



# 2015

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Ibrahim Index of  
African Governance

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**COUNTRY INSIGHTS**

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**ANGOLA**



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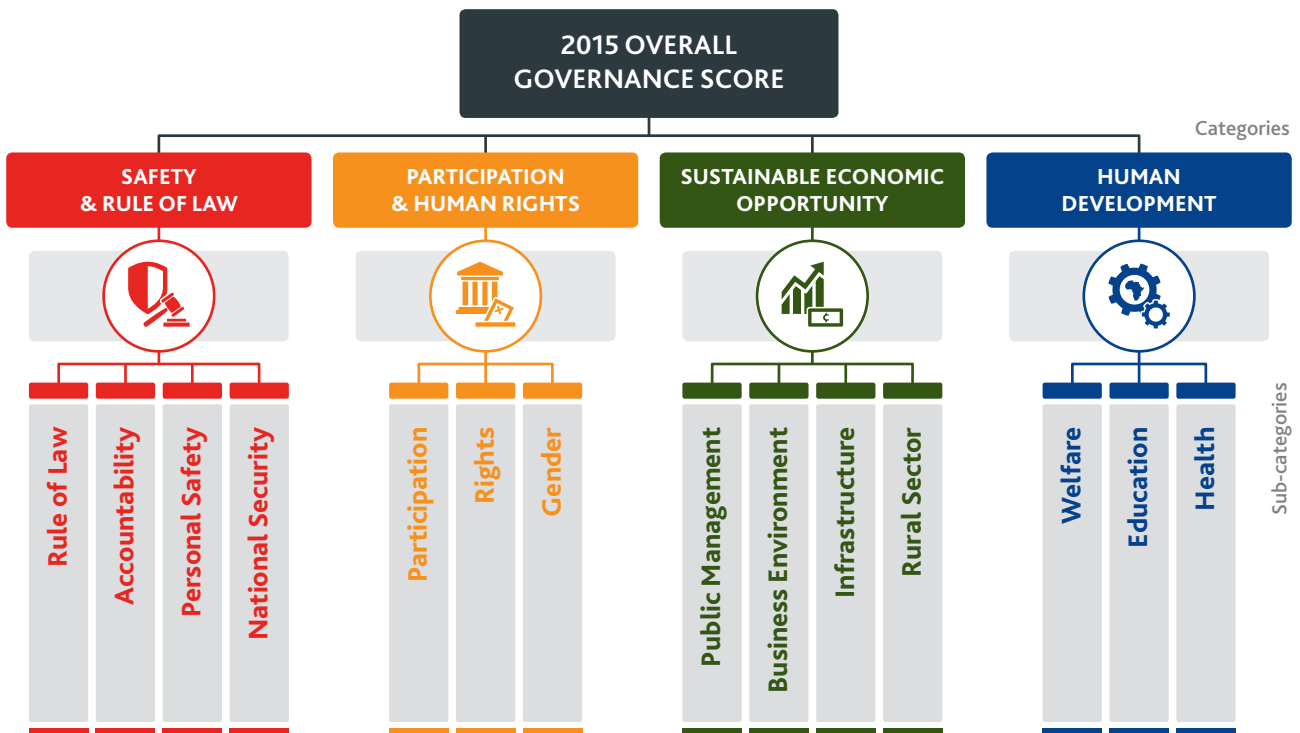
All figures have been rounded to the nearest one decimal place. This means that countries may appear to have the same score, or the change over time may appear inaccurate, but this is not the case when all decimal places are taken into account. Countries have been ranked and trends have been described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



### ANGOLA

Angola has shown great gains in governance performance since the end of conflict in the early 2000s. While the country continues to show improvement in some of the aspects of *Human Development* and *Participation & Human Rights*, these gains are not seen consistently across the IIAG. Performance in some other governance issues appears to be slowing down, if not reversing.

The progress that has been made from a low base, post-conflict, will not guarantee Angola's future success without sustained and widespread improvement across all aspects of the IIAG. This resource-rich country may be constrained by the adverse *Business Environment* results and slow progress in *Accountability* issues.

#### **Overall governance: momentum needs to be maintained.**

Angola ranks in the lower rungs of the IIAG, achieving an overall position of 43<sup>rd</sup> (out of 54) countries. This is achieved through a score of 40.8 (out of 100) in 2014 and relatively equal performance within the underlying four categories. Positively, the country has shown slight improvement (+0.2) since 2011, and over a longer time period it is one of the continent's biggest improvers. There has been slight stagnation in progress in recent years, in comparison to previous years. The great strides achieved after emerging from conflict in the early 2000s are tailing off.

Angola scores lower than the African average and lower than the regional average for Southern Africa. Angola is ranked 11<sup>th</sup> in Southern Africa in overall governance, out of 12 countries, sitting above only Zimbabwe.

#### ***Safety & Rule of Law*: slow progress in *Accountability* and deterioration in *Personal Safety*.**

Angola scores 43.8 in *Safety & Rule of Law*, ranking the country 40<sup>th</sup> on the continent. This is Angola's second best performing category in the IIAG, closely following *Human Development*. After an impressive step-up between 2002 and 2008, performance in this category has slowed, to the extent that there has been a very slight decline (-0.0, negative trend is visible at the second decimal place) since 2011, standing in stark contrast to previous gains.

The best performing sub-category, by far, is *National Security*, in which Angola scores 84.8 while performance in *Accountability* is noticeably lower, scoring 16.1. This large disparity in performance within *Safety & Rule of Law* threatens to undermine the progress of the overall category in the future.

Two of the four constituent sub-categories show improvement since 2011, while two of them show weakening performance. *Personal Safety* shows the largest decline (-2.6) driven entirely by Angola's performance in two indicators: *Police Services* (-9.1), the most deteriorated indicator in the category, and *Political Violence* (-6.3).

*National Security* shows not only the highest score in 2014, but also the largest improvement in recent years (+3.6). The strengthening of this sub-category is mainly underpinned by the performance of the indicator *Political Refugees* (+16.1).

#### ***Participation & Human Rights*: Angola's most improved category.**

*Participation & Human Rights* is Angola's third best performing category (40.2), outperforming only *Sustainable Economic Opportunity*. Compared to other African countries, Angola achieves its highest category rank, 35<sup>th</sup>, in this category. The country shows most category improvement in recent years, registering gains of +2.3 score points since 2011. However, the highest score that Angola achieved in *Participation & Human Rights* was in 2009, following an uptick in performance in the previous two years, demonstrating the need to aim for consistent, year-on-year improvement.

Angola achieves its highest score in this category in *Gender* issues (50.5), whilst also being the sixteenth most improved country in Africa (+3.8) in this sub-category. Impressive progress in the indicator *Legislation on Violence against Women* (+33.3) is counterbalanced by deterioration in *Gender Equality* (-6.3) and a slight decline in *Women in Politics* (-1.1).

Although Angola's weakest performance in this category is in *Participation* (34.8) in 2014, this sub-category shows the most promise in terms of its trajectory, demonstrating a recent improvement of +4.5 score points, driven mainly by *Free & Fair Executive Elections* (+37.5) which is Angola's most improved indicator from across the entire IIAG since 2011.

***Sustainable Economic Opportunity: concerning trends in Business Environment.***

This is Angola's weakest performing category, scoring 31.6 in 2014, and translating into one of the country's lowest continental rank places, 43<sup>rd</sup>. Further, the category score shows the most decline seen within the country at the category level (-3.2) since 2011.

This downturn follows negative trends in three of the four underlying sub-categories, *Business Environment* (-10.9), *Public Management* (-1.5) and *Infrastructure* (-1.2). *Business Environment* is the most noticeable of these trends, with Angola showing its worst ever score within this sub-category in the most recent year, 2014 (20.7), making it the lowest scoring sub-category within *Sustainable Economic Opportunity*. This is Angola's second worst performing sub-category in the IIAG, after *Accountability*. Deterioration within *Business Environment* is fairly widespread, with three of the five indicators showing weakened performance, one of which is Angola's most deteriorated indicator in the data set: *Bureaucracy & Red Tape* (-33.3). Two indicators, *Customs Procedures* and *Bureaucracy & Red Tape*, score 0.0 in 2014, demonstrating the worst conditions for these two measures seen on the continent.

A more positive story appears within the issues of *Rural Sector*, in which Angola achieves its highest score of any sub-category within *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* (42.3), and also shows the only improvement in recent years (+0.9). This improvement is not seen in every indicator, however *Land & Water for Low-income Rural Populations* (+28.0) and *Public Resources for Rural Development* (+18.8) are leading the way.

***Human Development: strides forward in Health balanced by negative trends in Welfare.***

Angola achieves its highest category score in *Human Development* (47.6), but remains at a continental rank of 43<sup>rd</sup>.

Within this category, Angola's best sub-category performance is in *Health*, scoring 64.8, which is also the country's second best sub-category performance across the IIAG, after *National Security*. Every indicator in *Health* shows improved performance since 2011, which results in this sub-category being Angola's most improved across the entire IIAG (+8.3).

Overall in this category, Angola registers improvement in recent years (+1.6), despite a weakening performance in *Welfare* (-4.3). In this sub-category, four out of the seven indicators show a worsening situation since 2011, three of which with a noticeable magnitude: *Welfare Regime* (-30.8), *Social Exclusion* (-14.3) and *Environmental Policy* (-14.3).

## How does Angola perform?

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# ANGOLA



OVERALL  
GOVERNANCE

2014 SCORES & RANKS

SCORE/100

40.8

AFRICAN AVERAGE

50.1

CHANGE SINCE 2011

+0.2

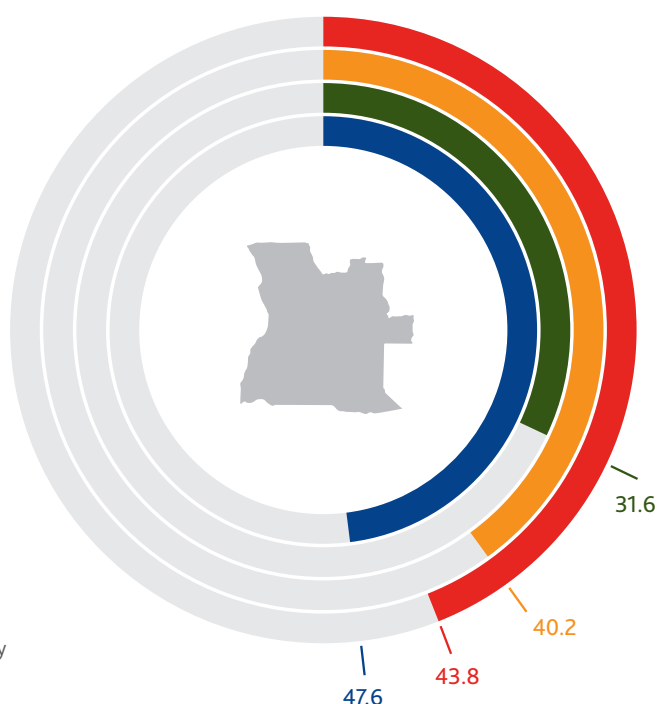
RANK/54

43

Head of State	President José Eduardo dos Santos
Date came to power	21 September 1979
Head of Government	President José Eduardo dos Santos
Date came to power	21 September 1979
Region	Southern Africa
REC Membership(s)	ECCAS, SADC
Population (total m)	22.1
Urban population (% of total population)	43.3
African Peer Review Mechanism	Member
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

43.8

SCORE/100

40.2

SCORE/100

31.6

SCORE/100

47.6

AFRICAN AVERAGE

51.3

AFRICAN AVERAGE

49.3

AFRICAN AVERAGE

43.2

AFRICAN AVERAGE

56.4

CHANGE SINCE 2011

-0.0

CHANGE SINCE 2011

+2.3

CHANGE SINCE 2011

-3.2

CHANGE SINCE 2011

+1.6

RANK/54

40

RANK/54

35

RANK/54

43

RANK/54

43

Scores and change over time are rounded to one decimal place.

### 2014 SUB-CATEGORY SCORES & RANKS

SAFETY & RULE OF LAW			
	SCORE/100	AFRICAN AVERAGE	RANK/54
RULE OF LAW	36.7	50.8	43
ACCOUNTABILITY	16.1	35.5	48
PERSONAL SAFETY	37.8	44.0	37
NATIONAL SECURITY	84.8	74.8	21

SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY			
	SCORE/100	AFRICAN AVERAGE	RANK/54
PUBLIC MANAGEMENT	38.9	46.0	44
BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT	20.7	40.7	47
INFRASTRUCTURE	24.5	36.5	42
RURAL SECTOR	42.3	50.5	40

PARTICIPATION & HUMAN RIGHTS			
	SCORE/100	AFRICAN AVERAGE	RANK/54
PARTICIPATION	34.8	45.9	34
RIGHTS	35.4	47.3	37
GENDER	50.5	54.8	35

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT			
	SCORE/100	AFRICAN AVERAGE	RANK/54
WELFARE	40.1	50.9	42
EDUCATION	38.0	48.8	42
HEALTH	64.8	69.9	39

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

■ 2011-2014 — African average









# SOUTHERN AFRICA



OVERALL GOVERNANCE

58.9

2014 SCORE/100  
2014 RANK/12; 1=BEST



SAFETY & RULE OF LAW

63.4



PARTICIPATION & HUMAN RIGHTS

59.2



SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

51.5



HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

61.6

## ANGOLA

	40.8	11
	43.8	11
	40.2	11
	31.6	11
	47.6	11

## BOTSWANA

	74.2	2
	82.7	2
	68.7	5
	66.1	3
	79.5	2

## LESOTHO

	61.1	5
	66.7	6
	70.9	4
	50.5	6
	56.4	7

## MADAGASCAR

	49.1	10
	57.7	9
	53.0	9
	39.3	10
	46.3	12

## MALAWI

	56.7	7
	64.0	7
	63.0	6
	45.6	8
	54.2	8

## MAURITIUS

	79.9	1
	82.7	1
	73.8	3
	77.5	1
	85.7	1

## MOZAMBIQUE

	52.3	8
	54.0	10
	59.9	7
	45.4	9
	49.8	10

## NAMIBIA

	70.4	4
	74.3	3
	76.1	1
	64.0	4
	67.1	4

## SOUTH AFRICA

	73.0	3
	68.4	4
	73.9	2
	72.3	2
	77.3	3

## SWAZILAND

	49.6	9
	59.2	8
	29.5	12
	50.3	7
	59.6	6

## ZAMBIA

	59.5	6
	66.7	5
	59.1	8
	50.7	5
	61.5	5

## ZIMBABWE

	40.4	12
	41.0	12
	41.9	10
	24.6	12
	54.2	9

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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