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FOUNDATION

2014 IBRAHIM INDEX OF
AFRICAN GOVERNANCE (IIAG)

KEY FINDINGS



OVERALL GOVERNANCE

- At the continental level, average overall governance performance has registered a slight improvement (+0.9 score points) over the last five years¹.
- However, progress appears slightly smaller than over the previous five years, during which the continental average overall governance score increased by +1.2 score points.
- The recent five-year progression is now mainly driven by improvements in the categories of *Participation & Human Rights* and *Human Development*, whereas for the previous five years, continental improvement was largely driven by improvement in *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* and *Human Development*².
- During the most recent five-year period, 39 out of 52 countries registered an improvement of between +0.1 and +7.8 score points.
 - Thirteen of these countries have improved in all four categories: Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Zimbabwe, Rwanda, São Tomé & Príncipe, Kenya, Sierra Leone, Lesotho, Liberia, Zambia, Congo, Chad and Gabon³.
 - Four of the 39 countries, which all sit in the bottom half of the ranking table, have improved at the overall governance level by more than +5.0 points during this five-year period: Côte d'Ivoire (40th), Guinea (42nd), Niger (29th) and Zimbabwe (46th).
 - All four of these countries reversed previously negative trajectories. Over the past five years they have become the biggest improvers on the continent.
 - For Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea and Niger the improvement has been driven in large part by *Participation & Human Rights*.
 - For the fourth largest improver, Zimbabwe, the improvement was driven mainly by *Human Development*.
- Over the past five years, only Eritrea and Guinea-Bissau have deteriorated in overall governance and all four categories.
- Every African country has shown a decline in at least one sub-category over the past five years.
- Two countries, CAR (51st) and Guinea-Bissau (48th), sit in the bottom five rankings for overall governance and are also in the five most deteriorated countries on the continent.
- Over the past five years two countries have moved out of the bottom ten, Guinea (42nd) and Côte d'Ivoire (40th), and have been replaced by Libya (43rd) and Angola (44th).
- Egypt and Libya have both plummeted more than ten ranks over the last five-year period at the overall governance level.
 - Egypt has dropped from rank 12th to rank 26th.
 - Libya has dropped from rank 27th to rank 43rd.
- Weaknesses continue to appear among the front-runners. The top five performers in overall governance (Mauritius, Cabo Verde, Botswana, South Africa and Seychelles) are still susceptible to governance failings.
 - These historically strong countries, positioned in the top five since the first data year of the 2014 IIAG (2000), remain in the top five, and show improvement at the overall governance level over the past five years.
 - However, each of them deteriorated in at least one category in the most recent five-year period and the previous five-year period.

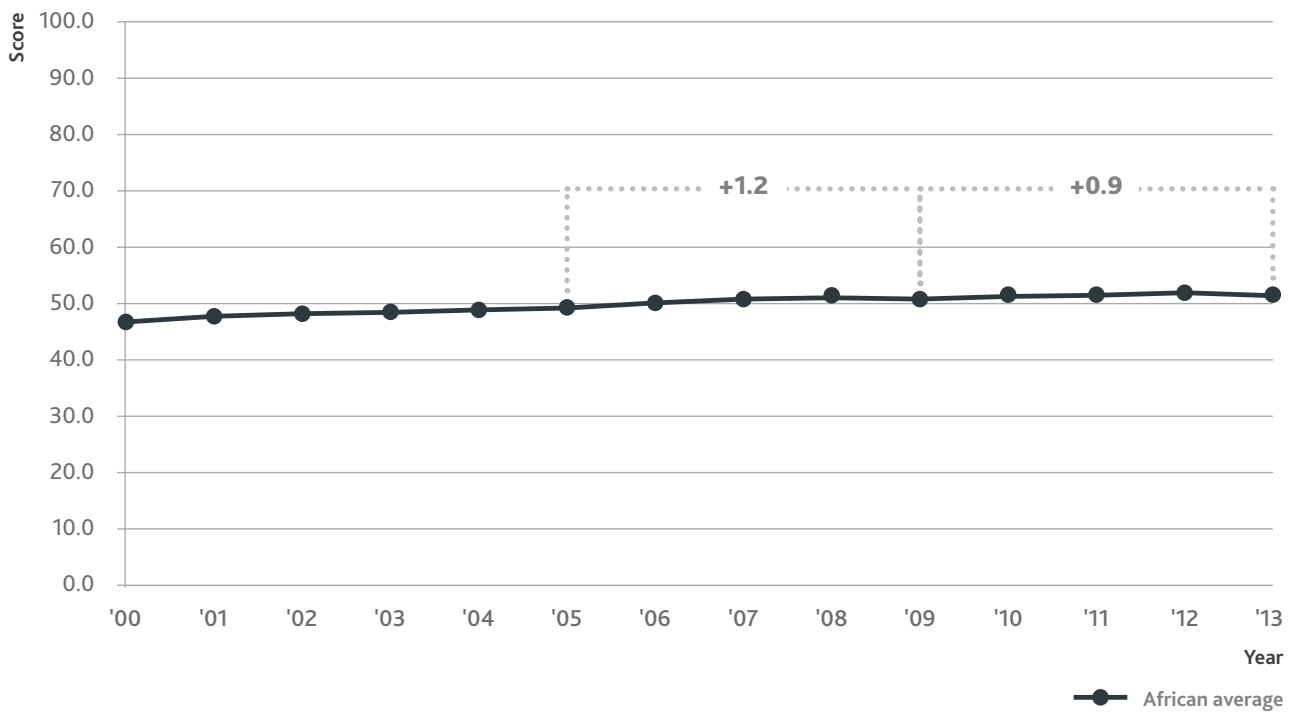
Country	Categories showing deterioration, 2005-2009	Categories showing deterioration, 2009-2013
Mauritius	<i>Human Development</i> (-0.2)	<i>Safety & Rule of Law</i> (-2.7)
Cabo Verde	<i>Safety & Rule of Law</i> (-5.2) <i>Participation & Human Rights</i> (-0.2)	<i>Human Development</i> (-2.0)
Botswana	<i>Participation & Human Rights</i> (-1.7)	<i>Sustainable Economic Opportunity</i> (-1.8)
South Africa	<i>Safety & Rule of Law</i> (-2.7) <i>Participation & Human Rights</i> (-0.9) <i>Human Development</i> (-0.9)	<i>Safety & Rule of Law</i> (-1.2) <i>Participation & Human Rights</i> (-2.1)
Seychelles	<i>Sustainable Economic Opportunity</i> (-0.1)	<i>Safety & Rule of Law</i> (-1.9)

¹ References to the last five years refer to the time period 2009-2013. References to the previous five years refer to the time period 2005-2009.

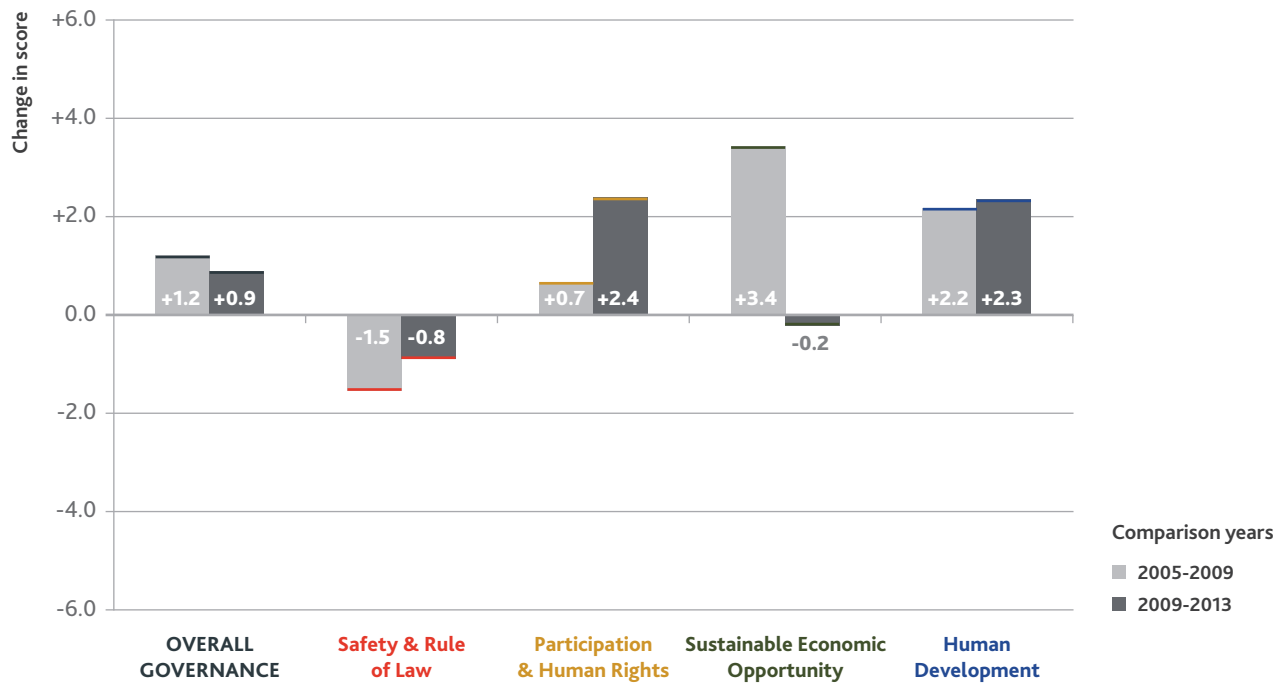
² The continental average for the *Participation & Human Rights* category also saw a slight improvement (+0.7) in the previous five-year period.

³ Countries are ordered by magnitude of improvement at the overall governance level.

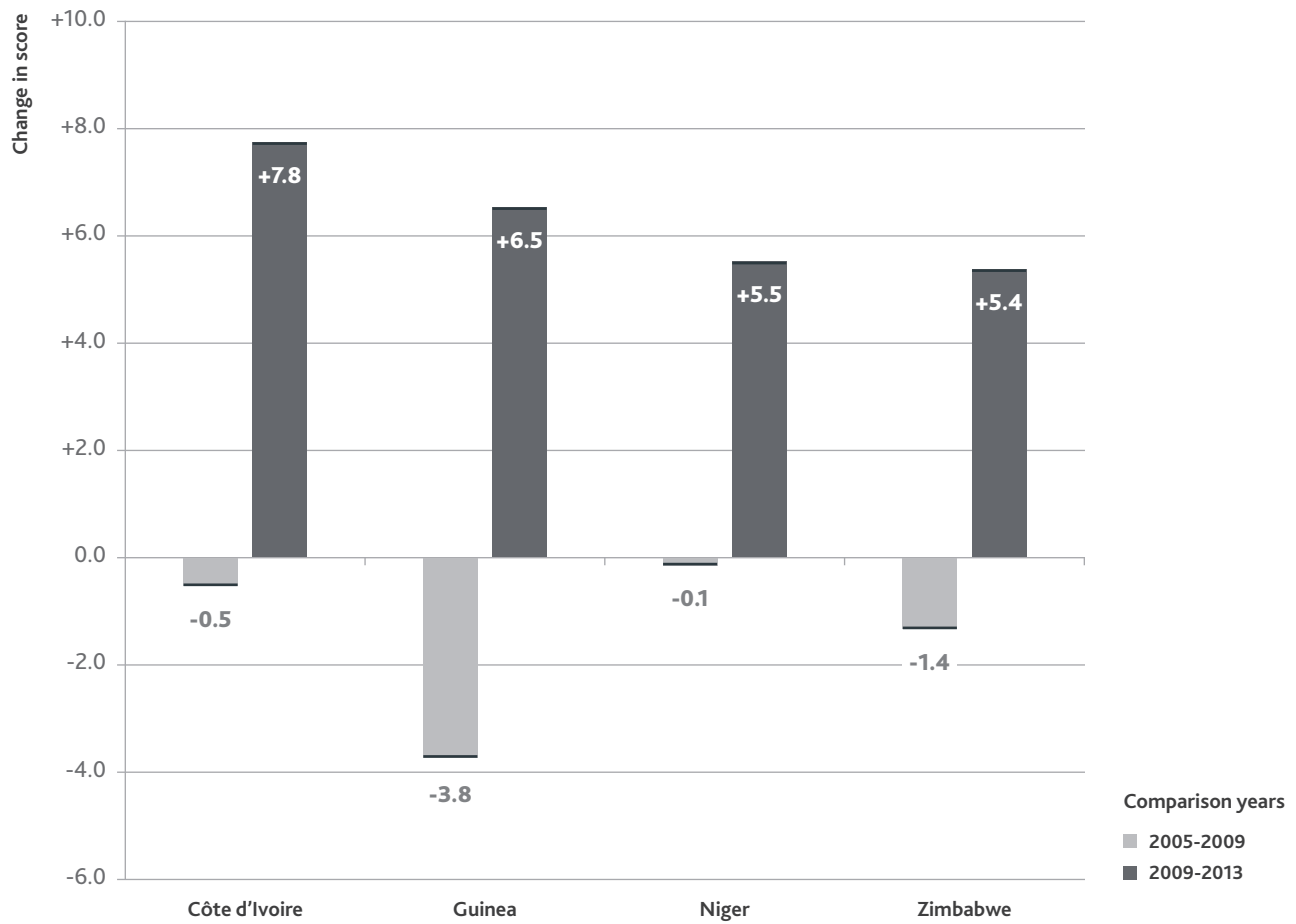
Overall governance, trend over time



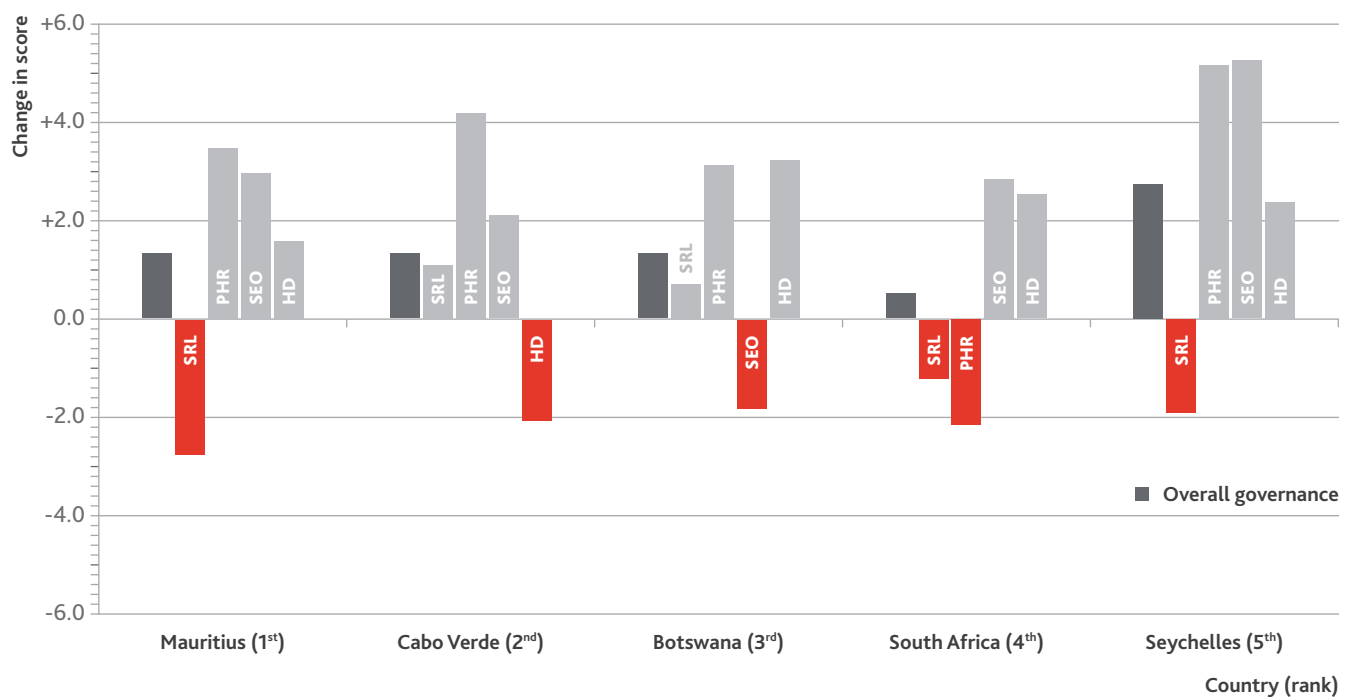
Overall governance and categories, change over time



Largest improvers, overall governance level, change over time

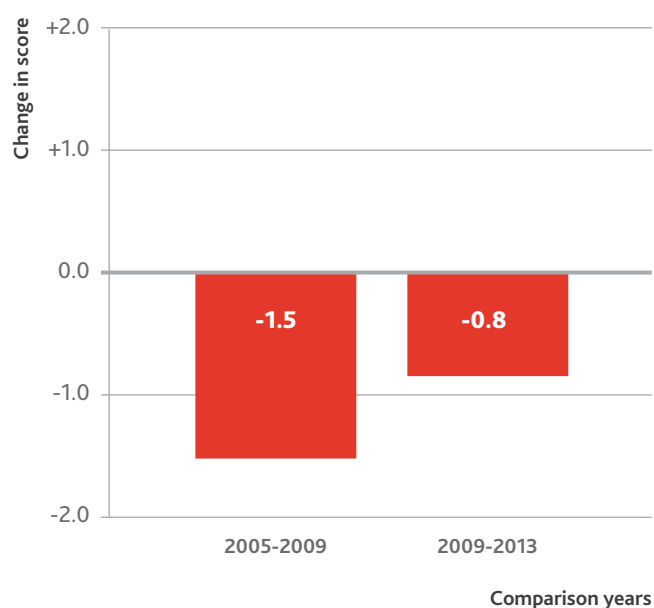


Top performers, overall governance and categories, change over the past five years (2009-2013)



- At the continental level, the *Safety & Rule of Law* category has deteriorated over the past five years (-0.8). This deterioration is a continuation of the trend from the previous five years (-1.5), but to a lesser extent.
- The most recent decline has been driven by deterioration in three out of the four sub-categories: *Rule of Law* (-1.2), *Accountability* (-1.5) and *Personal Safety* (-1.1).
 - Rule of Law* and *Personal Safety* have continued to deteriorate, but to a lesser extent in the more recent period than in the previous five-year period.
 - However, *Accountability* deteriorated over the last five years, having slightly improved (+1.2) in the previous five-year period.
 - The deterioration that occurred in *Accountability* was driven by all underlying indicators except *Public Sector Corruption Bodies* (Global Integrity) (+1.6).
- Contrary to all other sub-category trends within *Safety & Rule of Law* over the past five years, *National Security* is the only sub-category that has shown an improvement (+0.5), and includes the most improved indicator in the 2014 IIAG – *Cross-border Tensions* (Economist Intelligence Unit) (+16.8).

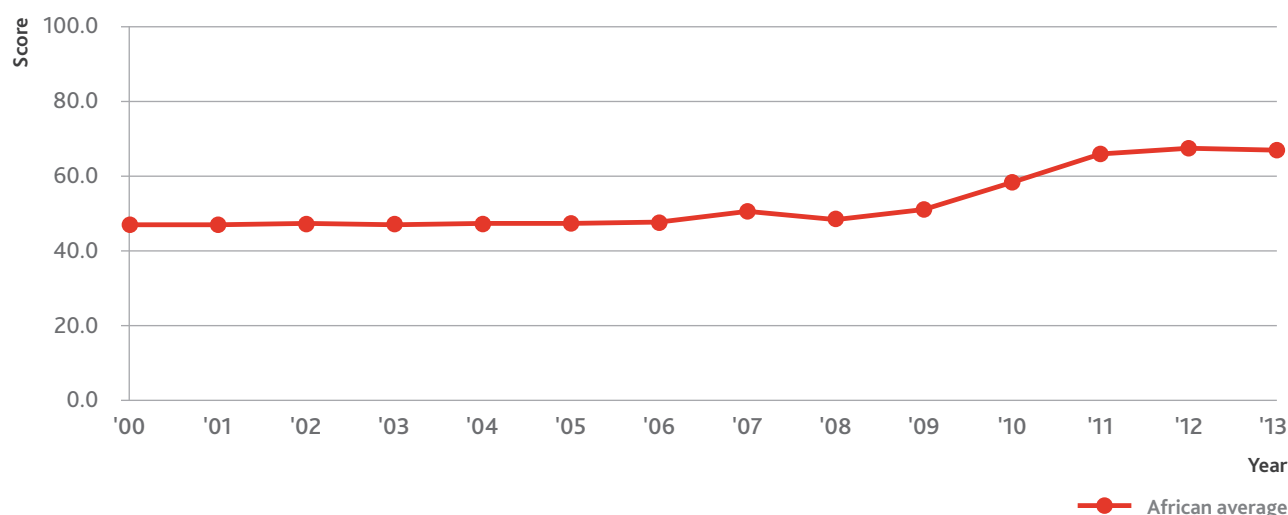
Safety & Rule of Law category, change over time



12 countries receiving lowest scores in Safety & Rule of Law in 2013, since 2000

Country	2013
CAR	12.0
Guinea-Bissau	30.5
Eritrea	31.0
Nigeria	38.1
Egypt	40.9
Gambia	50.2
Djibouti	50.6
Mozambique	50.8
Benin	55.6
Tanzania	57.4
Morocco	58.7
South Africa	68.1

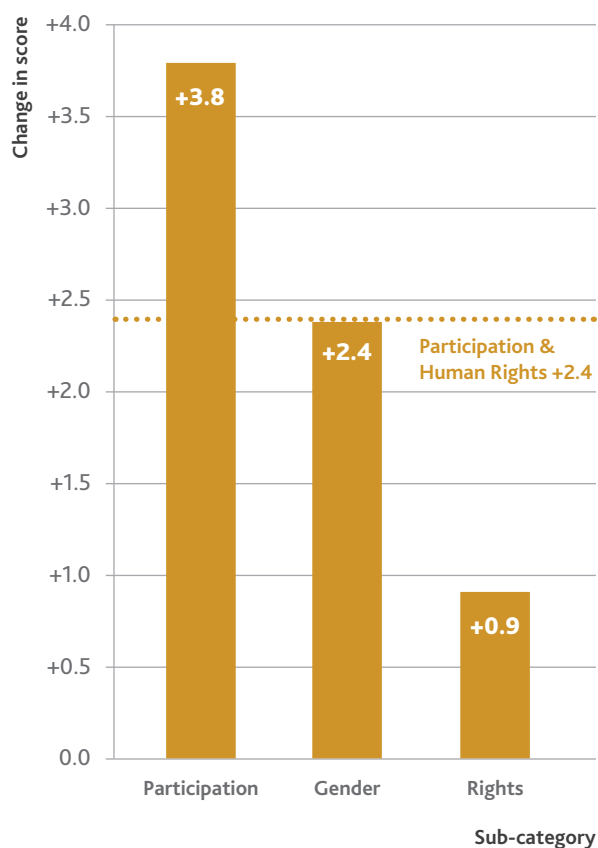
Cross-border Tensions (Economist Intelligence Unit), trend over time



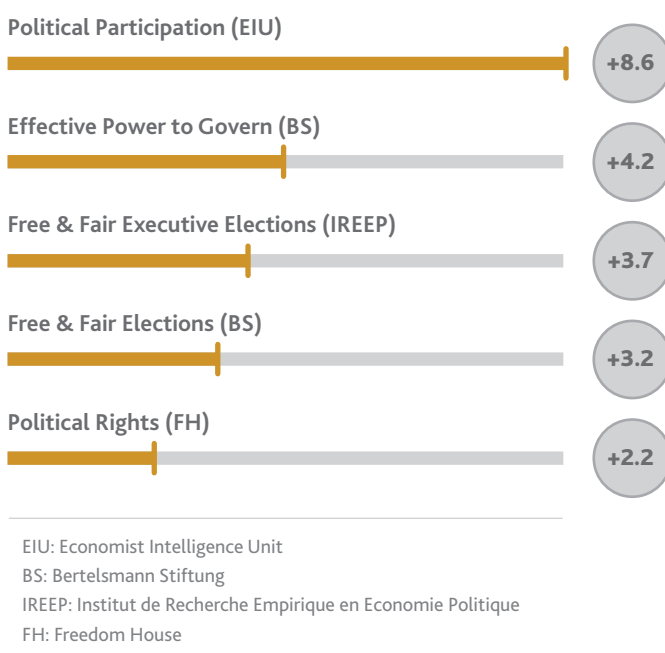
PARTICIPATION & HUMAN RIGHTS

- The *Participation & Human Rights* category shows a positive trend at the continental level, with an improvement in score over the past five years (+2.4).
 - This improvement is seen across all sub-categories within *Participation & Human Rights* over the past five years: *Participation* (+3.8), *Rights* (+0.9) and *Gender* (+2.4).
- Thirty-five out of 52 countries show improvement within this category over the last five years. Fourteen of these countries show improvement of more than +5.0 score points (Tunisia, Libya, Côte d'Ivoire, Niger, Guinea, Senegal, Lesotho, Kenya, São Tomé & Príncipe, Nigeria, Malawi, Zimbabwe, Seychelles and Algeria)⁴.
- Over the last ten years, gains at the continental level in *Participation & Human Rights* have shifted from being mainly driven by *Gender* to being mainly driven by *Participation*.
- At the continental level, the largest sub-category improvement in the *Participation & Human Rights* category in the last five years is seen in *Participation* (+3.8), in which all underlying indicators have seen an average improvement in score.
 - Twenty-nine out of 52 countries show improvement in this sub-category, almost two-thirds of which show an improvement of more than +5.0 score points.
 - The largest improvement is seen in the indicator *Political Participation*⁵ (Economist Intelligence Unit) (+8.6). This indicator covers a broad range of participation issues, including voice of ethnic or religious minorities and citizens' political engagement.
 - Seven countries have seen a large deterioration within the *Participation* sub-category of more than -10.0 score points (Guinea-Bissau, CAR, Mali, DRC, Gambia, Burundi and Benin)⁶.

Participation & Human Rights sub-categories, change over the past five years



Participation sub-category indicators, change in score over the past five years



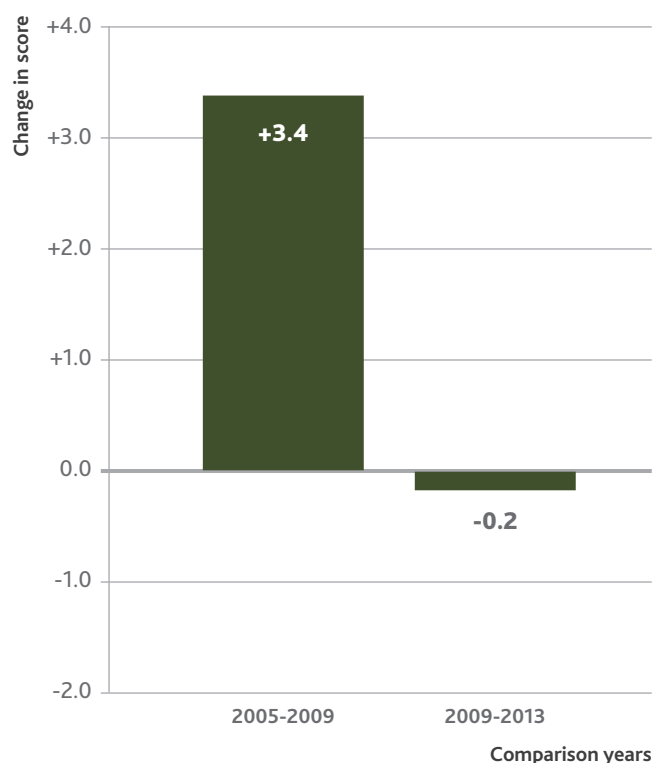
⁴ Countries are ordered by magnitude of improvement.

⁵ This indicator assesses the extent of political participation, taking into consideration voter turnout rates, political autonomy and voice for ethnic/religious minorities, women in parliament, extent of political participation and promotion, citizens' political engagement, political demonstrations, literacy and interest in politics.

⁶ Countries are ordered by magnitude of deterioration.

- Over the past ten years, the *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* category has shown a continental average change in trend from a positive direction to a negative direction.
 - Whilst over the previous five-year period the category improved (+3.4), the most recent five-year period has shown a slight decline (-0.2).
- This change is due to a reversal of trends in two out of the four sub-categories, *Public Management* and *Business Environment*, and a slower pace of improvement in the other two sub-categories, *Infrastructure* and *Rural Sector*:
 - Public Management* showed an improvement of +2.5 in the first five-year period followed by a deterioration of -0.6 in the most recent five-year period.
 - Business Environment* showed an improvement of +1.1 in the first five-year period followed by a deterioration of -1.4 in the most recent five-year period.
 - Infrastructure* showed an improvement of +3.1 in the first five-year period and +1.3 in the last five-year period.
 - Rural Sector* showed an improvement of +7.0 in the first five-year period and +0.1 in the last five-year period.
- Business Environment* has shown the most deterioration of any *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* sub-category in the last five years (-1.4).
 - A decline appears in six⁷ of the seven constituent indicators of this sub-category, from multiple sources.
- The *Public Management* sub-category shows the second largest decline (-0.6) within *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* in the last five years.
 - Four⁸ of the ten indicators in this sub-category show deterioration in this period.
- In contrast, *Infrastructure* shows the largest improvement of any *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* sub-category in the last five years (+1.3).
 - The improvement seen at the continental level is driven by four⁹ of the seven indicators, mostly covering telephony, ICT and digital connectivity.
- This continental trend at the *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* category level masks varied performance between countries.
 - Libya, Egypt, Madagascar and Tunisia registered deteriorations greater than -5.0 score points in the last five years.
 - In contrast, DRC, Morocco, Rwanda, Djibouti and Seychelles all improved by more than +5.0 score points over the same time period.

Sustainable Economic Opportunity category, change over time



⁷ *Competitive Environment* (African Development Bank/World Bank/Bertelsmann Stiftung/Global Integrity), *Investment Climate for Rural Businesses* (International Fund for Agricultural Development), *Rural Financial Services Development* (International Fund for Agricultural Development), *Bureaucracy & Red Tape* (Economist Intelligence Unit), *Customs Procedures* (World Economic Forum), *Soundness of Banks* (World Economic Forum).

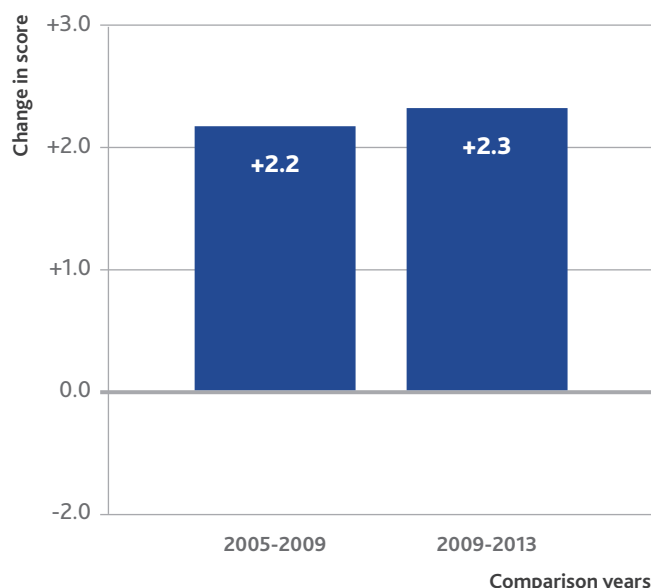
⁸ *Diversification* (African Development Bank, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, United Nations Development Programme, United Nations Economic Commission for Africa), *Reserves* (Economist Intelligence Unit), *Revenue Collection* (African Development Bank/World Bank), *Access to Financial Records of State-owned Companies* (Global Integrity).

⁹ *Road Network* (World Economic Forum), *Telephone & IT Infrastructure* (Economist Intelligence Unit), *Digital Connectivity* (International Telecommunication Union), *Access to Water* (World Health Organization).

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

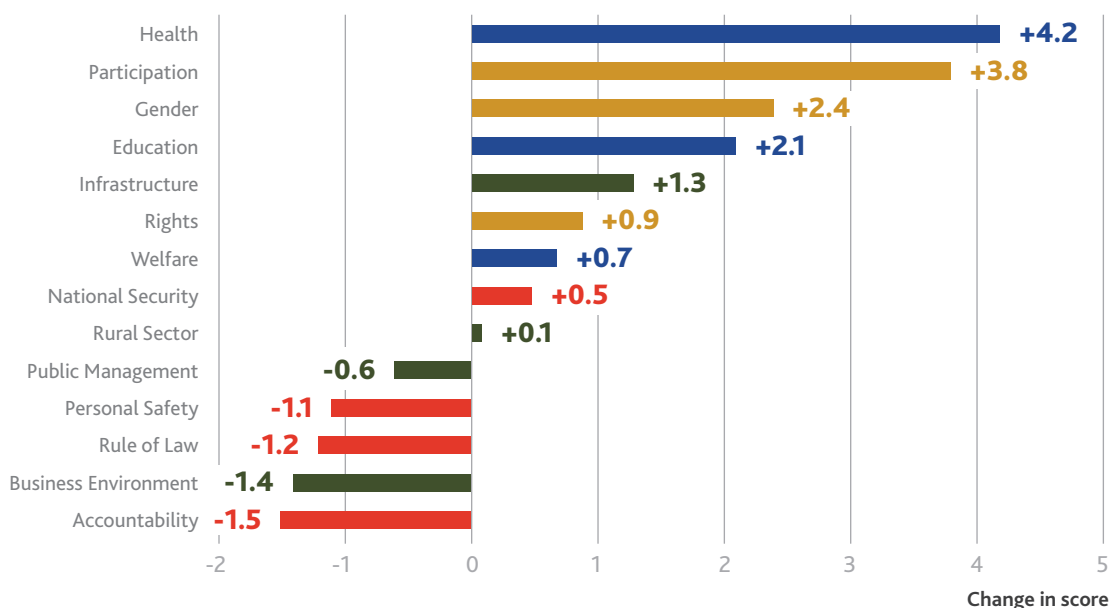
- The *Human Development* category has maintained consistent progress over the past ten years, with continental average improvements in score over the past five years (+2.3) and the previous five years (+2.2).
- All sub-categories, *Welfare*, *Education* and *Health* have seen average improvement over the past five years.
- Forty-one out of 52 countries have seen a score improvement over the past five years. Almost a quarter of these countries have improved by more than +5.0 score points (Zimbabwe, Togo, Rwanda, São Tomé & Príncipe, Liberia, Ghana, Burundi, Ethiopia, Côte d'Ivoire and Angola)¹⁰.
- The largest sub-category improvement in the 2014 IIAG over the past five years is seen in *Health* (+4.2), in which all underlying indicators have seen an improvement in score.
 - Forty-seven out of 52 countries have shown improvement in the *Health* sub-category. This is the largest number of countries showing improvement over the past five years of any sub-category in the 2014 IIAG. Twenty-three of these countries show an improvement of +5.0 score points or more.
 - Four countries have shown deterioration of -1.0 or more in *Health* in the last five years: Comoros, Equatorial Guinea, Tunisia and Nigeria¹¹. This is a reversal in trend from the previous five-year period for all these countries except Tunisia.
- The *Welfare* sub-category registers a slight improvement at the continental level over the past five years (+0.7), but to a lesser extent than the previous five-year period (+2.3).
 - Seventeen out of 52 countries have shown deterioration over the past five years in this sub-category.
 - Over half of these countries show deterioration of -5.0 score points or more: Libya, Eritrea, Madagascar, Cabo Verde, Tunisia, Guinea-Bissau, CAR, Mali, Djibouti, Egypt and Uganda¹².

Human Development category, change over time



2014 IIAG sub-categories, change over the past five years (2009-2013)

Sub-category



¹⁰ Countries are ordered by magnitude of improvement.

¹¹ Countries are ordered by magnitude of deterioration.

¹² Countries are ordered by magnitude of deterioration.

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/.

The 2014 IIAG covers 52 African countries. 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.

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, and graphs have been designed, based on the numbers to full precision, not the rounded numbers.

Analysis of trends over time (improvements and deteriorations) take into consideration two five-year periods: 2005-2009 and 2009-2013.

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