganda	57.2	-3.4 ▼
20 <sup>th</sup>	Niger	56.8	+1.4 ▲
21 <sup>st</sup>	Liberia	56.2	-2.0 ▼
22 <sup>nd</sup>	Burkina Faso	55.9	+1.7 ▲
23 <sup>rd</sup>	Madagascar	53.0	+4.1 ▲
24 <sup>th</sup>	Comoros	51.3	-4.1 ▼
25 <sup>th</sup>	Côte d'Ivoire	50.3	+11.3 ▲
26 <sup>th</sup>	Burundi	50.3	+4.7 ▲
27 <sup>th</sup>	Nigeria	48.8	+2.1 ▲
28 <sup>th</sup>	Gabon	48.6	+3.6 ▲
29 <sup>th</sup>	Togo	48.4	+2.5 ▲
30 <sup>th</sup>	Rwanda	46.3	+0.7 ▲
31 <sup>st</sup>	Guinea	46.0	-3.4 ▼
32 <sup>nd</sup>	Mali	45.8	-19.9 ▼
33 <sup>rd</sup>	Algeria	43.6	+4.0 ▲
34 <sup>th</sup>	Zimbabwe	41.9	+7.4 ▲
35 <sup>th</sup>	Angola	40.2	+2.3 ▲
36 <sup>th</sup>	Congo	38.2	+2.2 ▲
37 <sup>th</sup>	Cameroon	37.9	-2.1 ▼
38 <sup>th</sup>	Guinea-Bissau	37.7	-4.1 ▼
39 <sup>th</sup>	Mauritania	37.0	-2.8 ▼
40 <sup>th</sup>	Libya	36.9	+15.1 ▲
41 <sup>st</sup>	Egypt	36.7	+8.6 ▲
42 <sup>nd</sup>	Morocco	36.6	+1.8 ▲
43 <sup>rd</sup>	Gambia	36.4	-1.5 ▼
44 <sup>th</sup>	Djibouti	35.7	-0.8 ▼
45 <sup>th</sup>	Ethiopia	35.7	+0.3 ▲
46 <sup>th</sup>	Central African Republic	34.1	-4.0 ▼
47 <sup>th</sup>	Democratic Republic of Congo	32.4	-4.7 ▼
48 <sup>th</sup>	Chad	30.6	+2.8 ▲
49 <sup>th</sup>	Swaziland	29.5	+0.1 ▲
50 <sup>th</sup>	Sudan	22.6	+1.4 ▲
51 <sup>st</sup>	Eritrea	22.1	-2.1 ▼
52 <sup>nd</sup>	Equatorial Guinea	22.0	-4.9 ▼
53 <sup>rd</sup>	South Sudan	20.6	-4.3 ▼
54 <sup>th</sup>	Somalia	10.4	+0.8 ▲
African average		49.3	+0.7 ▲

### **Participation & Human Rights: general improvement but faltering results in Rights.**

From a continental perspective, *Participation & Human Rights* is the third best performing category in the IIAG, with an African average of 49.3. It is one of the two categories to show improvement in score since 2011 (+0.7), following *Human Development* (+1.2) in a positive trajectory.



# 3<sup>rd</sup>

best performing governance category within the IIAG.

Scoring

# 49.3

Thirty countries show some improvement since 2011, with individual countries demonstrating both the largest country improvement (Libya +15.1) and the largest country deterioration (Mali -19.9) since 2011 within any category. All of the top ten improvers of overall governance have improved in *Participation & Human Rights* since 2011.

It is a mixed picture within the constituent sub-categories. *Participation* (+2.3) and *Gender* (+0.6) both show improvement, while *Rights* shows some decline (-0.8).

# 30

countries have shown improvement since 2011.

# 24

countries have shown deterioration since 2011.

**Participation Gender**



+2.3



+0.6



**Rights**

-0.8

In *Rights*, 31 countries have deteriorated since 2011. Within this sub-category, three of the five underlying indicators contribute to the overall decline in average score (-0.8), *Freedom of Association & Assembly* the most so, showing a drop of -6.9 score points since 2011.

The most improved sub-category, *Participation*, is underpinned by improvements in four of the five of its constituent indicators. Two of these indicators feature as two of the ten most improved indicators across the entire IIAG. *Political Participation* improves by +4.3 score points, while the measure of *Effective Power to Govern* shows a score increase of +3.6 points. However, 22 countries have shown a decline in this sub-category, Democratic Republic of Congo, Guinea-Bissau and Mali in excess of -11.0 score points.

# 22

countries have shown a decline in

**Participation**



The other sub-category to show improvement, *Gender*, shows less of an advance due to the weakening trend within *Legislation on Violence against Women* (-5.3). This indicator almost entirely counterbalances the improvement of every other indicator within this sub-category.

## SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY



Public Management

Business Environment

Infrastructure

Rural Sector

The *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* category captures whether the state provides the conditions necessary for the pursuit of economic opportunities that contribute to a prosperous and equitable society. It measures the delivery of sound economic policies and the provision of a sustainable economic environment that is conducive to investment and the operation of a business.

The *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* category exhibits both the continent's lowest average category score and the largest category performance deterioration since 2011. *Infrastructure* is the only sub-category within *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* to have registered an improvement over the past four years.

The negative picture portrayed by the low and falling continental scores fails to highlight impressive *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* results for some countries.

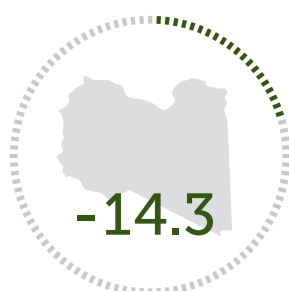
GREATEST IMPROVEMENT  
**MOROCCO**

SCORE/100  
**69.8**



LARGEST DETERIORATION  
**LIBYA**

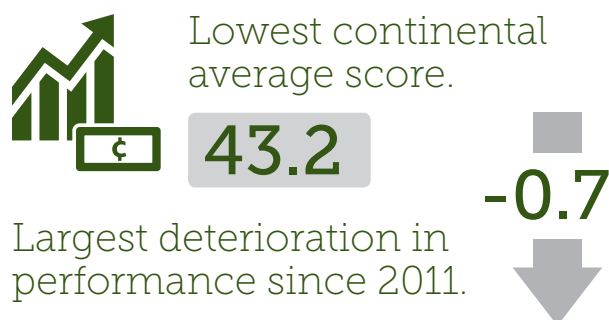
SCORE/100  
**20.0**



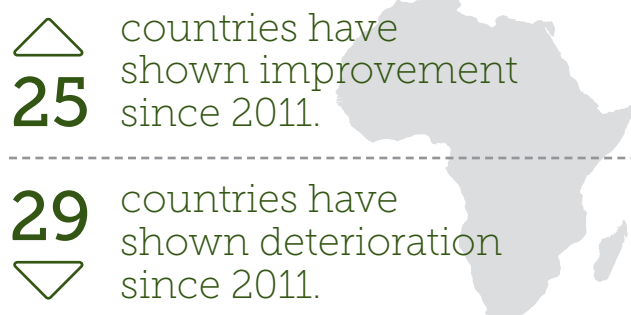
RANK /54		SCORE /100	CHANGE SINCE 2011
1 <sup>st</sup>	Mauritius	77.5	+0.3 ▲
2 <sup>nd</sup>	South Africa	72.3	+2.8 ▲
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Morocco	69.8	+11.2 ▲
4 <sup>th</sup>	Botswana	66.1	-2.2 ▼
5 <sup>th</sup>	Seychelles	64.1	+1.6 ▲
6 <sup>th</sup>	Namibia	64.0	-0.5 ▼
7 <sup>th</sup>	Rwanda	63.5	+2.1 ▲
8 <sup>th</sup>	Tunisia	61.2	-5.2 ▼
9 <sup>th</sup>	Cabo Verde	60.6	-1.6 ▼
10 <sup>th</sup>	Kenya	54.9	+5.9 ▲
11 <sup>th</sup>	Egypt	53.4	-4.0 ▼
12 <sup>th</sup>	Senegal	51.3	+0.4 ▲
13 <sup>th</sup>	Ghana	51.3	-1.5 ▼
14 <sup>th</sup>	Zambia	50.7	+0.7 ▲
15 <sup>th</sup>	Lesotho	50.5	-0.2 ▼
16 <sup>th</sup>	Swaziland	50.3	+0.8 ▲
17 <sup>th</sup>	Gambia	50.2	-0.9 ▼
18 <sup>th</sup>	Mali	49.2	+0.5 ▲
19 <sup>th</sup>	Tanzania	49.0	-1.4 ▼
20 <sup>th</sup>	Burkina Faso	49.0	-2.2 ▼
21 <sup>st</sup>	Uganda	47.8	-2.4 ▼
22 <sup>nd</sup>	Benin	47.7	-2.3 ▼
23 <sup>rd</sup>	Ethiopia	46.9	-3.8 ▼
24 <sup>th</sup>	Côte d'Ivoire	46.0	+3.5 ▲
25 <sup>th</sup>	Malawi	45.6	-3.1 ▼
26 <sup>th</sup>	Mozambique	45.4	-3.6 ▼
27 <sup>th</sup>	Algeria	44.4	-1.7 ▼
28 <sup>th</sup>	Djibouti	42.3	+1.4 ▲
29 <sup>th</sup>	Niger	42.3	+1.7 ▲
30 <sup>th</sup>	Cameroon	41.6	-1.1 ▼
31 <sup>st</sup>	Gabon	41.2	-0.8 ▼
32 <sup>nd</sup>	São Tomé & Príncipe	40.4	+1.9 ▲
33 <sup>rd</sup>	Sierra Leone	39.9	+1.1 ▲
34 <sup>th</sup>	Liberia	39.9	+1.5 ▲
35 <sup>th</sup>	Mauritania	39.5	-2.5 ▼
36 <sup>th</sup>	Madagascar	39.3	-4.2 ▼
37 <sup>th</sup>	Togo	37.5	+9.5 ▲
38 <sup>th</sup>	Nigeria	37.0	+0.5 ▲
39 <sup>th</sup>	Congo	36.8	+1.6 ▲
40 <sup>th</sup>	Burundi	35.4	-3.1 ▼
41 <sup>st</sup>	Guinea	32.4	-1.2 ▼
42 <sup>nd</sup>	Sudan	31.8	+0.2 ▲
43 <sup>rd</sup>	Angola	31.6	-3.2 ▼
44 <sup>th</sup>	Democratic Republic of Congo	31.4	+5.4 ▲
45 <sup>th</sup>	Chad	27.9	-2.9 ▼
46 <sup>th</sup>	Equatorial Guinea	27.6	+2.1 ▲
47 <sup>th</sup>	Comoros	27.4	+0.2 ▲
48 <sup>th</sup>	Zimbabwe	24.6	+0.4 ▲
49 <sup>th</sup>	Guinea-Bissau	24.1	-1.4 ▼
50 <sup>th</sup>	Central African Republic	22.0	-12.7 ▼
51 <sup>st</sup>	Eritrea	20.3	-0.9 ▼
52 <sup>nd</sup>	Libya	20.0	-14.3 ▼
53 <sup>rd</sup>	South Sudan	13.5	-10.6 ▼
54 <sup>th</sup>	Somalia	4.1	+1.0 ▲
African average		43.2	-0.7 ▼

**Sustainable Economic Opportunity: lowest category score and largest deterioration.**

*Sustainable Economic Opportunity* is the category showing the lowest continental average score (43.2) and the largest deterioration in performance since 2011 (-0.7). This average deterioration is driven by 29 countries that have exhibited falling performance in *Sustainable Economic Opportunity*.



Of these, Libya (-14.3) is the most dramatic, however both Central African Republic (-12.7) and South Sudan (-10.6) show deterioration of more than -10.0 score points. At the other end of the spectrum, 25 countries have shown some improvement since 2011, with the most impressive gains seen in Morocco (+11.2), while three additional countries, Togo (+9.5), Kenya (+5.9) and the Democratic Republic of Congo (+5.4), have improved by more than +5.0 points over the past four years.



The average weakening performance in *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* has been underpinned by deteriorating African average scores in three of the four sub-categories. *Public Management* (-0.3), *Business Environment* (-2.5) and *Rural Sector* (-2.3) have recorded negative score changes since 2011, each having seen more than 30 countries decline over the time period.



The continent has however seen average positive trends in the *Infrastructure* sub-category (+2.3). Particularly impressive gains, in excess of +10.0 score points since 2011, have been seen in eight countries: Togo (+19.5), Morocco (+17.5), Kenya (+16.0), Sudan (+11.2), Congo (+10.8), Guinea-Bissau (+10.7), Niger (+10.7) and South Africa (+10.6), and a total of 33 countries have shown some improvement. On average, these continental trends are driven by improvements in measures of *Telephone & IT Infrastructure* (+6.0), *Digital Connectivity* (+5.7) and *Air Transport* (+4.1).

The indicators that are contributing the most to declines in *Public Management* and *Rural Sector* are *Ratio of External Debt Service to Exports* (-3.4) and *Agricultural Policy Costs* (-5.7) respectively.

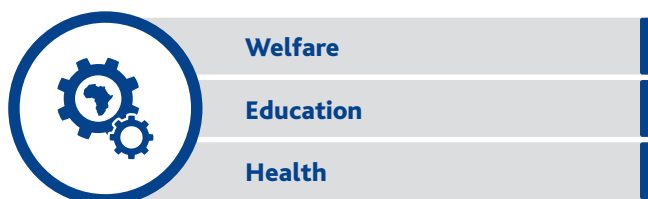
*Business Environment* has shown the most concerning trend, exhibiting the most deteriorated score of any sub-category in the IIAG since 2011 (-2.5), having shown a year-on-year deterioration for four consecutive years. This trend has been largely driven by the two most deteriorated indicators in the IIAG, at the African average level: *Soundness of Banks* (-11.0) and *Customs Procedures* (-9.0).

The most deteriorated score of any sub-category in the IIAG since 2011.

**Business Environment**

-2.5

# HUMAN DEVELOPMENT



The *Human Development* category captures the success of the state in securing the well-being of all of its citizens. It measures the extent to which the government provides citizens with social protection, comprehensive education provision and a healthy life.

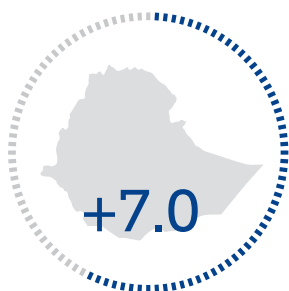
*Human Development* is the best performing governance category in the IIAG, whilst also being the most improved since 2011. It is the only category within the IIAG in which every underlying sub-category shows average improvement. However, the indicators of *Welfare* do not show the consistency or strength of improvement seen elsewhere within *Human Development*.

## GREATEST IMPROVEMENT

**ETHIOPIA**

SCORE/100

**56.7**



## LARGEST DETERIORATION

**SOUTH SUDAN**

SCORE/100

**30.5**



RANK /54		SCORE /100	CHANGE SINCE 2011
1 <sup>st</sup>	Mauritius	85.7	+1.0 ▲
2 <sup>nd</sup>	Seychelles	82.4	+1.5 ▲
3 <sup>rd</sup>	Botswana	79.5	+1.7 ▲
4 <sup>th</sup>	Cabo Verde	78.6	-1.4 ▼
5 <sup>th</sup>	Tunisia	77.8	-2.0 ▼
6 <sup>th</sup>	South Africa	77.3	+0.3 ▲
7 <sup>th</sup>	Algeria	73.3	+1.4 ▲
8 <sup>th</sup>	Ghana	71.5	+1.1 ▲
9 <sup>th</sup>	Rwanda	71.0	+5.3 ▲
10 <sup>th</sup>	Namibia	67.1	+4.0 ▲
11 <sup>th</sup>	São Tomé & Príncipe	66.7	+0.2 ▲
12 <sup>th</sup>	Morocco	66.3	+0.7 ▲
13 <sup>th</sup>	Gambia	65.3	-0.7 ▼
14 <sup>th</sup>	Egypt	65.2	+0.3 ▲
15 <sup>th</sup>	Libya	63.7	-5.2 ▼
16 <sup>th</sup>	Kenya	63.0	-0.3 ▼
17 <sup>th</sup>	Zambia	61.5	+4.1 ▲
18 <sup>th</sup>	Gabon	61.2	+0.8 ▲
19 <sup>th</sup>	Senegal	61.1	+2.9 ▲
20 <sup>th</sup>	Uganda	60.1	+2.9 ▲
21 <sup>st</sup>	Cameroon	59.8	+2.1 ▲
22 <sup>nd</sup>	Swaziland	59.6	+2.2 ▲
23 <sup>rd</sup>	Comoros	58.9	+3.3 ▲
24 <sup>th</sup>	Benin	57.8	+1.6 ▲
25 <sup>th</sup>	Burundi	57.7	+5.8 ▲
26 <sup>th</sup>	Tanzania	56.8	+0.8 ▲
27 <sup>th</sup>	Ethiopia	56.7	+7.0 ▲
28 <sup>th</sup>	Lesotho	56.4	-1.3 ▼
29 <sup>th</sup>	Malawi	54.2	+0.7 ▲
30 <sup>th</sup>	Zimbabwe	54.2	+4.0 ▲
31 <sup>st</sup>	Djibouti	53.3	-0.2 ▼
32 <sup>nd</sup>	Equatorial Guinea	53.1	+1.2 ▲
33 <sup>rd</sup>	Mauritania	52.4	+4.6 ▲
34 <sup>th</sup>	Togo	52.4	+4.3 ▲
35 <sup>th</sup>	Nigeria	52.0	+3.4 ▲
36 <sup>th</sup>	Mali	51.0	-1.4 ▼
37 <sup>th</sup>	Liberia	50.9	+2.6 ▲
38 <sup>th</sup>	Congo	50.4	-1.4 ▼
39 <sup>th</sup>	Mozambique	49.8	+0.5 ▲
40 <sup>th</sup>	Côte d'Ivoire	49.7	+6.0 ▲
41 <sup>st</sup>	Burkina Faso	48.9	+2.7 ▲
42 <sup>nd</sup>	Guinea	48.7	+4.4 ▲
43 <sup>rd</sup>	Angola	47.6	+1.6 ▲
44 <sup>th</sup>	Eritrea	46.5	+2.0 ▲
45 <sup>th</sup>	Madagascar	46.3	-3.0 ▼
46 <sup>th</sup>	Sierra Leone	45.1	+2.0 ▲
47 <sup>th</sup>	Guinea-Bissau	44.2	-3.3 ▼
48 <sup>th</sup>	Democratic Republic of Congo	43.4	+1.8 ▲
49 <sup>th</sup>	Niger	43.1	-0.3 ▼
50 <sup>th</sup>	Sudan	38.7	-1.3 ▼
51 <sup>st</sup>	Chad	34.1	+0.3 ▲
52 <sup>nd</sup>	South Sudan	30.5	-6.7 ▼
53 <sup>rd</sup>	Central African Republic	29.0	-2.8 ▼
54 <sup>th</sup>	Somalia	14.0	+2.4 ▲
African average		56.4	+1.2 ▲



Best performing category on the continent.

56.4

**Human Development: highest scoring category, and biggest improver.**

*Human Development* is the best performing category on the continent, with an African average score of 56.4. It is one of only two categories to show a strengthening average score since 2011, and the magnitude of this improvement is the highest seen in either category (+1.2). This trend is underpinned by favourable results in the three sub-categories, *Welfare*, *Education* and *Health*, each showing improvement over the same time period, a unique feature to *Human Development*.



Each show improvement over the past four years.



**Welfare**  
+0.3



**Education**  
+1.4



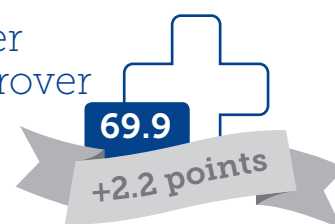
**Health**  
+2.2

This category shows the largest number of countries, 39 out of 54, to show some improvement since 2011. Twenty-three of these countries reach their best ever score in 2014.

Progress in *Human Development* is mainly driven by gains in the measure of *Health*. Five of the top ten scoring indicators of the IIAG feature in *Health*, proving the relatively widespread success of this sub-category. *Public Health Campaigns*, *Access to Sanitation* and *Antiretroviral Treatment (ART) Provision* are the only indicators to not feature in the top ten. However, the latter is the most improved indicator on the continent since 2011 across the entire IIAG (+13.4). *Health* is not only the highest scorer, but also the largest improver within this category since 2011 (+2.2).

Highest scorer & largest improver since 2011.

**Health**



Although the lowest sub-category score of the three, *Education* shows widespread improvement. The sub-category improvement of +1.4 score points is driven by six of the seven indicators. *Literacy* (+3.2) and *Secondary School Enrolment* (+2.0) show the most improvement, but *Ratio of Pupils to Teachers in Primary School* (+1.8) and *Primary School Completion* (+1.4) also show notable increases in score. The measure of *Education System Quality* is the only *Education* indicator to show a decline since 2011 (-1.3); in this indicator 20 countries have deteriorated over the past four years, eight by more than -10.0 points.

**Education System Quality**

20

countries have shown deterioration since 2011.



The indicators of *Welfare* show a more mixed picture. The sub-category shows mid-level performance (50.9) however it exhibits the least improvement of the three *Human Development* components (+0.3). Of the seven underlying indicators, two of them show deterioration: *Welfare Regime* (-0.9) and *Equity of Public Resource Use* (-1.0). The measure of *Social Exclusion* shows no change since 2011. It is these indicators that are holding back more dramatic progress, but there are some notable improvements in *Welfare Services (Health & Education)* (+2.8) and *Environmental Sustainability* (+1.7).

The least improved sub-category of Human Development.

+0.3

points

**Welfare**



# Regional Performance in Overall Governance

14

At the overall governance level, Southern Africa is the best performing region in 2014 with an average score of 58.9, followed by West Africa (52.4), North Africa (51.2) and East Africa (44.3). Central Africa is the weakest performing region with an average score of 40.9.

Central Africa is the only region to have exhibited a score deterioration since 2011. Central Africa's decline of -0.9 score points over the past four years is predominantly driven by worsening governance performance in Central African Republic (-8.4), the second most deteriorated country on the continent after South Sudan.

North Africa has shown the greatest progress in overall governance over the past four years, having improved by +0.9 score points. This upward trajectory has been driven by score improvements in five of the six countries in the region; the only deterioration is seen in Libya (-2.4). North Africa has the smallest range of scores between the best and worst performers in the region, Tunisia (66.9) and Libya (35.5) respectively.

Southern Africa is the second biggest improver in overall governance since 2011. Its +0.7 score point increase has been underpinned by gains in eight of the 12 countries in the region, the most notable of which is Zimbabwe's progress (+4.6). Mozambique exhibited the region's largest overall governance score decline over the time period (-2.2).

West Africa's improvement in overall governance over the past four years has been marginal (+0.2) with seven countries having shown gains, and eight having demonstrated worsening performance. Since 2011 the largest score improvement has been exhibited in Côte d'Ivoire (+8.5) and the greatest deterioration in Mali (-8.1).

East Africa has also shown marginal overall governance improvement as a region, an increase of +0.1 points since 2011. This weak improvement at the overall governance level is largely the result of concerning downward trends in South Sudan, which has seen a drop in score of -9.6 points over the time period. This region has the largest range of scores between the top and bottom performers, Seychelles (70.3) and Somalia (8.5) respectively.

## NORTH AFRICA

2014 RANK **3<sup>rd</sup>** 2014 SCORE **51.2**

CHANGE SINCE 2011

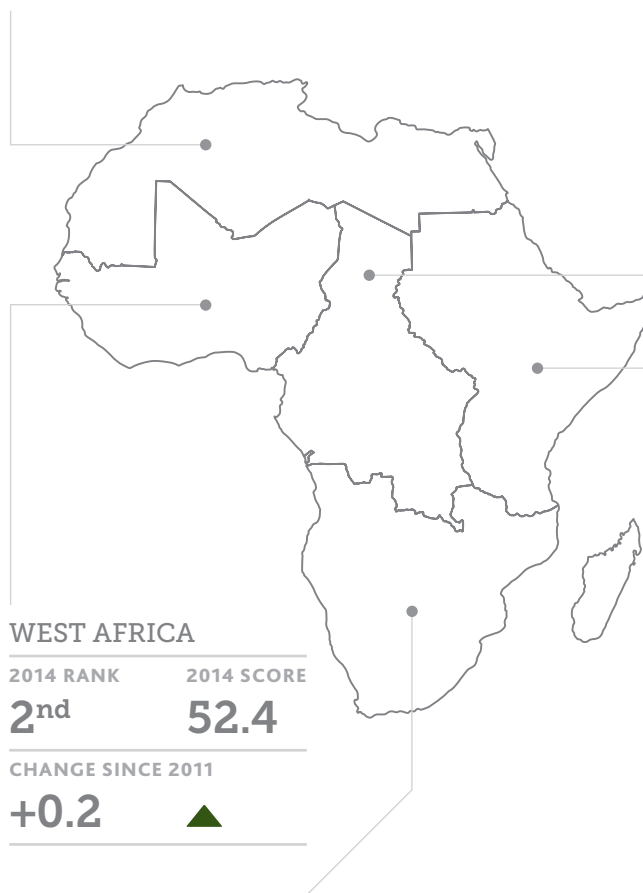
**+0.9** ▲

## CENTRAL AFRICA

2014 RANK **5<sup>th</sup>** 2014 SCORE **40.9**

CHANGE SINCE 2011

**-0.9** ▼



## WEST AFRICA

2014 RANK **2<sup>nd</sup>** 2014 SCORE **52.4**

CHANGE SINCE 2011

**+0.2** ▲

## SOUTHERN AFRICA

2014 RANK **1<sup>st</sup>** 2014 SCORE **58.9**

CHANGE SINCE 2011

**+0.7** ▲





## EAST AFRICA

2014 RANK **4<sup>th</sup>** 2014 SCORE **44.3**





CHANGE SINCE 2011

**+0.1** ▲

### Rank in 2014

				
Central Africa	5	5	5	5
East Africa	4	4	4	4
North Africa	3	3	2	1
Southern Africa	1	1	1	2
West Africa	2	2	3	3

### Score trend since 2011

				
Central Africa	▼	▼	▼	▲
East Africa	▼	▼	▼	▲
North Africa	▼	▲	▼	▼
Southern Africa	▲	▲	▼	▲
West Africa	▼	▼	▲	▲

## Safety & Rule of Law

### Rule of Law

#### Property Rights

(AfDB/WB/BS/HER/WEF)

Extent to which the government protects and enforces private property and contract rights. It consists of five sub-indicators.

#### Judicial Process (EIU/GI)

Extent to which the legal process is independent, and the existence of formal judicial reasoning. It consists of two sub-indicators.

#### Judicial Independence (BS/WEF/GI)

Independence of the judiciary from the influence of external actors; whether the judiciary has the ability and autonomy to interpret and review existing laws, legislation and policy; and the integrity of the process of appointing and removing national-level judges. It consists of four sub-indicators.

#### Sanctions (CDD)

Imposition of sanctions by the United Nations and/or the African Union on a state and/or governmental and/or non-governmental actors.

#### Transfers of Power (EIU)

Degree to which constitutional mechanisms are clear, established and accepted for the orderly transfer of power from one government to the next.

### Accountability

#### Accountability, Transparency & Corruption in the Public Sector (AfDB/WB)

Extent to which the executive and public employees can be held to account by the electorate, legislative and judiciary. It consists of two sub-indicators.

#### Access to Information (GI)

Extent to which public and legislative records are accessible. It consists of two sub-indicators.

#### Online Services (UNDESA)

Extent to which the government uses ICT to deliver public services at national level.

#### Corruption & Bureaucracy (WB)

Degree of intrusiveness of bureaucracy, amount of red tape likely to be encountered and likelihood of encountering corruption among officials and other groups.

#### Corruption in Government & Public Officials (EIU)

Level of vested interest/cronyism and corruption in the public sector.

#### Diversion of Public Funds (WEF)

Prevalence of the diversion of public funds to companies, individuals or groups due to corruption.

#### Accountability of Public Officials (EIU)

Extent of accountability of public officials, including the existence of safeguards against incompetency and the possibility of recourse in cases of unfair treatment.

#### Public Sector Corruption Investigation (GI)

Extent to which allegations of corruption in the public sector and the executive are investigated by an independent body. It consists of two sub-indicators.

#### Prosecution of Abuse of Office (BS)

Degree to which there are legal or political penalties for public office holders who abuse their positions.

### Personal Safety

#### Safety of the Person (EIU)

Perceived level of criminality.

#### Police Services (WEF/GI)

Reliability of the police and the extent to which allegations of police misconduct and abuse of force are investigated. It consists of two sub-indicators.

#### Social Unrest (EIU)

Prevalence of violent social unrest.

#### Violent Crime (EIU)

Prevalence of violent crime, both organised and common.

#### Political Violence (ACLED/PTS)

Level of violence and violations of physical integrity rights committed against civilians by the state. It consists of two sub-indicators.

#### Human Trafficking (USDS)

Nature and scope of trafficking in persons and government actions to confront and eliminate it.

### National Security

#### Government Involvement in Armed Conflict (UCDP)

Degree of direct or indirect involvement of the government in an armed conflict which results in at least 25 annual battle-related deaths.

#### Domestic Armed Conflict (EIU)

Level of internal conflict and/or civil war, or the likelihood of conflict developing in the near future.

#### Cross-border Tensions (EIU)

Level of potential threats to economic and political stability due to international disputes or tensions.

#### Internally Displaced People (IDMC)

People displaced within a country due to violence, conflict, human rights violations or natural or human-made disasters.

#### Political Refugees (UNHCR)

People fleeing the country due to fear of persecution.

## Participation & Human Rights

### Participation

#### Political Rights (FH)

Extent to which citizens are free to participate in the political process including the right to vote freely for distinct alternatives in legitimate elections, compete for public office, join political parties and organisations and elect accountable representatives.

#### Political Participation (EIU)

Extent to which citizens have relevant information and the freedom to participate in the political process.

#### Free & Fair Elections (BS)

Extent to which political representatives are determined by general, free and fair elections.

#### Free & Fair Executive Elections (IREEP)

Extent of freedom and fairness of executive elections across the campaign period and all aspects of the election process, including extent of opposition participation, adherence to electoral procedures, citizens' access to information, levels of violence, acceptance of results and turnover of power.

#### Effective Power to Govern (BS)

Extent to which democratically elected political representatives have effective power to govern or to which there are veto powers and political enclaves.

### Rights

#### Freedom of Expression (BS/FH/RSF/GI)

Extent to which citizens and organisations can express opinions freely; the degree of print, broadcast and internet freedom; and the existence of media and citizen self-censorship. It consists of five sub-indicators.

## Freedom of Association & Assembly (BS/GI)

Extent to which citizens can associate freely in public and participate in civic and political organisations, and workers can organise into trade unions. It consists of three sub-indicators.

## Civil Liberties (BS/FH)

Extent to which citizens enjoy civil liberties and can seek redress for violations of these rights. It consists of two sub-indicators.

## International Human Rights Conventions (OHCHR/UNOLA)

Ratification of the nine core international human rights conventions, and two optional protocols on children, and the submission of reports to the relevant bodies.

## Human Rights (EIU)

Likelihood of a state being accused of serious human rights violations.

## Gender

### Gender Equality (AfDB/WB)

Extent to which the government promotes equal access for men and women to human capital development opportunities and productive and economic resources, and provides equal status and protection under the law. It consists of two sub-indicators.

### Gender Balance in Education (WB)

Ratio of girls to boys enrolled at primary and secondary levels in public and private schools.

### Women's Participation in the Labour Force (WB)

Female population, 15 and older, that is economically active.

### Gender Equality in the Workplace (GI)

Extent to which women receive equal pay and benefits to men for performing the same job, have equal opportunities to be

hired or promoted and are not discriminated against as a result of pregnancy.

### Legislation on Violence against Women (OECD)

Existence of women's legal protection from rape, assault and sexual harassment.

### Women in Politics (IPU/GI)

Extent to which women are represented in the legislature and executive. It consists of two sub-indicators.

### Women in the Judiciary (GI)

Extent to which at least a third of the members of the highest branch of the judiciary are women.

## Sustainable Economic Opportunity

### Public Management

#### Public Administration (AfDB/WB)

Effectiveness of the civilian central government in designing and implementing policy, delivering public services and managing human resources. It consists of two sub-indicators.

#### Statistical Capacity (WB)

Capacity of national statistical systems in terms of methodology, data sources, periodicity and timeliness.

#### Diversification (AfDB/OECD/UNDP)

Extent to which exports are diversified.

#### Budget Management (AfDB/WB)

Extent to which there is a comprehensive and credible budget, effective financial management and fiscal reporting. It consists of two sub-indicators.

#### Ratio of Total Revenue to Total Expenditure (AfDB/AUC/UNECA)

Total budget revenue as a proportion of total budget expenditure.

## Fiscal Policy (AfDB/WB)

Quality and sustainability of fiscal policy. It consists of two sub-indicators.

### Ratio of External Debt Service to Exports (EIU)

Total external debt service due in relation to exports of goods, non-factor services, income and workers' remittances.

### Revenue Mobilisation (AfDB/WB/ICTD)

Overall pattern of domestic resource mobilisation. It consists of three sub-indicators.

### Access to Financial Records of State-owned Companies (GI)

Extent to which the financial records of state-owned companies are available online or offline to journalists, auditors and citizens in a timely and cost-efficient manner.

## Business Environment

### Competitive Environment (AfDB/WB/BS/GI)

Business regulatory environment; the level of market-based competition; and the quality of the competitive bidding process. It consists of four sub-indicators.

### Customs Procedures (WEF)

Level of efficiency of customs procedures relating to the entry and exit of merchandise.

### Investment Climate (HER)

Degree of economic freedom, based on constraints on the flow of investment capital.

### Bureaucracy & Red Tape (EIU)

Extent of red tape, including bureaucratic delay and complexity in obtaining the appropriate documentation or authorisation to engage in business activities.

### Soundness of Banks (WEF)

Soundness of banks, ranging from the requirement of recapitalisation to being generally healthy with sound balance sheets.

## Infrastructure

### Road Network (WEF)

Quality of roads, ranging from extremely underdeveloped to extensive and efficient.

### Rail Network (EIU)

Risk that the rail network will be inadequate for business needs.

### Air Transport (WEF/GI)

Quality of air transport infrastructure and aviation safety. It consists of two sub-indicators.

### Access to Water (WHO/UNICEF)

Population with access to piped drinking water, and population with access to an improved drinking water source. It consists of two sub-indicators.

### Electricity Supply (WEF)

Quality of the electricity supply, taking into account interruptions and voltage fluctuations.

### Telephone & IT Infrastructure (EIU)

Risk that the telephone network and IT infrastructure will prove inadequate to business needs. It consists of two sub-indicators.

### Digital Connectivity (ITU)

Subscriptions to a mobile telephone service, households with a computer and internet subscriptions. It consists of three sub-indicators.

## Rural Sector

### Public Resources for Rural Development (IFAD)

Government policies, strategies and investment programmes for the agricultural and rural development sector, and the efficiency, consistency and transparency with which resources are allocated, managed and accounted for.

### Accountability, Transparency & Corruption in Rural Areas (IFAD)

Extent to which there is local level accountability of the executive and legislature, including public employees and

elected officials, to low-income rural populations for use of funds and results of actions.

#### **Land & Water for Low-income Rural Populations (IFAD)**

Extent to which the rural poor have secure access to land and equitable user-rights over water resources for agriculture. It consists of two sub-indicators.

#### **Rural Business Climate (IFAD)**

Extent to which the policy and institutional framework supports the development of private rural businesses and commercially-based agricultural and rural finance markets. It consists of three sub-indicators.

#### **Agricultural Research & Extension Services (IFAD)**

Extent to which low-income farmers, including women, have access to agricultural research and the extension system, and whether it is responsive to their needs and priorities.

#### **Agricultural Policy Costs (WEF)**

Nature of agricultural policy, ranging from excessively burdensome for the economy to balancing the interests of taxpayers, consumers and producers.

#### **Engagement with Low-income Rural Populations (IFAD)**

Extent to which the rural poor can organise for collective action and engage in dialogue with the government. It consists of two sub-indicators.

#### **Equal Representation in Rural Areas (IFAD)**

Extent to which laws, policies, institutions and practices promote equal representation of men and women in local decision-making.

## **Human Development**

### **Welfare**

#### **Welfare Regime (BS)**

Extent to which there is equality of opportunity in society and there are social safety nets which compensate for poverty and other risks, such as old age, illness, unemployment or disability.

#### **Welfare Services (Health & Education) (AfDB/WB)**

National policies and service delivery that affect access to and quality of health and education related services. It consists of two sub-indicators.

#### **Social Protection & Labour (AfDB/WB)**

Effectiveness of social protection and labour policies. It consists of two sub-indicators.

#### **Social Exclusion (BS)**

Extent to which significant parts of the population are fundamentally excluded from society due to poverty and inequality (taking into account factors such as income and education inequality and religious, ethnic and gender exclusion).

#### **Equity of Public Resource Use (AfDB/WB)**

Extent to which public expenditure and revenue collection affects poor populations and is consistent with national poverty reduction priorities. It consists of two sub-indicators.

#### **Environmental Policy (BS)**

Extent to which environmental concerns are effectively taken into account in both macro- and micro-economic policymaking.

#### **Environmental Sustainability (AfDB/WB)**

Extent to which environmental policies promote the protection and sustainable use of natural resources and the management of pollution. It consists of two sub-indicators.

## **Education**

#### **Education Provision & Quality (BS)**

Extent to which there are solid institutions for basic, secondary and tertiary education, as well as for research and development.

#### **Education System Quality (WEF)**

Extent to which the educational system meets the needs of a competitive economy.

#### **Ratio of Pupils to Teachers in Primary School (UNESCO)**

Pupils enrolled in primary school in relation to primary school teachers.

#### **Literacy (UNESCO)**

Population aged 15 or over who can both read and write a short simple statement on their everyday life.

#### **Primary School Completion (WB)**

Students completing the last year of primary school, in relation to the population of the age group for that level.

#### **Secondary School Enrolment (UNESCO)**

Enrolment in secondary education, regardless of age, in relation to the population of the age group for that level.

#### **Tertiary Education Enrolment (UNESCO)**

Enrolment in tertiary education, regardless of age, in relation to the population of the age group for that level.

## **Health**

#### **Access to Sanitation (WHO/UNICEF)**

Population with access to an improved sanitation facility, and the population served with open defecation sanitation. It consists of two sub-indicators.

#### **Child Mortality (IGME)**

Probability of a child dying between birth and five years of age, if subject to current age-specific mortality rates.

#### **Maternal Mortality (WHO)**

Female deaths from any cause related to, or aggravated by, pregnancy or its management (excluding accidental or incidental causes).

#### **Undernourishment (WB)**

Population whose food intake is insufficient to meet dietary energy requirements continuously.

#### **Disease (Malaria & TB) (WHO)**

Prevalence of deaths from malaria and tuberculosis. It consists of two sub-indicators.

#### **Immunisation (Measles, DPT & Hepatitis B) (WB/WHO)**

Children that have received vaccinations against measles, DPT and hepatitis B. It consists of three sub-indicators.

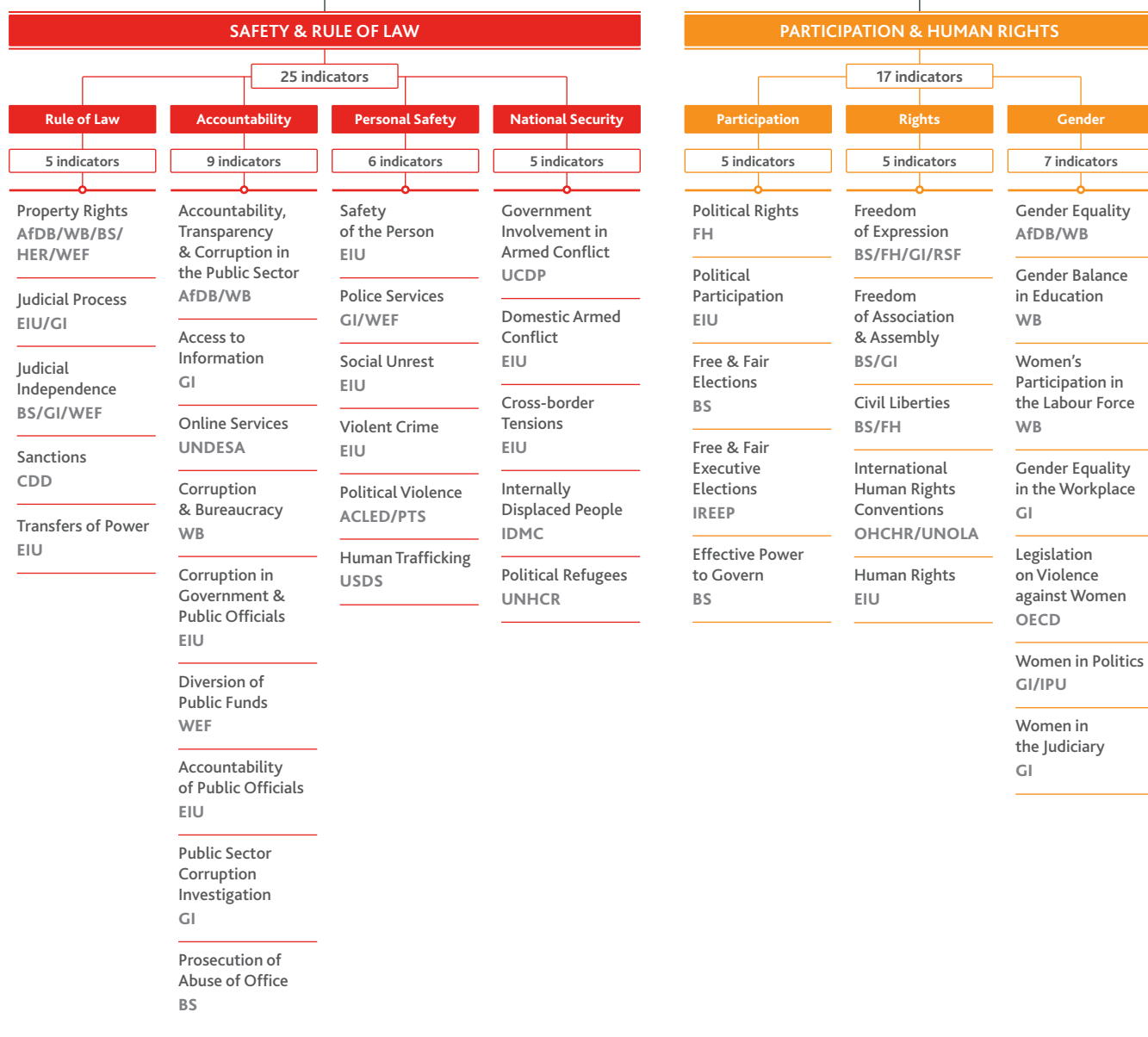
#### **Antiretroviral Treatment (ART) Provision (UNAIDS)**

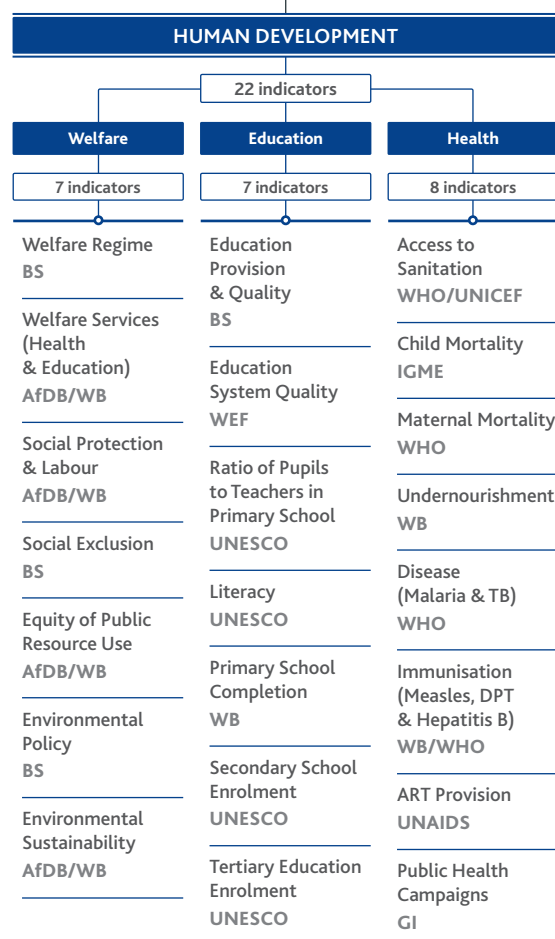
Eligible adults and children receiving antiretroviral treatment therapy, and HIV-positive pregnant women who receive antiretrovirals to prevent mother-to-child transmission. It consists of two sub-indicators.

#### **Public Health Campaigns (GI)**

Extent to which all citizens can find information and guidelines on common illnesses, and public health hazards such as epidemics trigger awareness campaigns.

## OVERALL GOVERNANCE | 93 indicators





The 2015 IIAG covers a 15-year data period from 2000 to 2014. The full IIAG data set, including underlying raw data and normalised scores, as calculated for the expressed purposes of the Index, is available online at: [www.moibrahimfoundation.org/iiag/downloads/](http://www.moibrahimfoundation.org/iiag/downloads/).

All figures are displayed to one decimal place within this report. For this reason, countries may appear to have the same score, or the same trend over time, but do not when decimal places are taken into account. This is also why countries may appear to have a trend over time of  $\pm 0.0$ . Countries have been ranked, trends have been described and graphs have been designed based on the numbers to full IIAG precision (ten decimal places), not the rounded numbers.

Analysis of trends over time (improvements and deteriorations) take into consideration a four-year period: 2011-2014. References to the past four years refer to this time period.

Thirty-three indicators were formed by clustering together a number of underlying sub-indicators which each measure the same dimension or a similar concept. For each indicator the sub-indicators may come from the same or multiple sources. The value of a clustered indicator is the average of the underlying sub-indicators.

Following the secession of South Sudan in 2011, both South Sudan and Sudan were excluded from the IIAG due to inadequate data availability. These two countries are included in the 2015 IIAG, receiving data for 2011-2014 inclusive. South Sudan and Sudan are not included in the calculation of any average values for groupings prior to 2011.

Somalia has no underlying raw data for all indicators in the *Rural Sector* sub-category (2000-2014) and South Sudan has no underlying raw data for all indicators in the *Education* sub-category (2012 and 2014). In these instances Somalia and South Sudan do not receive a score or rank and the cases are indicated by “.”.

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.

## Regional Groups

Central Africa	Cameroon, Central African Republic (CAR), Chad, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, São Tomé & Príncipe.
East Africa	Burundi, Comoros, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Seychelles, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda.
North Africa	Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Tunisia.
Southern Africa	Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia, Zimbabwe.
West Africa	Benin, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo.

Source: African Economic Outlook (AEO) 2015 (AfDB/OECD/UNDP)

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, Country Insights 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 GROUP
- > EXPLORE BY INDICATOR
- > COMPARE COUNTRIES OR GROUPS



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# Research Team, Advisory Council & MIF Board

22

## IIAG Project Team

### Research Team

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### Advisory Council

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Dr Daniel Kaufmann	Natural Resource Governance Institute (NRGI)
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Dr Joy Phumaphi	African Leaders Malaria Alliance (ALMA)
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Dr Daniel Zovatto	International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (IDEA)

\*Observer

## Mo Ibrahim Foundation (MIF) Board of Directors

Name	Title
Mo Ibrahim	Founder and Chair, Mo Ibrahim Foundation; Founder, Celtel International; Member of The B Team, Clinton Global Initiative and Mercy Corps Global Leadership Council
Valerie Amos	Director, School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS), University of London; Former Under-Secretary General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Co-ordinator, UN; Former Secretary of State for International Development, UK
Lord Cairns*	Former Chairman, Actis Capital LLP; Former Chief Executive Officer, SG Warburg
Nathalie Delapalme*	Executive Director - Research and Policy, Mo Ibrahim Foundation; Former Advisor on Africa and Development Issues to various French Foreign Ministers
Hadeel Ibrahim	Executive Director - Strategy and External Relations, Mo Ibrahim Foundation; Member of the UN Secretary-General's High-Level Panel on Humanitarian Financing
Abdoulie Janneh*	Executive Director - Liaison with Governments and Institutions in Africa, Mo Ibrahim Foundation; Former Under Secretary-General, UN and Executive Secretary of UNECA
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Pascal Lamy	Former Director-General, World Trade Organization; President emeritus, Institut Jacques Delors; President, Oxford Martin Commission for Future Generations
Graça Machel	Founder, Graça Machel Trust; Education Minister of Mozambique; Member of The Elders, The African Leadership Forum and International Crisis Group
Sir Ketumile Masire	Co-Chairperson, Global Coalition for Africa (GCA); Former President of Botswana
Jay Naidoo	Chair of the Board and Partnership Council, GAIN; Founding General Secretary, COSATU
Mary Robinson	UN Special Envoy for Climate Change; Former UN High Commissioner for Human Rights; Former President of Ireland
Salim Ahmed Salim	Former Secretary-General, OAU; Former Prime Minister of Tanzania
Ngaire Woods	Dean of the Blavatnik School of Government and Professor of Global Economic Governance, University of Oxford

\*Board representative on the IIAG Advisory Council.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.





[www.moibrahimfoundation.org](http://www.moibrahimfoundation.org)

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