



2014

IBRAHIM INDEX OF AFRICAN GOVERNANCE

SUMMARY REPORT

52.5 61.0 43.9 25.6 54.2 65.1 88.5 52.5 61.0 43.9 25.6 54.2 65.1 88.5 52.5 61.0 43.9 25.6 54.2 65.1 88.5 52.5 61.0
44.5 75.0 63.8 21.7 37.6 49.3 70.5 44.5 75.0 63.8 21.7 37.6 49.3 70.5 44.5 75.0 63.8 21.7 37.6 49.3 70.5 44.5 75.0
58.7 48.0 48.2 36.5 48.0 49.7 50.5 58.7 48.0 48.2 36.5 48.0 49.7 50.5 58.7 48.0 48.2 36.5 48.0 49.7 50.5 58.7 48.0
77.6 38.0 48.4 47.8 64.5 35.4 67.5 77.6 38.0 48.4 47.8 64.5 35.4 67.5 77.6 38.0 48.4 47.8 64.5 35.4 67.5 77.6 38.0
53.0 71.3 86.8 35.7 34.7 65.8 47.0 53.0 71.3 86.8 35.7 34.7 65.8 47.0 53.0 71.3 86.8 35.7 34.7 65.8 47.0 53.0 71.3
43.8 50.8 60.7 68.1 33.0 51.8 52.7 43.8 50.8 60.7 68.1 33.0 51.8 52.7 43.8 50.8 60.7 68.1 33.0 51.8 52.7 43.8 50.8
47.0 56.9 57.8 45.9 27.4 52.7 67.8 47.0 56.9 57.8 45.9 27.4 52.7 67.8 47.0 56.9 57.8 45.9 27.4 52.7 67.8 47.0 56.9
76.7 45.8 76.3 38.5 38.5 25.5 66.8 76.7 45.8 76.3 38.5 38.5 25.5 66.8 76.7 45.8 76.3 38.5 38.5 25.5 66.8 76.7 45.8
32.7 66.0 54.3 50.7 28.3 76.3 62.3 32.7 66.0 54.3 50.7 28.3 76.3 62.3 32.7 66.0 54.3 50.7 28.3 76.3 62.3 32.7 66.0
33.0 56.0 41.0 69.1 43.0 48.5 92.2 33.0 56.0 41.0 69.1 43.0 48.5 92.2 33.0 56.0 41.0 69.1 43.0 48.5 92.2 33.0 56.0
47.8 59.6 54.7 56.0 51.5 57.2 42.0 47.8 59.6 54.7 56.0 51.5 57.2 42.0 47.8 59.6 54.7 56.0 51.5 57.2 42.0 47.8 59.6
43.0 35.4 67.4 30.5 60.8 81.3 13.1 43.0 35.4 67.4 30.5 60.8 81.3 13.1 43.0 35.4 67.4 30.5 60.8 81.3 13.1 43.0 35.4
31.3 44.7 59.2 42.8 36.5 47.8 77.4 31.3 44.7 59.2 42.8 36.5 47.8 77.4 31.3 44.7 59.2 42.8 36.5 47.8 77.4 31.3 44.7
40.9 45.6 73.2 61.3 28.2 47.8 64.3 40.9 45.6 73.2 61.3 28.2 47.8 64.3 40.9 45.6 73.2 61.3 28.2 47.8 64.3 40.9 45.6
48.2 61.7 55.0 53.4 53.0 57.1 58.2 48.2 61.7 55.0 53.4 53.0 57.1 58.2 48.2 61.7 55.0 53.4 53.0 57.1 58.2 48.2 61.7
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31.9 40.2 59.5 36.3 54.4 33.7 61.5 31.9 40.2 59.5 36.3 54.4 33.7 61.5 31.9 40.2 59.5 36.3 54.4 33.7 61.5 31.9 40.2
47.6 46.5 58.4 60.3 33.5 55.9 59.6 47.6 46.5 58.4 60.3 33.5 55.9 59.6 47.6 46.5 58.4 60.3 33.5 55.9 59.6 47.6 46.5
52.8 80.1 54.7 70.8 28.3 50.2 55.1 52.8 80.1 54.7 70.8 28.3 50.2 55.1 52.8 80.1 54.7 70.8 28.3 50.2 55.1 52.8 80.1
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69.5 34.7 38.8 31.2 38.4 73.2 55.0 69.5 34.7 38.8 31.2 38.4 73.2 55.0 69.5 34.7 38.8 31.2 38.4 73.2 55.0 69.5 34.7
50.4 47.6 32.3 47.9 54.8 50.0 40.9 50.4 47.6 32.3 47.9 54.8 50.0 40.9 50.4 47.6 32.3 47.9 54.8 50.0 40.9 50.4 47.6
43.4 67.8 33.1 41.0 67.2 56.2 31.9 43.4 67.8 33.1 41.0 67.2 56.2 31.9 43.4 67.8 33.1 41.0 67.2 56.2 31.9 43.4 67.8
57.8 55.5 27.9 49.9 41.8 50.6 47.6 57.8 55.5 27.9 49.9 41.8 50.6 47.6 57.8 55.5 27.9 49.9 41.8 50.6 47.6 57.8 55.5
59.9 37.3 36.8 67.5 42.3 47.7 52.8 59.9 37.3 36.8 67.5 42.3 47.7 52.8 59.9 37.3 36.8 67.5 42.3 47.7 52.8 59.9 37.3

2014 Ibrahim Index of African Governance: Summary Report

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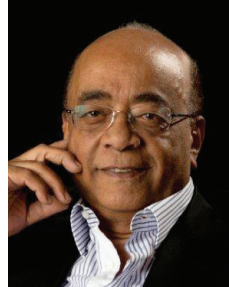
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To request additional copies of this or other publications, to provide feedback or to discuss use of the Ibrahim Index of African Governance (IIAG) please email info@moibrahimfoundation.org.

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Contents

Foreword	2
Overview: Ibrahim Index of African Governance (IIAG)	3
Structure of the 2014 IIAG	4
Overall Governance Insights	6
Safety & Rule of Law	
Category Insights	10
Sub-category Insights	12
Participation & Human Rights	
Category Insights	14
Sub-category Insights	16
Sustainable Economic Opportunity	
Category Insights	18
Sub-category Insights	20
Human Development	
Category Insights	22
Sub-category Insights	24
Synthesis of the Methodology	26
Data Sources & Institutions	27
Indicators	29
About the Mo Ibrahim Foundation	34
IIAG Resources	35
Notes	36



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

The 2014 Ibrahim Index of African Governance (IIAG) reveals discrepancies in governance performance between countries and within the four conceptual categories. More than ever, these discrepancies call for an Afro-realist approach, which tempers historical Afro-pessimism and current Afro-optimism. Anyone who wants a true grasp of African realities must reject the “one-size-fits-all” attitude which reduces the continent geographically or governance conceptually, in favour of a more granular approach. For this, the IIAG can be a very useful tool.

Of course, we must welcome the fact that 13 out of the 52 countries show wide-reaching gains, having improved in overall governance and in the political, social and economic governance dimensions over the past five years. However, the dramatic deteriorations or underperformance of some countries are a cause for concern. Over the past five years, every one of the top five ranking countries has deteriorated in at least one category, demonstrating that even the highest performers need to remain vigilant and retain an on-going commitment to the governance agenda.

My hope is that the 2014 IIAG will enable interested parties to appreciate the complexity of Africa and to better identify its potential and opportunities. I also believe that the IIAG provides the impetus to strive for better governance. The IIAG is a collaborative project and would not exist without the expertise and insight of numerous individuals and institutions. My sincere thanks go to those organisations that provide robust data on Africa, a crucial tool for the continent’s transformation. I thank too the IIAG Advisory Council and the MIF Research Team for their dedication and commitment.

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

The Ibrahim Index of African Governance (IIAG) provides an annual assessment of the quality of governance in African countries. Compiled by combining over 100 variables from more than 30 independent African and global sources, the IIAG is the most comprehensive collection of data on African governance.

The IIAG provides a framework for citizens, governments, institutions and the private sector to assess accurately the delivery of public goods and services, and policy outcomes, across the continent. The IIAG is both a tool to help determine and debate government performance and a decision-making instrument with which to govern.

MIF defines governance as the provision of the political, social and economic goods 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. The IIAG assesses progress under four main conceptual categories: *Safety & Rule of Law*, *Participation & Human Rights*, *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* and *Human Development*. These four pillars are supported by data that cover a range of governance elements, from infrastructure and freedom of expression, to sanitation and property rights.

The IIAG allows users to benchmark governance performance across a number of dimensions at national, regional and continental level. Scores and ranks are available for every year from 2000, enabling the analysis of trends over time. All of the underlying data used in the construction of the IIAG are freely available and transparently published alongside a comprehensive methodology. These can be found at www.moibrahimfoundation.org.

The 2014 IIAG was calculated using data from 34 external sources, provided by 28 independent institutions. These sources provided 130 variables which were aggregated into 95 indicators, 14 sub-categories, four categories and one overall measurement of governance performance.

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 practice. Comparisons between years should be performed entirely on the 2014 IIAG data set.

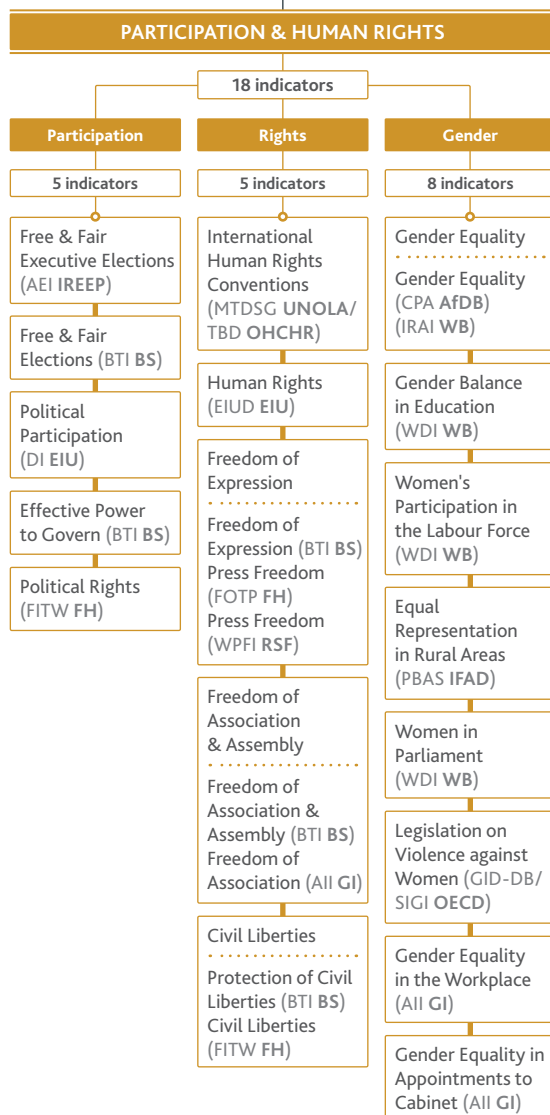
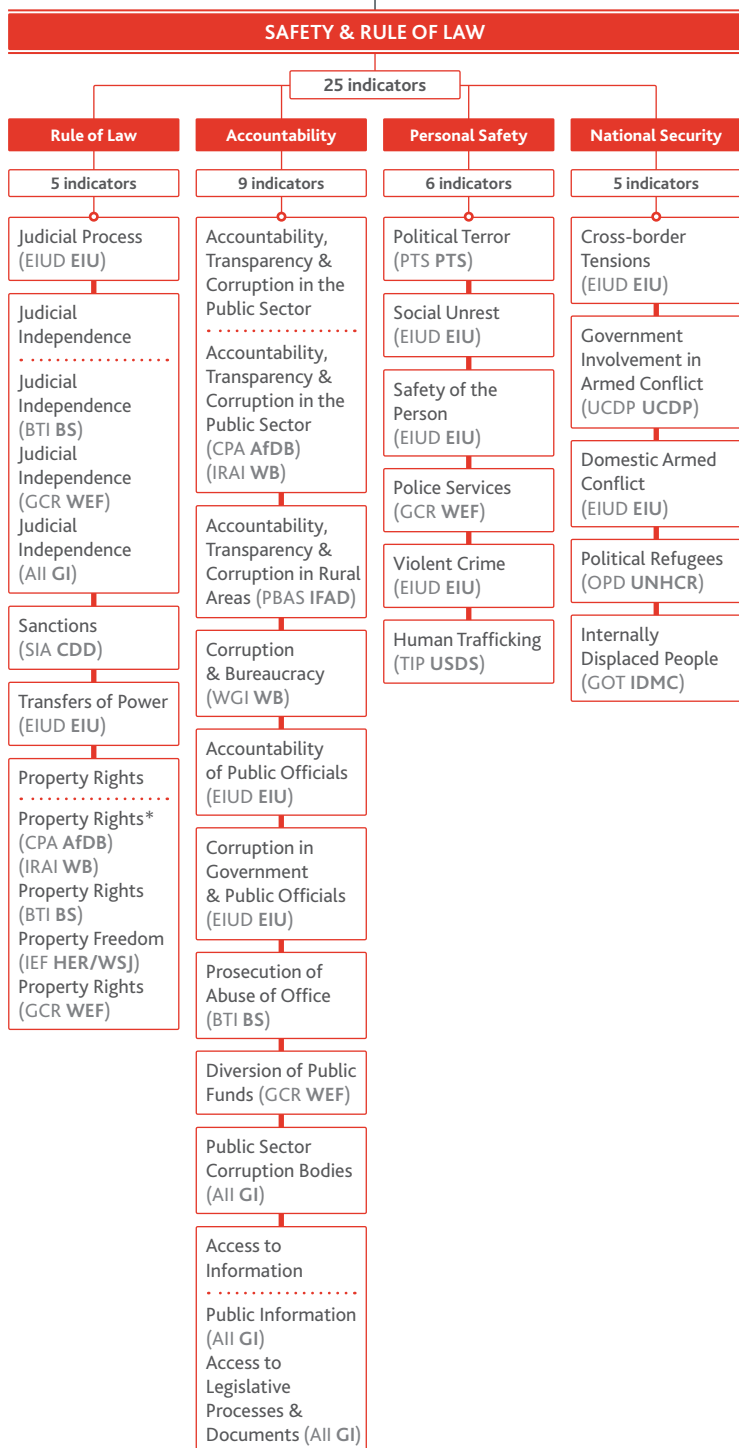
Strengthening Africa Data

MIF is uniquely positioned as a user, producer and supporter of African statistics and, as such, strengthening data is a core priority. MIF advocates the importance of more and better statistics on and from Africa and to this end it collaborates with two organisations, Afrobarometer (Afrobarometer Surveys) and Global Integrity (Africa Integrity Indicators). By supporting these two data collection initiatives on the ground, MIF aims to complement existing data sets on Africa and enable a more accurate assessment of governance progress on the continent.

2014 IIAG COUNTRY SCORES & RANKS

RANK /52		SCORE /100
1 st	Mauritius	81.7
2 nd	Cabo Verde	76.6
3 rd	Botswana	76.2
4 th	South Africa	73.3
5 th	Seychelles	73.2
6 th	Namibia	70.3
7 th	Ghana	68.2
8 th	Tunisia	66.0
9 th	Senegal	64.3
10 th	Lesotho	62.3
11 th	Rwanda	60.4
12 th	São Tomé & Príncipe	59.7
13 th	Zambia	59.4
14 th	Morocco	58.8
15 th	Tanzania	58.2
16 th	Malawi	57.6
17 th	Kenya	57.4
18 th	Benin	56.7
19 th	Uganda	56.1
20 th	Algeria	54.4
21 st	Burkina Faso	53.3
22 nd	Mozambique	52.2
23 rd	Gambia	51.6
24 th	Swaziland	51.5
25 th	Sierra Leone	51.1
26 th	Egypt	51.1
27 th	Gabon	51.0
28 th	Mali	49.5
29 th	Niger	49.4
30 th	Comoros	49.3
31 st	Liberia	49.3
32 nd	Ethiopia	48.5
33 rd	Madagascar	48.2
34 th	Cameroon	47.6
35 th	Djibouti	46.8
36 th	Togo	46.4
37 th	Nigeria	45.8
38 th	Burundi	45.3
39 th	Mauritania	44.5
40 th	Côte d'Ivoire	44.3
41 st	Congo	43.4
42 nd	Guinea	43.3
43 rd	Libya	42.1
44 th	Angola	40.9
45 th	Equatorial Guinea	38.4
46 th	Zimbabwe	38.0
47 th	Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)	34.1
48 th	Guinea-Bissau	33.2
49 th	Chad	32.3
50 th	Eritrea	29.8
51 st	Central African Republic (CAR)	24.8
52 nd	Somalia	8.6

OVERALL GOVERNANCE | 95 indicators

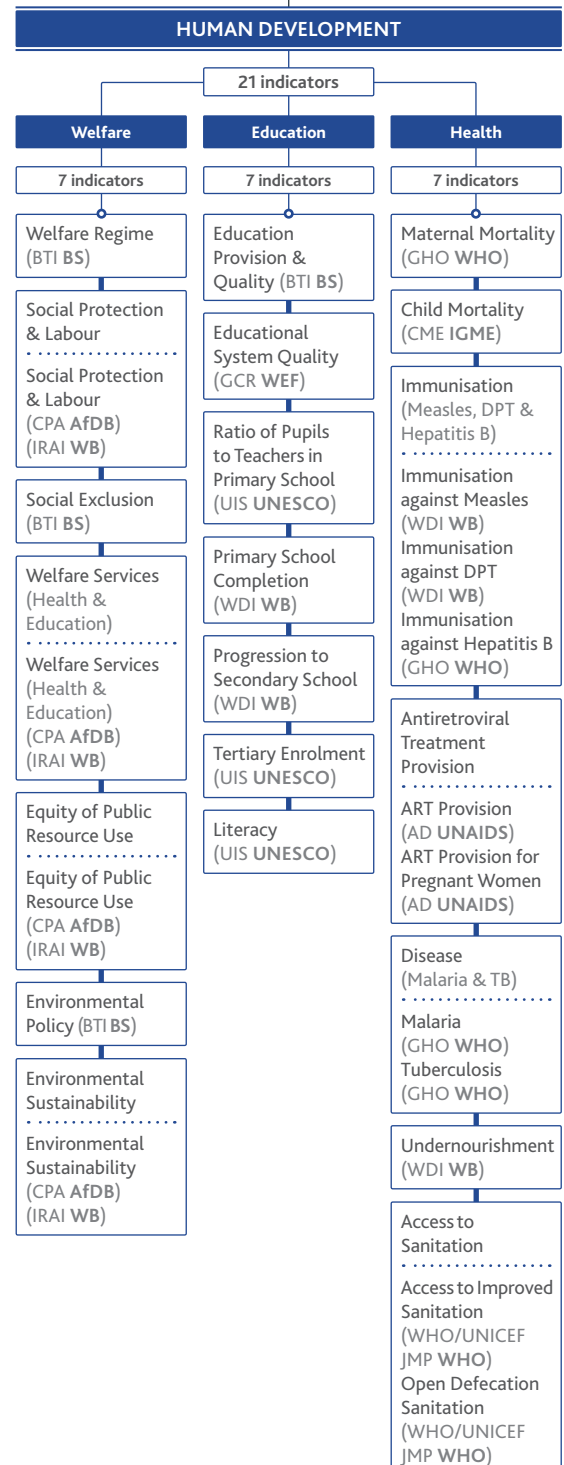
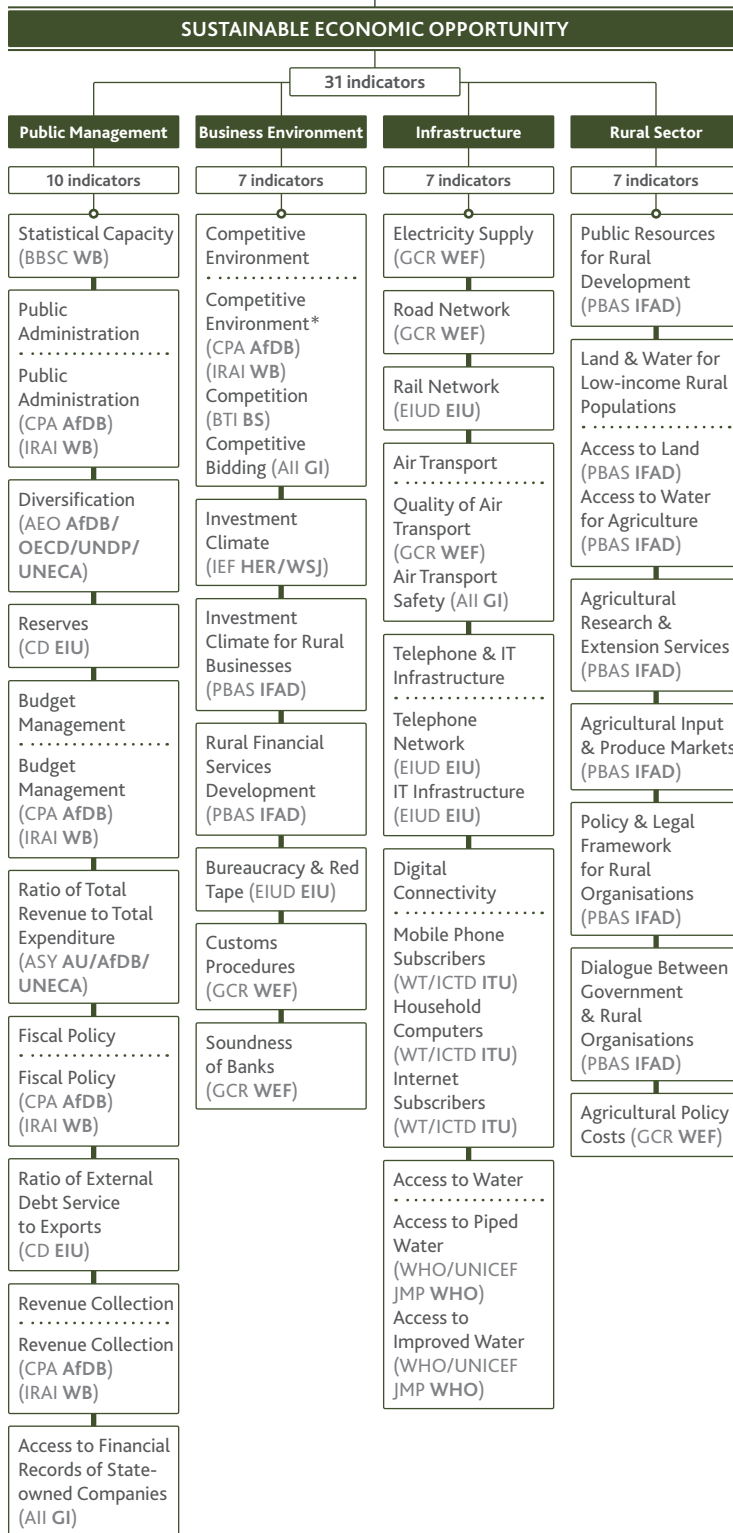


Clustered Indicators in the 2014 IIAG

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. For the list of data sources and institutions refer to pp. 27-28.

Key

Indicator (Data source and institution acronym)	Clustered indicator Variable (Data source and institution acronym)	*Cluster within a clustered indicator. Refer to p. 27 for data source and institution acronyms.
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OVERALL GOVERNANCE

“

Nothing, simply nothing, is more important to African development than good governance.

”

Mo Ibrahim

2013
AFRICAN AVERAGE

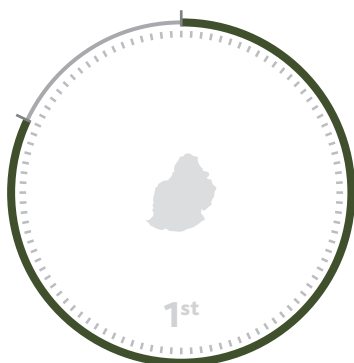
51.5

HIGHEST COUNTRY SCORE

MAURITIUS

SCORE/100

81.7



HIGHEST REGIONAL AVERAGE
SOUTHERN AFRICA

SCORE/100

59.3



7/52

countries showed a year-on-year improvement in score over the past 5 years

LOWEST COUNTRY SCORE

SOMALIA

SCORE/100

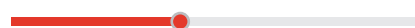
8.6



LOWEST REGIONAL AVERAGE
CENTRAL AFRICA

SCORE/100

41.4



13/52

countries improved in overall governance and the 4 categories over the past 5 years



23/52

countries achieved their best governance performance in 2013



AFRICAN TRENDS OVER THE PAST 5 YEARS

MOST IMPROVED CATEGORY
Participation & Human Rights

MOST DETERIORATED CATEGORY
Safety & Rule of Law

MOST IMPROVED SUB-CATEGORY
Health

MOST DETERIORATED SUB-CATEGORY
Accountability

MOST IMPROVED INDICATORS
Cross-border Tensions, Antiretroviral Treatment Provision, Legislation on Violence Against Women.

MOST DETERIORATED INDICATORS
Soundness of Banks, Domestic Armed Conflict, Gender Equality in the Workplace.

GREATEST IMPROVEMENTS

IN SCORE OVER THE PAST 5 YEARS



01 CÔTE D'IVOIRE

SCORE/100
44.3

40th/52



+7.8 POINTS +6 RANKS

02 GUINEA

SCORE/100
43.3

42nd/52



+6.5 POINTS +3 RANKS

03 NIGER

SCORE/100
49.4

29th/52

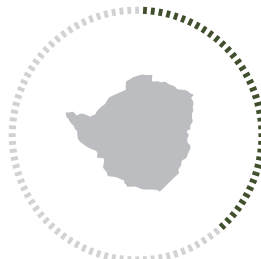


+5.5 POINTS +9 RANKS

04 ZIMBABWE

SCORE/100
38.0

46th/52



+5.4 POINTS +2 RANKS

05 SENEGAL

SCORE/100
64.3

9th/52



+4.6 POINTS +2 RANKS

LARGEST DETERIORATIONS

IN SCORE OVER THE PAST 5 YEARS



01 EGYPT

SCORE/100
51.1

26th/52



-8.0 POINTS -14 RANKS

02 LIBYA

SCORE/100
42.1

43rd/52

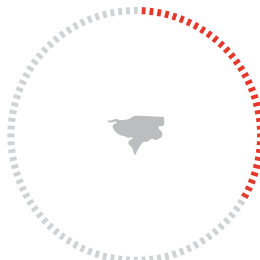


-7.4 POINTS -16 RANKS

03 GUINEA-BISSAU

SCORE/100
33.2

48th/52



-6.8 POINTS -5 RANKS

04 CAR

SCORE/100
24.8

51st/52



-6.2 POINTS -1 RANKS

05 MALI

SCORE/100
49.5

28th/52



-5.7 POINTS -9 RANKS

Overall Governance Insights

8

IMPROVED COUNTRIES

OVER THE PAST 5 YEARS*



OVERALL GOVERNANCE



Average improvement +2.5

Côte d'Ivoire*, Guinea, Niger, Zimbabwe, Senegal, Rwanda, São Tomé & Príncipe, Kenya, Sierra Leone, Lesotho, Liberia, Zambia, Congo, Morocco, Togo, Seychelles, Chad, Tunisia, Ethiopia, Gabon, Malawi, Ghana, Cameroon, Algeria, Cabo Verde, Mauritius, Botswana, Swaziland, Namibia, Uganda, Mauritania, DRC, Djibouti, Nigeria, South Africa, Somalia, Angola, Comoros, Equatorial Guinea.

SAFETY & RULE OF LAW



Average improvement +3.8

Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Sierra Leone, Niger, Senegal, Mauritania, Zimbabwe, Ethiopia, Swaziland, Gabon, Zambia, Congo, Uganda, Angola, Madagascar, Chad, Lesotho, São Tomé & Príncipe, Kenya, Comoros, Somalia, Cabo Verde, Liberia, Botswana, Rwanda.

PARTICIPATION & HUMAN RIGHTS



Average improvement +5.6

Tunisia*, Libya, Côte d'Ivoire*, Niger, Guinea, Senegal, Lesotho, Kenya, São Tomé & Príncipe, Nigeria, Malawi, Zimbabwe, Seychelles, Algeria, Zambia, Rwanda, Namibia, Cabo Verde, Chad, Egypt, Mauritius, Cameroon, Botswana, Madagascar, Somalia, Togo, Ghana, Equatorial Guinea, Djibouti, Liberia, Congo, Morocco, Gabon, Sierra Leone, Mozambique.

SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY



Average improvement +2.7

DRC, Morocco, Rwanda, Djibouti, Seychelles, Liberia, Kenya, Comoros, Zambia, Mauritius, Congo, South Africa, Nigeria, Togo, Lesotho, Cabo Verde, Swaziland, São Tomé & Príncipe, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Zimbabwe, Chad, Mali, Gambia, Uganda, Sierra Leone, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea.

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT



Average improvement +3.7

Zimbabwe, Togo, Rwanda, São Tomé & Príncipe, Liberia, Ghana, Burundi, Ethiopia, Côte d'Ivoire, Angola, Sierra Leone, Congo, Morocco, Namibia, Cameroon, Malawi, Benin, Mauritania, Senegal, Guinea, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Kenya, Gabon, Gambia, Tanzania, Niger, DRC, Chad, Algeria, South Africa, Seychelles, Uganda, Mauritius, Lesotho, Swaziland, Mozambique, Zambia, Somalia, CAR, Mali.

DETERIORATED COUNTRIES

OVER THE PAST 5 YEARS*



Average deterioration -3.7

Egypt, Libya, Guinea-Bissau, CAR, Mali, Benin, Eritrea, Mozambique, Tanzania, Burkina Faso, Madagascar, Gambia, Burundi.



Average deterioration -5.1

Egypt*, Libya*, CAR, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Benin, Mozambique, Nigeria, Tunisia, Tanzania, Burkina Faso, Djibouti, DRC, Burundi, Mauritius, Eritrea, Namibia, Seychelles, Algeria, Malawi, Cameroon, Morocco, South Africa, Togo, Equatorial Guinea, Ghana, Gambia.



Average deterioration -4.3

Mali, Guinea-Bissau, CAR, Gambia, Angola, Benin, DRC, Mauritania, Comoros, Burundi, Swaziland, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Burkina Faso, Eritrea, Ethiopia.



Average deterioration -3.5

Libya*, Egypt, Madagascar, Tunisia, Burkina Faso, Guinea-Bissau, Benin, Tanzania, CAR, Eritrea, Somalia, Mauritania, Mozambique, Namibia, Botswana, Ghana, Angola, Ethiopia, Malawi, Niger, Burundi, Algeria, Senegal, Cameroon.



Average deterioration -3.0

Libya, Tunisia, Madagascar, Eritrea, Cabo Verde, Egypt, Comoros, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Djibouti, Nigeria.

* Countries are listed by magnitude of improvement or deterioration.

*Statistically significant movement in governance performance at the 90% confidence level.

2014 IIAG: SCORES & RANKS

	SCORE/100					Overall Governance 2013	Safety & Rule of Law 2013		Participation & Human Rights 2013		Sustainable Economic Opportunity 2013		Human Development 2013	
	2000 ... 2009	2010	2011	2012	2013		2013	2013	2013	2013	2013	2013		
Algeria	49.3 ... 53.0	54.2	52.5	53.2	54.4	20 th	46.8	34 th	43.4	31 st	49.9	23 rd	77.5	7 th
Angola	28.2 ... 40.6	42.3	42.7	44.0	40.9	44 th	43.1	39 th	37.3	40 th	34.6	42 nd	48.6	41 st
Benin	55.2 ... 60.2	60.9	59.9	59.4	56.7	18 th	55.6	23 rd	65.6	11 th	47.0	25 th	58.5	25 th
Botswana	71.0 ... 74.9	75.5	76.1	76.1	76.2	3 rd	85.3	1 st	73.1	8 th	65.9	4 th	80.4	5 th
Burkina Faso	51.1 ... 55.0	53.9	53.0	53.7	53.3	21 st	57.7	18 th	53.2	23 rd	51.0	17 th	51.2	38 th
Burundi	35.7 ... 45.4	44.1	44.5	44.5	45.3	38 th	40.4	43 rd	49.6	25 th	38.5	38 th	52.7	35 th
Cabo Verde	69.8 ... 75.2	76.4	76.6	76.4	76.6	2 nd	78.2	3 rd	83.5	1 st	63.1	8 th	81.6	3 rd
Cameroon	41.0 ... 46.1	46.8	46.8	47.8	47.6	34 th	45.4	36 th	39.3	37 th	46.2	27 th	59.6	22 nd
Central African Republic	28.8 ... 31.1	31.9	33.2	32.2	24.8	51 st	12.0	51 st	28.2	48 th	24.8	49 th	34.3	51 st
Chad	31.0 ... 29.8	31.4	32.9	33.2	32.3	49 th	33.9	46 th	28.1	49 th	29.9	45 th	37.1	50 th
Comoros	41.0 ... 49.1	48.6	48.4	49.2	49.3	30 th	56.6	21 st	53.8	22 nd	31.3	44 th	55.7	30 th
Congo	33.3 ... 40.3	41.8	43.2	42.6	43.4	41 st	45.0	37 th	38.1	38 th	39.2	37 th	51.2	39 th
Côte d'Ivoire	38.0 ... 36.6	36.2	38.4	42.4	44.3	40 th	41.6	40 th	43.9	29 th	43.5	30 th	48.3	43 rd
Democratic Republic of Congo	26.4 ... 33.3	33.5	34.3	32.3	34.1	47 th	23.7	50 th	32.6	44 th	34.8	41 st	45.2	48 th
Djibouti	45.8 ... 46.0	45.9	45.9	47.2	46.8	35 th	50.6	29 th	32.1	45 th	48.1	24 th	56.4	29 th
Egypt	53.1 ... 59.1	58.6	54.5	55.7	51.1	26 th	40.9	42 nd	40.0	36 th	54.2	13 th	69.4	11 th
Equatorial Guinea	32.5 ... 38.3	39.2	39.5	39.4	38.4	45 th	41.5	41 st	25.9	50 th	28.4	46 th	57.9	26 th
Eritrea	33.5 ... 32.6	32.3	30.9	30.5	29.8	50 th	31.0	48 th	22.8	51 st	21.9	51 st	43.5	49 th
Ethiopia	40.1 ... 46.4	46.7	47.7	48.2	48.5	32 nd	50.0	31 st	36.7	42 nd	50.4	20 th	56.9	27 th
Gabon	44.0 ... 49.0	50.5	50.7	51.2	51.0	27 th	57.6	19 th	42.0	33 rd	41.5	34 th	62.8	18 th
Gambia	49.0 ... 52.4	52.8	52.8	53.0	51.6	23 rd	50.2	30 th	36.4	43 rd	54.2	12 th	65.4	15 th
Ghana	61.4 ... 66.6	67.1	67.7	67.7	68.2	7 th	69.9	6 th	73.6	7 th	53.6	14 th	75.5	8 th
Guinea	37.0 ... 36.7	41.5	42.3	43.2	43.3	42 nd	46.5	35 th	43.2	32 nd	35.9	40 th	47.5	44 th
Guinea-Bissau	35.3 ... 40.0	41.6	41.3	35.0	33.2	48 th	30.5	49 th	30.1	47 th	25.7	48 th	46.7	46 th
Kenya	53.0 ... 53.3	54.8	55.7	55.4	57.4	17 th	51.3	27 th	59.3	17 th	54.4	11 th	64.6	16 th
Lesotho	53.8 ... 58.4	58.3	58.9	61.0	62.3	10 th	69.5	7 th	69.9	9 th	50.4	21 st	59.3	24 th
Liberia	29.8 ... 46.0	48.2	49.5	50.3	49.3	31 st	51.5	26 th	55.4	20 th	36.8	39 th	53.6	33 rd
Libya	45.6 ... 49.5	47.8	40.4	46.3	42.1	43 rd	33.2	47 th	40.5	34 th	27.1	47 th	67.4	13 th
Madagascar	54.9 ... 49.3	47.4	45.2	45.0	48.2	33 rd	49.0	32 nd	51.0	24 th	44.1	29 th	48.6	42 nd
Malawi	51.4 ... 55.7	56.9	56.1	56.7	57.6	16 th	64.6	11 th	62.9	13 th	45.9	28 th	56.8	28 th
Mali	49.5 ... 55.2	55.8	57.2	48.9	49.5	28 th	48.6	33 rd	45.9	28 th	51.8	15 th	51.6	37 th
Mauritania	47.1 ... 43.7	45.9	46.5	48.0	44.5	39 th	43.4	38 th	40.1	35 th	42.0	32 nd	52.6	36 th
Mauritius	74.3 ... 80.4	80.3	81.0	81.4	81.7	1 st	84.5	2 nd	77.0	2 nd	79.7	1 st	85.6	1 st
Morocco	52.4 ... 56.0	56.2	56.6	57.7	58.8	14 th	58.7	15 th	37.5	39 th	69.1	3 rd	70.1	10 th
Mozambique	50.8 ... 54.4	54.5	54.4	54.2	52.2	22 nd	50.8	28 th	60.7	14 th	46.8	26 th	50.5	40 th
Namibia	65.3 ... 69.1	70.1	70.2	69.9	70.3	6 th	74.9	4 th	75.0	3 rd	62.2	9 th	68.9	12 th
Niger	41.5 ... 43.9	45.9	51.0	49.8	49.4	29 th	56.0	22 nd	55.0	21 st	40.9	35 th	45.8	47 th
Nigeria	43.5 ... 45.3	44.9	44.9	45.4	45.8	37 th	38.1	44 th	48.9	26 th	43.3	31 st	53.0	34 th
Rwanda	46.2 ... 55.8	56.7	58.4	60.2	60.4	11 th	58.2	17 th	47.7	27 th	63.4	6 th	72.1	9 th
São Tomé & Príncipe	54.8 ... 55.3	55.9	58.0	58.7	59.7	12 th	65.7	9 th	66.5	10 th	40.4	36 th	66.3	14 th
Senegal	56.2 ... 59.7	59.5	59.8	62.5	64.3	9 th	63.5	12 th	73.7	6 th	56.7	10 th	63.4	17 th
Seychelles	67.2 ... 70.5	71.9	71.7	72.0	73.2	5 th	70.8	5 th	74.1	5 th	63.6	5 th	84.4	2 nd
Sierra Leone	34.0 ... 47.2	50.0	50.6	50.4	51.1	25 th	58.5	16 th	57.4	19 th	41.6	33 rd	47.1	45 th
Somalia	9.4 ... 8.0	8.2	7.5	8.5	8.6	52 nd	5.9	52 nd	10.7	52 nd	3.5	52 nd	14.1	52 nd
South Africa	71.1 ... 72.8	73.1	73.3	73.0	73.3	4 th	68.1	8 th	74.4	4 th	71.9	2 nd	78.8	6 th
Swaziland	47.2 ... 50.2	50.4	50.4	50.1	51.5	24 th	60.8	13 th	31.0	46 th	51.6	16 th	62.6	20 th
Tanzania	56.2 ... 60.0	59.9	59.6	59.1	58.2	15 th	57.4	20 th	65.5	12 th	50.5	19 th	59.6	23 rd
Togo	35.9 ... 43.6	46.1	45.7	46.6	46.4	36 th	54.6	24 th	43.8	30 th	32.8	43 rd	54.6	31 st
Tunisia	62.0 ... 63.8	63.3	64.6	65.1	66.0	8 th	59.1	14 th	60.6	15 th	63.3	7 th	81.0	4 th
Uganda	50.8 ... 55.1	57.2	57.4	57.7	56.1	19 th	53.3	25 th	58.4	18 th	50.1	22 nd	62.8	19 th
Zambia	51.9 ... 56.3	56.5	57.5	59.4	59.4	13 th	65.1	10 th	60.4	16 th	51.0	18 th	61.4	21 st
Zimbabwe	35.5 ... 32.6	33.3	36.3	37.0	38.0	46 th	37.7	45 th	37.0	41 st	23.5	50 th	53.9	32 nd
African average	46.6 ... 50.6	51.2	51.4	51.7	51.5		51.7		49.9		45.6		58.7	

SAFETY & RULE OF LAW

This category measures the extent to which all individuals are protected from both internal and external threats to the peace, and the existence of a robust legal system and transparent, effective and accessible institutions, within all branches of the state.

2013
AFRICAN AVERAGE

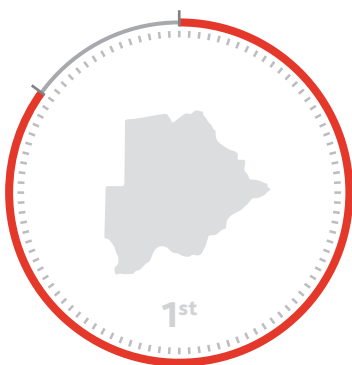
51.7

HIGHEST COUNTRY SCORE

BOTSWANA

SCORE/100

85.3



LOWEST COUNTRY SCORE

SOMALIA

SCORE/100

5.9



HIGHEST REGIONAL AVERAGE

SOUTHERN AFRICA

SCORE/100

62.8

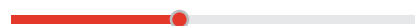


LOWEST REGIONAL AVERAGE

CENTRAL AFRICA

SCORE/100

40.6



“

To ensure maximum progress in the efforts to promote good governance in Africa, the imperatives of rule of law and individual safety must be pursued in equal measure.

”

Salim Ahmed Salim

10/52

countries achieved their best governance performance in 2013



AFRICAN TRENDS
OVER THE PAST 5 YEARS

MOST IMPROVED SUB-CATEGORY

National Security

MOST DETERIORATED SUB-CATEGORY

Accountability

MOST IMPROVED INDICATORS

*Cross-border Tensions,
Safety of the Person,
Internally Displaced People.*

MOST DETERIORATED INDICATORS

*Domestic Armed Conflict,
Government Involvement
in Armed Conflict,
Violent Crime.*

GREATEST IMPROVEMENTS

IN SCORE OVER THE PAST 5 YEARS



01 CÔTE D'IVOIRE

SCORE/100

41.6

40th/52



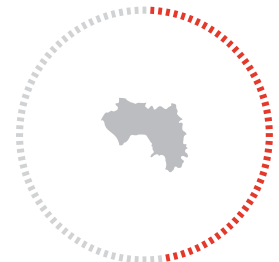
+10.0 POINTS +8 RANKS

02 GUINEA

SCORE/100

46.5

35th/52



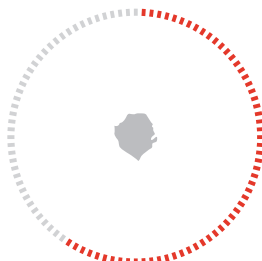
+10.0 POINTS +10 RANKS

03 SIERRA LEONE

SCORE/100

58.5

16th/52



+9.5 POINTS +17 RANKS

04 NIGER

SCORE/100

56.0

22nd/52



+6.5 POINTS +9 RANKS

05 SENEGAL

SCORE/100

63.5

12th/52



+5.1 POINTS +7 RANKS

LARGEST DETERIORATIONS

IN SCORE OVER THE PAST 5 YEARS



01 EGYPT

SCORE/100

40.9

42nd/52



-21.3 POINTS -29 RANKS

02 LIBYA

SCORE/100

33.2

47th/52



-18.2 POINTS -20 RANKS

03 CAR

SCORE/100

12.0

51st/52



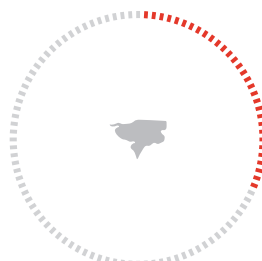
-14.5 POINTS NO RANK CHANGE

04 GUINEA-BISSAU

SCORE/100

30.5

49th/52



-11.8 POINTS -9 RANKS

05 MALI

SCORE/100

48.6

33rd/52



-9.4 POINTS -12 RANKS

Safety & Rule of Law: Sub-category Insights

12

RULE OF LAW

AFRICAN AVERAGE



HIGHEST COUNTRY SCORE

BOTSWANA

SCORE/100

95.5



LOWEST COUNTRY SCORE

SOMALIA

SCORE/100

0.0



HIGHEST REGIONAL AVERAGE

SOUTHERN AFRICA

SCORE/100

64.4



LOWEST REGIONAL AVERAGE

CENTRAL AFRICA

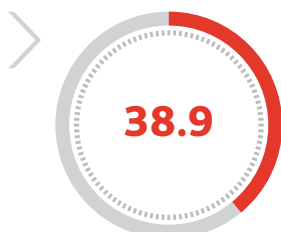
SCORE/100

32.6



ACCOUNTABILITY

AFRICAN AVERAGE



HIGHEST COUNTRY SCORE

BOTSWANA

SCORE/100

77.3



LOWEST COUNTRY SCORE

SOMALIA

SCORE/100

2.0



HIGHEST REGIONAL AVERAGE

SOUTHERN AFRICA

SCORE/100

50.4

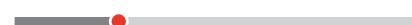


LOWEST REGIONAL AVERAGE

CENTRAL AFRICA

SCORE/100

25.6



PERSONAL SAFETY

AFRICAN AVERAGE



HIGHEST COUNTRY SCORE

SÃO TOMÉ & PRÍNCIPE

SCORE/100

75.0



LOWEST COUNTRY SCORE

SOMALIA

SCORE/100

3.1



HIGHEST REGIONAL AVERAGE

SOUTHERN AFRICA

SCORE/100

47.0



LOWEST REGIONAL AVERAGE

CENTRAL AFRICA

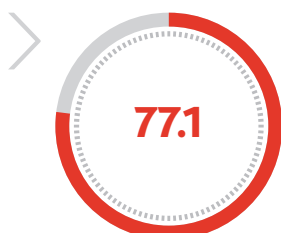
SCORE/100

37.3



NATIONAL SECURITY

AFRICAN AVERAGE



HIGHEST COUNTRY SCORE

CABO VERDE

SCORE/100

100.0



LOWEST COUNTRY SCORE

CAR

SCORE/100

10.0



HIGHEST REGIONAL AVERAGE

SOUTHERN AFRICA

SCORE/100

89.3



LOWEST REGIONAL AVERAGE

CENTRAL AFRICA

SCORE/100

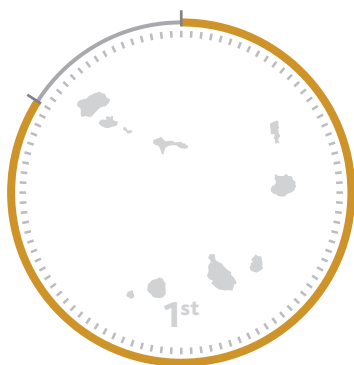
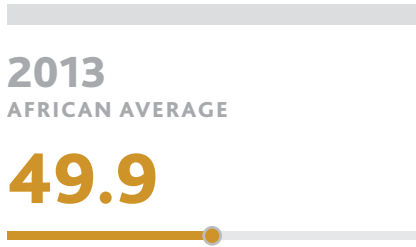
66.9



SAFETY & RULE OF LAW: SCORES & RANKS	CATEGORY		CHANGE SINCE 2009	RULE OF LAW		ACCOUNTABILITY		PERSONAL SAFETY		NATIONAL SECURITY	
	SCORE	RANK		SCORE	RANK	SCORE	RANK	SCORE	RANK	SCORE	RANK
	Algeria	46.8	34 th	-1.7	41.4	31 st	42.5	20 th	42.9	31 st	60.4
Angola	43.1	39 th	+3.3	35.0	38 th	15.5	48 th	37.5	37 th	84.3	19 th
Benin	55.6	23 rd	-9.1	59.4	12 th	37.2	26 th	54.0	14 th	71.7	40 th
Botswana	85.3	1 st	+0.7	95.5	1 st	77.3	1 st	68.7	3 rd	100.0	3 rd
Burkina Faso	57.7	18 th	-3.7	47.0	26 th	44.7	15 th	52.5	16 th	86.6	16 th
Burundi	40.4	43 rd	-3.1	42.1	30 th	27.0	41 st	31.8	40 th	61.0	45 th
Cabo Verde	78.2	3 rd	+1.1	82.5	6 th	68.1	3 rd	62.1	5 th	100.0	1 st
Cameroon	45.4	36 th	-1.3	31.8	40 th	29.4	38 th	40.8	33 rd	79.7	29 th
Central African Republic	12.0	51 st	-14.5	15.2	48 th	15.2	49 th	7.5	51 st	10.0	52 nd
Chad	33.9	46 th	+2.9	26.5	45 th	24.7	42 nd	26.4	45 th	58.1	49 th
Comoros	56.6	21 st	+1.5	42.5	28 th	34.2	33 rd	60.0	7 th	89.6	15 th
Congo	45.0	37 th	+3.4	30.4	41 st	24.5	43 rd	42.5	32 nd	82.8	23 rd
Côte d'Ivoire	41.6	40 th	+10.0	26.6	44 th	29.0	39 th	37.9	36 th	72.8	38 th
Democratic Republic of Congo	23.7	50 th	-3.2	31.8	39 th	22.8	45 th	10.0	50 th	30.0	50 th
Djibouti	50.6	29 th	-3.5	40.4	34 th	30.8	36 th	50.0	21 st	81.2	26 th
Egypt	40.9	42 nd	-21.3	27.9	43 rd	35.1	32 nd	29.0	44 th	71.6	41 st
Equatorial Guinea	41.5	41 st	-0.2	23.2	47 th	12.8	51 st	40.0	34 th	89.9	14 th
Eritrea	31.0	48 th	-2.4	4.4	51 st	22.8	46 th	37.5	38 th	59.3	47 th
Ethiopia	50.0	31 st	+4.2	47.8	25 th	38.8	25 th	52.0	17 th	61.4	44 th
Gabon	57.6	19 th	+3.7	51.0	20 th	33.3	34 th	56.3	8 th	89.9	13 th
Gambia	50.2	30 th	-0.1	35.9	37 th	32.1	35 th	48.7	24 th	84.0	20 th
Ghana	69.9	6 th	-0.2	85.0	4 th	57.3	8 th	54.5	13 th	82.9	21 st
Guinea	46.5	35 th	+10.0	40.9	33 rd	30.1	37 th	29.2	43 rd	86.0	17 th
Guinea-Bissau	30.5	49 th	-11.8	6.7	50 th	13.9	50 th	25.0	47 th	76.3	33 rd
Kenya	51.3	27 th	+2.0	55.4	16 th	42.9	18 th	34.3	39 th	72.5	39 th
Lesotho	69.5	7 th	+2.8	68.5	10 th	65.0	6 th	49.7	22 nd	95.0	5 th
Liberia	51.5	26 th	+0.8	42.3	29 th	37.1	27 th	44.6	29 th	82.0	24 th
Libya	33.2	47 th	-18.2	13.0	49 th	18.0	47 th	26.1	46 th	75.5	34 th
Madagascar	49.0	32 nd	+2.9	26.4	46 th	41.1	23 rd	38.8	35 th	90.0	9 th
Malawi	64.6	11 th	-1.3	71.2	7 th	45.3	13 th	52.0	18 th	90.0	10 th
Mali	48.6	33 rd	-9.4	39.0	35 th	43.7	17 th	50.0	20 th	61.5	43 rd
Mauritania	43.4	38 th	+4.8	38.1	36 th	27.4	40 th	31.3	41 st	76.8	32 nd
Mauritius	84.5	2 nd	-2.7	94.4	2 nd	74.6	2 nd	69.2	2 nd	100.0	2 nd
Morocco	58.7	15 th	-1.2	58.7	14 th	42.9	19 th	53.0	15 th	80.0	27 th
Mozambique	50.8	28 th	-8.2	48.3	24 th	36.7	28 th	44.6	28 th	73.3	37 th
Namibia	74.9	4 th	-2.1	83.7	5 th	66.7	5 th	54.5	12 th	94.7	8 th
Niger	56.0	22 nd	+6.5	46.8	27 th	44.3	16 th	55.0	10 th	78.0	31 st
Nigeria	38.1	44 th	-6.6	41.0	32 nd	36.6	30 th	16.5	49 th	58.2	48 th
Rwanda	58.2	17 th	+0.2	50.0	22 nd	62.8	7 th	55.8	9 th	64.4	42 nd
São Tomé & Príncipe	65.7	9 th	+2.4	50.6	21 st	42.3	21 st	75.0	1 st	94.9	7 th
Senegal	63.5	12 th	+5.1	70.1	8 th	47.9	11 th	60.8	6 th	75.1	35 th
Seychelles	70.8	5 th	-1.9	64.5	11 th	54.4	10 th	64.5	4 th	99.9	4 th
Sierra Leone	58.5	16 th	+9.5	55.3	17 th	41.1	22 nd	54.7	11 th	82.9	22 nd
Somalia	5.9	52 nd	+1.3	0.0	52 nd	2.0	52 nd	3.1	52 nd	18.3	51 st
South Africa	68.1	8 th	-1.2	93.0	3 rd	67.4	4 th	30.4	42 nd	81.7	25 th
Swaziland	60.8	13 th	+3.9	58.9	13 th	47.2	12 th	47.2	26 th	90.0	12 th
Tanzania	57.4	20 th	-4.0	54.0	18 th	39.9	24 th	45.9	27 th	90.0	11 th
Togo	54.6	24 th	-0.9	49.0	23 rd	36.6	29 th	47.5	25 th	85.2	18 th
Tunisia	59.1	14 th	-5.2	55.6	15 th	57.1	9 th	43.6	30 th	79.9	28 th
Uganda	53.3	25 th	+3.4	53.6	19 th	36.0	31 st	49.1	23 rd	74.5	36 th
Zambia	65.1	10 th	+3.6	69.3	9 th	44.9	14 th	51.1	19 th	95.0	6 th
Zimbabwe	37.7	45 th	+4.7	29.0	42 nd	23.6	44 th	20.1	48 th	78.1	30 th

PARTICIPATION & HUMAN RIGHTS

This category captures the relationship between government and citizen. It measures both the extent to which individuals can participate in, and take ownership of, the political process and the state's achievement in guaranteeing the political and social rights of all citizens.



“

A people-centred approach to participation and human rights is about including the most vulnerable, making governments more accountable and ensuring the participation of all citizens.

”

Mary Robinson

20/52

countries achieved their best governance performance in 2013



AFRICAN TRENDS OVER THE PAST 5 YEARS

MOST IMPROVED SUB-CATEGORY

Participation

LEAST IMPROVED SUB-CATEGORY

Rights

MOST IMPROVED INDICATORS

Legislation on Violence Against Women, International Human Rights Conventions, Political Participation.

MOST DETERIORATED INDICATORS

Gender Equality in the Workplace, Freedom of Association & Assembly, Human Rights.

GREATEST IMPROVEMENTS

IN SCORE OVER THE PAST 5 YEARS



01 TUNISIA

SCORE/100
60.6

15th/52



+24.9 POINTS **+26** RANKS

02 LIBYA

SCORE/100
40.5

34th/52



+17.5 POINTS **+17** RANKS

03 CÔTE D'IVOIRE

SCORE/100
43.9

29th/52



+14.2 POINTS **+18** RANKS

04 NIGER

SCORE/100
55.0

21st/52



+13.7 POINTS **+10** RANKS

05 GUINEA

SCORE/100
43.2

32nd/52



+11.8 POINTS **+13** RANKS

LARGEST DETERIORATIONS

IN SCORE OVER THE PAST 5 YEARS



01 MALI

SCORE/100
45.9

28th/52

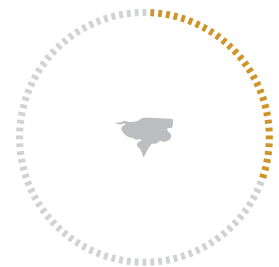


-14.5 POINTS **-16** RANKS

02 GUINEA-BISSAU

SCORE/100
30.1

47th/52



-10.2 POINTS **-14** RANKS

03 CAR

SCORE/100
28.2

48th/52



-7.4 POINTS **-6** RANKS

04 GAMBIA

SCORE/100
36.4

43rd/52



-7.0 POINTS **-17** RANKS

05 ANGOLA

SCORE/100
37.3

40th/52



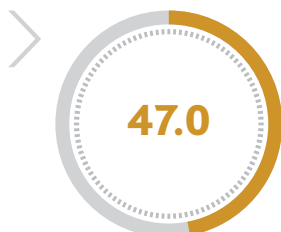
-5.7 POINTS **-13** RANKS

Participation & Human Rights: Sub-category Insights

16

PARTICIPATION

AFRICAN AVERAGE



HIGHEST COUNTRY SCORE

CABO VERDE

SCORE/100

96.1



LOWEST COUNTRY SCORE

SOMALIA

SCORE/100

2.8



HIGHEST REGIONAL AVERAGE

SOUTHERN AFRICA

SCORE/100

59.3



LOWEST REGIONAL AVERAGE

CENTRAL AFRICA

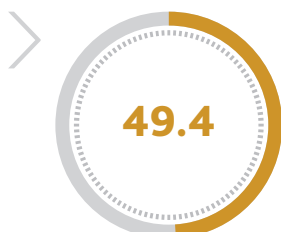
SCORE/100

29.3



RIGHTS

AFRICAN AVERAGE



HIGHEST COUNTRY SCORE

CABO VERDE

SCORE/100

84.0



LOWEST COUNTRY SCORE

SOMALIA

SCORE/100

7.3



HIGHEST REGIONAL AVERAGE

WEST AFRICA

SCORE/100

57.4



LOWEST REGIONAL AVERAGE

CENTRAL AFRICA

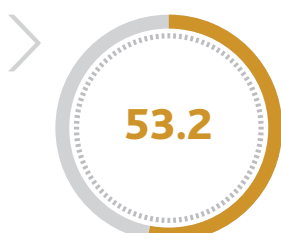
SCORE/100

36.7



GENDER

AFRICAN AVERAGE



HIGHEST COUNTRY SCORE

SEYCHELLES

SCORE/100

88.7



LOWEST COUNTRY SCORE

SOMALIA

SCORE/100

22.1



HIGHEST REGIONAL AVERAGE

SOUTHERN AFRICA

SCORE/100

62.1



LOWEST REGIONAL AVERAGE

NORTH AFRICA

SCORE/100

42.1



PARTICIPATION & HUMAN RIGHTS: SCORES & RANKS	CATEGORY		CHANGE SINCE 2009	PARTICIPATION		RIGHTS		GENDER	
	SCORE	RANK		SCORE	RANK	SCORE	RANK	SCORE	RANK
	Algeria	43.4	31 st	+5.1	30.0	35 th	54.5	21 st	45.8
Angola	37.3	40 th	-5.7	34.8	34 th	35.8	41 st	41.4	40 th
Benin	65.6	11 th	-5.0	73.1	10 th	69.3	7 th	54.5	22 nd
Botswana	73.1	8 th	+3.1	78.5	7 th	68.5	8 th	72.3	4 th
Burkina Faso	53.2	23 rd	-1.8	47.4	25 th	65.8	11 th	46.4	33 rd
Burundi	49.6	25 th	-2.5	43.6	28 th	38.6	37 th	66.7	12 th
Cabo Verde	83.5	1 st	+4.2	96.1	1 st	84.0	1 st	70.2	8 th
Cameroon	39.3	37 th	+3.4	27.5	38 th	36.6	39 th	53.9	24 th
Central African Republic	28.2	48 th	-7.4	17.6	46 th	27.9	48 th	39.1	42 nd
Chad	28.1	49 th	+3.7	17.6	47 th	29.1	46 th	37.7	46 th
Comoros	53.8	22 nd	-2.8	59.8	21 st	63.5	13 th	38.1	45 th
Congo	38.1	38 th	+1.3	26.0	40 th	38.6	36 th	49.6	30 th
Côte d'Ivoire	43.9	29 th	+14.2	51.7	24 th	46.2	32 nd	33.7	49 th
Democratic Republic of Congo	32.6	44 th	-4.3	19.9	44 th	32.7	42 nd	45.2	36 th
Djibouti	32.1	45 th	+1.6	24.0	42 nd	31.3	43 rd	40.9	41 st
Egypt	40.0	36 th	+3.6	42.8	29 th	41.3	34 th	35.8	48 th
Equatorial Guinea	25.9	50 th	+1.6	15.1	48 th	10.5	50 th	52.2	27 th
Eritrea	22.8	51 st	-1.0	2.8	51 st	8.6	51 st	56.9	20 th
Ethiopia	36.7	42 nd	-0.2	27.0	39 th	28.8	47 th	54.3	23 rd
Gabon	42.0	33 rd	+1.0	37.0	31 st	47.1	31 st	41.8	39 th
Gambia	36.4	43 rd	-7.0	24.8	41 st	26.2	49 th	58.3	19 th
Ghana	73.6	7 th	+2.0	80.1	6 th	78.1	3 rd	62.7	16 th
Guinea	43.2	32 nd	+11.8	40.8	30 th	41.5	33 rd	47.4	31 st
Guinea-Bissau	30.1	47 th	-10.2	12.7	49 th	39.2	35 th	38.5	44 th
Kenya	59.3	17 th	+7.4	65.7	14 th	51.1	26 th	61.2	17 th
Lesotho	69.9	9 th	+8.8	82.4	3 rd	60.9	17 th	66.3	13 th
Liberia	55.4	20 th	+1.5	65.1	16 th	48.1	29 th	53.0	25 th
Libya	40.5	34 th	+17.5	53.3	22 nd	37.9	38 th	30.4	50 th
Madagascar	51.0	24 th	+2.8	36.4	32 nd	49.2	27 th	67.4	11 th
Malawi	62.9	13 th	+6.2	64.2	17 th	61.6	16 th	62.9	15 th
Mali	45.9	28 th	-14.5	44.2	27 th	54.4	22 nd	39.0	43 rd
Mauritania	40.1	35 th	-2.9	29.5	36 th	47.4	30 th	43.5	37 th
Mauritius	77.0	2 nd	+3.5	83.9	2 nd	81.7	2 nd	65.3	14 th
Morocco	37.5	39 th	+1.0	22.7	43 rd	53.5	24 th	36.3	47 th
Mozambique	60.7	14 th	+0.5	60.7	20 th	53.6	23 rd	67.9	9 th
Namibia	75.0	3 rd	+4.2	80.1	5 th	73.3	5 th	71.6	5 th
Niger	55.0	21 st	+13.7	68.2	13 th	68.1	9 th	28.6	51 st
Nigeria	48.9	26 th	+6.4	52.2	23 rd	49.0	28 th	45.7	35 th
Rwanda	47.7	27 th	+4.3	19.3	45 th	36.3	40 th	87.6	2 nd
São Tomé & Príncipe	66.5	10 th	+6.6	73.8	9 th	71.0	6 th	54.5	21 st
Senegal	73.7	6 th	+10.1	75.0	8 th	74.7	4 th	71.4	7 th
Seychelles	74.1	5 th	+5.2	70.8	11 th	62.8	15 th	88.7	1 st
Sierra Leone	57.4	19 th	+0.9	61.0	19 th	64.2	12 th	46.9	32 nd
Somalia	10.7	52 nd	+2.5	2.8	52 nd	7.3	52 nd	22.1	52 nd
South Africa	74.4	4 th	-2.1	81.1	4 th	67.8	10 th	74.3	3 rd
Swaziland	31.0	46 th	-2.2	11.9	50 th	29.7	45 th	51.5	28 th
Tanzania	65.5	12 th	-2.1	65.6	15 th	63.2	14 th	67.6	10 th
Togo	43.8	30 th	+2.1	35.8	33 rd	52.6	25 th	43.1	38 th
Tunisia	60.6	15 th	+24.9	61.5	18 th	59.3	19 th	61.0	18 th
Uganda	58.4	18 th	-1.8	46.7	26 th	56.9	20 th	71.6	6 th
Zambia	60.4	16 th	+4.6	69.5	12 th	60.6	18 th	51.0	29 th
Zimbabwe	37.0	41 st	+5.3	27.7	37 th	30.2	44 th	53.0	26 th

SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

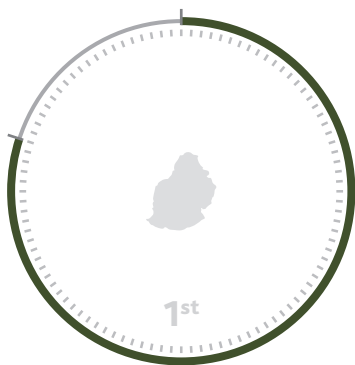
This category assesses whether the state provides the conditions necessary for the pursuit of economic opportunities that contribute to a prosperous and equitable society. It measures the delivery of sound economic policies and the provision of a sustainable economic environment that is conducive to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

2013
AFRICAN AVERAGE

45.6

HIGHEST COUNTRY SCORE
MAURITIUS

SCORE/100
79.7



LOWEST COUNTRY SCORE
SOMALIA

SCORE/100
3.5



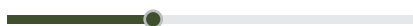
HIGHEST REGIONAL AVERAGE
SOUTHERN AFRICA

SCORE/100
52.3



LOWEST REGIONAL AVERAGE
CENTRAL AFRICA

SCORE/100
35.7



“

Freedom to participate in the creation of economic wealth is a key right for all citizens, and governments have an overwhelming duty to develop an enabling framework.

”

Lord Simon Cairns

15/52

countries achieved their best governance performance in 2013



AFRICAN TRENDS
OVER THE PAST 5 YEARS

MOST IMPROVED SUB-CATEGORY

Infrastructure

MOST DETERIORATED SUB-CATEGORY

Business Environment

MOST IMPROVED INDICATORS

Digital Connectivity, Investment Climate, Telephone & IT Infrastructure.

MOST DETERIORATED INDICATORS

Soundness of Banks, Reserves, Electricity Supply.

GREATEST IMPROVEMENTS

IN SCORE OVER THE PAST 5 YEARS



01
DRC
SCORE/100
34.8
41st/52



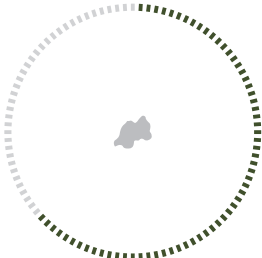
+7.8 POINTS **+8** RANKS

02
MOROCCO
SCORE/100
69.1
3rd/52



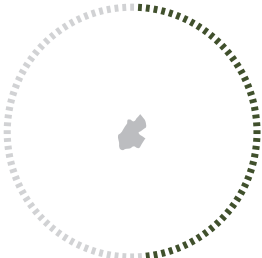
+7.3 POINTS **+4** RANKS

03
RWANDA
SCORE/100
63.4
6th/52



+6.3 POINTS **+4** RANKS

04
DJIBOUTI
SCORE/100
48.1
24th/52



+5.4 POINTS **+7** RANKS

05
SEYCHELLES
SCORE/100
63.6
5th/52



+5.2 POINTS **+4** RANKS

LARGEST DETERIORATIONS

IN SCORE OVER THE PAST 5 YEARS



01
LIBYA
SCORE/100
27.1
47th/52



-18.6 POINTS **-18** RANKS

02
EGYPT
SCORE/100
54.2
13th/52



-12.6 POINTS **-8** RANKS

03
MADAGASCAR
SCORE/100
44.1
29th/52



-5.6 POINTS **-8** RANKS

04
TUNISIA
SCORE/100
63.3
7th/52



-5.4 POINTS **-4** RANKS

05
BURKINA FASO
SCORE/100
51.0
17th/52



-4.5 POINTS **-5** RANKS

Sustainable Economic Opportunity: Sub-category Insights

20

PUBLIC MANAGEMENT

AFRICAN AVERAGE



HIGHEST COUNTRY SCORE
SOUTH AFRICA
SCORE/100
74.5



LOWEST COUNTRY SCORE
SOMALIA
SCORE/100
2.2



HIGHEST REGIONAL AVERAGE
SOUTHERN AFRICA
SCORE/100
52.4

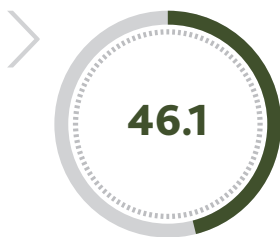


LOWEST REGIONAL AVERAGE
CENTRAL AFRICA
SCORE/100
40.6



BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT

AFRICAN AVERAGE



HIGHEST COUNTRY SCORE
MAURITIUS
SCORE/100
90.4



LOWEST COUNTRY SCORE
SOMALIA
SCORE/100
1.1



HIGHEST REGIONAL AVERAGE
SOUTHERN AFRICA
SCORE/100
55.6

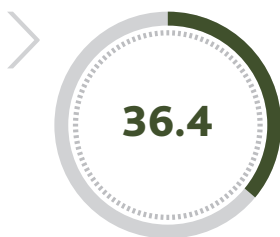


LOWEST REGIONAL AVERAGE
CENTRAL AFRICA
SCORE/100
33.0



INFRASTRUCTURE

AFRICAN AVERAGE



HIGHEST COUNTRY SCORE
SEYCHELLES
SCORE/100
81.6



LOWEST COUNTRY SCORE
SOMALIA
SCORE/100
7.2



HIGHEST REGIONAL AVERAGE
NORTH AFRICA
SCORE/100
50.3



LOWEST REGIONAL AVERAGE
CENTRAL AFRICA
SCORE/100
24.4



RURAL SECTOR

AFRICAN AVERAGE



HIGHEST COUNTRY SCORE
CABO VERDE
SCORE/100
80.3



LOWEST COUNTRY SCORE
ZIMBABWE
SCORE/100
11.9



HIGHEST REGIONAL AVERAGE
EAST AFRICA
SCORE/100
58.6



LOWEST REGIONAL AVERAGE
CENTRAL AFRICA
SCORE/100
44.6



SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY: SCORES & RANKS	CATEGORY		CHANGE SINCE 2009	PUBLIC MANAGEMENT		BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT		INFRASTRUCTURE		RURAL SECTOR	
	SCORE	RANK		SCORE	RANK	SCORE	RANK	SCORE	RANK	SCORE	RANK
	Algeria	49.9	23 rd	-0.4	56.5	12 th	44.6	32 nd	44.5	15 th	53.8
Angola	34.6	42 nd	-1.6	40.5	41 st	30.6	42 nd	28.5	33 rd	38.9	43 rd
Benin	47.0	25 th	-3.7	56.8	11 th	50.6	22 nd	22.6	41 st	57.8	22 nd
Botswana	65.9	4 th	-1.8	69.5	3 rd	72.8	4 th	58.4	7 th	62.9	14 th
Burkina Faso	51.0	17 th	-4.5	59.3	9 th	48.0	25 th	27.6	34 th	69.1	6 th
Burundi	38.5	38 th	-0.5	41.9	39 th	36.6	37 th	22.7	40 th	53.0	33 rd
Cabo Verde	63.1	8 th	+2.1	59.7	7 th	63.0	9 th	49.6	10 th	80.3	1 st
Cameroon	46.2	27 th	-0.3	48.5	25 th	40.0	36 th	37.9	24 th	58.3	20 th
Central African Republic	24.8	49 th	-3.5	27.6	49 th	25.7	47 th	22.1	42 nd	24.0	49 th
Chad	29.9	45 th	+0.8	38.9	43 rd	28.1	44 th	12.7	48 th	40.0	42 nd
Comoros	31.3	44 th	+3.8	30.1	46 th	33.0	39 th	26.6	36 th	35.6	47 th
Congo	39.2	37 th	+3.0	54.3	17 th	29.3	43 rd	26.7	35 th	46.3	39 th
Côte d'Ivoire	43.5	30 th	+1.1	44.7	33 rd	45.8	28 th	45.7	14 th	38.0	44 th
Democratic Republic of Congo	34.8	41 st	+7.8	44.1	34 th	28.1	45 th	10.3	51 st	56.7	25 th
Djibouti	48.1	24 th	+5.4	39.9	42 nd	53.9	16 th	51.2	9 th	47.2	37 th
Egypt	54.2	13 th	-12.6	43.1	35 th	53.6	18 th	56.8	8 th	63.4	12 th
Equatorial Guinea	28.4	46 th	+0.1	31.3	45 th	26.9	46 th	14.1	47 th	41.1	40 th
Eritrea	21.9	51 st	-3.2	19.0	51 st	7.9	51 st	10.9	50 th	49.9	36 th
Ethiopia	50.4	20 th	-1.4	50.4	21 st	45.7	29 th	41.6	16 th	63.9	11 th
Gabon	41.5	34 th	+0.1	41.3	40 th	43.3	33 rd	41.2	17 th	40.2	41 st
Gambia	54.2	12 th	+0.7	45.0	32 nd	56.1	13 th	45.7	13 th	70.1	5 th
Ghana	53.6	14 th	-1.8	48.3	27 th	64.3	8 th	40.9	18 th	61.0	16 th
Guinea	35.9	40 th	+1.0	48.4	26 th	32.6	40 th	15.7	46 th	46.8	38 th
Guinea-Bissau	25.7	48 th	-4.4	29.1	47 th	25.6	48 th	20.3	43 rd	27.7	48 th
Kenya	54.4	11 th	+3.9	55.3	14 th	51.2	20 th	45.9	12 th	65.2	10 th
Lesotho	50.4	21 st	+2.2	56.4	13 th	55.2	14 th	38.4	21 st	51.5	34 th
Liberia	36.8	39 th	+4.9	42.0	37 th	42.5	35 th	25.0	38 th	37.6	45 th
Libya	27.1	47 th	-18.6	28.9	48 th	17.2	49 th	38.6	20 th	23.8	50 th
Madagascar	44.1	29 th	-5.6	43.0	36 th	49.8	23 rd	29.9	30 th	53.6	31 st
Malawi	45.9	28 th	-1.2	47.0	30 th	48.7	24 th	34.7	26 th	53.4	32 nd
Mali	51.8	15 th	+0.8	59.4	8 th	51.1	21 st	36.1	25 th	60.7	17 th
Mauritania	42.0	32 nd	-2.1	48.8	24 th	35.8	38 th	26.1	37 th	57.2	23 rd
Mauritius	79.7	1 st	+3.0	70.5	2 nd	90.4	1 st	77.9	2 nd	80.0	2 nd
Morocco	69.1	3 rd	+7.3	60.7	6 th	72.0	5 th	66.9	6 th	76.7	3 rd
Mozambique	46.8	26 th	-2.1	55.2	16 th	45.7	30 th	28.6	32 nd	57.9	21 st
Namibia	62.2	9 th	-1.9	48.9	22 nd	65.3	7 th	75.8	4 th	58.8	18 th
Niger	40.9	35 th	-1.0	50.6	20 th	45.8	27 th	11.0	49 th	56.3	26 th
Nigeria	43.3	31 st	+2.8	53.2	18 th	44.8	31 st	19.6	44 th	55.6	27 th
Rwanda	63.4	6 th	+6.3	58.4	10 th	79.1	2 nd	39.6	19 th	76.4	4 th
São Tomé & Príncipe	40.4	36 th	+1.3	38.5	44 th	42.6	34 th	30.2	29 th	50.4	35 th
Senegal	56.7	10 th	-0.3	61.6	5 th	65.5	6 th	34.3	27 th	65.3	9 th
Seychelles	63.6	5 th	+5.2	45.4	31 st	58.6	11 th	81.6	1 st	68.7	7 th
Sierra Leone	41.6	33 rd	+0.4	42.0	38 th	46.5	26 th	23.4	39 th	54.3	29 th
Somalia	3.5	52 nd	-2.2	2.2	52 nd	1.1	52 nd	7.2	52 nd	.	.
South Africa	71.9	2 nd	+2.9	74.5	1 st	77.6	3 rd	77.1	3 rd	58.4	19 th
Swaziland	51.6	16 th	+2.0	48.9	23 rd	53.9	17 th	48.3	11 th	55.5	28 th
Tanzania	50.5	19 th	-3.7	55.2	15 th	51.3	19 th	32.1	28 th	63.3	13 th
Togo	32.8	43 rd	+2.4	47.1	29 th	30.7	41 st	16.6	45 th	36.9	46 th
Tunisia	63.3	7 th	-5.4	61.6	4 th	55.1	15 th	68.6	5 th	67.8	8 th
Uganda	50.1	22 nd	+0.6	51.6	19 th	56.8	12 th	29.1	31 st	62.7	15 th
Zambia	51.0	18 th	+3.2	47.6	28 th	61.1	10 th	38.2	22 nd	57.0	24 th
Zimbabwe	23.5	50 th	+0.9	27.5	50 th	16.7	50 th	38.0	23 rd	11.9	51 st

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

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

2013
AFRICAN AVERAGE

58.7

HIGHEST COUNTRY SCORE
MAURITIUS

SCORE/100
85.6



HIGHEST REGIONAL AVERAGE
NORTH AFRICA

SCORE/100
69.7



LOWEST COUNTRY SCORE
SOMALIA

SCORE/100
14.1



LOWEST REGIONAL AVERAGE
CENTRAL AFRICA

SCORE/100
51.8



Human development places citizens at the core of human well-being and enshrines the principle that every life has equal value.



Jay Naidoo

24/52

countries achieved their best governance performance in 2013



AFRICAN TRENDS
OVER THE PAST 5 YEARS

MOST IMPROVED SUB-CATEGORY

Health

LEAST IMPROVED SUB-CATEGORY SINCE 2009

Welfare

MOST IMPROVED INDICATORS

*Antiretroviral Treatment Provision,
Child Mortality,
Environmental Sustainability.*

MOST DETERIORATED INDICATORS

*Equity of Public Resource Use,
Social Protection & Labour,
Educational System Quality.*

GREATEST IMPROVEMENTS

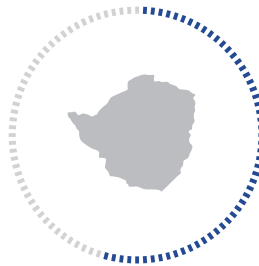
IN SCORE OVER THE PAST 5 YEARS



01 ZIMBABWE

SCORE/100
53.9

32nd/52



+10.6 POINTS **+13** RANKS

02 TOGO

SCORE/100
54.6

31st/52

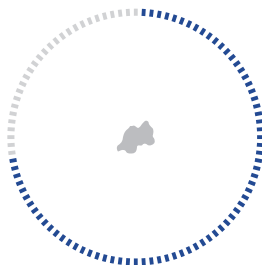


+7.7 POINTS **+9** RANKS

03 RWANDA

SCORE/100
72.1

9th/52

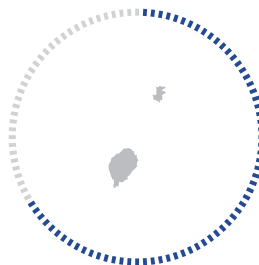


+7.7 POINTS **+4** RANKS

04 SÃO TOMÉ & PRÍNCIPE

SCORE/100
66.3

14th/52



+7.3 POINTS **+8** RANKS

05 LIBERIA

SCORE/100
53.6

33rd/52



+6.3 POINTS **+6** RANKS

LARGEST DETERIORATIONS

IN SCORE OVER THE PAST 5 YEARS



01 LIBYA

SCORE/100
67.4

13th/52



-10.4 POINTS **-8** RANKS

02 TUNISIA

SCORE/100
81.0

4th/52



-5.5 POINTS **-3** RANKS

03 MADAGASCAR

SCORE/100
48.6

42nd/52



-4.7 POINTS **-13** RANKS

04 ERITREA

SCORE/100
43.5

49th/52



-4.4 POINTS **-12** RANKS

05 CABO VERDE

SCORE/100
81.6

3rd/52



-2.0 POINTS **-** RANKS

Human Development: Sub-category Insights

24

WELFARE

AFRICAN AVERAGE



HIGHEST COUNTRY SCORE

MAURITIUS

SCORE/100

81.1



LOWEST COUNTRY SCORE

SOMALIA

SCORE/100

2.1



HIGHEST REGIONAL AVERAGE

SOUTHERN AFRICA

SCORE/100

56.0



LOWEST REGIONAL AVERAGE

CENTRAL AFRICA

SCORE/100

41.5



EDUCATION

AFRICAN AVERAGE



HIGHEST COUNTRY SCORE

MAURITIUS

SCORE/100

85.9

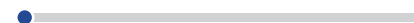


LOWEST COUNTRY SCORE

SOMALIA

SCORE/100

0.0



HIGHEST REGIONAL AVERAGE

NORTH AFRICA

SCORE/100

65.6



LOWEST REGIONAL AVERAGE

EAST AFRICA

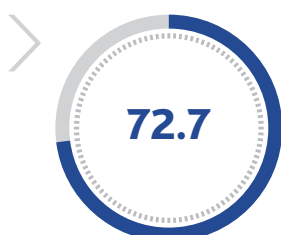
SCORE/100

47.2



HEALTH

AFRICAN AVERAGE



HIGHEST COUNTRY SCORE

LIBYA

SCORE/100

98.7

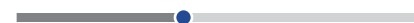


LOWEST COUNTRY SCORE

SOMALIA

SCORE/100

40.3



HIGHEST REGIONAL AVERAGE

NORTH AFRICA

SCORE/100

88.5



LOWEST REGIONAL AVERAGE

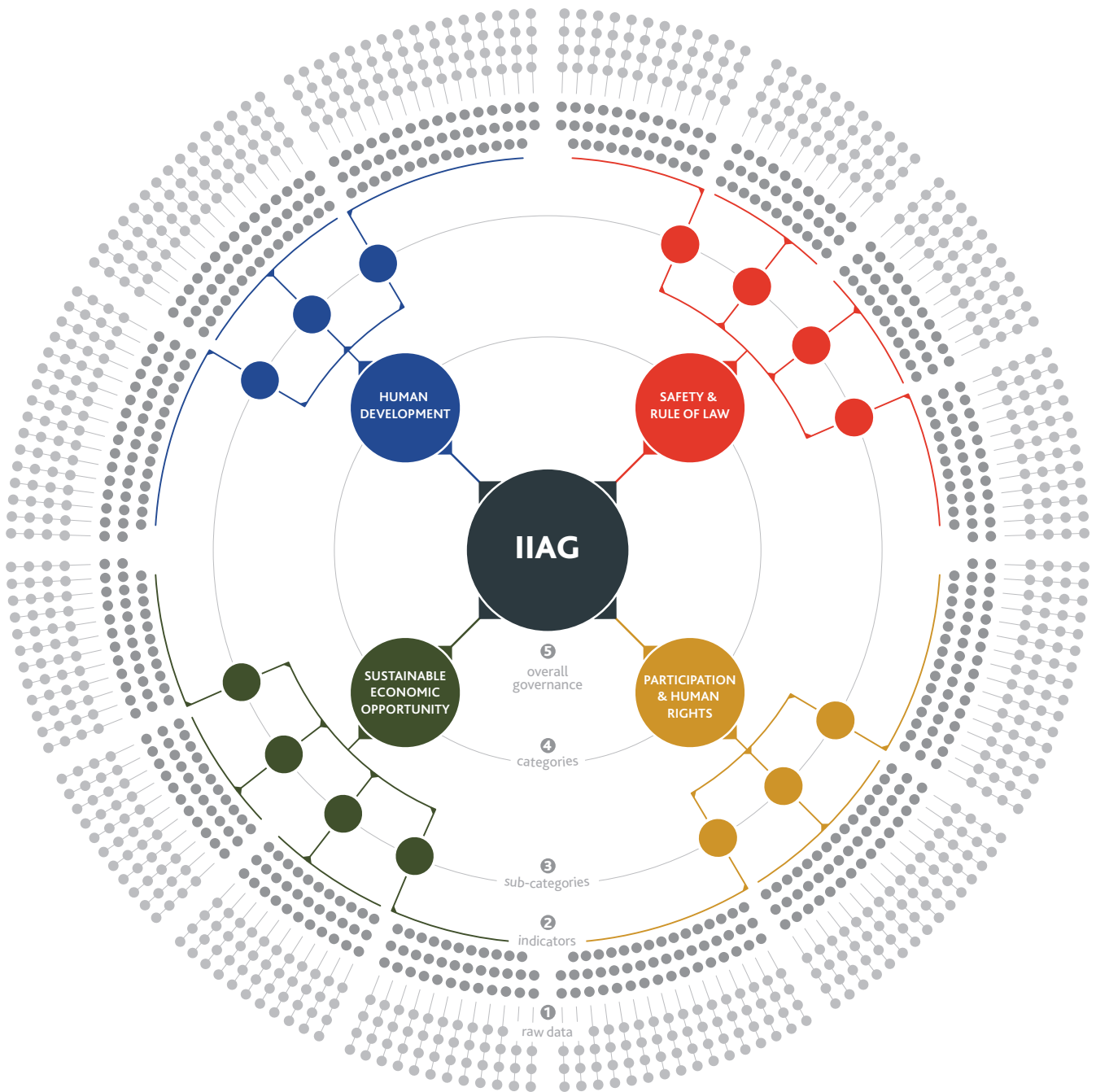
CENTRAL AFRICA

SCORE/100

64.9



HUMAN DEVELOPMENT: SCORES & RANKS	CATEGORY		CHANGE SINCE 2009	WELFARE		EDUCATION		HEALTH	
	SCORE	RANK		SCORE	RANK	SCORE	RANK	SCORE	RANK
	Algeria	77.5	7 th	+2.7	63.3	10 th	72.3	8 th	96.8
Angola	48.6	41 st	+5.3	40.1	40 th	40.9	41 st	64.9	38 th
Benin	58.5	25 th	+3.7	58.4	18 th	45.9	31 st	71.3	26 th
Botswana	80.4	5 th	+3.3	79.2	2 nd	75.0	6 th	86.9	9 th
Burkina Faso	51.2	38 th	+3.2	54.2	20 th	30.1	48 th	69.4	32 nd
Burundi	52.7	35 th	+5.9	51.6	27 th	41.6	39 th	64.8	39 th
Cabo Verde	81.6	3 rd	-2.0	76.1	6 th	77.5	3 rd	91.3	5 th
Cameroon	59.6	22 nd	+4.1	50.5	30 th	54.1	23 rd	74.3	24 th
Central African Republic	34.3	51 st	+0.5	22.5	50 th	24.0	51 st	56.4	48 th
Chad	37.1	50 th	+2.7	35.0	46 th	27.8	50 th	48.7	51 st
Comoros	55.7	30 th	-1.4	43.6	38 th	62.9	14 th	60.6	45 th
Congo	51.2	39 th	+4.6	44.7	37 th	44.5	35 th	64.3	42 nd
Côte d'Ivoire	48.3	43 rd	+5.8	35.7	45 th	39.3	44 th	69.9	30 th
Democratic Republic of Congo	45.2	48 th	+2.8	31.4	49 th	48.6	29 th	55.5	49 th
Djibouti	56.4	29 th	-0.5	53.5	22 nd	45.7	33 rd	70.1	29 th
Egypt	69.4	11 th	-1.5	50.1	31 st	68.5	10 th	89.4	7 th
Equatorial Guinea	57.9	26 th	-1.2	35.8	44 th	75.2	5 th	62.8	43 rd
Eritrea	43.5	49 th	-4.4	21.9	51 st	43.7	36 th	64.8	40 th
Ethiopia	56.9	27 th	+5.9	63.2	11 th	42.4	38 th	65.0	37 th
Gabon	62.8	18 th	+3.1	52.8	24 th	55.1	21 st	80.6	13 th
Gambia	65.4	15 th	+2.9	58.4	17 th	58.3	19 th	79.4	14 th
Ghana	75.5	8 th	+6.2	74.0	7 th	71.6	9 th	80.9	12 th
Guinea	47.5	44 th	+3.5	44.8	36 th	32.4	47 th	65.3	36 th
Guinea-Bissau	46.7	46 th	-0.7	34.9	47 th	40.3	43 rd	64.7	41 st
Kenya	64.6	16 th	+3.2	60.1	13 th	58.6	18 th	75.0	21 st
Lesotho	59.3	24 th	+1.5	50.6	29 th	56.2	20 th	71.0	27 th
Liberia	53.6	33 rd	+6.3	45.9	34 th	49.4	28 th	65.6	35 th
Libya	67.4	13 th	-10.4	38.3	43 rd	65.2	12 th	98.7	1 st
Madagascar	48.6	42 nd	-4.7	39.9	42 nd	45.4	34 th	60.5	46 th
Malawi	56.8	28 th	+4.0	53.2	23 rd	41.5	40 th	75.7	19 th
Mali	51.6	37 th	+0.4	45.1	35 th	40.5	42 nd	69.4	31 st
Mauritania	52.6	36 th	+3.6	53.5	21 st	38.2	45 th	66.0	33 rd
Mauritius	85.6	1 st	+1.6	81.1	1 st	85.9	1 st	89.8	6 th
Morocco	70.1	10 th	+4.3	56.8	19 th	66.0	11 th	87.6	8 th
Mozambique	50.5	40 th	+1.2	51.6	26 th	34.2	46 th	65.6	34 th
Namibia	68.9	12 th	+4.2	67.8	8 th	59.6	16 th	79.3	15 th
Niger	45.8	47 th	+2.8	47.7	32 nd	28.0	49 th	61.7	44 th
Nigeria	53.0	34 th	-0.3	52.6	25 th	45.8	32 nd	60.4	47 th
Rwanda	72.1	9 th	+7.7	77.4	5 th	53.3	25 th	85.5	11 th
São Tomé & Príncipe	66.3	14 th	+7.3	59.0	16 th	62.9	15 th	77.0	18 th
Senegal	63.4	17 th	+3.5	60.1	14 th	51.2	27 th	79.0	16 th
Seychelles	84.4	2 nd	+2.4	78.8	3 rd	75.9	4 th	98.6	2 nd
Sierra Leone	47.1	45 th	+4.9	42.4	39 th	47.0	30 th	51.9	50 th
Somalia	14.1	52 nd	+0.6	2.1	52 nd	0.0	52 nd	40.3	52 nd
South Africa	78.8	6 th	+2.6	77.9	4 th	72.7	7 th	85.7	10 th
Swaziland	62.6	20 th	+1.4	47.2	33 rd	63.2	13 th	77.3	17 th
Tanzania	59.6	23 rd	+2.8	59.9	15 th	43.3	37 th	75.6	20 th
Togo	54.6	31 st	+7.7	40.1	41 st	53.6	24 th	70.1	28 th
Tunisia	81.0	4 th	-5.5	67.5	9 th	83.2	2 nd	92.3	4 th
Uganda	62.8	19 th	+1.8	61.9	12 th	51.3	26 th	75.0	22 nd
Zambia	61.4	21 st	+1.0	51.0	28 th	59.4	17 th	73.7	25 th
Zimbabwe	53.9	32 nd	+10.6	32.3	48 th	54.5	22 nd	74.9	23 rd



Calculation Stages

1
Indicators that are consistent with MIF's definition of governance and meet specific standards of quality, periodicity and country coverage are selected and missing raw data values are estimated.

2
Raw data come in different scales from source. Before being included in the IIAG they are transformed to a scale on which they can be meaningfully compared and combined. The data for each indicator are put on a standardised range of 0-100, where 100 is the best possible score.

3
Once the 95 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 of the indicator scores.

4
Sub-categories are grouped into one of four conceptual categories. The category score is the average of the sub-category scores.

5
The overall governance score is the average of the four category scores.

Data Sources

The 2014 IIAG was calculated using data from 34 external sources, provided by 28 independent institutions.

Africa Integrity Indicators

Global Integrity (All GI)

African Economic Outlook

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

African Electoral Index: 2000-2013

Institut de Recherche Empirique en Economie Politique (AEI IREEP)

African Statistical Yearbook

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

AIDSinfo Database

Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (AD UNAIDS)

Bertelsmann Transformation Index

Bertelsmann Stiftung (BTI BS)

Bulletin Board on Statistical Capacity

World Bank (BBSC WB)

Child Mortality Estimates Info

Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (CME IGME)

Country Performance Assessment

African Development Bank (CPA AfDB)

CountryData

Economist Intelligence Unit (CD EIU)

Democracy Index

Economist Intelligence Unit (DI EIU)

Economist Intelligence Unit Dataset

Economist Intelligence Unit (EIUD EIU)

Freedom in the World Survey

Freedom House (FITW FH)

Freedom of the Press Index

Freedom House (FOTP FH)

Global Competitiveness Report

World Economic Forum (GCR WEF)

Global Health Observatory Database

World Health Organization (GHO WHO)

IDA Resource Allocation Index

World Bank (IRAI WB)

Index of Economic Freedom

The Heritage Foundation and The Wall Street Journal (IEF HER/WSJ)

Internal Displacement: Global Overview of Trends and Developments

Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (GOT IDMC)

Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary General

United Nations Office of Legal Affairs (MTDSG UNOLA)

Performance-based Allocation System

International Fund for Agricultural Development (PBAS IFAD)

Political Terror Scale

Political Terror Scale (PTS PTS)

Sanctions in Africa 2000-2013

CDD Ghana (SIA CDD)

Social Institutions and Gender Index under Gender Institutions and Development Database

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (GID-DB/SIGI OECD)

Trafficking in Persons Report

US Department of State - Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (TIP USDS)

Treaty Body Database

Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (TBD OHCHR)

UCDP Data v.4-2014, 1946-2013

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

UNESCO Institute for Statistics

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UIS UNESCO)

UNHCR Statistical Online Population Database

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

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

World Health Organization (WHO/UNICEF JMP WHO)

World Development Indicators

World Bank (WDI WB)

World Press Freedom Index

Reporters sans frontières (WPFJ RSF)

World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database

International Telecommunication Union (WT/ICTD ITU)

Worldwide Governance Indicators

World Bank (WGI WB)

Data Institutions

Number of variables
in the 2014 IIAG

World Bank (WB)	22
Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU)	17
African Development Bank (AfDB)	14 *
Bertelsmann Stiftung (BS)	13
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	11
World Economic Forum (WEF)	11
Global Integrity (GI)	10
World Health Organization (WHO)	8
Freedom House (FH)	3
International Telecommunication Union (ITU)	3
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	3
Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)	2
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)	2 *
The Heritage Foundation and The Wall Street Journal (HER/WSJ)	2
United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)	2 *
African Union (AU)	1 *
CDD Ghana (CDD)	1
Institut de Recherche Empirique en Economie Politique (IREEP)	1
Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (IGME)	1
Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC)	1
Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)	1
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	1
Political Terror Scale (PTS)	1
Reporters sans frontières (RSF)	1
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	1 *
United Nations Office of Legal Affairs (UNOLA)	1
Uppsala University, Department of Peace and Conflict Research — Uppsala Conflict Data Programme (UCDP)	1
US Department of State — Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (USDS)	1

*One or more variables from joint data project(s).

The IIAG is compiled using indicators based on Expert Assessment (EA), Official Data (OD) or Opinion Survey (OS). Data sources and institutions are shown as acronyms after the name of each indicator and variable (refer to p. 27).

Safety & Rule of Law

Rule of Law

Judicial Process (EIUD EIU)

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

Judicial Independence*

▷ Judicial Independence (BTI BS)

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

▷ Judicial Independence (GCR WEF)

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

▷ Judicial Independence (All GI)

Extent to which judges have autonomy and independence to interpret and review norms, without fear or favour. (EA)

Sanctions (SIA CDD)

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 (EIUD EIU)

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

Property Rights*

▷ Property Rights (CPA AfDB)*

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 (IRAI 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 (BTI BS)

Extent to which the government ensures well-defined rights of private property and regulates the acquisition, benefits, use and sale of property. (EA)

▷ Property Freedom (IEF HER/WSJ)

Extent to which individuals can accumulate private property, secured by clear laws that are fully enforced by the government. (EA)

▷ Property Rights (GCR WEF)

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

Accountability

Accountability, Transparency & Corruption in the Public Sector*

▷ Accountability, Transparency & Corruption in the Public Sector (CPA AfDB)

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

▷ Accountability, Transparency & Corruption in the Public Sector (IRAI WB)

Extent to which the executive is accountable for use of

Clustered indicators are identified by *. Clusters within clustered indicators are identified by +.

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

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

Extent to which there is local level accountability of the executive and legislature, including public employees and elected officials, to low-income rural populations for use of funds and results of actions. (EA)

Corruption & Bureaucracy (WGI WB)

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

Accountability of Public Officials (EIUD EIU)

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

Corruption in Government & Public Officials (EIUD EIU)

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

Prosecution of Abuse of Office (BTI BS)

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

Diversion of Public Funds (GCR WEF)

Prevalence of the diversion of public funds to companies,

individuals or groups due to corruption. (OS)

Public Sector Corruption Bodies (All GI)

Extent to which the body/bodies that investigate allegations of public sector corruption has/have a functioning system in place to receive and investigate citizens' allegations. (EA)

Access to Information*

▷ Public Information (All GI)

Extent to which requested records are accessible to the public online or offline in a timely and cost-efficient manner. (EA)

▷ Access to Legislative Processes & Documents (All GI)

Extent to which legislative records are accessible to the public online or offline in a timely and cost-efficient manner. (EA)

Personal Safety

Political Terror (PTS PTS)

Extent of violations of physical integrity rights, including political violence and terror, carried out by a state or its agents. (EA)

Social Unrest (EIUD EIU)

Prevalence of violent social unrest. (EA)

Safety of the Person (EIUD EIU)

Level of criminality. (EA)

Police Services (GCR WEF)

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

Violent Crime (EIUD EIU)

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

Human Trafficking (TIP USDS)
Nature and scope of trafficking in persons and government actions to confront and eliminate it. (EA)

National Security

Cross-border Tensions (EIUD EIU)
Level of potential threats to economic and political stability due to international disputes or tensions. (EA)

Government Involvement in Armed Conflict (UCDP UCDP)
Degree of 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 (EIUD EIU)
Level of internal conflict and/or civil war, or the likelihood of conflict developing in the near future. (EA)

Political Refugees (OPD UNHCR)
People fleeing the country due to fear of persecution. (OD)

Internally Displaced People (GOT IDMC)
People displaced within a country due to violence, conflict, human rights violations or natural or human-made disasters. (EA/OD)

Participation & Human Rights

Participation

Free & Fair Executive Elections (AEI IREEP)
Extent of freedom and fairness of executive elections across the campaign period and all aspects of the election process, including extent of opposition participation, adherence to electoral procedures, citizens' access to information, levels of

violence, acceptance of results and turnover of power. (EA)

Free & Fair Elections (BTI BS)
Extent to which political representatives are determined by general, free and fair elections. (EA)

Political Participation (DI EIU)
Extent to which citizens have relevant information and the freedom to participate in the political process. (EA)

Effective Power to Govern (BTI BS)
Extent to which democratically elected political representatives have effective power to govern or to which there are veto powers and political enclaves. (EA)

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

Rights

International Human Rights Conventions (MTDSG UNOLA/TBD OHCHR)
Ratification of the nine core international human rights conventions, and two optional protocols on children, and the submission of reports to the relevant bodies within the past ten years. (EA/OD)

Human Rights (EIUD EIU)
Likelihood of a state being accused of serious human rights violations. (EA)

Freedom of Expression*
▷ **Freedom of Expression (BTI BS)**
Extent to which citizens, organisations and mass media can express opinions freely. (EA)

▷ **Press Freedom (FOTP FH)**
Degree of print, broadcast and internet freedom. (EA)

▷ **Press Freedom (WPFI RSF)**
Degree of freedom that journalists, news organisations and netizens enjoy, and the efforts made by authorities to respect, and ensure respect for, this freedom. (EA)

Freedom of Association & Assembly*

▷ **Freedom of Association & Assembly (BTI BS)**
Extent to which independent political and/or civic groups can be formed and can associate and assemble freely. (EA)

▷ **Freedom of Association (All GI)**
Extent to which citizens are able to associate freely with their peers in public, express dissent in public settings and participate in political organisations. (EA)

Civil Liberties*

▷ **Protection of Civil Liberties (BTI BS)**
Extent to which civil rights are guaranteed and protected and citizens can seek redress for violations of these rights. (EA)

▷ **Civil Liberties (FITW FH)**
Extent of civil liberties, taking into account freedom of expression and belief, associational and organisational rights, rule of law and personal autonomy. (EA)

Gender

Gender Equality*

▷ **Gender Equality (CPA AfDB)**
Extent to which a country has enacted and put in place institutions and programmes to enforce 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 Equality (IRAI WB)**
Extent to which a country has enacted and put in place institutions and programmes to enforce 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 Education (WDI 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 (WDI WB)
Female population, 15 and older, that is economically active. (OD)

Equal Representation in Rural Areas (PBAS IFAD)
Extent to which laws, policies, institutions and practices promote equal representation of men and women in local decision-making. (EA)

Women in Parliament (WDI WB)
Parliamentary seats, in a single or lower chamber, held by women. (OD)

Legislation on Violence Against Women (GID-DB/SIGI OECD)
Existence of women's legal protection from rape, assault and sexual harassment and prevalence of, and attitudes towards, domestic violence. (EA)

Gender Equality in the Workplace (All GI)
Extent to which women receive equal pay and benefits to men for performing the same job, have equal opportunities to be hired or promoted and are not discriminated against as a result of pregnancy. (EA)

Gender Equality in Appointments to Cabinet (All GI)

Extent to which at least a third of the members of the national cabinet are women. (EA)

Sustainable Economic Opportunity

Public Management

Statistical Capacity (BBSC WB)

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

Public Administration*

▷ Public Administration (CPA AfDB)

Extent to which civilian central government is structured to design and implement government policy and effectively deliver services. (EA)

▷ Public Administration (IRAI WB)

Extent to which civilian central government is structured to design and implement government policy and effectively deliver services. (EA)

Diversification (AEO AfDB/OECD/UNDP/UNECA)

Extent to which exports are diversified. (EA)

Reserves (CD EIU)

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

Budget Management*

▷ Budget Management (CPA AfDB)

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)

▷ Budget Management (IRAI 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 (ASY AU/AfDB/UNECA)

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

Fiscal Policy*

▷ Fiscal Policy (CPA AfDB)

Level of 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)

▷ Fiscal Policy (IRAI WB)

Level of sustainability of fiscal policy (taking into account monetary and exchange rate policy) and the appropriate provision of public goods. (EA)

Ratio of External Debt Service to Exports (CD EIU)

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

Revenue Collection*

▷ Revenue Collection (CPA AfDB)

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

▷ Revenue Collection (IRAI WB)

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

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

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

Business Environment

Competitive Environment*

▷ Competitive Environment (CPA AfDB)+

Extent to which direct regulations of business activity help or hinder private businesses in investing, creating jobs and becoming more productive. (EA)

▷ Competitive Environment (IRAI 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 (BTI BS)

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

▷ Competitive Bidding (All GI)

Extent to which bids from competing contractors, suppliers or vendors are invited through open advertising of the proposed contract, and whether the criteria by which bids are evaluated are available for scrutiny. (EA)

Investment Climate (IEF HER/WSJ)

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

Investment Climate for Rural Businesses (PBAS IFAD)

Extent to which the policy, legal and regulatory framework

supports the emergence and development of private rural businesses. (EA)

Rural Financial Services Development (PBAS 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 & Red Tape (EIUD EIU)

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

Customs Procedures (GCR WEF)

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

Soundness of Banks (GCR WEF)

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

Infrastructure

Electricity Supply (GCR WEF)

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

Road Network (GCR WEF)

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

Rail Network (EIUD EIU)

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

Air Transport*

▷ Quality of Air Transport (GCR WEF)

Quality of air transport

infrastructure, ranging from extremely underdeveloped to extensive and efficient by international standards. (OS)

- ▷ **Air Transport Safety (All GI)**
Extent to which the country's aviation safety oversight authority is subject to international standards, and whether it has complied with the recommendations made in the latest audit reports. (EA)

Telephone & IT Infrastructure*

- ▷ **Telephone Network (EIUD EIU)**
Risk that the telephone network will be inadequate for business needs, taking into account the degree of obsolescence, level of maintenance and sufficiency of supply. (EA)
- ▷ **IT Infrastructure (EIUD EIU)**
Risk that information technology infrastructure will be inadequate for business needs. (EA)

Digital Connectivity*

- ▷ **Mobile Phone Subscribers (WT/ICTD ITU)**
Subscriptions to public mobile telephone services including the number of active prepaid SIM cards. (OD)
- ▷ **Household Computers (WT/ICTD ITU)**
Households with a computer (desktop, portable or handheld). (OD)
- ▷ **Internet Subscribers (WT/ICTD ITU)**
Active internet subscriptions with fixed (wired) internet access, which includes dial up and total fixed (wired) broadband subscriptions. (OD)

Access to Water*

- ▷ **Access to Piped Water (WHO/UNICEF JMP WHO)**
Population served with piped drinking water into their dwelling, yard or plot. (OD)

- ▷ **Access to Improved Water (WHO/UNICEF JMP WHO)**
Population served with a drinking water source that, by nature of its construction, adequately protects the source from outside contamination, particularly faecal matter. (OD)

Rural Sector

Public Resources for Rural Development (PBAS 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 & Water for Low-income Rural Populations*

- ▷ **Access to Land (PBAS IFAD)**
Extent to which the legal, institutional and market frameworks provide the basis for low-income rural populations to have secure access to land and the extent to which they are able to benefit from these. (EA)
- ▷ **Access to Water for Agriculture (PBAS IFAD)**
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 (PBAS IFAD)
Extent to which low-income farmers, including women, have access to agricultural research and the extension system, and whether it is responsive to their needs and priorities. (EA)

Agricultural Input & Produce Markets (PBAS 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 (PBAS 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 & Rural Organisations (PBAS IFAD)

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

Agricultural Policy Costs (GCR WEF)

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

Human Development

Welfare

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

Social Protection & Labour*

- ▷ **Social Protection & Labour (CPA AfDB)**
Government policies for

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

▷ Social Protection & Labour (IRAI WB)

Government policies for social protection and labour market regulation, which reduce the risk of people 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 (BTI BS)

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

Welfare Services (Health & Education)*

- ▷ **Welfare Services (Health & Education) (CPA AfDB)**
National policies and public and private sector service delivery that affect access to, and quality of, health and nutrition services, education, Early Childhood Development, training and literacy programmes and prevention and treatment of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria. (EA)
- ▷ **Welfare Services (Health & Education) (IRAI WB)**
National policies and public and private sector service delivery that affect access to, and quality of, health and nutrition services, education, Early Childhood Development, training and literacy programmes and prevention and treatment of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria. (EA)

Equity of Public Resource Use*▷ **Equity of Public Resource Use (CPA AfDB)**

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

▷ **Equity of Public Resource Use (IRAI WB)**

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

Environmental Policy (BTI BS)

Extent to which environmental concerns are effectively taken into account in both macro and microeconomic policymaking. (EA)

Environmental Sustainability*▷ **Environmental Sustainability (CPA AfDB)**

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

▷ **Environmental Sustainability (IRAI WB)**

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

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

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

Educational System Quality (GCR WEF)

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

Ratio of Pupils to Teachers in Primary School (UIS UNESCO)

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

Primary School Completion (WDI WB)

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

Progression to Secondary School (WDI 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 (UIS UNESCO)

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

Literacy (UIS UNESCO)

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

Health**Maternal Mortality (GHO WHO)**

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

Child Mortality (CME IGME)

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

Immunisation (Measles, DPT & Hepatitis B)*

▷ **Immunisation against Measles (WDI WB)**
Children aged 12-23 months who receive appropriate vaccinations against measles before 12 months or any time before the survey. (OD)

▷ **Immunisation against DPT (WDI WB)**

Children aged 12-23 months who receive appropriate vaccinations against diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus before 12 months or any time before the survey. (OD)

▷ **Immunisation against Hepatitis B (GHO WHO)**

Children aged one-year who receive three doses of hepatitis B vaccine. (OD)

Antiretroviral Treatment Provision*▷ **ART Provision (AD UNAIDS)**

Eligible adults and children who receive antiretroviral treatment therapy. (OD)

▷ **ART Provision for Pregnant Women (AD UNAIDS)**

Eligible HIV-positive pregnant women who receive antiretroviral treatment therapy to reduce the risk of mother-to-child transmission. (OD)

Disease (Malaria & TB)*▷ **Malaria (GHO WHO)**

Deaths due to malaria. (OD)

▷ **Tuberculosis (GHO WHO)**

Deaths due to tuberculosis, excluding HIV-related tuberculosis deaths. (OD)

Undernourishment (WDI WB)

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

Access to Sanitation*▷ **Access to Improved Sanitation (WHO/UNICEF JMP WHO)**

Population served with an improved sanitation facility that hygienically separates human excreta from human contact. (OD)

▷ **Open Defecation Sanitation (WHO/UNICEF JMP WHO)**

Population that disposes of human faeces in outdoor spaces or alongside solid waste. (OD)

About the Mo Ibrahim Foundation

34

IIAG Project Team

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Mo Ibrahim Foundation (MIF) Board of Directors

MIF was established in 2006 with a focus on the critical importance of leadership and governance in Africa. By providing tools to support progress in leadership and governance, MIF aims to promote meaningful change on the continent.

Name	Title
Mo Ibrahim	Founder and Chair, Mo Ibrahim Foundation; Founder, Celtel International
Lord Cairns*	Former Chairman, Actis Capital LLP; Former Chief Executive Officer, SG Warburg
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Salim Ahmed Salim	Former Secretary-General, OAU; Former Prime Minister of Tanzania

*Board representative on the IIAG Advisory Council.

To explore the 2014 IIAG further, including information on the IIAG methodology and data sources, download the IIAG Data Portal, Data Report or Country Profiles from www.moibrahimfoundation.org/iiag-downloads/.

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Data Portal



IBRAHIM INDEX OF AFRICAN GOVERNANCE

DATA PORTAL

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

Data Report



2014

IBRAHIM INDEX OF AFRICAN GOVERNANCE

DATA REPORT

Table with 20 columns of data for the 2014 Ibrahim Index of African Governance Data Report.

Country Profiles



2014

IBRAHIM INDEX OF AFRICAN GOVERNANCE

COUNTRY PROFILES

Table with 20 columns of data for the 2014 Ibrahim Index of African Governance Country Profiles.

The 2014 IIAG covers a 14-year data period from 2000 to 2013. The full data set, all of the underlying raw data used in the computation of the IIAG and normalised scores, as calculated for the expressed purposes of the IIAG, are available online at: www.moibrahimfoundation.org/iiag-downloads/.

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

Analysis of trends over time (improvements and deteriorations) take into consideration a five-year period: 2009-2013. References to the past five years refer to this time period.

Twenty-six 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).

Following the secession of South Sudan in 2011, Sudan was, for the first time, excluded from the IIAG. Once comprehensive data are available for South Sudan and Sudan both countries will be included in the IIAG.

Somalia has no underlying raw data for all indicators in the *Rural Sector* sub-category and therefore is not given a score or rank. These cases are indicated by ".".

Regional Groupings

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

*South Sudan and Sudan are not considered in the calculation of any average values for any groups in the 2014 IIAG.

Source: AEO 2014 (AfDB/OECD/UNDP/UNECA).

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