

2013 Ibrahim Index of African Governance: Summary
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Foreword—2

Ibrahim Index of African Governance—3

Structure of the 2013 IIAG—4

Synthesis of the Methodology—6

IIAG: From raw data to final scores—7

Overall Country Results—8

Key Findings—10

Regional Results—12

Central Africa—13

East Africa—14

North Africa—15

Southern Africa—16

West Africa—17

Category Results—18

Safety & Rule of Law—18

Participation & Human Rights—22

Sustainable Economic Opportunity—26

Human Development—30

Data Sources—34

Indicators—35

Project Team—39

About the Mo Ibrahim Foundation—40

Tools—41

Pull-out page:

2013 Ibrahim Index of African Governance Country Rankings and Scores

Foreword



Mo Ibrahim
Founder and Chair of the
Mo Ibrahim Foundation

We are pleased to present the 2013 Ibrahim Index of African Governance (IIAG).

Its publication comes in an important year for Africa as we celebrate the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Organisation of African Unity. The Union's creation marked a milestone in our continent's development. Its anniversary provides an opportunity to reflect on progress made over the last half century and, crucially, to refocus on what still needs to be achieved to meet the bold ambitions of its architects.

We are also now just two years away from the target date for the Millennium Development Goals. They have helped drive some remarkable achievements but it appears clear that some important MDGs will not be reached. This has led during the year to an increased focus on what we can learn from these successes and failures as well as shaping the post-2015 MDG development framework.

We hope the 2013 IIAG can help inform these discussions. This is the seventh year the IIAG has been published but it charts governance performance since 2000. This allows us to look not just at changes over the last year but at longer-term trends. So what does the 2013 IIAG show? The answer is a mixture of overall progress but increased complexity.

The findings highlight widespread improvements across the continent since the turn of the century. They show that 94 per cent of people living in Africa now live in a country that has demonstrated overall governance improvement since 2000. Eighteen out of the 52 countries analysed saw their best ever performance in this year's IIAG. But these figures, of course, also reveal the challenges of sustaining progress and underline that an equitable allocation of resources must be a priority for policy and decision makers.

This appears clearly when performance since 2000 is examined at category level. There has been evident improvement across Africa in *Human Development* and *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* as well as, to a lesser extent, in *Participation & Human Rights*. But average scores in the *Safety & Rule of Law* category have declined. If this deterioration is not turned

around, it could signal an era where, despite fewer regional conflicts, we will see an increase in domestic social unrest across Africa.

For the Foundation, this year has also been characterised by continued outreach to friends and partners in government, business, academia, media and civil society, in particular women and young people. We have used town hall meetings, discussions at universities and new social media and digital tools to hear what Africa's younger audiences have to say about governance on their continent.

We have also continued improving and strengthening the IIAG itself. For the first time, it includes data from the World Economic Forum (WEF) Global Competiveness Report on areas such as Reliability of Police Services and Education System Quality. This information comes from the Executive Opinion Survey, which captures the perceptions of business leaders. Their inclusion confirms the Foundation's belief in the important role that the private sector must have in discussions of African governance.

As governance continues to dominate global as well as African headlines, we are proud that our work is making inroads and finding its way into the work of our stakeholders. Thus, the latest African Economic Outlook (2013), co-authored by the African Development Bank, United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, United Nations Development Programme and Organisation of Economic Co-operation and Development, underlines that the quality of governance as measured by the Mo Ibrahim Foundation is "the first driver behind positive structural change".

The IIAG is a true collaborative effort. It would not exist without the advice and expertise of many individuals and institutions. My particular gratitude goes to the Research Team at the Foundation for their tireless work and dedication. The members of our recently renewed Advisory Council have a critical input, while the 32 sources which provide the data are essential partners. I am grateful to all of them for their invaluable contributions.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Mo Ibrahim', followed by a long horizontal line extending to the right.

Ibrahim Index of African Governance

Established in 2007, the IIAG is the most comprehensive collection of quantitative data on governance in Africa. Compiled in partnership with experts from a number of the continent's institutions, it provides an annual assessment of governance in every African country. The IIAG provides a framework for citizens, governments, institutions and business to assess the delivery of public goods and services, and policy outcomes, across Africa.

The IIAG provides:

- a framework for stakeholders to assess the delivery of public goods and services, and policy outcomes, in every African country
- a tool with which to govern, highlighting continental, regional, national and thematic governance results

The data are classified within four categories:

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

The IIAG is compiled using many international and African sources. A full list of sources can be found at www.moibrahimfoundation.org/iiag-methodology and on page 34 of this Summary.

Partnerships

Paucity of data in Africa remains a core concern for the Foundation. Many crucial indicators of governance, such as poverty, do not yet meet the Foundation's inclusion criteria, specifically with regards to time series and country coverage.

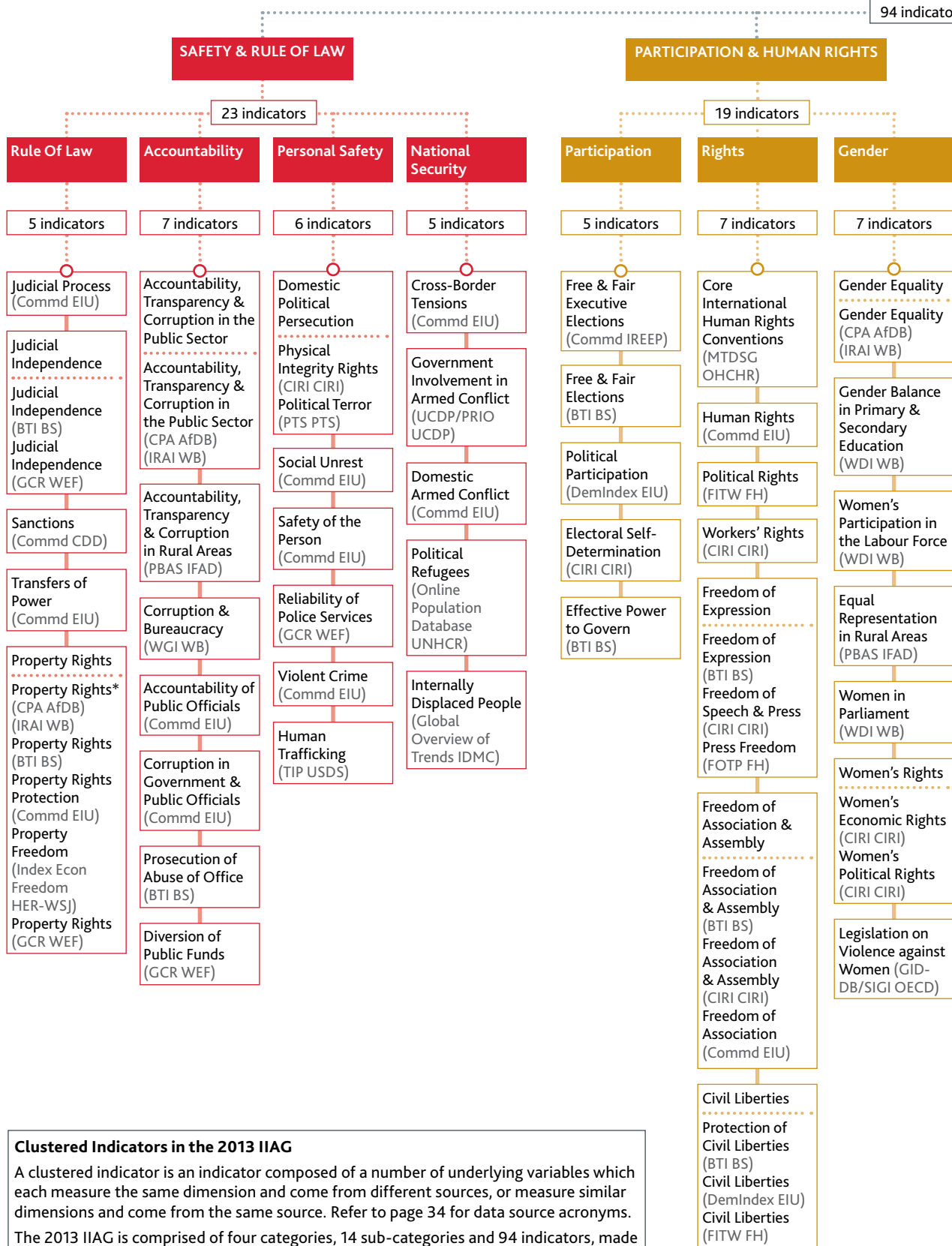
The Foundation funds two major African initiatives:

- The Foundation is working with Afrobarometer to expand its citizen surveys to cover over two thirds of African countries.
- The Foundation is working with the Global Integrity Trust to create the African Integrity Indicators. The Trust maintains a network of experts in every African country to provide assessments of key social, economic and political indicators.

These two initiatives will provide new sources of data for the IIAG, which will enable a more robust assessment of progress in Africa.

2013 IIAG COUNTRY RANKINGS

Rank /52		Score /100
25th	Algeria	52.5
39th	Angola	44.5
13th	Benin	58.7
2nd	Botswana	77.6
23rd	Burkina Faso	53.0
40th	Burundi	43.8
35th	Cameroon	47.0
3rd	Cape Verde	76.7
49th	Central African Republic (CAR)	32.7
48th	Chad	33.0
32nd	Comoros	47.8
43rd	Congo	43.0
51st	Congo, Democratic Republic (Congo DR)	31.3
44th	Côte d'Ivoire	40.9
30th	Djibouti	48.2
19th	Egypt	55.0
45th	Equatorial Guinea (Eq Guinea)	40.9
50th	Eritrea	31.9
33rd	Ethiopia	47.6
24th	Gabon	52.8
22nd	Gambia	53.6
7th	Ghana	66.8
42nd	Guinea	43.2
46th	Guinea-Bissau	37.1
21st	Kenya	53.6
9th	Lesotho	61.9
29th	Liberia	50.3
38th	Libya	45.3
37th	Madagascar	45.7
16th	Malawi	56.9
27th	Mali	50.7
34th	Mauritania	47.3
1st	Mauritius	82.9
14th	Morocco	58.0
20th	Mozambique	54.8
6th	Namibia	69.5
28th	Niger	50.4
41st	Nigeria	43.4
15th	Rwanda	57.8
11th	São Tomé & Príncipe (STP)	59.9
10th	Senegal	61.0
4th	Seychelles	75.0
31st	Sierra Leone	48.0
52nd	Somalia	8.0
5th	South Africa	71.3
26th	Swaziland	50.8
17th	Tanzania	56.9
36th	Togo	45.8
8th	Tunisia	66.0
18th	Uganda	56.0
12th	Zambia	59.6
47th	Zimbabwe	35.4



Clustered Indicators in the 2013 IIAG

A clustered indicator is an indicator composed of a number of underlying variables which each measure the same dimension and come from different sources, or measure similar dimensions and come from the same source. Refer to page 34 for data source acronyms. The 2013 IIAG is comprised of four categories, 14 sub-categories and 94 indicators, made up of 133 underlying variables. 29 of these indicators are clustered indicators.

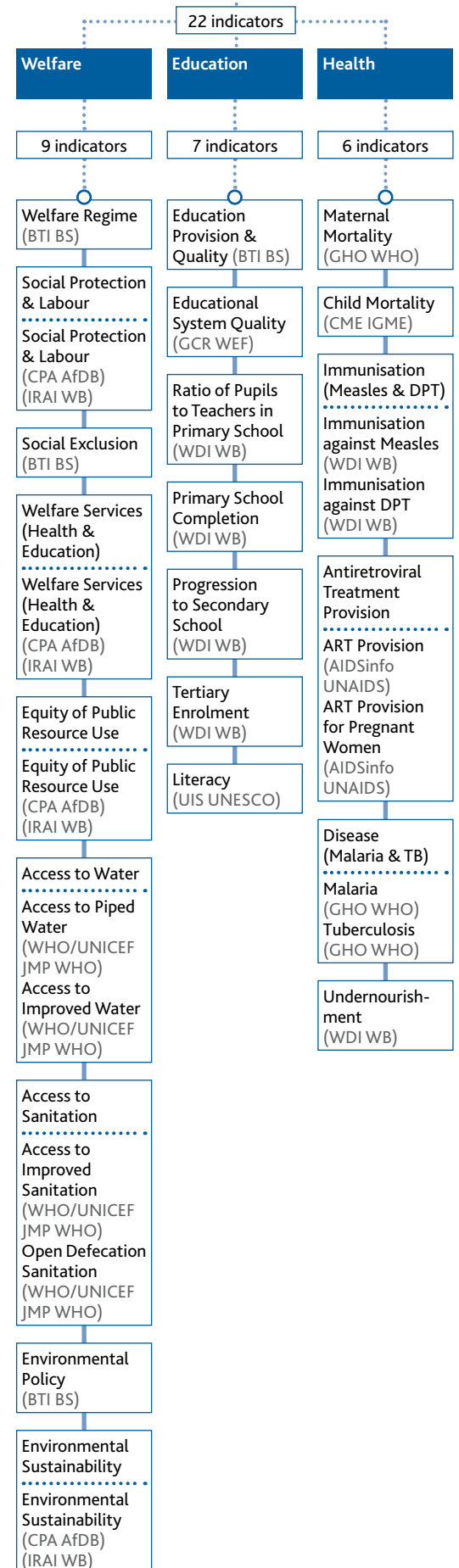
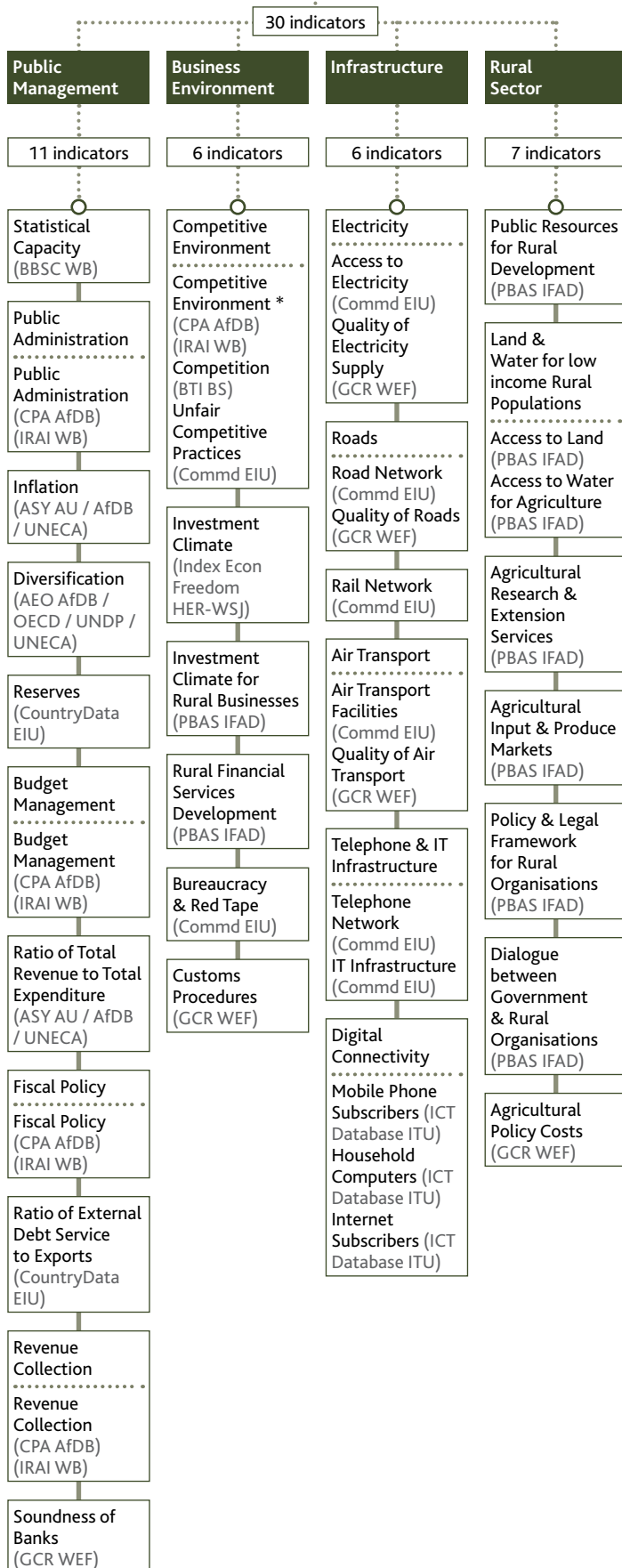
Key

Indicator (Data source acronym)	Clustered indicator Variable* (Data source acronym)
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* Cluster within a clustered indicator

SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT



Synthesis of the Methodology

The Ibrahim Index of African Governance (IIAG) is an annually published composite index that provides a statistical measure of governance performance in African countries.

Governance is defined by the Mo Ibrahim Foundation as the provision of the political, social and economic public goods and services that a citizen has the right to expect from his or her state, and that a state has the responsibility to deliver to its citizens. This definition is focused on outputs and outcomes of policy. The IIAG governance framework comprises four dimensions (categories): *Safety & Rule of Law, Participation & Human Rights, Sustainable Economic*

Opportunity, and Human Development. These categories are made up of 14 sub-categories, consisting of 94 indicators. The 2013 IIAG is calculated using data from 32 independent, external sources.

Slight annual refinements are made to the IIAG, which may be methodological, or based on the inclusion or exclusion of indicators. The entire IIAG data set is therefore retrospectively revised, in accordance with best practices. Although the changes are not very large, comparisons between years should therefore be performed entirely on the 2013 IIAG data set.

Calculation Steps

- 1 Indicators that are consistent with the Foundation's definition of governance and meet basic standards of quality, periodicity and country coverage are identified as proxy measurements. In particular, they cover at least two thirds of the countries on the continent and provide at least two years of data between 2000 and 2012. The latest available data should not be more than three years old and future data releases should be regular (at least every three years).
- 2 Missing raw data values are estimated. Outlier data values are subject to statistical treatment to mitigate their impact.
- 3 As data included in the 2013 IIAG come from 32 sources, these raw data must be standardised in order to be meaningfully combined. The data for each indicator are transformed by the method of Min-Max normalisation which puts the data on a standardised 0–100 range, where 100 is the best possible score.
- 4 A simple statistical method of data aggregation is applied to combine the normalised indicators into sub-categories, the sub-categories into categories and the categories into the overall IIAG.

Data Results

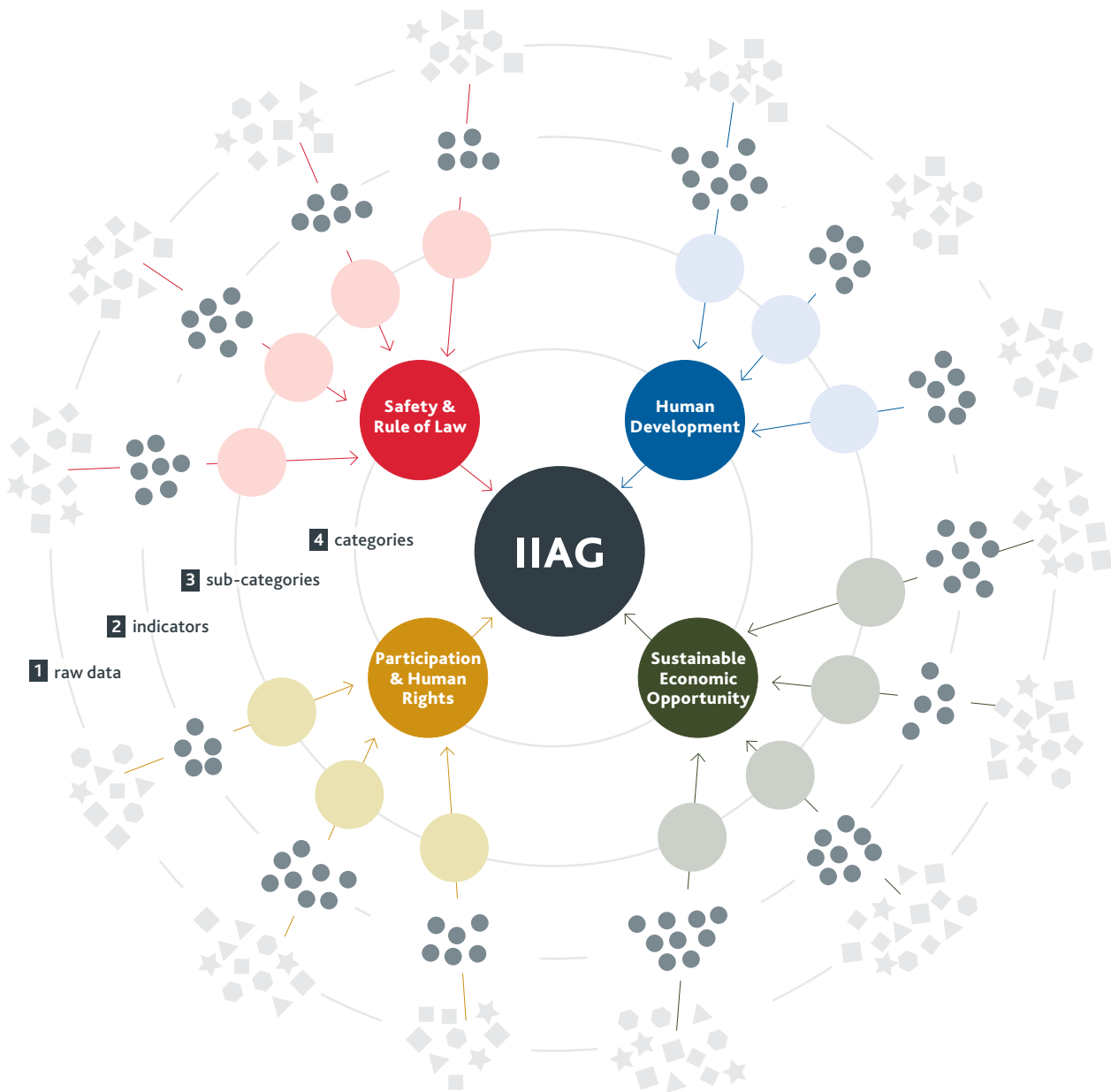
- Overall IIAG, category, sub-category and indicator level scores and ranks, for all countries in all years (the 2013 IIAG covers 2000–2012), are published. These results can be accessed at: <http://www.moibrahimfoundation.org/downloads/2013-IIAG.xls>
- The inherently unobservable nature of the true quality of governance in a country means that the IIAG is a proxy measurement and that uncertainty and imprecision will accompany the scores. Thus the IIAG scores are complemented by the estimation of margins of error (using a bootstrapping methodology). Given that measurement imprecision exists in any governance index, users of the IIAG are encouraged to avoid the over-interpretation of small score differences and the application of a 90% confidence range is recommended (which on average translates to roughly a margin of error of ± 4.2 points).

- ◆ The data set used to calculate the 2013 IIAG contains data from 2000 to 2012.

Comparisons between sub-categories should only be made on the basis of rank. These comparisons are relative (not absolute) for each country.

All figures have been rounded to one decimal place for this report. Countries may appear to have the same score but do not when additional decimal places are taken into account. Countries have been ranked and trends have been described based on the full scores, not the rounded numbers that appear here. Full scores can be accessed at bit.ly/1b4q7NK.

IIAG: From raw data to final scores



1 The raw data gathered come in different units and scales. Before they can be used in the IIAG, they are transformed onto a scale on which they can be meaningfully compared and averaged.*

2 Once the 94 indicators have been transformed to a common scale, each one is grouped with similar indicators to form 14 sub-categories. The sub-category score is the simple average of all the indicator scores.

3 Sub-categories are then grouped into one of four categories; the category score is the average of sub-category scores.

4 The category scores are then averaged to produce the final IIAG score.

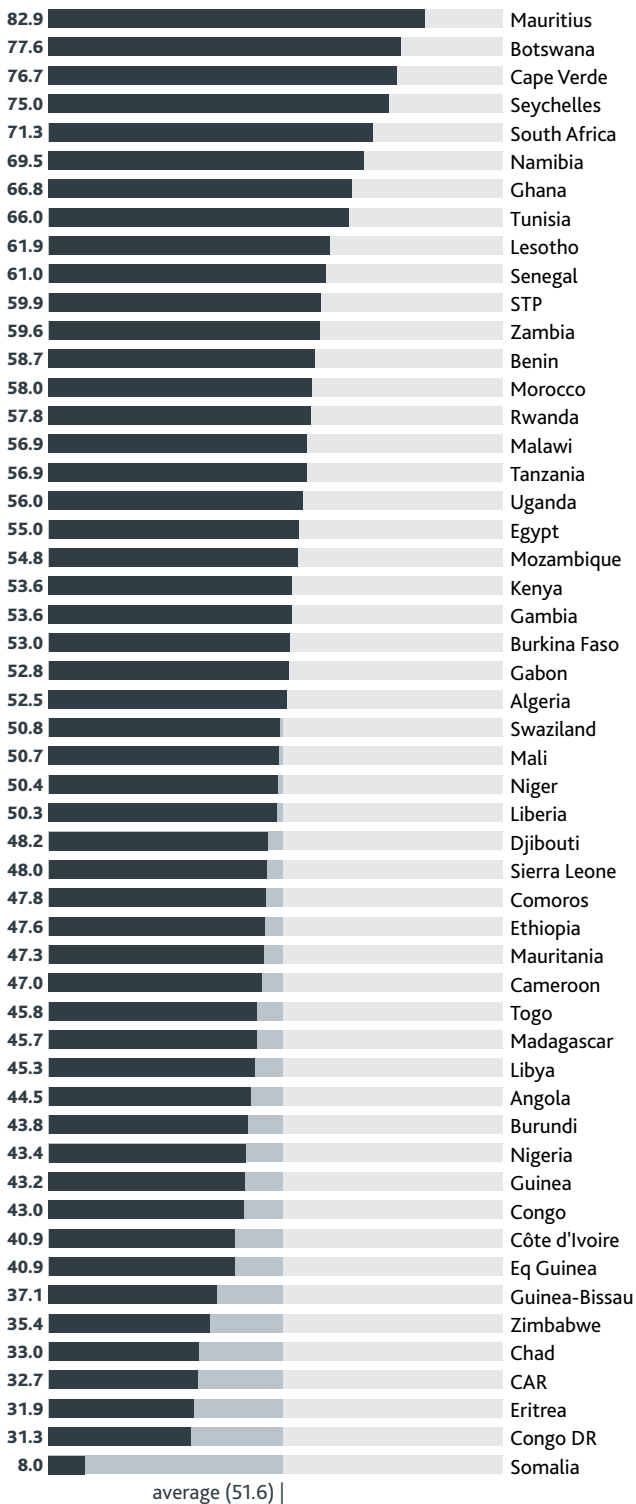
* *Clustered indicators: 29 indicators were formed by clustering a number of underlying variables which each measure the same dimension and come from different sources, or measure similar concepts and come from the same source. A cluster is formed by averaging the underlying variables (post normalisation).*

Overall Country Results

SUMMARY

Continental average	51.6
Highest country score	Mauritius (82.9)
Lowest country score	Somalia (8.0)
Highest regional average	Southern Africa (59.2)
Lowest regional average	Central Africa (40.1)

SCORE /100



Top 10

- 1 Mauritius
- 2 Botswana
- 3 Cape Verde
- 4 Seychelles
- 5 South Africa
- 6 Namibia
- 7 Ghana
- 8 Tunisia
- 9 Lesotho
- 10 Senegal

Bottom 10

- 43 Congo
- 44 Côte d'Ivoire
- 45 Equatorial Guinea
- 46 Guinea-Bissau
- 47 Zimbabwe
- 48 Chad
- 49 CAR
- 50 Eritrea
- 51 Congo DR
- 52 Somalia

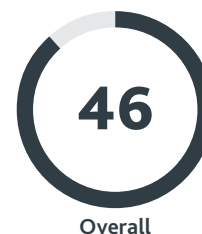
Biggest Improvements

RANK /52 2012		SCORE /100 2012	CHANGE SINCE 2000
29th	Liberia	50.3	+24.8
39th	Angola	44.5	+18.1
31st	Sierra Leone	48.0	+14.8
15th	Rwanda	57.8	+10.9
40th	Burundi	43.8	+8.8

Biggest Deteriorations

RANK /52 2012		SCORE /100 2012	CHANGE SINCE 2000
37th	Madagascar	45.7	-11.7
50th	Eritrea	31.9	-5.5
46th	Guinea-Bissau	37.1	-1.8
52nd	Somalia	8.0	-1.7
38th	Libya	45.3	-0.4

Number of countries with improved scores 2000-2012



2013 OVERALL COUNTRY RESULTS

RANK /52 2012		SCORE /100						Overall 2012	Safety & Rule of Law 2012		Participation & Human Rights 2012		Sustainable Economic Opportunity 2012		Human Development 2012		
		2000	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011										
25th	Algeria	51.2	...	55.4	52.7	52.3	54.2	52.5	52.5	44.7	39th	41.2	32nd	47.9	27th	76.3	7th
39th	Angola	26.4	...	35.6	38.8	40.3	43.2	43.3	44.5	45.6	37th	42.8	30th	41.0	36th	48.5	40th
13th	Benin	56.2	...	59.3	57.5	59.1	59.9	59.6	58.7	61.7	12th	65.9	11th	49.9	23rd	57.2	25th
2nd	Botswana	72.0	...	75.4	75.5	76.0	76.8	77.4	77.6	88.9	1st	72.9	4th	67.5	2nd	81.3	4th
23rd	Burkina Faso	51.8	...	53.3	53.5	55.1	54.9	53.4	53.0	56.4	21st	53.4	21st	54.2	14th	47.8	41st
40th	Burundi	35.0	...	44.8	42.6	45.3	43.3	44.3	43.8	40.2	43rd	49.7	25th	37.6	41st	47.8	42nd
35th	Cameroon	41.9	...	46.1	45.6	45.8	45.4	46.3	47.0	46.5	36th	36.4	39th	48.0	26th	57.1	26th
3rd	Cape Verde	70.8	...	74.9	77.5	75.5	76.7	77.2	76.7	80.1	3rd	81.7	1st	64.5	6th	80.7	5th
49th	Central African Republic	28.9	...	30.6	34.1	31.8	32.9	34.1	32.7	24.9	50th	35.0	42nd	34.7	44th	36.3	50th
48th	Chad	31.7	...	30.0	27.8	29.2	32.1	33.3	33.0	36.0	46th	29.1	48th	33.0	46th	33.7	51st
32nd	Comoros	40.9	...	41.8	46.4	46.5	46.9	47.3	47.8	58.0	18th	50.0	24th	27.4	50th	55.9	29th
43rd	Congo	35.0	...	40.0	41.5	41.4	43.1	43.3	43.0	44.3	40th	38.8	34th	38.5	39th	50.2	37th
51st	Congo, Democratic Republic	24.0	...	32.5	31.8	31.7	32.5	33.0	31.3	24.5	51st	32.3	44th	28.3	47th	40.2	49th
44th	Côte d'Ivoire	39.1	...	36.0	35.4	36.2	36.3	38.7	40.9	38.8	44th	33.1	43rd	43.0	32nd	48.8	39th
30th	Djibouti	46.6	...	48.4	46.6	47.7	49.2	46.7	48.2	54.8	24th	27.9	49th	51.5	20th	58.8	22nd
19th	Egypt	54.6	...	59.6	59.1	60.2	59.3	55.1	55.0	50.8	30th	36.8	37th	60.8	10th	71.5	10th
45th	Equatorial Guinea	32.1	...	39.1	39.7	39.0	40.1	40.7	40.9	45.1	38th	25.6	50th	36.5	42nd	56.4	27th
50th	Eritrea	37.4	...	37.1	36.1	33.5	33.7	32.5	31.9	32.4	48th	21.7	51st	28.2	49th	45.5	47th
33rd	Ethiopia	42.6	...	44.7	45.5	46.0	46.6	47.4	47.6	47.3	34th	36.5	38th	53.0	15th	53.7	32nd
24th	Gabon	46.4	...	48.9	49.0	49.8	53.3	53.7	52.8	56.8	20th	47.8	26th	42.9	33rd	63.9	18th
22nd	Gambia	49.6	...	53.4	55.4	54.1	54.6	53.2	53.6	53.6	29th	35.7	41st	58.4	11th	66.5	15th
7th	Ghana	61.5	...	64.1	64.4	65.6	66.3	67.0	66.8	70.8	6th	68.1	7th	54.4	13th	74.0	8th
42nd	Guinea	37.0	...	39.5	35.9	35.6	41.7	42.6	43.2	46.8	35th	45.9	28th	33.5	45th	46.7	46th
46th	Guinea-Bissau	38.8	...	43.1	42.7	38.9	41.1	42.4	37.1	34.7	47th	38.5	35th	28.3	48th	46.7	45th
21st	Kenya	52.1	...	53.5	54.2	51.0	53.2	53.7	53.6	47.6	33rd	50.7	23rd	52.0	18th	63.9	17th
9th	Lesotho	54.2	...	59.5	60.6	59.7	59.3	60.7	61.9	67.8	8th	69.1	6th	52.3	17th	58.4	23rd
29th	Liberia	25.6	...	39.7	41.2	43.8	46.6	47.8	50.3	55.5	22nd	56.0	19th	39.1	38th	50.7	34th
38th	Libya	45.7	...	49.5	50.8	50.1	48.2	40.3	45.3	37.3	45th	30.5	46th	40.3	37th	73.2	9th
37th	Madagascar	57.5	...	58.5	57.3	49.1	46.9	45.5	45.7	43.9	41st	42.8	31st	46.3	29th	50.0	38th
16th	Malawi	51.8	...	54.8	54.2	56.6	58.2	57.5	56.9	63.8	11th	61.3	13th	46.4	28th	56.2	28th
27th	Mali	50.7	...	53.8	54.3	53.5	54.2	55.9	50.7	48.2	32nd	53.4	20th	50.6	21st	50.6	35th
34th	Mauritania	46.6	...	52.5	44.7	44.8	46.8	45.7	47.3	48.4	31st	47.0	27th	46.1	30th	47.7	43rd
1st	Mauritius	75.6	...	79.0	81.8	82.3	82.3	82.6	82.9	86.8	2nd	76.7	2nd	79.7	1st	88.5	2nd
14th	Morocco	52.9	...	57.5	56.5	56.8	57.2	57.3	58.0	60.7	13th	36.3	40th	64.4	7th	70.5	11th
20th	Mozambique	52.5	...	52.5	51.9	55.1	54.6	55.2	54.8	57.8	19th	60.3	14th	50.6	22nd	50.5	36th
6th	Namibia	67.2	...	68.6	68.7	69.3	70.0	70.2	69.5	76.3	4th	70.8	5th	63.6	9th	67.5	13th
28th	Niger	42.9	...	45.2	46.4	44.9	46.3	51.4	50.4	54.3	28th	57.4	16th	43.1	31st	47.0	44th
41st	Nigeria	42.6	...	43.2	43.0	43.2	43.9	43.2	43.4	41.0	42nd	37.7	36th	42.2	34th	52.7	33rd
15th	Rwanda	46.9	...	53.6	54.1	54.4	55.0	56.3	57.8	54.7	26th	44.6	29th	64.0	8th	67.8	12th
11th	São Tomé & Príncipe	56.7	...	57.4	58.0	56.4	56.9	59.5	59.9	67.4	9th	66.9	10th	38.4	40th	66.8	14th
10th	Senegal	56.7	...	58.3	57.4	58.2	57.8	58.8	61.0	59.2	15th	67.6	9th	54.8	12th	62.3	19th
4th	Seychelles	69.6	...	73.2	72.8	74.0	76.2	74.2	75.0	73.2	5th	67.6	8th	67.2	3rd	92.2	1st
31st	Sierra Leone	33.3	...	44.5	44.9	45.3	48.2	49.1	48.0	55.0	23rd	53.4	22nd	41.8	35th	42.0	48th
52nd	Somalia	9.7	...	10.2	7.2	7.9	8.2	7.2	8.0	4.9	52nd	11.5	52nd	2.3	52nd	13.1	52nd
5th	South Africa	70.7	...	71.7	71.5	71.0	71.3	71.5	71.3	69.8	7th	73.1	3rd	65.1	5th	77.4	6th
26th	Swaziland	46.5	...	49.8	50.8	50.2	51.0	51.1	50.8	59.5	14th	30.1	47th	49.3	25th	64.3	16th
17th	Tanzania	55.5	...	58.0	57.5	58.0	58.4	57.7	56.9	58.4	16th	61.3	12th	49.7	24th	58.2	24th
36th	Togo	37.6	...	39.3	42.0	44.0	45.2	44.8	45.8	54.7	25th	39.4	33rd	35.4	43rd	53.7	31st
8th	Tunisia	61.6	...	64.8	62.0	61.9	60.7	65.3	66.0	58.0	17th	56.9	17th	65.8	4th	83.3	3rd
18th	Uganda	50.6	...	54.4	52.7	52.7	55.6	56.1	56.0	54.5	27th	56.3	18th	51.8	19th	61.5	20th
12th	Zambia	51.0	...	56.1	55.4	56.0	56.8	58.0	59.6	66.0	10th	60.1	15th	52.7	16th	59.6	21st
47th	Zimbabwe	33.9	...	31.6	29.6	31.2	32.5	36.2	35.4	29.7	49th	31.2	45th	25.5	51st	55.1	30th
	Continental average	47.1	...	50.5	50.3	50.3	51.3	51.5	51.6	52.7		48.4		47.0		58.3	

Key Findings: Changes 2000–2012

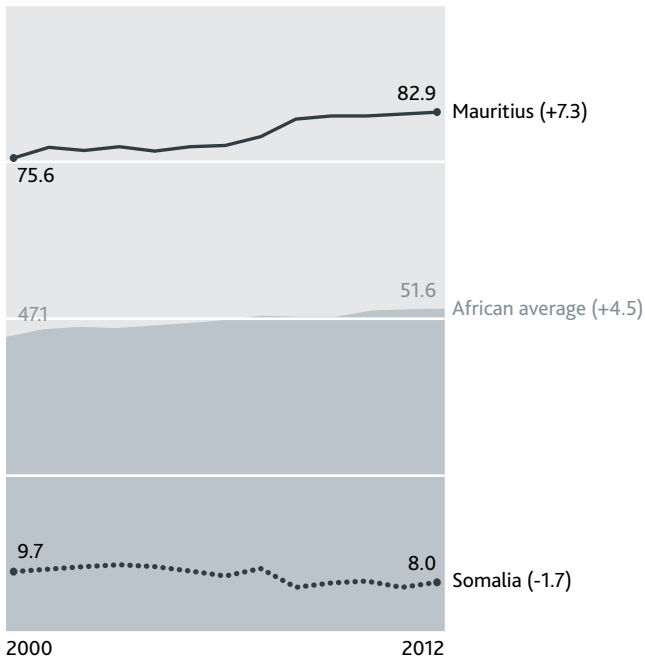
94%

Countries that have experienced overall governance improvement since 2000 are today home to 94% of people living on the continent

18/52

18 out of 52 countries reached their highest ever score in overall governance in 2012

Average Performance Conceals Widening Gaps

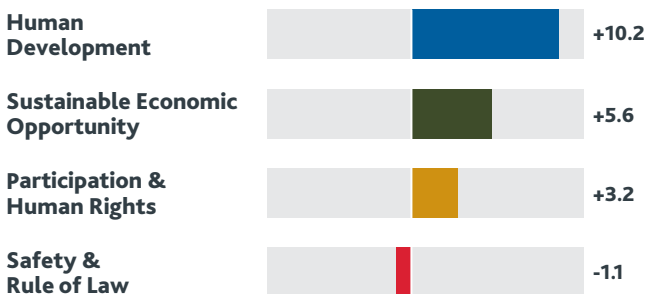


Most Improved Countries

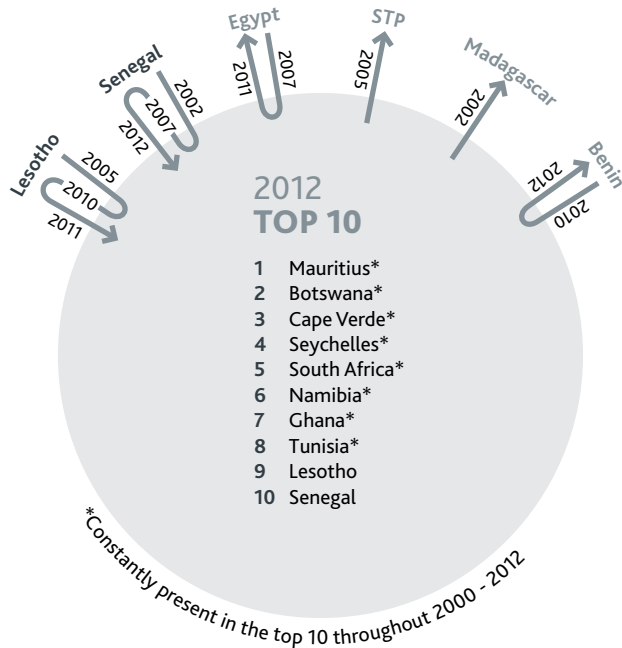


The continental average of 51.6 for overall governance in 2012 conceals the widening difference in performance between the African countries, with the top performing country, Mauritius, scoring 82.9 while Somalia, the poorest performing country, registered the lowest country score of 8.0.

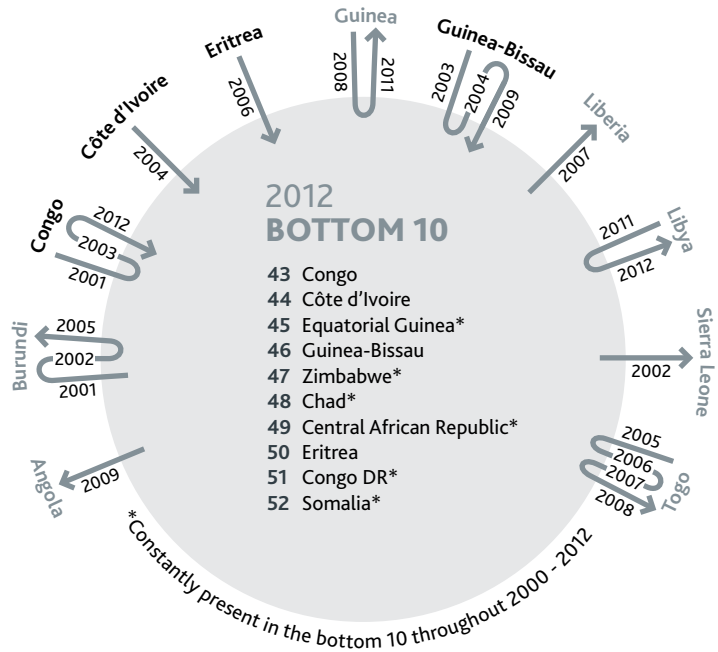
Category Performance



Top 10 movements



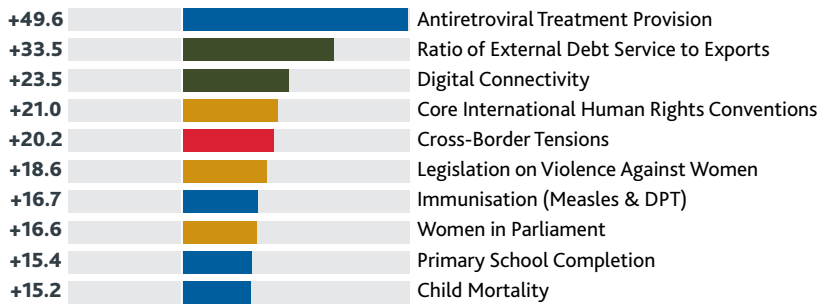
Bottom 10 movements



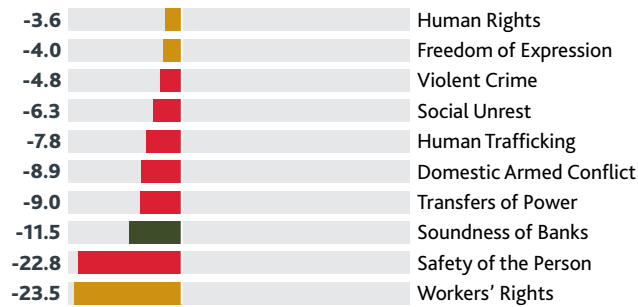
The top 10 performers have remained relatively stable since 2000. STP = São Tomé & Príncipe

The bottom 10 has displayed more fluctuation in and out of the grouping since 2000.

Indicator Performance: 10 Biggest Improvements

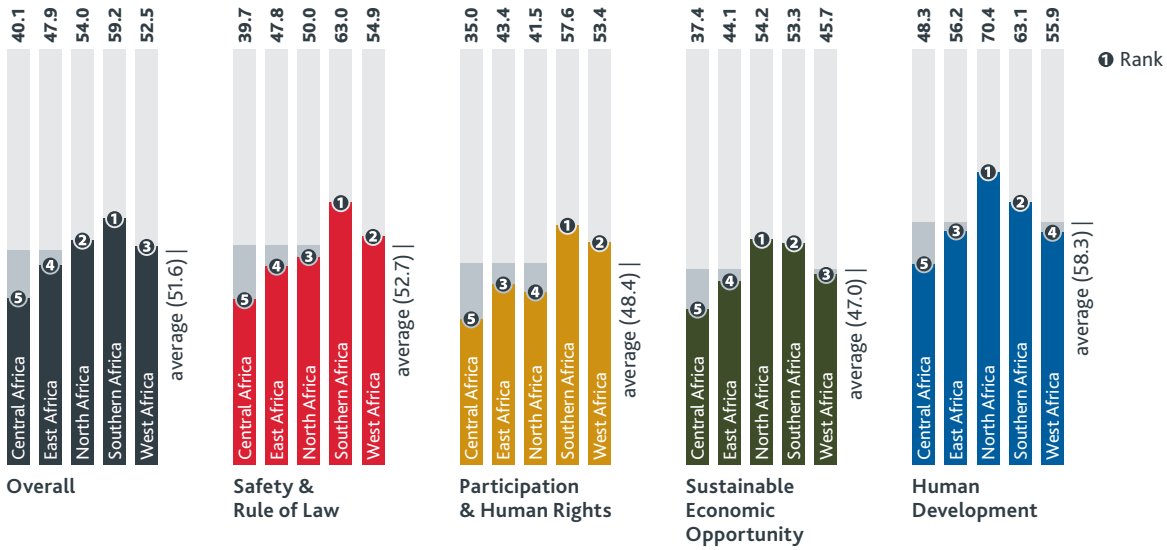


Indicator Performance: 10 Worst Deteriorations

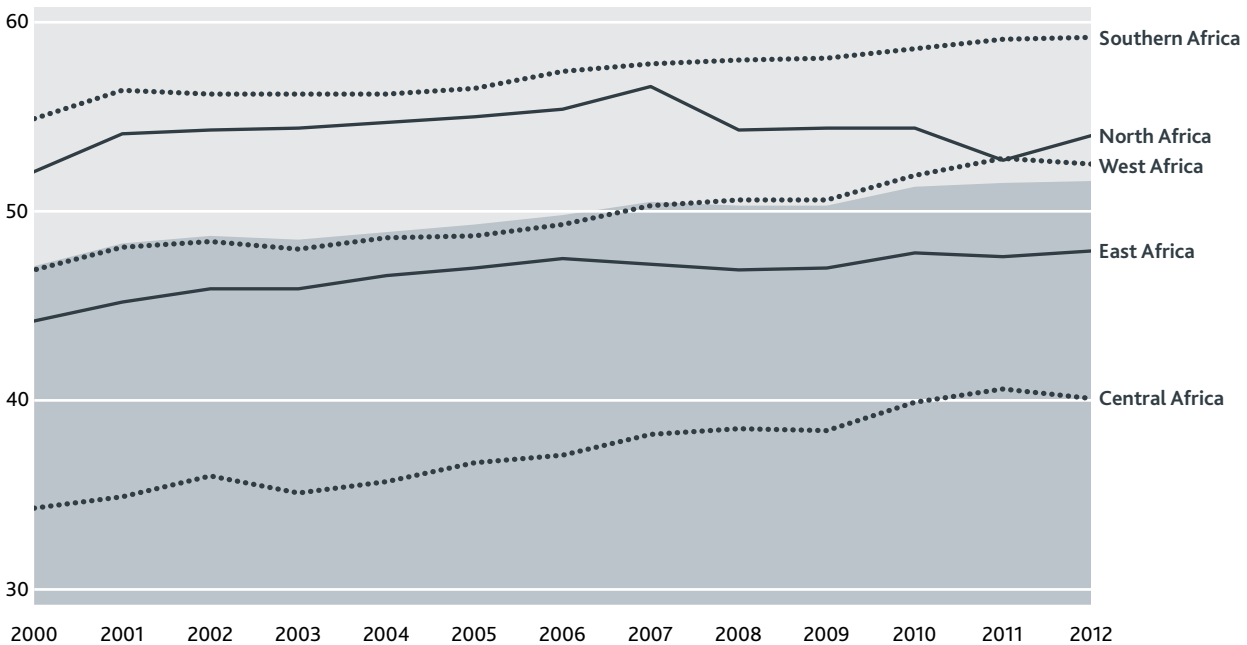


Regional Results

Regional Category Scores: 2012



Regional Overall Governance Trends: 2000–2012



Regional Groupings¹

Central Africa

Cameroon; Central African Republic; Chad; Congo; Congo, Democratic Republic; Equatorial Guinea; Gabon.

East Africa

Burundi; Comoros; Djibouti; Eritrea; Ethiopia; Kenya; Rwanda; Seychelles; Somalia; Sudan²; South Sudan²; Tanzania; Uganda.

North Africa

Algeria; Egypt; Libya; Mauritania; Morocco; Tunisia.

Southern Africa

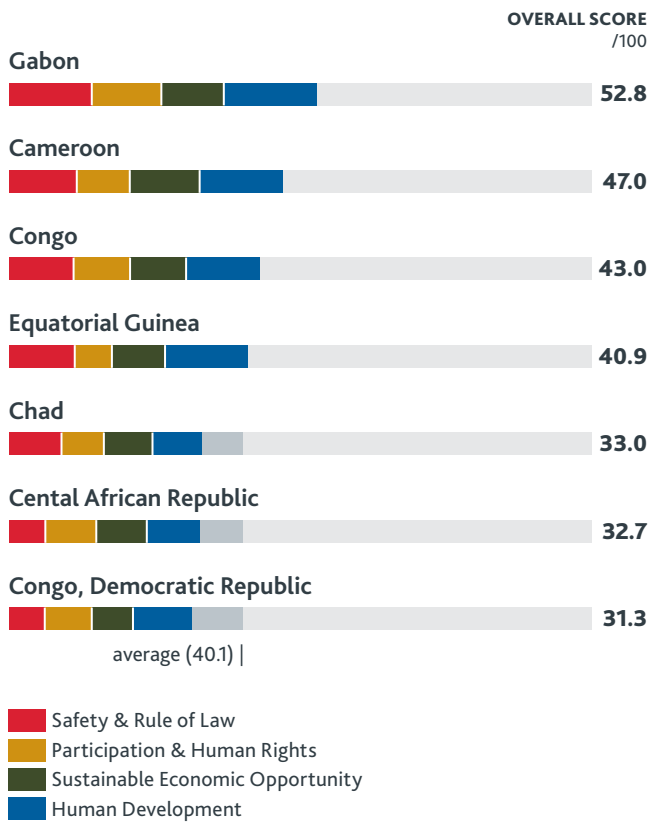
Angola; Botswana; Lesotho; Madagascar; Malawi; Mauritius; Mozambique; Namibia; South Africa; Swaziland; Zambia; Zimbabwe.

West Africa

Benin; Burkina Faso; Cape Verde; Côte d'Ivoire; Gambia; Ghana; Guinea; Guinea-Bissau; Liberia; Mali; Niger; Nigeria; São Tomé & Príncipe; Senegal; Sierra Leone; Togo.

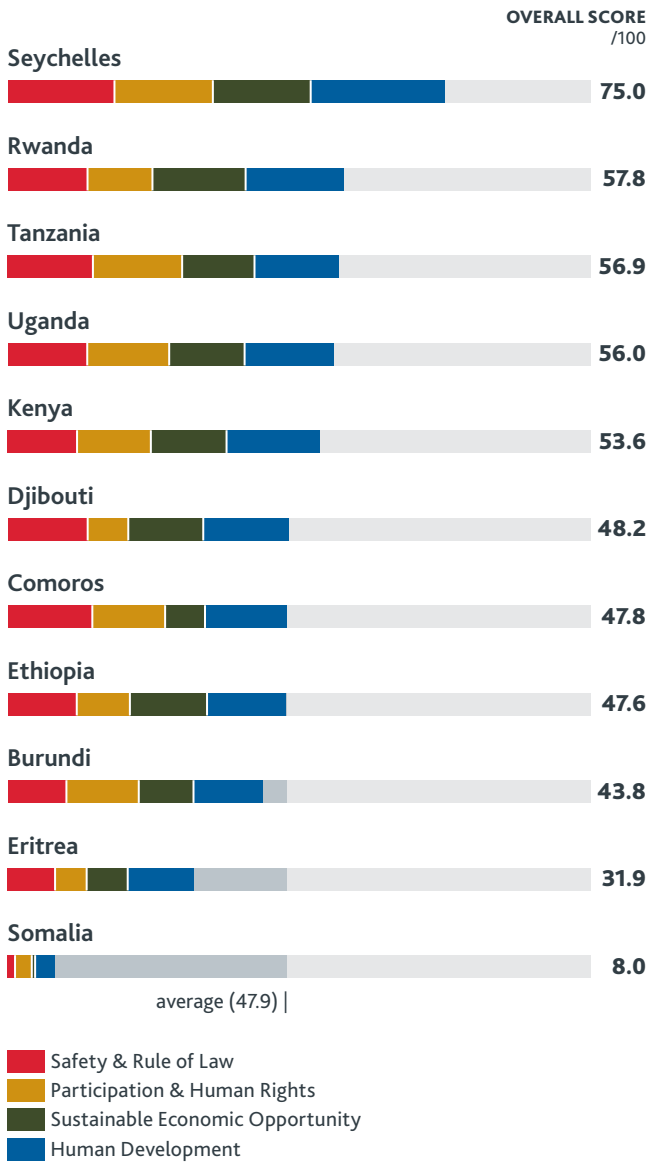
¹ Groupings as defined by the AfDB
² Not included in the 2013 IAG

Central Africa



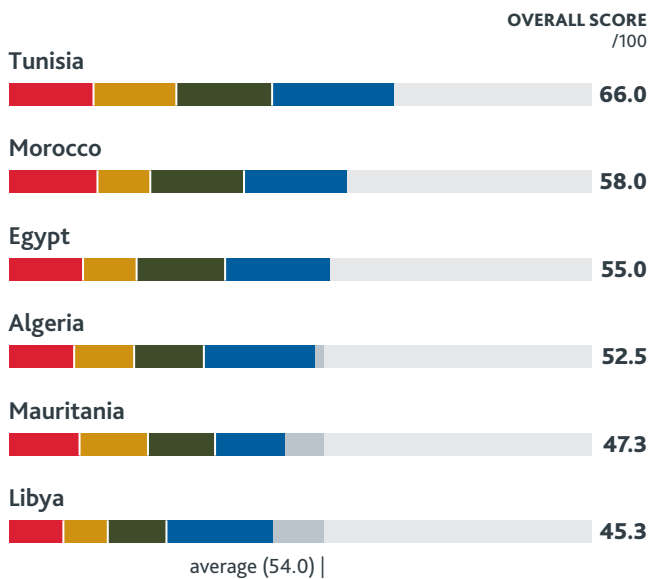
- Central Africa ranked 5th out of the 5 regions for overall governance level in 2012, and in every year since 2000.
- In 2012, 1 out of the 7 countries in Central Africa scored above the continental average (51.6).
- None of the countries are ranked in the top 10 on the continent in 2012, while 5 are ranked within the bottom 10 performers.
- Central Africa has shown an increase in overall score of +5.8 since 2000. This is the largest improvement of all the regions at the overall governance level. All 4 categories have also shown improvements since 2000: +0.7 in *Safety & Rule of Law*, +4.6 in *Participation & Human Rights*, +9.2 in *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* and +8.8 in *Human Development*. West Africa and Central Africa are the only regions to have shown some improvement in every category since 2000.
- The region achieved its highest score since 2000 in 2011, and has experienced 3 periods of decline: 2002-2003, 2008-2009 and 2011-2012.
- The highest and lowest country scores within the region in 2012 show a range of 21.5 points.

East Africa



- East Africa has ranked 4th out of the 5 regions at the governance overall level, in every year since 2000.
- In 2012, 5 out of the 11 countries in East Africa scored above the continental average (51.6).
- 1 country featured in the top 10 on the continent in 2012, and 2 countries featured in the bottom 10.
- The region has shown an increase in overall score of +3.6 since 2000. 3 categories have shown improvements: +1.5 in *Participation & Human Rights*, +3.3 in *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* and +11.0 in *Human Development*. *Safety & Rule of Law* is the only category to have shown a decline (-1.3), since 2000.
- East Africa achieved its highest score since 2000 in the year 2012, however the region saw declines in 3 separate periods: 2006-2007, 2007-2008 and 2010-2011.
- The highest and lowest country scores within the region in 2012 show a difference of 67.1 points. This is the largest range of scores for any region.

North Africa



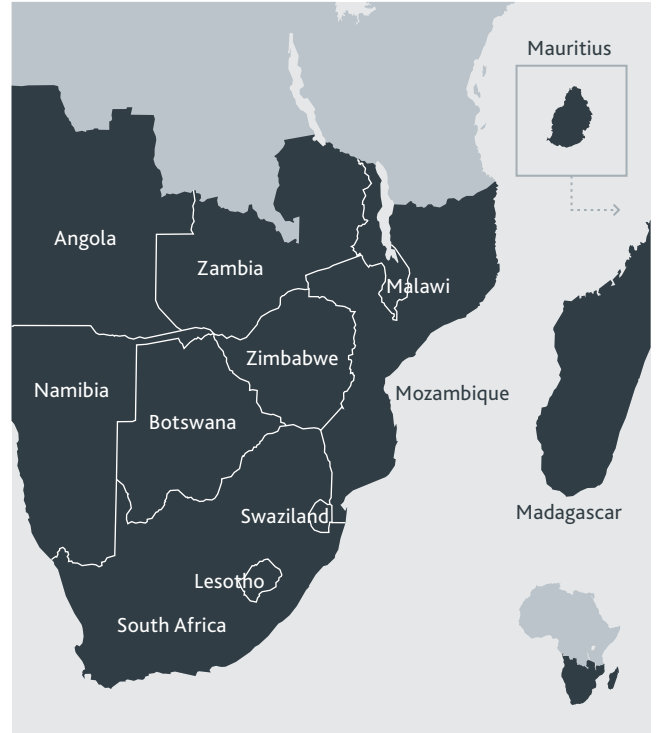
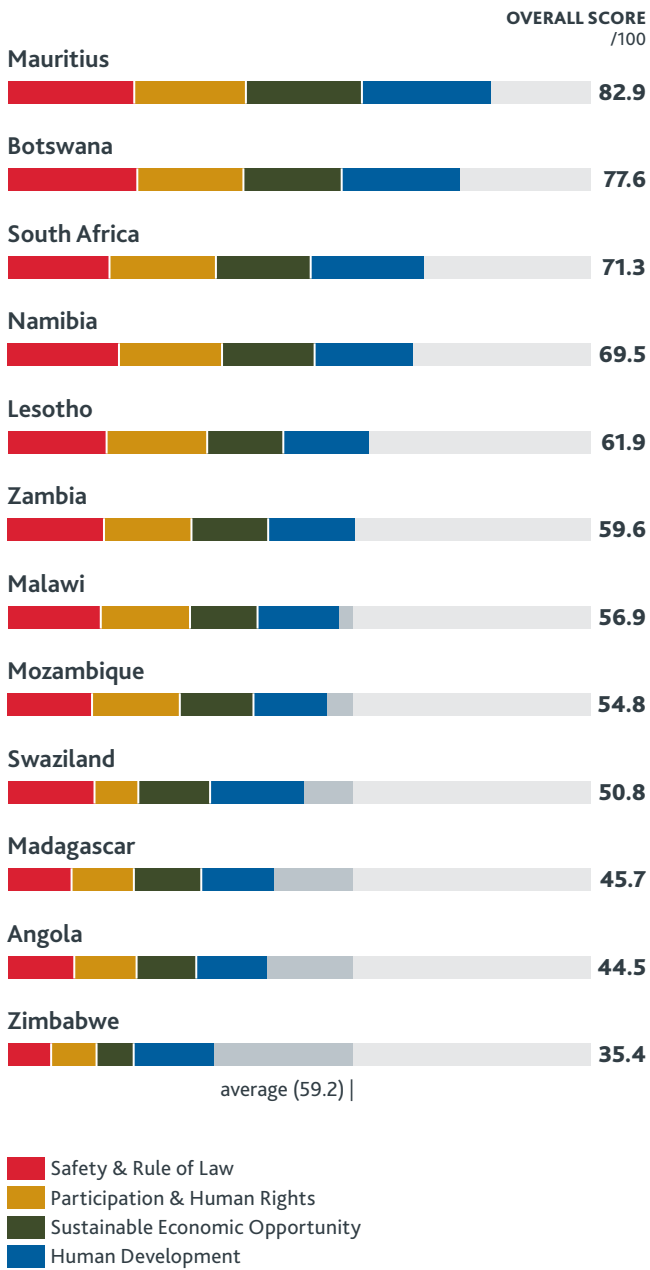
- Safety & Rule of Law
- Participation & Human Rights
- Sustainable Economic Opportunity
- Human Development



- North Africa ranked as the 2nd best performing region in Africa, at the overall governance level, in 2012. This has been the case in every year since 2000, except 2011 when the region dropped to 3rd place out of the 5 regions.
- In 2012, 4 out of the 6 countries in North Africa scored above the continental average (51.6).
- 1 country within the region ranked in the top 10 on the continent in 2012, and no countries from this region featured in the bottom 10.
- The region has shown an increase in overall score of +1.9 since 2000. 3 categories have shown improvements: +9.1 in *Participation & Human Rights*, +1.8 in *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* and +5.7 in *Human Development*. *Safety & Rule of Law* is the only category to have shown a decline (-8.9), since 2000.
- North Africa achieved its highest score since 2000 in 2007. Since that year there have been two periods of decline: 2007-2008 and 2010-2011.
- The highest and lowest country scores within the region in 2012 show a difference of 20.7 points. This is the smallest range of scores for any region.

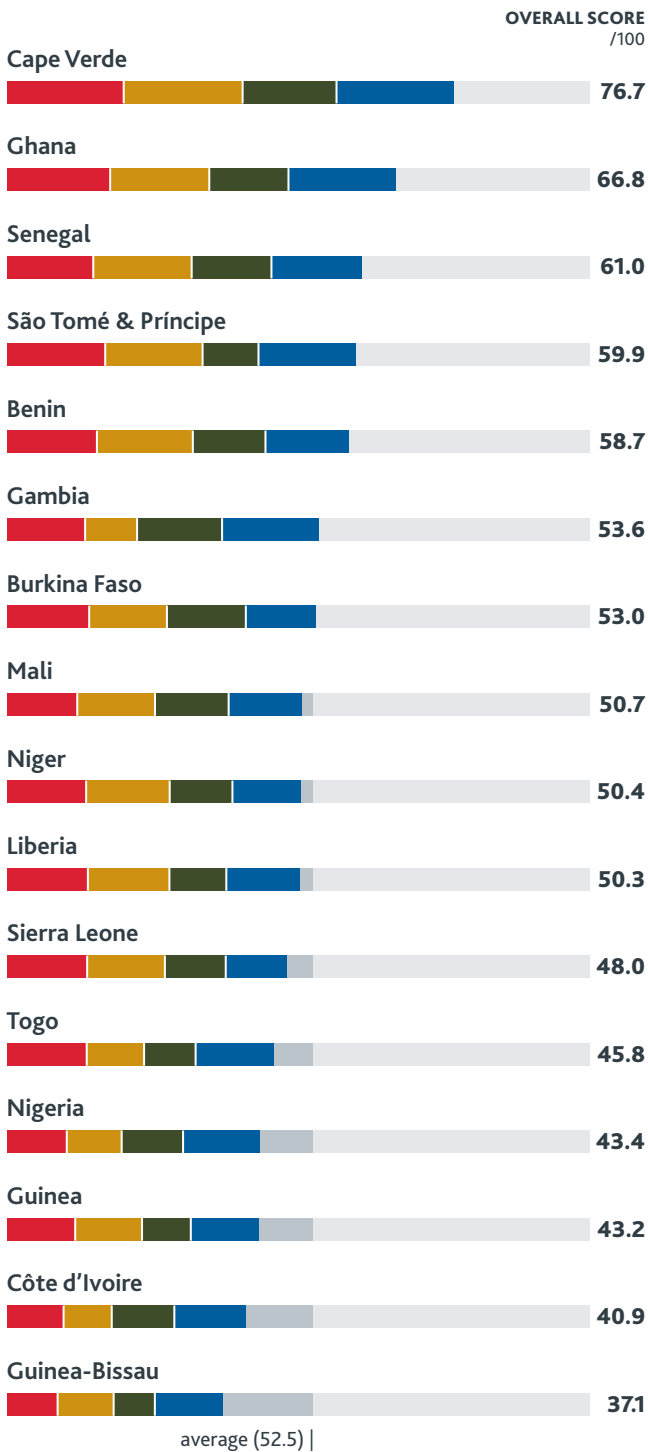
Note: The IIAG data covers Morocco territory as a whole

Southern Africa



- Southern Africa is, on average, the best performing region in Africa at the overall governance level. This has been the case in every year since 2000.
- In 2012, 8 out of the 12 countries in Southern Africa scored above the continental average (51.6).
- 5 countries within the region ranked in the top 10 on the continent in 2012, and 1 country ranked in the bottom 10.
- The region has shown an increase in overall score of +4.3 since 2000. 3 categories have shown improvements: +1.4 in *Participation & Human Rights*, +6.7 in *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* and +9.9 in *Human Development*. *Safety & Rule of Law* is the only category to have shown a decline (-0.7), since 2000.
- Southern Africa achieved its highest score since 2000 in the year 2012, and only saw a decline between the years 2001 and 2002.
- The highest and lowest country scores within the region in 2012 show a difference of 47.5 points.

West Africa



- West Africa ranked in 3rd place out of the 5 regions in Africa, at the overall governance level in 2012. The region has ranked in 3rd place every year since 2000, except in 2011 when it was ranked 2nd.
- In 2012, 7 out of the 16 countries in West Africa scored above the continental average (51.6).
- 3 countries within the region ranked in the top 10 on the continent in 2012, and 2 countries featured in the bottom 10 performers.
- West Africa has shown an increase in overall score of +5.6 since 2000. All 4 categories have also shown improvements since 2000: +0.8 in *Safety & Rule of Law*, +3.1 in *Participation & Human Rights*, +6.1 in *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* and +12.2 in *Human Development*. West Africa and Central Africa are the only regions to have shown some improvement in every category since 2000.
- The region achieved its highest score since 2000 in 2011, and has experienced 2 periods of decline: 2002-2003 and 2011-2012.
- The highest and lowest country scores within the region in 2012 show a difference of 39.7 points.

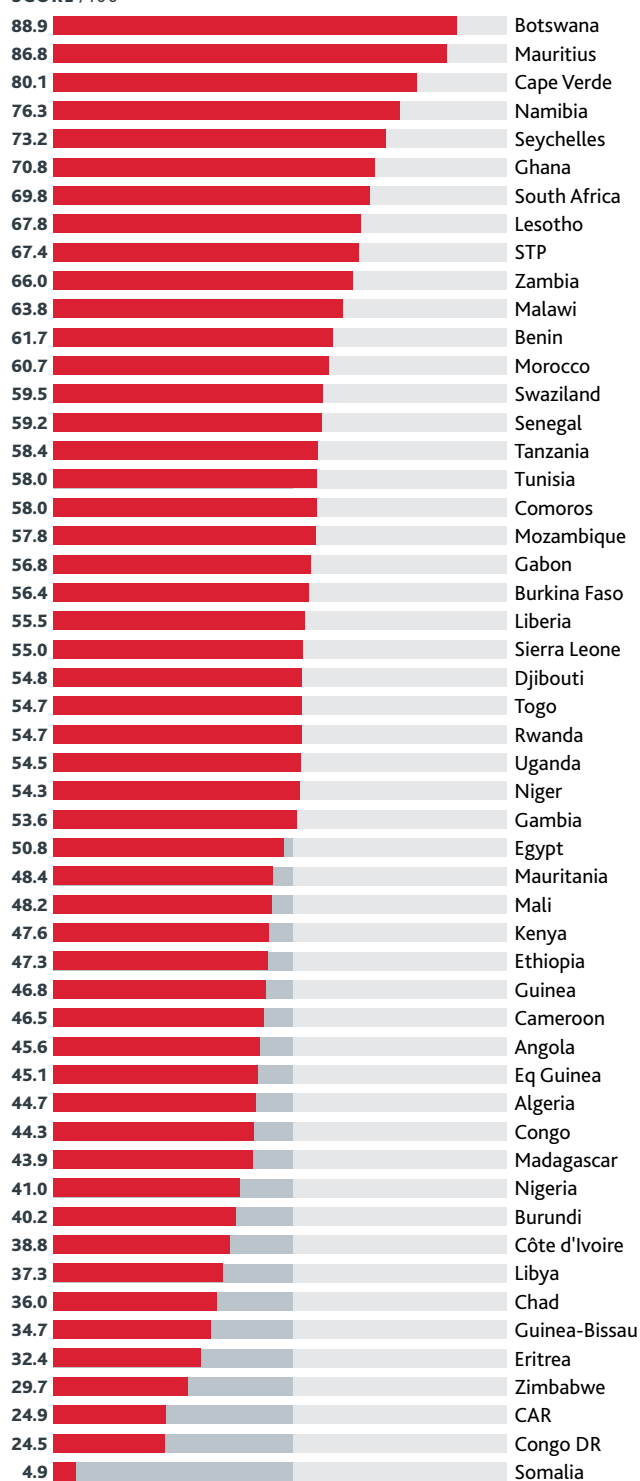
Safety & Rule of Law

- Although *Safety & Rule of Law* is the only category to show a continental deterioration since 2000, it is the second best performing category, on average, across the continent. *Human Development* is the only category to outperform it.
- 20 countries show an improvement since 2000.
- In 2012, the highest and lowest scores within the *Safety & Rule of Law* category show a difference of 83.9 points. This is the largest range of scores of any category in 2012.
- *Rule of Law* and *Personal Safety* sub-categories show continental declines since 2000, while *Accountability* and *National Security* show improvements.
- The most improved indicators, since 2000, in the *Safety & Rule of Law* category are *Cross-Border Tensions*, *Internally Displaced People* and *Political Refugees*. In the same time period, *Safety of the Person*, *Transfers of Power* and *Domestic Armed Conflict* displayed the largest deteriorations.

SUMMARY

Continental average	52.7
Highest country score	Botswana (88.9)
Lowest country score	Somalia (4.9)
Highest regional average	Southern Africa (63.0)
Lowest regional average	Central Africa (39.7)

SCORE /100



RANK /52 2012		SCORE /100							
		2000	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
39th	Algeria	54.6	...	51.2	51.4	49.8	51.7	45.3	44.7
37th	Angola	26.1	...	36.9	44.3	39.9	42.3	43.3	45.6
12th	Benin	67.2	...	69.5	68.5	65.7	64.2	63.8	61.7
1st	Botswana	86.3	...	86.1	87.2	85.9	87.9	88.9	88.9
21st	Burkina Faso	67.3	...	62.6	60.9	61.2	57.5	56.6	56.4
43rd	Burundi	40.5	...	48.3	43.7	43.7	42.5	41.5	40.2
36th	Cameroon	45.4	...	48.9	49.1	47.2	44.9	44.9	46.5
3rd	Cape Verde	86.6	...	85.9	86.6	80.3	83.2	80.9	80.1
50th	Central African Republic	33.7	...	28.8	38.4	27.2	27.8	29.6	24.9
46th	Chad	38.9	...	33.1	29.8	31.1	35.3	36.0	36.0
18th	Comoros	53.2	...	43.9	54.1	55.1	57.4	56.7	58.0
40th	Congo	32.6	...	41.0	41.3	42.6	42.8	44.5	44.3
51st	Congo, Democratic Republic	25.3	...	27.4	28.7	28.8	28.9	31.8	24.5
44th	Côte d'Ivoire	38.5	...	30.0	31.4	30.9	27.2	33.0	38.8
24th	Djibouti	59.0	...	58.8	60.1	57.2	56.0	54.5	54.8
30th	Egypt	62.8	...	64.0	64.5	64.2	61.8	57.0	50.8
38th	Equatorial Guinea	42.7	...	44.6	45.7	44.7	45.8	45.5	45.1
48th	Eritrea	40.1	...	44.5	40.1	35.2	34.4	32.3	32.4
34th	Ethiopia	40.4	...	47.2	47.7	46.1	45.1	45.8	47.3
20th	Gabon	54.1	...	58.6	56.3	55.1	57.9	57.9	56.8
29th	Gambia	60.7	...	57.2	58.4	52.3	53.1	55.6	53.6
6th	Ghana	70.9	...	70.5	70.4	69.8	69.8	71.0	70.8
35th	Guinea	43.1	...	42.1	36.3	37.0	45.9	42.2	46.8
47th	Guinea-Bissau	44.7	...	48.3	46.9	42.7	42.4	41.5	34.7
33rd	Kenya	52.6	...	51.0	51.3	46.9	47.7	49.6	47.6
8th	Lesotho	65.8	...	65.8	66.5	66.9	65.2	66.0	67.8
22nd	Liberia	21.4	...	40.9	45.9	50.2	51.7	52.9	55.5
45th	Libya	47.5	...	50.9	52.9	51.3	42.8	26.7	37.3
41st	Madagascar	63.5	...	65.5	64.5	47.3	43.2	40.3	43.9
11th	Malawi	67.4	...	68.3	67.0	66.1	65.5	64.2	63.8
32nd	Mali	61.3	...	61.3	62.5	58.2	59.6	58.5	48.2
31st	Mauritania	59.5	...	55.0	44.4	39.0	46.4	45.5	48.4
2nd	Mauritius	84.5	...	83.3	85.1	87.4	86.8	86.5	86.8
13th	Morocco	62.6	...	65.4	62.0	61.8	62.3	60.3	60.7
19th	Mozambique	62.9	...	62.1	59.0	60.2	58.0	60.9	57.8
4th	Namibia	74.0	...	77.0	79.5	78.6	78.1	78.5	76.3
28th	Niger	53.3	...	49.0	52.4	52.2	50.1	56.8	54.3
42nd	Nigeria	42.5	...	43.8	45.3	45.1	45.0	42.1	41.0
26th	Rwanda	52.4	...	60.3	61.3	56.8	54.4	53.9	54.7
9th	São Tomé & Príncipe	70.7	...	70.3	70.3	66.3	64.9	64.9	67.4
15th	Senegal	60.1	...	61.1	62.2	58.5	56.5	56.1	59.2
5th	Seychelles	74.5	...	76.1	76.0	77.9	79.3	75.4	73.2
23rd	Sierra Leone	25.4	...	47.5	51.6	49.1	58.3	58.8	55.0
52nd	Somalia	13.3	...	4.2	4.1	4.8	4.8	4.0	4.9
7th	South Africa	73.0	...	71.1	70.0	68.9	68.6	70.4	69.8
14th	Swaziland	61.9	...	63.1	62.7	60.0	59.9	62.5	59.5
16th	Tanzania	60.6	...	61.3	62.2	61.1	59.1	59.4	58.4
25th	Togo	52.4	...	53.3	56.0	55.0	57.3	55.5	54.7
17th	Tunisia	66.5	...	63.3	60.9	61.9	56.7	54.0	58.0
27th	Uganda	53.1	...	52.1	52.9	51.1	55.4	55.2	54.5
10th	Zambia	63.1	...	64.2	63.6	62.5	61.3	63.9	66.0
49th	Zimbabwe	35.4	...	30.2	26.8	30.6	28.6	30.0	29.7

Biggest Improvements

RANK /52 2012		SCORE /100 2012	CHANGE SINCE 2000
22nd	Liberia	55.5	+34.1
23rd	Sierra Leone	55.0	+29.5
37th	Angola	45.6	+19.5
40th	Congo	44.3	+11.7
34th	Ethiopia	47.3	+6.9

Biggest Deteriorations

RANK /52 2012		SCORE /100 2012	CHANGE SINCE 2000
41st	Madagascar	43.9	-19.6
32nd	Mali	48.2	-13.1
30th	Egypt	50.8	-12.0
31st	Mauritania	48.4	-11.0
21st	Burkina Faso	56.4	-10.8

In this category

Rule of Law

- Judicial Process
- Judicial Independence*
- Sanctions
- Transfers of Power
- Property Rights*

Accountability

- Accountability, Transparency and Corruption in the Public Sector*
- Accountability, Transparency and Corruption in Rural Areas
- Corruption and Bureaucracy
- Accountability of Public Officials
- Corruption in Government and Public Officials
- Prosecution of Abuse of Office
- Diversion of Public Funds¹

Personal Safety

- Domestic Political Persecution*
- Social Unrest
- Safety of the Person
- Reliability of Police Services¹
- Violent Crime
- Human Trafficking

National Security

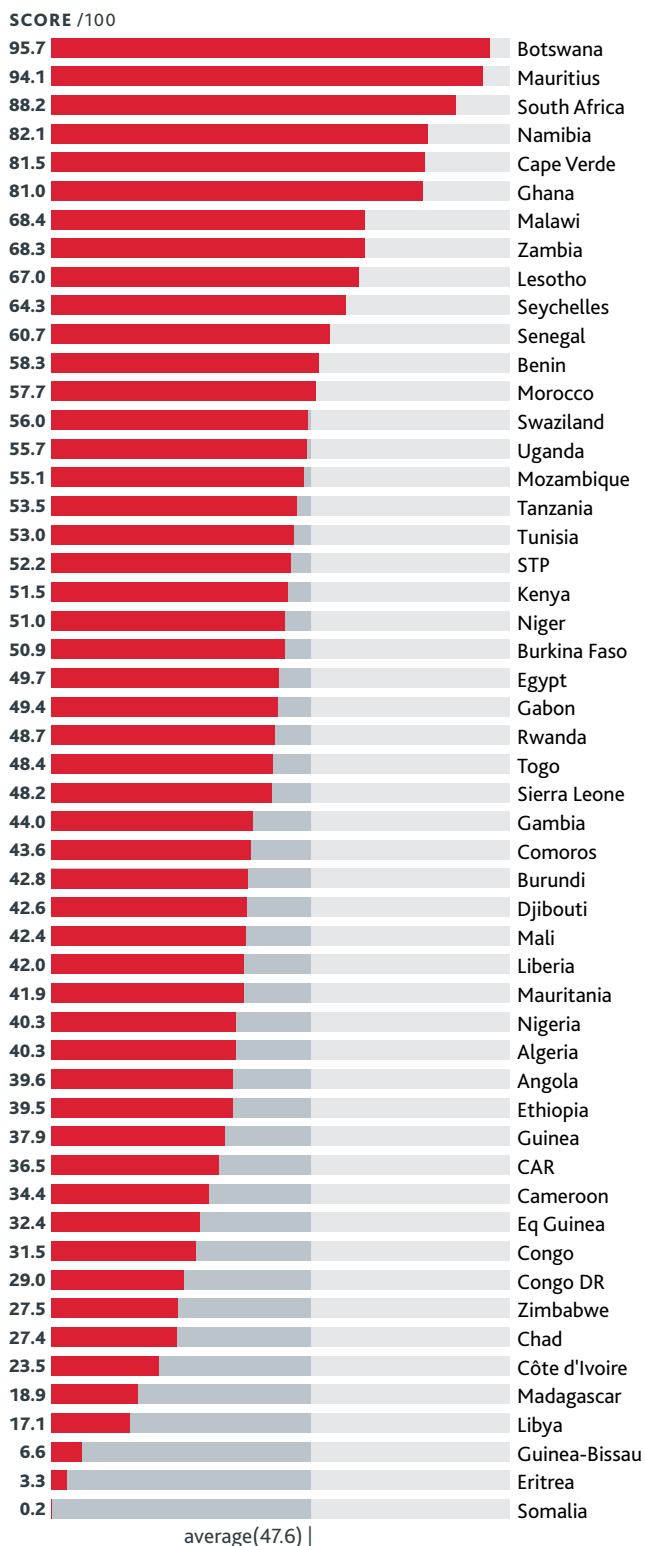
- Cross-Border Tensions
- Government Involvement in Armed Conflict
- Domestic Armed Conflict
- Political Refugees
- Internally Displaced People

* clustered indicator (see Indicators p.35)

¹ newly-included indicator in 2013 IIAG

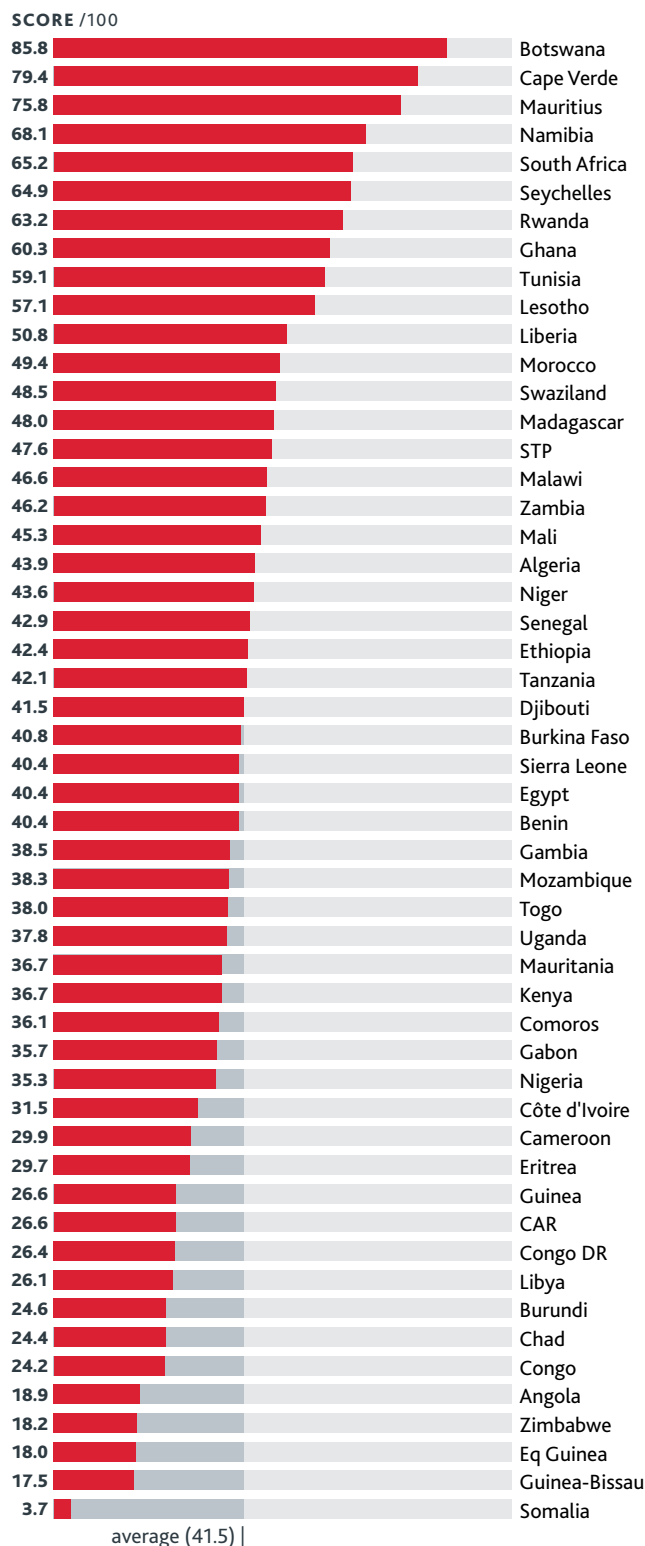
Rule of Law

Continental average	47.6
Highest country score	Botswana (95.7)
Lowest country score	Somalia (0.2)
Highest regional average	Southern Africa (63.4)
Lowest regional average	Central Africa (34.4)



Accountability

Continental average	41.5
Highest country score	Botswana (85.8)
Lowest country score	Somalia (3.7)
Highest regional average	Southern Africa (51.4)
Lowest regional average	Central Africa (26.4)



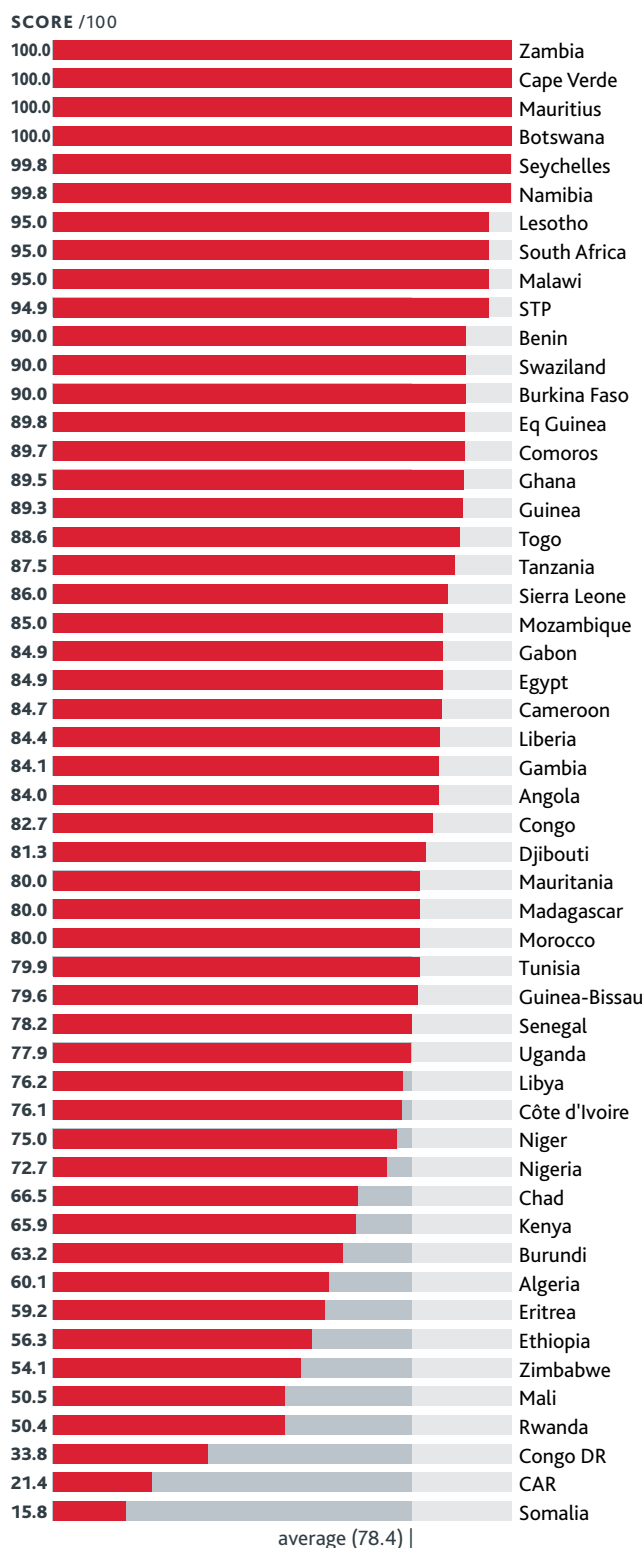
Personal Safety

Continental average	43.1
Highest country score	Mauritius (77.3)
Lowest country score	Somalia (0.0)
Highest regional average	Southern Africa (47.3)
Lowest regional average	Central Africa (31.8)



National Security

Continental average	78.4
Highest country score	Zambia (100.0)
Lowest country score	Somalia (15.8)
Highest regional average	Southern Africa (89.8)
Lowest regional average	Central Africa (66.3)



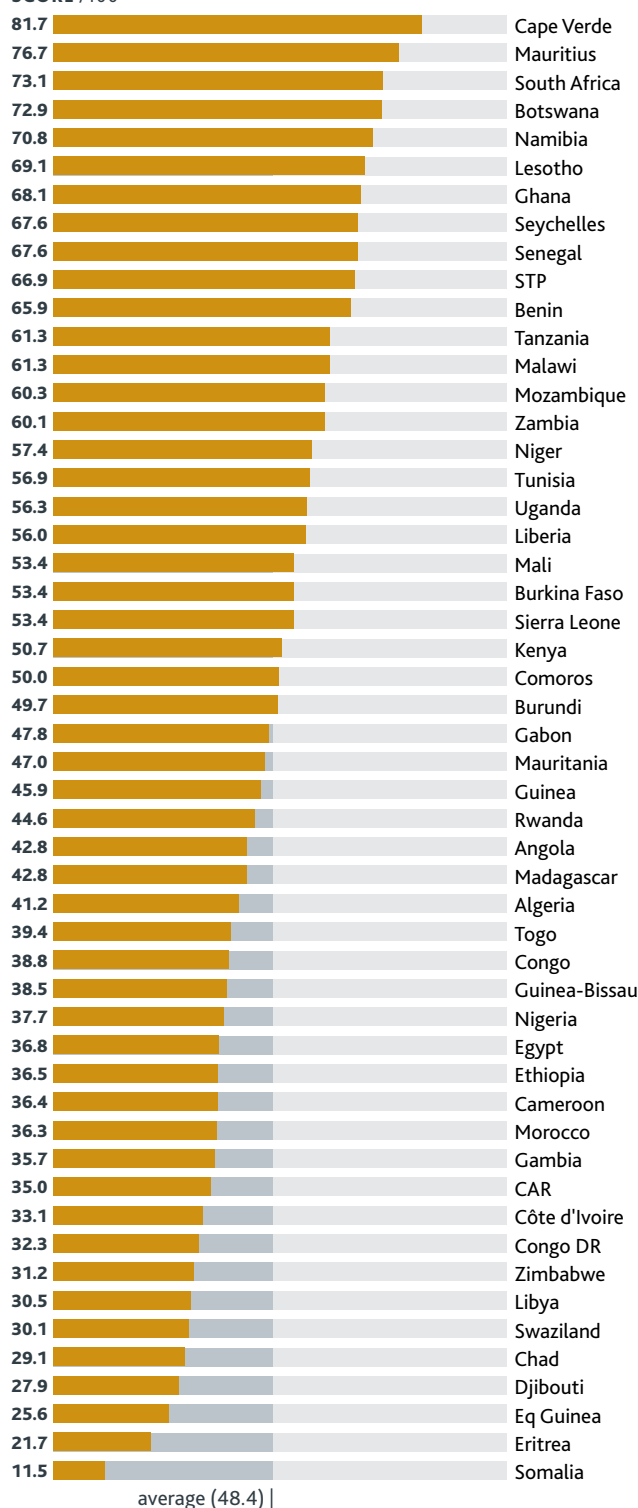
Participation & Human Rights

- *Participation & Human Rights* has shown an improvement of +3.2 at the continental level since 2000.
- 35 (out of 52) countries show an improvement in this category since 2000.
- *Participation & Human Rights* shows the smallest difference between the highest and lowest scores of any category in 2012 (range of 70.2 points).
- *Rights* is the only sub-category within *Participation & Human Rights* to show a decline at the continental level over the period from 2000 to 2012. Both *Participation* and *Gender* show improvements.
- The 3 most improved indicators, since 2000, in the *Participation & Human Rights* category are *Core International Human Rights Conventions*, *Legislation on Violence Against Women* and *Women in Parliament*.
- In the same time period, *Workers' Rights*, *Freedom of Expression* and *Human Rights* displayed the 3 largest deteriorations.

SUMMARY

Continental average	48.4
Highest country score	Cape Verde (81.7)
Lowest country score	Somalia (11.5)
Highest regional average	Southern Africa (57.6)
Lowest regional average	Central Africa (35.0)

SCORE /100



RANK /52 2012		SCORE /100						
		2000	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
32nd	Algeria	36.5	41.6	34.5	36.7	38.5	38.2	41.2
30th	Angola	25.5	35.4	38.8	40.3	42.5	40.4	42.8
11th	Benin	65.3	66.9	62.0	64.6	65.2	65.4	65.9
4th	Botswana	71.7	71.5	68.5	70.7	71.0	71.9	72.9
21st	Burkina Faso	50.9	56.0	56.4	55.5	58.7	53.7	53.4
25th	Burundi	32.9	54.2	47.6	54.1	46.2	49.2	49.7
39th	Cameroon	37.8	38.4	33.0	33.9	31.7	36.2	36.4
1st	Cape Verde	71.7	76.8	79.7	78.2	78.3	81.7	81.7
42nd	Central African Republic	31.3	35.8	39.2	37.5	33.2	34.4	35.0
48th	Chad	31.1	25.8	21.7	22.8	27.2	29.3	29.1
24th	Comoros	37.4	43.8	52.5	49.9	48.4	50.0	50.0
34th	Congo	33.9	37.2	39.7	38.7	40.6	38.8	38.8
44th	Congo, Democratic Republic	20.5	34.7	31.2	34.1	34.9	32.3	32.3
43rd	Côte d'Ivoire	35.5	29.7	25.4	26.6	29.0	32.1	33.1
49th	Djibouti	34.8	32.1	30.1	30.9	36.7	26.9	27.9
37th	Egypt	30.1	37.9	33.6	36.0	34.2	28.5	36.8
50th	Equatorial Guinea	17.6	22.3	19.9	21.2	22.8	25.5	25.6
51st	Eritrea	31.1	24.2	23.0	21.4	21.9	21.8	21.7
38th	Ethiopia	43.1	33.4	32.9	34.8	35.1	36.4	36.5
26th	Gabon	40.9	43.2	37.5	37.7	46.9	47.6	47.8
41st	Gambia	35.7	48.2	48.4	44.4	43.6	35.6	35.7
7th	Ghana	67.4	70.8	67.2	68.7	69.4	69.2	68.1
28th	Guinea	32.1	34.6	31.2	27.3	43.0	48.8	45.9
35th	Guinea-Bissau	52.8	52.3	50.5	34.9	41.0	46.8	38.5
23rd	Kenya	52.9	55.7	54.9	48.9	51.0	50.6	50.7
6th	Lesotho	54.4	67.7	68.1	62.9	61.1	65.4	69.1
19th	Liberia	28.0	50.6	49.0	53.7	55.3	55.7	56.0
46th	Libya	15.9	18.8	19.4	20.3	19.6	20.5	30.5
31st	Madagascar	71.5	62.5	58.2	44.4	42.2	43.7	42.8
13th	Malawi	54.9	56.3	50.3	58.7	60.9	59.0	61.3
20th	Mali	58.2	57.0	57.1	55.3	58.7	62.9	53.4
27th	Mauritania	40.6	61.0	40.5	46.4	47.8	46.2	47.0
2nd	Mauritius	76.0	79.0	77.5	76.9	76.4	76.7	76.7
40th	Morocco	32.8	36.4	36.0	34.6	33.9	35.1	36.3
14th	Mozambique	64.6	58.9	57.1	59.9	58.4	58.0	60.3
5th	Namibia	75.5	71.7	66.8	67.2	68.8	70.8	70.8
16th	Niger	51.3	50.4	46.7	39.5	45.4	57.8	57.4
36th	Nigeria	45.9	40.0	37.5	33.7	37.4	37.2	37.7
29th	Rwanda	38.4	42.4	39.8	40.0	41.7	44.1	44.6
10th	São Tomé & Príncipe	61.0	62.2	62.3	61.6	62.7	67.3	66.9
9th	Senegal	70.2	64.0	60.1	58.5	59.2	62.9	67.6
8th	Seychelles	65.1	64.5	63.1	65.6	67.6	67.4	67.6
22nd	Sierra Leone	48.0	55.2	52.3	51.4	54.8	53.8	53.4
52nd	Somalia	12.3	10.0	11.0	10.4	11.1	10.0	11.5
3rd	South Africa	77.7	73.5	72.9	72.8	73.4	73.1	73.1
47th	Swaziland	25.8	29.0	26.6	27.3	29.9	29.5	30.1
12th	Tanzania	64.3	64.4	57.6	59.9	61.8	61.7	61.3
33rd	Togo	30.8	31.2	37.7	41.1	39.1	39.6	39.4
17th	Tunisia	38.2	39.7	37.0	33.7	33.9	55.9	56.9
18th	Uganda	49.2	55.3	50.6	50.6	54.0	56.4	56.3
15th	Zambia	46.2	55.5	53.0	53.0	56.4	57.5	60.1
45th	Zimbabwe	31.0	29.4	26.4	26.8	27.9	31.3	31.2

Biggest Improvements

RANK /52 2012		SCORE /100 2012	CHANGE SINCE 2000
19th	Liberia	56.0	+28.0
17th	Tunisia	56.9	+18.7
30th	Angola	42.8	+17.4
25th	Burundi	49.7	+16.8
6th	Lesotho	69.1	+14.7

Biggest Deteriorations

RANK /52 2012		SCORE /100 2012	CHANGE SINCE 2000
31st	Madagascar	42.8	-28.7
35th	Guinea-Bissau	38.5	-14.3
51st	Eritrea	21.7	-9.5
36th	Nigeria	37.7	-8.2
49th	Djibouti	27.9	-6.9

In this category

Participation

- Free and Fair Executive Elections
- Free and Fair Elections
- Political Participation
- Electoral Self-Determination
- Effective Power to Govern

Rights

- Core International Human Rights Conventions
- Human Rights
- Political Rights
- Workers' Rights
- Freedom of Expression*
- Freedom of Association and Assembly*
- Civil Liberties*

Gender

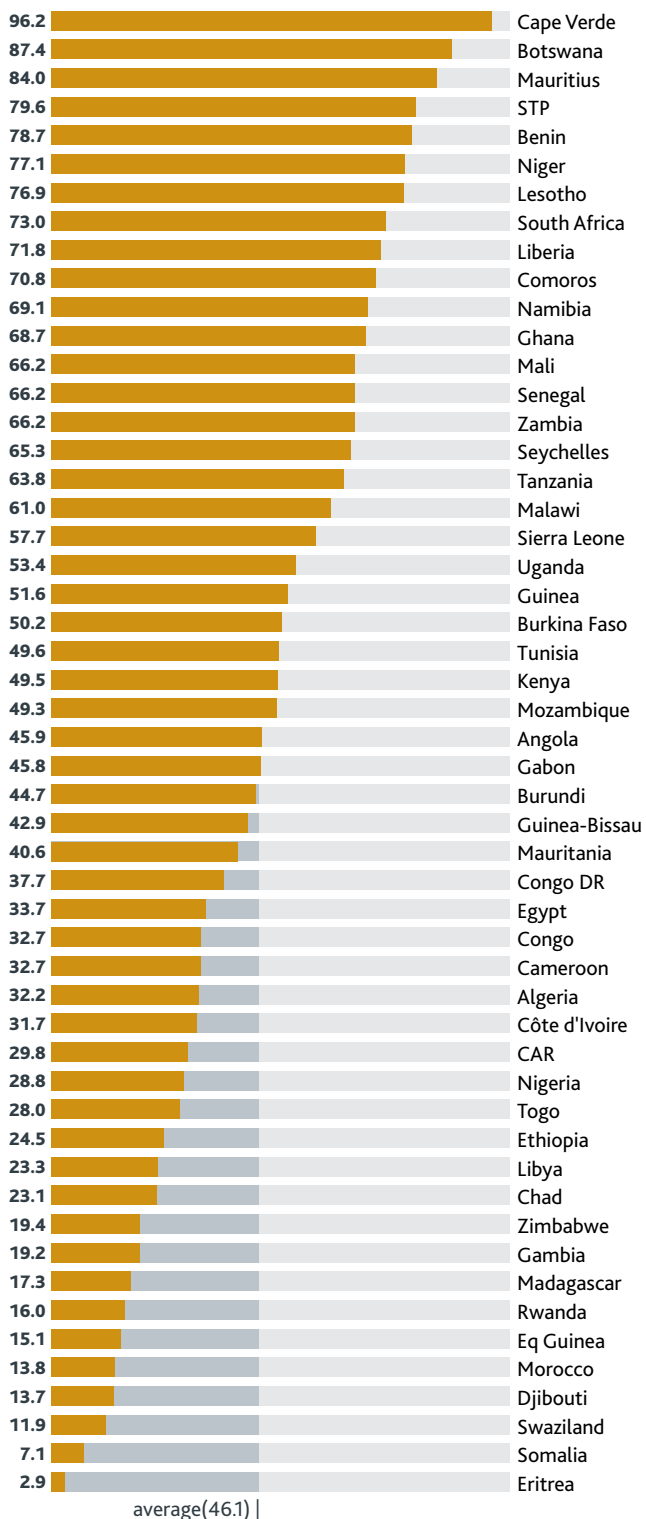
- Gender Equality*
- Gender Balance in Primary and Secondary Education
- Women's Participation in the Labour Force
- Equal Representation in Rural Areas
- Women in Parliament
- Women's Rights*
- Legislation on Violence against Women

* clustered indicator (see Indicators p.35)

Participation

Continental average	46.1
Highest country score	Cape Verde (96.2)
Lowest country score	Eritrea (2.9)
Highest regional average	West Africa (57.2)
Lowest regional average	Central Africa (31.0)

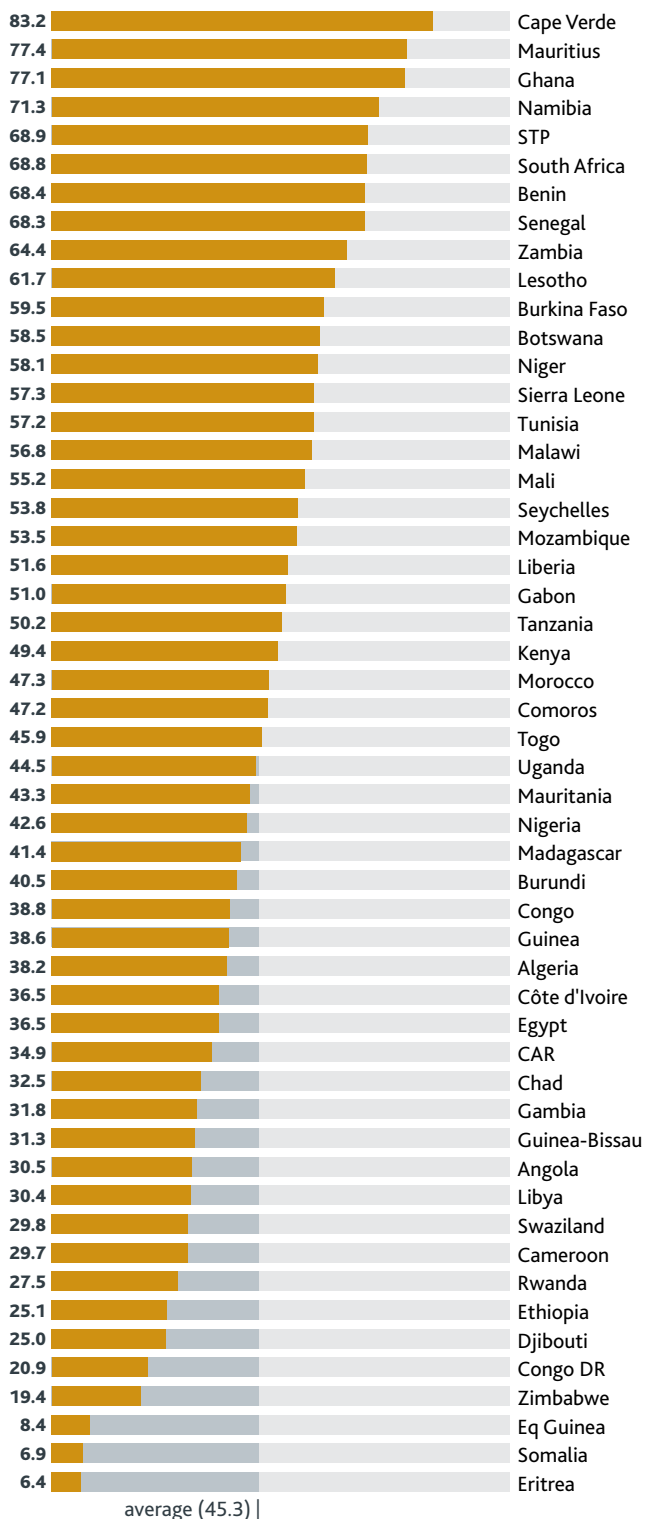
SCORE /100



Rights

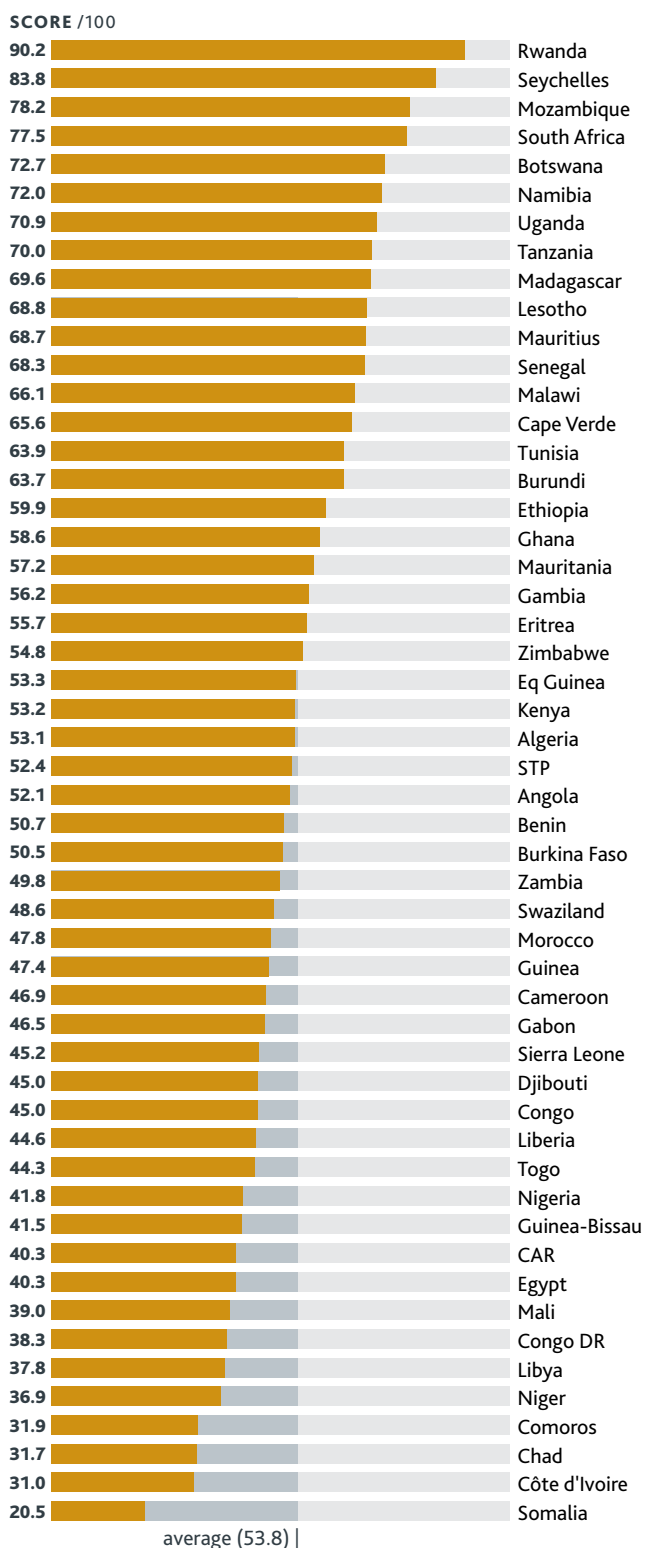
Continental average	45.3
Highest country score	Cape Verde (83.2)
Lowest country score	Eritrea (6.4)
Highest regional average	West Africa (54.6)
Lowest regional average	Central Africa (30.9)

SCORE /100



Gender

Continental average	53.8
Highest country score	Rwanda (90.2)
Lowest country score	Somalia (20.5)
Highest regional average	Southern Africa (64.9)
Lowest regional average	Central Africa (43.1)



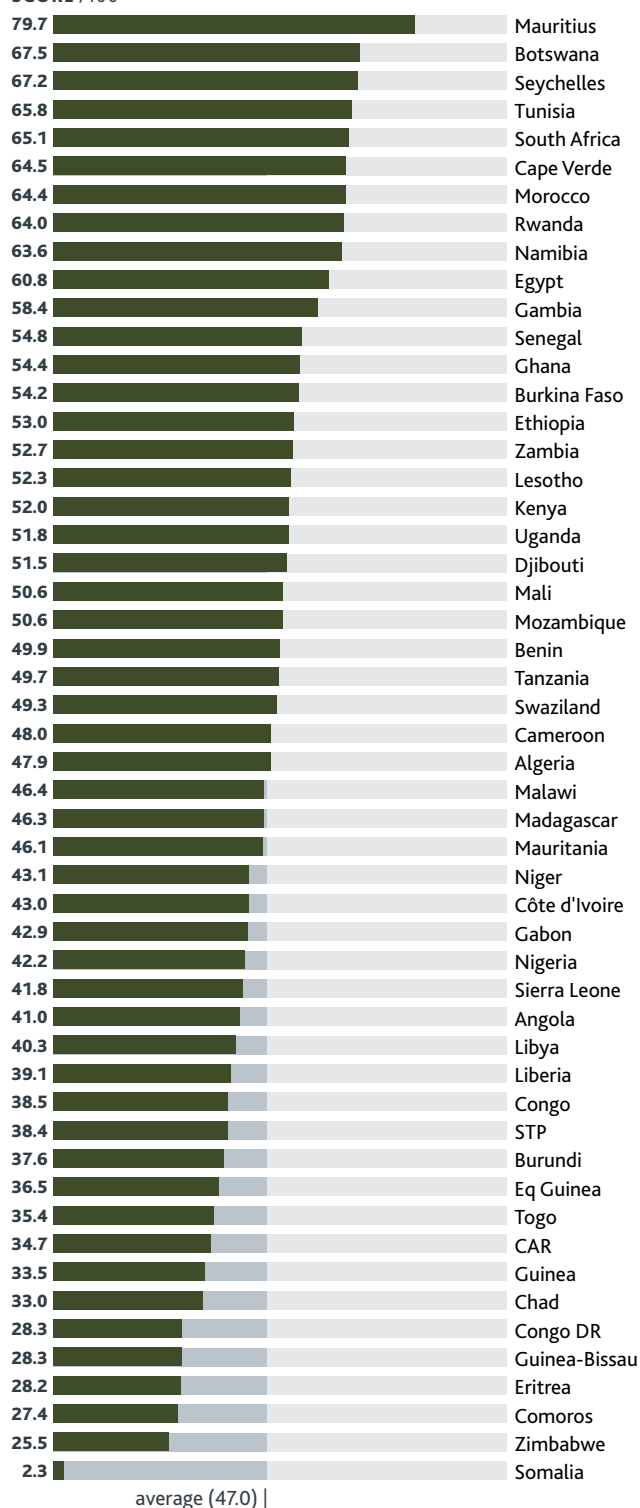
Sustainable Economic Opportunity

- Despite improvement since 2000 (+5.6), *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* achieves the lowest average score of all the categories within the IIAG.
- 45 (out of 52) countries show an improvement in this category since 2000.
- *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* shows a difference of 77.3 points between the highest and lowest scores within the category in 2012.
- The 2012 scores of each of the sub-categories within *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* show improvements since 2000: *Public Management, Business Environment, Infrastructure and Rural Sector*.
- The 3 most improved indicators, since 2000, in the *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* category are *Ratio of External Debt Service to Exports, Digital Connectivity and Policy & Legal Framework for Rural Organisations*.
- In the same time period, *Soundness of Banks, Electricity and Rail Network* displayed the 3 largest deteriorations.

SUMMARY

Continental average	47.0
Highest country score	Mauritius (79.7)
Lowest country score	Somalia (2.3)
Highest regional average	North Africa (54.2)
Lowest regional average	Central Africa (37.4)

SCORE /100



RANK /52 2012		SCORE /100							
		2000	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
27th	Algeria	49.2	...	54.0	53.3	50.7	51.7	49.7	47.9
36th	Angola	23.9	...	31.4	32.2	37.6	39.5	41.0	41.0
23rd	Benin	47.1	...	48.9	46.5	50.5	52.4	50.9	49.9
2nd	Botswana	63.0	...	66.7	68.3	68.0	68.1	67.7	67.5
14th	Burkina Faso	50.0	...	49.7	50.7	56.6	57.4	55.9	54.2
41st	Burundi	30.8	...	33.8	36.3	40.0	39.0	39.5	37.6
26th	Cameroon	38.6	...	45.7	48.2	47.5	48.7	47.4	48.0
6th	Cape Verde	54.1	...	58.8	64.1	63.0	63.6	64.3	64.5
44th	Central African Republic	23.7	...	26.7	26.6	28.9	35.4	36.6	34.7
46th	Chad	29.9	...	31.3	30.2	30.1	32.6	34.4	33.0
50th	Comoros	26.2	...	28.2	26.6	26.3	27.8	27.0	27.4
39th	Congo	31.9	...	36.1	38.4	37.7	39.6	39.8	38.5
47th	Congo, Democratic Republic	16.0	...	28.3	29.7	25.1	27.1	27.8	28.3
32nd	Côte d'Ivoire	41.8	...	40.2	39.3	41.5	41.1	42.7	43.0
20th	Djibouti	46.2	...	45.0	41.0	45.7	46.0	47.4	51.5
10th	Egypt	56.2	...	60.5	61.7	67.9	68.7	63.5	60.8
42nd	Equatorial Guinea	25.7	...	33.3	35.5	33.7	34.2	35.3	36.5
49th	Eritrea	35.3	...	34.3	33.8	28.6	30.1	29.1	28.2
15th	Ethiopia	50.8	...	53.8	54.6	53.4	54.0	53.8	53.0
33rd	Gabon	31.8	...	31.5	37.5	40.6	40.4	41.3	42.9
11th	Gambia	47.8	...	48.9	49.4	54.1	55.3	55.2	58.4
13th	Ghana	50.3	...	49.2	51.7	55.0	54.4	54.9	54.4
45th	Guinea	35.9	...	36.4	34.3	34.0	31.7	33.0	33.5
48th	Guinea-Bissau	22.3	...	29.4	29.6	32.5	32.6	32.4	28.3
18th	Kenya	48.8	...	51.6	50.5	46.6	51.5	49.7	52.0
17th	Lesotho	46.3	...	49.4	50.3	51.0	52.1	52.7	52.3
38th	Liberia	18.7	...	24.2	24.2	26.0	32.9	33.7	39.1
37th	Libya	49.2	...	50.2	52.4	50.7	53.5	40.8	40.3
29th	Madagascar	47.0	...	53.5	54.7	52.4	49.8	46.9	46.3
28th	Malawi	40.7	...	45.4	48.0	48.4	50.0	49.3	46.4
21st	Mali	45.9	...	49.3	49.6	51.3	48.1	50.8	50.6
30th	Mauritania	41.3	...	46.7	46.4	46.4	46.2	43.9	46.1
1st	Mauritius	64.4	...	68.3	77.6	78.1	78.9	78.9	79.7
7th	Morocco	54.7	...	62.4	61.7	63.7	63.7	63.6	64.4
22nd	Mozambique	44.6	...	46.5	46.0	51.5	51.8	51.6	50.6
9th	Namibia	57.1	...	59.6	62.7	64.7	65.6	64.1	63.6
31st	Niger	37.9	...	43.4	45.5	44.1	45.0	44.6	43.1
34th	Nigeria	37.3	...	39.4	38.5	41.5	40.0	40.8	42.2
8th	Rwanda	50.4	...	54.6	54.5	56.4	58.4	60.6	64.0
40th	São Tomé & Príncipe	41.3	...	38.2	40.2	37.3	35.9	39.0	38.4
12th	Senegal	50.0	...	49.7	50.8	56.0	54.1	53.5	54.8
3rd	Seychelles	55.4	...	60.6	59.5	60.5	64.8	66.7	67.2
35th	Sierra Leone	27.4	...	34.6	37.2	40.7	40.4	40.3	41.8
52nd	Somalia	1.3	...	2.2	1.8	3.0	3.0	1.9	2.3
5th	South Africa	59.3	...	65.7	65.4	66.3	66.9	65.0	65.1
25th	Swaziland	42.2	...	45.0	51.6	50.2	50.2	48.1	49.3
24th	Tanzania	52.3	...	53.1	55.1	54.6	55.5	52.9	49.7
43rd	Togo	25.5	...	28.1	28.3	32.1	33.5	31.1	35.4
4th	Tunisia	64.0	...	66.5	67.2	66.8	67.0	67.8	65.8
19th	Uganda	50.6	...	52.8	49.1	49.0	51.7	51.2	51.8
16th	Zambia	46.9	...	49.4	47.3	48.6	50.1	51.3	52.7
51st	Zimbabwe	24.4	...	18.5	20.4	22.7	24.6	26.0	25.5

Biggest Improvements

RANK /52 2012		SCORE /100 2012	CHANGE SINCE 2000
38th	Liberia	39.1	+20.4
36th	Angola	41.0	+17.1
1st	Mauritius	79.7	+15.3
35th	Sierra Leone	41.8	+14.4
8th	Rwanda	64.0	+13.7

Biggest Deteriorations

RANK /52 2012		SCORE /100 2012	CHANGE SINCE 2000
37th	Libya	40.3	-8.9
49th	Eritrea	28.2	-7.1
40th	São Tomé & Príncipe	38.4	-2.9
24th	Tanzania	49.7	-2.6
45th	Guinea	33.5	-2.5

In this category

Public Management

- Statistical Capacity
- Public Administration*
- Inflation
- Diversification
- Reserves
- Budget Management*
- Ratio of Total Revenue to Total Expenditure
- Fiscal Policy*
- Ratio of External Debt Service to Exports
- Revenue Collection*
- Soundness of banks¹

Business Environment

- Competitive Environment*
- Investment Climate
- Investment Climate for Rural Businesses
- Rural Financial Services Development
- Bureaucracy and Red Tape
- Customs Procedures¹

Infrastructure

- Electricity*¹
- Roads*¹
- Rail Network
- Air Transport*¹
- Telephone and IT Infrastructure*
- Digital Connectivity*

Rural Sector

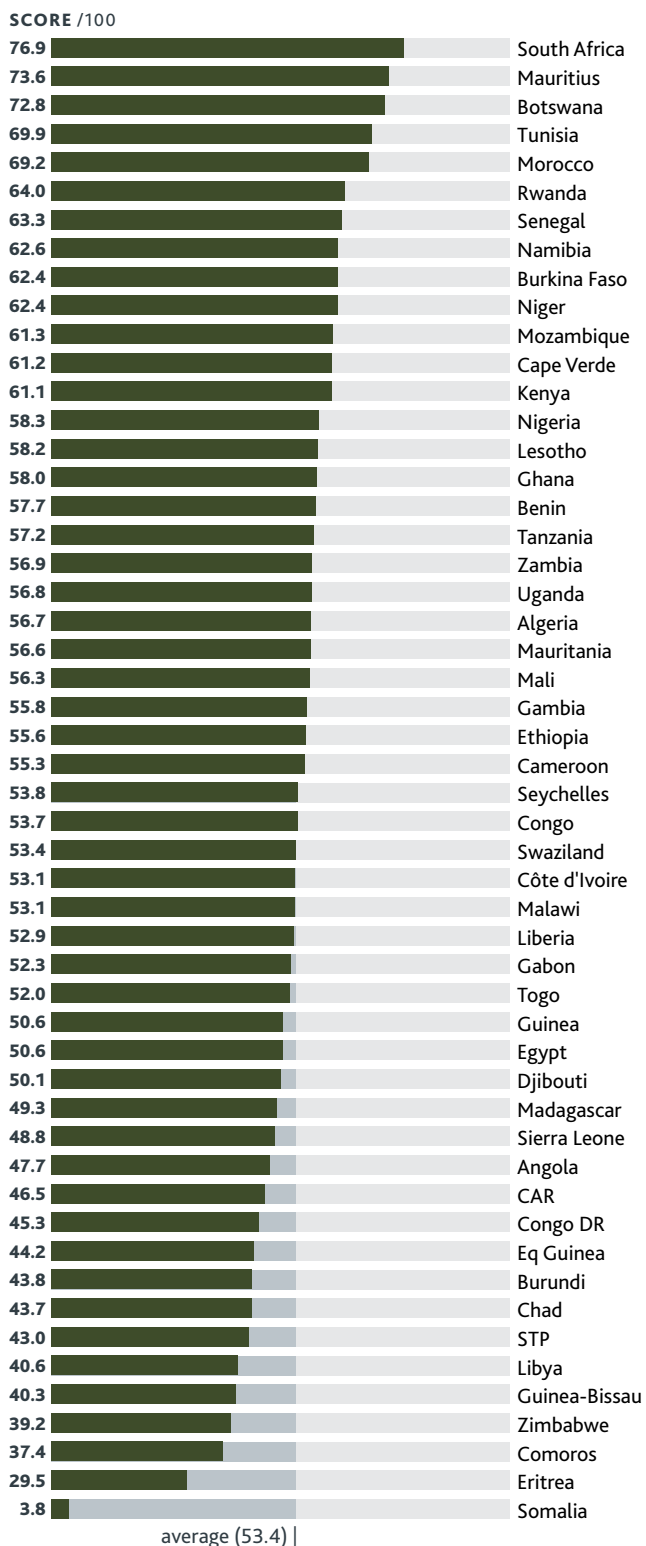
- Public Resources for Rural Development
- Land and Water for Low-Income Rural Populations*
- Agricultural Research and Extension Services
- Agricultural Input and Produce Markets
- Policy and Legal Framework for Rural Organisations
- Dialogue between Government and Rural Organisations
- Agricultural Policy Costs¹

* clustered indicator (see Indicators p.35)

¹ newly-included indicator in 2013 IIAG

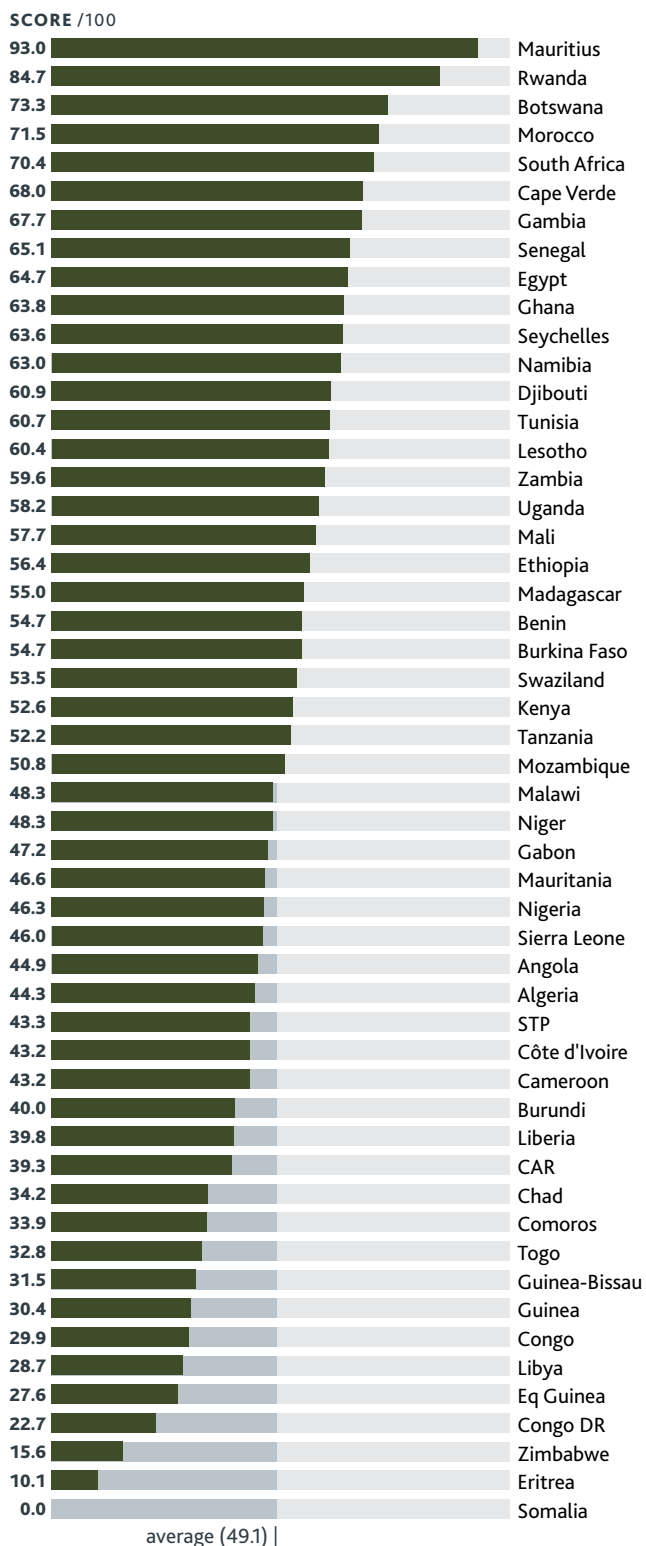
Public Management

Continental average	53.4
Highest country score	South Africa (76.9)
Lowest country score	Somalia (3.8)
Highest regional average	Southern Africa (58.7)
Lowest regional average	East Africa (46.6)



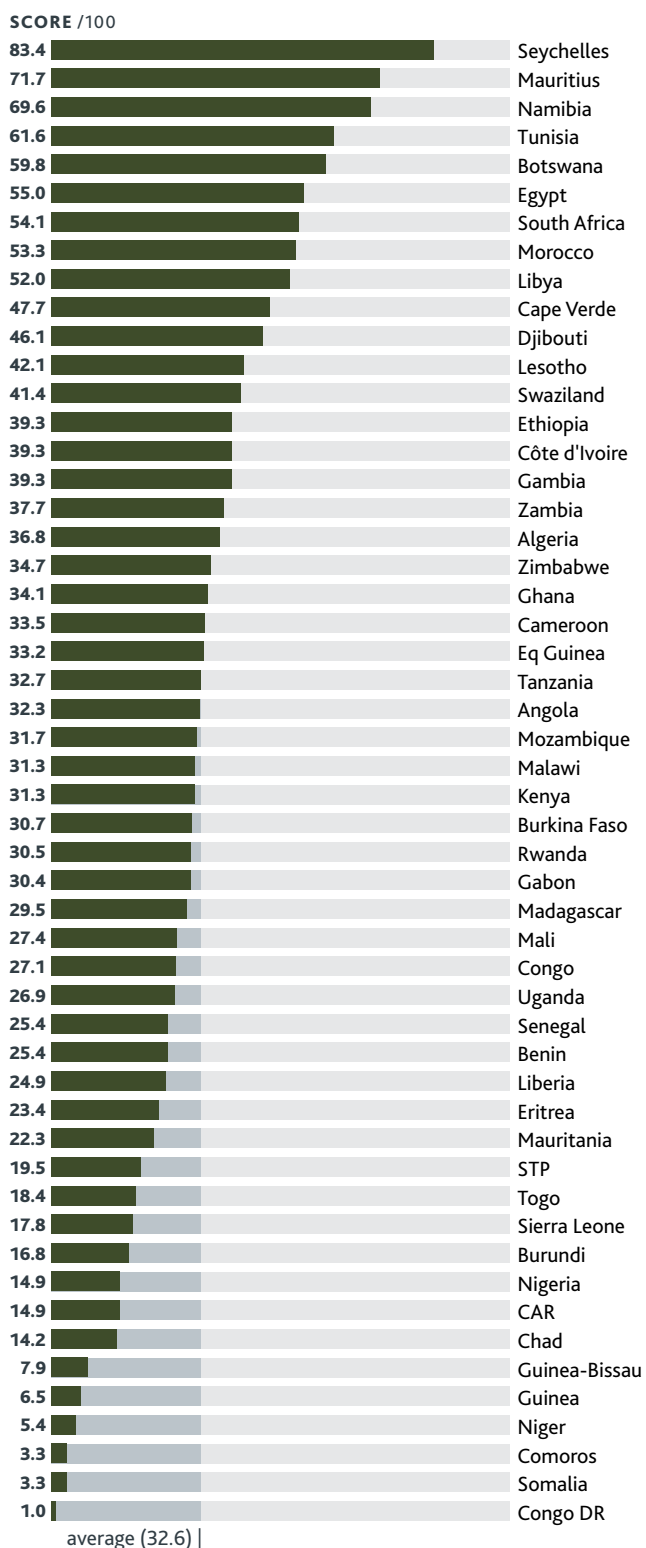
Business Environment

Continental average	49.1
Highest country score	Mauritius (93.0)
Lowest country score	Somalia (0.0)
Highest regional average	Southern Africa (57.3)
Lowest regional average	Central Africa (34.9)



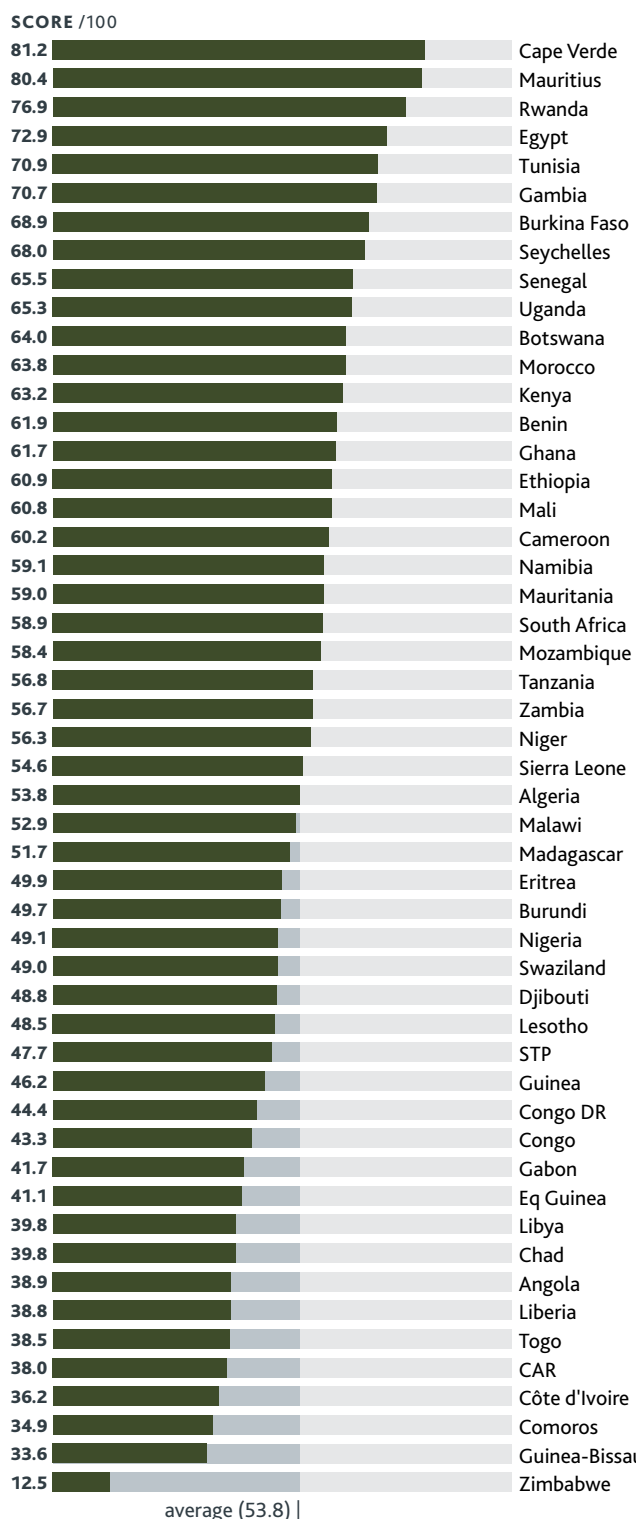
Infrastructure

Continental average	32.6
Highest country score	Seychelles (83.4)
Lowest country score	Congo DR (1.0)
Highest regional average	North Africa (46.8)
Lowest regional average	Central Africa (22.1)



Rural Sector

Continental average	53.8
Highest country score	Cape Verde (81.2)
Lowest country score	Zimbabwe (12.5)
Highest regional average	North Africa (60.0)
Lowest regional average	Central Africa (44.1)



* No data are available for Somalia

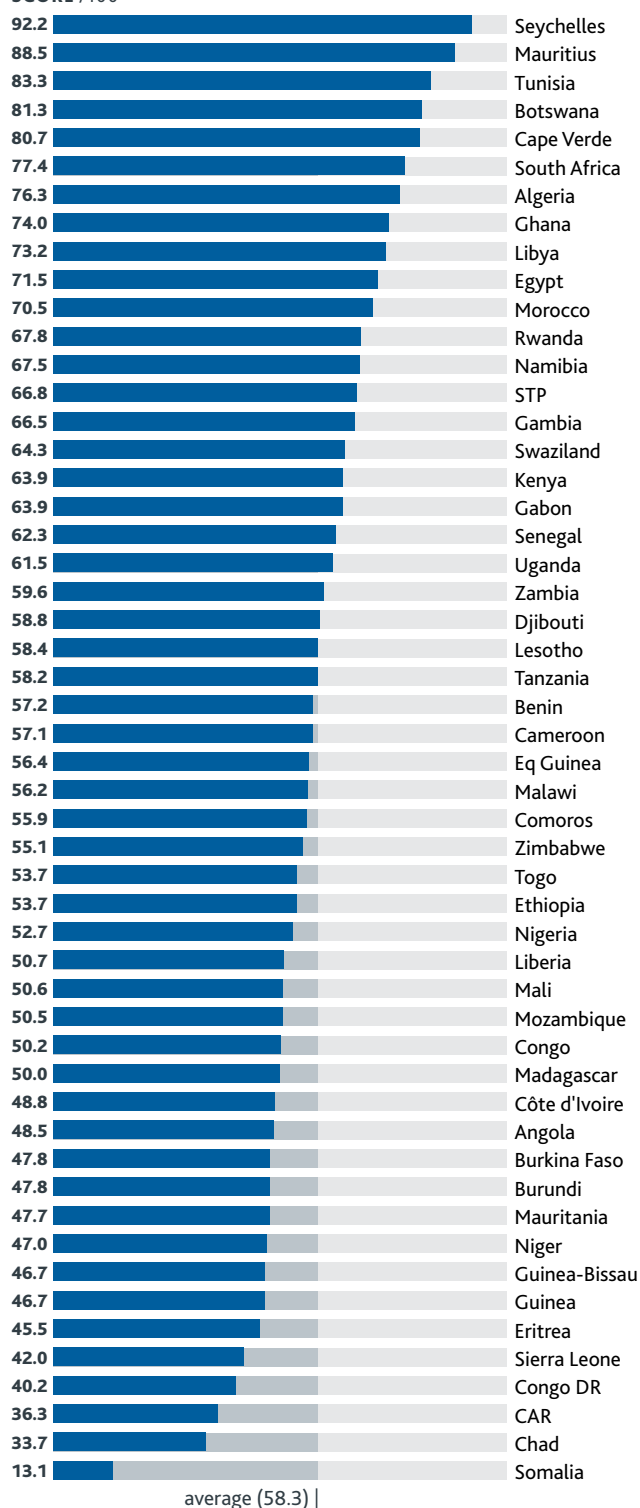
Human Development

- *Human Development* achieves the highest average score of all the categories within the IIAG. It has also shown the largest improvement in score, of any category, since 2000 (+10.2).
- All countries (52) show an improvement in this category since 2000.
- *Human Development* shows a difference of 79.0 points between the highest and lowest scores within the category in 2012.
- The 2012 scores of all sub-categories within this category show improvements of the continental average since 2000: *Welfare, Education and Health*. The improvement in *Health* is the largest at the sub-category level across the IIAG (+17.5).
- The 3 most improved indicators, since 2000, in the *Human Development* category are *Antiretroviral Treatment Provision, Immunisation (Measles & DPT)* and *Primary School Completion*.
- In the same time period, only 2 indicators displayed any deterioration: *Social Exclusion* and *Environmental Policy*.

SUMMARY

Continental average	58.3
Highest country score	Seychelles (92.2)
Lowest country score	Somalia (13.1)
Highest regional average	North Africa (70.4)
Lowest regional average	Central Africa (48.3)

SCORE /100



RANK /52 2012		SCORE /100						
		2000	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
7th	Algeria	64.5	75.0	71.6	72.1	74.9	76.7	76.3
40th	Angola	30.2	38.8	40.0	43.2	48.5	48.5	48.5
25th	Benin	45.0	51.9	52.8	55.7	57.7	58.3	57.2
4th	Botswana	67.0	77.1	78.0	79.6	80.0	81.1	81.3
41st	Burkina Faso	39.1	45.1	45.8	47.1	46.1	47.5	47.8
42nd	Burundi	35.7	42.9	42.5	43.7	45.4	47.2	47.8
26th	Cameroon	45.5	51.4	52.3	54.7	56.3	56.8	57.1
5th	Cape Verde	70.6	78.3	79.6	80.5	81.8	81.8	80.7
50th	Central African Republic	26.8	31.3	32.2	33.6	35.1	35.9	36.3
51st	Chad	27.0	29.8	29.4	32.7	33.2	33.7	33.7
29th	Comoros	46.9	51.5	52.5	54.5	54.0	55.5	55.9
37th	Congo	41.4	45.6	46.7	46.5	49.3	50.0	50.2
49th	Congo, Democratic Republic	34.3	39.6	37.7	39.0	39.2	39.9	40.2
39th	Côte d'Ivoire	40.7	43.9	45.4	45.7	47.9	47.1	48.8
22nd	Djibouti	46.3	57.8	55.3	56.9	58.3	57.9	58.8
10th	Egypt	69.3	76.2	76.5	72.6	72.6	71.5	71.5
27th	Equatorial Guinea	42.3	56.1	57.9	56.4	57.7	56.4	56.4
47th	Eritrea	43.0	45.2	47.5	48.7	48.4	46.7	45.5
32nd	Ethiopia	35.9	44.3	46.6	49.5	52.3	53.5	53.7
18th	Gabon	58.8	62.3	64.7	65.6	67.9	68.0	63.9
15th	Gambia	54.1	59.3	65.3	65.5	66.3	66.5	66.5
8th	Ghana	57.3	66.0	68.6	68.8	71.4	72.9	74.0
46th	Guinea	36.8	44.7	41.7	44.3	46.4	46.4	46.7
45th	Guinea-Bissau	35.5	42.6	43.9	45.5	48.3	49.0	46.7
17th	Kenya	53.9	55.9	60.3	61.4	62.5	64.9	63.9
23rd	Lesotho	50.4	55.2	57.4	58.2	58.6	58.7	58.4
34th	Liberia	34.2	43.0	45.5	45.4	46.6	49.0	50.7
9th	Libya	70.2	78.0	78.7	78.2	76.7	73.1	73.2
38th	Madagascar	47.9	52.6	51.9	52.3	52.5	51.1	50.0
28th	Malawi	44.0	49.1	51.6	53.3	56.4	57.4	56.2
35th	Mali	37.6	47.5	48.2	49.0	50.3	51.5	50.6
43rd	Mauritania	45.0	47.4	47.6	47.3	46.9	47.2	47.7
2nd	Mauritius	77.4	85.3	87.2	86.9	87.0	88.2	88.5
11th	Morocco	61.3	65.7	66.3	67.2	68.9	70.4	70.5
36th	Mozambique	38.0	42.5	45.6	48.7	50.5	50.2	50.5
13th	Namibia	62.2	65.9	65.7	66.5	67.4	67.6	67.5
44th	Niger	29.1	37.9	40.7	43.9	44.5	46.4	47.0
33rd	Nigeria	44.8	49.6	50.8	52.8	53.2	52.6	52.7
12th	Rwanda	46.4	57.0	60.7	64.5	65.6	66.8	67.8
14th	São Tomé & Príncipe	53.9	59.0	59.3	60.4	64.0	66.9	66.8
19th	Senegal	46.3	58.3	56.7	59.9	61.2	62.6	62.3
1st	Seychelles	83.2	91.4	92.4	92.0	93.3	87.4	92.2
48th	Sierra Leone	32.2	40.7	38.6	40.1	39.3	43.4	42.0
52nd	Somalia	11.7	24.4	11.7	13.5	13.9	12.9	13.1
6th	South Africa	73.0	76.5	77.6	76.1	76.5	77.6	77.4
16th	Swaziland	56.2	62.2	62.5	63.1	63.9	64.4	64.3
24th	Tanzania	44.7	53.1	55.3	56.5	57.1	56.8	58.2
31st	Togo	41.6	44.7	46.0	47.9	51.0	52.8	53.7
3rd	Tunisia	77.8	89.6	83.0	85.1	85.2	83.3	83.3
20th	Uganda	49.3	57.3	58.4	59.9	61.1	61.7	61.5
21st	Zambia	47.6	55.2	57.9	59.9	59.5	59.2	59.6
30th	Zimbabwe	44.7	48.3	44.8	44.9	49.0	57.6	55.1

Biggest Improvements

RANK /52 2012		SCORE /100 2012	CHANGE SINCE 2000
12th	Rwanda	67.8	+21.4
40th	Angola	48.5	+18.3
44th	Niger	47.0	+17.9
32nd	Ethiopia	53.7	+17.7
8th	Ghana	74.0	+16.7

Biggest Deteriorations

No countries deteriorated between 2000 and 2012

In this category

Welfare

- Welfare Regime
- Social Protection and Labour*
- Social Exclusion
- Welfare Services (Health and Education)*
- Equity of Public Resource Use*
- Access to Water*
- Access to Sanitation*
- Environmental Policy
- Environmental Sustainability*

Health

- Maternal Mortality
- Child Mortality
- Immunisation (Measles and DPT)*
- Antiretroviral Treatment Provision*
- Disease (Malaria and TB)*
- Undernourishment¹

Education

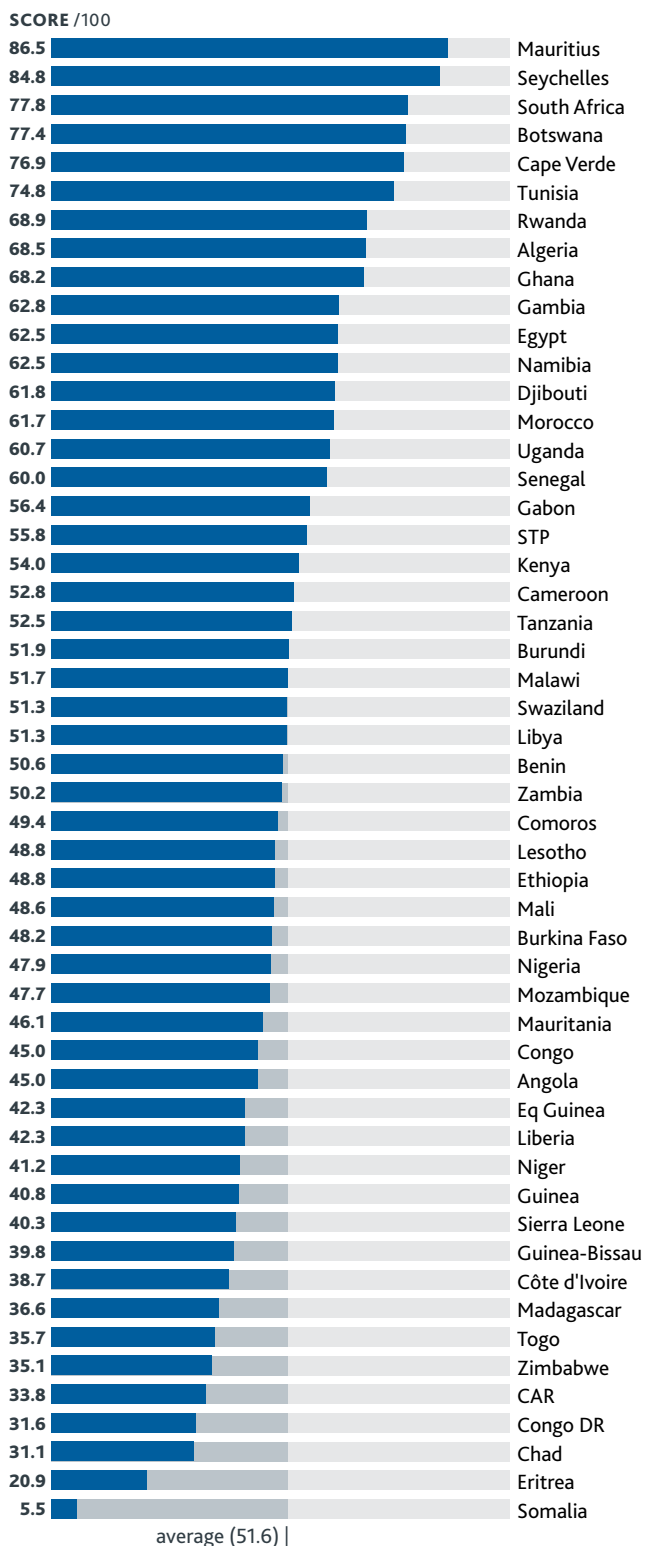
- Education Provision and Quality
- Education System Quality¹
- Ratio of Pupils to Teachers in Primary School
- Primary School Completion
- Progression to Secondary School
- Tertiary Enrolment
- Literacy

* clustered indicator (see Indicators p.35)

¹ newly-included indicator in 2013 IIAG

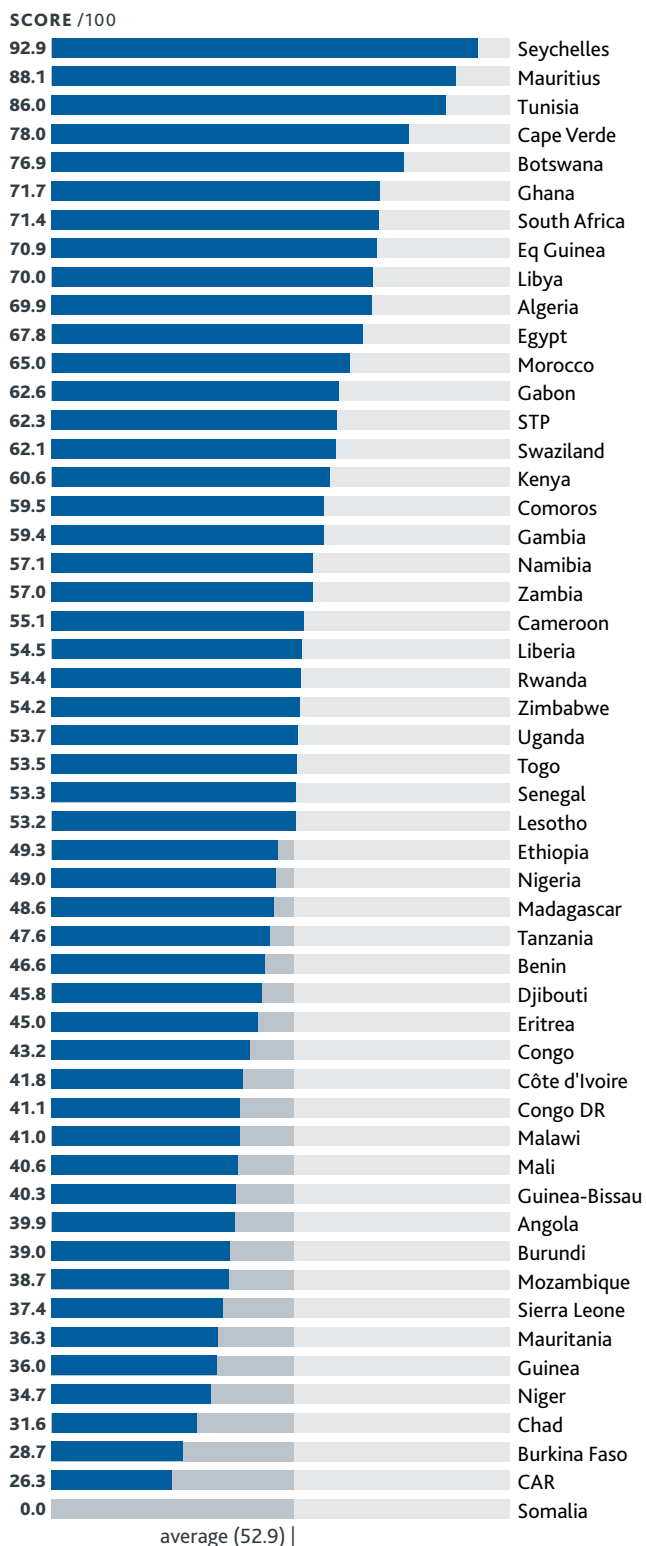
Welfare

Continental average	51.6
Highest country score	Mauritius (86.5)
Lowest country score	Somalia (5.5)
Highest regional average	North Africa (60.8)
Lowest regional average	Central Africa (41.9)



Education

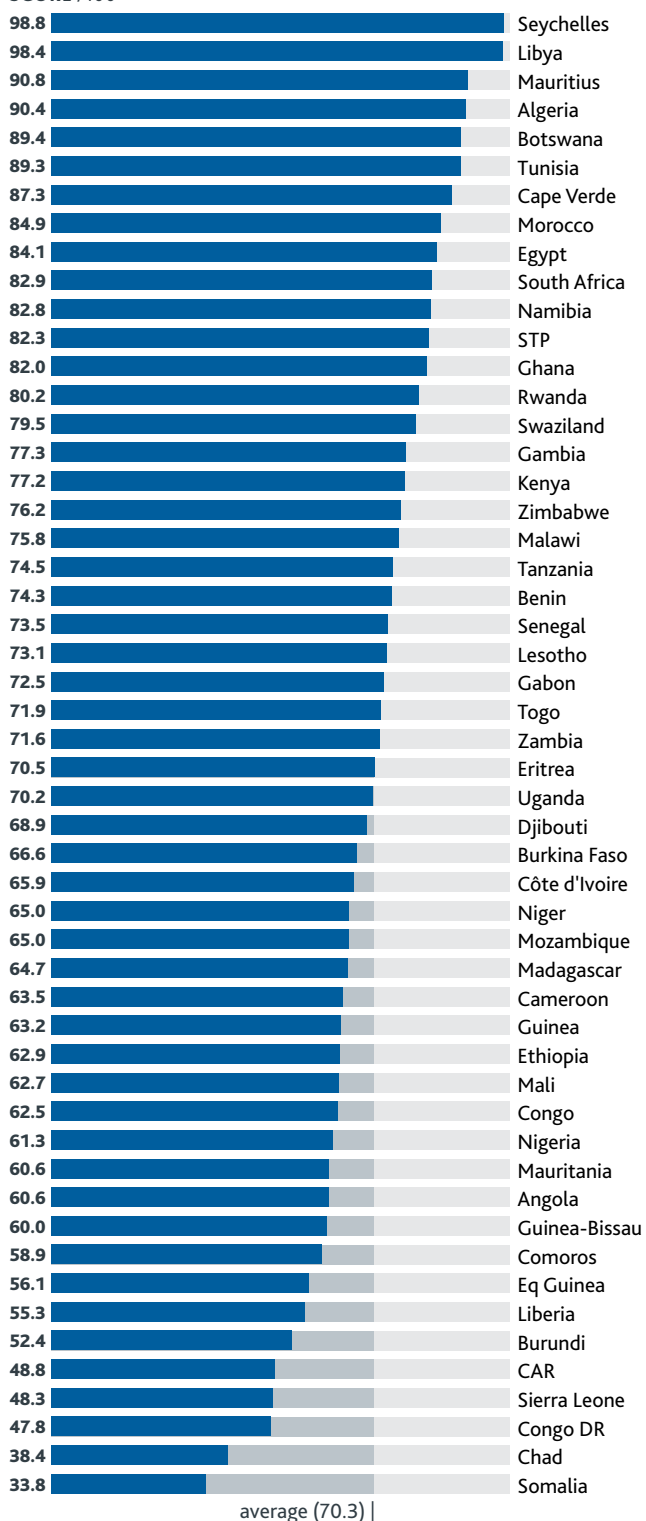
Continental average	52.9
Highest country score	Seychelles (92.9)
Lowest country score	Somalia (0.0)
Highest regional average	North Africa (65.8)
Lowest regional average	Central Africa (47.3)



Health

Continental average	70.3
Highest country score	Seychelles (98.8)
Lowest country score	Somalia (33.8)
Highest regional average	North Africa (84.6)
Lowest regional average	Central Africa (55.7)

SCORE /100



Data Sources

African Economic Outlook (AEO)

African Development Bank (AfDB); Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD); United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)

African Electoral Index: 2000-2012 commissioned by the Mo Ibrahim Foundation

Institut de Recherche Empirique en Economie Politique (IREEP)

African Statistical Yearbook (ASY)

African Union (AU); African Development Bank (AfDB); United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)

AIDSinfo Database (AIDSinfo)

Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)

Bertelsmann Transformation Index (BTI)

Bertelsmann Stiftung (BS)

Bulletin Board on Statistical Capacity (BBSC)

World Bank (WB)

Child Mortality Estimates Info (CME)

Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (IGME)

Cingranelli-Richards Human Rights Dataset (CIRI)

The Cingranelli-Richards Human Rights Data Project (CIRI)

Country Data (CountryData)

Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU)

Country Performance Assessment (CPA)

African Development Bank (AfDB)

Data commissioned by the Mo Ibrahim Foundation

Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU)

Democracy Index (DemIndex)

Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU)

Freedom in the World Survey (FITW)

Freedom House (FH)

Freedom of the Press Index (FOTPI)

Freedom House (FH)

Global Competitiveness Report (GCR)

World Economic Forum (WEF)

Global Health Observatory Database (GHO)

World Health Organization (WHO)

IDA Resource Allocation Index (IRAI)

World Bank (WB)

Index of Economic Freedom (Index Econ Freedom)

The Heritage Foundation and The Wall Street Journal (HER-WSJ)

Institute for Statistics (UIS)

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

Internal Displacement: Global Overview of Trends and Developments (Global Overview of Trends)

Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC)

Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary General (MTDSG)

Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)

Performance-based Allocation System & Rural Sector Performance Assessments (PBAS)

International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

Political Terror Scale (PTS)

Political Terror Scale (PTS)

Sanctions in Africa 2000-2012 commissioned by the Mo Ibrahim Foundation

CDD Ghana (CDD)

Social Institutions and Gender Index under Gender, Institutions and Development Database (GID-DB/SIGI)

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

Trafficking in Persons Report (TIP)

U.S. Department of State - Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (USDS)

Armed Conflict Dataset v.4-2013, 1946-2012 (UCDP/PRIO)

Uppsala University, Department of Peace and Conflict Research - Uppsala Conflict Data Programme (UDCP)

UNHCR Statistical Online Population Database (Online Population Database)

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation Database (WHO/UNICEF JMP)

World Health Organization (WHO)

World Development Indicators (WDI)

World Bank (WB)

World Telecommunications / ICT Indicators Database (ICT Database)

International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI)

World Bank (WB)

Indicators

The IIAG is compiled using indicators based on Expert Assessment (EA), Official Data (OD) or Opinion Survey (OS). Data Sources are shown as acronyms (see p.34) after the name of each indicator and variable.

Safety & Rule of Law

Rule of Law

Judicial Process (EIU)

Extent to which the judicial process or courts are subject to interference or distortion by interest groups (EA)

Judicial Independence*

▷ Judicial Independence (BS)

Extent to which the courts can interpret and review norms and pursue their own reasoning, free from the influence of rulers or powerful groups or individuals (EA)

▷ Judicial Independence (WEF)

Extent to which the judiciary is independent from influences of members of government, citizens, or firms (OS)

Sanctions (CDD Ghana)

Imposition of sanctions by the United Nations and/or the African Union on a state and/or governmental and/or non-governmental actors (EA/OD)

Transfers of Power (EIU)

Clarity, establishment and acceptance of constitutional mechanisms for the orderly transfer of power from one administration to the next (EA)

Property Rights*

▷ Property Rights (AfDB, WB)*

Extent to which private economic activity is facilitated by an effective legal system and rule-based governance structure in which property and contract rights are reliably respected and enforced (EA)

▷ Property Rights (BS)

Extent to which government ensures well-defined rights of private property and regulates the acquisition of property (EA)

▷ Property Rights Protection (EIU)

Degree to which property rights are respected and enforced (EA)

▷ Property Freedom (HER-WSJ)

Ability of individuals to accumulate private property, secured by clear laws that are fully enforced by the state. The independence of the judiciary, including the extent of corruption, and the ability to enforce contracts are also assessed (EA)

▷ Property Rights (WEF)

Strength of the protection of property rights, including financial assets (OS)

Accountability

Accountability, Transparency and Corruption in the Public Sector (AfDB, WB)*

Accountability of the executive for use of funds and results of actions by the electorate, legislature and judiciary and extent to which public employees within the executive are accountable for use of resources, administrative decisions and results (EA)

Accountability, Transparency and Corruption in Rural Areas (IFAD)

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 (EA)

Corruption and Bureaucracy (WB)

Intrusiveness of bureaucracy, amount of red tape likely to be encountered and likelihood of experiencing corruption among officials and other groups (EA)

Accountability of Public Officials (EIU)

Existence of safeguards or sanctions ensuring accountability and performance from public officials (both elected and appointed) (EA)

Corruption in Government and Public Officials (EIU)

Level of vested cronyism among, and corruption of, public officials (both elected and appointed) (EA)

* A **clustered indicator** is composed of a number of underlying variables which each measure the same dimension and come from different sources, or measure similar dimensions and come from the same source.

Prosecution of Abuse of Office (BS)

Legal or political penalties for officeholders who abuse their positions (EA)

Diversions of Public Funds (WEF)

Prevalence of the diversion of public funds to companies, individuals, or groups due to corruption (OS)

Personal Safety

Domestic Political Persecution*

▷ Physical Integrity Rights (CIRI)

Prevalence of torture, extrajudicial killings, political imprisonment and disappearance (EA)

▷ Political Terror (PTS)

State terror, defined as violations of physical or personal integrity rights carried out by a state or its agents. These include state-sanctioned killings, torture, disappearances, and political imprisonment (EA)

Social Unrest (EIU)

Prevalence of violent social unrest (EA)

Safety of the Person (EIU)

Level of criminality (EA)

Reliability of Police Services (WEF)

Extent to which police services be relied upon to enforce law and order (OS)

Violent Crime (EIU)

Prevalence of violent crime, both organised and common (EA)

Human Trafficking (USDS)

Government action to combat forced labour and involuntary commercial sex (EA)

National Security

Cross-Border Tensions (EIU)

Potential threats to economic and political stability due to tensions with neighbouring states (EA)

Government Involvement in Armed Conflict (UCDP)

Direct or indirect involvement of the government in an armed conflict which results in at least 25 annual battle-related deaths (EA)

Domestic Armed Conflict (EIU)

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

Political Refugees (UNHCR)

People fleeing the country due to fear of persecution (EA)

Internally Displaced People (IDMC)

People displaced within the country due to violence, conflict, human rights violations, or natural or human-made disasters (EA)

Participation & Human Rights

Participation

Free and Fair Executive Elections (IREEP)

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 (EA)

Free and Fair Elections (BS)

Freedom and fairness of elections (EA)

Political Participation (EIU)

Availability of relevant information for citizens and their freedom to participate in the political process (EA)

Electoral Self-Determination (CIRI)

Extent to which citizens enjoy freedom of political choice, and the legal right and effective capacity to change laws and governing bodies through free and fair elections (EA)

Effective Power to Govern (BS)

Extent to which democratically elected rulers have effective power to govern or to which there are veto powers and political enclaves (EA)

Rights

Core International Human Rights Conventions (OHCHR)

Whether a country has ratified the nine core international human rights conventions and, additionally, whether it has submitted the first of a number of regular reports to treaty bodies that monitor implementation (EA/OD)

Human Rights (EIU)

Likelihood of a state being accused of serious human rights violations (EA)

Political Rights (FH)

Freedom 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 (EA)

Workers' Rights (CIRI)

Extent to which workers enjoy internationally recognised rights at work, including freedom of association, the right to bargain collectively, a minimum age of employment and acceptable conditions with regards to minimum wages, hours of work, and occupational safety and health (EA)

Freedom of Expression*

▷ Freedom of Expression (BS)

Extent to which citizens, organisations and mass media can express opinions freely (EA)

▷ Freedom of Speech and Press (CIRI)

Extent to which freedoms of speech and press are affected by government censorship, including ownership of media outlets (EA)

▷ Press Freedom (FH)

Print, broadcast and internet freedom (EA)

Freedom of Association and Assembly*

▷ Freedom of Association and Assembly (BS)
Extent to which independent political and/or civic groups can associate and assemble freely (EA)

▷ Freedom of Assembly and Association (CIRI)

Extent to which the internationally recognised right of citizens to associate freely with other persons in political parties, trade unions, cultural organisations or other special interest groups exists in practice (EA)

▷ Freedom of Association (EIU)

Extent to which freedom of association and the right to collective bargaining is respected (EA)

Civil Liberties*

▷ Protection of Civil Liberties (BS)

Extent to which civil rights are guaranteed and protected and citizens can seek redress for violations of these liberties (EA)

▷ Civil Liberties (EIU)

Extent of various citizens' freedoms including equality under the law, freedom from torture and freedom of expression (EA)

▷ Civil Liberties (FH)

Extent of civil liberties: freedom of expression and belief; associational and organisational rights; rule of law; and personal autonomy without interference from the state (EA)

Gender

Gender Equality (AfDB, WB)*

Whether a country has enacted, and enforces, laws and policies that promote equal access for men and women to human capital development opportunities, and productive and economic resources; and give men and women equal status and protection under the law (EA)

Gender Balance in Primary and Secondary Education (WB)

Ratio of girls to boys enrolled at primary and secondary levels in public and private schools (OD)

Women's Participation in the Labour Force (WB)

Female population, 15 and older, that is economically active (OD)

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 (EA)

Women in Parliament (WB)

Parliamentary seats, in a single or lower chamber, held by women (OD)

Women's Rights (CIRI)*

▷ Women's Economic Rights

Extent to which women enjoy internationally recognised rights at work (EA)

▷ Women's Political Rights

Extent to which women enjoy internationally recognised rights to participate freely in the political process (EA)

Legislation on Violence against Women (OECD)

Existence of laws against domestic violence, sexual assault or rape, and sexual harassment (EA)

Sustainable Economic Opportunity

Public Management

Statistical Capacity (WB)

Capacity of statistical systems in terms of methodology, data sources, periodicity and timeliness (EA)

Public Administration (AfDB, WB)*

Extent to which civilian central government (including teachers, health workers and police) is structured to design and implement government policy and effectively deliver services (EA)

Inflation (AfDB, AU, UNECA)

Average change in consumer price index in local currency over the previous year (OD)

Diversification (AfDB, OECD, UNECA, UNDP)

Extent to which exports are diversified (OD)

Reserves (EIU)

Total international reserves in relation to imports of goods and non-factor services (OD)

Budget Management (AfDB, WB)*

Extent to which the budget is comprehensive and credible, linked to policy priorities, with effective financial management systems and timely and accurate fiscal reporting (EA)

Ratio of Total Revenue to Total Expenditure (AfDB, AU, UNECA)

Total budget revenue as a proportion of total budget expenditure (OD)

Fiscal Policy (AfDB, WB)*

Short and medium-term sustainability of fiscal policy (taking into account monetary and exchange rate policy and sustainability of public debt) and its impact on growth (EA)

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 (OD)

Revenue Collection (AfDB, WB)*

Government revenue mobilisation from all sources, taking into account both tax structure on paper and actual tax collection (EA)

Soundness of Banks (WEF)

Soundness of banks, ranging from insolvent and may require a government bailout to generally healthy with sound balance sheets (OS)

Business Environment**Competitive Environment***▷ **Competitive Environment (AfDB, WB)***

Extent to which the legal, regulatory, and policy environment helps or hinders private businesses in investing, creating jobs and becoming more productive (EA)

▷ **Competition (BS)**

Extent to which the fundamentals of market-based competition have developed and safeguards exist to prevent economic monopolies and cartels (EA)

▷ **Unfair Competitive Practices (EIU)**

Quality of the competitive framework in place including the likelihood that domestic or foreign corporations are subject to discriminatory prices, taxes and tariffs (EA)

Investment Climate (HER-WSJ)

Economic freedom, based on constraints on the flow of investment capital (EA)

Investment Climate for Rural Businesses (IFAD)

Extent to which the policy, legal and regulatory framework supports the emergence and development of private rural businesses (EA)

Rural Financial Services Development (IFAD)

Extent to which the policy and institutional framework supports the development of a commercially based rural financial market that is rooted in the private sector and is efficient, equitable and accessible to low-income rural populations (EA)

Bureaucracy and Red Tape (EIU)

Bureaucratic delay and complexity in obtaining the appropriate documentation or authorisation to engage in business activities (EA)

Customs Procedures (WEF)

Level of efficiency of customs procedures, related to the entry and exit of merchandise (OS)

Infrastructure**Electricity***▷ **Access to Electricity (EIU)**

Risk that power shortages could disrupt business activities (EA)

▷ **Quality of Electricity Supply (WEF)**

Quality of the electricity supply, taking into account interruptions and voltage fluctuations (OS)

Roads*▷ **Road Network (EIU)**

Risk that the road network will be inadequate for business needs in terms of obsolescence, maintenance, and sufficient supply to meet demand (EA)

▷ **Quality of Roads (WEF)**

Quality of roads, ranging from extremely underdeveloped to extensive and efficient by international standards (OS)

Rail Network (EIU)

Risk that the rail network will be inadequate for business needs (EA)

Air Transport (EIU, WEF)*▷ **Air Transport Facilities (EIU)**

Risk that the air transport will be inadequate for business in terms of obsolescence, maintenance, and sufficient supply to meet demand (EA)

▷ **Quality of Air Transport Infrastructure (WEF)**

Quality of passenger air transport infrastructure, ranging from extremely underdeveloped to extensive and efficient by international standards (OS)

Telephone and IT Infrastructure (EIU)*▷ **Telephone Network**

Risk that the telephone network will not be adequate for business needs in terms of obsolescence, maintenance and sufficient supply to meet demand (EA)

▷ **IT Infrastructure**

Risk that information technology infrastructure will be inadequate for business needs (EA)

Digital Connectivity (ITU)*▷ **Mobile Phone Subscribers**

Subscriptions to public mobile telephone services including the number of pre-paid SIM cards active during the past three months (OD)

▷ **Household computers**

Households with a computer (desktop or laptop only) (OD)

▷ **Internet Subscribers**

Total active (over the past three months) internet subscriptions with fixed (wired) internet access, which includes dial up and fixed broadband subscriptions (OD)

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 (EA)

Land and Water for Low-Income Rural Populations (IFAD)*▷ **Access to Land**

Extent to which the legal, institutional and market frameworks provide the basis for low-income rural populations to have secure access to land – both individually held and common property resources – and the extent to which they are able to benefit from these (EA)

▷ **Access to Water for Agriculture**

Extent to which the policy and institutional framework provides for rural populations to have equitable user rights over water resources for agriculture and to effectively manage those resources (EA)

Agricultural Research & Extension Services (IFAD)

Accessibility of agricultural research and the extension system to low-income farmers, including women, and its responsiveness to their needs and priorities (EA)

Agricultural Input & Produce Markets (IFAD)

Extent to which the policy and institutional framework supports the development of commercially based agricultural markets that are rooted in the private sector and are efficient, equitable and accessible to small farmers (EA)

Policy & Legal Framework for Rural Organisations (IFAD)

Extent to which an enabling policy and legal environment is present for low-income rural populations to organise into autonomous groups and associations or engage in other forms of collective action (EA)

Dialogue between Government and Rural Organisations (IFAD)

Extent to which rural populations are able to enter into dialogue with, and lobby, government and express their concerns and priorities, and extent of government responsiveness to low-income rural populations and consideration of their views in policy-making for the sector (EA)

Agricultural Policy Costs (WEF)

Agricultural policy, ranging from excessively burdensome for the economy to balancing the interests of taxpayers, consumers, and producers. (OS)

Human Development

Welfare

Welfare Regime (BS)

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

Social Protection and Labour (AfDB, WB)*

Government policies in the area of social protection and labour market regulation, which reduce the risk of becoming poor, assist those who are poor to better manage further risks, and ensure a minimum level of welfare to all people (EA)

Social Exclusion (BS)

Extent to which significant parts of the population are fundamentally excluded from society due to poverty and inequality combined (income gaps, gender, education, religion, ethnicity) (EA)

Welfare Services (Health and Education) (AfDB, WB)*

National policies and public and private sector service delivery that affect access to and quality of: health and nutrition services, including population and reproductive health; education, early childhood development, training and literacy programmes; and prevention and treatment of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria (EA)

Equity of Public Resource Use (AfDB, WB)*

Extent to which the pattern of public expenditures and revenue collection affects the poor and is consistent with national poverty reduction priorities (EA)

Access to Water (WHO-UNICEF)*

- ▷ **Access to Piped Water**
Population served with piped water into their dwelling, yard or plot (OD)
- ▷ **Access to Improved Water**
Population that is served with a drinking water source that, by nature of its construction, adequately protects the source from outside contamination particularly with faecal matter (OD)

Access to Sanitation (WHO)*

- ▷ **Access to Improved Sanitation**
Population served with a sanitation facility that hygienically separates human excreta from human contact and which includes specified mechanisms for disposal and storage of that waste (OD)
- ▷ **Open Defecation Sanitation**
Population forced to dispose of human faeces in outdoor spaces or alongside solid waste (OD)

Environmental Policy (BS)

Extent to which environmental concerns are effectively taken into account in both macro and microeconomic policy-making (EA)

Environmental Sustainability (AfDB, WB)*

Extent to which environmental policies foster the protection and sustainable use of natural resources and the management of pollution (EA)

Education

Education Provision and Quality (BS)

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

Education System Quality (WEF)

How well the educational system meets the needs of a competitive economy (OS)

Ratio of Pupils to Teachers in Primary School (WB)

Pupils enrolled in primary school in relation to primary school teachers (OD)

Primary School Completion (WB)

Students completing the last year of primary school (OD)

Progression to Secondary School (WB)

New entrants to the first grade of secondary school in a given year, in relation to students enrolled in the final grade of primary school in the previous year (OD)

Tertiary Enrolment (WB)

Total enrolment, regardless of age, in relation to the population of the age group for tertiary education (OD)

Literacy (UNESCO)

Population aged 15 or over who can both read and write a short simple statement on their everyday life. Generally numeracy, the ability to make simple mathematical calculations, is also included (OD)

Health

Maternal Mortality (WHO)

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

Child Mortality (IGME)

Probability of a child born in a specified year dying before reaching the age of five if subject to current age-specific mortality rates (OD)

Immunisation (Measles and DPT) (WB)*

- ▷ **Immunisation against Measles**
Children aged 12–23 months who have received appropriate vaccinations against measles before 12 months or anytime before the survey (OD)
- ▷ **Immunisation against DPT**
Children aged 12–23 months who have received appropriate vaccinations against diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus before 12 months or anytime before the survey (OD)

Antiretroviral Treatment Provision (UNAIDS)*

- ▷ **Antiretroviral Treatment Provision**
Adults and children with advanced HIV infection receiving antiretroviral therapy (OD)
- ▷ **Antiretroviral Treatment Provision for Pregnant Women**
HIV-positive pregnant women who receive antiretrovirals to reduce the risk of mother-to-child transmission (OD)

Disease (Malaria and TB) (WHO)*

- ▷ **Malaria**
Deaths due to malaria per 100,000 population per year (OD)
- ▷ **Tuberculosis**
Deaths due to TB, including HIV-related TB deaths per 100,000 population per year (OD)

Undernourishment (WB)

Population whose food intake is insufficient to meet dietary energy requirements continuously (OD)

Project team

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About the Mo Ibrahim Foundation

The Mo Ibrahim Foundation was established in 2006 with a focus on the critical importance of leadership and governance in Africa. By providing tools to support advancements in leadership and governance, the Foundation aims to bring about meaningful change on the continent.

The Foundation, which is a non-grant making organisation, helps to define, assess and enhance governance and leadership in Africa using the following tools:

- Ibrahim Index of African Governance (IIAG)
- Ibrahim Prize for Achievement in African Leadership
- Ibrahim Forum
- Ibrahim Fellowships & Scholarships

Leadership and governance in Africa

Africa has made considerable progress in recent years. However, the continent now faces a number of challenges. How can it translate its wealth of resources into improved quality of life for its citizens, in an equitable and sustainable way? What should governments do when their GDP growth is not matched by employment gains? Why are political and human rights still lagging in many areas, despite significant economic gains?

All of these challenges pose a threat to Africa's success and potential transformation in the long-term. But all of these challenges can be met through good leadership and governance on the continent.

Leadership is about making choices, defining priorities, and taking risks. Governance is about implementing these choices.

Governments need to define a strategy – a 'business plan' – built on an inclusive vision which assesses and prioritises challenges and issues, makes the best use of human, natural and financial resources and closely monitors results and implementation.

The Board

The Foundation is governed by a Board of Directors comprised of:

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- **Salim Ahmed Salim**
Former Secretary-General, OAU; Former Prime Minister of Tanzania

Tools

Ibrahim Index of African Governance

Established in 2007, the IIAG is the most comprehensive collection of quantitative data on governance in Africa. Compiled in partnership with experts from a number of African and global institutions, it provides an annual assessment of governance in every African country. The IIAG provides a framework for citizens, governments, institutions and business to assess the delivery of public goods and services – and policy outcomes – across Africa.

Ibrahim Prize for Achievement in African Leadership

Established in 2007, the Ibrahim Prize celebrates excellence in African leadership. It is awarded to a former Executive Head of State or Government by an independent Prize Committee composed of eminent figures, including two Nobel Laureates. It celebrates African leaders who have developed their countries, lifted people out of poverty, and paved the way for sustainable and equitable prosperity. Previous Ibrahim Laureates include President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique (2007), President Festus Mogae of Botswana (2008), President Pedro Pires of Cape Verde (2011) and President Nelson Mandela of South Africa (Honorary). The Laureates provide role models for the continent. The Prize Committee may choose not to award the Prize, as was the case in 2009, 2010 and 2012.

Ibrahim Forum

Established in 2010, the Ibrahim Forum is an annual high-level discussion tackling issues of critical importance to Africa. Bringing together a diverse range of stakeholders, the Forum identifies specific policy challenges and priorities for action. Previous Forums have dealt with: An African Conversation - Africa Ahead: The Next 50 Years (2013), African Youth (2012), African Agriculture (2011) and African Regional Economic Integration (2010). Data and research on Forum issues are compiled by the Foundation as the basis for informed and constructive debate.

Ibrahim Leadership Fellowships

Established in 2010, the Ibrahim Leadership Fellowships form a selective programme designed to identify and support potential African leaders of the future. The Fellows receive mentoring from the current leaders of key multilateral institutions. Ibrahim Leadership Fellows are currently hosted at AfDB, UNECA and WTO.

The Ibrahim Scholarships

Established in 2007, and evolving to accommodate shifting African dynamics, the Ibrahim Scholarships support aspiring African leaders at a number of distinguished academic institutions. The scholarships develop the talent of outstanding young Africans in selected disciplines. Current partnerships are with AUC, LBS, SOAS and the University of Birmingham. The Foundation also endorses CEIBS.

