



**A DECADE OF
AFRICAN
GOVERNANCE**
2006-2015

2016 IBRAHIM INDEX
OF AFRICAN GOVERNANCE

INDEX REPORT

MO IBRAHIM FOUNDATION



Over the past decade, the continental average score in *Overall Governance* has improved by one point.

Since 2006, 37 countries, hosting 70% of African citizens, have improved in *Overall Governance*.

The greatest improver at the *Overall Governance* level over the decade is Côte d'Ivoire (+13.1), followed by Togo (+9.7), Zimbabwe (+9.7), Liberia (+8.7) and Rwanda (+8.4).

Even if Ghana and South Africa feature in the top ten performing countries in *Overall Governance* in 2015, they are also the eighth and tenth most deteriorated over the decade.

At the *Overall Governance* level, the three highest scoring countries in 2015 are Mauritius, Botswana and Cabo Verde, and the three most improved over the decade are Côte d'Ivoire, Togo and Zimbabwe.

Safety & Rule of Law is the only category of the Index to register a negative trend over the decade, falling by -2.8 score points in the past ten years.

In 2015 almost two-thirds of African citizens live in a country where *Safety & Rule of Law* has deteriorated over the last ten years.

Accountability is the lowest scoring (35.1) of the 14 sub-categories in 2015.

The continental average score for the *Corruption & Bureaucracy* indicator has declined by -8.7 points over the last decade, with 33 countries registering deterioration, 24 of them falling to their worst ever score in 2015.

A large majority (78%) of African citizens live in a country that has improved in *Participation & Human Rights* over the past decade.

Progress over the decade in *Participation and Human Rights* (+2.4 points) has been driven by *Gender* (+4.3) and *Participation* (+3.0), while *Rights* (-0.2) registered a slight decline.

Six of the ten highest scoring countries in *Rights* have registered deterioration in the past ten years.

Two-thirds of the countries on the continent, representing 67% of the African population, have shown deterioration in *Freedom of Expression* over the past ten years.



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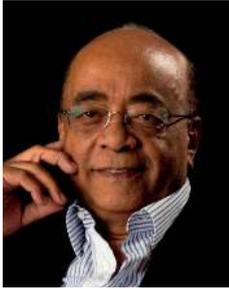
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Foreword from Mo Ibrahim

6



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

The 2016 Ibrahim Index of African Governance (IIAG) is our tenth Index since we launched in 2006. Created to provide a tool to measure and monitor performance in every African country, it has been refined and strengthened each year, under the guidance of the Board of the Foundation, the Index Advisory Council, and our friends and partners, to whom I am most grateful.

This tenth iteration gives us the opportunity to look back on a decade of African governance, and some particular insights stand out.

Ten years ago, when the most common opinion was that Africa was a basket case, the first few iterations of the IIAG showed that governance was improving, at continental level and in a majority of countries. Later, in the face of talk of African lions challenging the now emerged Asian tiger economies, the results led us to counsel for greater afro-realism. When most experts were rejoicing about Africa rising, the Index again challenged accepted wisdom and sounded a note of caution by registering signs of progress stalling in several countries (including some of the best performers) and concerning trends in many dimensions of governance.

Today, current opinion focuses on the potential aftershock of deflating commodities prices and third term challengers to democracy. Once again, our Index results lead us to qualify this analysis. What is striking is that these are not the areas which demand most attention. The Index clearly reveals that deteriorating trends in *Safety & Rule of Law* have held back the continent's progress in *Overall Governance* over the last decade. Whilst a majority of Africa's citizens live in countries which have seen improvements in *Participation & Human Rights*, *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* or *Human Development*, all four components which make up *Safety & Rule of Law* have deteriorated. Almost half of Africa's 54 countries have recorded their worst score in this category in the last three years. This is holding back the continent's progress and remains the biggest challenge to its future.

Second, no situation is irrevocable, either good or bad. Libya for example has fallen to the bottom rankings of the Index, dropping from the 29th rank in 2006 to 51st at the end of the decade. Meanwhile, ten countries have managed to raise their *Overall Governance* by +5.0 points or more, with Côte d'Ivoire progressing by +13.1 points. But success and progress both require constant attention. Although South Africa and Ghana still feature in the ten top performers in 2015, they also have registered the tenth and eighth largest deteriorations on the continent over the past decade.

At the same time, we can indeed welcome the fact that 70% of our fellow African citizens live in countries which have registered improvement in *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* over the past decade. And I am, of course, personally happy to see that the most improved indicator over the decade, out of the 95 covered by the Index, is *Digital & IT Infrastructure*. However, we must also pay attention to the fact that 40% of Africans live in a country which has registered deterioration in *Electricity Infrastructure* since 2006, with 13 countries showing a decline of more than -5.0 points. Over half of Africa's economy has been affected by this issue over the past decade. If ignored this could hold back further progress in *Sustainable Economic Opportunity*, as well as in *Human Development*.

Finally, data on Africa and data on governance have improved, enabling us to strengthen our Index and assessment of governance. Between the first and the tenth IIAGs, the number of indicators has almost doubled, from 58 indicators to 95 indicators. But more investment is required. The enlarged SDGs and challenging Agenda 2063 mean it is vital for the continent to get its measurement systems right and for countries to develop their own abilities to gather and use robust and reliable data, in order to monitor progress and identify relevant priorities. We are also very happy and proud to be able to include this year, for the first time, Public Attitude Survey data from Afrobarometer. This adds a key element to the conversation – the voice of the African citizens for whom governments must deliver. This also needs to be strengthened.

The slight improvement at *Overall Governance* of one single point over the decade reflects a positive trend in a majority of countries and for over two-thirds of citizens. But Africa is not a country, and governance cannot be reduced to a single dimension. To focus on one measure would miss the point, and this is what our Index is about. My hope is that it can continue to be a useful tool to strengthen and deepen the progress Africa has already displayed.

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

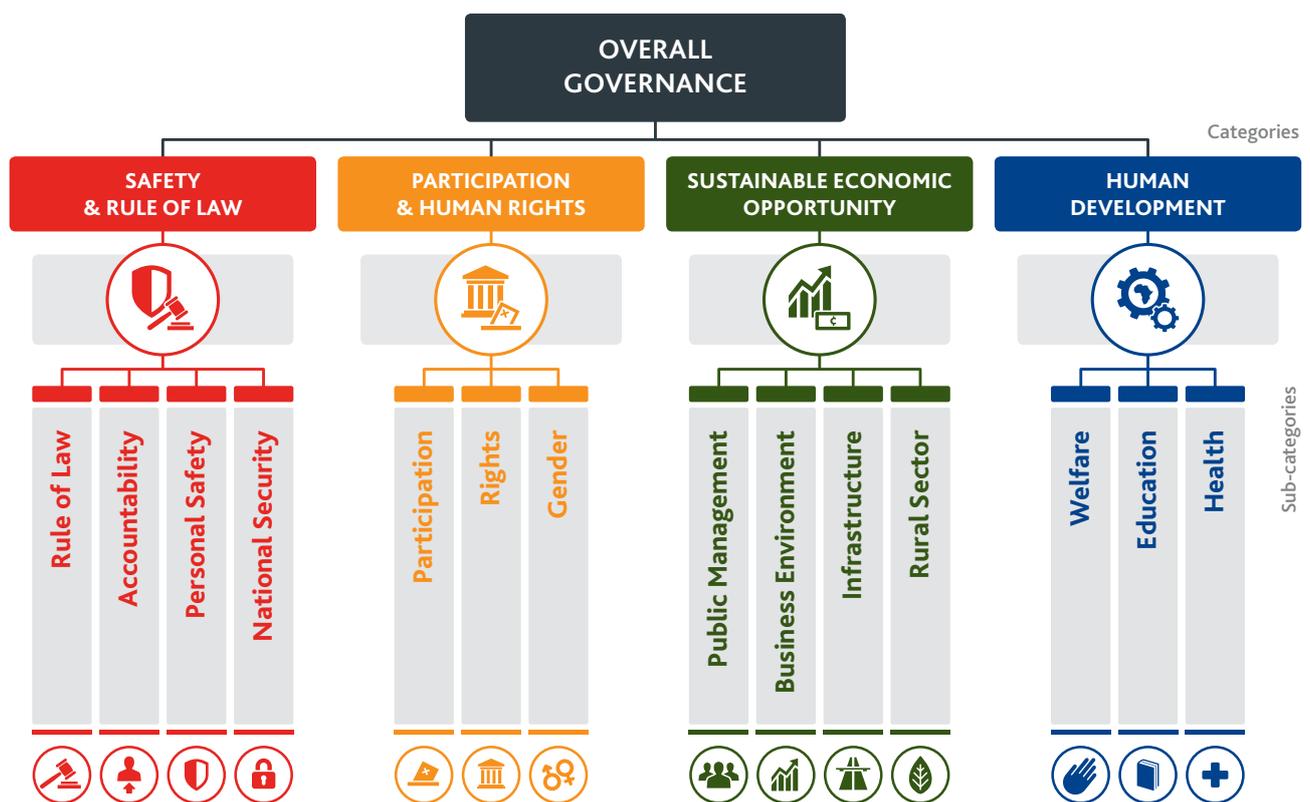
General overview

Published since 2007, the Ibrahim Index of African Governance (IIAG) was created to provide a quantifiable tool to measure and monitor governance performance in African countries, to assess its progress over time and to support the development of effective and responsive policy solutions. These aims remain the same and the IIAG now represents the most comprehensive collection of data on African governance. In order to provide a broad, documented and impartial picture of governance performance in every African country, the IIAG compiles a large amount of data issued by diverse sources.

The entire Index time series is updated on an annual basis to ensure that each new IIAG provides the most accurate data

available. This process ensures that the Index is the most robust and up-to-date dashboard of the state of governance in every African country.

As assessed by the IIAG, governance is defined as the provision of the political, social and economic public goods and services that every citizen has the right to expect from their state, and that a state has the responsibility to deliver to its citizens. The IIAG focuses on measuring outputs and outcomes of policy, rather than declarations of intent, de jure statutes and levels of expenditure. This is reflected in the IIAG tree diagram below, which outlines the structure and issues covered by the Index.



Index evolution 2007-2016

2007 IIAG

Country coverage



Sources

28

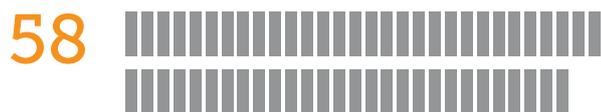
African sources

1

Categories



Indicators

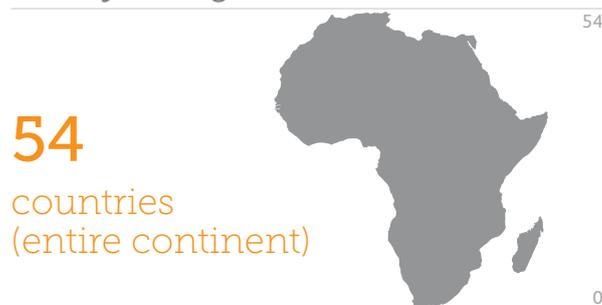


Data types

- 3**
- Qualitative Assessment (QA)
 - Opinion Survey (OS)
 - Official Data (OD)

2016 IIAG

Country coverage



Sources

34

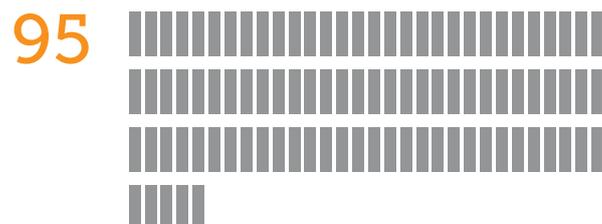
African sources

4

Categories



Indicators



Data types

- 4**
- Qualitative Assessment (QA)
 - Opinion Survey (OS)
 - Official Data (OD)
 - Public Attitude Survey (PAS)

The inclusion of Afrobarometer Surveys (a Public Attitude Survey) in the 2016 IIAG, captures for the first time the opinions of African citizens on governance performance in their countries, across all four categories.



SPOTLIGHT

The 2016 IIAG is the tenth iteration of the Index. Since its inception in 2007, the Index has evolved to better measure governance on the continent. As the data landscape has evolved and strengthened over the decade, so has the Index, allowing a wider perspective on governance than was possible ten years ago. The number of indicators has almost doubled from 58 in the 2007 IIAG to 95 in the 2016 IIAG. Indicators have also been strengthened. Nearly half of the 95 indicators in the 2016 IIAG are clustered to incorporate different types of data from diverse sources to give a more nuanced and accurate perspective of governance issues.

The Index has also expanded to include key governance issues, and ensure that it reflects citizens' perceptions of governance. For the first time, the 2016 IIAG incorporates the experiences and perspectives of citizens by using survey data from Afrobarometer. These Public Attitude Surveys constitute a fourth data type in the Index and provide a more holistic and citizen-centric assessment of governance. Moreover, the inclusion of Afrobarometer data (see Spotlight) covers citizen perception measures on poverty, inequality and employment, all being key governance issues for which expert data are still mostly missing. Together with the African Integrity Indicators, which were included in 2014, this means that just over 17% of data in the Index is now provided by African sources.

The tenth iteration of the IIAG provides a strengthened *Participation* sub-category. This assesses participation through more than the presence or regularity of executive elections, introducing greater nuance in how African citizens take part in political processes, alongside new measures of civil society.

Enhancing data quality on Africa is one of the Foundation's core goals. To this end, the Foundation has supported two large-scale data collection projects over the past five years: Afrobarometer and Africa Integrity Indicators. Both projects collect data on the ground and seek to improve measures key to governance and everyday lives of African citizens, especially around issues of democracy, poverty and participation, which are still not captured well enough by traditional data.

The IIAG has also widened its geographical coverage, with the 2016 IIAG measuring governance in all 54 African countries, whereas ten years ago the 2007 IIAG only covered sub-Saharan Africa countries. In 2009, the Index was widened to include the entire continent. Following the split of South Sudan from Sudan in 2011, both countries were excluded for data availability reasons, and were reincluded as separate new countries in the 2015 IIAG.

The 2016 IIAG enables a better assessment and comparison of the scores and trends of the 54 African countries than ten years ago. With 16 years of data (available from the year 2000), it allows country and regional findings to be explored and is a valuable tool to assess and support complex policy decisions. The Foundation will continue to update and improve the IIAG to ensure its relevance.

Afrobarometer in the IIAG: a key data source

Afrobarometer is a pan-African research network, started in 1999, that conducts Public Attitude Surveys on democracy, governance, economic conditions and related issues in 37 countries¹ in Africa. Led by Professor Gyimah-Boadi, Executive Director of the Ghana Center for Democratic Development and member of the IIAG Advisory Council, it is the world's leading research project on issues that affect African citizens. Core donors have included the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), the UK Department for International Development (DfID), the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the World Bank (WB).

Since 2011, the Mo Ibrahim Foundation has been partnering with Afrobarometer as part of our objective to strengthen the collection of Public Attitude Survey data in Africa. This partnership represents the Foundation's biggest financial commitment to a data project to date, totalling \$2.5 million.

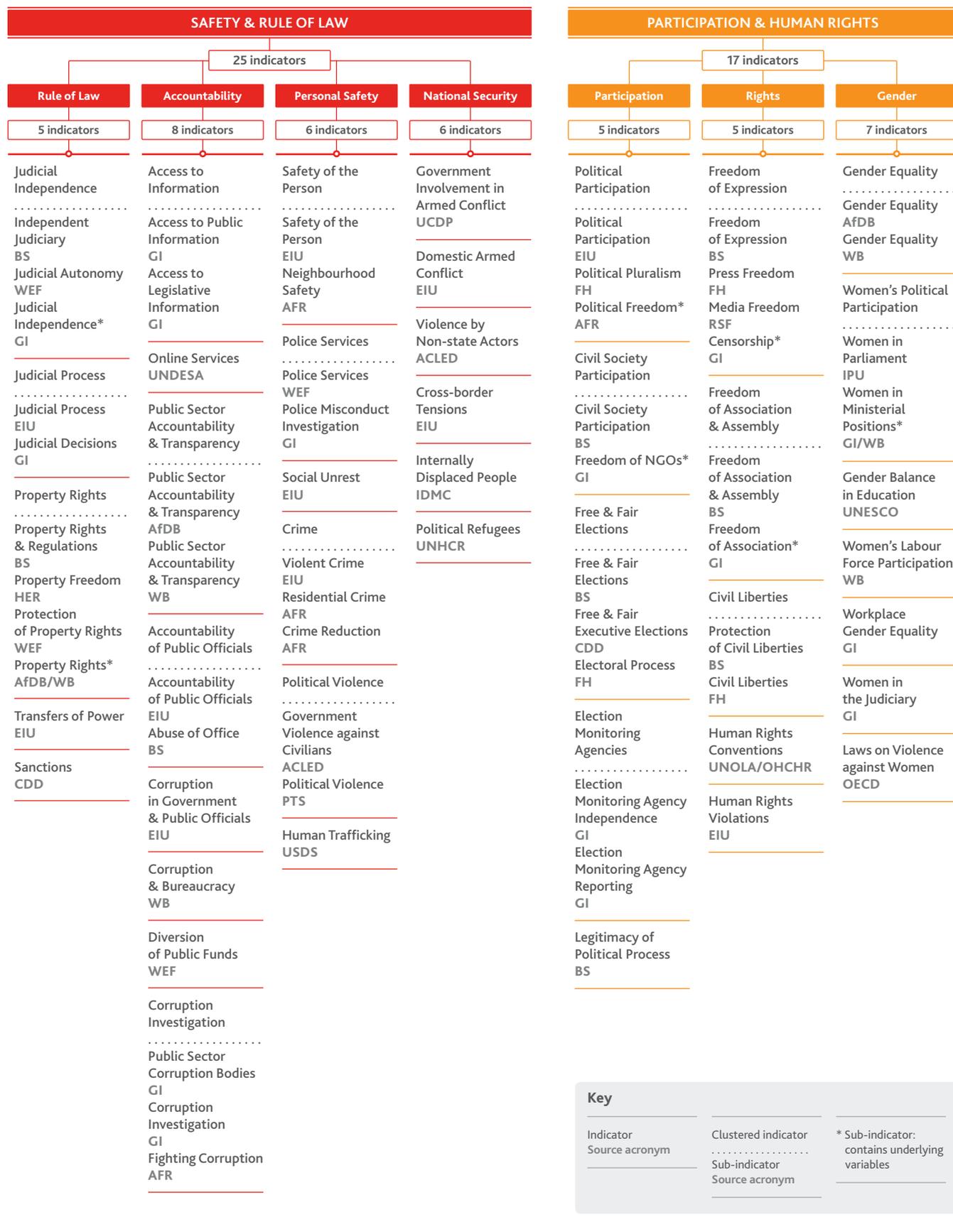
For the first time since its inception, the 2016 IIAG is able to include Public Attitude Survey data from Afrobarometer. The IIAG threshold for inclusion requires that data cover at least 33 of the 54 countries on the continent and provide at least two years' worth of data for these countries since 2000; these criteria were only met at the end of the most recent Afrobarometer survey round in 2015.

Public Attitude Survey data from Afrobarometer constitutes a new data type to the Index. They provide 18 of the 166 measures used to calculate the IIAG, and cover 13 indicators spread across all four categories of the Index. For the 37 African countries surveyed, these data provide a key insight into citizens' perceptions of how effectively the government is delivering public goods and services, which is the basic aim of the IIAG.

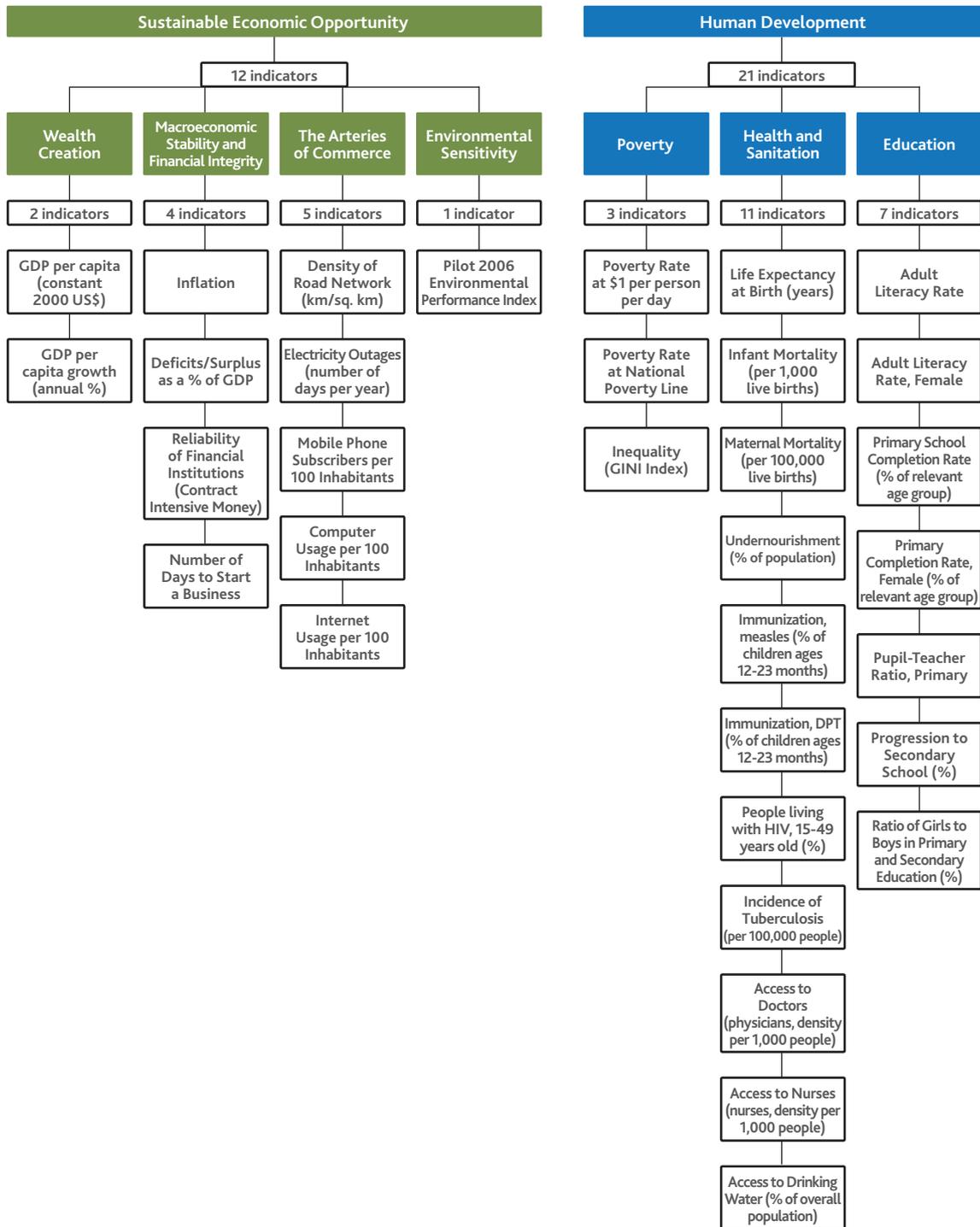
Interestingly, in some Afrobarometer measures country results are diverging from scores registered by other data sources. The data also reveal interesting trends, particularly in governance dimensions that the IIAG has not previously been able to measure, such as crime in the home and neighbourhood, the quality of basic health services and income inequality.

¹ Algeria, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, São Tomé & Príncipe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

IIAG framework: Safety & Rule of Law and Participation & Human Rights in 2016



IIAG framework: Sustainable Economic Opportunity and Human Development in 2007



IAG framework: Sustainable Economic Opportunity and Human Development in 2016



The Ibrahim Index of African Governance: Reading the Results

To construct the 2016 Ibrahim Index of African Governance (IIAG), the Foundation’s Research Team collected 166 variables that measure governance concepts from 34 sources. These have been combined to form 95 indicators, 14 sub-categories, four categories, and one *Overall Governance* score. In total, there are 237 different measures of governance in Africa in the 2016 IIAG. These cover all 54 African countries, with 16 years’ worth of data from 2000-2015 inclusive. This construction method provides the most comprehensive amount of robust data on African governance.

Structure and levels

In order to fully assess any country’s governance performance, it is vital to drill-down beyond the *Overall Governance* score to take into account country performance across the different governance dimensions encompassed by the categories, sub-categories and indicators of the IIAG. Country performances can vary across these. For example, Ethiopia’s score in 2015 is mainly driven by the impressive improvement of +13.9 score points in *Human Development* where it is the second most improved country in this category since 2006. However it has shown a slight deterioration in *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* over the past decade, driven by its decline in the sub-category *Business Environment* where it is one of the five most deteriorated countries declining by -16.4 score points. Meanwhile, Ethiopia improves in all the other constituent sub-categories of the *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* category.

Diverging trends can be found everywhere in the Index. Over the last ten years Togo is the only country to show improvement in *Overall Governance*, as well as all the categories and sub-categories. Yet at the indicator level Togo still registers deterioration since 2006 and varying performances in 2015, scoring 100.0 in two indicators and 0.0 in another two indicators.

Scores, ranks and trends

IIAG results can be classified into three main types: score, rank and trend. This year, in 2016, the tenth anniversary of the Index, we have focused on analysing the past decade of governance, from 2006 to 2015. Trends over time are available at all levels of the Index.

All three results must be considered when studying the Index, as each type of result gives context to the others.

For example, looking only at rank or score without considering the trends overlooks the important trajectories that countries show. In the 2016 IIAG, Côte d’Ivoire and Mozambique both score 52.3 (out of 100.0) for *Overall Governance* and rank joint 21st out of 54. However there is a large difference in their performance over time; Côte d’Ivoire is the most improved country in *Overall Governance* in the past ten years (up +13.1 score points), whereas Mozambique has declined by -1.8 score

points. The trajectories of each country over the past ten years to reach the same rank in 2015 are markedly different, with Mozambique dropping from 19th, and Côte d’Ivoire rising up the ranks from 42nd.

In the same way that trends should be taken into account when looking at scores and ranks, when looking at trends it is important to take into account the level of score and rank. Zimbabwe for example is in the top ten most improved countries over the last ten years at the *Overall Governance* level (+9.7), yet its score of 44.3 in 2015 is still below the African average score of 50.0 and it ranks in the bottom half of the rankings (39 out of 54).

There are vast amounts of data and results and this report focuses on presenting the key findings of the 2016 IIAG for *Overall Governance*, the four categories and the 14 sub-categories, highlighting some key findings in selected indicators. The size and potential of the IIAG is much larger than this report covers. We therefore encourage users to explore all IIAG publications, including Country Insights, Methodology and online and offline Data Portals where the user of the IIAG can freely explore all the results.

Introducing banding in the 2016 IIAG

For the first time, the 2016 IIAG introduces groups of countries based on their score. There are five groups which range from high to low performance: “High”, “Medium-High”, “Medium”, “Medium-Low” and “Low”.

These groups have been derived using k-means clustering analysis, which determines the banding thresholds within a given category. These cut-off points determine the band in which countries sit.

Each category has a different cut-off point as a result of the units of measurement being diverse and specific to the category. The *Overall Governance* bands are a simple aggregate of the category cut-off points.

The cut-off points for the bands are:

| | OVERALL GOVERNANCE | SAFETY & RULE OF LAW | PARTICIPATION & HUMAN RIGHTS | SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY | HUMAN DEVELOPMENT |
|-------------|--------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|
| High | 71.0 and above | 77.0 and above | 69.0 and above | 63.0 and above | 74.0 and above |
| Medium-High | 54.0 - 70.9 | 60.0 - 76.9 | 54.0 - 68.9 | 48.0 - 62.9 | 56.0 - 73.9 |
| Medium | 41.0 - 53.9 | 45.0 - 59.9 | 37.0 - 53.9 | 37.0 - 47.9 | 45.0 - 55.9 |
| Medium-Low | 23.0 - 40.9 | 25.0 - 44.9 | 20.0 - 36.9 | 23.0 - 36.9 | 25.0 - 44.9 |
| Low | Below 23.0 | Below 25.0 | Below 20.0 | Below 23.0 | Below 25.0 |

OVERALL GOVERNANCE



Safety & Rule of Law

Participation & Human Rights

Sustainable Economic Opportunity

Human Development

A Decade of African Governance: Overall Governance

18

Key findings

| 2015 RANK /54 | | 2015 SCORE /100 | TREND 2006-2015 |
|------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1 st | Mauritius | 79.9 | +2.3 ▲ |
| 2 nd | Botswana | 73.7 | -0.5 ▼ |
| 3 rd | Cabo Verde | 73.0 | +1.9 ▲ |
| 4 th | Seychelles | 72.6 | +4.0 ▲ |
| 5 th | Namibia | 69.8 | +3.6 ▲ |
| 6 th | South Africa | 69.4 | -1.9 ▼ |
| 7 th | Tunisia | 65.4 | +3.4 ▲ |
| 7 th | Ghana | 63.9 | -2.1 ▼ |
| 9 th | Rwanda | 62.3 | +8.4 ▲ |
| 10 th | Senegal | 60.8 | +3.7 ▲ |
| 11 th | São Tomé & Príncipe | 60.5 | +2.9 ▲ |
| 12 th | Kenya | 58.9 | +5.1 ▲ |
| 13 th | Zambia | 58.8 | +4.3 ▲ |
| 14 th | Morocco | 58.3 | +5.7 ▲ |
| 15 th | Lesotho | 57.8 | +0.3 ▲ |
| 16 th | Benin | 57.5 | +0.7 ▲ |
| 17 th | Malawi | 56.6 | +1.1 ▲ |
| 18 th | Tanzania | 56.5 | -0.6 ▼ |
| 19 th | Uganda | 56.2 | +3.4 ▲ |
| 20 th | Algeria | 53.8 | -0.6 ▼ |
| 21 st | Côte d'Ivoire | 52.3 | +13.1 ▲ |
| 21 st | Mozambique | 52.3 | -1.8 ▼ |
| 23 rd | Burkina Faso | 51.8 | +1.0 ▲ |
| 24 th | Egypt | 51.0 | +3.5 ▲ |
| 25 th | Mali | 50.6 | -4.7 ▼ |
| 26 th | Comoros | 50.3 | +3.7 ▲ |
| 27 th | Niger | 50.2 | +5.9 ▲ |
| 28 th | Liberia | 50.0 | +8.7 ▲ |
| | African average | 50.0 | +1.0 ▲ |
| 29 th | Swaziland | 49.7 | +1.0 ▲ |
| 30 th | Sierra Leone | 49.4 | +3.8 ▲ |
| 31 st | Ethiopia | 49.1 | +7.0 ▲ |
| 32 nd | Gabon | 48.8 | +1.5 ▲ |
| 33 rd | Madagascar | 48.5 | -7.6 ▼ |
| 33 rd | Togo | 48.5 | +9.7 ▲ |
| 35 th | Gambia | 46.6 | -3.9 ▼ |
| 36 th | Djibouti | 46.5 | +2.3 ▲ |
| 36 th | Nigeria | 46.5 | +2.5 ▲ |
| 38 th | Cameroon | 45.7 | -0.1 ▼ |
| 39 th | Zimbabwe | 44.3 | +9.7 ▲ |
| 40 th | Mauritania | 43.5 | -2.7 ▼ |
| 41 st | Guinea | 43.3 | +1.9 ▲ |
| 42 nd | Congo | 43.0 | +2.6 ▲ |
| 43 rd | Burundi | 41.9 | -2.1 ▼ |
| 44 th | Guinea-Bissau | 41.3 | +4.0 ▲ |
| 45 th | Angola | 39.2 | +5.0 ▲ |
| 46 th | Democratic Republic of Congo | 35.8 | +2.7 ▲ |
| 47 th | Equatorial Guinea | 35.4 | +2.0 ▲ |
| 48 th | Chad | 34.8 | +2.3 ▲ |
| 49 th | Sudan | 30.4 | -0.6 ▼ |
| 50 th | Eritrea | 30.0 | -5.6 ▼ |
| 51 st | Libya | 29.0 | -18.0 ▼ |
| 52 nd | Central African Republic | 25.7 | -4.9 ▼ |
| 53 rd | South Sudan | 18.6 | . |
| 54 th | Somalia | 10.6 | +0.3 ▲ |

Over the past decade, a very slight improvement in *Overall Governance* performance has been registered at the continental level. The African average score of 50.0 in 2015, up one point from the score registered a decade earlier, reflects the trend of improvement seen across the majority of countries over the past ten years. In total, 37 countries out of 54 have shown improvement in *Overall Governance* since 2006, representing 70% of African citizens.

Of the 37 countries to have registered improvement in *Overall Governance* since 2006, nine have progressed by more than +5.0 points: Côte d'Ivoire (+13.1), Togo (+9.7), Zimbabwe (+9.7), Liberia (+8.7), Rwanda (+8.4), Ethiopia (+7.0), Niger (+5.9), Morocco (+5.7) and Kenya (+5.1). Of these nine, five already feature in the top half of the *Overall Governance* rankings in 2015. Of them, Rwanda is the only country to feature both among the ten highest scoring and the ten most improved countries over the past ten years.

Few countries however (13 out of the 37 improvers) have registered progress in each of the four dimensions of governance – *Safety & Rule of Law, Participation & Human Rights, Sustainable Economic Opportunity* and *Human Development*. Among those 13, seven also feature among the ten most improved countries over the decade, which underlines the value of balanced progress across all dimensions of governance. Togo is the only country to improve across all underlying 14 sub-categories.

Meanwhile, 16 countries register a negative trend in *Overall Governance* since 2006, with three falling by more than -5.0 points: Libya (-18.0), Madagascar (-7.6) and Eritrea (-5.6). All of them have declined in *Safety & Rule of Law* in the past ten years, and more than half show decline in either *Participation & Human Rights* or *Sustainable Economic Opportunity*.

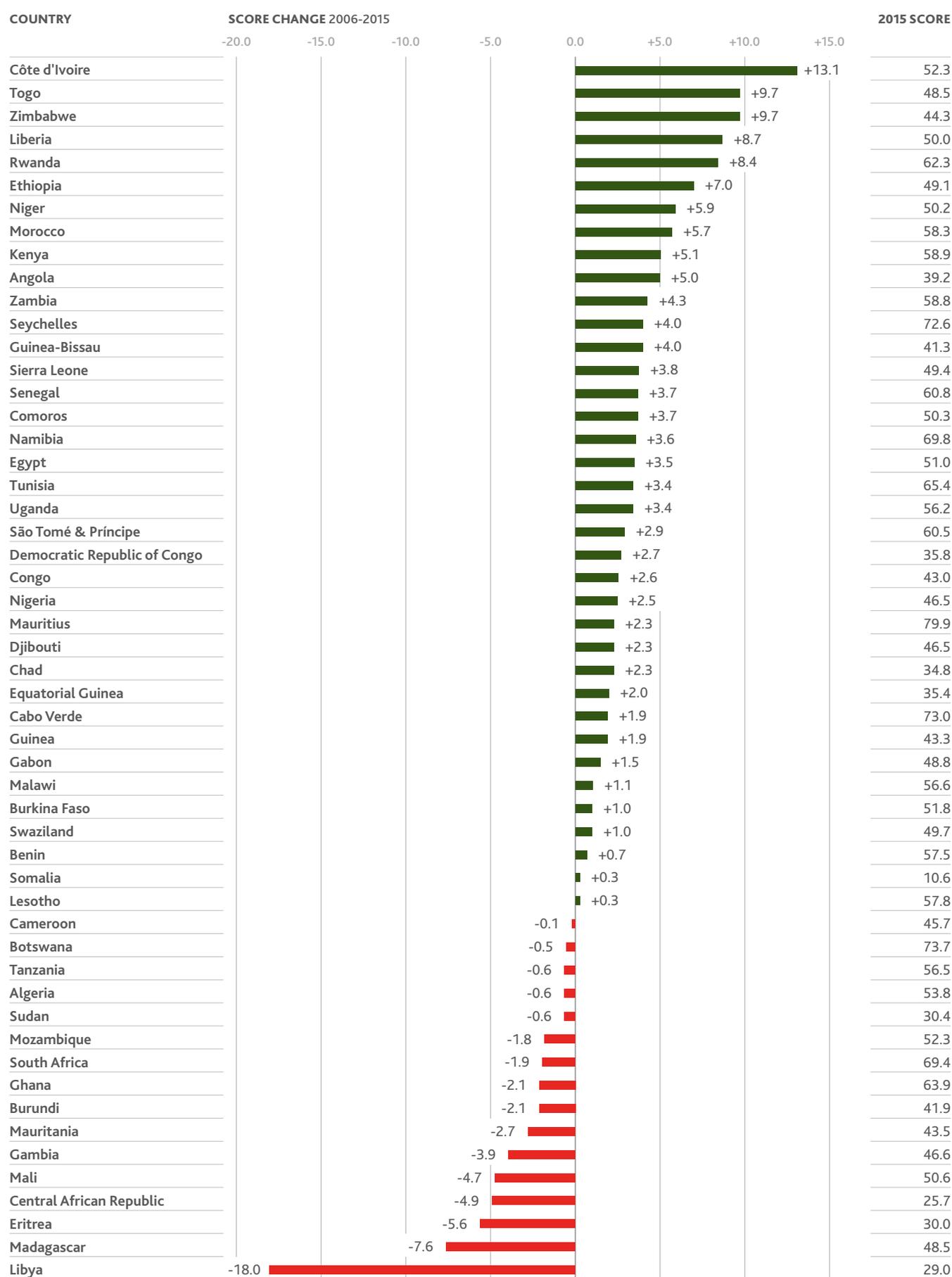
These diverging trends over the decade have led to changes within the top ten and bottom ten groups between 2006 and 2015.

In the top ranking group, Lesotho (15th) and São Tomé & Príncipe (11th) have fallen out of the top ten, to be replaced by Rwanda (9th) and Senegal (10th). Mauritius remains the highest scoring country on the continent in 2015 at the *Overall Governance* level, and has consistently been the top ranked country over the past ten years. However, some concerning trends appear within that group that point to the potential fragility of these high-ranking positions. Indeed, over the last decade, Ghana (with -2.1 score points) and South Africa (with -1.9 score points) have registered the eighth and tenth largest deteriorations on the continent. Botswana has also shown a marginal deterioration of -0.5 points. Of the top ten performing countries, only three countries – Namibia, Rwanda and Senegal – manage to improve across all categories of the IIAG. The seven other countries have deteriorated in at least one of the four categories, with all of them showing decline in *Safety & Rule of Law*.

At the other end of the rankings, the composition of the ten lowest scoring countries in *Overall Governance* has also changed over the decade. Deterioration in Libya since 2006 has seen it fall from the middle of the rankings at 29th to 51st in 2015.

Diverging trends are also seen in this group, with five demonstrating improved performance and four registering deterioration. Particularly worrying trends are seen in Central African Republic, Eritrea and Libya, which all feature in the ten most deteriorated countries on the continent at the *Overall Governance* level in the past ten years, with Central African Republic and Eritrea declining across all four categories.

Ten-year country trends

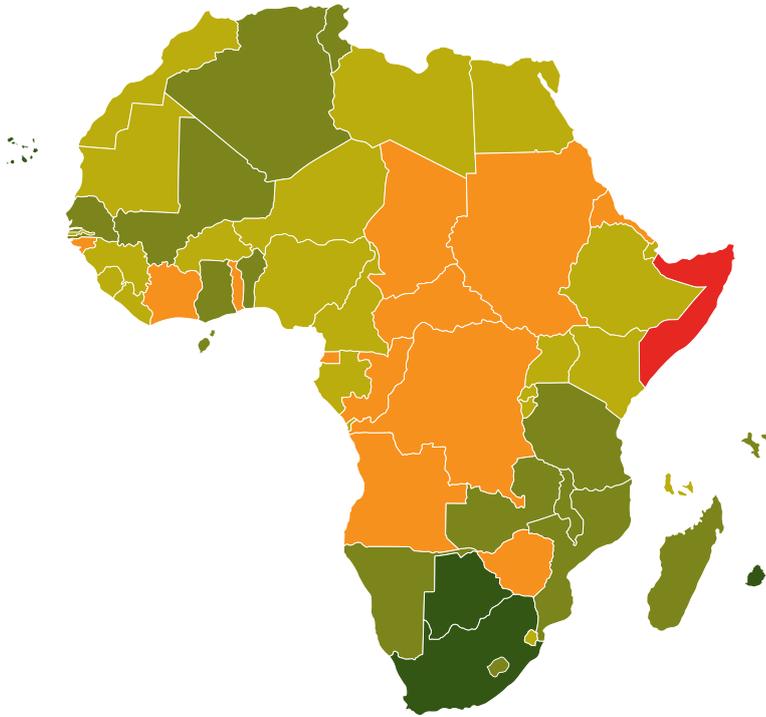


As South Sudan does not have data prior to 2011, no trends over the ten-year period are available for that country. ■ Improvement since 2006 ■ Deterioration since 2006

A Decade of African Governance: Overall Governance

Banding: from 2006 to 2015

2006



In 2015, only four countries feature in the highest band in *Overall Governance*, representing the best performance on the continent, with a score equal to or above 71.0 points: Botswana, Cabo Verde, Mauritius and Seychelles. This represents only 0.4% of the African population.

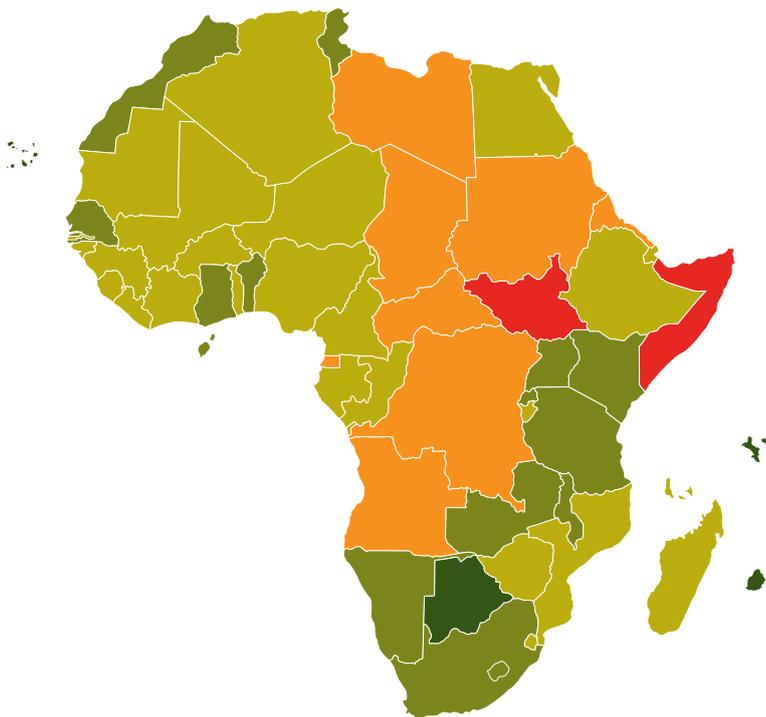
Somalia and South Sudan are the two countries classified in the lowest band at the *Overall Governance* level (scoring below 23.0 points), covering 2% of the continent's population.

In 2015, the vast majority of African citizens (83%) live in countries that are categorised as having "Medium" or "Medium-High" performance in *Overall Governance* (from 41.0 to 70.9 points).

Over the past ten years, almost one third (16) of countries have shifted bands, most of them upwards (see opposite).

Only ten countries out of 54 have moved up a band, indicating progress in *Overall Governance*; five from "Medium-Low" in 2006 to "Medium" in 2015 (Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea-Bissau, Togo and Zimbabwe); four from "Medium" to "Medium-High" (Kenya, Morocco, Rwanda and Uganda); and one – Seychelles – from "Medium-High" to "High". These countries cover 15% of Africa's population and 18% of Africa's GDP.

2015

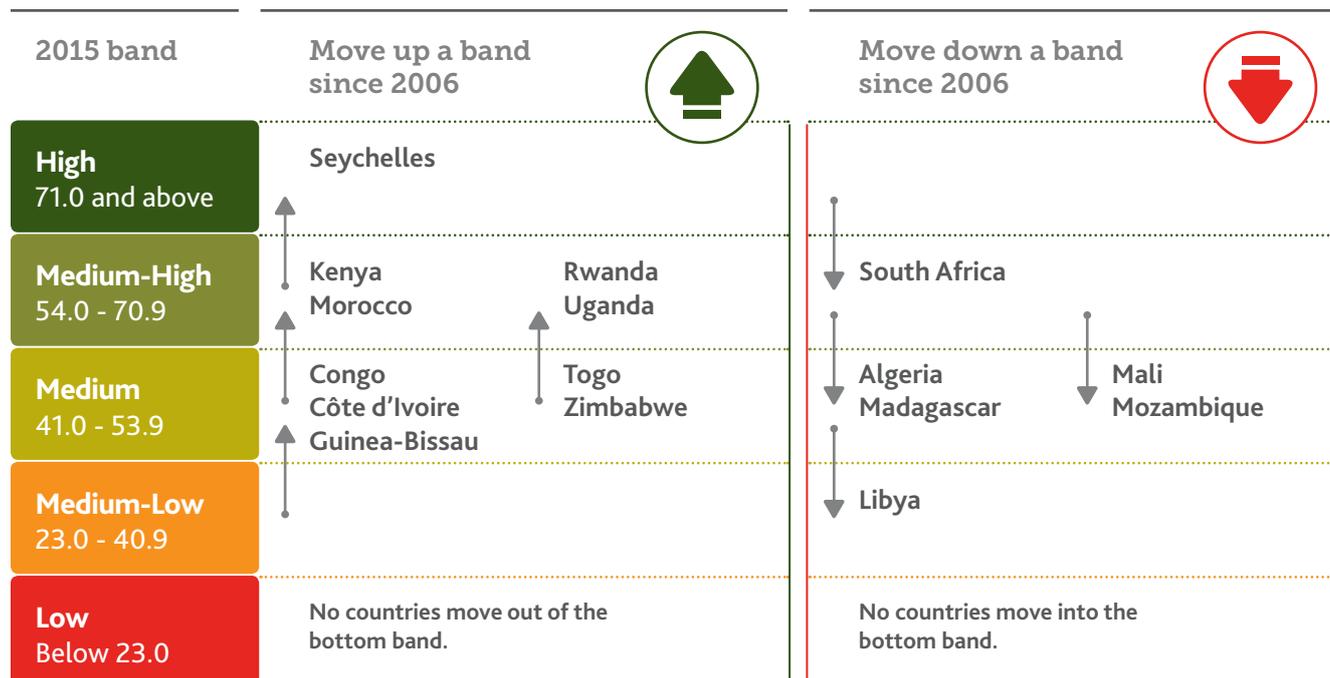
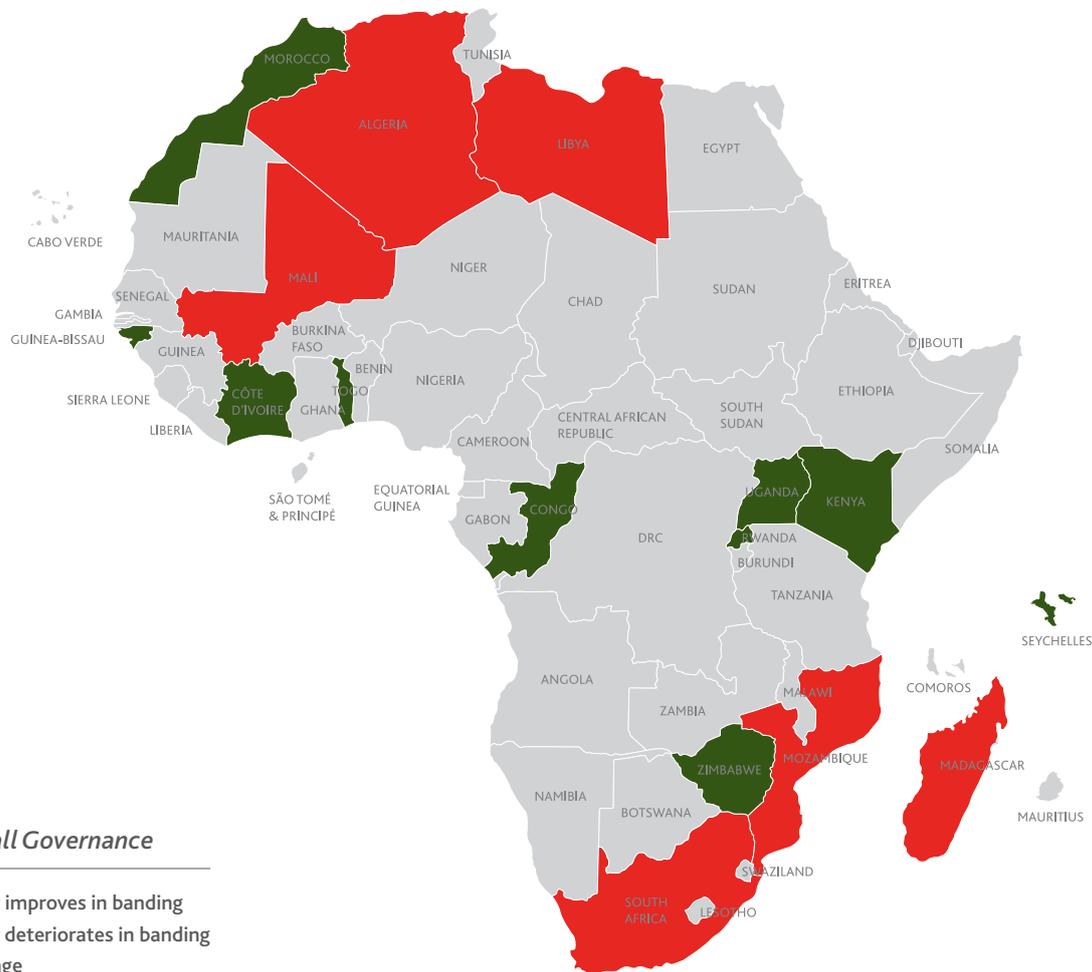


Six countries have shown deterioration in *Overall Governance* that has led to a downward movement in band: Algeria, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Mozambique and South Africa. Of these, South Africa has fallen from the "High" into the "Medium-High" band of countries; Algeria, Mali, Madagascar and Mozambique from "Medium-High" to "Medium"; and Libya from "Medium" into the "Medium-Low" band. These countries cover 14% of Africa's population and 15% of Africa's GDP.

Key: Overall Governance bands

| | |
|-------------|----------------|
| High | 71.0 and above |
| Medium-High | 54.0 - 70.9 |
| Medium | 41.0 - 53.9 |
| Medium-Low | 23.0 - 40.9 |
| Low | Below 23.0 |

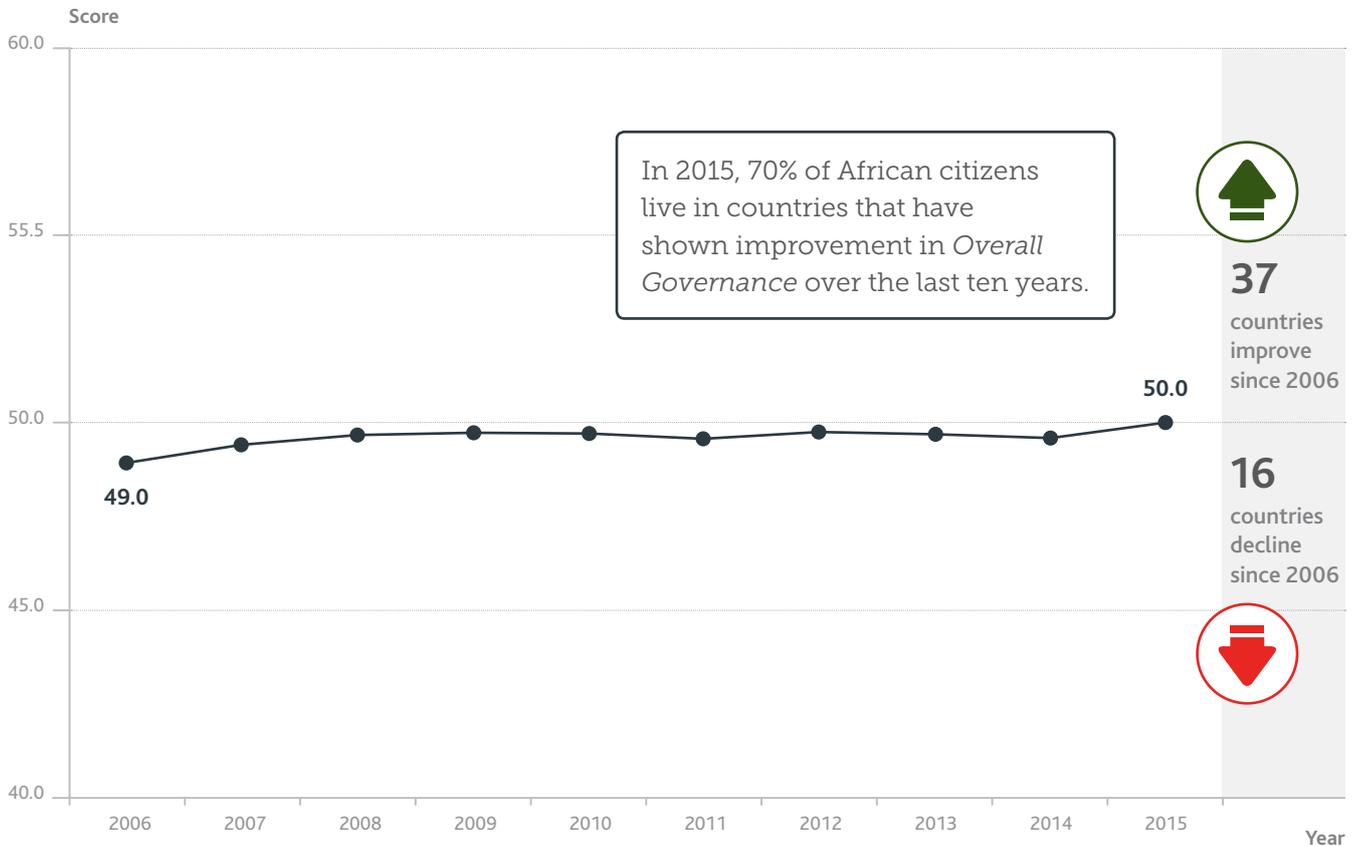
Countries improving & deteriorating in bands from 2006 to 2015



A Decade of African Governance: Overall Governance

Summary of African average scores & trends 2006-2015

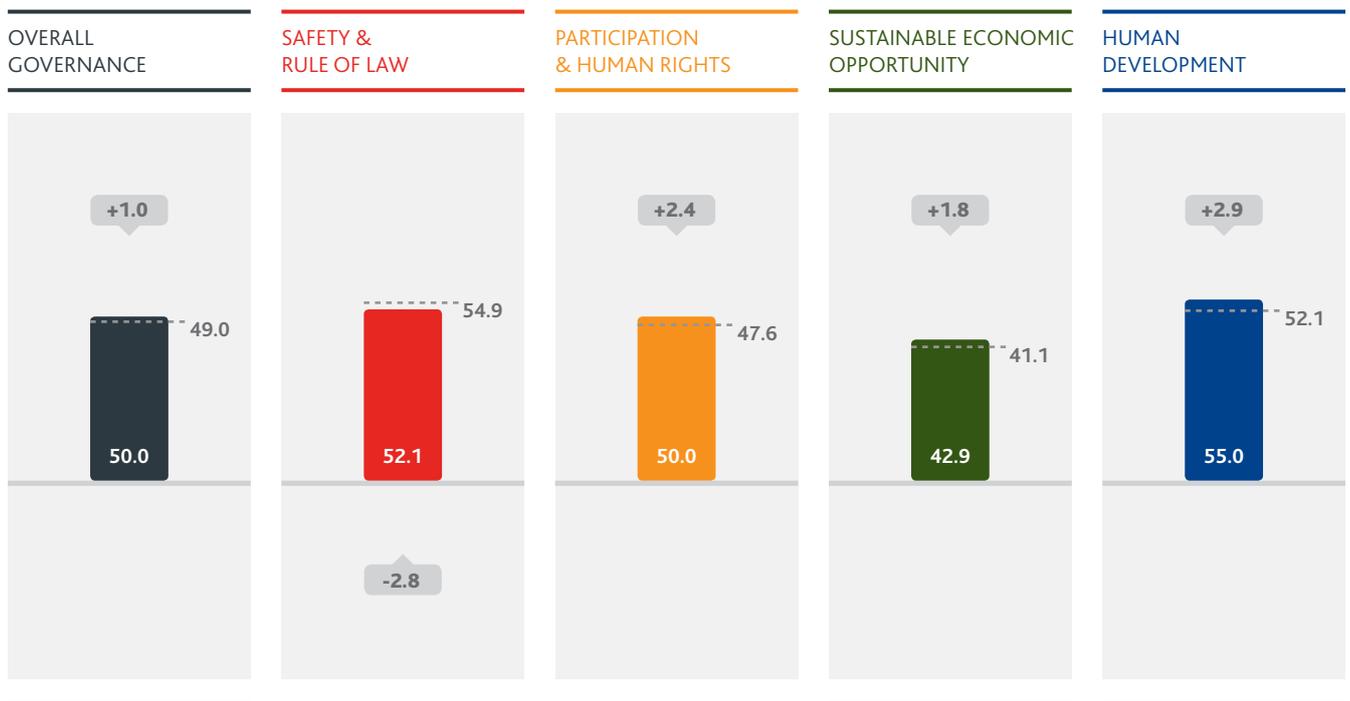
A very slight average upward trend: up one point from 49.0 to 50.0.



2006-2015 average trend & score at Overall Governance & category level

The next four chapters will examine performance in each of the four categories, their score and trend is summarised below.

Trend ■ 2015 Score --- 2006 Score



Three most improved & three most deteriorated countries 2006-2015

Three most improved countries Overall Governance (2006-2015)



Côte d'Ivoire is the most improved country in *Overall Governance* over the decade, registering improvement across all four categories of the Index. Côte d'Ivoire's impressive performance has been driven in particular by progress in *Participation & Human Rights*, and *Safety & Rule of Law*, in which it registers the largest improvement on the continent. At the sub-category level Côte d'Ivoire improves in 13 of the 14 sub-categories, registering only a marginal decline in *Gender*.

Togo is the only country to have shown consistently improved performance in *Overall Governance* over the decade, and to have registered progress in all 14 sub-categories of the IIAG. However, despite registering improvement of more than +10.0 points in *Participation & Human Rights*, *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* and *Human Development* since 2006, Togo remains in the bottom half of the *Overall Governance* rankings in 2015.

Zimbabwe registers progress across all four categories over the decade, pushing it out of the bottom ten countries in *Overall Governance* to rank 39th in 2015. Progress in *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* masks Zimbabwe's diverging performance at sub-category level; it registers the largest improvement on the continent in *Public Management* and *Rural Sector* yet is one of the most deteriorated countries in *Infrastructure*.

Three most deteriorated countries Overall Governance (2006-2015)



Libya is the most deteriorated country in *Overall Governance*, registering a decline of more than -10.0 points over the decade. It has shown significant deterioration in *Safety & Rule of Law* as the most deteriorated country across all four constituent sub-categories, with a decline of more than -50.0 points in *National Security*. Libya also registers the largest deterioration on the continent in *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* and *Human Development*, driven by considerable declines in *Public Management*, *Welfare* and *Education*, in which it is the most deteriorated country.

Madagascar registers the second largest deterioration in *Overall Governance* over the decade, driven by falling scores in three of the four categories. It shows considerable decline in *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* and *Human Development*, as the second most deteriorated country after Libya. However, at the sub-category level Madagascar shows diverging performance, registering the largest deterioration on the continent in *Business Environment* and *Health* yet one of the largest improvements in *Gender*.

Eritrea, the fifth lowest scoring country in *Overall Governance*, registers the third largest deterioration on the continent over the decade. Alongside Central African Republic, Eritrea is one of two countries to decline in all four categories of the IIAG, it shows its largest deterioration in *Safety & Rule of Law*, driven by negative trends in *Personal Safety*, *Rule of Law* and *Accountability*. The only three sub-categories in which Eritrea has shown progress over the decade are *National Security*, *Health* and *Education*.

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

SCORE/100
52.3

RANK/54
21st



TOGO

SCORE/100
48.5

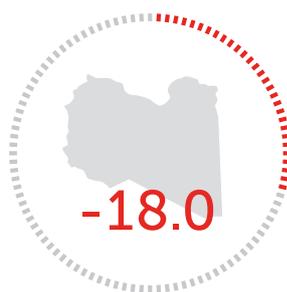
RANK/54
33rd



LIBYA

SCORE/100
29.0

RANK/54
51st



MADAGASCAR

SCORE/100
48.5

RANK/54
33rd



ZIMBABWE

SCORE/100
44.3

RANK/54
39th



ERITREA

SCORE/100
30.0

RANK/54
50th



SAFETY & RULE OF LAW



Rule of Law

Accountability

Personal Safety

National Security

A Decade of African Governance: Safety & Rule of Law

26

Key findings

| 2015 RANK/54 | | 2015 SCORE /100 | TREND 2006-2015 |
|------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1 st | Botswana | 81.9 | -1.1 ▼ |
| 2 nd | Mauritius | 80.8 | -0.3 ▼ |
| 3 rd | Cabo Verde | 77.1 | -2.3 ▼ |
| 4 th | Namibia | 76.1 | +1.3 ▲ |
| 5 th | Seychelles | 74.1 | -0.4 ▼ |
| 6 th | Ghana | 70.0 | -2.6 ▼ |
| 7 th | Lesotho | 67.1 | +2.0 ▲ |
| 7 th | South Africa | 67.1 | -5.9 ▼ |
| 9 th | Zambia | 66.5 | +2.7 ▲ |
| 10 th | Senegal | 65.5 | +4.8 ▲ |
| 11 th | Benin | 63.7 | -1.9 ▼ |
| 12 th | Tunisia | 63.1 | -1.6 ▼ |
| 13 th | Malawi | 62.2 | -5.6 ▼ |
| 14 th | São Tomé & Príncipe | 61.9 | -2.1 ▼ |
| 15 th | Rwanda | 61.5 | +1.1 ▲ |
| 16 th | Swaziland | 60.8 | 0.0 — |
| 17 th | Tanzania | 60.4 | -2.7 ▼ |
| 18 th | Morocco | 59.9 | -2.6 ▼ |
| 19 th | Sierra Leone | 59.5 | +9.6 ▲ |
| 20 th | Comoros | 58.0 | +5.4 ▲ |
| 21 st | Togo | 57.5 | +7.3 ▲ |
| 22 nd | Uganda | 57.3 | +4.3 ▲ |
| 23 rd | Liberia | 57.2 | +14.8 ▲ |
| 24 th | Burkina Faso | 57.0 | -4.6 ▼ |
| 25 th | Kenya | 56.3 | +0.8 ▲ |
| 26 th | Ethiopia | 55.9 | +8.5 ▲ |
| 27 th | Côte d'Ivoire | 55.1 | +17.3 ▲ |
| 28 th | Madagascar | 55.0 | -8.3 ▼ |
| 29 th | Gabon | 54.4 | -2.5 ▼ |
| 30 th | Mozambique | 54.0 | -11.2 ▼ |
| 31 st | Niger | 53.8 | -0.3 ▼ |
| 32 nd | Mali | 52.7 | -8.6 ▼ |
| 33 rd | Djibouti | 52.5 | -0.9 ▼ |
| 34 th | Egypt | 52.3 | -6.5 ▼ |
| | African average | 52.1 | -2.8 ▼ |
| 35 th | Algeria | 51.2 | -7.3 ▼ |
| 36 th | Guinea | 49.5 | +0.5 ▲ |
| 37 th | Gambia | 46.4 | -12.0 ▼ |
| 38 th | Cameroon | 46.0 | -4.7 ▼ |
| 39 th | Congo | 45.4 | +1.5 ▲ |
| 40 th | Mauritania | 44.8 | -8.6 ▼ |
| 41 st | Angola | 44.3 | +0.9 ▲ |
| 42 nd | Zimbabwe | 43.8 | +6.2 ▲ |
| 43 rd | Guinea-Bissau | 43.7 | +1.1 ▲ |
| 44 th | Nigeria | 42.8 | -6.0 ▼ |
| 45 th | Chad | 40.1 | -1.1 ▼ |
| 46 th | Equatorial Guinea | 39.8 | -1.6 ▼ |
| 47 th | Eritrea | 33.0 | -8.4 ▼ |
| 48 th | Burundi | 32.6 | -13.6 ▼ |
| 49 th | Democratic Republic of Congo | 31.0 | +1.5 ▲ |
| 50 th | Sudan | 23.4 | -3.0 ▼ |
| 51 st | Libya | 16.3 | -34.1 ▼ |
| 52 nd | Central African Republic | 15.7 | -16.2 ▼ |
| 53 rd | South Sudan | 11.5 | . |
| 54 th | Somalia | 6.3 | -10.4 ▼ |

Out of the four main categories of the IIAG, *Safety & Rule of Law* is the only one to demonstrate a negative trend over the past decade, with the continental average score showing a deterioration of -2.8 points since 2006. Even if it remains the second highest scoring category in the IIAG (with a score of 52.1), the decline seen in the majority of African countries in this governance dimension is concerning.

The deteriorating continental performance in *Safety & Rule of Law* could be holding back governance progress in general; without exception, all countries that have deteriorated in *Overall Governance* have also deteriorated in this category.

This decline over the past ten years has been driven by falling results across all four constituent sub-categories of *Safety & Rule of Law*, the only category to show this trend. *Personal Safety* and *National Security* are the first and second most deteriorated sub-categories of the whole IIAG (out of 14), registering a fall of -5.7 and -4.1 score points respectively. Meanwhile, *Accountability* (-1.0) is the lowest scoring sub-category of the whole IIAG and *Rule of Law* has also registered deterioration (-0.3), albeit to a lesser degree. Six of the ten indicators that have shown the largest deteriorations over the past decade out of the whole Index sit in this category: *Government Involvement in Armed Conflict* (-18.2), *Safety of the Person* (-15.9), *Violence by Non-state Actors* (-12.6), *Human Trafficking* (-10.6), *Corruption & Bureaucracy* (-8.7) and *Social Unrest* (-7.3).

In 2015 a majority of African citizens (64%) live in countries where *Safety & Rule of Law* has deteriorated in the last ten years. Thirty-three countries have shown a decline in this category, while only 19 have registered improvement. Fifteen countries have deteriorated by more than -5.0 points, six by more than -10.0 points: Libya (-34.1), Central African Republic (-16.2), Burundi (-13.6), Gambia (-12.0), Mozambique (-11.2) and Somalia (-10.4).

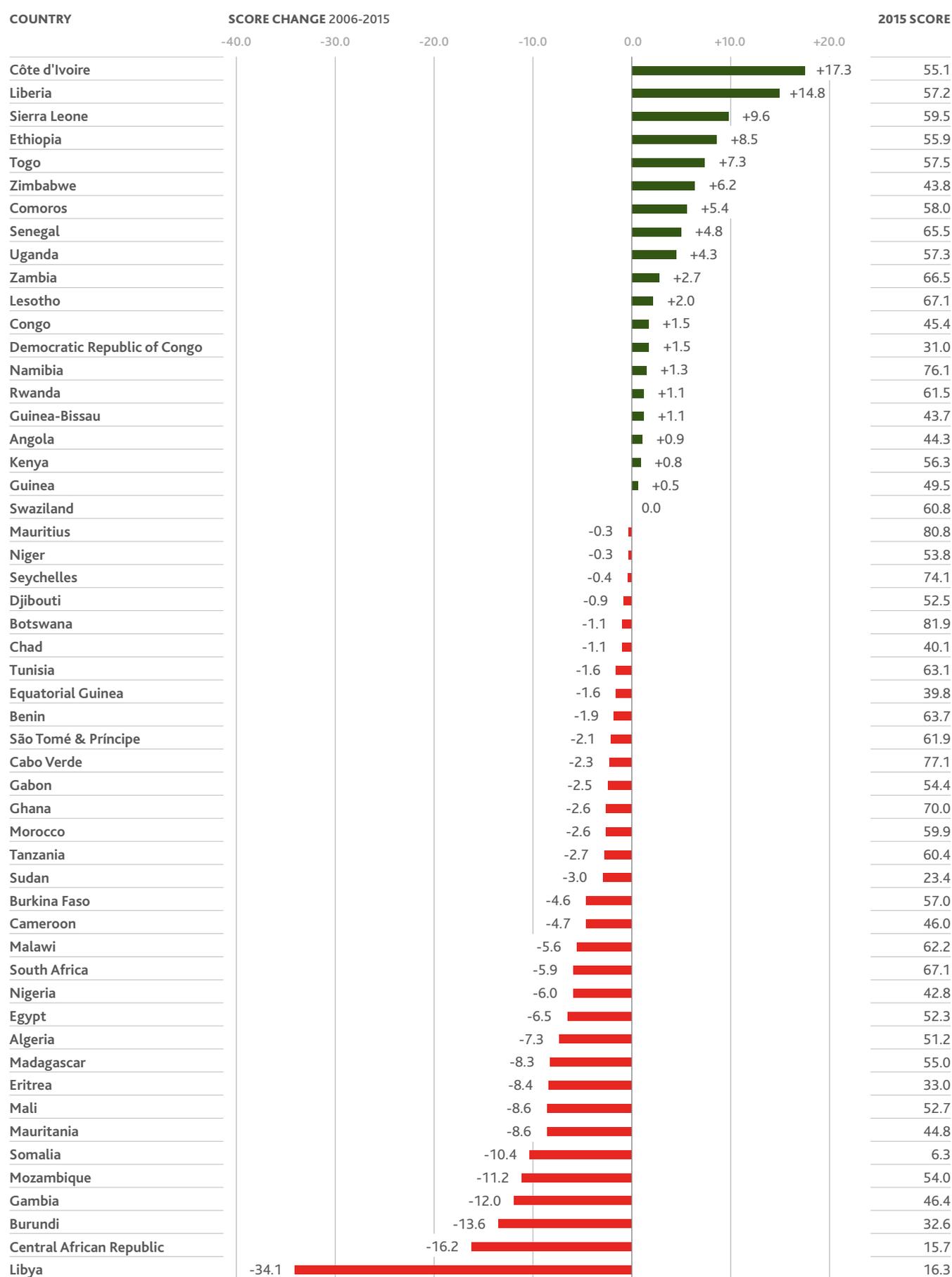
In ten countries, deterioration over the decade has occurred across all four sub-categories: Burundi, Central African Republic, Gambia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Somalia and Tanzania.

The three most deteriorated countries in *Safety & Rule of Law* – Libya, Central African Republic and Burundi – are also ranked in the bottom ten scoring countries on the continent in this category.

Concerning negative trends also appear in high scoring countries. Of the top ten scoring countries in *Safety & Rule of Law* in 2015, (Botswana, Mauritius, Cabo Verde, Namibia, Seychelles, Ghana, Lesotho, South Africa, Zambia and Senegal), over half (six) show deterioration since 2006. South Africa registers the largest decline (-5.9), followed by Ghana (-2.6), Cabo Verde (-2.3), Botswana (-1.1), Seychelles (-0.4) and Mauritius (-0.3).

Of the 19 countries to have shown improvement in *Safety & Rule of Law* over the past decade, seven – Côte d'Ivoire (+17.3), Liberia (+14.8), Sierra Leone (+9.6), Ethiopia (+8.5), Togo (+7.3), Zimbabwe (+6.2) and Comoros (+5.4) – have moved by more than +5.0 points, with all of them, bar Zimbabwe, managing to reach a score higher than 55.0 points in 2015. Côte d'Ivoire (+17.3) is the most improved country; its positive performance in this category has seen it climb out of the bottom ten scoring countries in 2006 to rank 21st (out of 54) on the continent in 2015. The country's improvement at category level has been driven by improvement across all four constituent sub-categories of *Safety & Rule of Law*; only four other countries – Ethiopia, Liberia, Sierra Leone and Togo – show this trend.

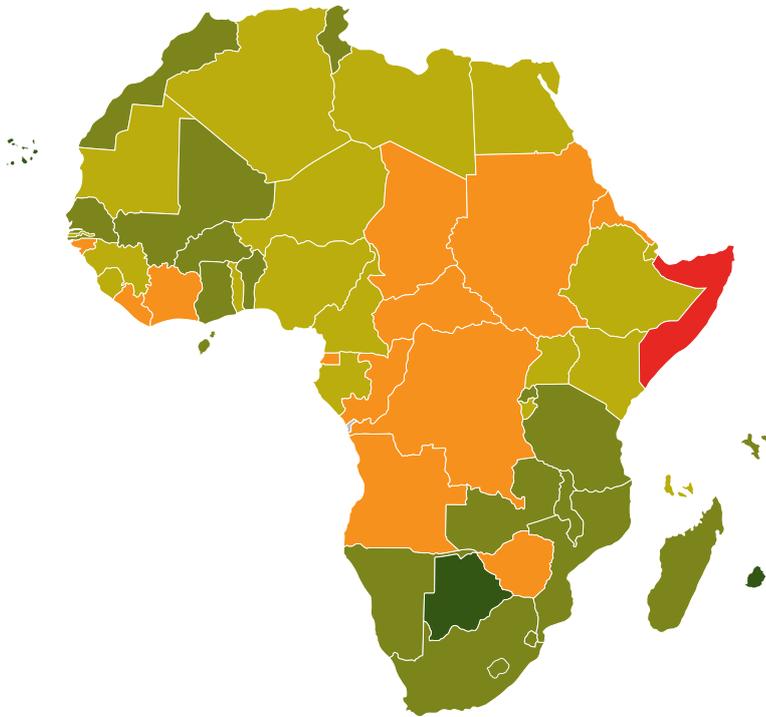
Ten-year country trends



As South Sudan does not have data prior to 2011, no trends over the ten-year period are available for that country. ■ Improvement since 2006 ■ Deterioration since 2006

Banding: from 2006 to 2015

2006



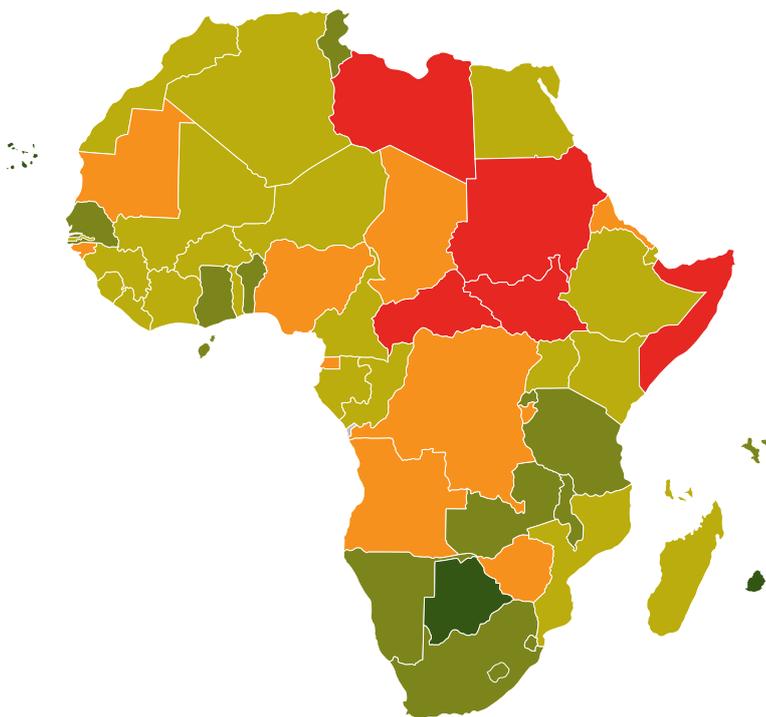
Only three countries figure in the highest band in 2015, achieving a score equal to or above 77.0: Botswana (81.9), Mauritius (80.8) and Cabo Verde (77.1). This equates to only 0.3% of Africa's population.

Five countries are classified in the "Low" band in 2015, scoring below 25.0: Somalia (6.3), South Sudan (11.5), Central African Republic (15.7), Libya (16.3) and Sudan (23.4). These countries cover 6% of the continent's population.

A total of 14 countries have changed band over the past decade. Only three countries – Congo, Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia – have moved up a band, from "Medium-Low" to "Medium", whilst 11 countries now feature in a lower band. Four have moved down into the "Low" band (scoring below 25.0): Central African Republic, Nigeria and Sudan from the "Medium-Low" band and Libya from the "Medium" band.

This means that Libya is the only country to move more than a single band in *Safety & Rule of Law* over the decade.

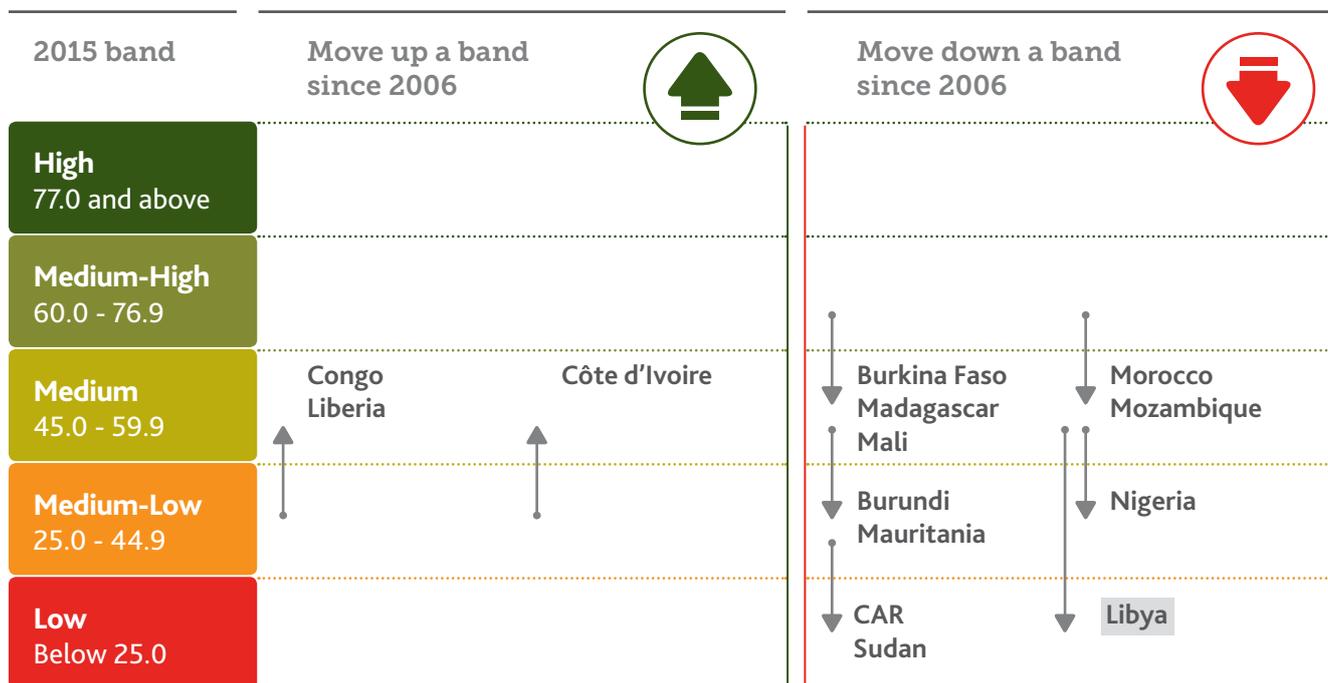
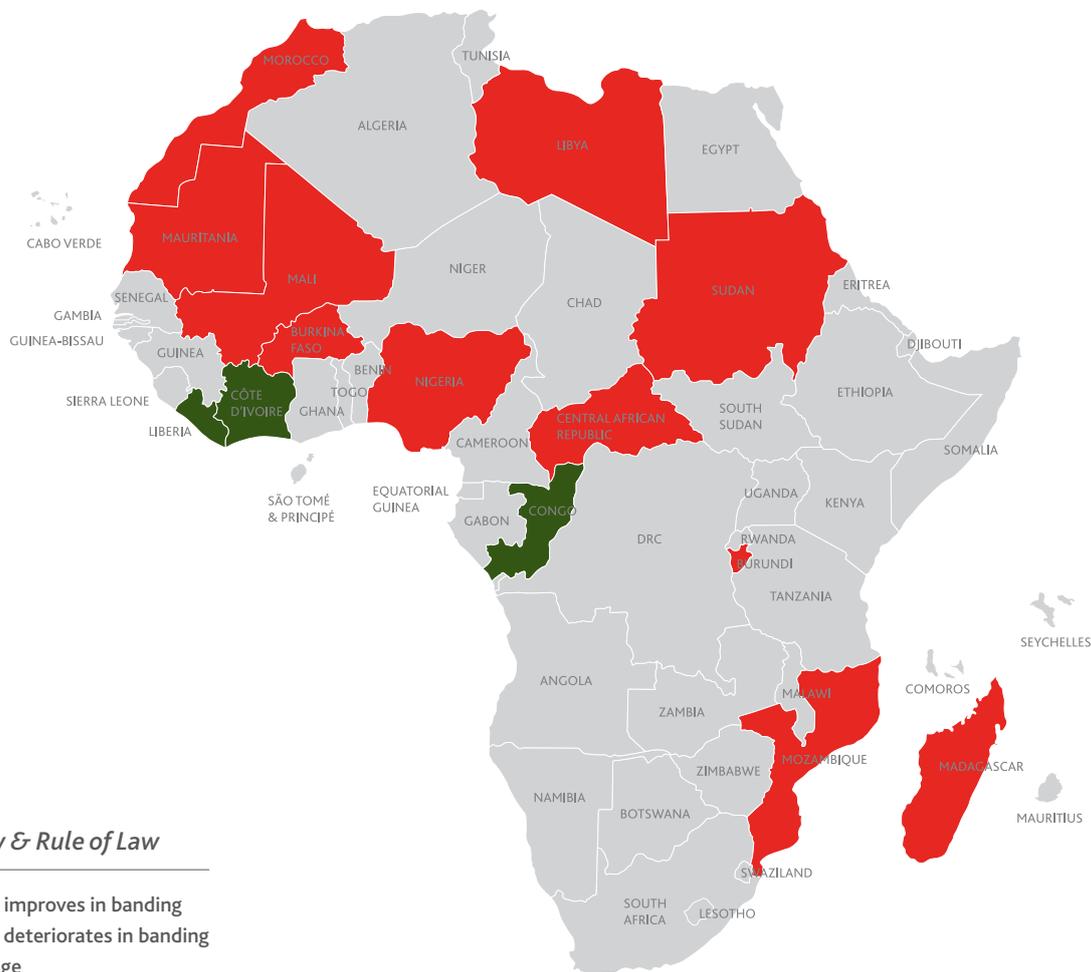
2015



Key: Safety & Rule of Law bands

| | |
|-------------|----------------|
| High | 77.0 and above |
| Medium-High | 60.0 - 76.9 |
| Medium | 45.0 - 59.9 |
| Medium-Low | 25.0 - 44.9 |
| Low | Below 25.0 |

Countries improving & deteriorating in bands from 2006 to 2015



Grey box: Countries moving more than a single band.

Personal Safety sub-category: key findings



| | 2015 RANK/54 | 2015 SCORE/100 | TREND 2006-2015 |
|------------------------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Algeria | 24 | 51.9 | -5.4 |
| Angola | 38 | 40.0 | -5.2 |
| Benin | 7 | 60.5 | -1.0 |
| Botswana | 3 | 62.6 | +0.2 |
| Burkina Faso | 34 | 42.4 | -17.9 |
| Burundi | 47 | 34.5 | -21.1 |
| Cabo Verde | 10 | 59.2 | -3.8 |
| Cameroon | 30 | 47.3 | +3.6 |
| Central African Republic | 52 | 8.3 | -29.6 |
| Chad | 37 | 40.3 | -8.4 |
| Comoros | 17 | 55.6 | +5.6 |
| Congo | 33 | 43.1 | -6.5 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 18 | 54.9 | +16.6 |
| Democratic Republic of Congo | 50 | 15.6 | -10.4 |
| Djibouti | 16 | 56.4 | -1.8 |
| Egypt | 36 | 41.5 | +0.4 |
| Equatorial Guinea | 41 | 37.5 | -4.2 |
| Eritrea | 39 | 38.5 | -17.6 |
| Ethiopia | 23 | 52.3 | +5.1 |
| Gabon | 32 | 46.1 | -5.9 |
| Gambia | 35 | 42.0 | -22.9 |
| Ghana | 14 | 56.6 | -6.6 |
| Guinea | 41 | 37.5 | -11.3 |
| Guinea-Bissau | 41 | 37.5 | -11.8 |
| Kenya | 27 | 49.7 | +11.2 |
| Lesotho | 22 | 53.0 | +2.0 |
| Liberia | 26 | 50.4 | +6.6 |
| Libya | 51 | 12.6 | -44.5 |
| Madagascar | 40 | 37.8 | -15.3 |
| Malawi | 28 | 49.6 | -13.5 |
| Mali | 25 | 50.9 | -5.9 |
| Mauritania | 46 | 35.1 | -6.8 |
| Mauritius | 4 | 62.5 | -2.5 |
| Morocco | 21 | 53.2 | -14.4 |
| Mozambique | 29 | 48.9 | -10.9 |
| Namibia | 7 | 60.5 | +1.4 |
| Niger | 6 | 61.2 | +3.1 |
| Nigeria | 48 | 33.5 | +2.5 |
| Rwanda | 4 | 62.5 | -0.8 |
| São Tomé & Príncipe | 1 | 68.4 | -3.3 |
| Senegal | 13 | 57.1 | +3.3 |
| Seychelles | 2 | 67.7 | -5.4 |
| Sierra Leone | 9 | 60.2 | +2.9 |
| Somalia | 53 | 0.0 | -26.1 |
| South Africa | 44 | 37.2 | -5.4 |
| South Sudan | 53 | 0.0 | . |
| Sudan | 49 | 27.5 | +1.3 |
| Swaziland | 19 | 54.8 | +9.3 |
| Tanzania | 20 | 54.3 | -0.8 |
| Togo | 11 | 58.0 | +13.5 |
| Tunisia | 31 | 46.5 | -14.0 |
| Uganda | 12 | 57.8 | +3.1 |
| Zambia | 15 | 56.5 | +1.9 |
| Zimbabwe | 45 | 36.1 | +8.1 |
| African average | | 45.7 | -5.7 |

A strong driver of the decline in the *Safety & Rule of Law* category, *Personal Safety* is the most deteriorated sub-category in the IIAG over the decade, registering a decline of -5.7 points.

This decline of the continental average has been driven by strong negative trends in three of its six underlying indicators: *Safety of the Person* (-15.9), *Human Trafficking* (-10.6) and *Social Unrest* (-7.3). These three indicators are also among the ten most deteriorated in the IIAG, with *Safety of the Person* showing the third largest deterioration since 2006. *Political Violence* has declined by -5.8 score points, whilst *Crime* has declined by -3.1 score points. *Police Services* (+8.6) is the only indicator in this sub-category to have improved over the last ten years.

Thirty-three countries have deteriorated in *Personal Safety* over the last ten years, five of them by more than -20.0 score points – Libya (-44.5), Central African Republic (-29.6), Somalia (-26.1), Gambia (-22.9) and Burundi (-21.1) – whilst a further ten countries have deteriorated by more than -10.0 score points: Burkina Faso (-17.9), Eritrea (-17.6), Madagascar (-15.3), Morocco (-14.4), Tunisia (-14.0), Malawi (-13.5), Guinea-Bissau (-11.8), Guinea (-11.3), Mozambique (-10.9) and Democratic Republic of Congo (-10.4).

Only 20 countries have shown progress, the lowest number of countries improving in any sub-category of the Index over the last ten years. Three countries have improved by more than +10.0 score points: Côte d'Ivoire (+16.6), Togo (+13.5) and Kenya (+11.2).



SPOTLIGHT

Afrobarometer: citizen perceptions on *Personal Safety*

The *Personal Safety* sub-category contains two Afrobarometer measures of citizen perceptions of crime in the home and in the neighbourhood – *Residential Crime* and *Neighbourhood Safety*. These two measures demonstrate a positive trend over the past ten years that diverges from the negative overall trend found in the measures derived from qualitative assessments of safety on the continent taken from the Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU).

For example, 20 out of the 34 African countries with two or more Afrobarometer surveys¹ register improvement in *Residential Crime*; this is equivalent to nearly half of African citizens surveyed feeling safer in their home in 2015 than ten years ago.

¹ Afrobarometer has only conducted one survey in Ethiopia, Gabon, São Tomé & Príncipe; therefore there are no time series trends for these countries. In selected Afrobarometer questions, there are no time series data for Sudan.

Half of the constituent indicators of *Personal Safety* are in the top ten most deteriorated indicators in the IIAG.

National Security sub-category: key findings



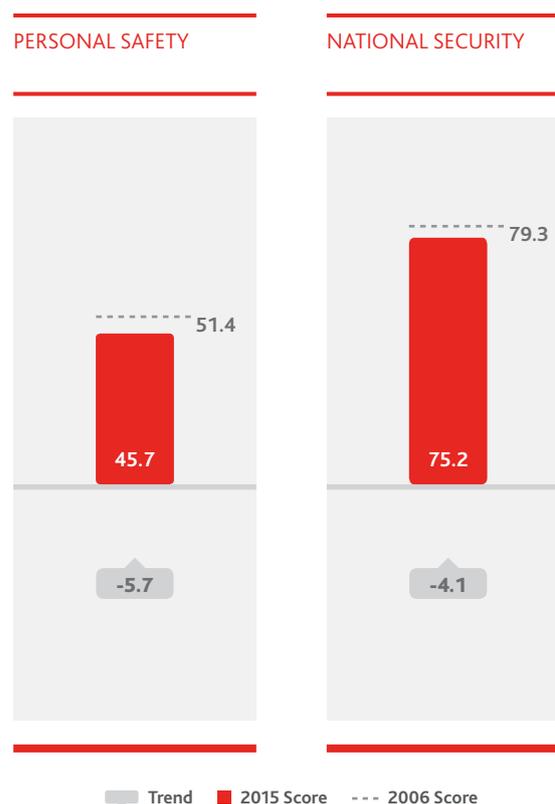
| | 2015 RANK/54 | 2015 SCORE/100 | TREND 2006-2015 |
|------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Algeria | 34 | 78.3 | +2.0 |
| Angola | 18 | 87.0 | +5.0 |
| Benin | 14 | 87.9 | -7.9 |
| Botswana | 4 | 99.9 | -0.1 |
| Burkina Faso | 25 | 83.4 | -4.1 |
| Burundi | 49 | 44.8 | -7.4 |
| Cabo Verde | 1 | 100.0 | 0.0 |
| Cameroon | 41 | 62.8 | -24.0 |
| Central African Republic | 52 | 23.6 | -23.7 |
| Chad | 44 | 59.6 | +0.6 |
| Comoros | 8 | 94.6 | +9.7 |
| Congo | 27 | 81.6 | +9.5 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 31 | 79.4 | +14.3 |
| Democratic Republic of Congo | 48 | 45.6 | -2.9 |
| Djibouti | 28 | 81.4 | -9.9 |
| Egypt | 42 | 62.4 | -27.2 |
| Equatorial Guinea | 10 | 91.6 | +4.4 |
| Eritrea | 39 | 66.2 | +14.2 |
| Ethiopia | 38 | 72.7 | +8.3 |
| Gabon | 10 | 91.6 | 0.0 |
| Gambia | 35 | 77.8 | -9.3 |
| Ghana | 23 | 85.2 | -6.2 |
| Guinea | 19 | 86.7 | +4.1 |
| Guinea-Bissau | 24 | 85.1 | +5.4 |
| Kenya | 45 | 59.2 | -17.3 |
| Lesotho | 15 | 87.4 | -4.1 |
| Liberia | 21 | 85.9 | +29.0 |
| Libya | 50 | 31.0 | -54.7 |
| Madagascar | 20 | 86.4 | -9.3 |
| Malawi | 6 | 95.1 | -0.7 |
| Mali | 40 | 65.7 | -10.3 |
| Mauritania | 30 | 80.2 | -2.9 |
| Mauritius | 1 | 100.0 | +5.0 |
| Morocco | 29 | 81.2 | -6.2 |
| Mozambique | 17 | 87.3 | -8.4 |
| Namibia | 5 | 99.7 | +8.3 |
| Niger | 43 | 61.0 | -9.6 |
| Nigeria | 47 | 50.8 | -28.6 |
| Rwanda | 46 | 57.9 | -11.4 |
| São Tomé & Príncipe | 7 | 94.9 | 0.0 |
| Senegal | 32 | 78.5 | -2.7 |
| Seychelles | 1 | 100.0 | +0.3 |
| Sierra Leone | 22 | 85.4 | +10.2 |
| Somalia | 54 | 17.1 | -11.4 |
| South Africa | 37 | 75.0 | -8.0 |
| South Sudan | 53 | 20.9 | . |
| Sudan | 51 | 29.5 | -12.5 |
| Swaziland | 10 | 91.6 | +4.2 |
| Tanzania | 13 | 90.9 | -0.7 |
| Togo | 15 | 87.4 | +2.0 |
| Tunisia | 32 | 78.5 | -13.0 |
| Uganda | 26 | 82.0 | +29.8 |
| Zambia | 9 | 93.8 | -1.6 |
| Zimbabwe | 36 | 76.7 | +6.7 |
| African average | | 75.2 | -4.1 |

National Security (-4.1) is the second most deteriorated sub-category in the IIAG, with a majority of countries in Africa showing decline in the last ten years. Thirty countries have registered a decrease in score, with Libya (-54.7), Nigeria (-28.6), Egypt (-27.2), Cameroon (-24.0) and Central African Republic (-23.7) deteriorating by more than -20.0 points. Meanwhile, 20 countries have improved over the last ten years, with Uganda (+29.8) and Liberia (+29.0) improving their score by almost +30.0 score points, albeit from a relatively low base.

Five out of the six indicators featured in *National Security* have deteriorated over the past decade. *Government Involvement in Armed Conflict* (-18.2) and *Violence by Non-state Actors* (-12.6) are among the top ten most deteriorated indicators across the IIAG, the former registering the second largest decline. In total, 29 countries have deteriorated in *Government Involvement in Armed Conflict*, seven of these by more than -50.0 score points: Nigeria (-77.8), Chad (-77.8), Cameroon (-66.7), Mali (-66.7), Niger (-66.7), Kenya (-55.6) and Egypt (-55.6).

However, *Cross-border Tensions* registers a strong improvement (+9.4), and is in fact the ninth most improved indicator in the IIAG over the past ten years. The diverging performance of these indicators illustrates the divergence between the decline in conflicts between neighbouring states (*Cross-border Tensions*), and the widening and deepening trends of internal conflict (*Government Involvement in Armed Conflict* and *Violence by Non-State Actors*, which deteriorates by -12.6 score points) on the continent over the past decade.

2006-2015 average trend & score



Accountability sub-category: key findings



| | 2015 RANK/54 | 2015 SCORE/100 | TREND 2006-2015 |
|------------------------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Algeria | 30 | 31.9 | -11.6 |
| Angola | 46 | 16.0 | +1.5 |
| Benin | 21 | 39.0 | +1.2 |
| Botswana | 1 | 72.1 | -1.8 |
| Burkina Faso | 13 | 48.0 | +0.3 |
| Burundi | 42 | 20.9 | -3.8 |
| Cabo Verde | 6 | 60.5 | -7.9 |
| Cameroon | 33 | 30.9 | +1.0 |
| Central African Republic | 48 | 12.9 | -1.8 |
| Chad | 43 | 20.1 | -1.6 |
| Comoros | 31 | 31.7 | -1.5 |
| Congo | 44 | 19.0 | +3.0 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 16 | 44.1 | +25.0 |
| Democratic Republic of Congo | 38 | 26.2 | +13.1 |
| Djibouti | 39 | 24.9 | +3.4 |
| Egypt | 18 | 41.9 | -1.2 |
| Equatorial Guinea | 53 | 4.2 | -3.9 |
| Eritrea | 50 | 12.3 | -15.1 |
| Ethiopia | 14 | 46.7 | +16.9 |
| Gabon | 35 | 28.8 | -4.5 |
| Gambia | 37 | 26.3 | -8.9 |
| Ghana | 11 | 50.2 | -5.4 |
| Guinea | 47 | 15.8 | -7.9 |
| Guinea-Bissau | 45 | 18.0 | +8.0 |
| Kenya | 15 | 44.7 | +2.7 |
| Lesotho | 8 | 59.8 | +6.5 |
| Liberia | 24 | 37.8 | +9.0 |
| Libya | 51 | 5.4 | -15.3 |
| Madagascar | 26 | 36.3 | -8.3 |
| Malawi | 34 | 29.4 | -12.0 |
| Mali | 20 | 39.4 | -12.3 |
| Mauritania | 40 | 24.2 | -9.2 |
| Mauritius | 3 | 65.6 | -5.9 |
| Morocco | 12 | 49.6 | +10.0 |
| Mozambique | 36 | 28.4 | -13.5 |
| Namibia | 7 | 60.4 | -1.1 |
| Niger | 23 | 38.4 | +2.6 |
| Nigeria | 28 | 33.6 | +6.0 |
| Rwanda | 2 | 69.1 | +15.9 |
| São Tomé & Príncipe | 22 | 38.8 | +7.1 |
| Senegal | 10 | 51.1 | +6.3 |
| Seychelles | 9 | 55.9 | +4.2 |
| Sierra Leone | 27 | 34.2 | +4.8 |
| Somalia | 54 | 0.9 | -4.0 |
| South Africa | 4 | 61.5 | -13.1 |
| South Sudan | 52 | 4.3 | . |
| Sudan | 48 | 12.9 | -4.3 |
| Swaziland | 19 | 40.5 | -7.9 |
| Tanzania | 25 | 36.9 | -8.3 |
| Togo | 29 | 32.4 | +11.4 |
| Tunisia | 5 | 61.2 | +6.6 |
| Uganda | 32 | 31.1 | -4.4 |
| Zambia | 17 | 42.5 | +8.7 |
| Zimbabwe | 40 | 24.2 | -0.9 |
| African average | | 35.1 | -1.0 |

Accountability (35.1) is the lowest scoring sub-category, on average, of the IIAG, and has registered a slight deterioration (-1.0) over the last ten years.

Twenty-nine countries have deteriorated in Accountability since 2006, while 24 have improved. As with the other sub-categories within Safety & Rule of Law, Libya (-15.3) is the most deteriorated country, with six other countries registering declines of more than -10.0 points over the last ten years: Eritrea (-15.1), Mozambique (-13.5), South Africa (-13.1), Mali (-12.3), Malawi (-12.0) and Algeria (-11.6).

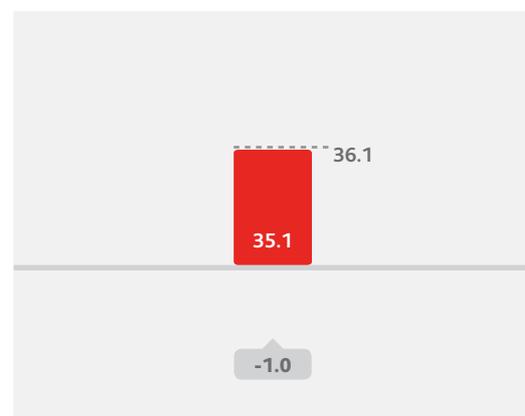
Côte d'Ivoire (+25.0) has shown the largest improvement in Accountability on the continent, and is the only country to have improved its score every year since 2006. Ethiopia (+16.9), Rwanda (+15.9), Democratic Republic of Congo (+13.1), Togo (+11.4) and Morocco (+10.0) have also shown notably positive trends in this sub-category over the past ten years.

The decline in Accountability seen on the continent over the past decade has been driven by deterioration in five of the eight constituent indicators of this sub-category: Corruption & Bureaucracy (-8.7), Corruption in Government & Public Officials (-2.8), Corruption Investigation (-1.9), Accountability of Public Officials (-1.1) and Diversion of Public Funds (-0.3).

Whilst the indicators Online Services (+5.8), Access to Information (+1.3) and Public Sector Accountability & Transparency (+0.5) have shown improvement since 2006, their scores remain relatively low (29.0, 30.2 and 52.2 respectively). On average, Accountability indicators rank among the lowest scoring in the IIAG, with seven of the eight constituent indicators of this sub-category placed in the bottom 20 scoring indicators of the IIAG.

2006-2015 average trend & score

ACCOUNTABILITY



Legend: Trend (grey bar), 2015 Score (red bar), 2006 Score (dashed line)



SPOTLIGHT

Corruption: still a worrying trend

The issue of corruption cuts across all dimensions of the Index. Indicators such as *Judicial Independence* and *Property Rights*, both in the *Rule of Law* sub-category for example, partly assess the impact of corruption while measures in other categories such as *Transparency of State-owned Companies* in *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* touch upon the subject. Measuring aspects of corruption is however a main focus in *Accountability*.

Accountability shows, on average, some negative trends over the decade in the state of corruption on the continent.

The decline of the continental average score for the indicator *Corruption & Bureaucracy* (-8.7) is especially concerning. This indicator, which is provided by the World Bank, assesses the intrusiveness of bureaucracy and the amount of red tape likely to be encountered, as well as the likelihood of encountering corrupt public officials and other groups. The African average score for this indicator is only 36.6 and in 2015 24 countries have arrived at their worst ever score. This is almost half of the continent. Thirty-three countries show deterioration over the last decade in this indicator and almost half of these (15) decline by more than -20.0 score points. Four countries score 0.0 in 2015 (Central African Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Libya and Somalia).

Other declining *Accountability* indicators that measure aspects of corruption highlight further concerns at the country level. In *Corruption in Government & Public Officials*, for example, an indicator from the Economist Intelligence Unit that assesses levels of cronyism and the degree to which public officials are involved in corrupt practices, 13 countries score 0.0 in 2015 (Angola, Burundi, Chad, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Malawi, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Zimbabwe) and only 11 countries have managed to improve their score in the last ten years.

The highest scoring indicator in *Accountability* (at the continental level) is *Public Sector Accountability & Transparency* (52.2). Provided by the African Development Bank and World Bank, this indicator, which captures the extent to which the executive and public employees can be held to account by the electorate, legislative and judiciary, does show a minor average continental improvement since 2006 (+0.5) but under half (26) of countries have improved in the last ten years. All of the other indicators score below 40.0, and the majority are showing negative trends.

The introduction of *Fighting Corruption* from Afrobarometer in the 2016 IIAG includes for the first time a measure in *Accountability* which adds citizens' perceptions of corruption on the continent. This underlying measure of the *Corruption Investigation* indicator (which declines

on average by -1.9 score points) assesses the extent to which the public are satisfied with how the government is handling fighting corruption in government. The African average score for this measure is only 36.3 and shows a sizeable average decline of -14.4 score points since 2006. Of the 33 countries which Afrobarometer has surveyed for this measure and for which there is a ten-year trend available, 22 have declined in the last ten years and 12 of these by more than -20.0 score points. Large declines of -40.0 points or more are seen in Madagascar (-78.1), Sierra Leone (-63.0), Ghana (-51.1), Malawi (-48.3), South Africa (-44.0), Tanzania (-42.9) and Liberia (-42.0).

Even if Afrobarometer has only surveyed 37 of 54 countries for this measure, with a ten-year trend available for only 33 of these, the average results are representative of the opinions of 73% of the continent's population.

Fifteen countries have declined by more than -20.0 score points in the indicator *Corruption & Bureaucracy* over the last decade.

Rule of Law sub-category: key findings



| | 2015 RANK/54 | 2015 SCORE/100 | TREND 2006-2015 |
|------------------------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Algeria | 36 | 42.8 | -14.2 |
| Angola | 45 | 34.2 | +2.3 |
| Benin | 13 | 67.5 | +0.2 |
| Botswana | 3 | 93.0 | -2.6 |
| Burkina Faso | 27 | 54.2 | +3.4 |
| Burundi | 47 | 30.4 | -21.9 |
| Cabo Verde | 4 | 88.7 | +2.5 |
| Cameroon | 36 | 42.8 | +0.3 |
| Central African Republic | 51 | 17.9 | -9.9 |
| Chad | 39 | 40.3 | +4.8 |
| Comoros | 33 | 50.3 | +8.2 |
| Congo | 43 | 37.9 | +0.1 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 38 | 42.1 | +13.5 |
| Democratic Republic of Congo | 44 | 36.4 | +6.0 |
| Djibouti | 34 | 47.2 | +4.5 |
| Egypt | 15 | 63.6 | +2.2 |
| Equatorial Guinea | 48 | 25.7 | -2.9 |
| Eritrea | 53 | 14.9 | -15.2 |
| Ethiopia | 30 | 52.0 | +3.7 |
| Gabon | 32 | 51.2 | +0.6 |
| Gambia | 41 | 39.6 | -7.1 |
| Ghana | 5 | 88.0 | +8.0 |
| Guinea | 19 | 58.0 | +17.2 |
| Guinea-Bissau | 46 | 34.0 | +2.5 |
| Kenya | 11 | 71.6 | +6.5 |
| Lesotho | 12 | 68.4 | +3.6 |
| Liberia | 24 | 54.6 | +14.5 |
| Libya | 52 | 16.1 | -22.1 |
| Madagascar | 16 | 59.4 | -0.7 |
| Malawi | 8 | 74.8 | +4.0 |
| Mali | 24 | 54.6 | -6.1 |
| Mauritania | 40 | 39.9 | -15.3 |
| Mauritius | 1 | 94.9 | +1.8 |
| Morocco | 23 | 55.8 | +0.5 |
| Mozambique | 31 | 51.6 | -11.8 |
| Namibia | 6 | 83.9 | -3.2 |
| Niger | 24 | 54.6 | +2.8 |
| Nigeria | 28 | 53.4 | -3.9 |
| Rwanda | 21 | 56.6 | +0.8 |
| São Tomé & Príncipe | 35 | 45.5 | -12.2 |
| Senegal | 7 | 75.4 | +12.5 |
| Seychelles | 10 | 72.7 | -1.0 |
| Sierra Leone | 20 | 57.9 | +20.0 |
| Somalia | 54 | 7.0 | -0.2 |
| South Africa | 2 | 94.6 | +2.8 |
| South Sudan | 50 | 20.9 | . |
| Sudan | 49 | 23.5 | +3.2 |
| Swaziland | 22 | 56.4 | -5.5 |
| Tanzania | 16 | 59.4 | -1.2 |
| Togo | 29 | 52.3 | +2.4 |
| Tunisia | 14 | 66.1 | +13.8 |
| Uganda | 18 | 58.2 | -11.4 |
| Zambia | 9 | 73.1 | +1.8 |
| Zimbabwe | 42 | 38.3 | +11.1 |
| African average | | 52.7 | -0.3 |

Rule of Law is the fourth highest scoring sub-category of the IIAG (out of 14), achieving a continental average score of 52.7 in 2015. However, it is also one of the seven sub-categories to show deterioration (-0.3) over the decade, albeit marginal.

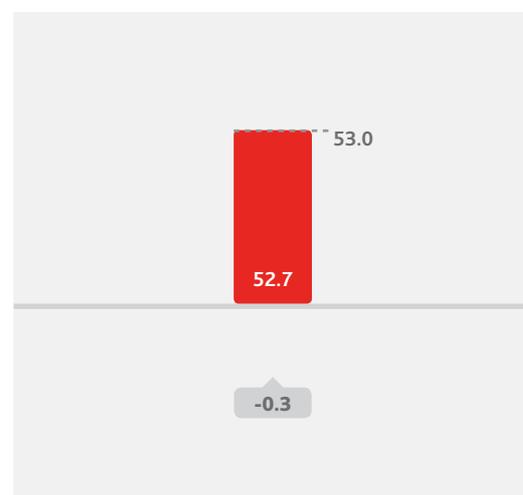
Thirty-three countries have registered improvement in *Rule of Law* since 2006; it is the only sub-category within *Safety & Rule of Law* in which a majority of countries have shown positive trends over the last ten years. Whilst seven countries show an improvement of more than +10.0 points – Sierra Leone (+20.0), Guinea (+17.2), Liberia (+14.5), Tunisia (+13.8), Côte d'Ivoire (+13.5), Senegal (+12.5) and Zimbabwe (+11.1) – eight of the 20 countries to have deteriorated register declines in excess of -10.0 points: Libya (-22.1), Burundi (-21.9), Mauritania (-15.3), Eritrea (-15.2), Algeria (-14.2), São Tomé & Príncipe (-12.2), Mozambique (-11.8) and Uganda (-11.4).

Diverging performance at the country level is also reflected in the diversity of country scores in 2015; *Rule of Law* has the largest range of scores between the highest scoring country (Mauritius, 94.9) and the lowest scoring country (Somalia, 7.0) of all 14 sub-categories, with a range of 87.9 between them.

At the indicator level, deteriorations in *Sanctions* (-5.5), *Transfers of Power* (-3.7) and *Property Rights* (-2.3) have driven the marginal decline of *Rule of Law* since 2006. The two other indicators, *Judicial Process* (+5.3) and *Judicial Independence* (+4.3), register positive trends over the last ten years. Thirty-four countries have improved in *Judicial Independence*, although country scores remain fairly low on average. Mauritius (94.6), South Africa (93.9) and Namibia (92.9) show particularly strong performances in *Judicial Independence*, as both high ranking (1st, 2nd and 3rd on the continent) and improving countries.

2006-2015 average trend & score

RULE OF LAW



Trend ■ 2015 Score - - - 2006 Score

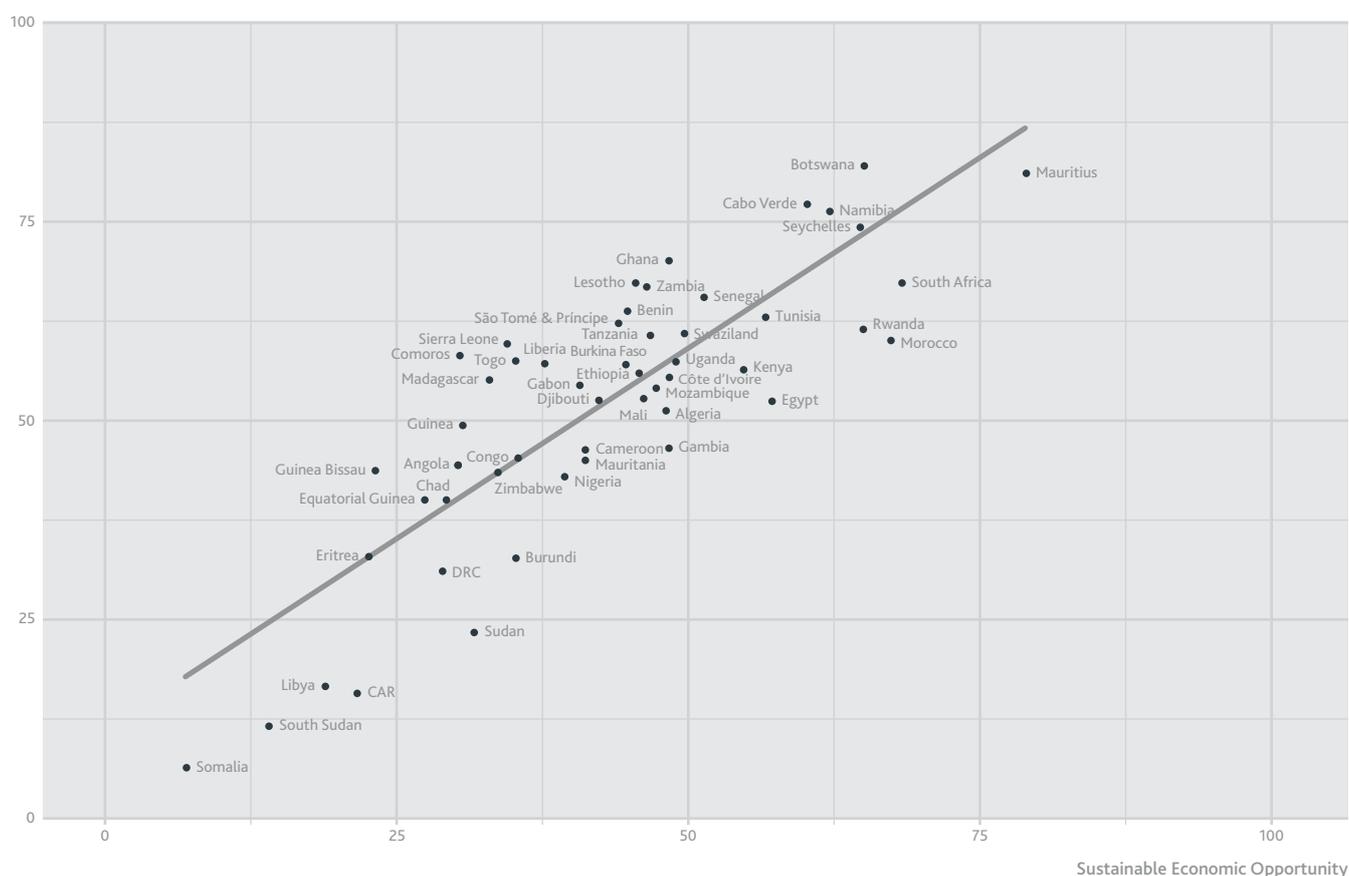


SPOTLIGHT

Safety & Rule of Law and Sustainable Economic Opportunity: a strong correlation

There is a close relationship between *Safety & Rule of Law* and *Sustainable Economic Opportunity*: countries which score highly in one of these dimensions tend to perform well in the other. Over the past ten years, these categories have a high correlation ($r = 0.85$), the highest between any two categories within the 2016 IAG.

Safety & Rule of Law



At the sub-category level, the strongest correlations with *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* are *Accountability* and *Rule of Law* ($r=0.88$ and 0.84 respectively). This would imply that there is a link between a country's level of accountability and the degree to which rule of law exists and the extent to which the state has capacity to create economic opportunities for its citizens. The other two sub-categories in *Safety & Rule of Law* – *Personal Safety* and *National Security* – show less of a correlation with *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* (0.65 and 0.58 respectively).

| Correlations | <i>Sustainable Economic Opportunity</i> |
|---------------------------------|---|
| <i>Safety & Rule of Law</i> | 0.85 |
| <i>Rule of Law</i> | 0.84 |
| <i>Accountability</i> | 0.88 |
| <i>Personal Safety</i> | 0.65 |
| <i>National Security</i> | 0.58 |

PARTICIPATION & HUMAN RIGHTS



Participation

Rights

Gender

A Decade of African Governance: Participation & Human Rights

38

Key findings

| 2015 RANK /54 | | 2015 SCORE /100 | TREND 2006-2015 |
|------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1 st | Cabo Verde | 82.0 | +0.6 ▲ |
| 2 nd | Namibia | 76.1 | +6.0 ▲ |
| 3 rd | Mauritius | 76.0 | +0.8 ▲ |
| 4 th | Ghana | 73.1 | +0.1 ▲ |
| 5 th | South Africa | 71.4 | -1.2 ▼ |
| 5 th | Tunisia | 71.4 | +22.4 ▲ |
| 7 th | Senegal | 69.8 | +0.9 ▲ |
| 8 th | Botswana | 69.3 | -4.1 ▼ |
| 9 th | Benin | 68.6 | 0.0 — |
| 10 th | Seychelles | 67.1 | +4.0 ▲ |
| 11 th | Malawi | 65.8 | +5.8 ▲ |
| 12 th | São Tomé & Príncipe | 65.1 | -2.8 ▼ |
| 13 th | Madagascar | 64.7 | +1.0 ▲ |
| 14 th | Lesotho | 64.6 | -0.1 ▼ |
| 15 th | Tanzania | 63.5 | +1.0 ▲ |
| 16 th | Zambia | 61.4 | +3.8 ▲ |
| 17 th | Kenya | 60.6 | +3.6 ▲ |
| 18 th | Sierra Leone | 59.9 | +4.7 ▲ |
| 19 th | Uganda | 59.6 | +4.1 ▲ |
| 20 th | Liberia | 58.9 | +7.0 ▲ |
| 21 st | Mozambique | 58.3 | -1.3 ▼ |
| 22 nd | Burkina Faso | 57.6 | +1.5 ▲ |
| 23 rd | Niger | 55.2 | +5.3 ▲ |
| 24 th | Comoros | 54.4 | -1.3 ▼ |
| 25 th | Côte d'Ivoire | 54.3 | +18.6 ▲ |
| 26 th | Nigeria | 53.1 | +6.1 ▲ |
| 27 th | Mali | 52.5 | -12.4 ▼ |
| 28 th | Rwanda | 51.6 | +8.8 ▲ |
| 29 th | Guinea-Bissau | 50.6 | +10.3 ▲ |
| | African average | 50.0 | +2.4 ▲ |
| 30 th | Gabon | 49.0 | +11.5 ▲ |
| 31 st | Togo | 48.3 | +10.7 ▲ |
| 32 nd | Guinea | 47.6 | +7.0 ▲ |
| 33 rd | Algeria | 45.6 | +6.9 ▲ |
| 34 th | Zimbabwe | 45.1 | +14.7 ▲ |
| 35 th | Burundi | 44.0 | -0.3 ▼ |
| 36 th | Morocco | 43.2 | +7.4 ▲ |
| 37 th | Central African Republic | 38.8 | -1.1 ▼ |
| 38 th | Congo | 38.7 | +3.7 ▲ |
| 39 th | Cameroon | 37.9 | -2.4 ▼ |
| 39 th | Ethiopia | 37.9 | +6.1 ▲ |
| 41 st | Djibouti | 37.4 | +3.1 ▲ |
| 42 nd | Democratic Republic of Congo | 36.2 | -0.5 ▼ |
| 43 rd | Mauritania | 35.8 | -7.6 ▼ |
| 44 th | Angola | 35.5 | +4.5 ▲ |
| 45 th | Chad | 32.6 | +2.4 ▲ |
| 46 th | Egypt | 32.2 | +5.6 ▲ |
| 47 th | Gambia | 30.1 | -11.8 ▼ |
| 48 th | Swaziland | 27.6 | -4.5 ▼ |
| 49 th | South Sudan | 24.4 | . |
| 50 th | Libya | 22.5 | +0.3 ▲ |
| 51 st | Sudan | 21.8 | +2.6 ▲ |
| 52 nd | Equatorial Guinea | 19.8 | +0.9 ▲ |
| 53 rd | Eritrea | 19.7 | -4.5 ▼ |
| 54 th | Somalia | 13.7 | +4.7 ▲ |

Performance in *Participation & Human Rights* has improved on the continent in the past ten years, registering an increase of +2.4 score points since 2006 to reach a score of 50.0 in 2015. Progress has been driven by the *Gender* (+4.3) and *Participation* (+3.0) sub-categories, while *Rights* (-0.2) registered a marginal deterioration over the period.

The majority (37) of countries have seen progress in *Participation & Human Rights* over the past decade; 78% of African citizens live in a country that has improved in this governance dimension. The largest improvement has been seen in Tunisia (+22.4), with five other countries registering a score increase of more than +10.0 points: Côte d'Ivoire (+18.6), Zimbabwe (+14.7), Gabon (+11.5), Togo (+10.7) and Guinea-Bissau (+10.3). Côte d'Ivoire shows a particularly notable positive trend; it is the only country to have shown consistently improved performance in this category every year since 2006.

78% of African citizens live in a country whose performance in *Participation & Human Rights* has improved over the past decade.

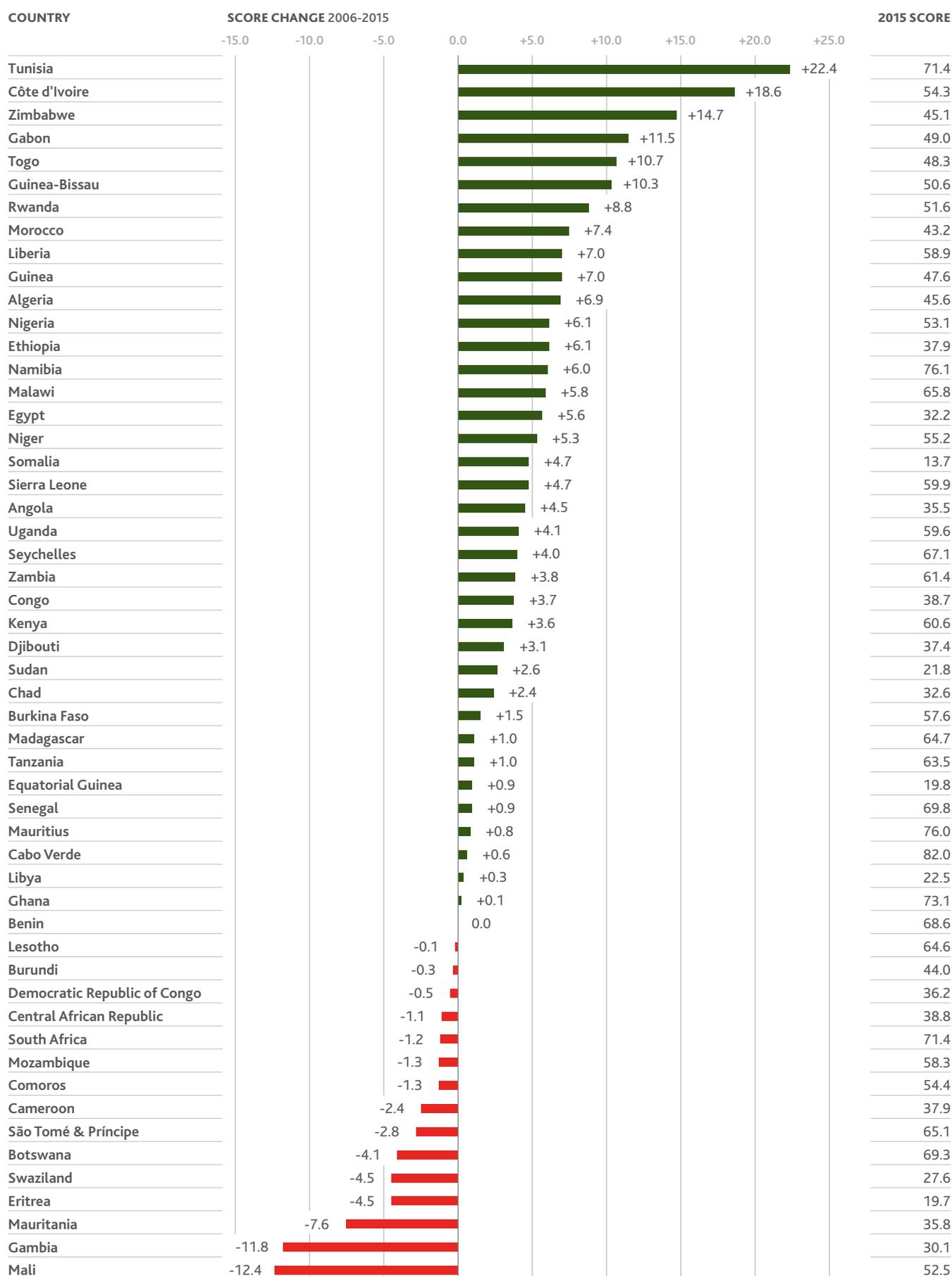
Seventeen countries have progressed across all three sub-categories of *Participation & Human Rights*. Although the majority of these feature in the bottom half of the category rankings (Algeria, Angola, Chad, Djibouti, Gabon, Guinea-Bissau, Rwanda, Somalia, Togo and Zimbabwe), already high scoring countries such as Namibia (76.1) and Tunisia (71.4) also show this trend.

Despite this overall trend of improvement, 15 countries register deterioration, with Mali (-12.4) and Gambia (-11.8) registering the largest declines of over -10.0 points, driven by dramatic falls in the *Participation* sub-category (-17.3 and -16.6 points respectively). Seven countries register deterioration across all three sub-categories: Botswana, Eritrea, Gambia, Mali, Mauritania, South Africa and Swaziland.

Comparing the results of this category with political transitions that have occurred in Africa in the past decade, nearly 70% of African citizens live in a country that has had a change of head of state and seen improvement in *Participation & Human Rights* during this period. On the other hand, seven countries, who have kept the same head of state for the past ten years, have registered decline: Burundi (-0.3), Cameroon (-2.4), Democratic Republic of Congo (-0.5), Eritrea (-4.5), Gambia (-11.8), Lesotho (-0.1) and Swaziland (-4.5). Apart from Lesotho (14th), Liberia (20th) and Uganda (19th), all countries that have had the same leader since 2006 feature in the bottom half of the rankings in this category.

Nearly 70% of African citizens live in a country that has had a change of head of state and seen improvement in *Participation & Human Rights* over the past decade.

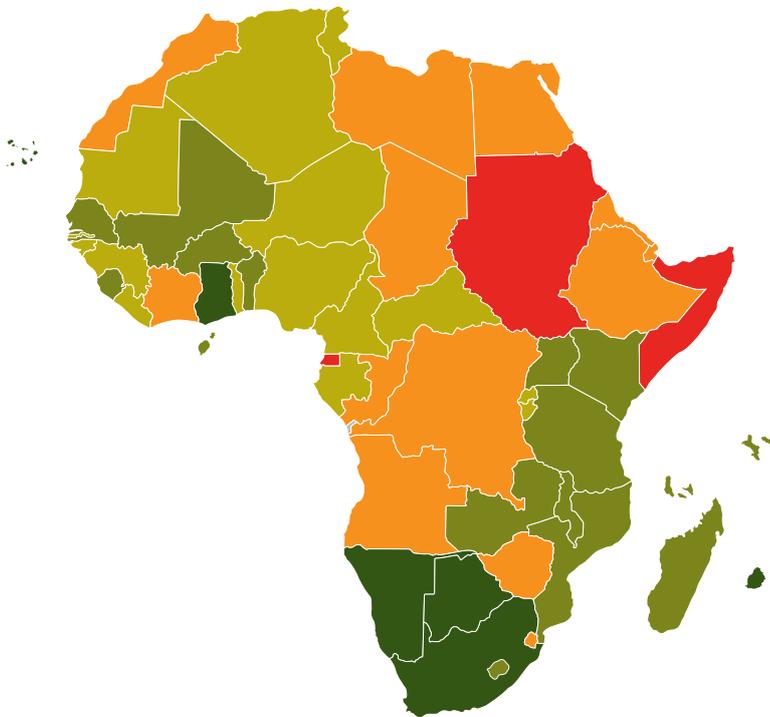
Ten-year country trends



As South Sudan does not have data prior to 2011, no trends over the ten-year period are available for that country. ■ Improvement since 2006 ■ Deterioration since 2006

Banding: from 2006 to 2015

2006

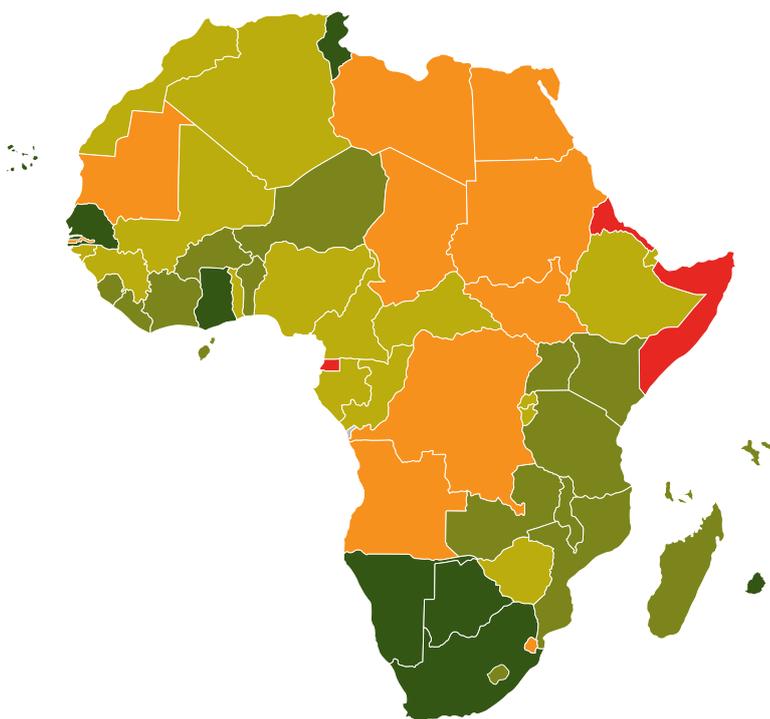


In 2015, eight countries feature in the “High” band in *Participation & Human Rights*, with a score equal to or above 69.0. These eight countries represent nearly 10% of Africa’s population. The inclusion of Tunisia, the most improved country over the past ten years, and Botswana, the sixth most deteriorated country on the continent, in this band reflects diverging performances in the category.

Over a third of Africa’s citizens live in a country that is classified in the “Medium” band in this category, representing countries that score between 37.0 and 53.9 in 2015.

Fifteen countries have moved a band over the past ten years; 11 up and four down. Of the countries to show a positive movement, Côte d’Ivoire and Tunisia have jumped two bands; from “Medium-Low” to “Medium-High” for the former and “Medium-High” to “High” in the latter. Eritrea, Gambia, Mali and Mauritania all drop down one band, with Eritrea falling into the “Low” band in 2015.

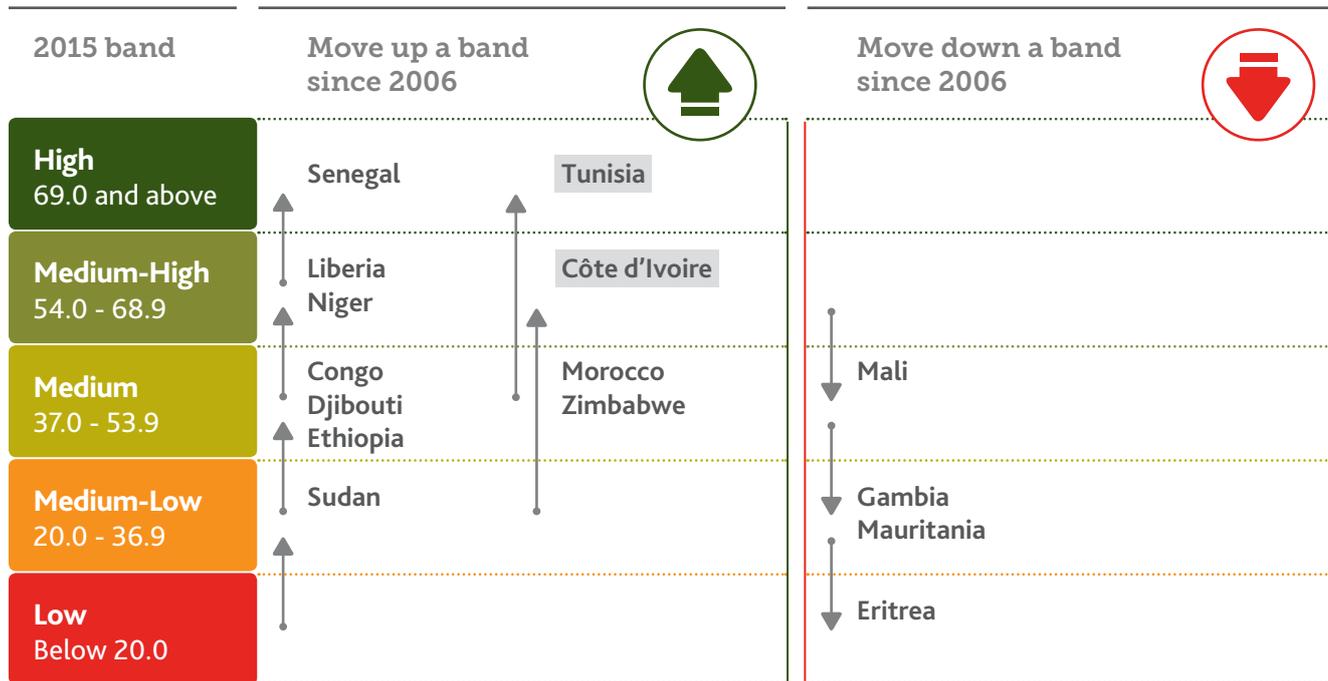
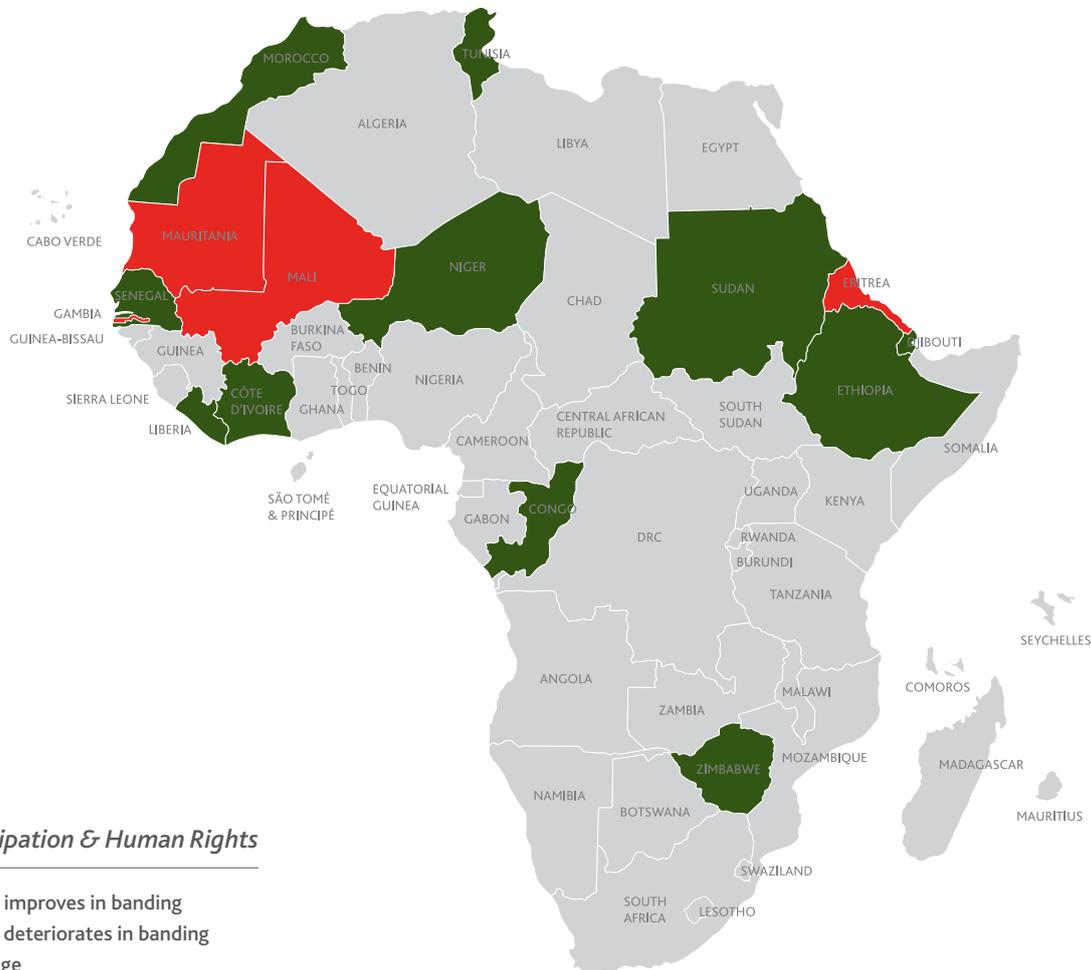
2015



Key: *Participation & Human Rights* bands

| | |
|-------------|----------------|
| High | 69.0 and above |
| Medium-High | 54.0 - 68.9 |
| Medium | 37.0 - 53.9 |
| Medium-Low | 20.0 - 36.9 |
| Low | Below 20.0 |

Countries improving & deteriorating in bands from 2006 to 2015



■ Countries moving more than a single band.

Participation sub-category: key findings



| | 2015 RANK/54 | 2015 SCORE/100 | TREND 2006-2015 |
|------------------------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Algeria | 37 | 30.7 | +1.3 |
| Angola | 46 | 20.7 | +7.4 |
| Benin | 9 | 75.5 | -1.0 |
| Botswana | 8 | 78.0 | -1.0 |
| Burkina Faso | 27 | 52.0 | -3.9 |
| Burundi | 40 | 29.0 | -13.1 |
| Cabo Verde | 1 | 88.9 | +8.5 |
| Cameroon | 35 | 31.1 | +3.5 |
| Central African Republic | 34 | 31.4 | -1.2 |
| Chad | 42 | 28.1 | +5.1 |
| Comoros | 11 | 73.1 | +7.0 |
| Congo | 44 | 24.0 | -4.2 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 23 | 61.5 | +36.5 |
| Democratic Republic of Congo | 33 | 32.1 | -1.6 |
| Djibouti | 43 | 27.7 | +4.4 |
| Egypt | 35 | 31.1 | +11.9 |
| Equatorial Guinea | 53 | 6.2 | +3.2 |
| Eritrea | 54 | 2.0 | -3.3 |
| Ethiopia | 45 | 21.7 | -3.8 |
| Gabon | 31 | 35.4 | +12.0 |
| Gambia | 49 | 17.4 | -16.6 |
| Ghana | 3 | 82.8 | +5.2 |
| Guinea | 29 | 47.3 | +20.1 |
| Guinea-Bissau | 22 | 62.5 | +10.1 |
| Kenya | 19 | 64.5 | +2.7 |
| Lesotho | 21 | 63.2 | +4.6 |
| Liberia | 13 | 68.7 | +18.0 |
| Libya | 47 | 18.9 | +4.4 |
| Madagascar | 18 | 65.9 | -0.1 |
| Malawi | 12 | 69.5 | +8.1 |
| Mali | 24 | 58.2 | -17.3 |
| Mauritania | 39 | 29.4 | -12.8 |
| Mauritius | 2 | 86.5 | +1.4 |
| Morocco | 32 | 34.3 | +12.0 |
| Mozambique | 26 | 55.1 | -4.5 |
| Namibia | 5 | 82.0 | +3.0 |
| Niger | 16 | 66.3 | -5.0 |
| Nigeria | 16 | 66.3 | +13.2 |
| Rwanda | 38 | 29.7 | +0.8 |
| São Tomé & Príncipe | 10 | 74.5 | -2.1 |
| Senegal | 6 | 80.4 | +1.1 |
| Seychelles | 15 | 66.4 | +3.8 |
| Sierra Leone | 20 | 63.8 | +4.1 |
| Somalia | 52 | 7.6 | +3.9 |
| South Africa | 7 | 78.1 | -0.3 |
| South Sudan | 48 | 18.1 | . |
| Sudan | 50 | 15.7 | +2.5 |
| Swaziland | 51 | 11.8 | -6.7 |
| Tanzania | 25 | 57.7 | -0.9 |
| Togo | 30 | 36.5 | +7.1 |
| Tunisia | 4 | 82.4 | +39.9 |
| Uganda | 28 | 49.5 | +6.1 |
| Zambia | 14 | 68.4 | +11.7 |
| Zimbabwe | 41 | 28.3 | +6.9 |
| African average | | 47.9 | +3.0 |

At continental average level, the *Participation* sub-category has registered an improvement of +3.0 points over the past ten years, achieving a score of 47.9 in 2015. Thirty-four countries have registered improvement in this sub-category since 2006; Tunisia (+39.9), Côte d'Ivoire (+36.5) and Guinea (+20.1) by more than +20.0 points. However, only Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia and Malawi have registered progress across all five underlying indicators of the sub-category.

This overall improvement has been driven by positive trends in four of the five underlying indicators, notably in *Election Monitoring Agencies* which shows a particularly large score increase at continental level (+8.2). Twenty-eight countries have improved in this indicator over the past ten years.

Of the 19 countries to register deterioration in *Participation*, Mali (-17.3) has shown the largest decline, followed by Gambia (-16.6), Burundi (-13.1) and Mauritania (-12.8). Whereas Mali's deterioration has been mostly driven by its decline in *Election Monitoring Agencies* (-25.0), Gambia, Burundi and Mauritania are among the most deteriorated countries in *Political Participation* since 2006.



SPOTLIGHT

#01

A better assessment of *Participation*

For a long time, the *Participation* sub-category content has been constrained by available data, with assessment limited to measurements of political participation, primarily focused on the holding of free and fair elections. In the 2015 IIAG, *Participation* was measured by five indicators – *Political Rights*, *Political Participation*, *Free & Fair Elections*, *Free & Fair Executive Elections* and *Effective Power to Govern* – taken from four data sources: Bertelsmann Stiftung, Freedom House, Economist Intelligence Unit and the Institut de Recherche Empirique en Economie Technique (IREEP-Benin).

As part of the constant strengthening of the IIAG framework, the Foundation has sought to enlarge the composition of *Participation* in order to provide a more nuanced assessment of citizen participation in a country. As a result, in the 2016 Index:

- A new indicator, *Civil Society Participation*, has been introduced, which measures the extent to which a government enables the participation of civil society in the political process, as well as the freedom of non-governmental organisations (NGOs) to operate without fear of persecution or harassment. This indicator uses data from the Bertelsmann Transformation Index and Africa Integrity Indicators.
- *Election Monitoring Agencies*, an assessment of the independence and effectiveness of election monitoring

agencies from Africa Integrity Indicators, has been added as a new indicator.

- *Political Participation* has been strengthened by the inclusion of *Political Freedom*, a measure from Afrobarometer assessing the freedom of citizens to join a political organisation and to vote, alongside existing measures from the Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU) and Freedom House (FH).
- Interestingly, in the Afrobarometer measure, 22 of the 33 African countries surveyed show diverging trends to those seen in the EIU and FH data. The majority (14) of these countries register a decline in *Political Freedom*, as opposed to improvements seen in the non-Afrobarometer measures.

Still, for the most part, the indicators included in this sub-category remain focused on electoral participation. Assessments of democracy in Africa continue to be driven by indicators based on the outcomes of elections, with few alternative measures available. The Mo Ibrahim Foundation looks forward to the strengthening and extension of indicators measuring participation, particularly in the civil society space, for inclusion in future iterations of the Index.

improvement in this measure since 2006, representing almost 40% of the African population, with the largest increases in score found in Guinea-Bissau (+33.3), Zimbabwe (+26.2) and Côte d'Ivoire (+22.0). Zimbabwe's performance in this indicator drives to a large extent its improvement in *Participation* at the sub-category level. On the other hand, nearly half of the African population live in a country that has deteriorated in *Civil Society Participation*, with six countries registering a decline of more than -15.0 points: Mali (-23.9), Ethiopia (-18.4), Niger (-17.9), Angola (-17.8), Gambia (-16.7) and Burundi (-16.0).

Looking at the underlying data of this indicator, the measure from BTI that assesses the participation of civil society in the political process has shown an average improvement of +2.0 points over the past ten years. On the other hand, *Freedom of NGOs* (-1.7), compiled using three measures from All, has shown an overall decline since 2006. All three measures have seen deterioration at the continental level in the last decade, with particular decline found in the measurement of harassment of NGOs by the government.

The sub-category *Rights* contains two indicators that can be used as additional proxies for an assessment of the civil society space in Africa. *Freedom of Expression* and *Freedom of Association & Assembly* have both shown an overall decline in score since 2006, of -2.7 points and -4.4 points respectively. Two-thirds of the countries on the continent, representing 67% of the African population, have shown deterioration in *Freedom of Expression* in the past ten years; Kenya shows the largest decline (-16.5). In *Freedom of Association & Assembly*, eight countries have declined by more than -20.0 score points, including high scoring countries such as Mauritius (-21.5) and South Africa (-20.1).

Eleven countries, covering over a quarter (27%) of the continent's population, have declined across all three civil society measures – *Civil Society Participation*, *Freedom of Expression* and *Freedom of Association & Assembly* – in the past ten years, pointing at a restriction of the civil society space: Angola, Benin, Burundi, Congo, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mali, Mauritania, Sierra Leone, Sudan and Tanzania.



SPOTLIGHT

#02

Measuring civil society space

In previous iterations of the IAG the assessment of civil society has been limited to indicators in the *Rights* sub-category that measure citizens' freedoms of expression, association and assembly.

For the first time, the 2016 IAG includes a specific indicator that explicitly measures civil society, featured in the *Participation* sub-category. Compiled using data from the Bertelsmann Transformation Index (BTI) and the Africa Integrity Indicators (All), it captures the extent to which civil society actors are allowed to participate in the political process, as well as the freedom of non-governmental organisations (NGOs) to operate without fear of persecution or harassment.

Over the past ten years, the indicator *Civil Society Participation* has registered a marginal improvement (+0.5) at the continental level. However, looking beyond the African average, diverse trends can be found at the country level. Twenty-five countries have seen an

Eleven countries, covering over a quarter (27%) of the continent's population, have declined across all three civil society measures.

Rights sub-category: key findings



| | 2015 RANK/54 | 2015 SCORE/100 | TREND 2006-2015 |
|------------------------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Algeria | 22 | 52.2 | +5.9 |
| Angola | 42 | 30.7 | +1.2 |
| Benin | 7 | 68.0 | -9.3 |
| Botswana | 8 | 66.8 | -1.4 |
| Burkina Faso | 9 | 65.8 | +7.8 |
| Burundi | 46 | 28.6 | -10.6 |
| Cabo Verde | 1 | 81.5 | -8.7 |
| Cameroon | 38 | 34.0 | -9.0 |
| Central African Republic | 41 | 31.0 | -5.2 |
| Chad | 47 | 28.3 | +0.2 |
| Comoros | 31 | 49.3 | -10.0 |
| Congo | 35 | 36.7 | +0.3 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 30 | 49.5 | +19.3 |
| Democratic Republic of Congo | 39 | 33.1 | -0.4 |
| Djibouti | 44 | 29.7 | +3.4 |
| Egypt | 43 | 29.8 | -5.2 |
| Equatorial Guinea | 53 | 9.7 | -5.3 |
| Eritrea | 53 | 9.7 | -1.8 |
| Ethiopia | 40 | 32.0 | +3.6 |
| Gabon | 27 | 50.9 | +7.3 |
| Gambia | 48 | 22.1 | -4.8 |
| Ghana | 4 | 71.9 | -3.1 |
| Guinea | 34 | 44.9 | +9.6 |
| Guinea-Bissau | 20 | 54.5 | +14.8 |
| Kenya | 28 | 50.7 | +0.4 |
| Lesotho | 14 | 61.0 | -1.6 |
| Liberia | 25 | 51.5 | +4.0 |
| Libya | 49 | 21.7 | -1.9 |
| Madagascar | 21 | 52.5 | -10.7 |
| Malawi | 9 | 65.8 | +8.6 |
| Mali | 15 | 60.6 | -13.9 |
| Mauritania | 33 | 45.1 | -8.3 |
| Mauritius | 2 | 76.5 | -0.3 |
| Morocco | 29 | 50.4 | +5.7 |
| Mozambique | 19 | 55.2 | -12.9 |
| Namibia | 3 | 72.5 | +0.3 |
| Niger | 12 | 63.6 | +10.7 |
| Nigeria | 32 | 45.8 | +2.4 |
| Rwanda | 36 | 34.7 | +0.9 |
| São Tomé & Príncipe | 13 | 62.8 | -6.5 |
| Senegal | 5 | 70.9 | +4.1 |
| Seychelles | 17 | 59.0 | -0.1 |
| Sierra Leone | 18 | 55.5 | +3.4 |
| Somalia | 52 | 10.7 | +1.4 |
| South Africa | 6 | 68.2 | -1.3 |
| South Sudan | 50 | 19.4 | . |
| Sudan | 51 | 17.3 | -0.9 |
| Swaziland | 45 | 29.5 | -3.2 |
| Tanzania | 16 | 59.4 | -0.9 |
| Togo | 23 | 51.9 | +12.5 |
| Tunisia | 11 | 65.7 | +26.3 |
| Uganda | 23 | 51.9 | -3.8 |
| Zambia | 26 | 51.2 | -10.8 |
| Zimbabwe | 36 | 34.7 | +16.3 |
| African average | | 46.8 | -0.2 |

Rights is the only sub-category in *Participation & Human Rights* to register a marginal decline (-0.2) over the decade. Twenty-eight countries have deteriorated in *Rights* since 2006, with five showing a decline of more than -10.0 points: Mali (-13.9), Mozambique (-12.9), Zambia (-10.8), Madagascar (-10.7) and Burundi (-10.6).

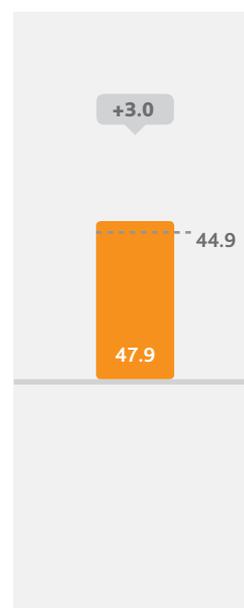
Moreover, and rather concerning, six of the ten highest scoring countries in *Rights* have seen deterioration in the past ten years: Benin (-9.3), Cabo Verde (-8.7), Ghana (-3.1), Botswana (-1.4), South Africa (-1.3) and Mauritius (-0.3).

Driving this overall negative trend, four of the five underlying indicators have shown, on average, important deteriorations since 2006: *Civil Liberties* (-5.1), *Freedom of Association & Assembly* (-4.4), *Human Rights Violations* (-4.3) and *Freedom of Expression* (-2.7).

However, some countries register striking progress, even if they remain low scoring in general. Tunisia (+26.3) is the most improved country, followed by Côte d'Ivoire (+19.3), Zimbabwe (+16.3), Guinea-Bissau (+14.8), Togo (+12.5) and Niger (+10.7).

2006-2015 average trend & score

PARTICIPATION



RIGHTS



Legend: Trend (grey arrow), 2015 Score (orange bar), 2006 Score (dashed line)

Gender sub-category: key findings



| | 2015 RANK/54 | 2015 SCORE/100 | TREND 2006-2015 |
|------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Algeria | 32 | 53.8 | +13.4 |
| Angola | 29 | 55.2 | +5.0 |
| Benin | 19 | 62.2 | +10.1 |
| Botswana | 18 | 63.2 | -9.8 |
| Burkina Faso | 30 | 55.1 | +0.7 |
| Burundi | 6 | 74.5 | +22.7 |
| Cabo Verde | 4 | 75.7 | +2.1 |
| Cameroon | 37 | 48.7 | -1.5 |
| Central African Republic | 32 | 53.8 | +3.0 |
| Chad | 43 | 41.4 | +1.9 |
| Comoros | 45 | 40.9 | -1.0 |
| Congo | 28 | 55.3 | +14.8 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 34 | 51.8 | -0.2 |
| Democratic Republic of Congo | 42 | 43.5 | +0.6 |
| Djibouti | 31 | 54.8 | +1.5 |
| Egypt | 48 | 35.8 | +10.2 |
| Equatorial Guinea | 41 | 43.6 | +4.7 |
| Eritrea | 38 | 47.4 | -8.5 |
| Ethiopia | 23 | 60.0 | +18.4 |
| Gabon | 21 | 60.8 | +15.2 |
| Gambia | 36 | 50.7 | -14.0 |
| Ghana | 15 | 64.7 | -1.7 |
| Guinea | 35 | 50.8 | -8.3 |
| Guinea-Bissau | 50 | 34.9 | +6.2 |
| Kenya | 12 | 66.7 | +7.8 |
| Lesotho | 10 | 69.8 | -2.9 |
| Liberia | 26 | 56.6 | -0.8 |
| Libya | 53 | 26.9 | -1.7 |
| Madagascar | 4 | 75.7 | +13.9 |
| Malawi | 20 | 62.1 | +0.6 |
| Mali | 46 | 38.8 | -6.0 |
| Mauritania | 51 | 32.8 | -1.9 |
| Mauritius | 14 | 65.0 | +1.4 |
| Morocco | 40 | 45.0 | +4.5 |
| Mozambique | 16 | 64.6 | +13.5 |
| Namibia | 7 | 73.9 | +14.9 |
| Niger | 49 | 35.7 | +10.2 |
| Nigeria | 39 | 47.3 | +2.6 |
| Rwanda | 1 | 90.3 | +24.6 |
| São Tomé & Príncipe | 25 | 58.1 | +0.3 |
| Senegal | 24 | 58.2 | -2.5 |
| Seychelles | 3 | 76.0 | +8.3 |
| Sierra Leone | 22 | 60.5 | +6.6 |
| Somalia | 54 | 22.9 | +8.8 |
| South Africa | 11 | 67.8 | -2.2 |
| South Sudan | 47 | 35.9 | . |
| Sudan | 52 | 32.4 | +6.3 |
| Swaziland | 43 | 41.4 | -3.8 |
| Tanzania | 8 | 73.2 | +4.7 |
| Togo | 26 | 56.6 | +12.7 |
| Tunisia | 13 | 66.1 | +0.9 |
| Uganda | 2 | 77.4 | +10.0 |
| Zambia | 16 | 64.6 | +10.7 |
| Zimbabwe | 9 | 72.4 | +20.9 |
| African average | | 55.4 | +4.3 |

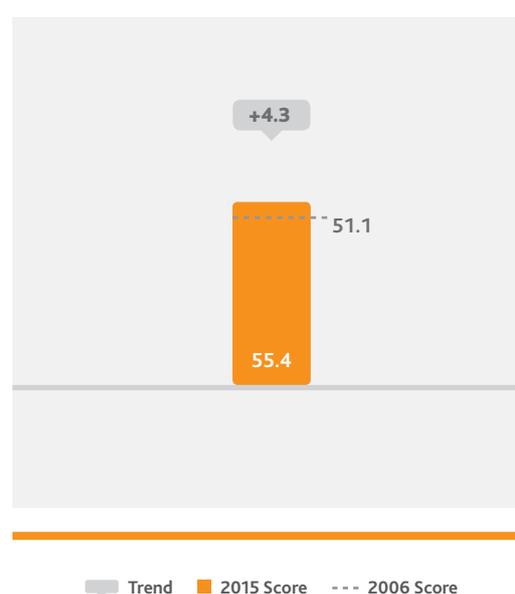
The continental average score in *Gender* is 55.4, making it the third highest scoring sub-category of the IIAG in 2015. *Gender* has also seen an overall positive trend in the past decade, improving by +4.3 points since 2006.

The majority of the countries on the continent (37) have shown progress in this sub-category. Rwanda in particular has shown notable improvement in the past ten years, as both the highest scoring (90.3), and most improved (+24.6) country in *Gender* on the continent.

The positive trend at the continental level in *Gender* has been driven by the improvement of six of the seven indicators of the sub-category; in particular, *Workplace Gender Equality* (+11.5) and *Laws on Violence against Women* (+9.5) show the fourth and eighth largest improvement, on average, of all indicators in the IIAG over the past ten years.

2006-2015 average trend & score

GENDER



Rwanda is both the highest scoring, and most improved country in *Gender*.

SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY



Public Management

Business Environment

Infrastructure

Rural Sector

A Decade of African Governance: Sustainable Economic Opportunity

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Key findings

| 2015 RANK /54 | | 2015 SCORE /100 | TREND 2006-2015 |
|------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1 st | Mauritius | 79.0 | +9.3 ▲ |
| 2 nd | South Africa | 68.4 | +1.8 ▲ |
| 3 rd | Morocco | 67.4 | +13.0 ▲ |
| 4 th | Botswana | 65.2 | -0.7 ▼ |
| 5 th | Rwanda | 65.1 | +9.4 ▲ |
| 6 th | Seychelles | 64.8 | +7.2 ▲ |
| 7 th | Namibia | 62.2 | +5.7 ▲ |
| 8 th | Cabo Verde | 60.4 | +7.5 ▲ |
| 9 th | Egypt | 57.3 | +10.7 ▲ |
| 10 th | Tunisia | 56.7 | -3.0 ▼ |
| 11 th | Kenya | 54.8 | +7.8 ▲ |
| 12 th | Senegal | 51.4 | +3.2 ▲ |
| 13 th | Swaziland | 49.7 | +5.5 ▲ |
| 14 th | Uganda | 49.1 | +0.9 ▲ |
| 15 th | Côte d'Ivoire | 48.4 | +8.7 ▲ |
| 15 th | Gambia | 48.4 | +6.2 ▲ |
| 15 th | Ghana | 48.4 | -4.2 ▼ |
| 18 th | Algeria | 48.1 | -5.2 ▼ |
| 19 th | Mozambique | 47.3 | +3.6 ▲ |
| 20 th | Tanzania | 46.8 | -2.6 ▼ |
| 21 st | Zambia | 46.4 | +1.0 ▲ |
| 22 nd | Mali | 46.3 | +1.3 ▲ |
| 23 rd | Ethiopia | 46.0 | -0.6 ▼ |
| 23 rd | São Tomé & Príncipe | 46.0 | +6.5 ▲ |
| 25 th | Lesotho | 45.6 | -0.3 ▼ |
| 26 th | Niger | 45.3 | +10.8 ▲ |
| 27 th | Burkina Faso | 44.8 | +0.3 ▲ |
| 28 th | Benin | 44.7 | +0.1 ▲ |
| 29 th | Malawi | 44.1 | -0.5 ▼ |
| | African average | 42.9 | +1.8 ▲ |
| 30 th | Djibouti | 42.5 | +2.5 ▲ |
| 31 st | Cameroon | 41.2 | +0.8 ▲ |
| 31 st | Mauritania | 41.2 | +1.2 ▲ |
| 33 rd | Gabon | 40.7 | +3.1 ▲ |
| 34 th | Nigeria | 39.5 | +5.1 ▲ |
| 35 th | Liberia | 37.7 | +7.9 ▲ |
| 36 th | Congo | 36.0 | +3.2 ▲ |
| 37 th | Burundi | 35.4 | +0.3 ▲ |
| 37 th | Togo | 35.4 | +10.6 ▲ |
| 39 th | Zimbabwe | 34.6 | +10.5 ▲ |
| 40 th | Sierra Leone | 34.5 | +0.2 ▲ |
| 41 st | Madagascar | 33.1 | -9.8 ▼ |
| 42 nd | Sudan | 31.7 | -2.4 ▼ |
| 43 rd | Guinea | 30.8 | -2.3 ▼ |
| 44 th | Comoros | 30.5 | +2.9 ▲ |
| 45 th | Angola | 30.4 | +3.3 ▲ |
| 46 th | Chad | 29.3 | +1.7 ▲ |
| 47 th | Democratic Republic of Congo | 29.0 | +4.4 ▲ |
| 48 th | Equatorial Guinea | 27.6 | +3.3 ▲ |
| 49 th | Guinea-Bissau | 23.2 | -0.6 ▼ |
| 50 th | Eritrea | 23.0 | -5.6 ▼ |
| 51 st | Central African Republic | 21.6 | -1.0 ▼ |
| 52 nd | Libya | 19.0 | -22.4 ▼ |
| 53 rd | South Sudan | 14.1 | . |
| 54 th | Somalia | 7.0 | +4.0 ▲ |

Over the past decade, there has been a slight improvement in *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* (+1.8). However, it remains the lowest scoring category in 2015, achieving an African average score of 42.9 points. The continental improvement since 2006 has largely been driven by *Infrastructure* (+6.5), the most improved sub-category of the IAG, and to a lesser extent by *Rural Sector* (+2.6). In contrast, *Business Environment* (-0.8) and *Public Management* (-1.1) show a slight average decline.

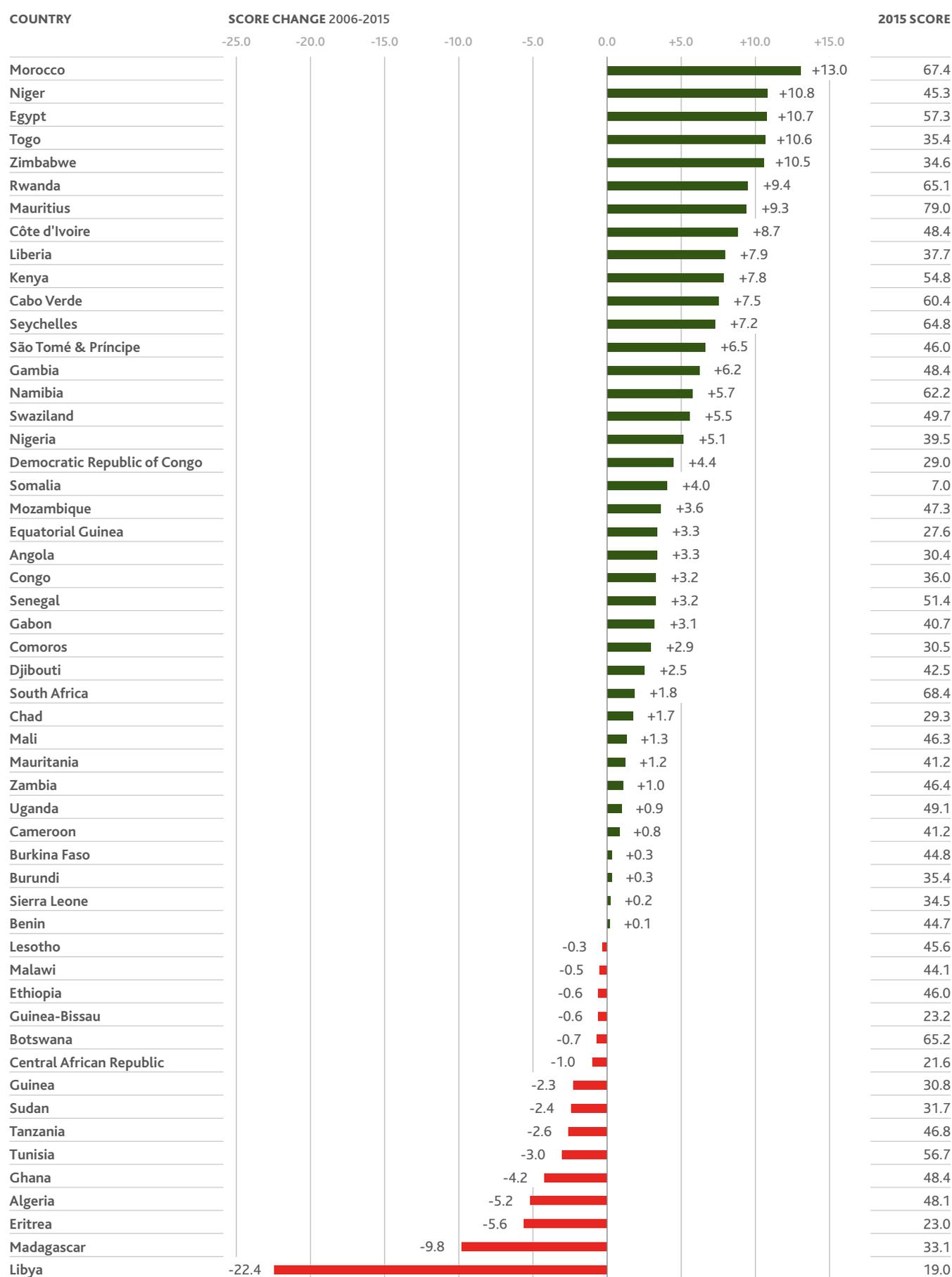
A majority of countries (38) have shown improvement in *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* over the past ten years. While Morocco (+13.0) is the most improved country, Niger (+10.8), Egypt (+10.7), Togo (+10.6) and Zimbabwe (+10.5) all show notable improvements of over +10.0 points since 2006. A majority of African citizens (70%) live in countries which have seen an improvement in *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* in the past decade, and account for almost three-quarters (73%) of continental Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

However, only ten countries have managed to improve across all four constituent sub-categories of *Sustainable Economic Opportunity*: Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Kenya, Liberia, Morocco, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda and Togo.

Fifteen countries have declined in *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* over the past ten years. Of these, Libya shows the largest deterioration (-22.4), followed by Madagascar (-9.8), Eritrea (-5.6), Algeria (-5.2) and Ghana (-4.2). Four of these countries (Algeria, Eritrea, Libya and Madagascar) show widespread deterioration, declining across all four constituent sub-categories.

70% of African citizens live in countries which have seen an improvement in *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* in the past decade and account for 73% of continental GDP.

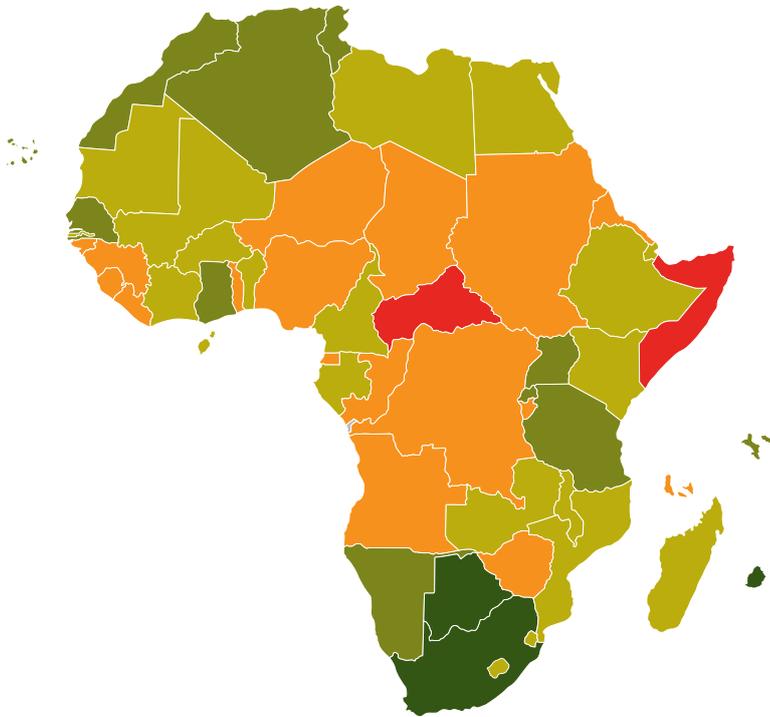
Ten-year country trends



As South Sudan does not have data prior to 2011, no trends over the ten-year period are available for that country. ■ Improvement since 2006 ■ Deterioration since 2006

Banding: from 2006 to 2015

2006

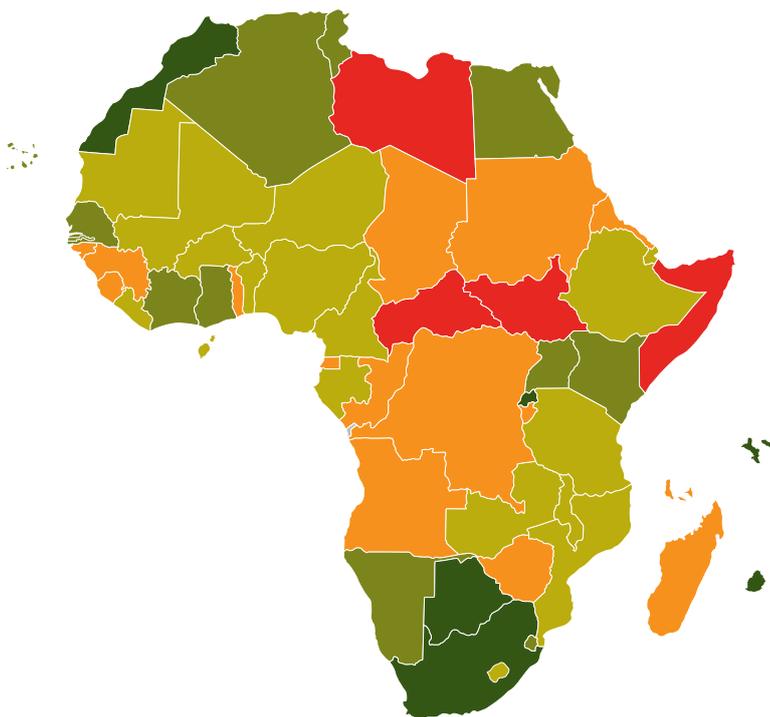


In 2015, six countries feature in the “High” band in *Sustainable Economic Opportunity*, with a score equal to or above 63.0: Botswana, Mauritius, Morocco, Rwanda, Seychelles and South Africa. Collectively these countries represent 9% of Africa’s population, and 27% of continental GDP.

Eleven countries have moved up a band over the past ten years: Côte d’Ivoire, Egypt, Gambia, Kenya, Liberia, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Seychelles and Swaziland. Three of these countries – Morocco, Rwanda and Seychelles – have moved into the “High” band.

Meanwhile, three countries have moved down: Libya, Madagascar and Tanzania. Whereas Tanzania and Madagascar have fallen one band, from “Medium-High” to “Medium” and “Medium” to “Medium-Low”, Libya has moved down two bands from “Medium” to the lowest band.

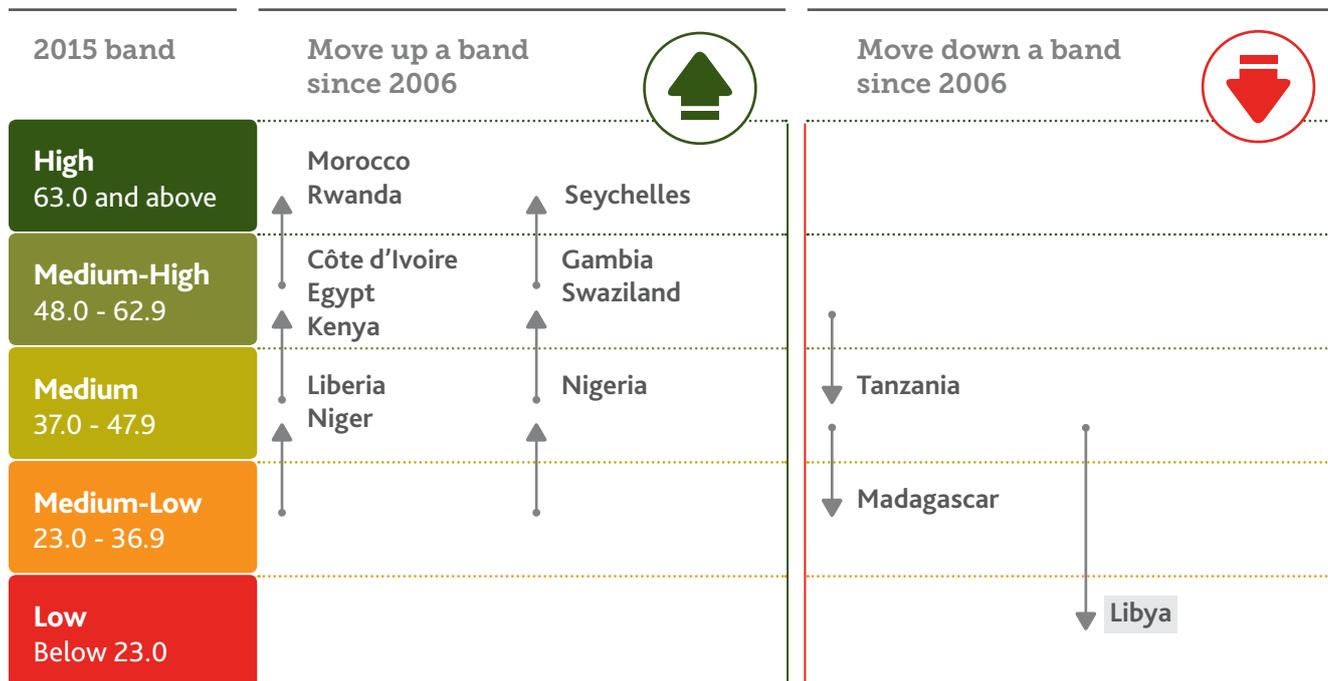
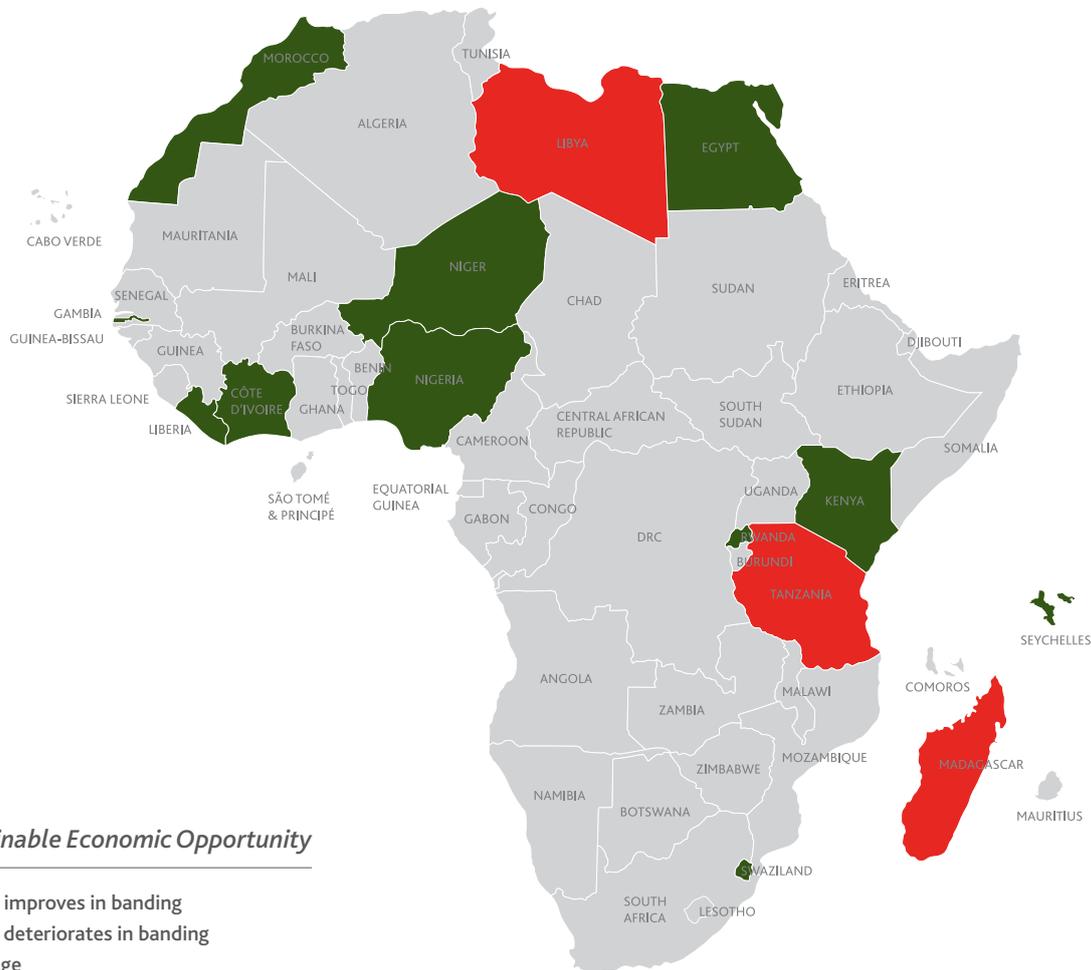
2015



Key: Sustainable Economic Opportunity bands

| | |
|-------------|----------------|
| High | 63.0 and above |
| Medium-High | 48.0 - 62.9 |
| Medium | 37.0 - 47.9 |
| Medium-Low | 23.0 - 36.9 |
| Low | Below 23.0 |

Countries improving & deteriorating in bands from 2006 to 2015



Countries moving more than a single band.

Infrastructure sub-category: key findings



| | 2015 RANK/54 | 2015 SCORE/100 | TREND 2006-2015 |
|------------------------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Algeria | 9 | 62.1 | -2.5 |
| Angola | 43 | 24.4 | +5.2 |
| Benin | 37 | 30.8 | +5.6 |
| Botswana | 8 | 64.0 | -0.2 |
| Burkina Faso | 42 | 24.6 | -2.3 |
| Burundi | 37 | 30.8 | +2.7 |
| Cabo Verde | 10 | 58.6 | +18.7 |
| Cameroon | 29 | 36.0 | +16.2 |
| Central African Republic | 53 | 12.1 | -2.1 |
| Chad | 50 | 16.2 | +9.7 |
| Comoros | 31 | 35.4 | +6.6 |
| Congo | 26 | 37.3 | +9.9 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 11 | 53.5 | +11.6 |
| Democratic Republic of Congo | 51 | 15.0 | +3.0 |
| Djibouti | 16 | 43.5 | +5.8 |
| Egypt | 5 | 65.1 | +20.3 |
| Equatorial Guinea | 45 | 21.9 | +8.4 |
| Eritrea | 47 | 18.3 | -0.7 |
| Ethiopia | 21 | 38.6 | +7.3 |
| Gabon | 25 | 37.4 | +3.0 |
| Gambia | 15 | 45.5 | +15.1 |
| Ghana | 20 | 39.1 | -6.9 |
| Guinea | 46 | 19.9 | +3.4 |
| Guinea-Bissau | 44 | 24.0 | +13.9 |
| Kenya | 14 | 48.0 | +17.8 |
| Lesotho | 24 | 37.5 | +6.8 |
| Liberia | 40 | 28.0 | +4.5 |
| Libya | 19 | 40.6 | -7.9 |
| Madagascar | 49 | 16.6 | -7.1 |
| Malawi | 22 | 38.3 | +0.7 |
| Mali | 27 | 37.1 | +9.4 |
| Mauritania | 32 | 35.3 | +11.6 |
| Mauritius | 1 | 92.3 | +14.3 |
| Morocco | 4 | 67.0 | +21.2 |
| Mozambique | 33 | 34.2 | +1.2 |
| Namibia | 3 | 69.9 | +12.9 |
| Niger | 39 | 28.6 | +13.1 |
| Nigeria | 41 | 26.3 | +8.0 |
| Rwanda | 18 | 42.2 | +3.6 |
| São Tomé & Príncipe | 12 | 53.1 | +19.4 |
| Senegal | 17 | 42.3 | +10.7 |
| Seychelles | 2 | 85.5 | +9.0 |
| Sierra Leone | 48 | 17.4 | -13.8 |
| Somalia | 54 | 9.8 | +5.3 |
| South Africa | 6 | 65.0 | +3.7 |
| South Sudan | 52 | 13.6 | . |
| Sudan | 30 | 35.8 | +10.6 |
| Swaziland | 13 | 53.0 | +10.7 |
| Tanzania | 36 | 31.9 | +4.2 |
| Togo | 35 | 32.4 | +14.4 |
| Tunisia | 7 | 64.3 | +15.4 |
| Uganda | 27 | 37.1 | +13.2 |
| Zambia | 23 | 38.0 | +6.6 |
| Zimbabwe | 34 | 34.1 | -2.1 |
| African average | | 39.1 | +6.5 |

Infrastructure is the most improved sub-category of the IAG, registering strong progress of +6.5 points over the past decade. Even though still achieving a relatively low score of 39.1 it is no longer the lowest scoring sub-category.

Forty-three out of 54 countries register progress, 19 of them by more than +10.0 points. Morocco (+21.2) registers the largest improvement over the past ten years, followed by Egypt (+20.3) and São Tomé & Príncipe (+19.4). Morocco is one of seven countries to show year-on-year improvement since 2006, with Cabo Verde, Comoros, Djibouti, Kenya, Niger and Swaziland.

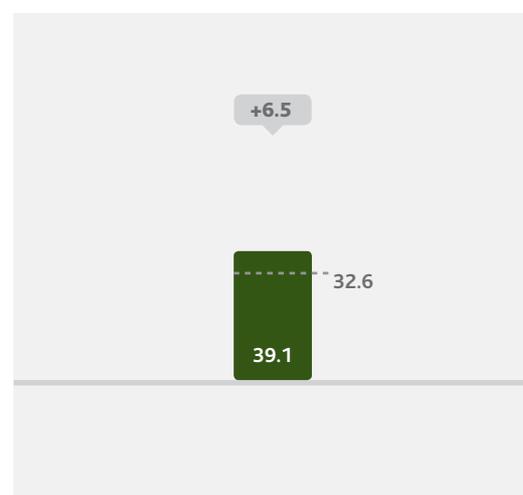
Meanwhile, only ten countries register deterioration in Infrastructure since 2006: Sierra Leone (-13.8), Libya (-7.9), Madagascar (-7.1), Ghana (-6.9), Algeria (-2.5), Burkina Faso (-2.3), Central African Republic (-2.1), Zimbabwe (-2.1), Eritrea (-0.7) and Botswana (-0.2).

Progress in Infrastructure over the last decade has been mainly driven by considerable improvement in Digital & IT Infrastructure (+23.6), the most improved indicator of the IAG over the decade. Fifty countries out of 54 have improved in this indicator, with 35 countries registering a year-on-year improvement. Morocco (+51.8) is the most improved country, followed by Seychelles (+47.7), Cabo Verde (+47.5), Algeria (+47.4) and Ghana (+46.6).

Transport Infrastructure (+2.8), which covers road, rail and air transport, also shows a positive trend, with 34 countries showing improvement over the past ten years. Togo (+23.4) shows the largest improvement, followed by Kenya (+23.2) and Morocco (+20.6). However, Electricity Infrastructure has shown a marginal decline (-0.4) over the past decade, with 19 countries registering deterioration.

2006-2015 average trend & score

INFRASTRUCTURE



Trend ■ 2015 Score --- 2006 Score



SPOTLIGHT

Electricity Infrastructure is holding back further progress in Infrastructure

The indicator *Electricity Infrastructure* consists of two measures, *Electricity Supply* issued by the World Economic Forum, which assesses the reliability of electricity supply and *Reliable Electricity Supply* coming from Afrobarometer, which captures how African citizens perceive the government's handling of providing a reliable electricity supply.

Over the past decade, 19 countries have registered deterioration in this measure, with 13 countries showing a decline greater than -5.0 points.

- This means that 40% of African citizens live in a country which has seen deterioration and over half of Africa's economy has been affected by this issue over the past decade.
- South Africa has shown the largest deterioration (-30.1), followed by Sierra Leone (-28.4), Libya (-28.1), Botswana (-26.5) and Ghana (-24.7).
- In 2015, the lowest scoring countries in *Electricity Infrastructure* are Guinea (6.7), Madagascar (6.7), Angola (9.9), Burkina Faso (10.2) and Chad (10.2).

Twenty-two countries show improvement in this indicator over the last ten years, with 17 countries showing an increase in score larger than +5.0 points.

- These countries account for a third of Africa's population, and a third of its Gross Domestic Product.
- Uganda (+26.3), Gambia (+16.9), Senegal (+15.7), Morocco (+13.8) and Niger (+13.2) show the largest improvements on the continent.
- In 2015, the highest scoring countries are Mauritius (93.6), Morocco (76.5), Seychelles (75.9), Namibia (71.6) and Tunisia (69.1).

Interestingly, at the continental level, the two measures show diverging trends over the past decade.

- On average, *Electricity Supply* illustrates a negative trend (-4.7), with over half of the countries measured showing decline.
- However, *Reliable Electricity Supply* registers a positive average trend (+3.5); over half of the countries measured in this indicator improve.

At the country level, 16 countries show similar trends in the two measures, while 13 countries show diverging trends.

- Citizens in Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Guinea, Malawi, Mozambique, Nigeria, Tunisia, Zambia and Zimbabwe feel their government has improved the reliability of the electricity supply over the past ten years, while these countries show deterioration in *Electricity Supply*.

- Reversely, public opinions in Cabo Verde, Kenya, Mali and Mauritius are negative about their government's efforts to improve the reliability of the electricity supply, while these countries show improvement in *Electricity Supply*.

Country trends (2006-2015)

| Country | Electricity Supply | Reliable Electricity Supply |
|---------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| Botswana | -47.8 | -5.2 |
| South Africa | -36.1 | -24.0 |
| Burkina Faso | -29.4 | -3.7 |
| Ghana | -21.9 | -27.3 |
| Benin | -18.9 | -15.6 |
| Sierra Leone | -15.0 | -41.8 |
| Madagascar | -6.6 | -5.4 |
| Algeria | -2.7 | -24.9 |
| Zambia | -45.7 | +6.9 |
| Egypt | -30.7 | +30.2 |
| Libya | -28.1 | . |
| Côte d'Ivoire | -21.5 | +11.1 |
| Zimbabwe | -13.4 | +6.3 |
| Tunisia | -13.3 | +33.0 |
| Nigeria | -11.9 | +12.1 |
| Seychelles | -10.9 | . |
| Mozambique | -10.6 | +2.8 |
| Ethiopia | -8.5 | . |
| Guinea | -3.5 | +4.5 |
| Rwanda | -2.4 | . |
| Malawi | -0.3 | +6.6 |
| Mali | +2.0 | -1.4 |
| Mauritius | +3.4 | -4.8 |
| Kenya | +13.7 | -1.7 |
| Cabo Verde | +30.5 | -11.4 |
| Cameroon | +0.6 | +19.9 |
| Gabon | +0.8 | . |
| Mauritania | +2.0 | . |
| Liberia | +2.4 | +20.7 |
| Angola | +3.9 | . |
| Swaziland | +4.2 | +12.7 |
| Tanzania | +4.7 | +7.5 |
| Burundi | +6.8 | +6.5 |
| Namibia | +8.5 | +16.6 |
| Chad | +9.0 | . |
| Morocco | +10.0 | +17.8 |
| Lesotho | +11.7 | +5.4 |
| Gambia | +16.9 | . |
| Senegal | +29.9 | +1.5 |
| Uganda | +30.1 | +22.5 |
| Niger | . | +13.2 |
| Togo | . | +12.0 |

Ordered by countries showing similar trends in both indicators.

Public Management sub-category: key findings



| | 2015 RANK/54 | 2015 SCORE/100 | TREND 2006-2015 |
|------------------------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Algeria | 34 | 39.4 | -12.1 |
| Angola | 45 | 33.5 | +0.1 |
| Benin | 17 | 48.3 | -3.0 |
| Botswana | 4 | 62.3 | -4.6 |
| Burkina Faso | 12 | 52.3 | -1.1 |
| Burundi | 40 | 36.2 | +1.8 |
| Cabo Verde | 6 | 60.1 | +1.1 |
| Cameroon | 32 | 40.4 | -8.7 |
| Central African Republic | 47 | 27.3 | -8.8 |
| Chad | 30 | 40.8 | +4.0 |
| Comoros | 50 | 24.4 | +0.2 |
| Congo | 42 | 35.0 | -3.4 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 20 | 46.0 | +6.2 |
| Democratic Republic of Congo | 36 | 38.9 | +9.6 |
| Djibouti | 38 | 38.3 | -1.2 |
| Egypt | 18 | 46.2 | +7.8 |
| Equatorial Guinea | 49 | 25.9 | -4.6 |
| Eritrea | 51 | 18.2 | -8.7 |
| Ethiopia | 14 | 50.7 | +6.4 |
| Gabon | 43 | 34.9 | -7.7 |
| Gambia | 32 | 40.4 | +4.0 |
| Ghana | 25 | 44.6 | -7.7 |
| Guinea | 39 | 36.9 | -3.0 |
| Guinea-Bissau | 48 | 26.2 | -1.6 |
| Kenya | 11 | 54.3 | +2.0 |
| Lesotho | 10 | 54.6 | +2.9 |
| Liberia | 31 | 40.6 | +3.1 |
| Libya | 53 | 7.4 | -29.9 |
| Madagascar | 44 | 34.1 | -8.8 |
| Malawi | 29 | 41.0 | -0.8 |
| Mali | 24 | 44.7 | -8.8 |
| Mauritania | 20 | 46.0 | +2.3 |
| Mauritius | 2 | 66.4 | +2.6 |
| Morocco | 3 | 64.3 | +0.1 |
| Mozambique | 13 | 51.6 | +5.7 |
| Namibia | 9 | 54.7 | +1.2 |
| Niger | 22 | 45.8 | +2.9 |
| Nigeria | 19 | 46.1 | +1.2 |
| Rwanda | 7 | 58.1 | +7.9 |
| São Tomé & Príncipe | 35 | 39.3 | +5.4 |
| Senegal | 8 | 55.2 | -1.0 |
| Seychelles | 15 | 49.8 | +14.0 |
| Sierra Leone | 37 | 38.5 | +1.2 |
| Somalia | 54 | 1.8 | -1.1 |
| South Africa | 1 | 75.6 | -5.0 |
| South Sudan | 52 | 12.0 | . |
| Sudan | 46 | 29.2 | +0.6 |
| Swaziland | 27 | 43.3 | -4.5 |
| Tanzania | 16 | 49.6 | -2.5 |
| Togo | 40 | 36.2 | +7.6 |
| Tunisia | 5 | 61.7 | -3.3 |
| Uganda | 23 | 44.8 | -3.8 |
| Zambia | 26 | 43.6 | -2.4 |
| Zimbabwe | 28 | 41.8 | +18.4 |
| African average | | 42.2 | -1.1 |

Public Management is the most deteriorated sub-category in *Sustainable Economic Opportunity*, registering a decline of -1.1 points over the decade.

The negative trend seen at the continental level conceals diverging country performance over the past ten years, with 27 countries showing improvement and 26 countries deteriorating. Zimbabwe (+18.4) has shown the largest improvement, followed by Seychelles (+14.0), Democratic Republic of Congo (+9.6), Rwanda (+7.9) and Egypt (+7.8).

Meanwhile, Libya (-29.9) has shown the largest decline, with eight other countries showing a deterioration of more than -5.0 points: Algeria (-12.1), Mali (-8.8), Madagascar (-8.8), Central African Republic (-8.8), Eritrea (-8.7), Cameroon (-8.7), Ghana (-7.7) and Gabon (-7.7).

Diversification, one of the constituent indicators of *Public Management*, is the lowest scoring indicator (9.7) in the IIAG in 2015 and registers a negative trend of -3.0 points over the past ten years. The majority (30) of countries have deteriorated in this indicator since 2006, while 21 countries have improved, with Mauritius (+13.2), Mozambique (+10.7) and Namibia (+5.6) showing the most notable progress.

However, *Statistical Capacity* (+2.6) shows a positive trend, with 30 countries registering improvement over the past ten years. The countries to show the largest improvements are Liberia (+36.2), followed by Mauritius (+33.3) and Nigeria (+30.4), who all improve by over +30.0 score points.

On the same positive note, 39 countries have improved in *Revenue Mobilisation* over the past ten years. Zimbabwe (+25.7) is the most improved country in this measure, followed by Mozambique (+18.8) and Seychelles (+14.3).

2006-2015 average trend & score

PUBLIC MANAGEMENT



Legend: Trend (grey arrow), 2015 Score (dark green bar), 2006 Score (dashed line)



SPOTLIGHT

Oil exporters: a lost opportunity

Oil prices have slumped since 2013 by around 70% – falling from \$105 a barrel to \$30 a barrel. Prices are expected to fall further, hurting revenues for oil exporting countries. Even if oil prices have been volatile over the long run, between 2000 and 2013 a steady rise in the price of oil meant high revenues for oil exporting countries.

The 14 African oil exporting countries – Algeria, Angola, Cameroon, Chad, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Ghana, Libya, Niger, Nigeria and Sudan¹ – generally perform poorly. In 2015, 13 of these 14 countries register in the “Medium” or “Medium-Low” bands for *Overall Governance*. Even if Ghana is the only country to feature in the “Medium-High” band, it registers one of the continent’s largest deteriorations in *Overall Governance* over the past decade. Oil revenues accrued from the oil price boom between 2000 and 2013 have not been harnessed for the benefit of citizens.

Accounting for almost half (43%) of the continent’s economy, none of the oil exporting countries register in the “High” band in *Sustainable Economic Opportunity*. Only three countries feature in the “Medium-High” band (Algeria, Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana); four in the “Medium” band (Cameroon, Gabon, Niger and Nigeria); six in the

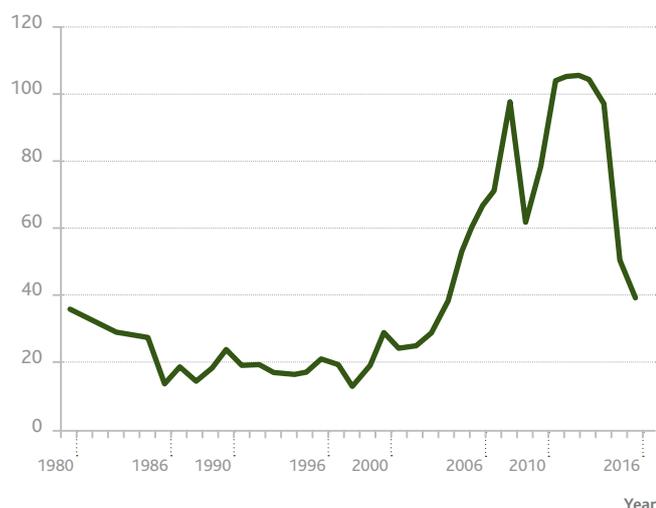
“Medium-Low” (Angola, Chad, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea and Sudan) and one “Low” (Libya). Moreover, ten oil exporters rank in the bottom half of *Public Management* and none rank in the top ten of this sub-category.

The oil exporting countries appear ill-prepared for the commodity price decline. Over the past ten years, all of them have seen a downturn in the indicator *Ratio of Revenue to Expenditure*. This decline is, on average, larger than for the rest of the continent. Moreover, 11 of these 14 countries rank in the bottom half of the indicator *Diversification*: Algeria, Angola, Cameroon, Chad, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Libya, Nigeria and Sudan. On average, oil exporting countries have shown deterioration in this indicator over the past ten years.

The majority (11) of oil exporters rank in the bottom half of *Revenue Mobilisation*, which captures a country’s domestic resource mobilisation capacity: Algeria, Angola, Chad, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Libya, Niger, Nigeria and Sudan. On average, the oil exporting countries have shown less improvement in this indicator compared to the rest of the continent over the past decade.

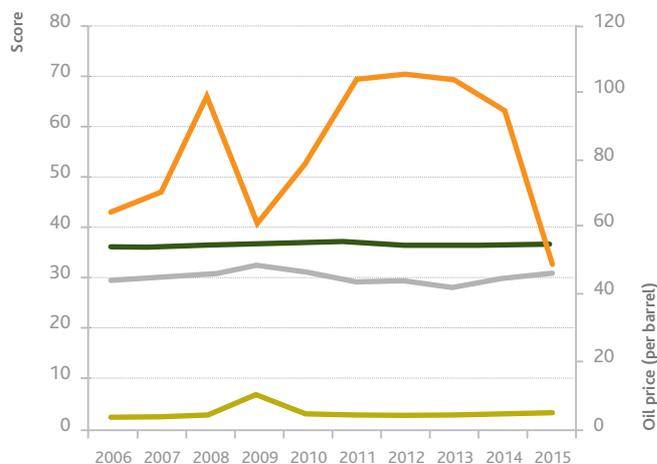
Oil price (1980-2016)

Price per barrel



All oil price data sourced from International Monetary Fund (IMF) Primary Commodity Prices, Monthly Data.

¹ Grouping defined by United Nations Economic Commission (UNECA), Economic Report on Africa (2016).

Oil price, *Diversification*, *Revenue Mobilisation* & *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* (2006-2015)

— Sustainable Economic Opportunity — Oil Price (per barrel)
— Revenue Mobilisation — Diversification

Business Environment sub-category: key findings



| | 2015 RANK/54 | 2015 SCORE/100 | TREND 2006-2015 |
|------------------------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Algeria | 32 | 37.1 | -3.8 |
| Angola | 48 | 20.7 | -1.7 |
| Benin | 23 | 44.9 | -0.9 |
| Botswana | 3 | 69.5 | +0.7 |
| Burkina Faso | 24 | 44.3 | +0.3 |
| Burundi | 39 | 30.2 | -5.1 |
| Cabo Verde | 14 | 50.3 | -2.5 |
| Cameroon | 28 | 40.0 | -6.8 |
| Central African Republic | 44 | 24.7 | +1.1 |
| Chad | 41 | 26.8 | +1.2 |
| Comoros | 47 | 21.1 | +8.8 |
| Congo | 42 | 26.5 | -2.6 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 8 | 55.6 | +13.3 |
| Democratic Republic of Congo | 43 | 26.0 | +2.3 |
| Djibouti | 26 | 41.2 | +8.1 |
| Egypt | 21 | 46.0 | 0.0 |
| Equatorial Guinea | 45 | 23.1 | +3.7 |
| Eritrea | 54 | 4.2 | -2.6 |
| Ethiopia | 35 | 33.8 | -16.4 |
| Gabon | 25 | 43.2 | +0.4 |
| Gambia | 16 | 47.4 | -4.0 |
| Ghana | 12 | 52.1 | -4.5 |
| Guinea | 38 | 31.3 | +1.6 |
| Guinea-Bissau | 46 | 21.2 | +0.5 |
| Kenya | 11 | 52.9 | +10.4 |
| Lesotho | 31 | 37.2 | -9.2 |
| Liberia | 30 | 38.2 | +0.9 |
| Libya | 50 | 15.0 | -17.6 |
| Madagascar | 40 | 28.2 | -21.7 |
| Malawi | 17 | 46.7 | +2.8 |
| Mali | 19 | 46.2 | +0.5 |
| Mauritania | 36 | 32.8 | -7.9 |
| Mauritius | 1 | 77.5 | -2.6 |
| Morocco | 6 | 60.2 | +6.0 |
| Mozambique | 26 | 41.2 | -0.5 |
| Namibia | 5 | 64.5 | +0.7 |
| Niger | 7 | 58.0 | +23.9 |
| Nigeria | 34 | 35.3 | +5.4 |
| Rwanda | 2 | 77.4 | +18.4 |
| São Tomé & Príncipe | 18 | 46.5 | +3.9 |
| Senegal | 13 | 51.3 | +1.9 |
| Seychelles | 10 | 54.2 | -5.3 |
| Sierra Leone | 37 | 32.6 | -6.2 |
| Somalia | 53 | 9.4 | +7.7 |
| South Africa | 4 | 68.4 | +2.7 |
| South Sudan | 51 | 11.0 | . |
| Sudan | 52 | 10.1 | -13.3 |
| Swaziland | 20 | 46.1 | -3.1 |
| Tanzania | 22 | 45.1 | -4.1 |
| Togo | 33 | 36.0 | +11.3 |
| Tunisia | 29 | 39.2 | -19.0 |
| Uganda | 9 | 54.4 | +6.3 |
| Zambia | 15 | 50.0 | +2.6 |
| Zimbabwe | 49 | 15.5 | -1.2 |
| African average | | 39.7 | -0.8 |

Business Environment is the third lowest scoring sub-category of the IACG, achieving an average score of only 39.7 in 2015. Over the past ten years, it has shown a marginal deterioration of -0.8 points. This continental average masks considerably diverging country trends. Twenty-four countries register decline since 2006, five of them by more than -10.0 points: Madagascar (-21.7), Tunisia (-19.0), Libya (-17.6), Ethiopia (-16.4) and Sudan (-13.3). Twenty-eight countries show improvement, five by more than +10.0 points: Niger (+23.9), Rwanda (+18.4), Côte d'Ivoire (+13.3), Togo (+11.3) and Kenya (+10.4).

The sub-category's disappointing performance is driven solely by *Soundness of Banks* (-21.5), the most deteriorated indicator in the IACG since 2006. Thirty-five countries have declined in this indicator over the past ten years, with only five showing improvement: Nigeria (+4.8), Egypt (+4.3), Rwanda (+1.6), Morocco (+1.4) and Uganda (+1.2).

Meanwhile, the five remaining underlying indicators of *Business Environment* register improvement over the past decade. The strongest progress is registered by *Investment Climate* (+8.1) in which 35 countries have improved since 2006, three of them by more than +30.0 points: Benin (+50.0), Rwanda (+38.9) and Côte d'Ivoire (+33.4).



SPOTLIGHT

Employment: diverging data

The new Afrobarometer indicator *Employment Creation*, featured in the *Business Environment* sub-category, is an assessment of the public's satisfaction with how their government is handling job creation.

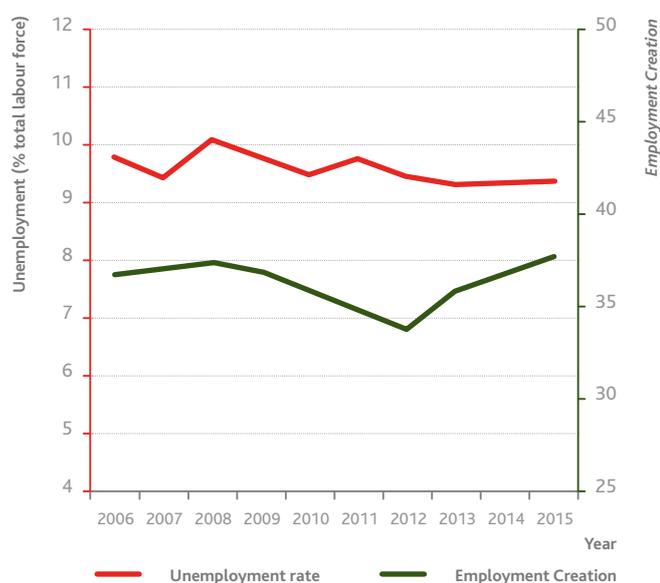
At a country level, citizens across the 33 countries measured by this indicator have different opinions around how well their government is handling employment creation.

- In 21 countries, citizens perceive their government to have improved employment creation over the past decade. This perception has improved by the greatest amount in Niger, followed by Zambia, Egypt, Botswana and Togo in the last ten years.
- The countries in which opinion around creating jobs is most favourable are Niger (74.6), Botswana (65.9), Cameroon (63.6), Mozambique (53.9) and Namibia (51.4).
- Meanwhile, in 12 countries, perceptions of the government's handling of jobs has deteriorated, with Sierra Leone, Ghana, Madagascar, Mauritius and Senegal showing the largest declines over the past decade.
- The countries in which opinions around the government's handling of employment creation is least favourable are Madagascar (11.2), Zimbabwe (14.6), Tunisia (19.8), Cabo Verde (22.6) and Sierra Leone (23.0).

Over the past ten years, the continental average for *Employment Creation* has increased by +1.0 points, while the unemployment rate¹ has fallen slightly by -0.4%.

Interestingly, the results recorded by this new indicator reveal a discrepancy between the trends in unemployment rates, as recorded by the World Bank and the perceptions, by African citizens, of their government policy on employment at the country level.

African average trends: *Employment Creation* and unemployment rate (2006-2015)



In over half of the countries measured, trends in public opinion around employment creation diverge from the unemployment rate over the past decade.

- Citizens in Botswana, Cameroon, Egypt, Morocco, Uganda and Zimbabwe have favourable views of their government tackling employment creation, even if the recorded unemployment rate has risen over the past ten years in these countries.
- Reversely, public opinions in Ghana, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritius, Namibia, Sierra Leone, Swaziland and Tanzania are negative of the government's handling of job creation, while unemployment rates have fallen over the past ten years.
- The unemployment rate in Mozambique, Niger and Senegal has remained stable, while opinion around the government's handling of job creation has become more favourable in Mozambique and Niger; but less so in Senegal.

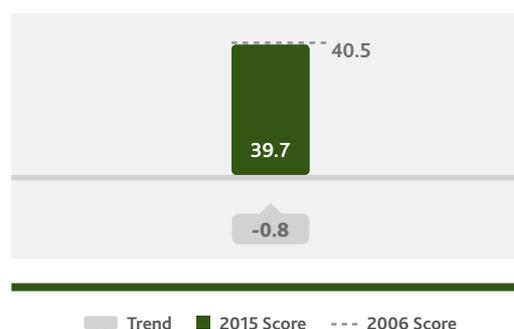
Country trends (2006-2015)

| Country | Employment creation | Unemployment rate |
|---------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| Burkina Faso | -6.7 | +0.8% |
| Tunisia | -4.8 | +0.8% |
| South Africa | -3.4 | +2.5% |
| Sierra Leone | -49.9 | -0.1% |
| Ghana | -36.5 | -1.2% |
| Madagascar | -31.4 | -0.3% |
| Mauritius | -15.1 | -1.4% |
| Senegal | -13.4 | 0.0% |
| Namibia | -12.6 | -3.1% |
| Swaziland | -8.9 | -0.6% |
| Mali | -4.4 | -0.2% |
| Tanzania | -2.7 | -1.2% |
| Morocco | +2.5 | +0.5% |
| Zimbabwe | +2.8 | +0.3% |
| Mozambique | +3.4 | 0.0% |
| Cameroon | +4.4 | +0.2% |
| Uganda | +10.5 | +0.2% |
| Botswana | +22.0 | +0.6% |
| Egypt | +28.8 | +2.6% |
| Niger | +42.6 | 0.0% |
| Liberia | +0.6 | -0.3% |
| Cabo Verde | +1.3 | -0.3% |
| Guinea | +2.6 | -0.2% |
| Burundi | +3.2 | -0.3% |
| Benin | +3.7 | -0.1% |
| Algeria | +4.3 | -2.8% |
| Lesotho | +5.8 | -6.3% |
| Nigeria | +6.9 | -0.1% |
| Kenya | +8.4 | -0.3% |
| Côte d'Ivoire | +10.6 | -0.1% |
| Malawi | +12.2 | -0.3% |
| Togo | +16.4 | -0.2% |
| Zambia | +32.4 | -2.3% |

Ordered by countries showing similar trends in both indicators.

2006-2015 average trend & score

BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT



¹ Unemployment rate data is an ILO estimate, taken from the World Bank, World Development Indicators. Ten-year period refers to 2006-2014 due to data availability.

Rural Sector sub-category: key findings



| | 2015 RANK/54 | 2015 SCORE/100 | TREND 2006-2015 |
|------------------------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Algeria | 24 | 53.7 | -2.6 |
| Angola | 42 | 42.9 | +9.4 |
| Benin | 22 | 55.0 | -1.3 |
| Botswana | 7 | 64.9 | +1.3 |
| Burkina Faso | 17 | 58.1 | +4.3 |
| Burundi | 40 | 44.5 | +2.1 |
| Cabo Verde | 4 | 72.7 | +12.7 |
| Cameroon | 34 | 48.3 | +2.6 |
| Central African Republic | 50 | 22.5 | +6.0 |
| Chad | 49 | 33.3 | -8.3 |
| Comoros | 43 | 40.9 | -4.2 |
| Congo | 38 | 45.1 | +8.7 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 45 | 38.5 | +3.6 |
| Democratic Republic of Congo | 47 | 36.3 | +2.9 |
| Djibouti | 36 | 47.1 | -2.8 |
| Egypt | 5 | 72.0 | +14.8 |
| Equatorial Guinea | 44 | 39.6 | +5.8 |
| Eritrea | 28 | 51.2 | -10.5 |
| Ethiopia | 12 | 61.0 | +0.3 |
| Gabon | 35 | 47.3 | +16.6 |
| Gambia | 14 | 60.1 | +9.6 |
| Ghana | 18 | 57.8 | +2.1 |
| Guinea | 48 | 35.1 | -11.2 |
| Guinea-Bissau | 51 | 21.6 | -15.0 |
| Kenya | 9 | 63.9 | +1.0 |
| Lesotho | 26 | 53.0 | -1.9 |
| Liberia | 41 | 43.9 | +22.8 |
| Libya | 53 | 13.2 | -34.1 |
| Madagascar | 25 | 53.6 | -1.3 |
| Malawi | 30 | 50.4 | -4.5 |
| Mali | 19 | 57.1 | +4.0 |
| Mauritania | 29 | 50.6 | -1.2 |
| Mauritius | 2 | 80.0 | +23.2 |
| Morocco | 3 | 78.1 | +24.5 |
| Mozambique | 10 | 62.1 | +7.8 |
| Namibia | 16 | 59.8 | +7.8 |
| Niger | 33 | 48.8 | +3.4 |
| Nigeria | 31 | 50.3 | +5.7 |
| Rwanda | 1 | 82.7 | +7.5 |
| São Tomé & Príncipe | 39 | 44.9 | -2.7 |
| Senegal | 20 | 56.6 | +1.1 |
| Seychelles | 6 | 69.8 | +11.0 |
| Sierra Leone | 32 | 49.4 | +19.5 |
| Somalia | . | . | . |
| South Africa | 8 | 64.6 | +5.6 |
| South Sudan | 52 | 19.7 | . |
| Sudan | 27 | 51.6 | -7.4 |
| Swaziland | 21 | 56.5 | +19.2 |
| Tanzania | 13 | 60.7 | -7.7 |
| Togo | 46 | 37.1 | +9.2 |
| Tunisia | 11 | 61.8 | -4.9 |
| Uganda | 15 | 60.0 | -12.1 |
| Zambia | 23 | 54.1 | -2.8 |
| Zimbabwe | 37 | 47.0 | +26.8 |
| African average | | 51.5 | +2.6 |

Reaching a score of 51.5 in 2015, the *Rural Sector* sub-category has registered an improvement in score of +2.6 points over the past ten years with a majority (33) of countries showing progress.

This positive trend is driven by six of the eight underlying indicators of the sub-category. Indeed, three of the ten most improved indicators in the IIAG over the decade sit in *Rural Sector: Agricultural Support System* (+11.1), *Rural Land & Water* (+9.9) and *Engagement with Rural Organisations* (+9.4). Thirty-six countries have shown improvement in *Agricultural Support System* over the past ten years, with ten countries registering score increases of more than +30.0 points: Rwanda (+41.9), Morocco (+39.7), Democratic Republic of Congo (+34.9), Mauritius (+34.9), Liberia (+32.7), Mozambique (+32.7), Gambia (+32.2), Sierra Leone (+31.6), Namibia (+30.2) and Swaziland (+30.2).

The remaining two indicators register deterioration: *Equal Representation in Rural Areas* (-4.0) and *Agricultural Policy Costs* (-3.8). In the latter, 26 countries show deterioration over the past ten years, with Malawi (-36.9), Zambia (-36.7), Libya (-34.1) and Tunisia (-31.2) registering declines of more than -30.0 points.

2006-2015 average trend & score

RURAL SECTOR



Three of the ten most improved indicators in the IIAG over the past decade sit in *Rural Sector*.

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT



Welfare

Education

Health

A Decade of African Governance: Human Development

62

Key findings

| 2015 RANK /54 | | 2015 SCORE /100 | TREND 2006-2015 |
|------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1 st | Seychelles | 84.2 | +5.2 ▲ |
| 2 nd | Mauritius | 83.7 | -0.8 ▼ |
| 3 rd | Botswana | 78.5 | +3.9 ▲ |
| 4 th | Cabo Verde | 72.5 | +1.9 ▲ |
| 5 th | Rwanda | 71.2 | +14.4 ▲ |
| 6 th | South Africa | 70.6 | -2.3 ▼ |
| 7 th | Algeria | 70.5 | +3.3 ▲ |
| 8 th | Tunisia | 70.4 | -4.3 ▼ |
| 9 th | São Tomé & Príncipe | 69.0 | +9.9 ▲ |
| 10 th | Namibia | 64.7 | +1.1 ▲ |
| 11 th | Ghana | 64.2 | -1.6 ▼ |
| 12 th | Kenya | 63.8 | +8.0 ▲ |
| 13 th | Morocco | 62.8 | +4.9 ▲ |
| 14 th | Egypt | 61.9 | +4.0 ▲ |
| 15 th | Gambia | 61.6 | +2.2 ▲ |
| 16 th | Zambia | 61.0 | +9.7 ▲ |
| 17 th | Swaziland | 60.7 | +3.0 ▲ |
| 18 th | Uganda | 58.9 | +4.2 ▲ |
| 19 th | Comoros | 58.1 | +7.4 ▲ |
| 19 th | Libya | 58.1 | -15.7 ▼ |
| 21 st | Cameroon | 57.7 | +6.0 ▲ |
| 22 nd | Senegal | 56.6 | +6.1 ▲ |
| 23 rd | Ethiopia | 56.5 | +13.9 ▲ |
| 24 th | Burundi | 55.7 | +5.3 ▲ |
| 25 th | Tanzania | 55.5 | +2.1 ▲ |
| | African average | 55.0 | +2.9 ▲ |
| 26 th | Equatorial Guinea | 54.6 | +5.5 ▲ |
| 27 th | Malawi | 54.3 | +4.6 ▲ |
| 28 th | Lesotho | 53.8 | -0.6 ▼ |
| 28 th | Zimbabwe | 53.8 | +7.4 ▲ |
| 30 th | Djibouti | 53.7 | +4.6 ▲ |
| 31 st | Benin | 52.9 | +4.5 ▲ |
| 31 st | Togo | 52.9 | +10.5 ▲ |
| 33 rd | Mauritania | 52.3 | +4.2 ▲ |
| 34 th | Congo | 52.0 | +2.0 ▲ |
| 35 th | Côte d'Ivoire | 51.4 | +7.8 ▲ |
| 36 th | Gabon | 51.2 | -5.9 ▼ |
| 37 th | Mali | 50.8 | +0.6 ▲ |
| 38 th | Nigeria | 50.7 | +5.0 ▲ |
| 39 th | Mozambique | 49.5 | +1.6 ▲ |
| 40 th | Guinea-Bissau | 47.9 | +5.5 ▲ |
| 41 st | Burkina Faso | 47.8 | +6.7 ▲ |
| 42 nd | Democratic Republic of Congo | 47.0 | +5.4 ▲ |
| 43 rd | Angola | 46.7 | +11.2 ▲ |
| 44 th | Niger | 46.4 | +7.8 ▲ |
| 45 th | Liberia | 46.3 | +5.1 ▲ |
| 46 th | Guinea | 45.3 | +2.4 ▲ |
| 47 th | Sudan | 44.6 | +0.3 ▲ |
| 48 th | Eritrea | 44.5 | -3.8 ▼ |
| 49 th | Sierra Leone | 43.8 | +1.0 ▲ |
| 50 th | Madagascar | 41.1 | -13.5 ▼ |
| 51 st | Chad | 37.1 | +6.1 ▲ |
| 52 nd | Central African Republic | 26.8 | -1.2 ▼ |
| 53 rd | South Sudan | 24.4 | . |
| 54 th | Somalia | 15.3 | +3.0 ▲ |

Human Development is the best performing category of the IIAG, achieving the highest average score in 2015 (55.0) and the largest improvement (+2.9) at continental level over the decade. It is the only category in which each of the three constituent sub-categories has improved over the past decade: *Education* (+4.2), *Health* (+2.2) and *Welfare* (+2.1).

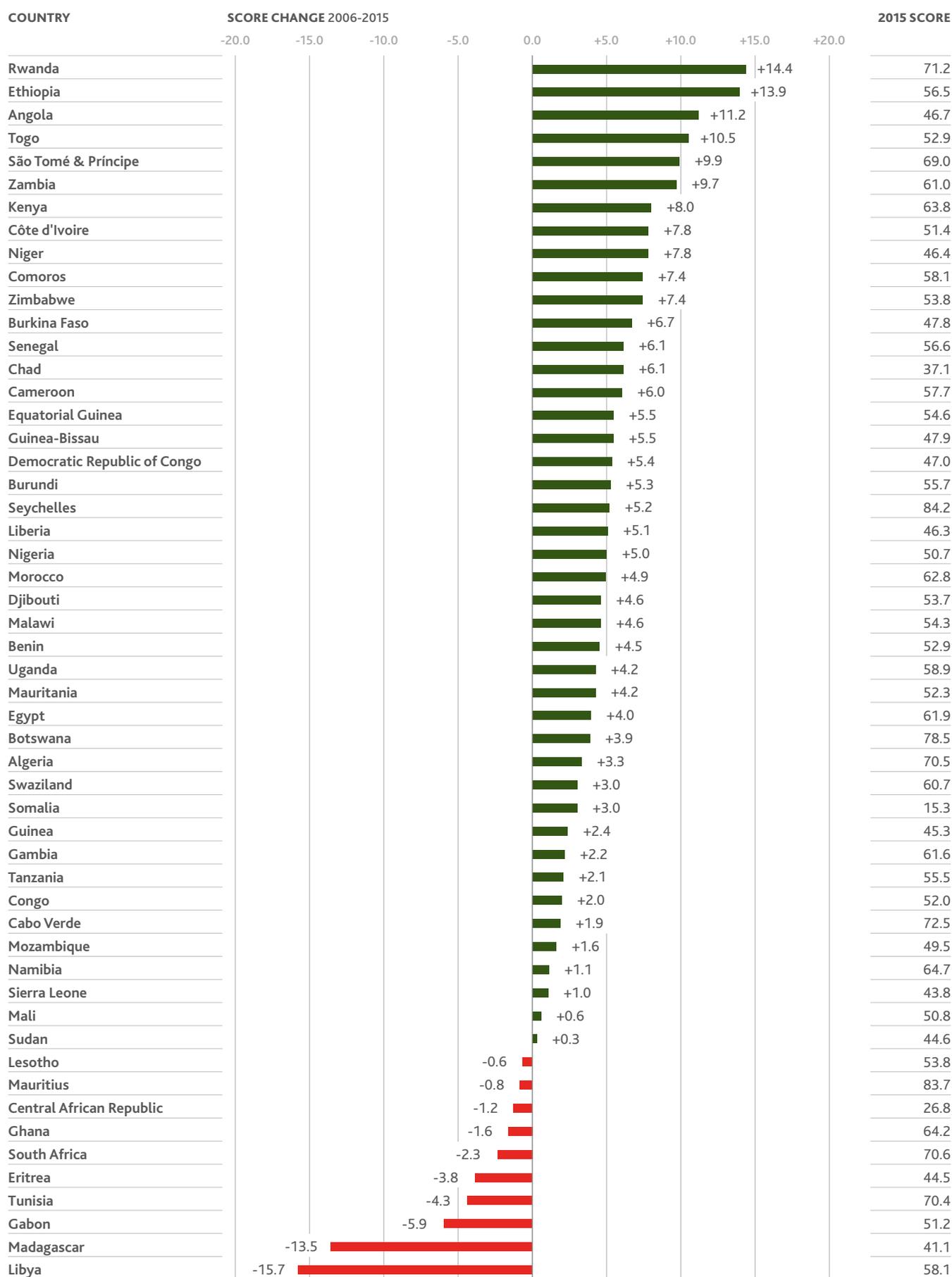
Forty-three countries have registered improvement in *Human Development*, the largest number of countries to do so in any category over the decade, representing 87% of the African population. Rwanda, the highest scoring country in *Human Development* (71.2), is also the most improved (+14.4); three other countries also register a score increase of more than +10.0 points: Ethiopia (+13.9), Angola (+11.2) and Togo (+10.5).

Of the ten countries to show negative trends in *Human Development*, Libya registers the largest decline (-15.7), followed by Madagascar (-13.5), the only two countries to decline by more than -10.0 score points since 2006.

Forty-three countries have registered improvement in *Human Development*, the largest number of countries to do so in any category over the decade.

In 2015, 87% of African citizens live in countries that have improved in *Human Development* over the last ten years.

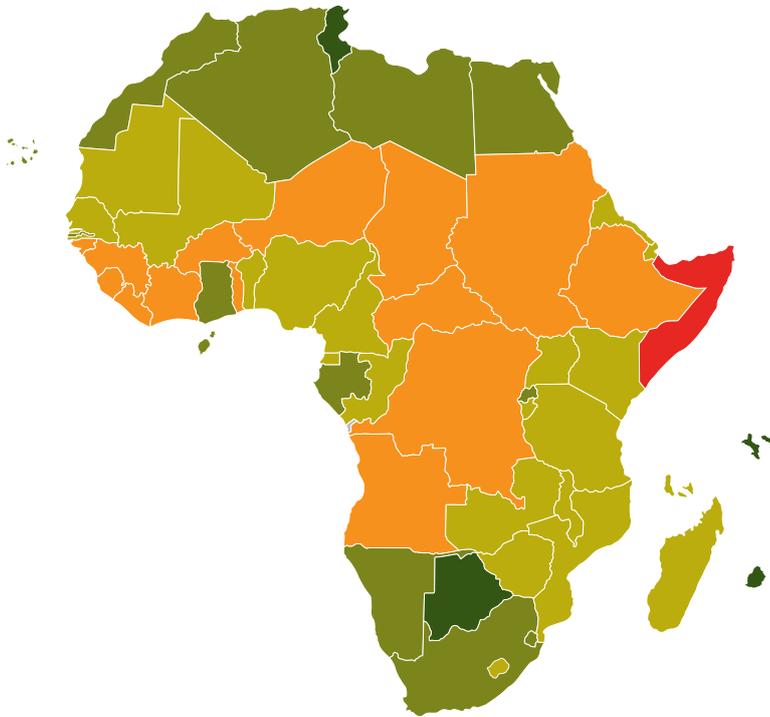
Ten-year country trends



As South Sudan does not have data prior to 2011, no trends over the ten-year period are available for that country. ■ Improvement since 2006 ■ Deterioration since 2006

Banding: from 2006 to 2015

2006

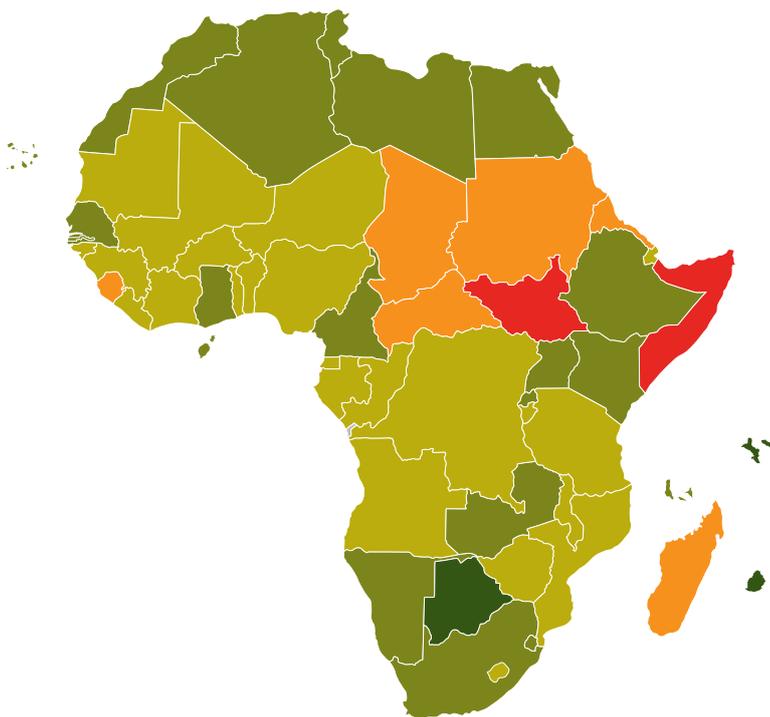


In 2015, only three countries – Mauritius, Botswana and Seychelles – representing 0.3% of Africa’s population, figure in the “High” band of *Human Development* (score above 74.0 points).

With a score below 25.0 points, two countries – Somalia and South Sudan – hosting 2% of the continent’s population, feature in the “Low” band.

Of the 20 countries to have moved bands over the past ten years, 16 move up, and four down, with Ethiopia moving up two bands, from “Medium-Low” to “Medium-High”.

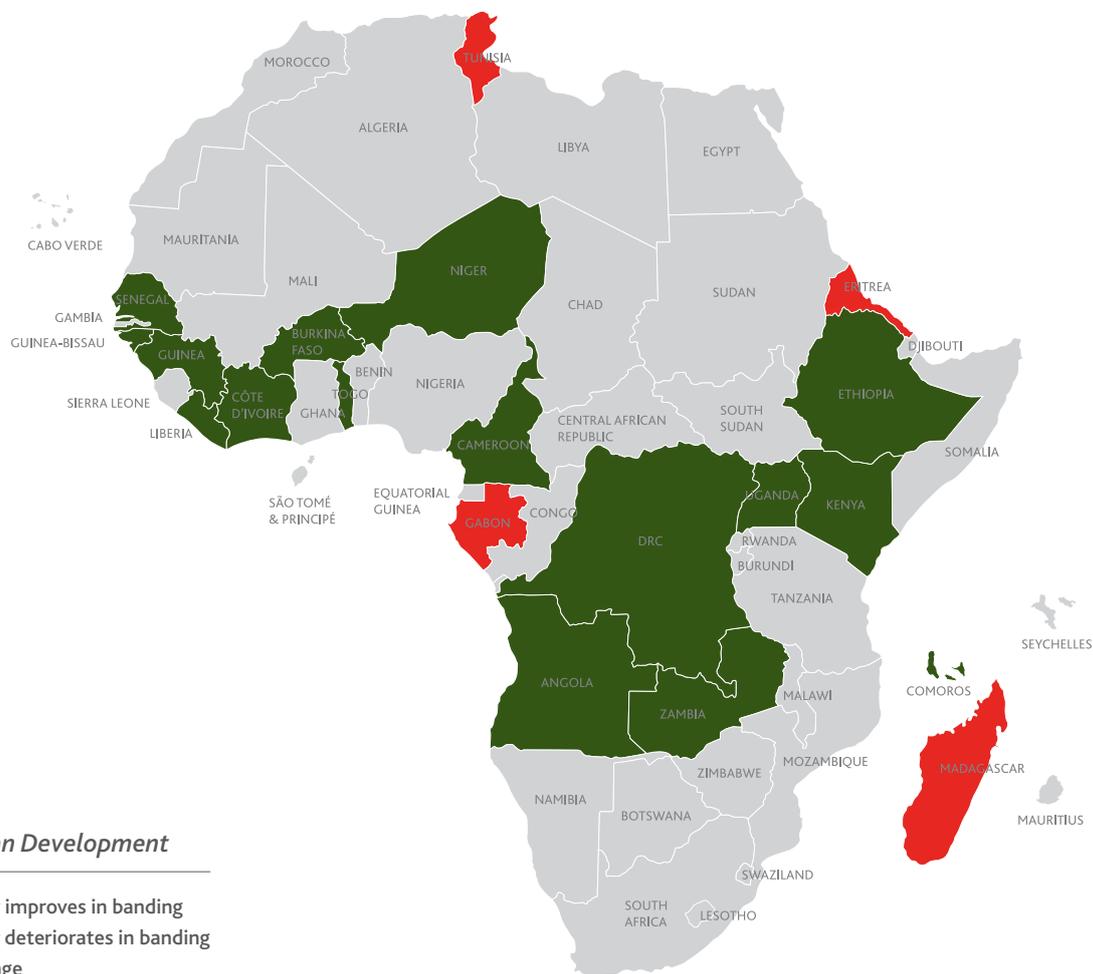
2015



Key: *Human Development* bands

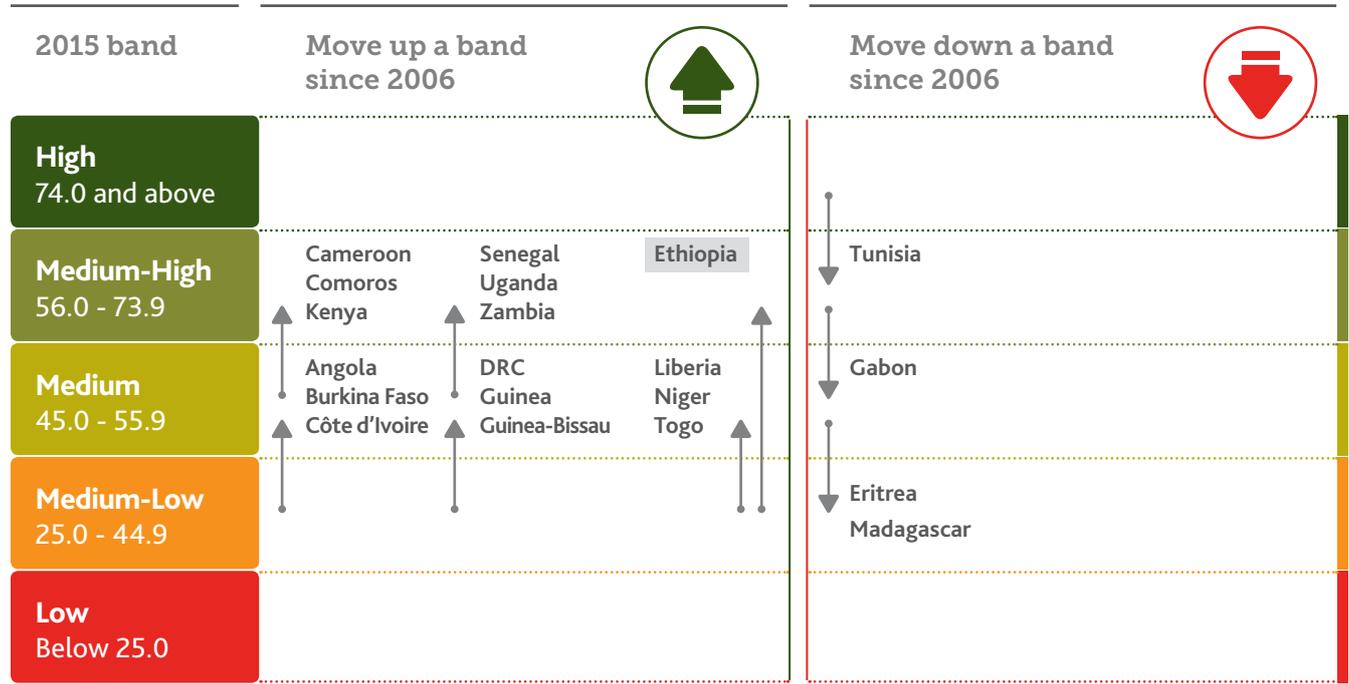
| | |
|-------------|----------------|
| High | 74.0 and above |
| Medium-High | 56.0 - 73.9 |
| Medium | 45.0 - 55.9 |
| Medium-Low | 25.0 - 44.9 |
| Low | Below 25.0 |

Countries improving & deteriorating in bands from 2006 to 2015



Key: Human Development

- Country improves in banding
- Country deteriorates in banding
- No change



■ Countries moving more than a single band.

Education sub-category: key findings



| | 2015 RANK/54 | 2015 SCORE/100 | TREND 2006-2015 |
|------------------------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Algeria | 6 | 68.3 | +8.4 |
| Angola | 44 | 35.6 | +7.1 |
| Benin | 35 | 42.6 | +10.6 |
| Botswana | 3 | 73.6 | +1.6 |
| Burkina Faso | 48 | 31.1 | +7.3 |
| Burundi | 28 | 45.5 | +5.6 |
| Cabo Verde | 4 | 71.9 | +8.3 |
| Cameroon | 20 | 53.4 | +10.9 |
| Central African Republic | 52 | 15.7 | -0.2 |
| Chad | 51 | 25.0 | +10.4 |
| Comoros | 17 | 57.1 | +8.7 |
| Congo | 27 | 47.0 | +3.5 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 29 | 45.1 | +11.1 |
| Democratic Republic of Congo | 31 | 44.4 | +8.2 |
| Djibouti | 34 | 43.1 | +13.9 |
| Egypt | 16 | 58.2 | +7.5 |
| Equatorial Guinea | 15 | 60.1 | +3.8 |
| Eritrea | 46 | 35.3 | +1.7 |
| Ethiopia | 40 | 38.2 | +11.4 |
| Gabon | 25 | 47.8 | -2.4 |
| Gambia | 24 | 50.3 | +6.0 |
| Ghana | 13 | 61.0 | +7.3 |
| Guinea | 50 | 29.7 | -1.5 |
| Guinea-Bissau | 42 | 37.5 | +8.0 |
| Kenya | 12 | 61.8 | +2.8 |
| Lesotho | 22 | 51.9 | -1.9 |
| Liberia | 30 | 44.9 | +1.4 |
| Libya | 8 | 64.4 | -9.7 |
| Madagascar | 39 | 38.4 | -3.5 |
| Malawi | 37 | 41.9 | +6.4 |
| Mali | 45 | 35.5 | +5.2 |
| Mauritania | 43 | 36.7 | +6.6 |
| Mauritius | 1 | 83.9 | +6.3 |
| Morocco | 19 | 55.8 | +9.3 |
| Mozambique | 47 | 34.4 | +3.2 |
| Namibia | 10 | 63.5 | +6.2 |
| Niger | 49 | 31.0 | +8.9 |
| Nigeria | 36 | 42.1 | -2.8 |
| Rwanda | 21 | 52.1 | +14.0 |
| São Tomé & Príncipe | 5 | 68.9 | +17.3 |
| Senegal | 38 | 41.3 | +5.3 |
| Seychelles | 2 | 74.5 | +1.6 |
| Sierra Leone | 41 | 37.8 | 0.0 |
| Somalia | 54 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| South Africa | 11 | 63.3 | -5.0 |
| South Sudan | 53 | 10.9 | . |
| Sudan | 33 | 43.4 | +2.5 |
| Swaziland | 14 | 60.6 | +5.6 |
| Tanzania | 32 | 44.1 | -0.7 |
| Togo | 23 | 51.5 | +9.9 |
| Tunisia | 7 | 66.9 | -6.0 |
| Uganda | 26 | 47.2 | +2.4 |
| Zambia | 9 | 64.0 | +11.0 |
| Zimbabwe | 18 | 56.7 | +5.2 |
| African average | | 47.9 | +4.2 |

The *Education* sub-category has shown considerable progress over the past decade, registering a +4.2 point score increase since 2006. Improvement at the country level has been widespread, with 41 countries improving in this sub-category and three countries showing year-on-year improvement since 2006: Comoros, Djibouti and Guinea-Bissau.

Strengthened performance at the continental level has been underpinned by improvement in seven of the eight indicators. *Education Provision* (-12.4), which assesses public satisfaction with how the government is handling addressing educational needs, is the only indicator to decline in this sub-category since 2006, registering the sixth largest deterioration of the IAG. This contrasts with the positive trend seen in *Secondary School Enrolment* (+9.8), the seventh most improved indicator over this period, and points to a concerning mismatch between inputs of education and public satisfaction with the outcomes.



SPOTLIGHT

Afrobarometer: citizen perceptions on *Education Provision* and *Basic Health Services*

Where Afrobarometer data have been included as two standalone indicators in the *Education* and *Health* sub-categories, they provide a new and insightful additional assessment to the other pre-existing indicators.

The Afrobarometer indicators *Education Provision* and *Basic Health Services* are the only indicators within *Education* and *Health* to have shown decline at the continental level in the past ten years, of -12.4 points and -9.8 points respectively. This data on citizen perceptions of how the government is handling addressing educational needs and improving basic health services contrasts with the improvement registered by the other indicators derived from official data and expert assessments.

In *Education* 41 countries have improved over the decade and three countries show year-on-year improvement since 2006: Comoros, Djibouti and Guinea-Bissau.

Health sub-category: key findings



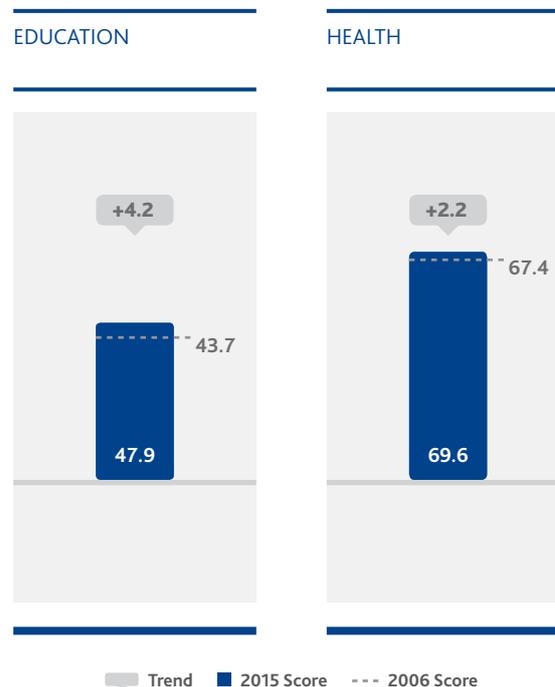
| | 2015 RANK/54 | 2015 SCORE/100 | TREND 2006-2015 |
|------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Algeria | 8 | 81.6 | -6.5 |
| Angola | 41 | 63.5 | +16.4 |
| Benin | 29 | 69.1 | +0.6 |
| Botswana | 3 | 85.1 | +2.3 |
| Burkina Faso | 39 | 65.6 | +10.4 |
| Burundi | 12 | 77.6 | +0.4 |
| Cabo Verde | 5 | 84.0 | +1.1 |
| Cameroon | 21 | 71.5 | +0.6 |
| Central African Republic | 53 | 44.6 | -0.4 |
| Chad | 50 | 51.6 | +6.2 |
| Comoros | 15 | 75.3 | +10.3 |
| Congo | 38 | 65.8 | -3.5 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 28 | 69.2 | +0.5 |
| Democratic Republic of Congo | 43 | 62.4 | +1.4 |
| Djibouti | 35 | 66.6 | +1.5 |
| Egypt | 13 | 76.1 | -2.8 |
| Equatorial Guinea | 32 | 68.2 | +0.5 |
| Eritrea | 19 | 73.8 | +3.8 |
| Ethiopia | 23 | 70.9 | +20.5 |
| Gabon | 30 | 69.0 | -5.3 |
| Gambia | 11 | 77.8 | -3.5 |
| Ghana | 24 | 70.7 | -7.3 |
| Guinea | 43 | 62.4 | +0.8 |
| Guinea-Bissau | 22 | 71.1 | +14.9 |
| Kenya | 18 | 74.5 | +9.2 |
| Lesotho | 42 | 63.4 | -1.0 |
| Liberia | 49 | 55.8 | +3.7 |
| Libya | 4 | 84.8 | -1.0 |
| Madagascar | 51 | 49.6 | -20.5 |
| Malawi | 20 | 71.6 | +3.7 |
| Mali | 26 | 69.9 | -3.3 |
| Mauritania | 36 | 66.4 | +4.9 |
| Mauritius | 2 | 90.6 | -8.1 |
| Morocco | 14 | 75.4 | -1.5 |
| Mozambique | 40 | 65.3 | +6.1 |
| Namibia | 33 | 67.9 | +1.6 |
| Niger | 47 | 59.5 | +1.7 |
| Nigeria | 46 | 61.7 | +11.3 |
| Rwanda | 7 | 82.2 | +8.3 |
| São Tomé & Príncipe | 9 | 81.5 | +2.2 |
| Senegal | 17 | 74.9 | +6.2 |
| Seychelles | 1 | 99.9 | +5.2 |
| Sierra Leone | 48 | 57.0 | +8.1 |
| Somalia | 54 | 44.5 | +7.5 |
| South Africa | 10 | 79.1 | +0.8 |
| South Sudan | 52 | 45.3 | . |
| Sudan | 45 | 61.8 | -3.0 |
| Swaziland | 15 | 75.3 | +1.7 |
| Tanzania | 31 | 68.8 | +2.8 |
| Togo | 37 | 66.1 | +7.7 |
| Tunisia | 6 | 83.0 | -3.9 |
| Uganda | 27 | 69.7 | +6.3 |
| Zambia | 25 | 70.6 | +13.0 |
| Zimbabwe | 34 | 66.8 | +8.8 |
| African average | | 69.6 | +2.2 |

Health, the highest scoring sub-category in *Human Development* (69.6), contains five of the top ten scoring indicators of the IIAG: *Maternal Mortality* (83.7), *Disease* (79.3), *Immunisation* (78.9), *Undernourishment* (76.2) and *Child Mortality* (74.8). The improvement registered at the continental level (+2.2 points) is also widespread at the country level; 38 countries have shown improvement over the past ten years, seven by more than +10.0 score points: Ethiopia (+20.5), Angola (+16.4), Guinea-Bissau (+14.9), Zambia (+13.0), Nigeria (+11.3), Burkina Faso (+10.4) and Comoros (+10.3).

Seven of the nine underlying indicators in *Health* have shown progress since 2006, with *Child Mortality* (+14.2) showing notable improvement as the third most improved indicator in IIAG and one in which all countries progress.

However, the strong deterioration of the indicator *Basic Health Services* (-9.8), showing the eighth largest deterioration in the IIAG, illustrates that public satisfaction with health services represents a challenge.

2006-2015 average trend & score



Basic Health Services registers the eighth largest indicator deterioration in the IIAG.

Welfare sub-category: key findings



| | 2015 RANK/54 | 2015 SCORE/100 | TREND 2006-2015 |
|------------------------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Algeria | 8 | 61.6 | +8.1 |
| Angola | 38 | 41.0 | +10.3 |
| Benin | 29 | 46.9 | +2.1 |
| Botswana | 3 | 76.8 | +7.7 |
| Burkina Faso | 30 | 46.7 | +2.5 |
| Burundi | 33 | 44.1 | +9.8 |
| Cabo Verde | 7 | 61.7 | -3.6 |
| Cameroon | 26 | 48.3 | +6.4 |
| Central African Republic | 52 | 20.2 | -3.1 |
| Chad | 47 | 34.7 | +1.8 |
| Comoros | 36 | 41.8 | +3.0 |
| Congo | 35 | 43.1 | +6.0 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 39 | 40.0 | +12.1 |
| Democratic Republic of Congo | 48 | 34.2 | +6.6 |
| Djibouti | 21 | 51.2 | -1.8 |
| Egypt | 20 | 51.5 | +7.4 |
| Equatorial Guinea | 44 | 35.4 | +12.0 |
| Eritrea | 51 | 24.3 | -17.1 |
| Ethiopia | 11 | 60.4 | +10.0 |
| Gabon | 42 | 36.7 | -10.0 |
| Gambia | 15 | 56.6 | +4.1 |
| Ghana | 10 | 61.1 | -4.6 |
| Guinea | 34 | 43.8 | +7.8 |
| Guinea-Bissau | 46 | 35.1 | -6.3 |
| Kenya | 16 | 55.1 | +11.9 |
| Lesotho | 32 | 46.1 | +1.2 |
| Liberia | 40 | 38.3 | +10.3 |
| Libya | 50 | 25.2 | -36.3 |
| Madagascar | 45 | 35.3 | -16.5 |
| Malawi | 22 | 49.5 | +3.9 |
| Mali | 28 | 47.1 | +0.1 |
| Mauritania | 17 | 53.8 | +0.9 |
| Mauritius | 4 | 76.5 | -0.8 |
| Morocco | 13 | 57.2 | +7.0 |
| Mozambique | 23 | 48.9 | -4.3 |
| Namibia | 6 | 62.7 | -4.4 |
| Niger | 24 | 48.8 | +12.8 |
| Nigeria | 27 | 48.2 | +6.3 |
| Rwanda | 1 | 79.2 | +20.7 |
| São Tomé & Príncipe | 14 | 56.7 | +10.4 |
| Senegal | 18 | 53.7 | +7.0 |
| Seychelles | 2 | 78.2 | +8.6 |
| Sierra Leone | 42 | 36.7 | -5.0 |
| Somalia | 54 | 1.5 | +1.5 |
| South Africa | 5 | 69.3 | -2.9 |
| South Sudan | 53 | 17.0 | . |
| Sudan | 49 | 28.7 | +1.6 |
| Swaziland | 31 | 46.3 | +1.9 |
| Tanzania | 19 | 53.5 | +4.1 |
| Togo | 37 | 41.2 | +14.0 |
| Tunisia | 9 | 61.5 | -2.9 |
| Uganda | 12 | 59.7 | +3.8 |
| Zambia | 25 | 48.4 | +5.2 |
| Zimbabwe | 41 | 38.0 | +8.3 |
| African average | | 47.4 | +2.1 |

Welfare is both the lowest scoring (47.4) sub-category in *Human Development* in 2015, and the least improved (+2.1) over the past decade. This trend is seen in both high and low scoring countries. More than half (six) of the top ten and half of the bottom ten register deterioration.

Thirty-eight countries improve since 2006, nine by more than +10.0 points: Rwanda (+20.7), Togo (+14.0), Niger (+12.8), Côte d'Ivoire (+12.1), Equatorial Guinea (+12.0), Kenya (+11.9), São Tomé & Príncipe (+10.4), Angola (+10.3) and Liberia (+10.3). Rwanda's performance stands out as the highest scoring country as well as the largest improver.

The progress registered in *Welfare* at the continental level is driven by improvement in six out of its nine indicators over the past ten years: *Poverty* (+7.2), *Environmental Sustainability* (+6.9), *Welfare Services* (+6.0), *Social Safety Nets* (+2.8), *Social Protection & Labour* (+1.6) and *Narrowing Income Gaps* (+0.5).

However, attention must be given to the deterioration registered in *Social Exclusion* (-2.1), *Poverty Reduction Priorities* (-1.3) and *Environmental Policy* (-0.8), even if it does not hold back the overall progress of this sub-category.



SPOTLIGHT

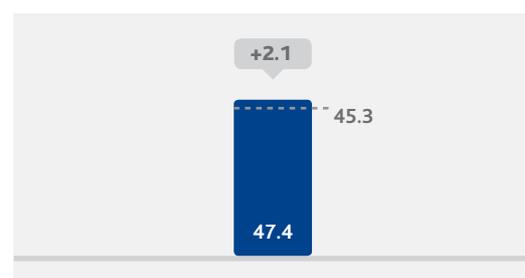
#01

Afrobarometer: citizen perceptions on inequality

The Afrobarometer indicator *Narrowing Income Gaps* is an assessment of how satisfied the public is with how their government is handling addressing inequality, the only available measure of inequality to be included in the IAG. On average, the indicator has registered marginal improvement (+0.5) over the past decade. However, in 13 countries, covering nearly a quarter (24%) of the continent's population, citizens consider that government action in this matter has declined since 2006.

2006-2015 average trend & score

WELFARE



Trend ■ 2015 Score --- 2006 Score



SPOTLIGHT

#02

Measuring poverty

In Africa, poverty alleviation is one of the main expectations citizens have of their governments. However, data on poverty is severely limited. Only 39 African countries have collected data on “income poverty level” (people who live on \$1.90 a day), out of which only nine countries have two or more data points in the past decade, with the latest data year being in 2012¹. Household surveys used by countries to produce poverty statistics are conducted every three to ten years and often published at least a full year or two after data collection is finished². Due to this data scarcity previous iterations of the IIAG could only use the clustered indicator *Equity of Public Resource Use* from the World Bank and African Development Bank as a proxy to measure poverty.

For the first time, the 2016 IIAG includes measures on the lived experience of poverty. Poverty is now captured through two indicators. A new clustered indicator from Afrobarometer, *Poverty*, consists of four underlying measures that capture the quality of living conditions of the public, and the extent to which the public have gone without enough food to eat, clean water for home use and fuel to cook food in the past year. A strengthened indicator, *Poverty Reduction Priorities*, which includes a new measure *Living Standards of the Poor* from Afrobarometer, alongside the existing measures on the *Equity of Public Resource Use* captures the level of public satisfaction with how the government is improving the living standards of the poor, and the extent to which public expenditure and revenue collection affects poor populations and is consistent with national poverty reduction priorities.

Over the past ten years, the indicator *Poverty*, on average, has shown the largest improvement (+7.2) of the *Welfare* sub-category. Twenty-nine (out of 34 assessed) countries register improvements, accounting for 67% of the continent’s population and 76% of the African GDP. Of these 29 countries, more than half (15) increase by more than +10.0 score points with the largest improvement seen in Egypt (+31.4). Further, 14 countries register improvement across all four underlying measures.

On the other hand, the *Poverty Reduction Priorities* indicator registers, on average, a decline of -1.3 score points over the past ten years. This decline at continental level is driven by deteriorations in the underlying measure *Living Standards of the Poor* (-2.5). Some drops in country scores are as large as -75.0 score points (Libya). Twenty-three countries, hosting 45% of Africans register decline in this indicator, with over half (12) of these countries falling by a magnitude of more than -10.0 score points.

On average, the results of the underlying measures of the *Poverty Reduction Priorities* indicator reveal diverging results, both at average and country level; citizens’

perceptions of *Living Standards of the Poor* decline and the measure derived from qualitative assessments, *Equity of Public Resource Use*, registers an improvement (+1.0). This divergence is also seen at the country level with a majority of countries (18 out of 33) showing opposing trajectories.

Poverty Reduction Priorities since 2006

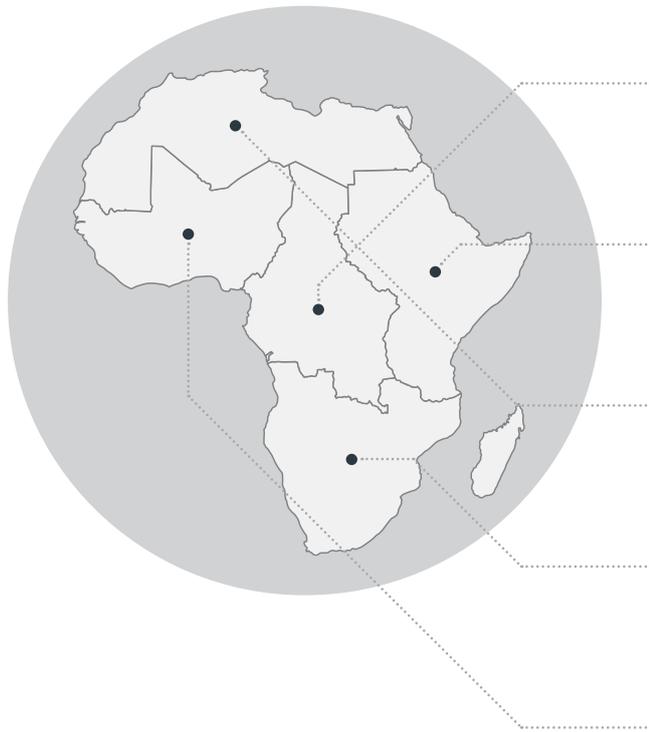
| Country | Living Standards of the Poor (AFR) | Equity of Public Resource Use (AfDB/WB) |
|---------------|------------------------------------|---|
| Ghana | -43.3 | -0.9 |
| Madagascar | -21.1 | -21.7 |
| Malawi | -32.9 | -6.2 |
| Mozambique | -21.8 | -15.5 |
| South Africa | -17.9 | 0.0 |
| Benin | -18.1 | +11.3 |
| Burundi | -5.8 | +18.4 |
| Lesotho | -1.3 | +4.2 |
| Liberia | -17.4 | +2.9 |
| Mauritius | -13.2 | +12.5 |
| Nigeria | -9.8 | +4.1 |
| Sierra Leone | -55.1 | +11.3 |
| Tanzania | -0.8 | +6.2 |
| Zimbabwe | -55.4 | +29.8 |
| Namibia | +0.7 | 0.0 |
| Swaziland | +0.8 | 0.0 |
| Burkina Faso | +2.6 | -2.1 |
| Cabo Verde | +5.6 | -20.6 |
| Mali | +8.2 | -4.2 |
| Morocco | +8.6 | -12.5 |
| Tunisia | +1.6 | -12.5 |
| Zambia | +23.0 | -8.3 |
| Algeria | +18.8 | +12.5 |
| Botswana | +7.4 | +12.5 |
| Cameroon | +5.5 | +6.3 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | +12.3 | +36.1 |
| Egypt | +34.4 | +25.0 |
| Guinea | +6.2 | +6.2 |
| Kenya | +18.1 | +13.4 |
| Niger | +32.1 | +11.3 |
| Senegal | +28.7 | +10.4 |
| Togo | +12.8 | +29.8 |
| Uganda | +17.7 | +1.1 |

Ordered by countries showing similar trends in both indicators.

¹ Alkire Sabina, “Towards Frequent and Accurate Poverty Data” <http://unsdsn.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/09/Towards-Frequent-and-Accurate-Poverty-Data-WEB.pdf>.

² Ferreira Francisco, “The international poverty line has just been raised to \$1.90 a day, but global poverty is basically unchanged. How is that even possible?” <http://blogs.worldbank.org/developmenttalk/international-poverty-line-has-just-been-raised-190-day-global-poverty-basically-unchanged-how-even>.

A Decade of African Governance: Regional Performance



OVERALL GOVERNANCE

CENTRAL AFRICA

| 2015 SCORE | 2015 RANK | CHANGE SINCE 2006 |
|------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 41.2 | 5 th | +1.1 |

EAST AFRICA

| 2015 SCORE | 2015 RANK | CHANGE SINCE 2006 |
|------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 44.9 | 4 th | -0.1 |

NORTH AFRICA

| 2015 SCORE | 2015 RANK | CHANGE SINCE 2006 |
|------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 50.2 | 3 rd | -1.4 |

SOUTHERN AFRICA

| 2015 SCORE | 2015 RANK | CHANGE SINCE 2006 |
|------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 58.3 | 1 st | +1.3 |

WEST AFRICA

| 2015 SCORE | 2015 RANK | CHANGE SINCE 2006 |
|------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 52.4 | 2 nd | +3.1 |



SAFETY & RULE OF LAW

CENTRAL AFRICA

| 2015 SCORE | 2015 RANK |
|------------|-----------------|
| 41.8 | 5 th |

EAST AFRICA

| 2015 SCORE | 2015 RANK |
|------------|-----------------|
| 44.8 | 4 th |

NORTH AFRICA

| 2015 SCORE | 2015 RANK |
|------------|-----------------|
| 47.9 | 3 rd |

SOUTHERN AFRICA

| 2015 SCORE | 2015 RANK |
|------------|-----------------|
| 63.3 | 1 st |

WEST AFRICA

| 2015 SCORE | 2015 RANK |
|------------|-----------------|
| 56.8 | 2 nd |



PARTICIPATION & HUMAN RIGHTS

| 2015 SCORE | 2015 RANK |
|------------|-----------------|
| 39.8 | 5 th |

| 2015 SCORE | 2015 RANK |
|------------|-----------------|
| 42.7 | 3 rd |

| 2015 SCORE | 2015 RANK |
|------------|-----------------|
| 41.8 | 4 th |

| 2015 SCORE | 2015 RANK |
|------------|-----------------|
| 59.7 | 1 st |

| 2015 SCORE | 2015 RANK |
|------------|-----------------|
| 57.4 | 2 nd |



SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

| 2015 SCORE | 2015 RANK |
|------------|-----------------|
| 33.9 | 5 th |

| 2015 SCORE | 2015 RANK |
|------------|-----------------|
| 39.3 | 4 th |

| 2015 SCORE | 2015 RANK |
|------------|-----------------|
| 48.3 | 2 nd |

| 2015 SCORE | 2015 RANK |
|------------|-----------------|
| 50.5 | 1 st |

| 2015 SCORE | 2015 RANK |
|------------|-----------------|
| 42.6 | 3 rd |



HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

| 2015 SCORE | 2015 RANK |
|------------|-----------------|
| 49.4 | 5 th |

| 2015 SCORE | 2015 RANK |
|------------|-----------------|
| 52.8 | 3 rd |

| 2015 SCORE | 2015 RANK |
|------------|-----------------|
| 62.7 | 1 st |

| 2015 SCORE | 2015 RANK |
|------------|-----------------|
| 59.9 | 2 nd |

| 2015 SCORE | 2015 RANK |
|------------|-----------------|
| 52.7 | 4 th |

Reaching a regional score of 58.3 in 2015, **Southern Africa** remains the highest scoring region in *Overall Governance*, hosting four of the top ten scoring countries. Over the decade, it has improved on average by +1.3 points. It is also the best performing region with the highest average regional score in all categories but *Human Development*. Southern Africa has shown average improvement in all categories except *Safety & Rule of Law* where it shows a slight deterioration of -1.6 score points. *Accountability* has declined in Southern Africa by -4.0 score points since 2006 and this is the main driver behind the decline in score in *Safety & Rule of Law*. The regional average score of 44.7 in 2015 is in fact the worst ever score Southern Africa has received for *Accountability* across the entire IIAG time series.

Over the last decade, **West Africa** (52.4) is the second best performing region, having registered the largest increase in its average score of *Overall Governance*, driven by improvement of 12 out of its 15 countries. West Africa is the most improved region in *Human Development* (+4.3) and in *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* (+3.6), where 12 out of the 15 countries show improvement, with Niger (+10.8), Togo (+10.6) and Côte d'Ivoire (+8.7) leading the pack. West Africa is also the only region not to show deterioration in *Safety & Rule of Law* over the decade, improving by +1.2 points. However this average improvement is partly driven by the large gains managed by Côte d'Ivoire (+17.3) and Liberia (+14.8), while more than half the region's countries (eight out of 15) are deteriorating, including Nigeria, which accounts for over half (52%) of the regional population. Moreover, looking at West Africa's average performance at indicator level, *Government Involvement in Armed Conflicts* appears the most deteriorated, declining by -31.8 score points.

In 2015, **North Africa** reaches an average regional score of 50.2 in *Overall Governance*, having registered the largest deterioration (-1.4) of all regions, driven in particular by decline in Libya (-18.0). The region has gone through a considerable decline (-10.2) in *Safety & Rule of Law* over the decade, driven by deteriorating performance across all four sub-categories, but particularly so in *Personal Safety* (-14.2) and *National Security* (-17.0). All six North African countries decline in *Safety & Rule of Law*, with the largest deterioration seen in Libya (-34.1), the most deteriorated country on the continent. Despite remaining the highest scoring region in *Human Development* the region registers a slight decline (-0.6) in the past ten years in this category. It also registers a decline in *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* (-0.9), and now ranks as the 2nd highest performing region with a score of 48.3 (it ranked 1st in this category in 2006). The only category in which North Africa has improved over the last decade is *Participation & Human Rights*, by a strong +5.8 points.

East Africa has registered a marginal decline in *Overall Governance* (-0.1), and ranks 4th with an average score of 44.9 points. It is also the only region, with North Africa, to

register a decline, albeit slight (-0.1), in *Sustainable Economic Opportunity*. In this category, the regional average masks diverging country trends over the decade. While Eritrea (-5.6), Tanzania (-2.6), Sudan (-2.4) and Ethiopia (-0.6) all show deterioration over the past decade, Rwanda (+9.4), Kenya (+7.8) and Seychelles (+7.2) all improve by more than +5.0 points. East Africa is also the only region to register an average deterioration, even if slight (-0.6), in the *Participation* sub-category, from an already quite low average score of 35.6. Even if the majority of the region's countries (eight out of 13) do improve, some large deteriorations, especially in Burundi (-13.1), are driving the negative average trend.

Central Africa reaches an average regional score of 41.2 points at *Overall Governance* level, having improved by +1.1 points. It is the lowest scoring region, on average, in all four categories of the IIAG, although it does register improvement in each category except *Safety & Rule of Law*. Central Africa's *Safety & Rule of Law* score (41.8) in 2015 is its lowest across the IIAG time series. Average improvement in *Participation & Human Rights* is somewhat tempered by the fact that the region has arrived at its worst ever average score for the sub-category *Rights* in 2015 (35.8). Central Africa's improvement in *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* (+2.7), though from a low base (31.2 points in 2006), is driven by the fact that all countries except the Central African Republic have improved in this category over the last decade.

Regions

| | |
|------------------------|--|
| 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 |

Source: African Economic Outlook (AEO) 2016 (AfDB/OECD/UNDP)

TRAJECTORIES

Peak Performance

Balance

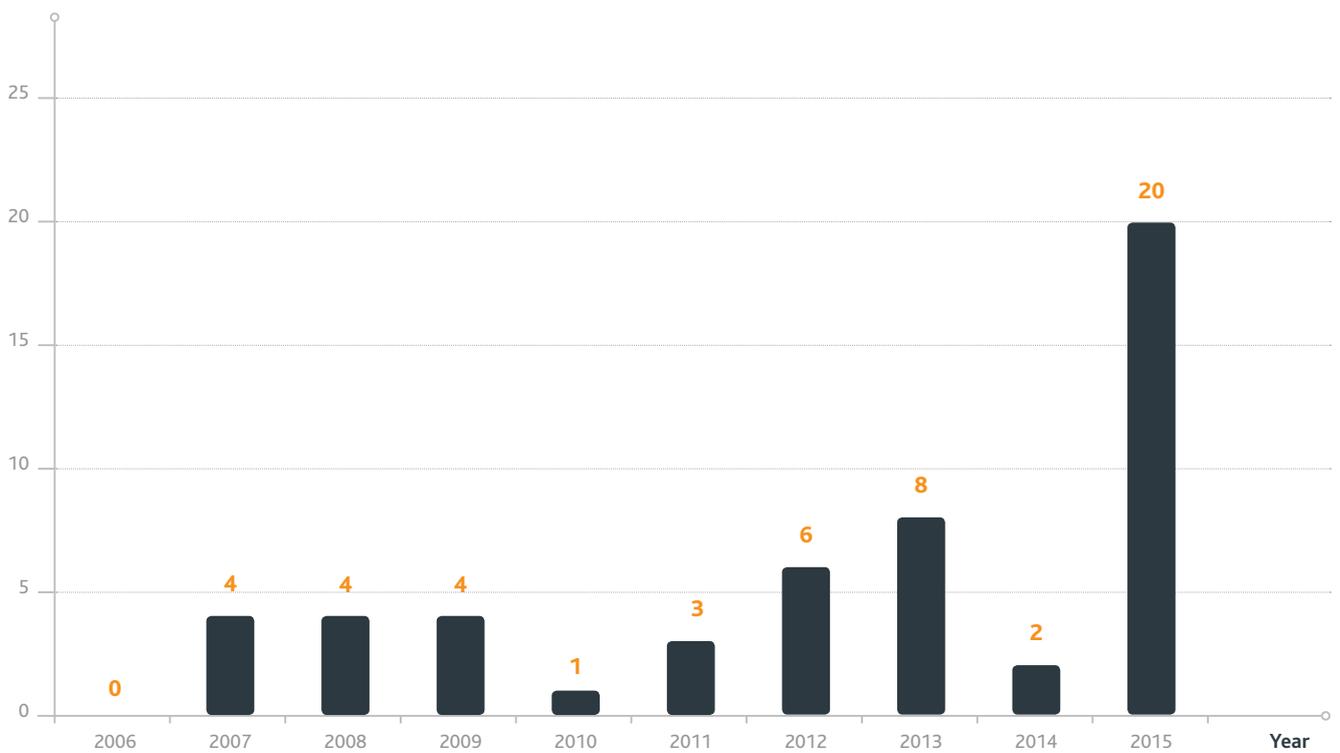
Is the best already behind us?

In the final chapter of this report we examine the diverse governance trajectories followed by African countries over the decade. One way of doing this is to look at which year a country saw its best or “peak” performance over the decade at any given level of the Index.

Within the decade, a majority of African countries (32) reached their best performance at *Overall Governance* level at some point before 2015, and then fell behind again, whilst only 20 countries achieve their peak performance in 2015.

This means that in 2015 nearly half of Africa’s people (49%) live in a country whose final score has fallen behind a peak performance, reached sometime within the last decade.

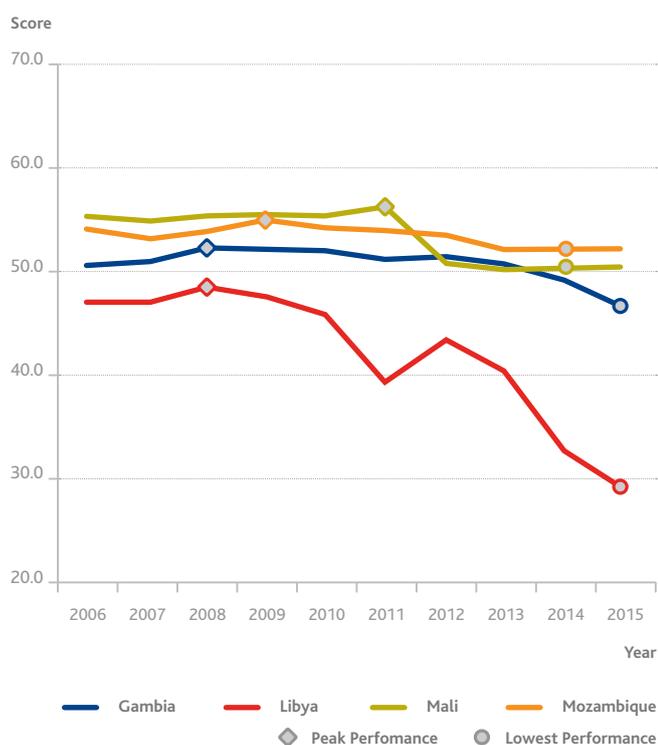
Number of countries reaching their best *Overall Governance* score by year



An analysis of peak performance in *Overall Governance* at the country level reveals three key trends across three groups of countries, reflecting the divergence in country performance over the past ten years

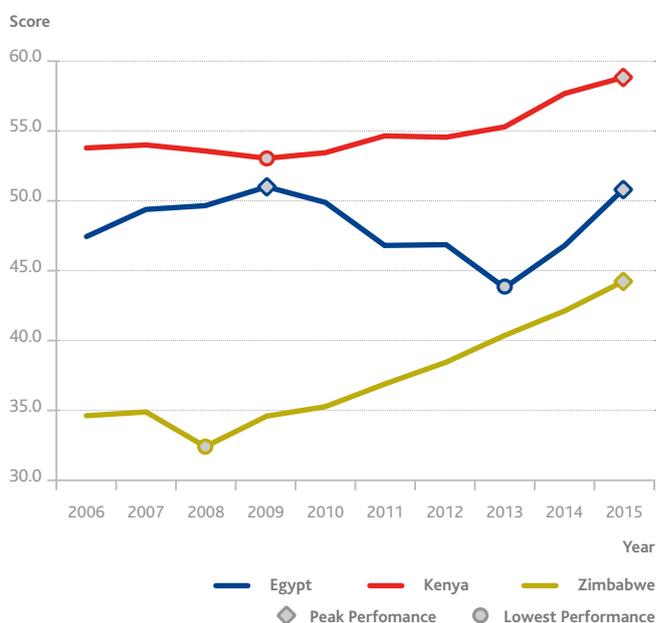
In Group A, Gambia, Libya, Mali and Mozambique, achieved their peak performance in the last ten years and have shown a sharp decline since to register their lowest *Overall Governance* score over the decade in 2014 or 2015. Three of these four countries have also moved down a band in score over the past ten years; Mali and Mozambique dropped from "Medium-High" to "Medium" and Libya from "Medium" to "Medium-Low".

Group A: Decline since peak performance



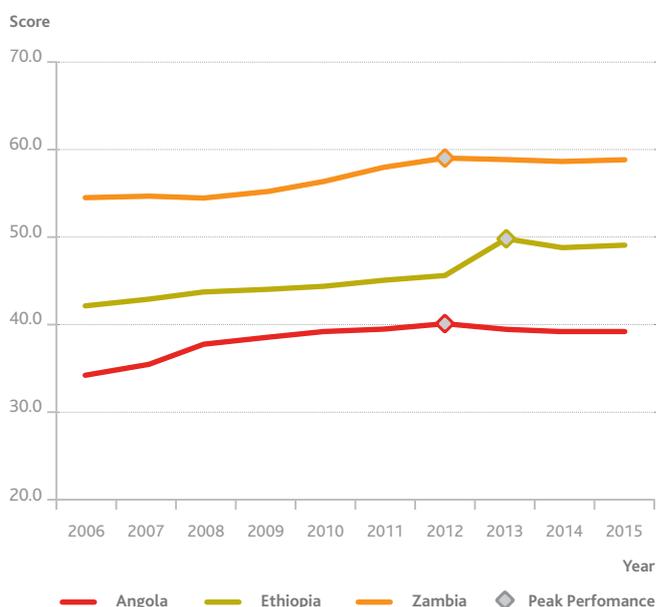
Group B, composed of Egypt, Kenya and Zimbabwe, fell to their lowest score in *Overall Governance* at some point in the past ten years, but have shown considerable improvement since to achieve their best performance in 2015. Egypt has recovered from its fall in *Overall Governance* between 2010 and 2013, to bounce back and achieve the same score in 2015 as it did in 2009 (51.0). Kenya and Zimbabwe, on the other hand, have improved by more than +5.0 points since their year of worst performance (2009 and 2008, respectively) to register their highest ever score in 2015.

Group B: Bouncing back from worst performance



Group C contains three countries which have stalled in *Overall Governance* since reaching their peak performance in the past five years: Angola, Ethiopia and Zambia. The change in score between the year of peak performance in these countries and their score in 2015 is less than +/- 1.0 points, indicating a lack of governance progress in recent years. Whilst Zambia is in the "Medium-High" band for *Overall Governance*, Ethiopia features in the "Medium" band and Angola in the "Medium-Low" band.

Group C: Stalled since peak performance

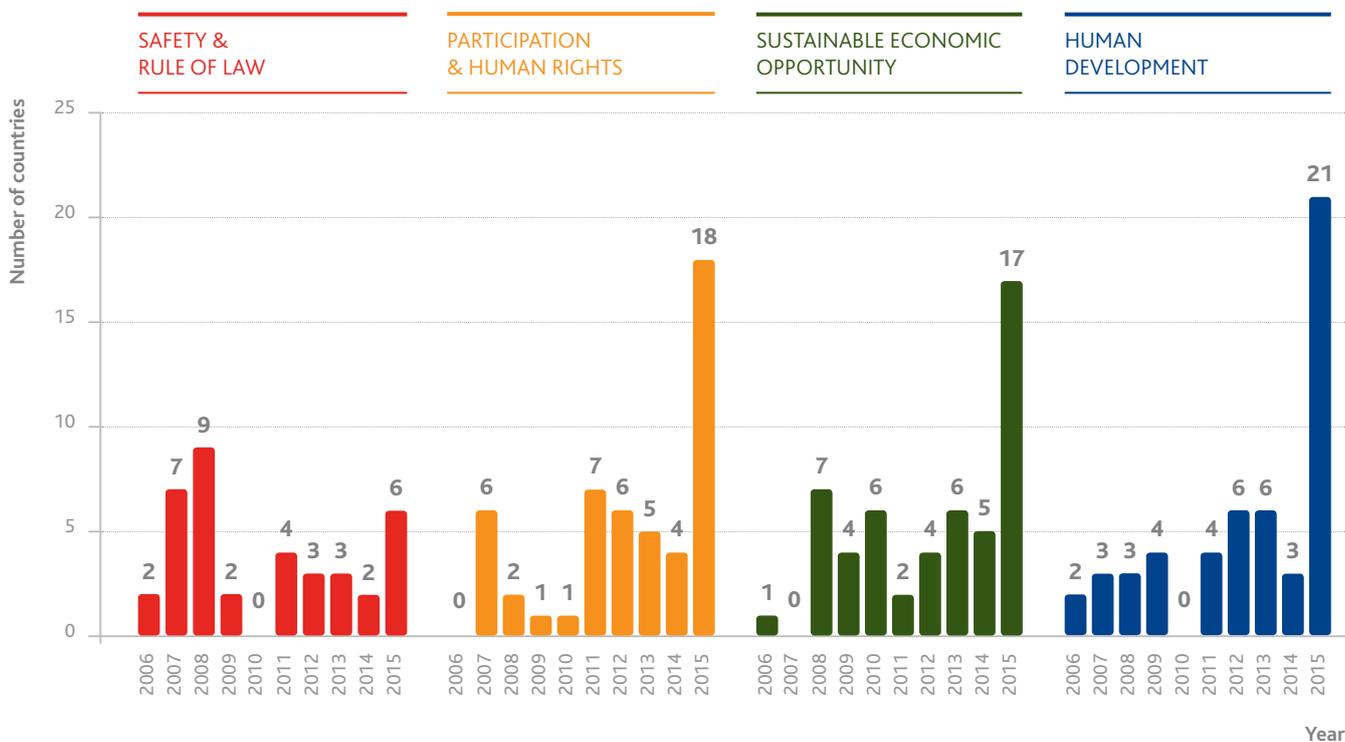


Peak Performance

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This peak performance analysis can be extended to the category level of the Index.

Countries' peak performance by category (2006-2015)



In *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* and *Human Development* the majority of countries achieve their best score in the last three years, a trend that is comparable with that seen in *Overall Governance*. In *Participation & Human Rights* 18 countries achieve their best score in 2015 whilst in *Human Development* 21 countries achieve their peak performance in 2015. In *Sustainable Economic Opportunity*, although 17 countries achieve their peak performance in 2015, almost half of the countries (26) reach their best score before 2013. This mixed picture in *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* is replicated at the sub-category level. Only six countries register their highest score in *Public Management* in 2015: Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Rwanda, Seychelles and Zimbabwe, meaning that 48 countries score lower than they have done previously. However, reflecting the strongly positive trend seen over the decade in *Infrastructure*, the majority of countries (28 out of 54) achieve their best decade score in *Infrastructure* in 2015.

However the most striking results appear in the *Safety & Rule of Law* category where the best performance appears to be in the past for a majority of countries. The year in which the most countries achieve their highest score is 2008 (nine countries) as opposed to 2015 for *Overall Governance* and the other three categories. In addition to this a greater number of countries achieve their highest score in the first half of the decade (20 countries over 2006-2010 compared to 18 countries over 2011-2015). From 2000-2005, prior to the time

period analysed in this report, 16 countries achieved their best score - the largest number of countries out of any category.

A total of 26 countries register their worst ever score within the last three years. This is almost half of all countries on the continent, accounting for 64% of the continent's population. Twelve countries registered their worst ever *Safety & Rule of Law* score in 2015 (Algeria, Botswana, Burundi, Eritrea, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Libya, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, South Sudan), five more in 2014 (Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Morocco, Nigeria, Somalia) and a further nine countries in 2013 (Benin, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Sudan, Tanzania).

This declining performance is seen at the sub-category level as well. Only five countries (Cameroon, Kenya, Niger, Swaziland and Togo) achieved their best score in *Personal Safety* in 2015, meaning that almost all African countries - 49 out of 54 - have declined from a best score reached at some point during the decade. A similar situation is seen in *Accountability* where 44 countries registered a lower score in 2015 than in previous years. Only ten countries achieved their best performance in this sub-category in 2015: Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Guinea-Bissau, Lesotho, Morocco, Rwanda, São Tomé & Príncipe, Seychelles and Togo.

This continental trajectory is concerning. Let us hope that the peak performance in *Safety & Rule of Law* is not past history.

Balance is key

Since the first Index, the Mo Ibrahim Foundation has chosen to give equal weight to the four dimensions of governance assessed by the IIAG: *Safety & Rule of Law, Participation & Human Rights, Sustainable Economic Opportunity* and *Human Development*. Despite covering a wide range of public goods and services, every government is responsible for delivering these to their citizens, and every citizen is equally entitled to them.

Governments are faced with a wide range of challenges, with differences existing between and within countries, which lead to prioritising one dimension over another. In the long run, the resulting imbalance can prove unsustainable.

Looking at the category scores in 2009, before the Arab Spring, Egypt, Libya and Tunisia, all illustrated a widening imbalance between their category results, even if scores in *Overall Governance* were relatively high.

Imbalance in Egypt, Libya and Tunisia in 2009 (scores)



Balance in 2015

| 2015 Band | Safety & Rule of Law | Participation & Human Rights | Sustainable Economic Opportunity | Human Development |
|-------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| High | Botswana Mauritius | Botswana Mauritius | Botswana Mauritius | Botswana Mauritius |
| Medium-High | | | | |
| Medium | Djibouti Gabon Mali | Djibouti Gabon Mali | Djibouti Gabon Mali | Djibouti Gabon Mali |
| Medium-Low | Chad | Chad | Chad | Chad |
| Low | Somalia | Somalia | Somalia | Somalia |

We use the bandings outlined in this Index Report to identify three types of country performance: balanced, slightly imbalanced and imbalanced.

In 2015 only seven countries are balanced, i.e. their score places them in the same band across all four categories. Two countries achieve balance in the “High” band (71.0 points and above): Mauritius and Botswana. Five countries achieve balance but at a lower level. Mali, Gabon and Djibouti register in the “Medium” band (score between 41.0 and 53.9 points), Chad registers in the “Medium-Low” band (score between 23.0 and 40.9 points) and Somalia sits in the “Low” band (below 23.0 points).

Balance should not be considered in isolation from score level.

KEY

- High:** 71.0 and above  *Safety & Rule of Law*
- Medium-High:** 54.0 to 70.9  *Participation & Human Rights*
- Medium:** 41.0 to 53.9  *Sustainable Economic Opportunity*
- Medium-Low:** 23.0 to 40.9  *Human Development*
- Low:** Below 23.0

Imbalance in 2015

Looking at the banding in the Index there are two types of imbalance. If a country's scores span more than two bands, it is imbalanced. However, if a country's category scores span two bands it is only slightly imbalanced. In 2015, two-thirds of countries show a slight imbalance. This is seen in the majority of countries in the central column of the infographic below.

| Imbalance | Slight imbalance | Balance |  |
|---|--|---------------------------|---|
| | Cabo Verde Seychelles | Botswana Mauritius | High |
| Morocco Rwanda | Benin Ghana Kenya Lesotho Malawi Namibia São Tomé & Príncipe Senegal South Africa Tanzania Tunisia Uganda Zambia | | Medium High |
| Comoros Egypt Gambia Madagascar Sierra Leone Swaziland | Algeria Burkina Faso Burundi Cameroon Congo Côte d'Ivoire Ethiopia Guinea Guinea-Bissau Liberia Mauritania Mozambique Niger Nigeria Togo Zimbabwe | Djibouti Gabon Mali | Medium |
| Central African Republic Equatorial Guinea Libya | Angola Democratic Republic of Congo Eritrea Sudan | Chad | Medium Low |
| | South Sudan | Somalia | Low |

Trends in balance over the decade

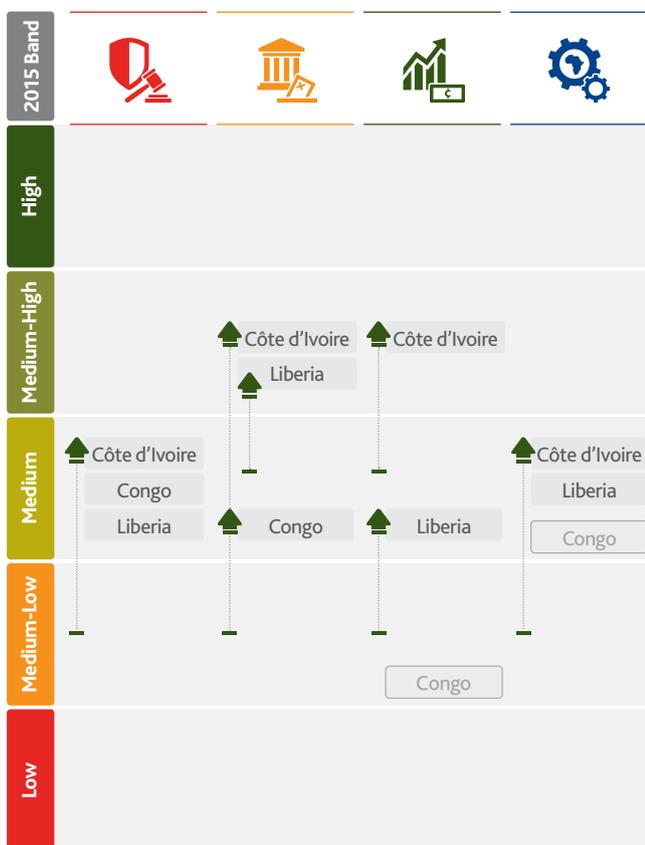
Over time a change in banding at the category level can have an impact on a country's balance. An improvement in a band in a category can leave a country more imbalanced that it was, especially if it is accompanied by a decrease in another category band.

"Balanced improvement" is achieved where changes in banding do not create or increase imbalance between governance categories. Congo, Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia manage this over the decade.

It is also possible for governance to demonstrate "imbalanced change" where improvements and deterioration in different bands can disrupt balance as seen in the case of Gambia over the decade.

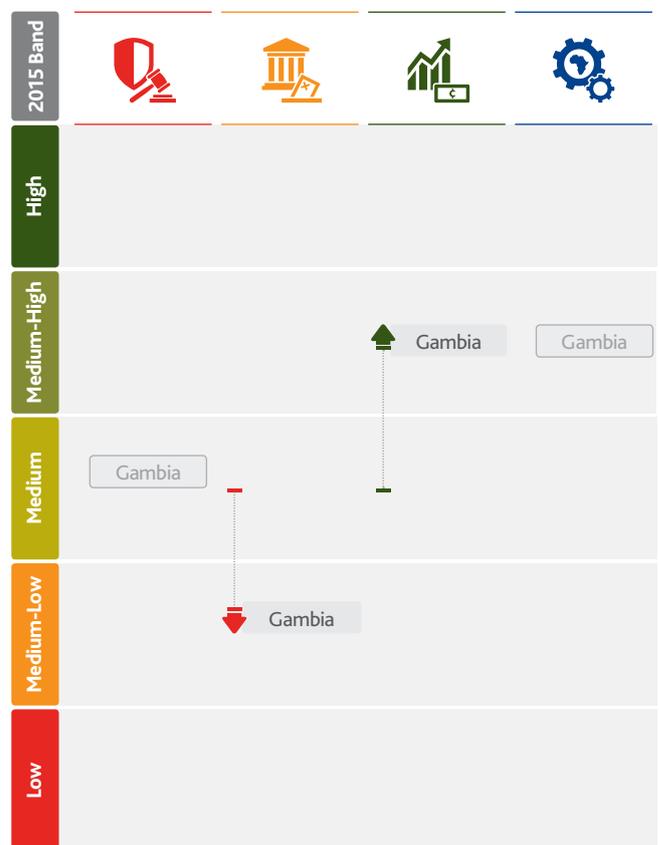
This can demonstrate the tensions between improving the socio-economic aspects of governance (*Sustainable Economic Opportunity* and *Human Development*) and the institutional and political dimensions of governance (*Safety & Rule of Law* and *Participation & Human Rights*).

Countries showing balanced improvement (2006-2015)



No change of band

Countries showing imbalanced change (2006-2015)



No change of band

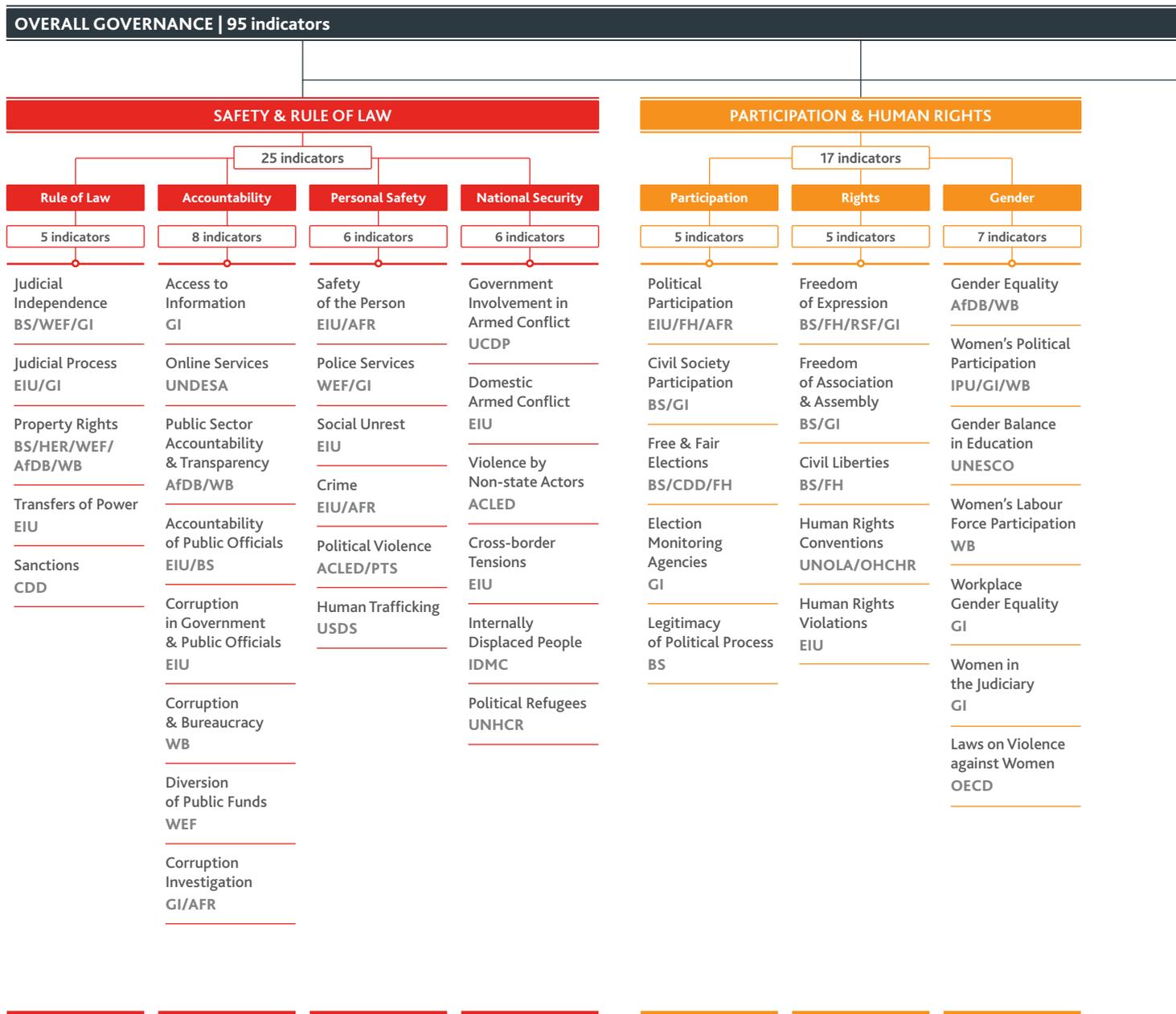
| KEY | High: 71.0 and above | Safety & Rule of Law |
|-----|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | Medium-High: 54.0 to 70.9 | Participation & Human Rights |
| | Medium: 41.0 to 53.9 | Sustainable Economic Opportunity |
| | Medium-Low: 23.0 to 40.9 | Human Development |
| | Low: Below 23.0 | |

INDICATORS

Framework of the 2016 IIAG

Indicators: 2015 Scores & Trends 2006-2015

Indicators: Definitions & Sources



Data Sources

The 2016 IIAG was calculated using data from 34 independent institutions.

African Development Bank (AfDB)

African Union Commission (AUC)

Afrobarometer (AFR)

Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED)

Bertelsmann Stiftung (BS)

Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU)

Freedom House (FH)

Ghana Center for Democratic Development (CDD)

Global Integrity (GI)

Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (IGME)

Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC)

International Centre for Tax and Development (ICTD)

International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU)

Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)

Maternal Mortality Estimation Inter-agency Group (MMEIG)



Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)

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

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

Political Terror Scale (PTS)

Reporters sans frontières (RSF)

The Heritage Foundation (HER)

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA)

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

United Nations Office of Legal Affairs (UNOLA)

United States Department of State - Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (USDS)

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

World Bank (WB)

World Economic Forum (WEF)

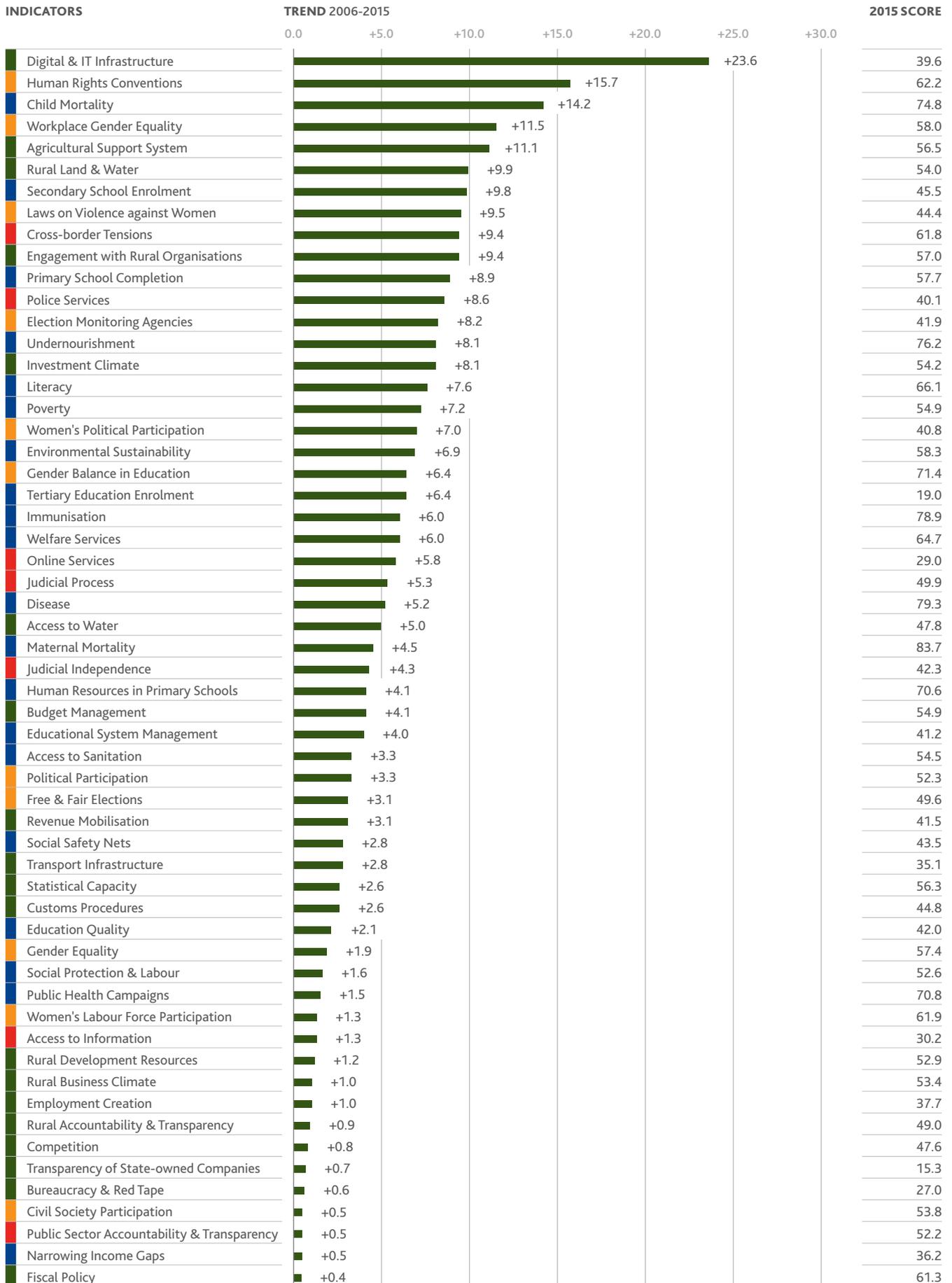
World Health Organization (WHO)

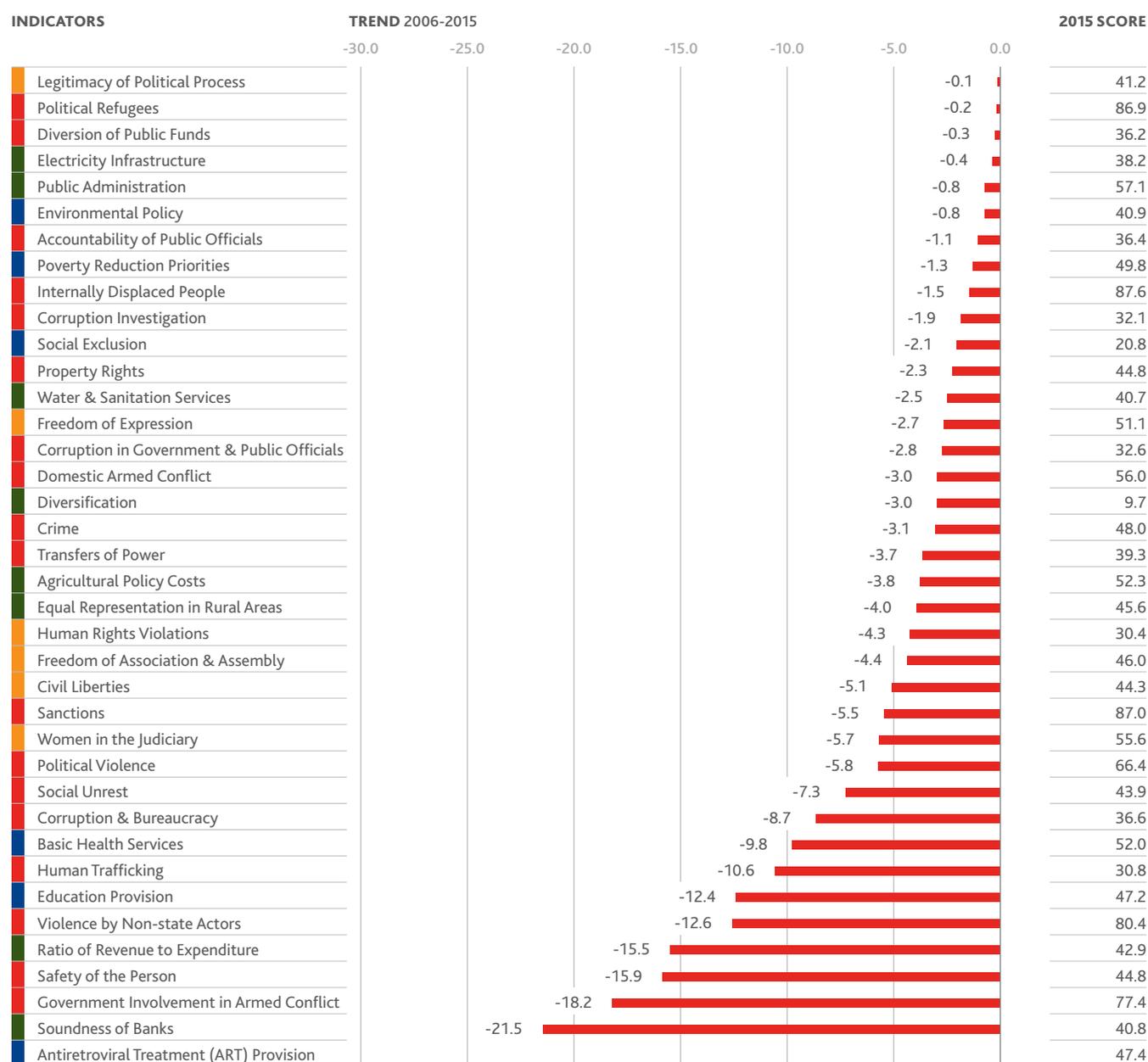
Indicators: 2015 Scores & Trends 2006-2015

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African average scores & trends

Improvement since 2006



 Deterioration since 2006


No ten-year trend (2006-2015) is available for the *Antiretroviral Treatment (ART) Provision* indicator.

KEY

| | |
|---|---|
|  | <i>Safety & Rule of Law</i> |
|  | <i>Participation & Human Rights</i> |
|  | <i>Sustainable Economic Opportunity</i> |
|  | <i>Human Development</i> |

Indicators: Definitions & Sources

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| Safety & Rule of Law | | |
|---------------------------------|--|--|
| Rule of Law | | |
| 1 | <i>Judicial Independence</i> (BS/WEF/GI) | Independence of the judiciary from the influence of external actors; whether the judiciary has the ability and autonomy to interpret and review existing laws, legislation and policy; and the integrity of the process of appointing and removing national-level judges. It consists of three sub-indicators. |
| 2 | <i>Judicial Process</i> (EIU/GI) | Extent to which the legal process is free from interference, and the existence of formal judicial reasoning. It consists of two sub-indicators. |
| 3 | <i>Property Rights</i> (BS/HER/WEF/AfDB/WB) | Extent to which the government protects and enforces private property and contract rights. It consists of four sub-indicators. |
| 4 | <i>Transfers of Power</i> (EIU) | Degree to which constitutional mechanisms are clear, established and accepted for the orderly transfer of power from one government to the next. |
| 5 | <i>Sanctions</i> (CDD) | Imposition of sanctions by the United Nations and/or the African Union on a state and/or governmental and/or non-governmental actors. |
| Accountability | | |
| 1 | <i>Access to Information</i> (GI) | Extent to which public and legislative records are accessible. It consists of two sub-indicators. |
| 2 | <i>Online Services</i> (UNDESA) | Extent to which the government uses ICT to deliver public services at national level. |
| 3 | <i>Public Sector Accountability & Transparency</i> (AfDB/WB) | Extent to which the executive and public employees can be held to account by the electorate, legislative and judiciary. It consists of two sub-indicators. |
| 4 | <i>Accountability of Public Officials</i> (EIU/BS) | Extent of accountability of public officials and degree to which there are penalties if they abuse their positions. It consists of two sub-indicators. |
| 5 | <i>Corruption in Government & Public Officials</i> (EIU) | Level of vested interest/cronyism and corruption in the public sector. |
| 6 | <i>Corruption & Bureaucracy</i> (WB) | Degree of intrusiveness of bureaucracy, amount of red tape likely to be encountered and likelihood of encountering corruption among officials and other groups. |
| 7 | <i>Diversion of Public Funds</i> (WEF) | Prevalence of the diversion of public funds to companies, individuals or groups due to corruption. |
| 8 | <i>Corruption Investigation</i> (GI/AFR) | Extent to which allegations of corruption in the public sector and the executive are investigated by an independent body, and extent to which the public are satisfied with how the government is fighting corruption. It consists of three sub-indicators. |
| Personal Safety | | |
| 1 | <i>Safety of the Person</i> (EIU/AFR) | Perceived level of criminality, and public perceptions of neighbourhood safety. It consists of two sub-indicators. |
| 2 | <i>Police Services</i> (WEF/GI) | Reliability of the police and the extent to which allegations of police misconduct and abuse of force are investigated. It consists of two sub-indicators. |
| 3 | <i>Social Unrest</i> (EIU) | Prevalence of violent social unrest. |
| 4 | <i>Crime</i> (EIU/AFR) | Prevalence of violence crime; public perception of violent crime; and degree to which the public are satisfied with how the government is reducing crime. It consists of three sub-indicators. |
| 5 | <i>Political Violence</i> (ACLED/PTS) | Level of violence and violations of physical integrity rights committed against civilians by the state. It consists of two sub-indicators. |
| 6 | <i>Human Trafficking</i> (USDS) | Nature and scope of trafficking in persons and government actions to confront and eliminate it. |
| National Security | | |
| 1 | <i>Government Involvement in Armed Conflict</i> (UCDP) | Degree of direct or indirect involvement of the government in an armed conflict which results in at least 25 annual battle-related deaths. |
| 2 | <i>Domestic Armed Conflict</i> (EIU) | Level of internal conflict and/or civil war, or the likelihood of conflict developing in the near future. |
| 3 | <i>Violence by Non-state Actors</i> (ACLED) | Degree of violence against civilians perpetrated by rebel groups, political militias and identity militias. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 4 | <i>Cross-border Tensions</i> (EIU) | Level of potential threats to economic and political stability due to international disputes or tensions. |
| 5 | <i>Internally Displaced People</i> (IDMC) | People displaced within a country due to violence, conflict and violations of human rights. |
| 6 | <i>Political Refugees</i> (UNHCR) | People fleeing the country due to fear of persecution. |

Participation & Human Rights

Participation

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| 1 | <i>Political Participation</i> (EIU/FH/AFR) | Extent to which citizens are free to participate in the political process, join a political organisation and choose who to vote for without feeling pressured. It consists of three sub-indicators. |
| 2 | <i>Civil Society Participation</i> (BS/GI) | Extent to which the government enables the participation of civil society in the political process; allows NGOs to organise freely; and does not persecute or harass NGO employees. It consists of two sub-indicators. |
| 3 | <i>Free & Fair Elections</i> (BS/CDD/FH) | Extent to which executive and legislative elections are free and fair, including impartiality of the electoral laws and framework. It consists of three sub-indicators. |
| 4 | <i>Election Monitoring Agencies</i> (GI) | Extent to which the agencies mandated to organise and monitor national elections are protected from political interference and make public reports available before and after a national election. It consists of two sub-indicators. |
| 5 | <i>Legitimacy of Political Process</i> (BS) | Extent to which democratically elected political representatives have effective power to govern or to which there are veto powers and political enclaves. |

Rights

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| 1 | <i>Freedom of Expression</i> (BS/FH/RSF/GI) | Extent to which citizens and organisations can express opinions freely; the degree of print, broadcast and internet freedom; and the existence of media and citizen self-censorship. It consists of four sub-indicators. |
| 2 | <i>Freedom of Association & Assembly</i> (BS/GI) | Extent to which citizens can associate freely in public and participate in civic and political organisations, and workers can organise into trade unions. It consists of two sub-indicators. |
| 3 | <i>Civil Liberties</i> (BS/FH) | Extent to which citizens enjoy civil liberties and can seek redress for violations of these rights. It consists of two sub-indicators. |
| 4 | <i>Human Rights Conventions</i> (UNOLA/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. |
| 5 | <i>Human Rights Violations</i> (EIU) | Likelihood of a state being accused of serious human rights violations. |

Gender

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| 1 | <i>Gender Equality</i> (AfDB/WB) | Extent to which the government promotes equal access for men and women to human capital development opportunities and productive and economic resources, and provides equal status and protection under the law. It consists of two sub-indicators. |
| 2 | <i>Women's Political Participation</i> (IPU/GI/WB) | Extent to which women are represented in the legislative and executive. It consists of two sub-indicators. |
| 3 | <i>Gender Balance in Education</i> (UNESCO) | Ratio of girls to boys enrolled at primary and lower secondary levels in public and private schools. |
| 4 | <i>Women's Labour Force Participation</i> (WB) | Female population, 15 and older, that is economically active. |
| 5 | <i>Workplace Gender Equality</i> (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. |
| 6 | <i>Women in the Judiciary</i> (GI) | Extent to which at least a third of the members of the highest branch of the judiciary are women. |
| 7 | <i>Laws on Violence against Women</i> (OECD) | Existence of women's legal protection from rape, assault and sexual harassment. |

Indicators: Definitions & Sources

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| Sustainable Economic Opportunity | | |
|---|---|---|
| Public Management | | |
| 1 | <i>Statistical Capacity</i> (WB) | Capacity of national statistical systems in terms of methodology, data sources, periodicity and timeliness. |
| 2 | <i>Public Administration</i> (AfDB/WB) | Effectiveness of the civilian central government in designing and implementing policy, delivering public services and managing human resources. It consists of two sub-indicators. |
| 3 | <i>Diversification</i> (AfDB/OECD/UNDP) | Extent to which exports are diversified. |
| 4 | <i>Budget Management</i> (AfDB/WB) | Extent to which there is a comprehensive and credible budget linked to policy priorities, effective financial management and fiscal reporting. It consists of two sub-indicators. |
| 5 | <i>Ratio of Revenue to Expenditure</i> (AfDB/AUC/UNECA) | Total budget revenue as a proportion of total budget expenditure. |
| 6 | <i>Fiscal Policy</i> (AfDB/WB) | Quality and sustainability of fiscal policy. It consists of two sub-indicators. |
| 7 | <i>Revenue Mobilisation</i> (ICTD/AfDB/WB) | Overall pattern of domestic resource mobilisation. It consists of two sub-indicators. |
| 8 | <i>Transparency of State-owned Companies</i> (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. |
| Business Environment | | |
| 1 | <i>Investment Climate</i> (HER) | Degree of economic freedom based on constraints on the flow of investment capital. |
| 2 | <i>Competition</i> (BS/GI/AfDB/WB) | Business regulatory environment; the level of market-based competition; and the quality of the competitive bidding process. It consists of three sub-indicators. |
| 3 | <i>Bureaucracy & Red Tape</i> (EIU) | Extent of red tape, including bureaucratic delay and complexity in obtaining the appropriate documentation or authorisation to engage in business activities. |
| 4 | <i>Customs Procedures</i> (WEF) | Level of efficiency of customs procedures relating to the entry and exit of merchandise. |
| 5 | <i>Soundness of Banks</i> (WEF) | Soundness of banks, ranging from the requirement of recapitalisation to being generally healthy with sound balance sheets. |
| 6 | <i>Employment Creation</i> (AFR) | Extent to which the public are satisfied with how the government is handling creating jobs. |
| Infrastructure | | |
| 1 | <i>Transport Infrastructure</i> (WEF/AFR/EIU/GI) | Extent to which the public are satisfied with government maintenance of roads and bridges, the adequacy of the rail network for business needs; and quality of air transport and aviation safety. It consists of four sub-indicators. |
| 2 | <i>Electricity Infrastructure</i> (WEF/AFR) | Quality of the electricity supply and level of public satisfaction with the provision of a reliable electricity supply by the government. It consists of two sub-indicators. |
| 3 | <i>Digital & IT Infrastructure</i> (EIU/ITU) | Extent to which IT infrastructure is adequate for business needs; subscriptions to a mobile telephone service; households with a computer; and household access to Internet. It consists of four sub-indicators. |
| 4 | <i>Access to Water</i> (WHO/UNICEF) | Population with access to piped drinking water, and population with access to an improved drinking water source. It consists of two sub-indicators. |
| 5 | <i>Water & Sanitation Services</i> (AFR) | Extent to which the public are satisfied with government provision of water and sanitation services. |
| Rural Sector | | |
| 1 | <i>Rural Business Climate</i> (IFAD) | Extent to which the policy and institutional framework supports the development of private rural businesses and commercially-based agricultural and rural finance markets. It consists of three sub-indicators. |
| 2 | <i>Rural Development Resources</i> (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. |

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| 3 | <i>Agricultural Support System</i> (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. |
| 4 | <i>Agricultural Policy Costs</i> (WEF) | Nature of agricultural policy, ranging from excessively burdensome for the economy to balancing the interests of taxpayers, consumers and producers. |
| 5 | <i>Rural Land & Water</i> (IFAD) | Extent to which the rural poor have secure access to land and equitable user-rights over water resources for agriculture. It consists of two sub-indicators. |
| 6 | <i>Engagement with Rural Organisations</i> (IFAD) | Extent to which the rural poor can organise for collective action and engage in dialogue with the government. It consists of two sub-indicators. |
| 7 | <i>Equal Representation in Rural Areas</i> (IFAD) | Extent to which laws, policies, institutions and practices promote equal representation of men and women in local decision-making. |
| 8 | <i>Rural Accountability & Transparency</i> (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. |

Human Development

Welfare

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | <i>Welfare Services</i> (AfDB/WB) | National policies and service delivery that affect access to and quality of health and education related services. It consists of two sub-indicators. |
| 2 | <i>Social Safety Nets</i> (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. |
| 3 | <i>Social Protection & Labour</i> (AfDB/WB) | Effectiveness of social protection and labour policies. It consists of two sub-indicators. |
| 4 | <i>Social Exclusion</i> (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). |
| 5 | <i>Poverty</i> (AFR) | Quality of living conditions of the public, and extent to which the public have gone without enough food to eat, clean water for home use and fuel to cook food in the past year. It consists of four sub-indicators. |
| 6 | <i>Poverty Reduction Priorities</i> (AFR/AfDB/WB) | Level of public satisfaction with how the government is improving the living standards of the poor; and extent to which public expenditure and revenue collection affects poor populations and is consistent with national poverty reduction priorities. It consists of two sub-indicators. |
| 7 | <i>Narrowing Income Gaps</i> (AFR) | Extent to which the public are satisfied with how the government is narrowing income gaps. |
| 8 | <i>Environmental Policy</i> (BS) | Extent to which environmental concerns are effectively taken into account in both macro- and micro-economic policymaking. |
| 9 | <i>Environmental Sustainability</i> (AfDB/WB) | Extent to which environmental policies promote the protection and sustainable use of natural resources and the management of pollution. It consists of two sub-indicators. |

Education

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| 1 | <i>Education Provision</i> (AFR) | Extent to which the public are satisfied with how the government is addressing educational needs. |
| 2 | <i>Education Quality</i> (BS) | Extent to which there are solid institutions for basic, secondary and tertiary education, as well as for research and development. |
| 3 | <i>Educational System Management</i> (WEF) | Extent to which the educational system meets the needs of a competitive economy. |
| 4 | <i>Human Resources in Primary Schools</i> (UNESCO) | Pupils enrolled in primary school in relation to the number of primary school teachers. |
| 5 | <i>Primary School Completion</i> (WB) | Students completing the last year of primary school, in relation to the population of the age group for that level. |

Indicators: Definitions & Sources

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| | | |
|---------------|--|--|
| 6 | <i>Secondary School Enrolment</i> (UNESCO) | Enrolment in secondary education, regardless of age, in relation to the population of the age group for that level. |
| 7 | <i>Tertiary Education Enrolment</i> (UNESCO) | Enrolment in tertiary education, regardless of age, in relation to the population of the age group for that level. |
| 8 | <i>Literacy</i> (UNESCO) | Population aged 15 or over who can both read and write a short simple statement on their everyday life. |
| Health | | |
| 1 | <i>Basic Health Services</i> (AFR) | Extent to which the public are satisfied with how the government is improving basic health services. |
| 2 | <i>Public Health Campaigns</i> (GI) | Extent to which all citizens can find information and guidelines on common illnesses, and public health hazards such as epidemics trigger awareness campaigns. |
| 3 | <i>Child Mortality</i> (IGME) | Probability of a child dying between birth and five years of age, if subject to current age-specific mortality rates. |
| 4 | <i>Maternal Mortality</i> (MMEIG) | Female deaths from any cause related to, or aggravated by, pregnancy or its management (excluding accidental or incidental causes). |
| 5 | <i>Access to Sanitation</i> (WHO/UNICEF) | Population with access to an improved sanitation facility, and the population served with open defecation sanitation. It consists of two sub-indicators. |
| 6 | <i>Undernourishment</i> (WB) | Population whose food intake is insufficient to meet dietary energy requirements continuously. |
| 7 | <i>Disease</i> (WHO) | Prevalence of deaths from malaria and tuberculosis. It consists of two sub-indicators. |
| 8 | <i>Immunisation</i> (WB/WHO) | Children that have received vaccinations against measles, DPT and hepatitis B. It consists of three sub-indicators. |
| 9 | <i>Antiretroviral Treatment (ART) Provision</i> (UNAIDS) | Eligible adults and children receiving antiretroviral treatment therapy, and HIV-positive pregnant women who receive antiretrovirals to prevent mother-to-child transmission. It consists of two sub-indicators. |

ANNEX

Methodology

Board of Directors

Research Team & Advisory Council

Notes

HOW WE CONSTRUCT THE INDEX

This section contains an overview of the framework and construction of the Ibrahim Index of African Governance (IIAG). For more information please see a more detailed technical methodology via our website at mo.ibrahim.foundation/iiag/downloads/ or contact the IIAG Research Team at research@moibrahimfoundation.org.

1. INTRODUCTION

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

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

- support citizens, governments, institutions and the private sector to accurately assess the delivery of public goods and services and policy outcomes.
- encourage data-driven narratives on governance issues.
- help determine, debate and strengthen government performance.

The IIAG was launched in 2007 and has evolved to be the most comprehensive assessment on African governance. The 2016 IIAG is the tenth iteration and builds on the work of the previous nine years. The IIAG is conceptually driven by the Mo Ibrahim Foundation (MIF) Board and the IIAG Advisory Council and is refined on an annual basis, offering a continually improving assessment of governance in Africa.

This annual refinement means that the IIAG data set is updated when practical improvements are identified. When new historical data are made available, or the structure of the IIAG is strengthened, the entire data set is updated back to 2000. Users of the Index should therefore always reference the most recent version of the IIAG data set.

2. FRAMEWORK OF THE IIAG

Measuring Governance

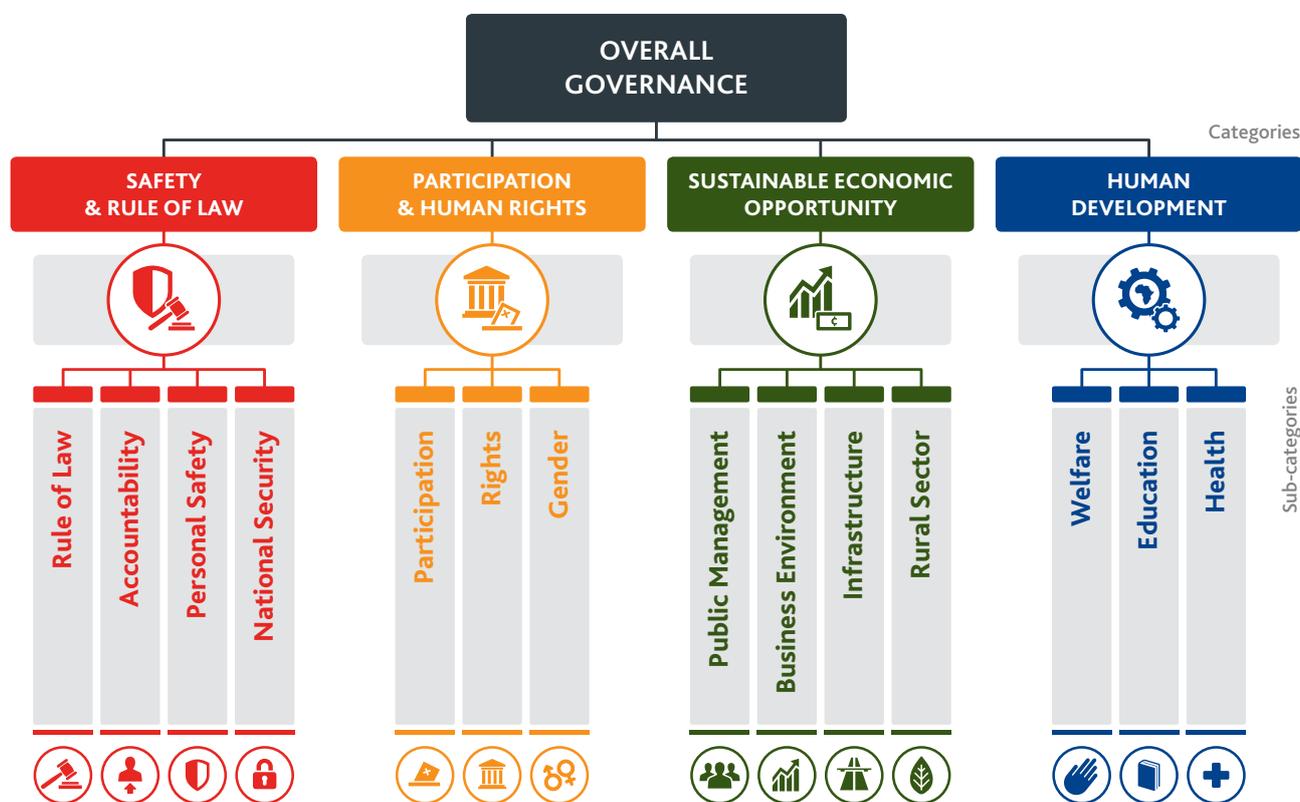
MIF defines governance as the provision of the political, social and economic public goods and services that every citizen has the right to expect from their state, and that a state has the responsibility to deliver to its citizens. The IIAG focuses on outputs and outcomes of policy, rather than declarations of intent, *de jure* statutes and levels of expenditure.

The governance framework has four overarching categories: *Safety & Rule of Law*, *Participation & Human Rights*, *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* and *Human Development*. These categories are made up of a total of 14 sub-categories.

These four overarching dimensions and the constituent sub-categories provide a citizen-centric governance framework around which to organise underlying data and construct the IIAG.

The 14 sub-categories are populated with a number of indicators which measure a narrow governance concept. Each of these indicators captures an aspect of the sub-category topic.

This framework allows the user to analyse governance performance within both distinctive and broad governance concepts by different results tiers – at the *Overall Governance* level, category and sub-category level, and indicator level.



3. CONSTRUCTION OF THE IIAG

3.1 Criteria for Data Inclusion

As governance is not measurable directly it is necessary to determine the most suitable set of proxy indicators. The IIAG takes into account potentially diverse viewpoints by making use of a variety of data sources and indicators.

The Foundation does not collect primary data, but rather collates data provided by respected external sources. The 2016 IIAG consists of 95 indicators from 34 data providers. A distinctive characteristic of the IIAG is that it is based on the aggregation of multiple types of data, utilising Official Data (OD), Qualitative Assessments (QA), Opinion Surveys (OS) and Public Attitude Surveys (PAS).

In order to be included in the IIAG, a measure has to be a suitable governance proxy. The data are required to cover at least 33 of the 54 countries on the continent and provide at least two years' worth of data for these countries since 2000. Further, the most recent data for these 33 countries can be no more than three years old.

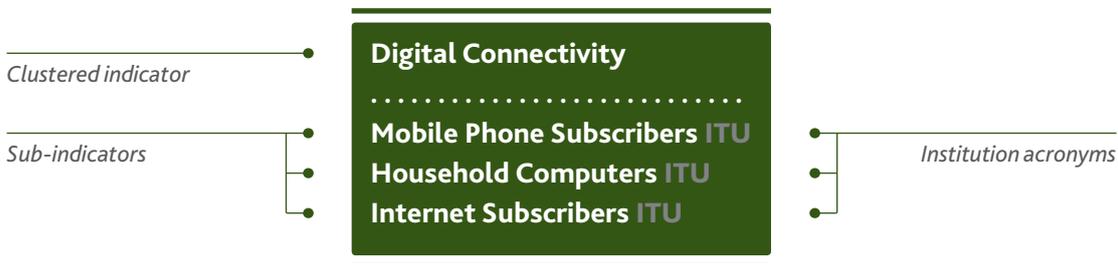
When a measure meets these criteria for inclusion it is assigned to the sub-category in which it sits best conceptually. Assigning an indicator to one of the 14 sub-categories is not straightforward as the dimensions of governance are not independent.

Clustered Indicators

Indicators measuring a specific governance concept are sometimes available from multiple sources. For example, data measuring political violence are available from two different data providers: Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project and Political Terror Scale. To improve the accuracy of the indicator measurement and avoid double counting, these measures are combined into a single clustered indicator, which is the average of its underlying sub-indicators.



Further, some indicators measure a governance concept which is too narrow for inclusion as a stand-alone indicator. For example, the measures *IT Infrastructure* from the Economist Intelligence Unit, *Mobile Phone Subscribers*, *Household Computers* and *Household Internet Access*, all taken from the International Telecommunications Union, are clustered together to become sub-indicators of the indicator *Digital & IT Infrastructure*.



The same inclusion criteria are applied to sub-indicators and stand-alone indicators.

3.2 Handling Missing Data

Most indicators included in the IIAG have missing data points over the time series. As this can have an effect on a country's aggregate scores, estimates are provided for missing data, following a statistical process called imputation. According to this process, if data is missing outside the time series, it is replaced by an existing data point. When data is missing inside the time series, these are replaced with numbers incrementally higher or lower than the neighbouring data points.

| Country A | Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 | Year 4 | Year 5 | Year 6 |
|----------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Raw data from source | | 85.1 | 84.8 | | | 82.8 |
| Between data points | | 85.1 | 84.8 | 84.1 | 83.5 | 82.8 |
| Outside data points | 85.1 | 85.1 | 84.8 | 84.1 | 83.5 | 82.8 |

3.3 Normalisation

Given that the data utilised in the construction of the IIAG come from 34 separate data providers that present their data on different scales, it is necessary to standardise all data. This is done through a statistical process called normalisation whereby raw data for each indicator are transformed by the min-max normalisation method. This process allows all scores to be published in common units and within the same bounds of 0-100, where 100 is always the best possible score.

The application of this normalisation method means that a score of 100 relates to the best possible score within the group of 54 African countries between 2000 and the latest data year.

3.4 Data Aggregation

The IIAG uses a transparent, simple and replicable method of data aggregation. A simple average is calculated using the structure of the Index to arrive at the *Overall Governance* scores.

4. ANALYSIS OF THE INDEX: MEASUREMENT ERRORS & UNCERTAINTY

The Foundation publishes standard errors and confidence intervals alongside the composite IIAG and category scores to reflect degrees of uncertainty, which are available on the Foundation's website.

The standard errors and confidence intervals allow users of the IIAG to discriminate, to a certain degree, between changes in the values of the IIAG that can be confidently treated as actual changes in the state of governance and changes that might be due to noise, or are at least insufficiently sizeable to be able to ascribe a high likelihood to such change being significant. This allows users of the IIAG to make more sophisticated use of the governance information provided by the IIAG.

Board of Directors

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Affairs and Emergency Relief Co-ordinator.



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Executive Director - Research and Policy,
Mo Ibrahim Foundation; Former Advisor on
Africa and Development to various French
Foreign Ministers.



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Director of Special Projects, Mo Ibrahim
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**Ngaire Woods**

Dean of the Blavatnik School of Government and Professor of Global Economic Governance, University of Oxford.

Research Team & Advisory Council

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IIAG Project Team

Research Team

| Name | Title |
|--------------------|---|
| Nathalie Delapalme | Executive Director - Research and Policy |
| Elizabeth McGrath | Director of the IIAG (until 31 July 2016) |
| Ayat Abdelaziz | Research Intern |
| Chloé Bailey | Programme Officer |
| Sif Heide-Ottosen | Analyst |
| Richard Murray | Acting Head of Research |
| Christina Nelson | Senior Programme Manager |
| Zainab Umar | Operations Officer |
| Yannick Vuylsteke | Programme Manager |

Foundation Design Team

| Name | Title |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| Styliani Orkopoulou | Junior Graphic Designer |
| Maria Tsirodimitri | Graphic Designer |

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Advisory Council

| Name | Organisation |
|---------------------------|---|
| Dr Abdalla Hamdok (Chair) | United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) |
| Abdulaziz Al Yaqout | Meysan Partners |
| Dr Maurice Enguéléguélé | Africa Governance Institute (AGI) |
| Hazel Feigenblatt | Global Initiative for Fiscal Transparency (GIFT) |
| Dr E. Gyimah-Boadi* | Ghana Centre for Democratic Development (CDD-Ghana) |
| Dr Ali Hadi | The American University in Cairo (AUC) |
| Dr Daniel Kaufmann | Natural Resource Governance Institute (NRGI) |
| 'Jide Olanrewaju | TPG Growth |
| Dr Joy Phumaphi | African Leaders Malaria Alliance (ALMA) |
| Dr Vera Songwe | International Finance Corporation (IFC) |
| Dr Piero Stanig | Bocconi University |
| Dr Daniel Zovatto | International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (IDEA) |

*Observer

The 2016 IIAG covers a 16-year data period from 2000 to 2015. The full IIAG data set, including underlying raw data and normalised scores, as calculated for the express purposes of the Index, is available online at:

<http://mo.ibrahim.foundation/iiag/downloads/>.

All figures on IIAG outputs are displayed to one decimal place. The calculation method to arrive at these scores is as follows:

- Country scores are calculated on full-precision raw data values (using the exact values as they are collected from source). All scores are then rounded to one decimal place.
- Group averages are calculated on the rounded, one decimal place country scores.
- Both trends over time and ranks are calculated on the scores to one decimal place.

Forty-one indicators were formed by clustering together a number of underlying sub-indicators which each measure the same dimension or similar concept. For each indicator the sub-indicators may come from the same or multiple sources.

The value of a clustered indicator is the average of the underlying sub-indicators.

Analysis of trends over time (improvements and deteriorations) take into consideration a ten-year period: 2006-2015 (unless otherwise stated). References to the last ten years or the last decade refer to this time period.

The 2016 IIAG does not include data for South Sudan prior to secession in 2011. Due to the lack of data, ten-year trends have not been calculated for this country. The absence of South Sudan scores prior to 2011 means that 53 countries are ranked in 2000 to 2010 inclusive and 54 countries are ranked in 2011 to 2015 inclusive. This should be taken into account when looking at rank change over time. Similarly, averages calculated for groups which include South Sudan exclude the country in pre-secession years.

Data for Sudan prior to 2011 (Former Sudan) have been used in the 2016 IIAG. Despite Sudan being a new country post-secession of South Sudan, pre-2011 data for 'Former Sudan' are deemed a suitable proxy for governance in Sudan.

Somalia has no underlying raw data for all indicators in the *Rural Sector* sub-category (2000-2015). In this instance South Sudan does not receive a score or rank. For this instance and the years where South Sudan does not receive a rank and score (2000-2010) this is indicated by ".".

Where reference is made to population statistics, these were obtained from the United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2015): World Population Prospects: The 2015 Revision. Data were downloaded on 11 July 2016. Where reference is made to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) statistics, these were obtained from the World Economic Outlook Database. Data were downloaded on 08 August 2016. For both these, data for South Sudan are included in totals or percentages post-2011.

The Mo Ibrahim Foundation (MIF) is aware that some sources update their data sets after our documentation is sent to print. IIAG raw data are correct as per the data "last accessed", which is stated for each indicator within the Data Portal (downloadable via our website).

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Eleven countries, covering over a quarter (27%) of the continent's population, have declined across all three civil society measures – *Civil Society Participation*, *Freedom of Expression* and *Freedom of Association & Assembly* – over the decade.

In 2015 more than two-thirds of African citizens (70%) live in countries where *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* has improved in the last ten years.

Digital & IT Infrastructure is the most improved indicator (out of 95) of the IIAG over the decade.

Diversification is the lowest scoring indicator in the IIAG, and shows deterioration over the past ten years.

40% of Africans live in a country which has registered deterioration in *Electricity Infrastructure* over the decade, with over half of Africa's economy affected by this issue.

The marginal deterioration of -0.8 points over the decade registered in *Business Environment* masks considerably diverging trends, with 24 countries declining, five by more than -10.0 points, and 28 countries progressing, five by more than +10.0 points.

Niger, Rwanda, Côte d'Ivoire, Togo and Kenya have progressed by more than +10.0 points in *Business Environment* over the decade.

Forty-three countries, hosting more than four-fifths (87%) of the African population, have registered improvement in *Human Development* over the decade.

Rwanda, Ethiopia, Angola, and Togo have increased by more than +10.0 points in *Human Development* over the decade.

All 54 countries have registered progress in *Child Mortality* over the decade.

Over the last ten years, the *Poverty* indicator has registered improvement (+7.2 points), with 29 countries, accounting for 67% of Africa's population and 76% of Africa's GDP, improving.

However, the *Poverty Reduction Priorities* indicator has registered an average decline of -1.3 points, with 23 countries, hosting 45% of Africa's population, declining.



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