



2015

Ibrahim Index of
African Governance

COUNTRY INSIGHTS

ERITREA



Contents

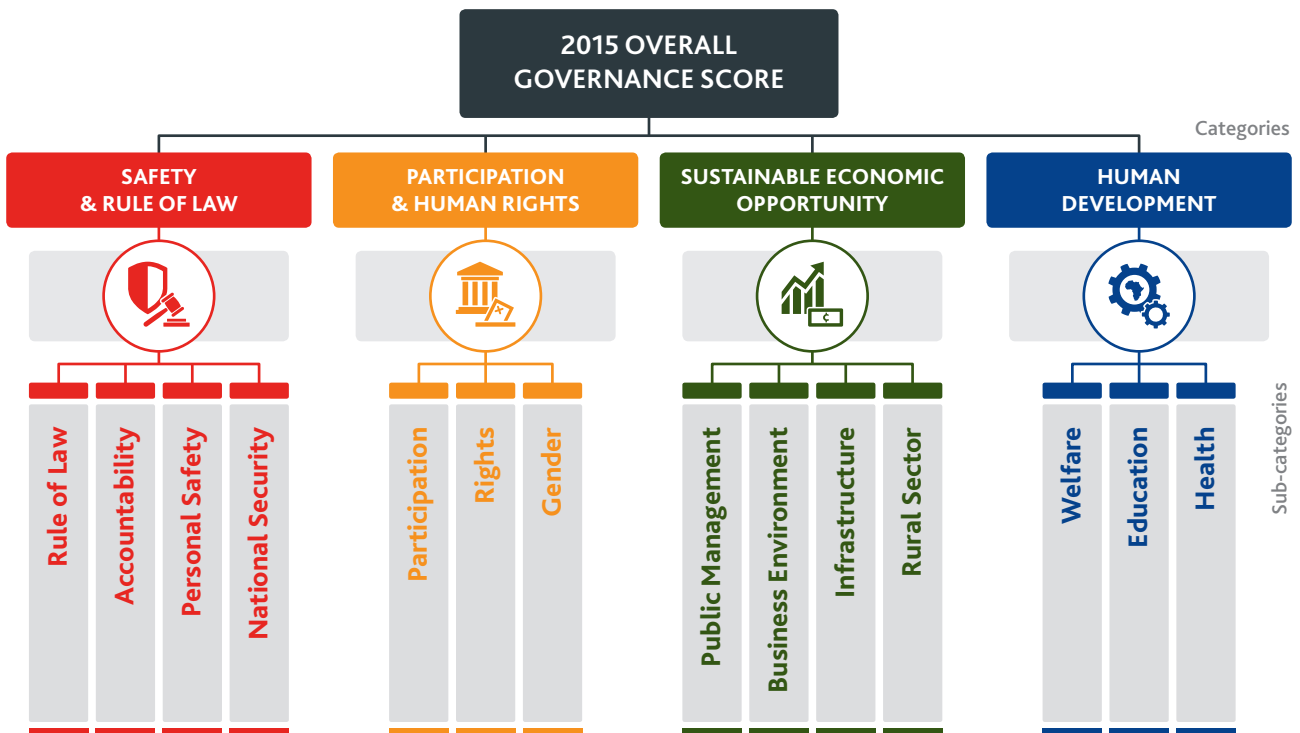
What is the IIAG?	3
How does Eritrea perform?	4
Data Table	8
Eritrea within East Africa	10
Data Providers & IIAG Resources	11

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

Regional Economic Community (REC) averages are calculated by applying the REC's current membership configuration for all data years.

The Mo Ibrahim Foundation (MIF) is aware that some sources update their data sets after our documentation is sent to print. IIAG raw data are correct as per the date 'last accessed', which is stated for each indicator within the Data Portal (www.moibrahimfoundation.org/iiag/downloads/).

South Sudan and Sudan are excluded from all group averages pre-2011 as neither country existed in their current configurations before the secession of South Sudan in 2011.



The Ibrahim Index of African Governance (IIAG) measures the quality of governance in every African country on an annual basis. It does this by compiling data from diverse global sources to build an accurate and detailed picture of governance performance in African countries.

The broad aim of the IIAG is to better inform and sustain the debate on African governance by providing a transparent and user-friendly resource to:

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

- encourage data-driven narratives on governance issues.
- help determine, debate and strengthen government performance.

The IIAG was created in 2007 in recognition of the need for a quantifiable tool to accurately measure and monitor African governance performance, its progress over time and across countries, and as a means of supporting effective and responsive solutions to complex public policy challenges in developing countries. Policies need to be evaluated by their results, which can only be done if accompanied by robust data.

2015 Ibrahim Index of African Governance

1 overall governance score is:



ERITREA

Eritrea's weak governance performance has been exacerbated by negative trends in three of the four IIAG categories in the past four years: *Safety & Rule of Law*, *Participation & Human Rights* and *Sustainable Economic Opportunity*. Eritrea's deterioration in governance runs counter to East Africa's regional improvement.

In spite of registering progress in half of the sub-categories, including the eighth largest improvement in *Health* on the continent, Eritrea remains one of the lowest ranked countries in Africa, at the overall governance level and in all categories.

Overall governance: negative trends from a low scoring base.

Eritrea scores 29.9 (out of 100) in overall governance, ranking 50th (out of 54) in Africa.

Eritrea scores lower than the African average and lower than the regional average for East Africa.

Eritrea shows overall governance deterioration (-0.4) since 2011.

Eritrea is ranked 10th in East Africa in overall governance.

***Safety & Rule of Law*: deteriorating performance underpinned by downturn in *Accountability*.**

Eritrea scores 30.6 in *Safety & Rule of Law*, ranking 48th on the continent.

Within the *Safety & Rule of Law* category, Eritrea's best sub-category performance is in *National Security*, scoring 59.4.

Eritrea's weakest sub-category performance in the *Safety & Rule of Law* category is in *Rule of Law*, scoring 8.2.

Eritrea has shown a deterioration (-0.6) in *Safety & Rule of Law* since 2011. This has been driven by deterioration in two of the four sub-categories: *Accountability* (-4.9) and *Personal Safety* (-0.7).

***Participation & Human Rights*: marked decline in *Gender* prevents category progress.**

Eritrea scores 22.1 in *Participation & Human Rights*, ranking 51st on the continent.

Within the *Participation & Human Rights* category, Eritrea's best sub-category performance is in *Gender*, scoring 52.0.

Eritrea's weakest sub-category performance in the *Participation & Human Rights* category is in *Participation*, scoring 4.3.

Eritrea has shown a deterioration (-2.1) in *Participation & Human Rights* since 2011. This has been driven by deterioration in one of the three sub-categories: *Gender* (-8.6).

Sustainable Economic Opportunity: Eritrea's weakest performing category.

Eritrea scores 20.3 in *Sustainable Economic Opportunity*, ranking 51st on the continent.

Within the *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* category, Eritrea's best sub-category performance is in *Rural Sector*, scoring 46.5.

Eritrea's weakest sub-category performance in the *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* category is in *Business Environment*, scoring 4.2.

Eritrea has shown a deterioration (-0.9) in *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* since 2011. This has been driven by deterioration in two of the four sub-categories: *Public Management* (-0.5) and *Infrastructure* (-4.9).

Human Development: Eritrea's sole category improvement results from gains in Health.

Eritrea scores 46.5 in *Human Development*, ranking 44th on the continent.

Within the *Human Development* category, Eritrea's best sub-category performance is in *Health*, scoring 74.6.

Eritrea's weakest sub-category performance in the *Human Development* category is in *Welfare*, scoring 24.5.

Eritrea has shown an improvement (+2.0) in *Human Development* since 2011. This has been driven by improvement in two of the three sub-categories: *Education* (+1.6) and *Health* (+7.1).

How does Eritrea perform?

6

ERITREA



OVERALL GOVERNANCE

2014 SCORES & RANKS

SCORE/100

29.9

AFRICAN AVERAGE

50.1

CHANGE SINCE 2011

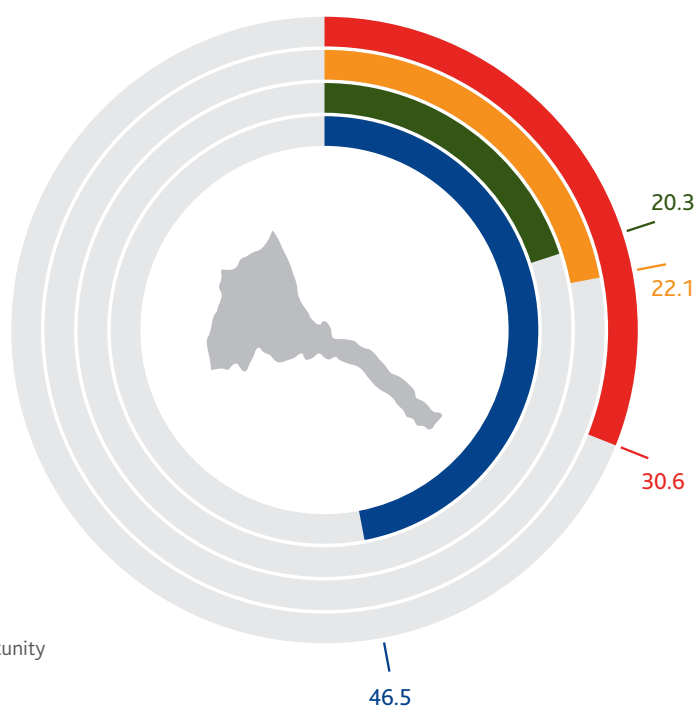
-0.4

RANK/54

50

Head of State	President Isaias Afewerki
Date came to power	8 June 1993
Head of Government	President Isaias Afewerki
Date came to power	8 June 1993
Region	East Africa
REC Membership(s)	CEN-SAD, COMESA, IGAD
Population (total m)	6.5
Urban population (% of total population)	22.2
African Peer Review Mechanism	Not member
African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance	Not signed, Not ratified
African Charter on Statistics	Not signed, Not ratified

Information correct at 23 July 2015



- Safety & Rule of Law
- Participation & Human Rights
- Sustainable Economic Opportunity
- Human Development



SAFETY & RULE OF LAW



PARTICIPATION & HUMAN RIGHTS



SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY



HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

SCORE/100

30.6

SCORE/100

22.1

SCORE/100

20.3

SCORE/100

46.5

AFRICAN AVERAGE

51.3

AFRICAN AVERAGE

49.3

AFRICAN AVERAGE

43.2

AFRICAN AVERAGE

56.4

CHANGE SINCE 2011

-0.6

CHANGE SINCE 2011

-2.1

CHANGE SINCE 2011

-0.9

CHANGE SINCE 2011

+2.0

RANK/54

48

RANK/54

51

RANK/54

51

RANK/54

44

2014 SUB-CATEGORY SCORES & RANKS

SAFETY & RULE OF LAW			
	SCORE/100	AFRICAN AVERAGE	RANK/54
RULE OF LAW	8.2	50.8	53
ACCOUNTABILITY	16.2	35.5	47
PERSONAL SAFETY	38.5	44.0	36
NATIONAL SECURITY	59.4	74.8	48

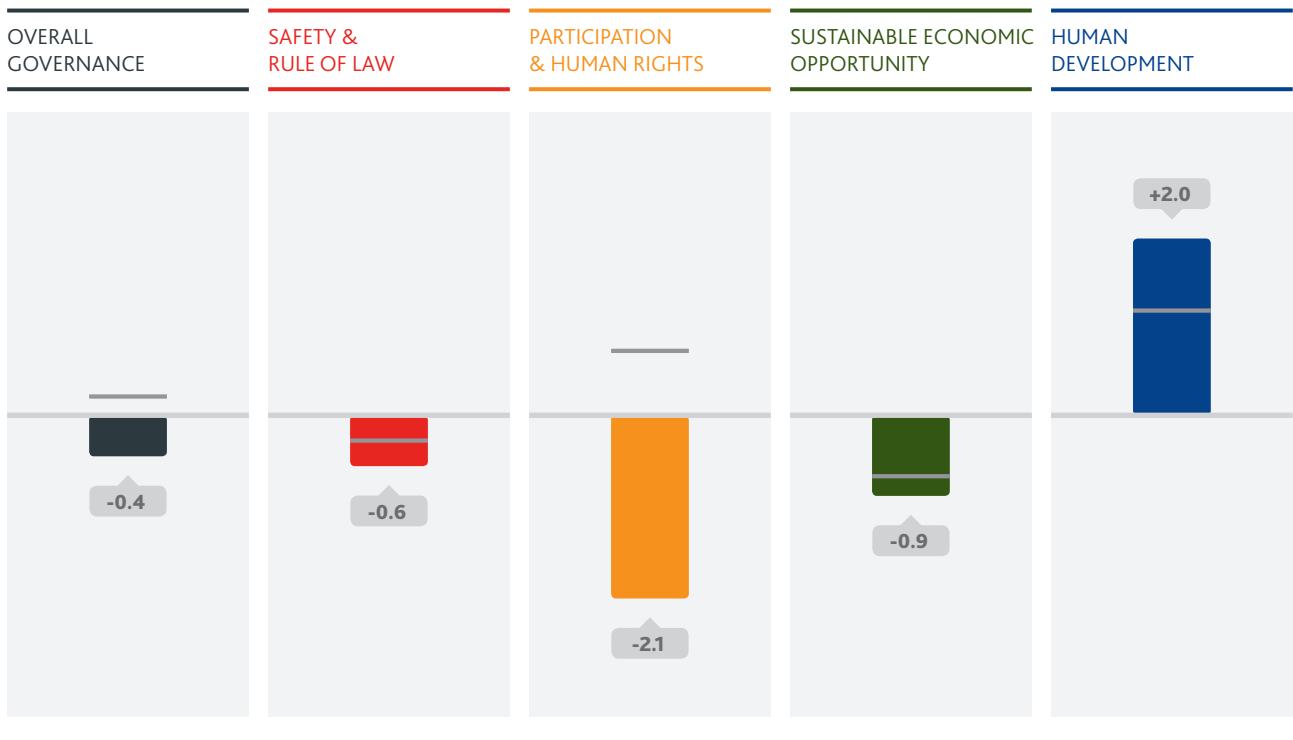
SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY			
	SCORE/100	AFRICAN AVERAGE	RANK/54
PUBLIC MANAGEMENT	20.0	46.0	51
BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT	4.2	40.7	54
INFRASTRUCTURE	10.7	36.5	51
RURAL SECTOR	46.5	50.5	34

PARTICIPATION & HUMAN RIGHTS			
	SCORE/100	AFRICAN AVERAGE	RANK/54
PARTICIPATION	4.3	45.9	53
RIGHTS	10.1	47.3	53
GENDER	52.0	54.8	32

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT			
	SCORE/100	AFRICAN AVERAGE	RANK/54
WELFARE	24.5	50.9	51
EDUCATION	40.3	48.8	40
HEALTH	74.6	69.9	20

TRENDS SINCE 2011, OVERALL GOVERNANCE & CATEGORY LEVELS

■ 2011-2014 — African average



EAST AFRICA



OVERALL GOVERNANCE

44.3

2014 SCORE/100
2014 RANK/13; 1=BEST



SAFETY & RULE OF LAW

43.9



PARTICIPATION & HUMAN RIGHTS

41.8



SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

38.5



HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

53.1

BURUNDI

	45.8	9
	39.8	9
	50.3	6
	35.4	8
	57.7	6

COMOROS

	48.5	7
	56.2	4
	51.3	5
	27.4	10
	58.9	5

DJIBOUTI

	45.9	8
	52.4	8
	35.7	8
	42.3	7
	53.3	9

ERITREA

	29.9	10
	30.6	10
	22.1	11
	20.3	11
	46.5	10

ETHIOPIA

	48.6	6
	55.1	5
	35.7	9
	46.9	6
	56.7	8

KENYA

	58.8	3
	53.8	6
	63.3	3
	54.9	3
	63.0	3

RWANDA

	60.7	2
	62.0	2
	46.3	7
	63.5	2
	71.0	2

SEYCHELLES

	70.3	1
	71.1	1
	63.7	2
	64.1	1
	82.4	1

SOMALIA

	8.5	13
	5.5	13
	10.4	13
	4.1	13
	14.0	13

SOUTH SUDAN

	19.9	12
	14.9	12
	20.6	12
	13.5	12
	30.5	12

SUDAN

	28.3	11
	20.1	11
	22.6	10
	31.8	9
	38.7	11

TANZANIA

	56.7	4
	56.9	3
	64.1	1
	49.0	4
	56.8	7

UGANDA

	54.6	5
	53.0	7
	57.2	4
	47.8	5
	60.1	4

The 2015 IIAG was calculated using data from 33 independent institutions.

African Development Bank (AfDB)
 African Union Commission (AUC)
 Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED)
 Bertelsmann Stiftung (BS)
 Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU)
 Freedom House (FH)
 Ghana Center for Democratic Development (CDD-Ghana)
 Global Integrity (GI)
 Institut de Recherche Empirique en Economie Politique (IREEP)
 Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (IGME)
 Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC)
 International Centre for Tax and Development (ICTD)
 International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)
 International Telecommunication Union (ITU)
 Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU)
 Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)
 Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)
 Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
 Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)
 Political Terror Scale (PTS)
 Reporters sans frontières (RSF)
 The Heritage Foundation (HER)
 United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
 United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA)
 United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
 United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)
 United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
 United Nations Office of Legal Affairs (UNOLA)
 United States Department of State - Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (USDS)
 Uppsala University, Department of Peace and Conflict Research - Uppsala Conflict Data Programme (UCDP)
 World Bank (WB)
 World Economic Forum (WEF)
 World Health Organization (WHO)

To explore the 2015 IIAG further, including information on the IIAG methodology and data sources, download the IIAG Data Portal, Executive Summary or Sub-category Insights from www.moibrahimfoundation.org/iiag/downloads/.



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

- > EXPLORE KEY FINDINGS
- > EXPLORE BY COUNTRY
- > EXPLORE BY REGION, REC OR GEOGRAPHICAL GROUPING
- > EXPLORE BY INDICATOR
- > COMPARE COUNTRIES OR GROUPS



Join the discussion on Twitter or Facebook:

[@Mo_IbrahimFdn](https://twitter.com/Mo_IbrahimFdn) #IIAG [f /MoIbrahimFoundation](https://www.facebook.com/MoIbrahimFoundation)

www.moibrahimfoundation.org

 /MoIbrahimFoundation  @Mo_IbrahimFdn #IIAG