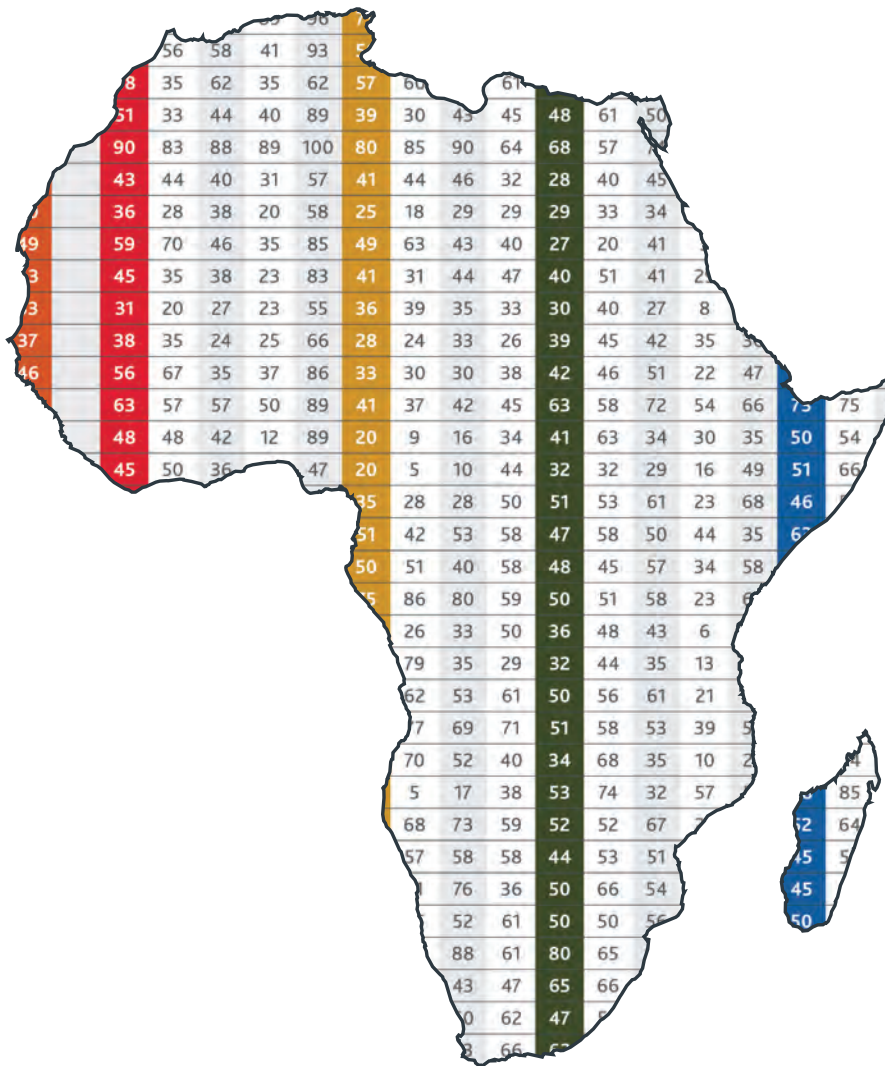




Mo Ibrahim
FOUNDATION

2012 Ibrahim Index of African Governance Summary

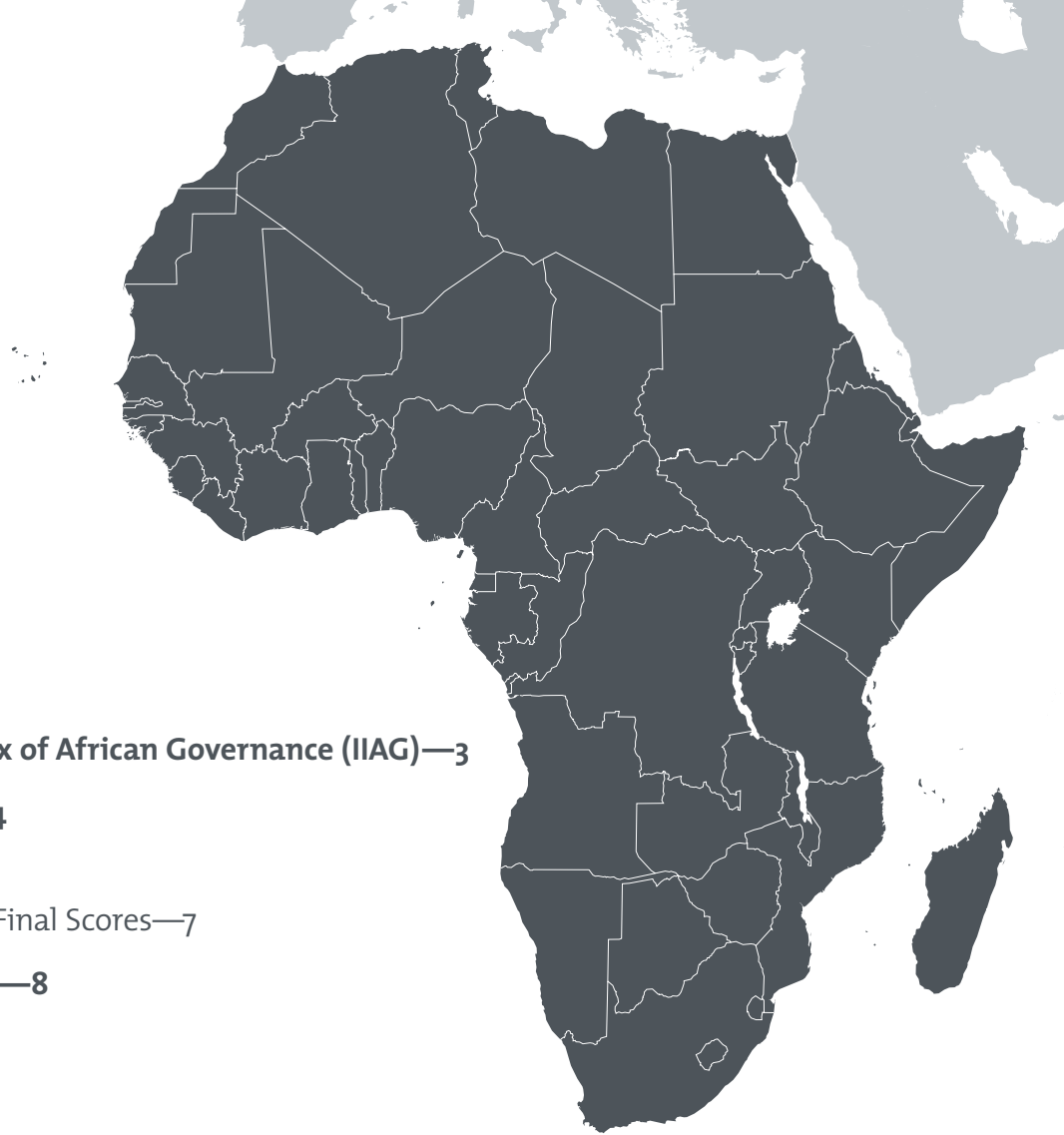


2012 Ibrahim Index of African Governance: Summary
published October 2012
copyright © 2012 Mo Ibrahim Foundation

The Mo Ibrahim Foundation is committed to making data on governance quality in Africa freely available and accessible to all citizens of the continent and interested stakeholders. We welcome and encourage any accurate reproduction, translation and dissemination of this material. The material must be attributed to the Mo Ibrahim Foundation, but not in any way that suggests that the Foundation endorses you or your use of the material.

We also welcome any feedback and comments on the IIAG. To request additional copies of this or other publications, to provide feedback or to discuss use of the IIAG please email media@moibrahimfoundation.org

Printed and bound in Swindon, England
Designed and typeset by Text Matters (www.textmatters.com)



Foreword—2

About the Ibrahim Index of African Governance (IIAG)—3

Structure of the IIAG—4

Methodology—6

IIAG: From Raw Data to Final Scores—7

Overall Country Results—8

Key Findings—10

Regions—13

Central Africa—13

East Africa—14

North Africa—15

Southern Africa—16

West Africa—17

Category Results—18

Safety & Rule of Law—18

Participation & Human Rights—22

Sustainable Economic Opportunity—26

Human Development—30

Data Providers—34

Indicators—35

Appendix 1: Executive Elections in Africa—39

Appendix 2: IIAG Timeline (2007–2012)—40

Project Team—41

Acknowledgements—41

About the Mo Ibrahim Foundation—42

Map of Africa—44

Pull-out page:

2012 Ibrahim Index of African Governance Country Rankings and Scores

Foreword



Mo Ibrahim
Founder and Chair of the
Mo Ibrahim Foundation

“Good governance is about harnessing a country’s resources to achieve the results any citizen living in the 21st century has a right to expect.”

We are pleased to present the 2012 Index of African Governance (IIAG).

This is the sixth year in which we have measured governance outcomes in Africa, looking at both country and regional performances across four major categories – Safety & Rule of Law, Participation & Human Rights, Sustainable Economic Opportunity and Human Development – and 88 component indicators. Once again, the data point to some important findings that can assist leaders and citizens in their decision-making processes.

The 2012 IIAG confirms that governance progress has been achieved since 2000. There have been positive trends in 11 out of the 14 sub-categories, including all sub-categories within the Sustainable Economic Opportunity and Human Development categories. The other categories, Safety & Rule of Law and Participation & Human Rights have registered declines. However improvements were seen in the sub-categories National Security and Gender. Interestingly, at the indicator level, the most progress appears in Cross-Border Tensions, Core International Human Rights Conventions, Legislation on Violence against Women, Ratio of External Debt Service to Exports, Digital Connectivity and Anti-Retroviral Treatment Provision. The largest declines have been registered in Workers’ Rights, Safety of the Person and Transfers of Power. It is encouraging to note that the Millennium Development Goals have undoubtedly contributed to the improvement of the Human Development category. The post-MDG framework now has the potential to make similar improvements across the full package of expected goods and services that citizens have the right to expect.

From 2000 to 2011, seven countries have demonstrated a significant improvement in their overall governance score: Liberia, Angola, Sierra Leone, Rwanda, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo and Zambia. One country, Madagascar, has significantly declined. Over the last six years, Tanzania has climbed up the IIAG’s rankings, making it into the top ten for the first time. Angola, Liberia and Togo have left the IIAG’s group of the ten worst performers. They have been replaced by Eritrea, Guinea Bissau and Nigeria.

However, while governance continues to improve in many countries, some of Africa’s regional powerhouses – Egypt, Kenya, Nigeria and South Africa – have shown unfavourable governance performance since 2006. All four

countries have declined in both Safety & Rule of Law and Participation & Human Rights, with particularly noticeable declines in the Participation sub-category. Nigeria, West Africa’s powerhouse, has for the first time this year fallen into the bottom ten governance performers on the continent.

This imbalance in performance between the four categories of the IIAG – with Sustainable Economic Development and Human Development scoring better than Safety & Rule of Law and Participation & Human Rights – was highlighted in the 2010 and 2011 editions of the IIAG, when Egypt, Libya and Tunisia stood out as cases in point. This characteristic remains an important concern. Over the last six years almost half of the 52 African countries register increased imbalance between the four categories. Five of the six most imbalanced countries belong to North Africa: Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco and Tunisia. Not only does North Africa remain the most imbalanced region in Africa, it has also experienced the greatest regional governance deterioration since 2006.

The Foundation continues to advocate addressing the paucity of African data and the need for statistical autonomy within African countries. This is a leadership and governance issue. Good governance is about harnessing a country’s resources to achieve the results any citizen living in the 21st century has a right to expect. One of Africa’s biggest challenges going forward is to master its own robust statistical system. Political sovereignty begins with data autonomy.

Two countries, the recently reconfigured nations of Sudan and South Sudan, do not feature in the current IIAG. The data from both are still being collected and analysed and are not comprehensive enough to be included at this stage. The 2012 IIAG, therefore, only measures the other fifty-two countries in Africa.

As I have pointed out in earlier editions, the IIAG is a collaborative effort that involves the hard work of the Foundation Research team, members of the Advisory Council, researchers in the two organisations that have become an integral part of this effort - Afrobarometer and Global Integrity Trust - and the 23 organisations that contribute data to our analysis. I am grateful to all of them for their invaluable contributions and the excellent quality of their work.

About the Ibrahim Index of African Governance (IIAG)

The IIAG provides an annual assessment of governance performance in Africa. Funded and led by an African institution, and consisting of 88 indicators drawn from 23 independent international data providers, the IIAG is the most comprehensive collection of data on African governance.

The IIAG provides:

- a framework for citizens, public authorities and partners to assess the effective delivery of public goods and services
- an instrument for all stakeholders to robustly assess policy outcomes
- the means to ensure optimal allocation of resources
- a tool with which to govern
- strong examples of responsible management
- a model for success based on a balanced, equitable and inclusive approach to governance

Partnerships

Paucity of data in Africa remains a core concern for the Foundation. To bolster existing data, the Foundation funds two major African initiatives. These will provide new sources of data for the IIAG, which will enable more robust assessment of progress in Africa, while also creating a vital resource for all stakeholders.

The Foundation is working with Afrobarometer to expand its citizen surveys to cover over two thirds of African countries.

The Foundation is working with the Global Integrity Trust to maintain a network of experts in every African country to provide assessments of key social, economic and political indicators.

The 2012 IIAG

The 2012 IIAG includes additional indicators assessing: Revenue Collection; Literacy; Antiretroviral Treatment Provision for Pregnant Women.

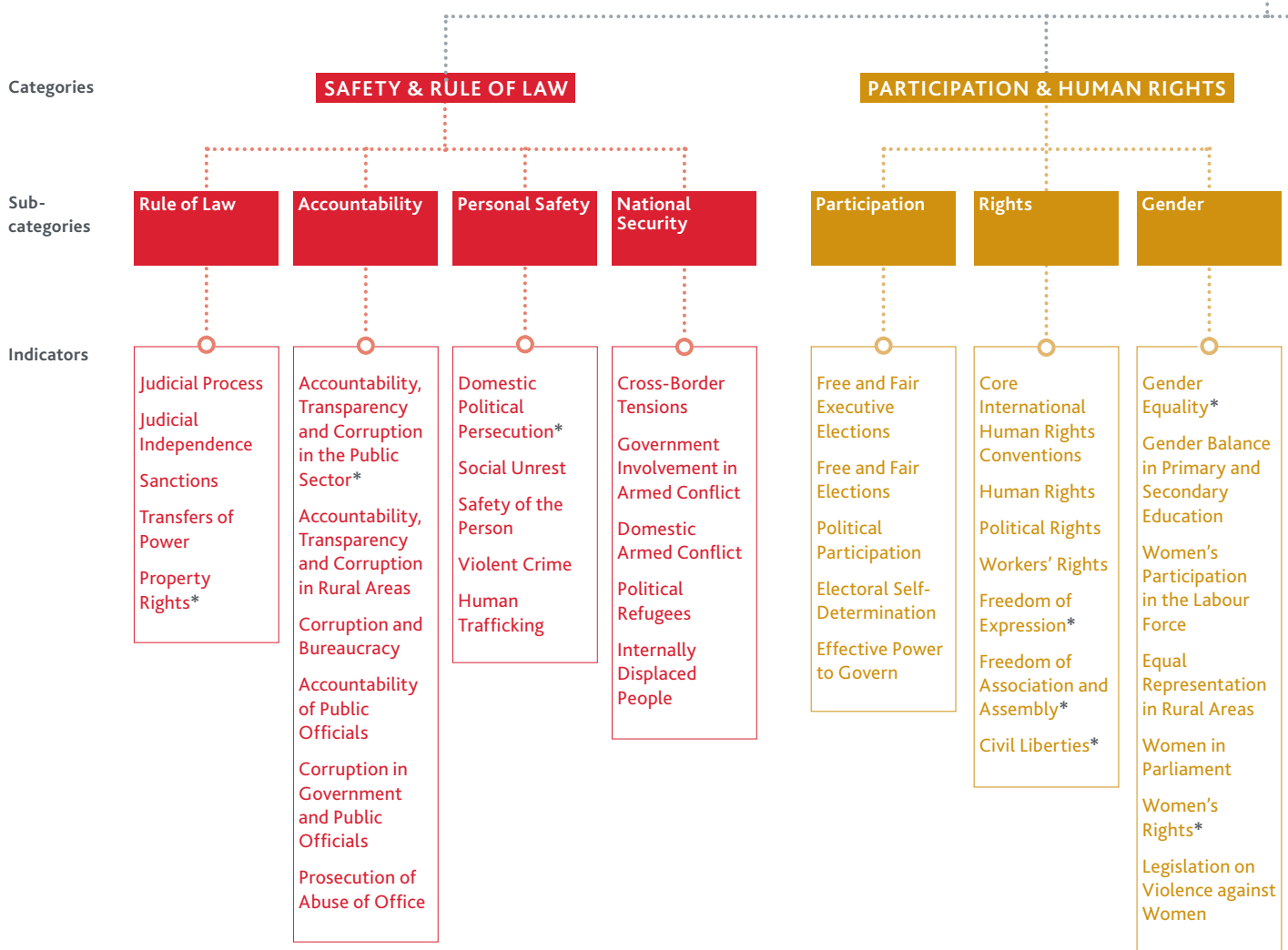
Data

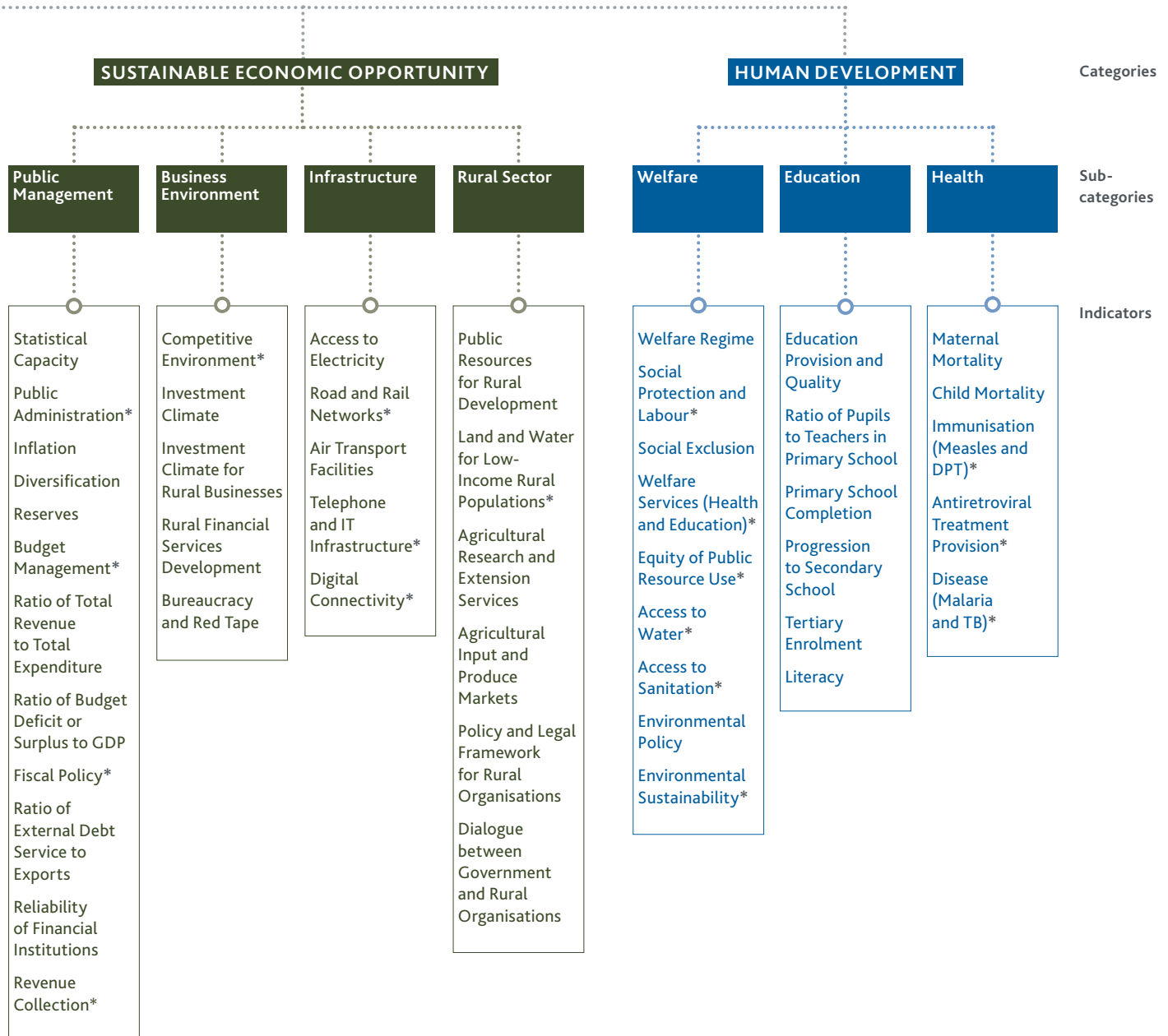
The IIAG is currently compiled using various international and African sources. Many crucial indicators of governance, such as poverty, could not be included as the data are not sufficiently comprehensive. The future provision of robust data, including poverty statistics, from African sources is a core priority for the Foundation.

2012 IIAG COUNTRY RANKINGS

Rank		Score (out of 100)
1st	Mauritius	83
2nd	Cape Verde	78
3rd	Botswana	77
4th	Seychelles	73
5th	South Africa	71
6th	Namibia	70
7th	Ghana	66
8th	Tunisia	63
9th	Lesotho	61
10th	Tanzania	59
11th	São Tomé & Príncipe	58
12th	Zambia	58
13th	Benin	58
14th	Egypt	58
15th	Morocco	57
16th	Senegal	56
17th	Malawi	56
18th	Burkina Faso	55
19th	Uganda	55
20th	Mali	55
21st	Mozambique	55
22nd	Gabon	54
23rd	Rwanda	53
24th	Algeria	53
25th	Kenya	53
26th	Swaziland	52
27th	Gambia	52
28th	Niger	50
29th	Djibouti	49
30th	Sierra Leone	48
31st	Comoros	48
32nd	Mauritania	48
33rd	Ethiopia	47
34th	Liberia	47
35th	Madagascar	46
36th	Cameroon	45
37th	Burundi	45
38th	Libya	44
39th	Togo	44
40th	Angola	44
41st	Congo	43
42nd	Guinea	43
43rd	Nigeria	42
44th	Equatorial Guinea	41
45th	Guinea-Bissau	40
46th	Côte d'Ivoire	39
47th	Zimbabwe	34
48th	Central African Republic	34
49th	Eritrea	33
50th	Chad	33
51st	Congo, Democratic Rep.	33
52nd	Somalia	7

Structure of the IIAG





* clustered indicator

Methodology

The Ibrahim Index of African Governance (IIAG) is a composite index, constructed by combining underlying indicators in a standardised way to provide a statistical measure of governance performance in African countries.

As a progressive and consultative project, the IIAG continuously adapts, accommodating the input and critiques of stakeholders, and making use of suitable data as they become available.

Governance, as defined by the Board of the Mo Ibrahim Foundation, is considered from the viewpoint of the citizen. The definition is intentionally broad so as to capture all of the political, social and economic goods and services that a citizen has the right to expect from his or her state, and that any state has the responsibility to deliver to its citizens. It can be summarised by four over-arching dimensions: Safety & Rule of Law, Participation & Human Rights, Sustainable Economic Opportunity, and Human Development.

As governance is not measurable directly, it is necessary to determine the most suitable proxy indicators that appropriately reflect this definition of governance. Beyond the requirement for a particular indicator to be compatible with the Foundation's definition of governance, there are other criteria that the indicator must meet. An included indicator should cover at least two thirds of the countries on the continent (35 or more) and should provide at least two years' worth of data between 2000 and 2011. The latest available data should not be more than three years old and new data releases should be regular (at least every three years). Even when indicators meet these criteria, often their data sources do not provide data for all countries, in all years. Missing raw data values in the IIAG are estimated using country mean substitution or extrapolation, where appropriate.

Some of the raw data used in the computation of the IIAG contain observations that lie an abnormal distance from other values of the indicator. In the 2012 IIAG the following nine indicators required statistical treatment to reduce the effects of such outliers on final scores: Inflation; Refugees; Internally Displaced People; Reserves; Ratio of Budget Deficit or Surplus to GDP; Ratio of External Debt Service to Exports; Ratio of Total Revenue to Total Expenditure; Internet Subscribers; and Tertiary Enrolment.

As data included in the 2012 IIAG come from 23 separate institutions, and are on different scales at source, these raw data must be standardised in order to be meaningfully combined. The data for each indicator are transformed by the method of Min-Max normalisation, which performs a linear transformation on the data whilst preserving the relationships among the original data values. Min-Max normalisation subtracts the minimum value of an indicator's raw data set from each country's value for that indicator in a particular year. That value is then divided by the range

of the indicator (maximum value in the raw data set minus the minimum value in the data set). The new values are multiplied by 100 in order to put them on a new scale of 0–100, where 100 is always the best possible score.

A simple statistical method of data aggregation is applied to combine the normalised data into a composite index. Each normalised indicator is assigned to the sub-category in which it best sits conceptually. Sub-category scores are calculated by averaging the scores of the underlying indicators. Category scores are calculated by averaging the 14 sub-category scores, and finally, the overall IIAG scores are obtained by averaging the scores of the four categories. Neither the categories nor sub-categories are explicitly weighted. Whilst the overall score for the IIAG enables users to make broad comparisons, interesting analysis can be done at the category and sub-category levels.

The inherently unobservable nature of governance means that the IIAG is a proxy measurement. The main sources of uncertainty in the computation of the IIAG arise from missing data and measurement errors. The Foundation publishes standard errors and confidence intervals alongside the overall IIAG and category scores to reflect this uncertainty. Given that measurement imprecision exists in any governance index, users of the IIAG are encouraged to avoid the over-interpretation of small score differences.

The entire IIAG data set is updated each year, in accordance with best practices. The addition of new indicators annually provides calibrations and refinements to the IIAG. Retrospective revisions – compelled by data reassessments at source – mean that data used in the 2012 IIAG may be different in some instances from those used in the 2011 IIAG. A country's rank in the 2012 IIAG is reflective of the Foundation's assessment based on the best available information at the time of construction. Comparisons between years should therefore be performed entirely on the 2012 IIAG data set.

For a more detailed methodology paper please visit:

www.moibrahimfoundation.org

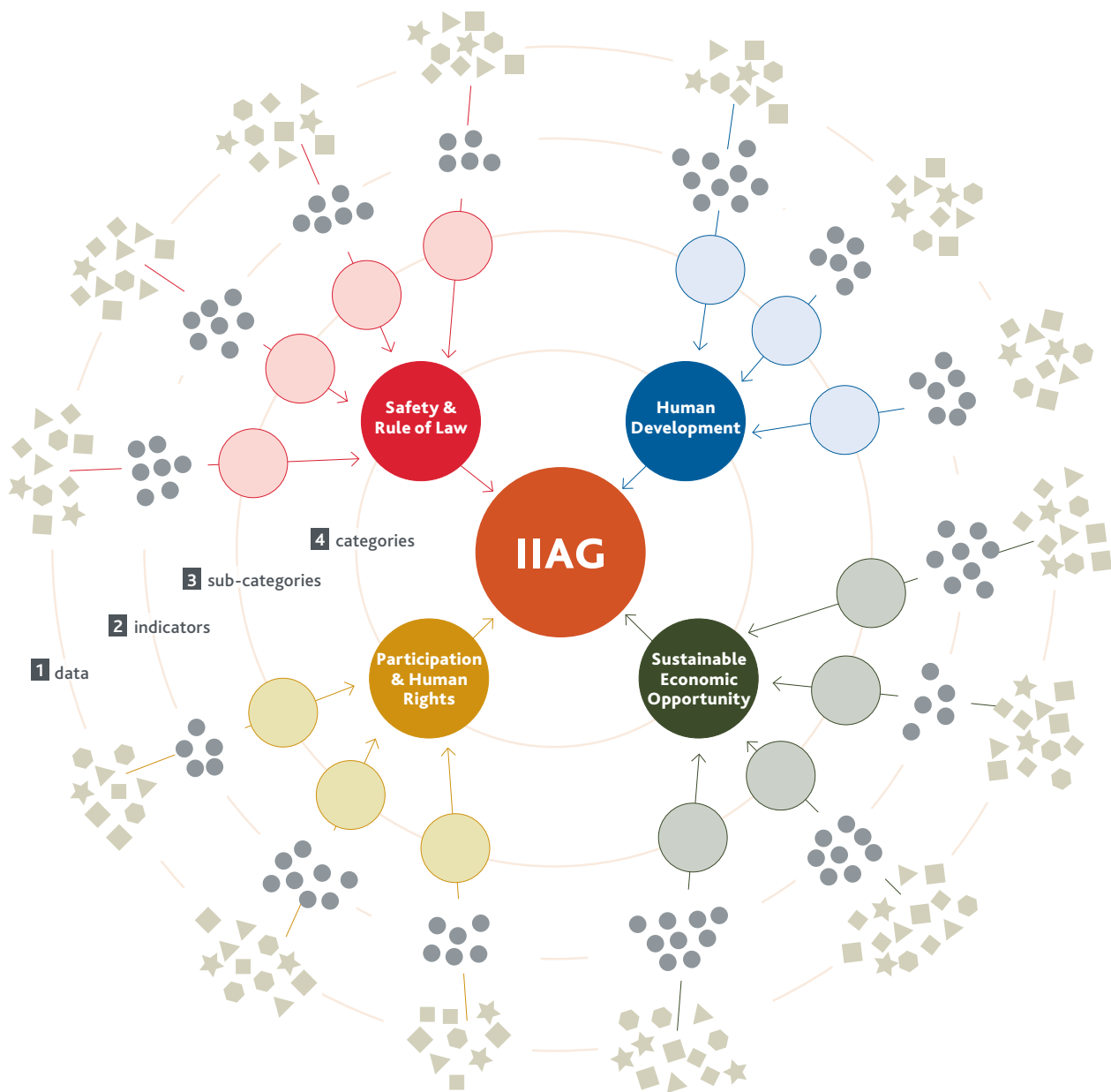
- ♦ The data set used to calculate the 2012 IIAG comprises data from 2000 to 2011.

A score decline or improvement is described as "significant" through the use of standard statistical methodology at a 90% confidence level. Some analysts may find it instructive to examine movements above or below this threshold.

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

All figures have been rounded to the nearest whole number for this report. Countries may appear to have the same score but do not when decimal places are taken into account. Countries have been ranked and trends have been described based on the full scores, not the rounded numbers that appear here.

IIAG: From Raw Data to Final Scores



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

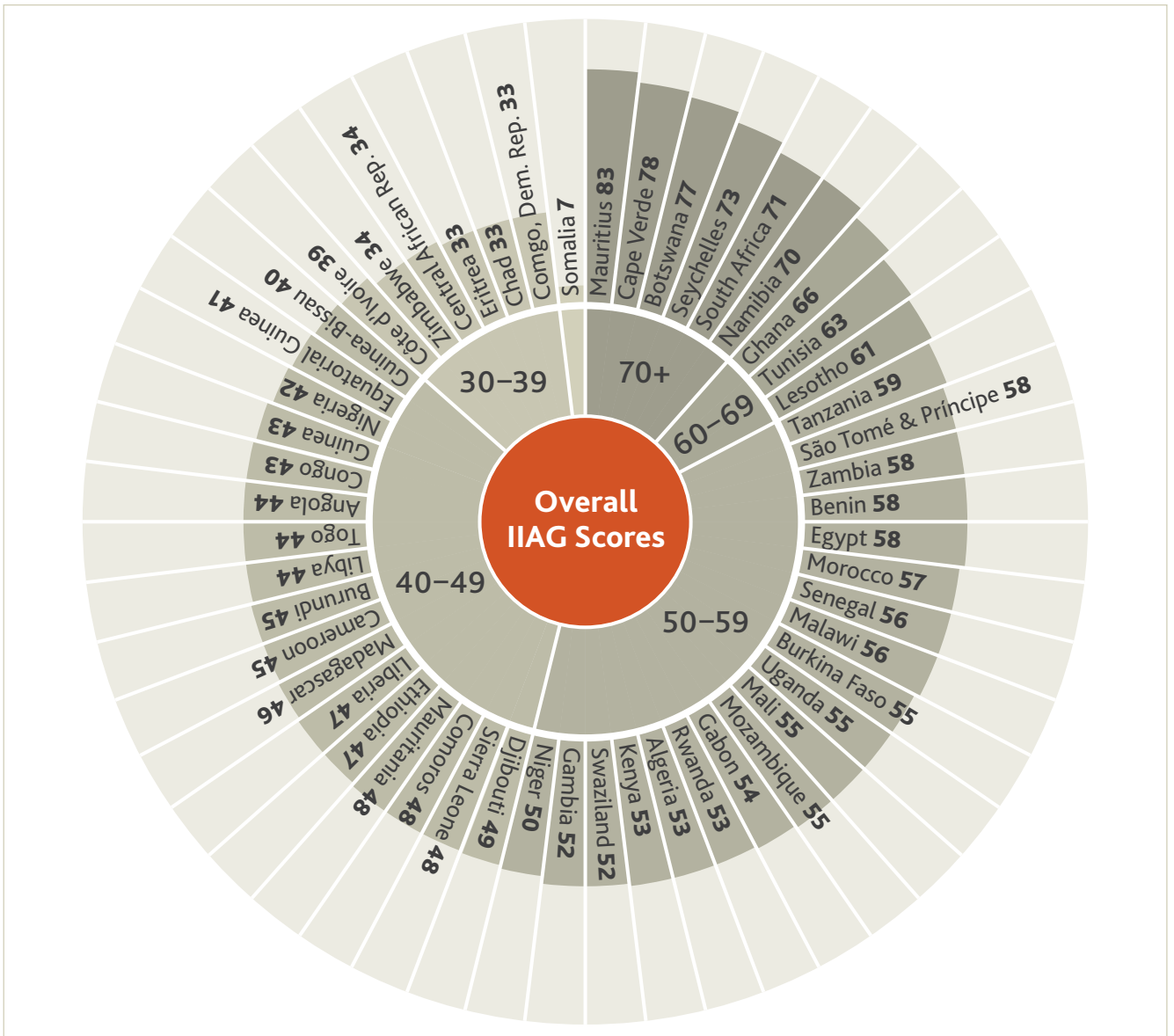
2 Once the 88 indicators have been transformed to a common scale, each one is grouped with similar indicators to form 14 sub-categories. The sub-category score is the simple average of all the indicator scores.

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

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

* *Clustered indicators: 26 indicators were formed by clustering a number of underlying variables which each measure the same dimension and come from different sources, or measure similar concepts and come from the same source. A cluster is formed by averaging the underlying variables (post normalisation).*

Overall Country Results



Number of Countries with Improved Scores 2006–2011



OVERALL



SAFETY &
RULE OF LAW



PARTICIPATION &
HUMAN RIGHTS



SUSTAINABLE
ECONOMIC
OPPORTUNITY



HUMAN
DEVELOPMENT

Almost 70% of African countries have improved in overall governance quality. This masks large differences in performances between countries and across categories.

The majority of countries have improved in both Sustainable Economic Opportunity and Human Development, but this progress is not mirrored in Safety & Rule of Law and Participation & Human Rights.

RANK 2011		ANNUAL SCORES					
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
1st	Mauritius	78	79	83	83	83	83
2nd	Cape Verde	74	77	80	77	78	78
3rd	Botswana	76	76	76	76	77	77
4th	Seychelles	74	72	72	74	75	73
5th	South Africa	72	71	70	70	71	71
6th	Namibia	70	70	69	69	69	70
7th	Ghana	64	64	64	66	66	66
8th	Tunisia	65	65	62	61	60	63
9th	Lesotho	61	62	63	61	61	61
10th	Tanzania	58	58	58	58	59	59
11th	São Tomé & Príncipe	57	58	58	57	57	58
12th	Zambia	56	57	57	56	57	58
13th	Benin	59	60	57	59	59	58
14th	Egypt	58	60	60	61	60	58
15th	Morocco	57	57	56	57	57	57
16th	Senegal	59	58	56	57	57	56
17th	Malawi	53	53	53	56	57	56
18th	Burkina Faso	53	52	53	55	56	55
19th	Uganda	54	55	54	53	55	55
20th	Mali	53	53	53	53	54	55
21st	Mozambique	55	53	53	55	54	55
22nd	Gabon	48	48	49	49	53	54
23rd	Rwanda	51	51	52	52	53	53
24th	Algeria	54	56	54	54	54	53
25th	Kenya	54	54	54	51	54	53
26th	Swaziland	50	50	51	51	52	52
27th	Gambia	53	52	53	51	51	52
28th	Niger	43	43	45	44	45	50
29th	Djibouti	49	49	46	48	49	49
30th	Sierra Leone	39	44	45	45	48	48
31st	Comoros	48	43	47	47	48	48
32nd	Mauritania	50	53	43	46	47	48
33rd	Ethiopia	46	45	46	46	46	47
34th	Liberia	35	39	40	43	46	47
35th	Madagascar	59	60	57	50	47	46
36th	Cameroon	44	46	46	46	45	45
37th	Burundi	44	46	44	47	45	45
38th	Libya	53	52	53	52	50	44
39th	Togo	38	39	42	44	45	44
40th	Angola	35	36	39	41	43	44
41st	Congo	40	40	41	41	43	43
42nd	Guinea	39	38	35	34	40	43
43rd	Nigeria	42	42	42	42	43	42
44th	Equatorial Guinea	37	39	40	39	39	41
45th	Guinea-Bissau	41	41	42	37	40	40
46th	Côte d'Ivoire	35	36	35	36	36	39
47th	Zimbabwe	33	32	30	32	33	34
48th	Central African Republic	28	30	34	32	32	34
49th	Eritrea	39	38	37	34	34	33
50th	Chad	31	30	27	29	32	33
51st	Congo, Democratic Rep.	31	32	32	32	32	33
52nd	Somalia	9	10	7	8	8	7

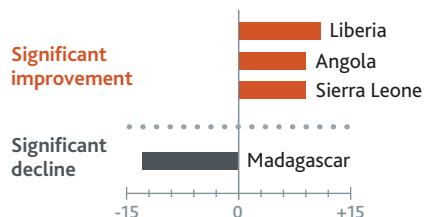
Overview

Continental average: 51
 Highest country score: Mauritius (83)
 Lowest country score: Somalia (7)
 Highest regional average: Southern Africa (59)
 Lowest regional average: Central Africa (40)

Top Ten

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

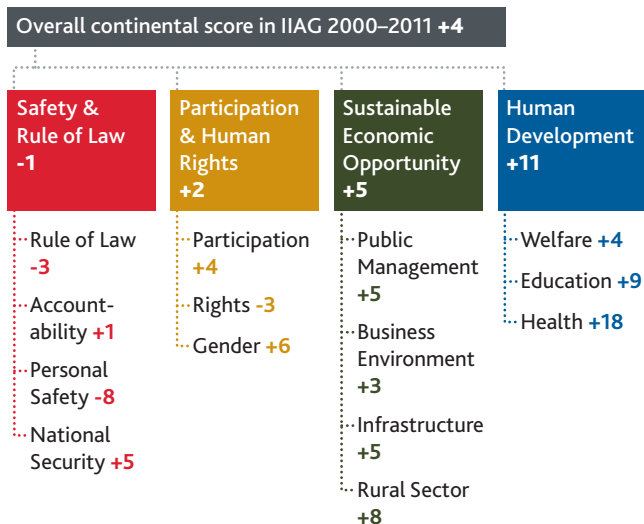
Significant Changes



Key Findings

Continental Trends

The 2012 edition of the Ibrahim Index of African Governance (IIAG) shows overall positive trends in governance on the continent. Over the past 12 years, at the continental level, there have been improvements in 11 out of the 14 sub-categories of the IIAG.



However, while governance continues to improve in many countries, some of Africa's regional powerhouses – Egypt, Kenya, Nigeria and South Africa – have shown unfavourable governance performance since 2006.

Over the past six years, all four countries have declined in two of the four main IIAG categories – Safety & Rule of Law and Participation & Human Rights.

Each of these four countries deteriorated the most in the Participation sub-category, which assesses the extent to which citizens have the freedom to participate in the political process. South Africa and Kenya have registered declines in Sustainable Economic Opportunity. Nigeria, West Africa's powerhouse, has for the first time this year fallen into the bottom ten governance performers on the continent.

Since 2006, fewer than half (22) of the 52 countries measured by this year's IIAG have achieved both an overall improvement in governance level and an increasingly balanced performance across all four categories of the IIAG.

Overall score

RANK 2011		2011 Score	Change since 2006
14th	Egypt	58	0
25th	Kenya	53	-1
43rd	Nigeria	42	0
5th	South Africa	71	-1

Safety & Rule of Law

RANK 2011		2011 Score	Change since 2006
20th	Egypt	57	-2
32nd	Kenya	49	-3
44th	Nigeria	41	-3
7th	South Africa	72	-2

Sustainable Economic Opportunity

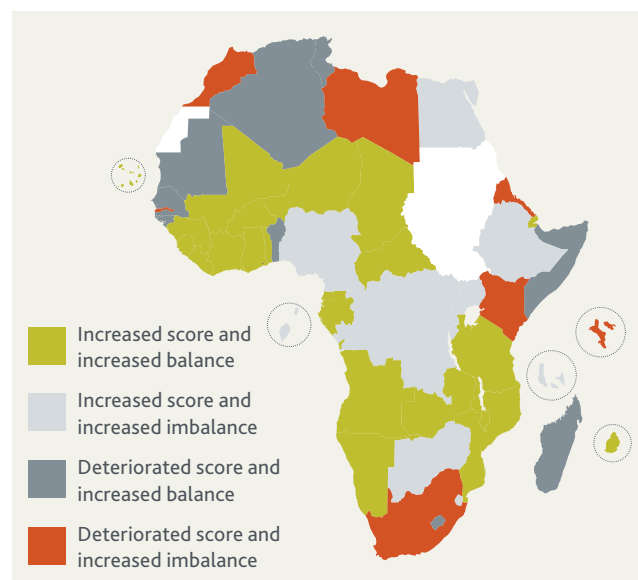
RANK 2011		2011 Score	Change since 2006
3rd	Egypt	68	+10
28th	Kenya	48	-1
37th	Nigeria	41	+2
8th	South Africa	62	-1

Participation & Human Rights

RANK 2011		2011 Score	Change since 2006
46th	Egypt	31	-4
22nd	Kenya	51	-8
37th	Nigeria	39	-3
3rd	South Africa	73	-2

Human Development

RANK 2011		2011 Score	Change since 2006
9th	Egypt	74	-3
17th	Kenya	63	+7
39rd	Nigeria	48	+4
7th	South Africa	77	+1



Best and Worst Performers

Over the last six years there have been noteworthy dynamics within the best and worst performing groups on the continent.

Tanzania has climbed up the IIAG's rankings, making it into the top ten for the first time.

RANK 2006	Country	Score	RANK 2011	Country	Score
1st	Mauritius	78	1st	Mauritius	83
2nd	Botswana	76	2nd	Cape Verde	78
3rd	Cape Verde	74	3rd	Botswana	77
4th	Seychelles	74	4th	Seychelles	73
5th	South Africa	72	5th	South Africa	71
6th	Namibia	70	6th	Namibia	70
7th	Tunisia	65	7th	Ghana	66
8th	Ghana	64	8th	Tunisia	63
9th	Lesotho	61	9th	Lesotho	61
10th	Senegal	59	10th	Tanzania	59
...			...		
13th	Tanzania	58	16th	Senegal	56

Three countries, Angola, Liberia and Togo, no longer feature in the IIAG's list of the ten worst performers. They have been replaced by Eritrea, Guinea Bissau and Nigeria.

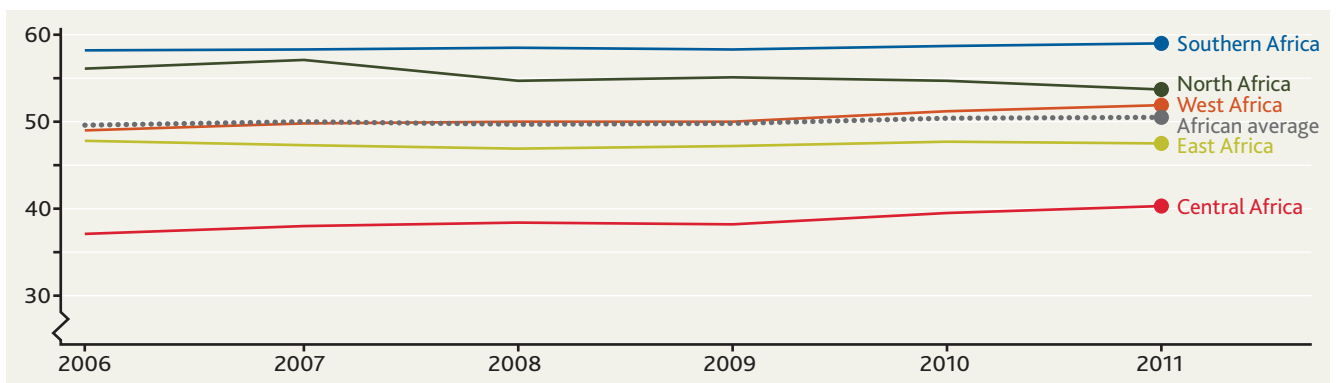
RANK 2006	Country	Score	RANK 2011	Country	Score
...			34th	Liberia	47
37th	Nigeria	42	...		
38th	Guinea-Bissau	41	39th	Togo	44
...			40th	Angola	44
42nd	Eritrea	39	...		
43rd	Togo	38	43rd	Nigeria	42
44th	E. Guinea	37	44th	E. Guinea	41
45th	Côte d'Ivoire	36	45th	Guinea-Bissau	40
46th	Angola	35	46th	Côte d'Ivoire	36
47th	Liberia	35	47th	Zimbabwe	34
48th	Zimbabwe	33	48th	C. African Rep.	34
49th	Chad	31	49th	Eritrea	33
50th	Congo, D. Rep	31	50th	Chad	33
51st	C. African Rep.	29	51st	Congo, D. Rep.	33
52nd	Somalia	9	52nd	Somalia	7

Regional Trends

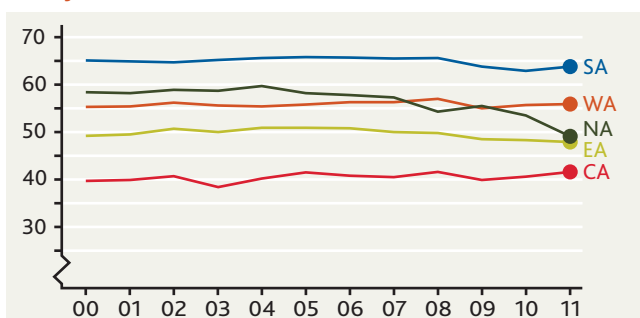
At the regional level, over the last six years three of the five regions – West Africa, Central Africa and Southern Africa – have slightly improved their overall governance level. North Africa and East Africa have registered slight declines, more markedly in North Africa.

Interesting is the rise of West Africa which, between 2006 and 2011, overtook North Africa in Safety & Rule of Law, due to North Africa's sharp decline in this category, and also overtook East Africa in Sustainable Economic Opportunity.

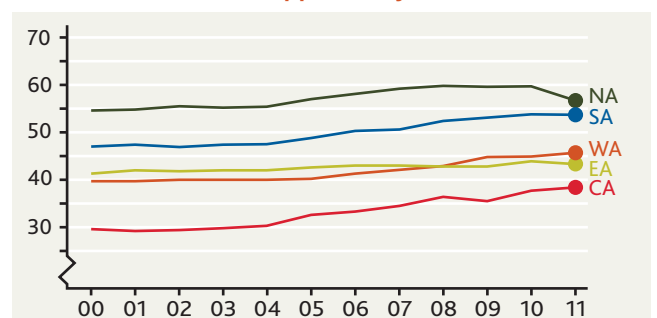
Overall Governance Performance



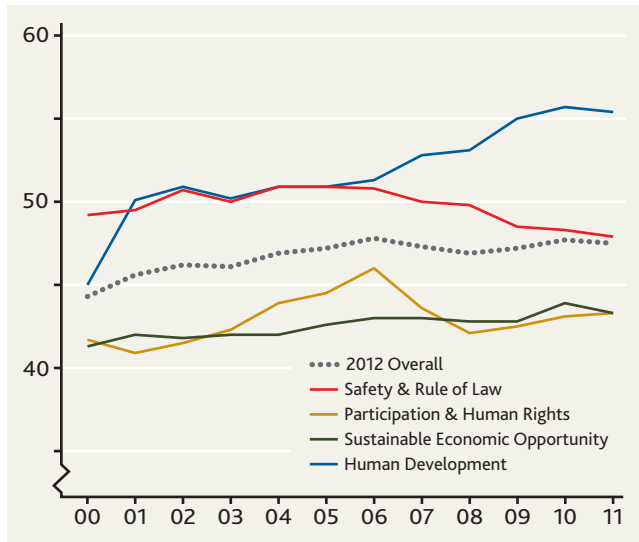
Safety & Rule of Law



Sustainable Economic Opportunity

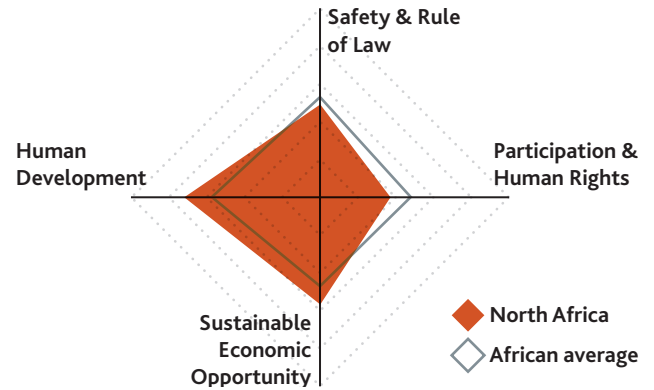


Spotlight on East Africa



Spotlight on North Africa

Five out of the six most imbalanced countries belong to North Africa (Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco and Tunisia). North Africa is the most imbalanced of the five African regions.



The Data Sovereignty Issue

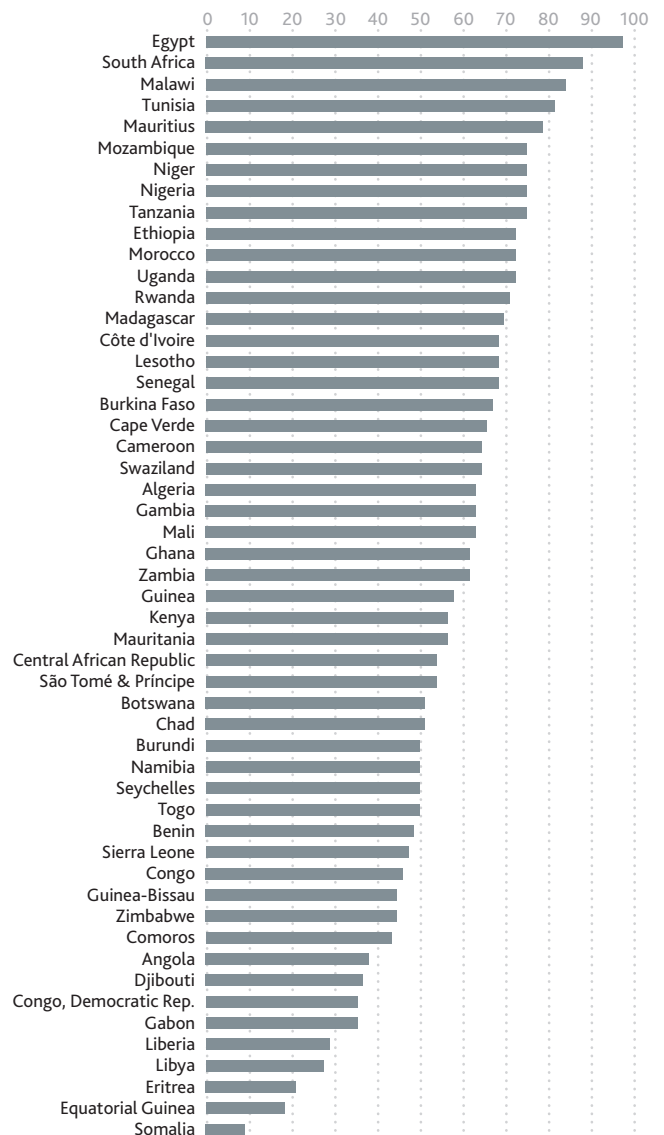
The Mo Ibrahim Foundation continues to advocate addressing the paucity of African data and the need for statistical autonomy within African countries. This is a leadership and governance issue. One of Africa’s biggest challenges going forward is to master its own robust statistical system. Political sovereignty begins with data autonomy.

The IIAG includes one indicator which captures the statistical capacity of each African country. In the 2012 IIAG only five countries score higher than 75/100 (Egypt, South Africa, Malawi, Tunisia and Mauritius).

Statistical Capacity

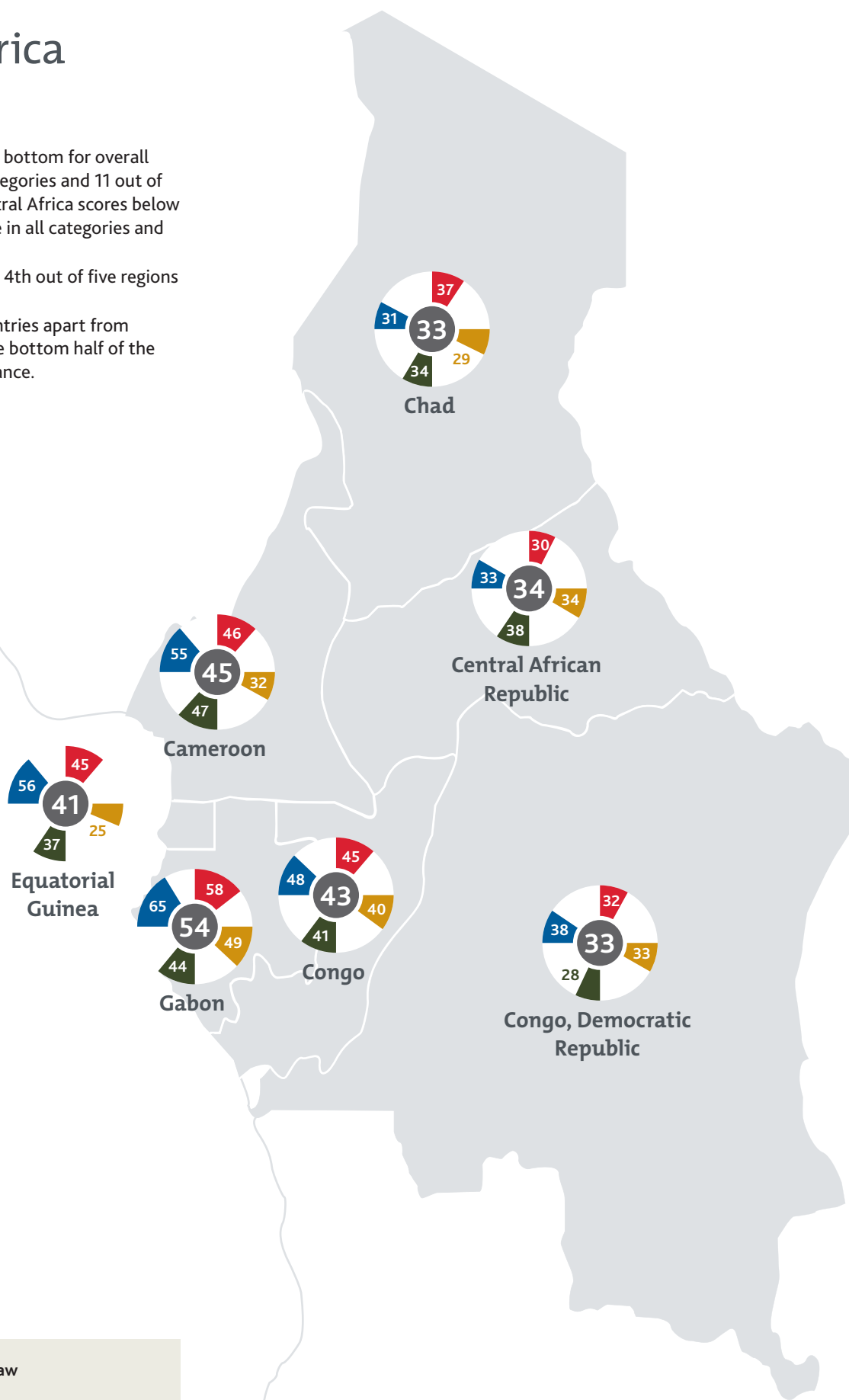
Indicator Name	Statistical Capacity
Indicator Definition	Capacity of statistical systems according to three assessment areas: methodology; data sources; and periodicity and timeliness (institutional framework is not included).
Category	Sustainable Economic Opportunity
Sub-category	Public Management
Data Provider(s)	World Bank (WB)
Data Source(s)	Bulletin Board on Statistical Capacity (BBSC)
Data Type	Expert Assessment (EA)
IIAG Data Years Covered by Publication	2004 – 2011
Latest Available Data Year Used	2011
Countries with No Data	None

The Statistical Capacity Indicator

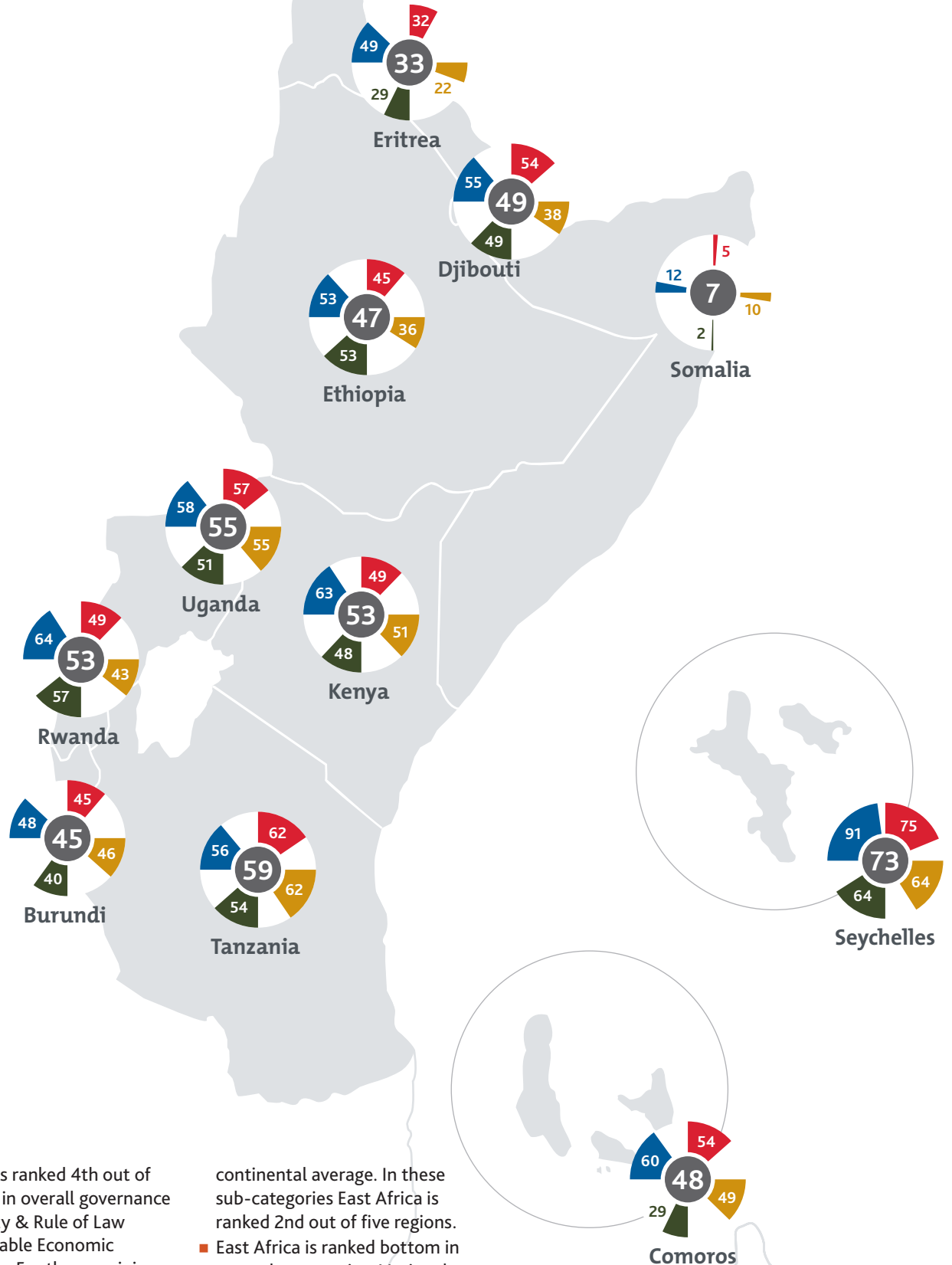


Central Africa

- Central Africa is ranked bottom for overall governance, all four categories and 11 out of 14 sub-categories. Central Africa scores below the continental average in all categories and sub-categories.
- Central Africa is ranked 4th out of five regions for National Security.
- All Central African countries apart from Gabon are ranked in the bottom half of the IIAG for overall governance.



East Africa

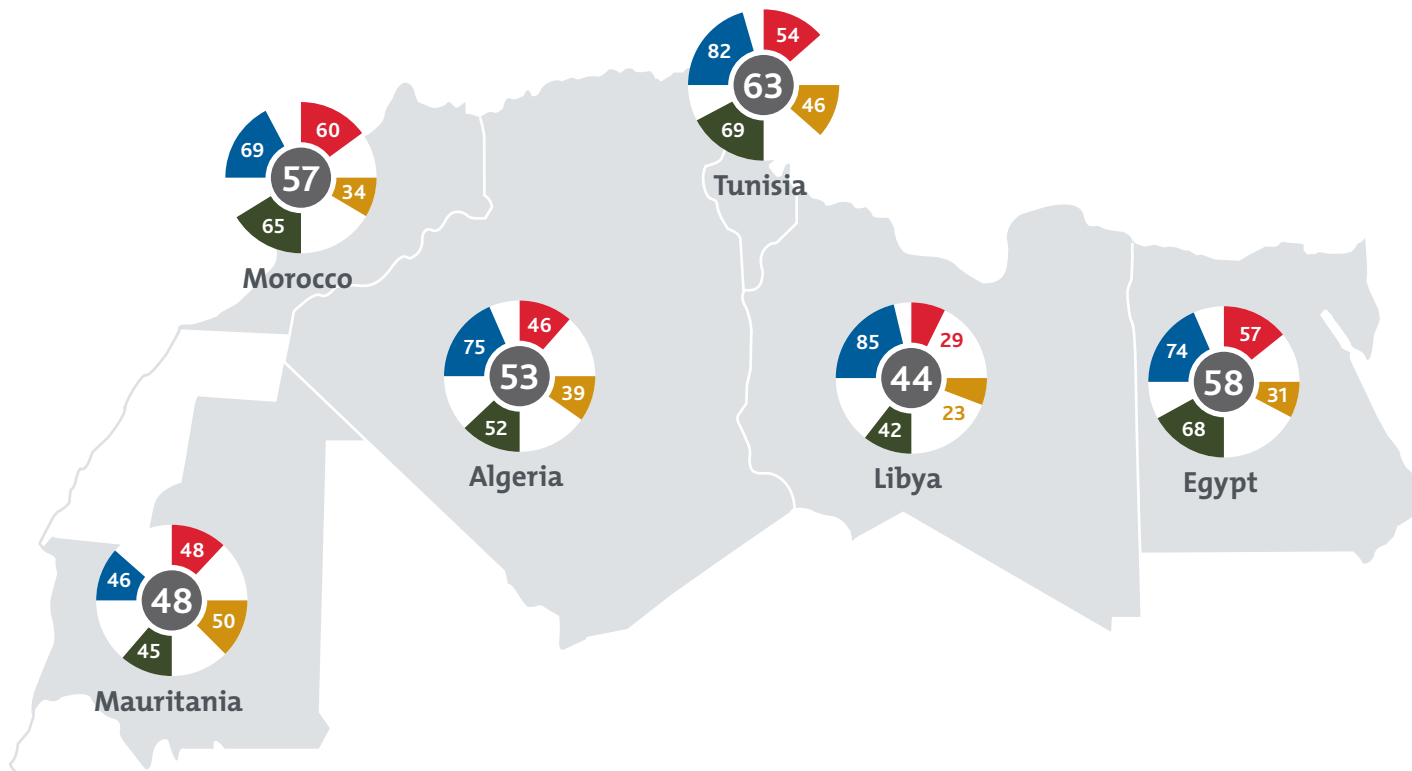


- East Africa is ranked 4th out of five regions in overall governance and in Safety & Rule of Law and Sustainable Economic Opportunity. For the remaining two categories East Africa is ranked 3rd out of five.
- East Africa scores below the continental average in all the categories and 12 out of 14 sub-categories of the IIAG.
- Gender and Rural Sector are the only sub-categories in which East Africa ranks above the

continental average. In these sub-categories East Africa is ranked 2nd out of five regions.

- East Africa is ranked bottom in two sub-categories: National Security and Public Management.
- Seychelles is the best performing country overall and in all four categories.
- Somalia is ranked bottom in the region and the continent overall, in all four categories, and in 11 out of 14 sub-categories.

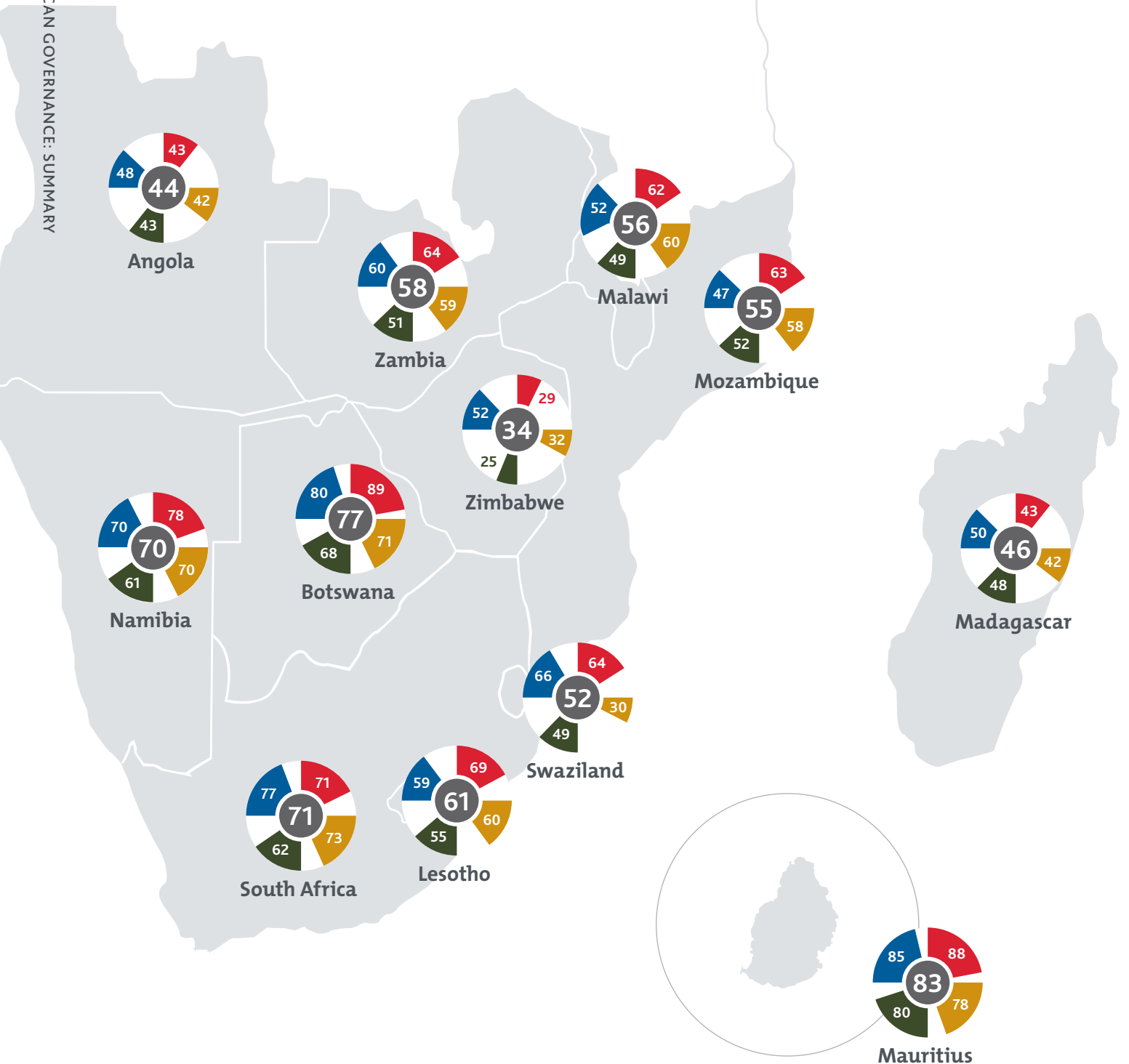
North Africa



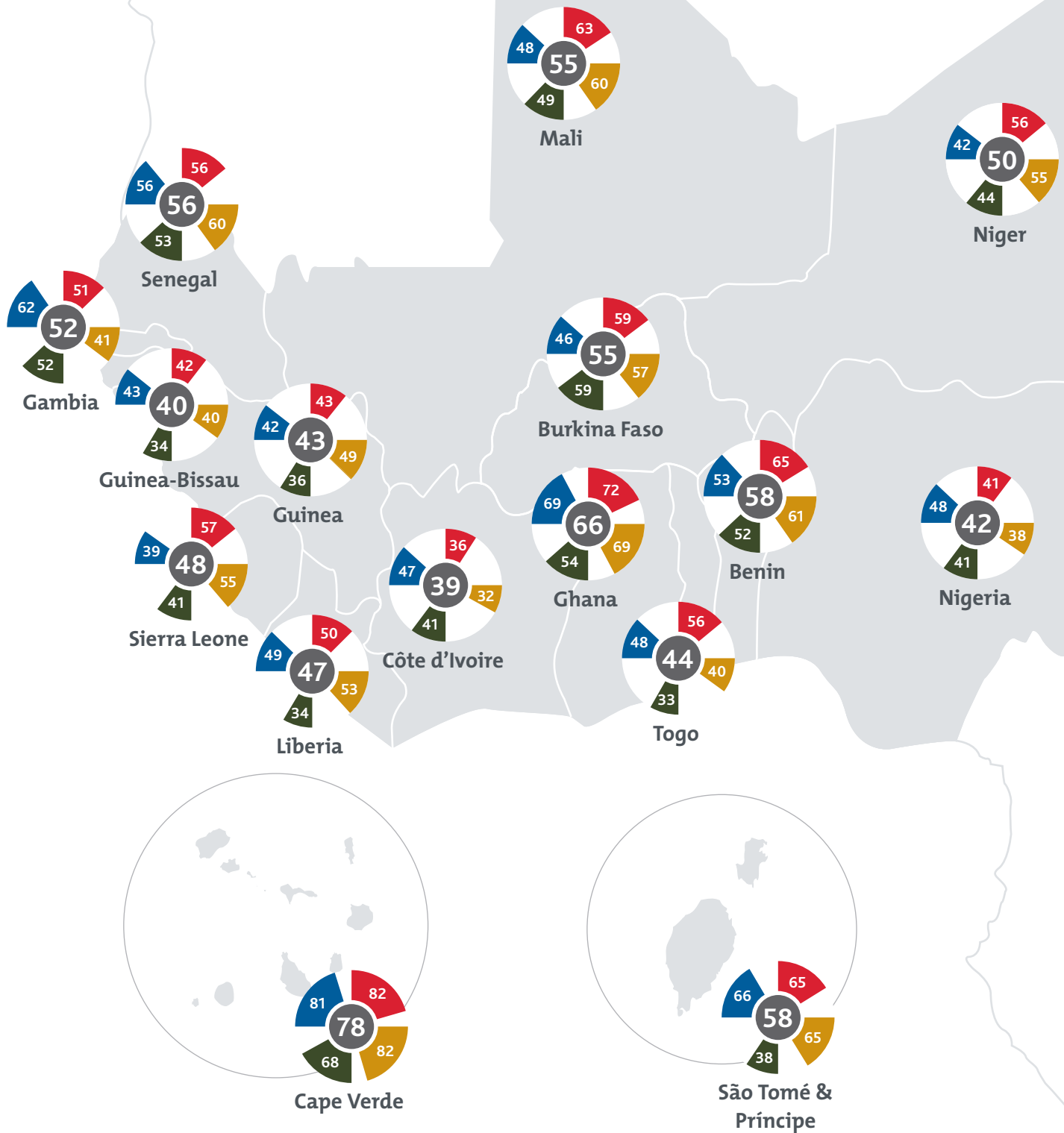
- North Africa ranks 2nd in overall governance and 1st in Sustainable Economic Opportunity and Human Development. In these two categories and all of their underlying sub-categories, North Africa's score is higher than the continental average.
- In Participation & Human Rights, North Africa is ranked the second lowest with a score that is well below the continental average. North Africa is the worst performing region in the Participation sub-category, and the second lowest in the Rights sub-category.
- In Safety & Rule of Law North Africa's performance is relatively weak, ranking 3rd out of the five regions.
- North Africa is demonstrative of extremely imbalanced performance, with strong average regional performance in Sustainable Economic Opportunity and Human Development, contrasted with weak average regional performance in Safety & Rule of Law and Participation & Human Rights.

Southern Africa

- Southern Africa is the top performing region in the 2012 IIAG.
- Southern Africa performs strongly in all four categories of the IIAG, ranking in 1st place in Safety & Rule of Law and Participation & Human Rights and 2nd place in the other two categories, Sustainable Economic Opportunity and Human Development. In all four categories, Southern Africa scores above the continental average.
- Southern Africa scores above the continental average in 13 out of 14 sub-categories, and ranks in 1st place in half of the sub-categories of the IIAG.
- Rural Sector is the only sub-category in which Southern Africa's score falls below the continental average.
- Southern Africa displays a relatively balanced and equitable governance performance with strong average regional performance in all categories and almost all underlying sub-categories.
- The best performing country in Southern Africa is Mauritius, placing either 1st or 2nd in all four categories. Mauritius also ranks in the top ten in all of the sub-categories of the IIAG.



West Africa



- West Africa is ranked 3rd in overall governance and Sustainable Economic Opportunity.
- West Africa performs better in Safety & Rule of Law and Participation & Human Rights, ranking 2nd and scoring above the continental average.
- West Africa's poorest performance is in Human Development in which it is ranked 4th out of five regions.

- West Africa scores below the continental average in almost half of the IAG sub-categories. However, West Africa is the strongest performing region in Participation and Rights.
- Cape Verde is ranked 1st in the region in overall governance and all four categories. Cape Verde is also ranked in the top ten in the continent in all sub-categories.

Safety & Rule of Law

“Having a firmly embedded judicial system that is just, effective, accessible to all, administered by competent and impartial judges who work independently of political influences and in a corruption-free environment and make decisions according to merit, is a major prerequisite for ensuring Safety & Rule of Law.

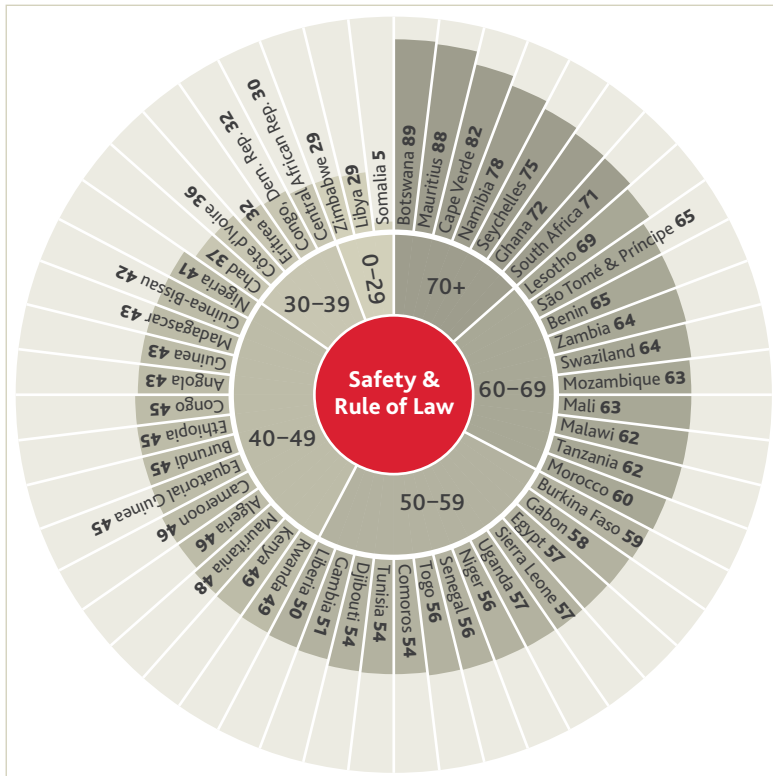
In assessing the entrenchment of the rule of law within a state, it is important to take into consideration not only the performance of judicial systems but also matters of accountability, personal safety and national security. The exercise should take into account the actions of public officials as well as the prevention, control and elimination of corruption in the country.

Transparency and public accountability are of critical importance in determining governance outcomes. Experience has demonstrated that a legal system can easily be subverted if its enforcers are not accountable to those they serve and if they are prone to influence through financial and other considerations.

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

Salim Ahmed Salim

Former Secretary-General, Organisation of African Unity and former Prime Minister of Tanzania; Member of the Board and Chair of the Prize Committee of the Mo Ibrahim Foundation



In this Category

Rule of Law

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

Accountability

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

Personal Safety

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

National Security

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

* clustered indicator (see Indicators p.35)

RANK 2011		ANNUAL SCORES					
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
1st	Botswana	87	88	88	86	88	89
2nd	Mauritius	84	85	89	89	89	88
3rd	Cape Verde	91	90	91	83	87	82
4th	Namibia	78	79	80	78	78	78
5th	Seychelles	76	76	75	78	79	75
6th	Ghana	73	73	72	73	71	72
7th	South Africa	73	71	71	69	69	71
8th	Lesotho	69	69	69	69	69	69
9th	São Tomé & Príncipe	68	70	70	66	65	65
10th	Benin	71	72	70	68	65	65
11th	Zambia	65	65	65	62	61	64
12th	Swaziland	63	64	64	62	62	64
13th	Mozambique	66	65	63	62	61	63
14th	Mali	62	62	62	60	62	63
15th	Malawi	66	65	65	65	64	62
16th	Tanzania	64	62	63	61	60	62
17th	Morocco	63	62	61	61	62	60
18th	Burkina Faso	68	63	60	62	59	59
19th	Gabon	55	57	56	55	59	58
20th	Egypt	59	63	64	65	62	57
21st	Sierra Leone	41	47	52	49	58	57
22nd	Uganda	53	55	55	53	57	57
23rd	Niger	53	48	51	53	50	56
24th	Senegal	62	63	62	59	59	56
25th	Togo	51	53	56	55	57	56
26th	Comoros	56	44	51	52	54	54
27th	Tunisia	64	63	60	62	57	54
28th	Djibouti	58	60	59	58	56	54
29th	Gambia	59	55	56	46	46	51
30th	Liberia	33	41	46	48	48	50
31st	Rwanda	52	54	56	51	49	49
32nd	Kenya	52	53	51	47	49	49
33rd	Mauritania	60	56	37	44	48	48
34th	Algeria	50	50	53	51	51	46
35th	Cameroon	49	49	50	48	45	46
36th	Equatorial Guinea	43	46	45	44	45	45
37th	Burundi	45	50	46	48	44	45
38th	Ethiopia	47	47	47	45	43	45
39th	Congo	39	41	41	43	43	45
40th	Angola	40	37	43	41	41	43
41st	Guinea	48	41	36	37	46	43
42nd	Madagascar	67	70	63	52	44	43
43rd	Guinea-Bissau	44	47	47	43	41	42
44th	Nigeria	43	44	48	46	46	41
45th	Chad	40	35	30	34	37	37
46th	Côte d'Ivoire	31	31	34	33	29	36
47th	Eritrea	45	45	40	35	34	32
48th	Congo, Democratic Rep	29	26	29	28	29	32
49th	Central African Republic	30	29	39	28	27	30
50th	Zimbabwe	32	30	26	31	28	29
51st	Libya	51	51	52	50	41	29
52nd	Somalia	12	4	4	5	5	5

Overview

Continental average: 53

Highest country score: Botswana (89)

Lowest country score: Somalia (5)

Highest regional average:

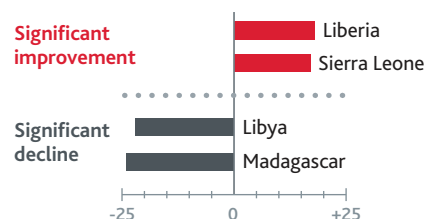
Southern Africa (64)

Lowest regional average: Central Africa (42)

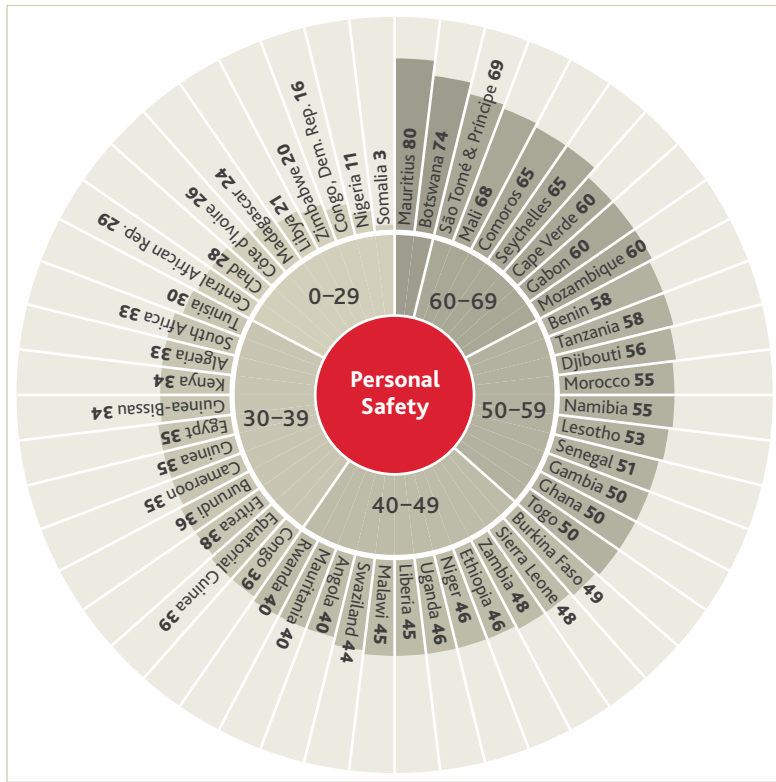
Top Ten

- 1 Botswana
- 2 Mauritius
- 3 Cape Verde
- 4 Namibia
- 5 Seychelles
- 6 Ghana
- 7 South Africa
- 8 Lesotho
- 9 São Tomé & Príncipe
- 10 Benin

Significant Changes



Personal Safety



Continental average:
44

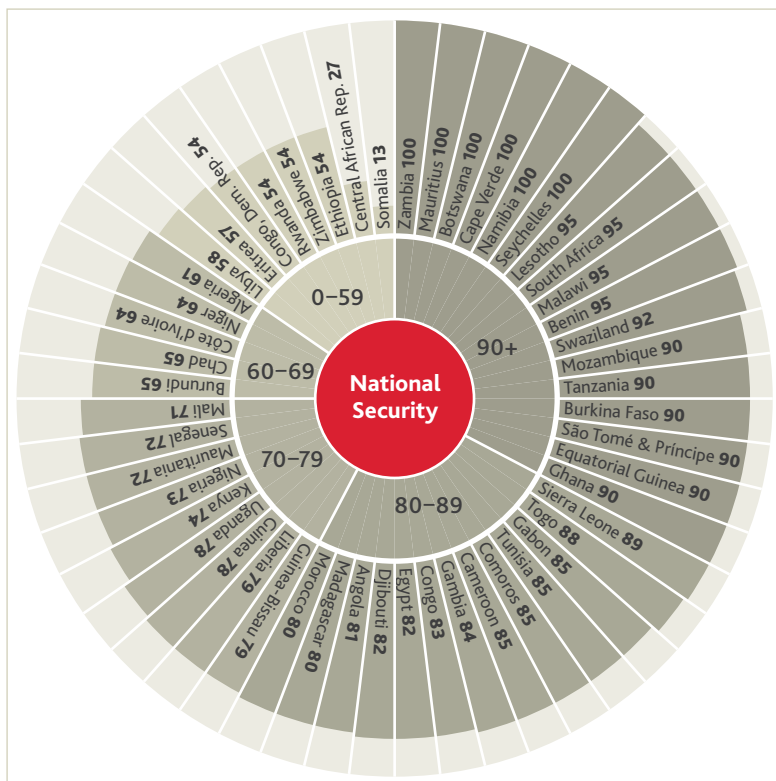
Highest country score:
Mauritius (80)

Lowest country score:
Somalia (3)

Highest regional average:
Southern Africa (48)

Lowest regional average:
Central Africa (35)

National Security



Continental average:
78

Highest country score:
Zambia (100)

Lowest country score:
Somalia (13)

Highest regional average:
Southern Africa (90)

Lowest regional average:
East Africa (68)

Participation & Human Rights

“In preparing an index illustrating outcomes in the areas of Participation & Human Rights, it is clear that participation is much easier to assess and measure. Of course, participation encompasses and overlaps with areas of human rights, such as the right to vote, the right to a fair election, and freedom to express views on political issues and to hold government accountable for commitments made under national and international law.

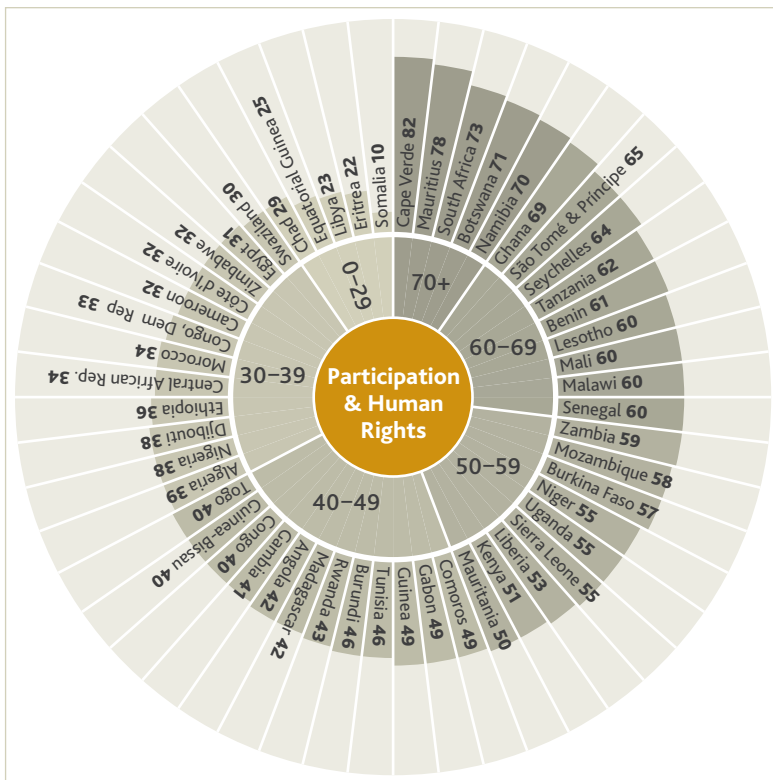
When we look back at the development of the international human rights system over the past 60 years there is a significant gap in implementation which poses a problem in developing an index to measure outcomes in a comparable way in all countries in Africa.

Despite the present gap, and the weakness in data, I believe the IIAG is making a significant contribution. It is exerting a healthy pressure on the UN and others to develop more practical ways to compare the human rights record of African countries.

By offering the best measurements and relevant data the Index can find at present, it is creating a demand – which civil society in each country should champion – for better performance measurements.

What an innovative way to enhance protection and promotion of human rights in African countries!”

Mary Robinson
 Former President of Ireland and former UN High Commissioner for Human Rights; Member of the Board and Prize Committee of the Mo Ibrahim Foundation



In this Category

Participation

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

Rights

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

Gender

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

* clustered indicator (see Indicators p.35)

RANK 2011		ANNUAL SCORES					
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
1st	Cape Verde	73	77	80	78	78	82
2nd	Mauritius	78	80	79	78	77	78
3rd	South Africa	76	73	73	73	73	73
4th	Botswana	72	72	68	71	71	71
5th	Namibia	75	72	67	68	68	70
6th	Ghana	70	71	67	69	69	69
7th	São Tomé & Príncipe	62	62	62	62	63	65
8th	Seychelles	72	65	64	66	67	64
9th	Tanzania	63	64	57	60	62	62
10th	Benin	66	66	62	64	65	61
11th	Lesotho	65	68	68	63	61	60
12th	Mali	59	57	57	56	58	60
13th	Malawi	56	57	51	59	61	60
14th	Senegal	69	64	60	58	59	60
15th	Zambia	59	57	55	55	57	59
16th	Mozambique	63	59	57	60	58	58
17th	Burkina Faso	54	56	56	55	59	57
18th	Niger	50	50	47	40	45	55
19th	Uganda	53	55	51	51	54	55
20th	Sierra Leone	48	55	52	52	55	55
21st	Liberia	43	49	48	54	54	53
22nd	Kenya	58	56	55	49	51	51
23rd	Mauritania	45	61	41	46	48	50
24th	Comoros	53	44	52	50	48	49
25th	Gabon	44	43	37	38	46	49
26th	Guinea	33	35	31	27	43	49
27th	Tunisia	41	40	37	33	34	46
28th	Burundi	54	54	48	54	46	46
29th	Rwanda	43	42	40	41	41	43
30th	Madagascar	64	63	58	45	41	42
31st	Angola	30	35	39	40	43	42
32nd	Gambia	49	48	48	44	44	41
33rd	Congo	38	37	40	39	40	40
34th	Guinea-Bissau	53	52	51	35	40	40
35th	Togo	29	31	38	41	39	40
36th	Algeria	37	42	35	37	38	39
37th	Nigeria	41	40	37	34	37	38
38th	Djibouti	35	32	30	31	37	38
39th	Ethiopia	38	33	33	35	35	36
40th	Central African Republic	32	36	39	38	33	34
41st	Morocco	41	36	36	34	34	34
42nd	Congo, Democratic Rep	31	35	31	34	35	33
43rd	Cameroon	36	38	33	34	32	32
44th	Côte d'Ivoire	28	30	25	26	29	32
45th	Zimbabwe	30	31	28	29	29	32
46th	Egypt	35	38	34	36	33	31
47th	Swaziland	31	29	26	27	30	30
48th	Chad	24	26	22	23	27	29
49th	Equatorial Guinea	20	22	20	22	22	25
50th	Libya	17	19	19	21	19	23
51st	Eritrea	25	24	23	22	22	22
52nd	Somalia	11	10	11	10	11	10

Overview

Continental average: 48

Highest country score: Cape Verde (82)

Lowest country score: Somalia (10)

Highest regional average:

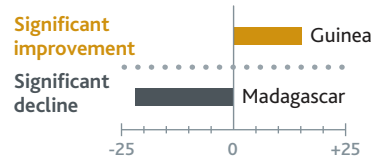
Southern Africa (56)

Lowest regional average: Central Africa (35)

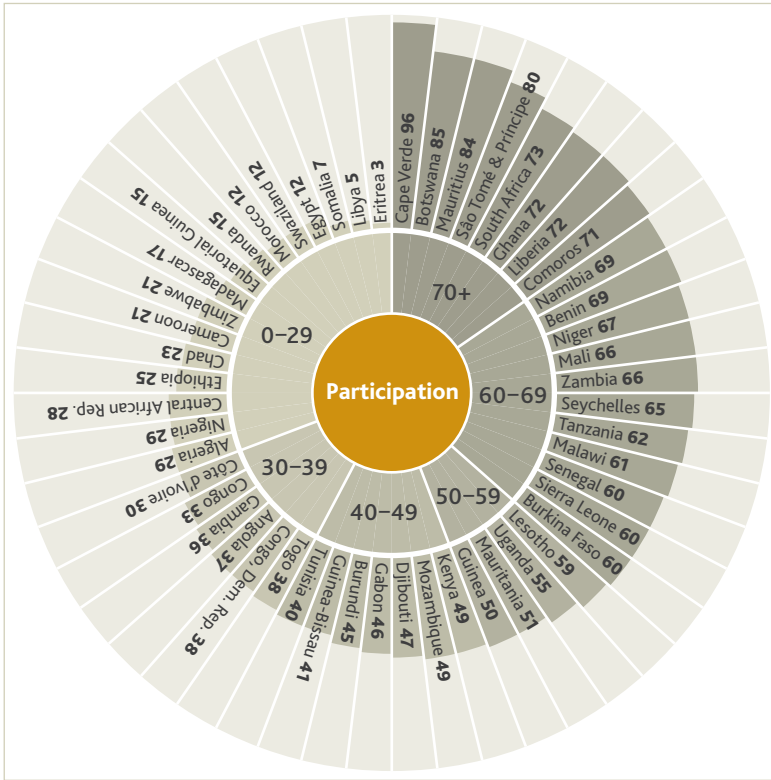
Top Ten

- 1 Cape Verde
- 2 Mauritius
- 3 South Africa
- 4 Botswana
- 5 Namibia
- 6 Ghana
- 7 São Tomé & Príncipe
- 8 Seychelles
- 9 Tanzania
- 10 Benin

Significant Changes



Participation



Continental average:
45

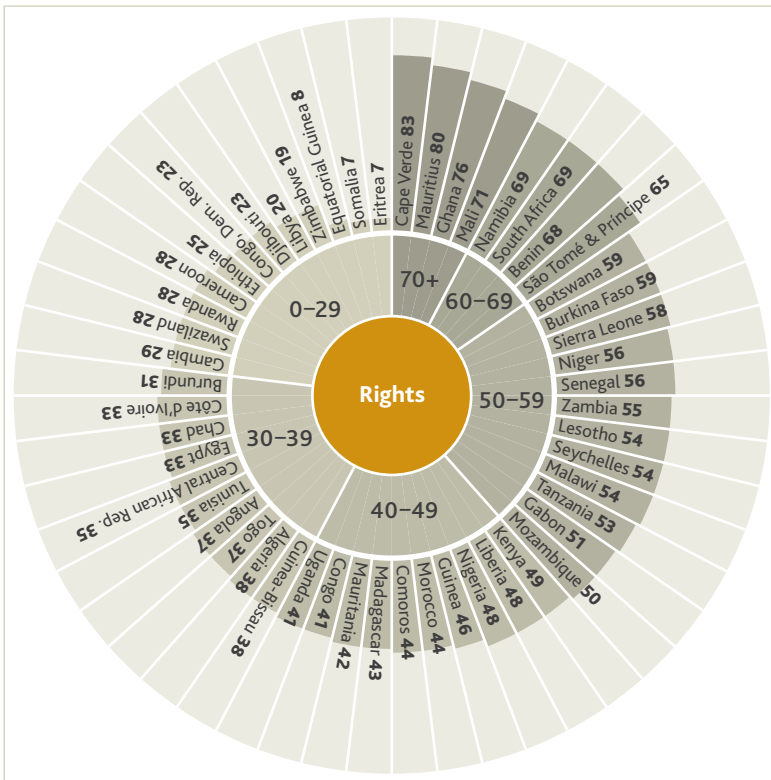
Highest country score:
Cape Verde (96)

Lowest country score:
Eritrea (3)

Highest regional average:
West Africa (58)

Lowest regional average:
North Africa (25)

Rights



Continental average:
44

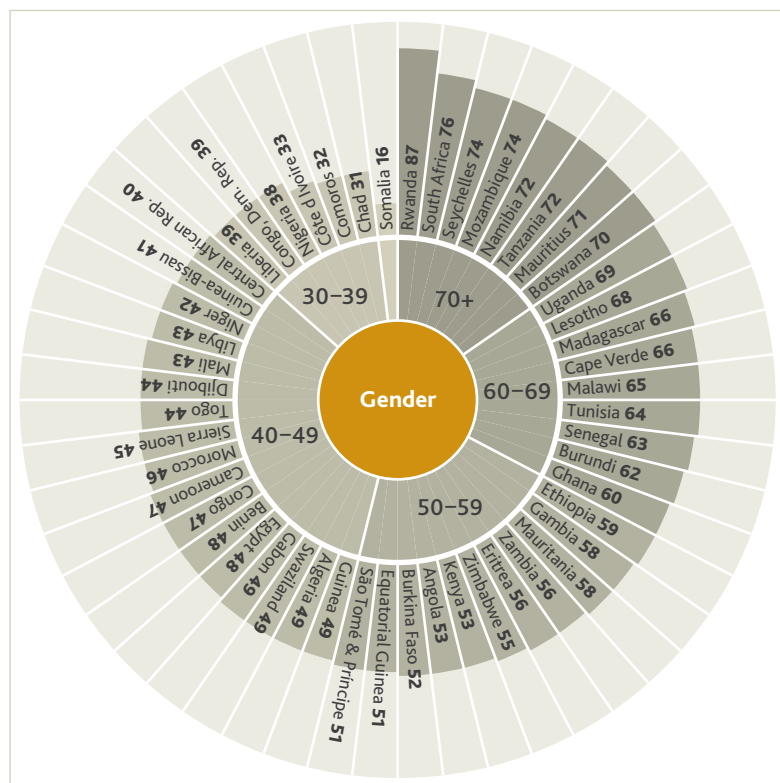
Highest country score:
Cape Verde (83)

Lowest country score:
Eritrea (7)

Highest regional average:
West Africa (54)

Lowest regional average:
Central Africa (31)

Gender



Continental average:
54

Highest country score:
Rwanda (87)

Lowest country score:
Somalia (16)

Highest regional average:
Southern Africa (65)

Lowest regional average:
Central Africa (43)

Sustainable Economic Opportunity

“Sustainable Economic Opportunity is one of the four pillars under which governance is measured in the Ibrahim Index. Freedom to participate in the creation of economic wealth is a key right for all citizens and governments have an overwhelming duty to develop an enabling framework.

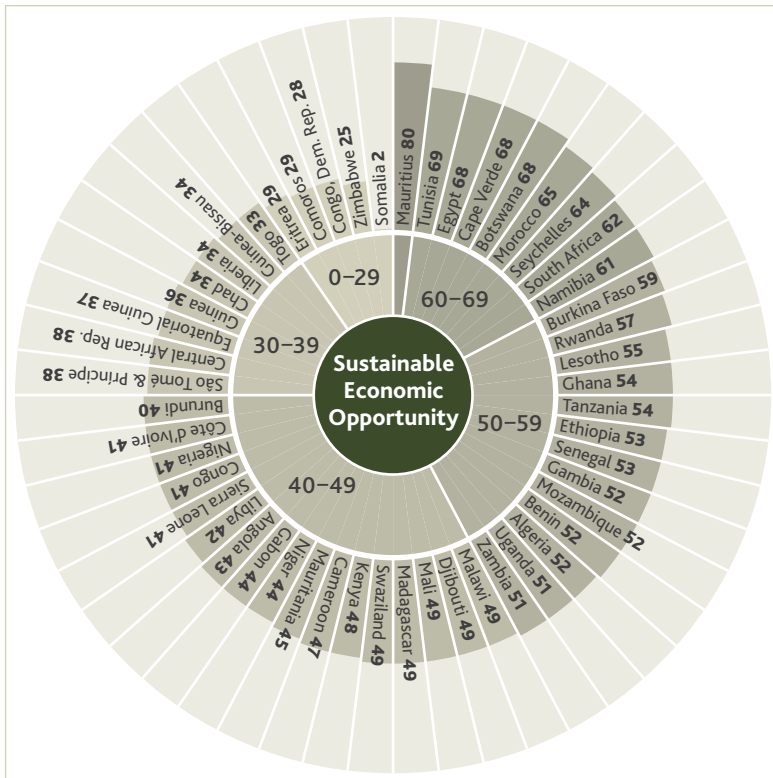
This pillar seeks to measure, first, governments’ abilities to manage the macro economy along sound lines to ensure broad economic development. It also seeks to measure the regulatory framework, which allows, inter alia, the wealth-creating private sector to grow within the constraints and interest of society as a whole. A third set of variables covers the availability of basic infrastructure, which in some cases is provided by the State, whilst in others by the private sector, within a system determined by governments.

The final group of indicators cover aspects of agricultural production and rural development. These are of particular significance, given the large rural populations of most countries, the importance of subsistence goods together with concerns associated with land and water availability, which may become even more acute.

It is encouraging to note that on average the majority of countries of Africa have consistently improved their scores in this pillar.”

Lord Cairns

Former Chief Executive Officer, SG Warburg and Former Chairman, Actis Capital LLP; Member of the Board of the Mo Ibrahim Foundation



In this Category

Public Management

- Statistical Capacity
- Public Administration*
- Inflation
- Diversification
- Reserves
- Budget Management*
- Ratio of Total Revenue to Total Expenditure
- Ratio of Budget Deficit or Surplus to GDP
- Fiscal Policy*
- Ratio of External Debt Service to Exports
- Reliability of Financial Institutions
- Revenue Collection*‡

Business Environment

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

Infrastructure

- Access to Electricity
- Road and Rail Networks*
- Air Transport Facilities
- Telephone and IT Infrastructure*
- Digital Connectivity*

Rural Sector

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

* clustered indicator (see Indicators p.36)

‡ newly-included indicator for 2012

RANK 2011		ANNUAL SCORES					
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
1st	Mauritius	67	68	78	79	80	80
2nd	Tunisia	66	67	68	67	67	69
3rd	Egypt	59	62	64	70	71	68
4th	Cape Verde	57	62	69	67	67	68
5th	Botswana	68	68	68	68	68	68
6th	Morocco	60	63	63	65	65	65
7th	Seychelles	60	60	60	62	64	64
8th	South Africa	62	63	60	62	64	62
9th	Namibia	58	59	59	61	62	61
10th	Burkina Faso	51	49	51	57	59	59
11th	Rwanda	53	51	52	54	56	57
12th	Lesotho	57	55	55	55	55	55
13th	Ghana	52	48	51	55	54	54
14th	Tanzania	52	53	57	57	57	54
15th	Ethiopia	55	55	56	54	54	53
16th	Senegal	52	51	50	55	53	53
17th	Gambia	48	48	47	51	52	52
18th	Mozambique	49	49	48	52	51	52
19th	Benin	49	50	48	52	53	52
20th	Algeria	56	56	56	53	52	52
21st	Uganda	55	56	52	51	52	51
22nd	Zambia	47	49	48	49	50	51
23rd	Malawi	42	44	48	48	50	49
24th	Djibouti	46	46	42	47	48	49
25th	Mali	49	47	48	51	47	49
26th	Madagascar	52	55	55	53	50	49
27th	Swaziland	44	44	52	50	49	49
28th	Kenya	49	50	49	45	51	48
29th	Cameroon	43	47	50	48	48	47
30th	Mauritania	49	49	49	47	48	45
31st	Niger	37	42	45	44	45	44
32nd	Gabon	34	33	39	41	42	44
33rd	Angola	34	34	35	39	42	43
34th	Libya	60	57	59	55	56	42
35th	Sierra Leone	31	38	39	42	41	41
36th	Congo	39	37	40	38	41	41
37th	Nigeria	39	40	39	42	41	41
38th	Côte d'Ivoire	41	40	38	39	39	41
39th	Burundi	34	35	38	42	40	40
40th	São Tomé & Príncipe	39	40	41	38	36	38
41st	Central African Republic	24	27	27	30	37	38
42nd	Equatorial Guinea	32	36	37	33	35	37
43rd	Guinea	33	35	34	33	29	36
44th	Chad	34	33	31	31	34	34
45th	Liberia	22	24	25	26	34	34
46th	Guinea-Bissau	30	27	31	33	34	34
47th	Togo	29	31	31	34	36	33
48th	Eritrea	36	34	34	29	29	29
49th	Comoros	30	30	28	27	28	29
50th	Congo, Democratic Republic	27	29	32	26	28	28
51st	Zimbabwe	21	20	22	22	25	25
52nd	Somalia	2	2	2	3	3	2

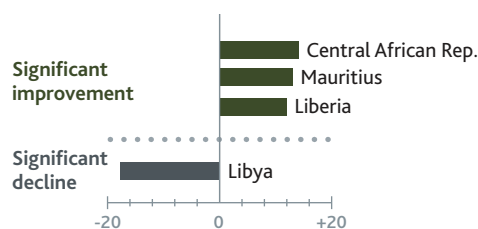
Overview

Continental average: 47
 Highest country score: Mauritius (80)
 Lowest country score: Somalia (2)
 Highest regional average: North Africa (57)
 Lowest regional average: Central Africa (38)

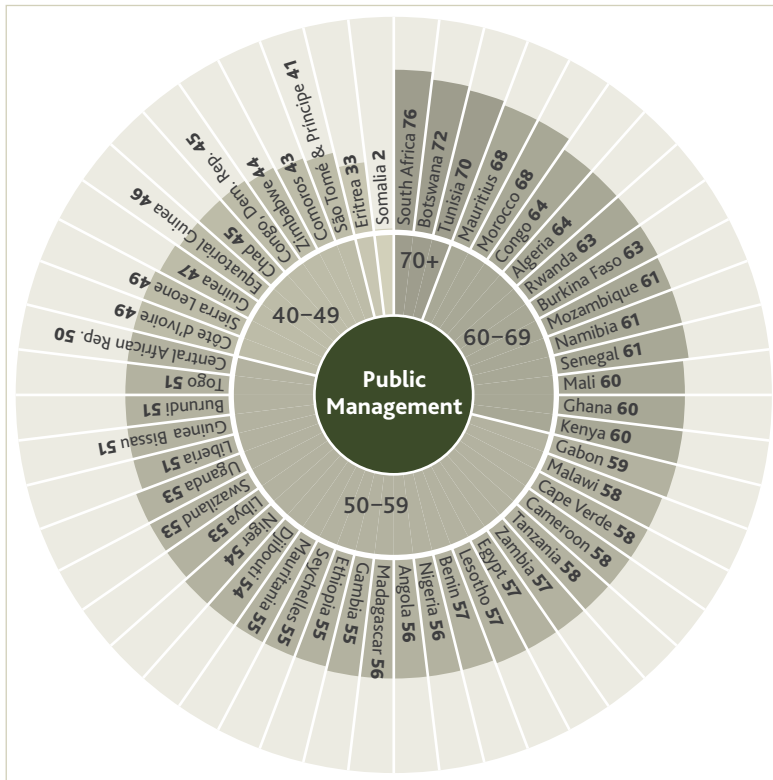
Top Ten

- 1 Mauritius
- 2 Tunisia
- 3 Egypt
- 4 Cape Verde
- 5 Botswana
- 6 Morocco
- 7 Seychelles
- 8 South Africa
- 9 Namibia
- 10 Burkina Faso

Significant Changes



Public Management



Continental average:
55

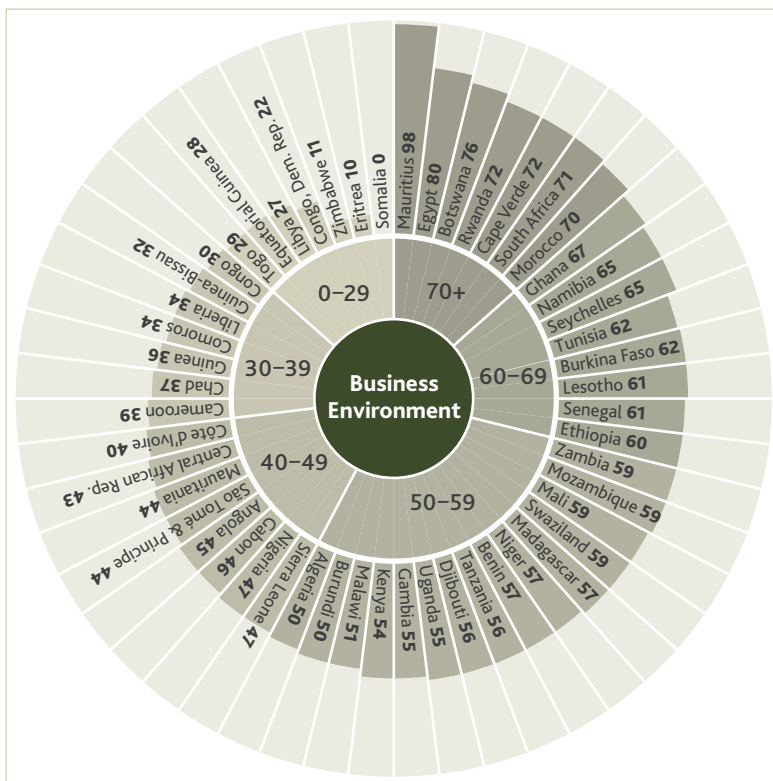
Highest country score:
South Africa (76)

Lowest country score:
Somalia (2)

Highest regional average:
North Africa (61)

Lowest regional average:
East Africa (48)

Business Environment



Continental average:
50

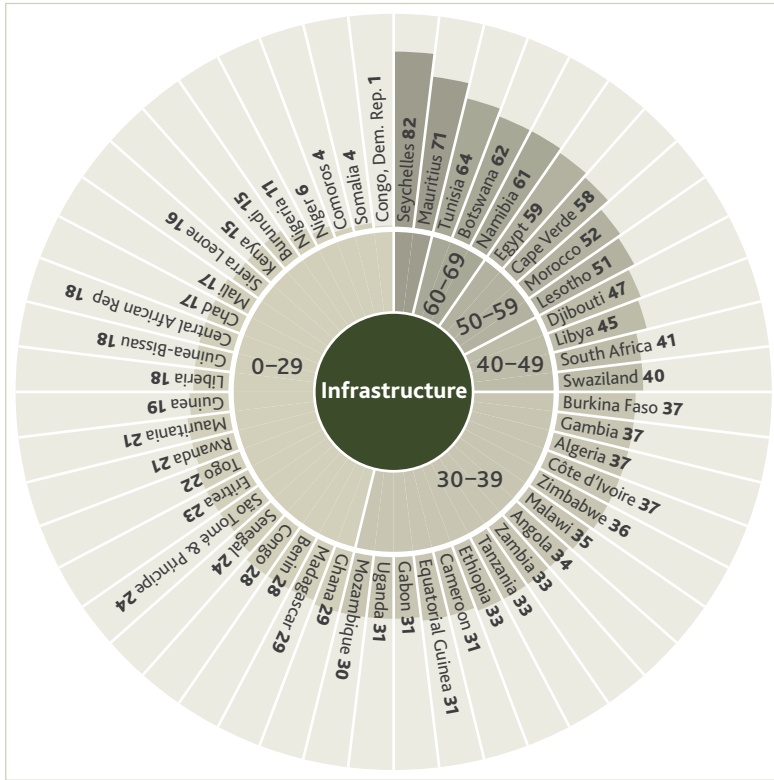
Highest country score:
Mauritius (98)

Lowest country score:
Somalia (0)

Highest regional average:
Southern Africa (59)

Lowest regional average:
Central Africa (35)

Infrastructure



Continental average:
32

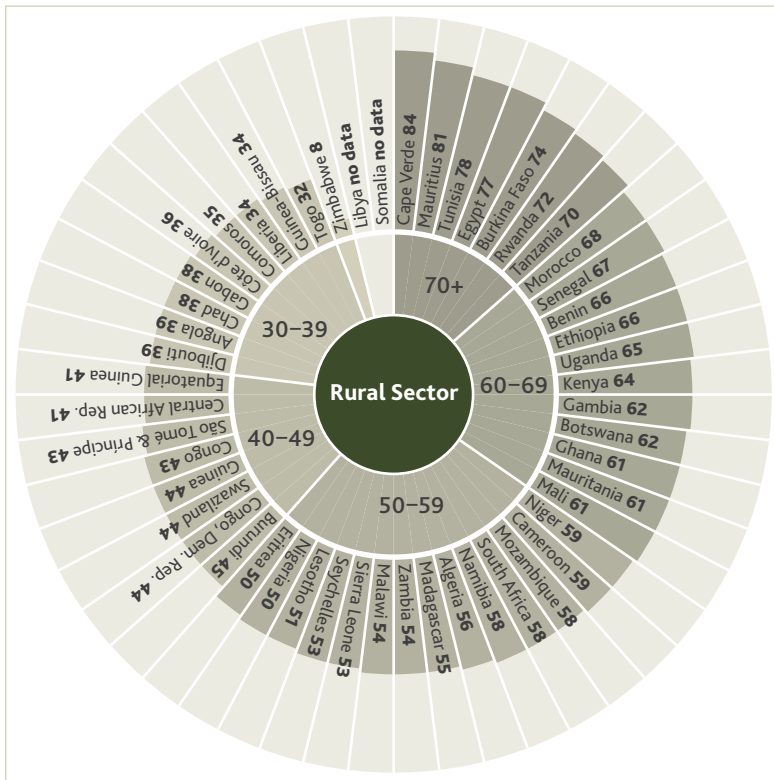
Highest country score:
Seychelles (82)

Lowest country score:
Congo, Democratic Rep. (1)

Highest regional average:
North Africa (46)

Lowest regional average:
Central Africa (23)

Rural Sector*



Continental average:
54

Highest country score:
Cape Verde (84)

Lowest country score:
Zimbabwe (8)

Highest regional average:
North Africa (68)

Lowest regional average:
Central Africa (44)

* No data are available for Somalia or Libya

Human Development

“Human Development places citizens at the core of human well-being and enshrines the principle that every life has equal value. Yet in the context of growing new global apartheid we see a world in which the minority of global rich are divided from the overwhelming majority who suffer the hardships of poverty, hunger, joblessness and social inequality.

There is ample empirical evidence that only socially inclusive, transparent and accountable governance is the key to sustainable economic growth. Yet governance remains a challenge in many parts of Africa mired by resource wars driven by predatory elites both on our continent and globally. Africa is rich with resources underground but our people remain poor.

Sub-Saharan Africa has one of the highest prevalence of hunger in the world. Many of our countries will struggle to achieve the Millennium Development Goals. Food and nutrition security are the flipside of the coin of human development.

Life expectancy at birth, access to clean water and sanitation, quality education and health are fundamental human rights. Social protection welfare nets protect vulnerable and marginalised communities must underpin the societies we want to build.

If African countries are to realise their long-term potential, social, economic and political governance has to be the core performance indicators. The Human Development indicators require civil society, governments, business, scientists and policy makers to unite around a programme of action that measures our performance and has consequences for non-delivery.”

Jay Naidoo

Chairman of the Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN);
Member of the Board of the Mo Ibrahim Foundation

In this Category

Welfare

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

Education

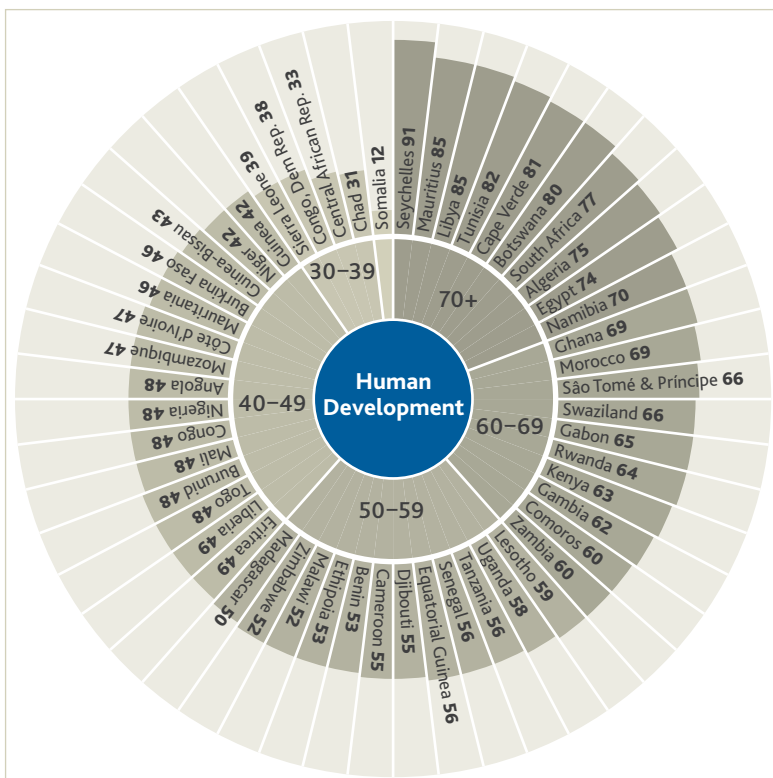
- Education Provision and Quality
- Ratio of Pupils to Teachers in Primary School
- Primary School Completion
- Progression to Secondary School
- Tertiary Enrolment
- Literacy‡

Health

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

* clustered indicator (see Indicators p.38)

‡ newly-included indicator for 2012



RANK 2011		ANNUAL SCORES					
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
1st	Seychelles	88	88	89	89	91	91
2nd	Mauritius	85	85	86	86	85	85
3rd	Libya	82	83	83	83	84	85
4th	Tunisia	88	89	81	82	81	82
5th	Cape Verde	75	78	79	80	82	81
6th	Botswana	79	78	79	80	80	80
7th	South Africa	76	77	78	76	77	77
8th	Algeria	75	77	73	74	74	75
9th	Egypt	77	79	79	74	74	74
10th	Namibia	67	69	68	69	70	70
11th	Ghana	62	64	67	67	69	69
12th	Morocco	65	65	66	68	68	69
13th	São Tomé & Príncipe	57	59	59	60	64	66
14th	Swaziland	63	64	64	65	66	66
15th	Gabon	60	60	62	63	64	65
16th	Rwanda	57	56	59	64	64	64
17th	Kenya	56	56	61	62	63	63
18th	Gambia	56	56	62	61	62	62
19th	Comoros	52	53	54	59	59	60
20th	Zambia	54	56	59	60	60	60
21st	Lesotho	54	56	58	58	59	59
22nd	Uganda	54	56	57	58	59	58
23rd	Tanzania	54	53	56	57	57	56
24th	Senegal	54	56	53	56	55	56
25th	Equatorial Guinea	53	54	56	55	56	56
26th	Djibouti	57	57	54	56	56	55
27th	Cameroon	48	49	51	52	54	55
28th	Benin	49	50	50	52	53	53
29th	Ethiopia	45	46	48	49	52	53
30th	Malawi	46	47	50	51	55	52
31st	Zimbabwe	48	47	45	44	50	52
32nd	Madagascar	52	53	52	52	52	50
33rd	Eritrea	49	49	51	52	51	49
34th	Liberia	41	43	43	45	48	49
35th	Togo	42	42	44	46	48	48
36th	Burundi	42	44	44	46	48	48
37th	Mali	42	44	45	46	47	48
38th	Congo	43	44	45	45	47	48
39th	Nigeria	44	44	45	47	48	48
40th	Angola	35	39	39	42	48	48
41st	Mozambique	41	41	44	46	47	47
42nd	Côte d'Ivoire	41	42	44	45	46	47
43rd	Mauritania	45	46	46	45	46	46
44th	Burkina Faso	40	42	43	45	46	46
45th	Guinea-Bissau	37	38	39	39	43	43
46th	Niger	31	34	37	40	41	42
47th	Guinea	41	41	38	41	42	42
48th	Sierra Leone	37	38	35	37	38	39
49th	Congo, Democratic Rep	35	38	37	38	38	38
50th	Central African Republic	28	29	30	31	33	33
51st	Chad	26	27	25	30	30	31
52nd	Somalia	10	23	11	12	13	12

Overview

Continental average: 57

Highest country score: Seychelles (91)

Lowest country score: Somalia (12)

Highest regional average: North Africa (72)

Lowest regional average: Central Africa (46)

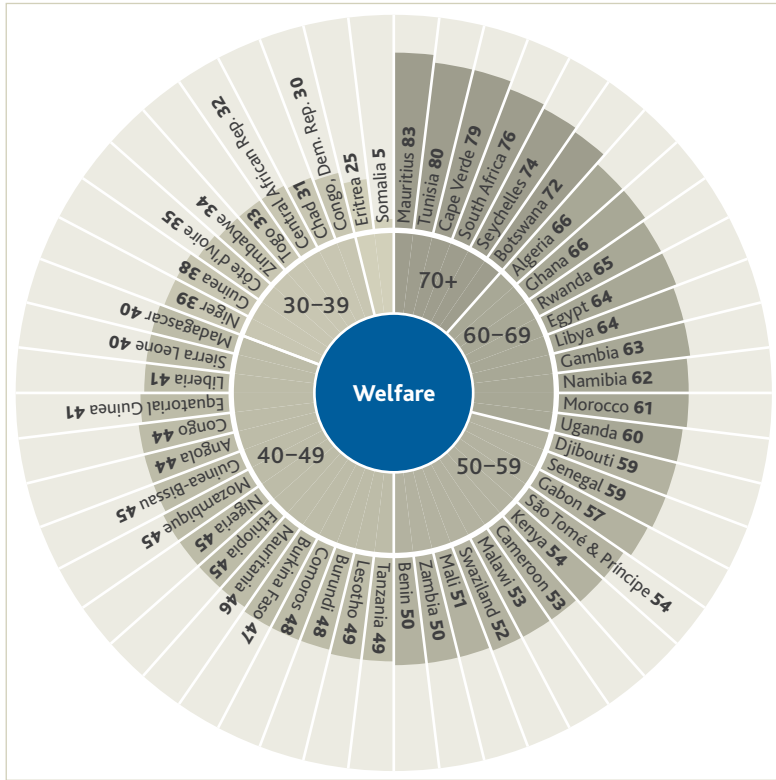
Top Ten

- 1 Seychelles
- 2 Mauritius
- 3 Libya
- 4 Tunisia
- 5 Cape Verde
- 6 Botswana
- 7 South Africa
- 8 Algeria
- 9 Egypt
- 10 Namibia

Significant Changes

There were no significant changes in this category between 2006 and 2011.

Welfare



Continental average:
51

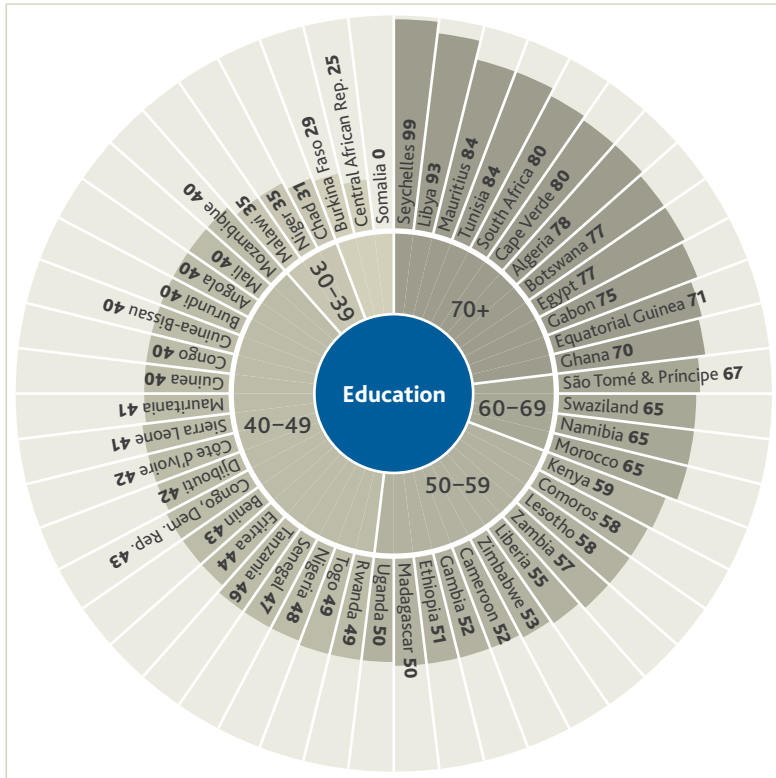
Highest country score:
Mauritius (83)

Lowest country score:
Somalia (5)

Highest regional average:
North Africa (64)

Lowest regional average:
Central Africa (41)

Education



Continental average:
54

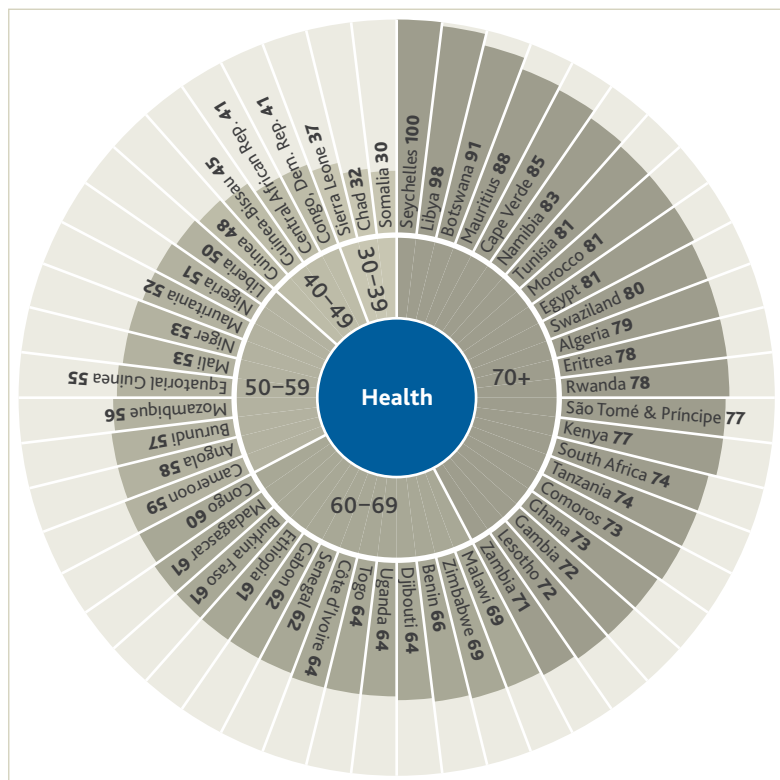
Highest country score:
Seychelles (99)

Lowest country score:
Somalia (0)

Highest regional average:
North Africa (73)

Lowest regional average:
Central Africa (48)

Health



Continental average:
66

Highest country score:
Seychelles (100)

Lowest country score:
Somalia (30)

Highest regional average:
North Africa (79)

Lowest regional average:
Central Africa (50)

Data Providers

African Development Bank (AfDB)

Website: www.afdb.org

Data sources: Country Performance Assessment (CPA) (tinyurl.com/IIAG2012-AfDB-CPA); African Economic Outlook (AEO) (tinyurl.com/IIAG2012-AEO)

Bertelsmann Foundation (BF)

Website: www.bertelsmann-stiftung.de

Data source: Bertelsmann Transformation Index (BTI) (tinyurl.com/IIAG2012-BTI)

Centre for Democratic Development – Ghana (CDD Ghana)

Website: www.cddghana.org

Data source: Sanctions in Africa 2000–2011 (tinyurl.com/IIAG2012-CDD)

The Cingranelli-Richards (CIRI) Human Rights Data Project (CIRI)

Website: <http://ciri.binghamton.edu>

Data source: Cingranelli-Richards (CIRI) Human Rights Dataset (tinyurl.com/IIAG2012-CIRI)

Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU)

Website: www.eiu.com

Data sources: Democracy Index (tinyurl.com/IIAG2012-EIU); CountryData (tinyurl.com/IIAG2012-EIU); Commissioned Expert Assessments (tinyurl.com/IIAG2012-EIU-MIF)

Freedom House (FH)

Website: www.freedomhouse.org

Data sources: Freedom in the World Survey (tinyurl.com/IIAG2012-FH-FWS); Freedom of the Press Index (tinyurl.com/IIAG2012-FH-FPI)

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

Website: www.heritage.org/Index

Data source: Index of Economic Freedom (tinyurl.com/IIAG2012-HER-WSJ)

Institut de Recherche Empirique en Economie Politique (IREEP)

Website: www.ireep.org

Data source: African Electoral Index: 2000–2011 (tinyurl.com/IIAG2012-IREEP)

Inter-Agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (IGME)

Website: www.childmortality.org

Data source: Child Mortality Estimates Info (CME) (tinyurl.com/IIAG2012-CME)

Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC)

Website: www.internal-displacement.org

Data source: Internal Displacement: Global Overview of Trends and Developments (tinyurl.com/IIAG2012-IDMC)

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, The World Bank (WB)

Website: www.worldbank.org

Data sources: IDA Resource Allocation Index (tinyurl.com/IIAG2012-WB-IDA); Bulletin Board on Statistical Capacity (BBSC) (tinyurl.com/IIAG2012-WB-BBSC); World Development Indicators (WDI) (tinyurl.com/IIAG2012-WB-WDI); Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI) (tinyurl.com/IIAG2012-WB-WGI)

International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

Website: www.ifad.org

Data source: Performance-based Allocation System (PBAS): Rural Sector Performance Assessments (RSPA) (tinyurl.com/IIAG2012-IFAD)

International Monetary Fund (IMF)

Website: www.imf.org

Data sources: International Financial Statistics (IFS) (tinyurl.com/IIAG2012-IMF-IFS); Article IV Consultation Staff Reports (tinyurl.com/IIAG2012-IMF)

International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

Website: www.itu.int

Data source: World Telecommunications/ICT Indicators Database (tinyurl.com/IIAG2012-ITU)

Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)

Website: www.unaids.org

Data source: Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic (tinyurl.com/IIAG2012-UNAIDS)

Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)

Website: www.ohchr.org

Data sources: Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary General (MTDSG) database (tinyurl.com/IIAG2012-OHCHR-MTDSG); Treaty Body database (tinyurl.com/IIAG2012-OHCHR-TBD)

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

Website: www.unhcr.org

Data source: UNHCR Statistical Online Population Database (tinyurl.com/IIAG2012-UNHCR)

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

Website: www.oecd.org

Data sources: Gender, Institutions and Development Database (GID-DB) (tinyurl.com/IIAG2012-OECD); African Economic Outlook (AEO) (tinyurl.com/IIAG2012-AEO)

Political Terror Scale (PTS)

Website: www.politicalterroryscale.org

Data source: Political Terror Scale (PTS) (tinyurl.com/IIAG2012-PTS)

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

Website: www.unesco.org

Data source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) (tinyurl.com/IIAG2012-UNESCO)

Uppsala University, Department of Peace and Conflict Research – Uppsala Conflict Data Programme

Website: www.pcr.uu.se/research/ucdp

Data source: UCDP – UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset (tinyurl.com/IIAG2012-UCDP)

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

Website: www.state.gov/g/tip

Data source: Trafficking in Persons Report (TPR) (tinyurl.com/IIAG2012-USDS)

World Health Organization (WHO)

Website: www.who.int

Data sources: WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply and Sanitation (tinyurl.com/IIAG2012-JMP); Global Health Observatory (GHO) (tinyurl.com/IIAG2012-WHO)

Indicators

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

Safety & Rule of Law

Rule of Law

Judicial Process (EIU)

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

Judicial Independence (BF)

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

Sanctions (CDD Ghana)

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

Transfers of Power (EIU)

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

Property Rights*

▷ Property Rights (AfDB, WB)*

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

▷ Property Rights (BF)

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

▷ Property Rights Protection (EIU)

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

▷ Property Freedom (HER-WSJ)

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

Accountability

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

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

Accountability, Transparency and Corruption in Rural Areas (IFAD)

Local level accountability of the executive and legislature, including public employees and elected officials, to low-income rural populations for use of funds and results of actions (EA)

Corruption and Bureaucracy (WB)

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

Accountability of Public Officials (EIU)

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

Corruption in Government and Public Officials (EIU)

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

Prosecution of Abuse of Office (BF)

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

Personal Safety

Domestic Political Persecution*

▷ Physical Integrity Rights (CIRI)

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

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

▷ Political Terror (PTS)

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

Social Unrest (EIU)

Prevalence of violent social unrest (EA)

Safety of the Person (EIU)

Level of criminality (EA)

Violent Crime (EIU)

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

Human Trafficking (USDS)

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

National Security

Cross-Border Tensions (EIU)

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

Government Involvement in Armed Conflict (UCDP)

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

Domestic Armed Conflict (EIU)

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

Political Refugees (UNHCR)

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

Internally Displaced People (IDMC)

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

Participation & Human Rights

Participation

Free and Fair Executive Elections (IREEP)

Freedom and fairness of executive elections across the campaign period and all aspects of the election process, including extent of opposition participation, adherence to electoral procedures, citizens' access to information, levels of violence, acceptance of results and turnover of power (EA)

Free and Fair Elections (BF)

Freedom and fairness of elections (EA)

Political Participation (EIU)

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

Electoral Self-Determination (CIRI)

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

Effective Power to Govern (BF)

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

Rights

Core International Human Rights Conventions (OHCHR)

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

Human Rights (EIU)

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

Political Rights (FH)

Freedom to participate in the political process including the right to vote freely for distinct alternatives in legitimate elections, compete for public office, join political parties and organisations, and elect accountable representatives (EA)

Workers' Rights (CIRI)

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

Freedom of Expression*▷ **Freedom of Expression (BF)**

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

▷ **Freedom of Speech and Press (CIRI)**

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

▷ **Press Freedom (FH)**

Print, broadcast and internet freedom (EA)

Freedom of Association and Assembly*▷ **Freedom of Association and Assembly (BF)**

Extent to which independent political and/or civic groups can associate and assemble freely (EA)

▷ **Freedom of Assembly and Association (CIRI)**

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

▷ **Freedom of Association (EIU)**

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

Civil Liberties*▷ **Protection of Civil Liberties (BF)**

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

▷ **Civil Liberties (EIU)**

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

▷ **Civil Liberties (FH)**

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

Gender**Gender Equality (AfDB, WB)***

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

Gender Balance in Primary and Secondary Education (WB)

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

Women's Participation in the Labour Force (WB)

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

Equal Representation in Rural Areas (IFAD)

Extent to which laws, policies, institutions and practices promote equal representation of men and women in local decision-making (EA)

Women in Parliament (WB)

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

Women's Rights (CIRI)*

▷ **Women's Economic Rights**
Extent to which women enjoy internationally recognised rights at work (EA)

▷ **Women's Political Rights**

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

Legislation on Violence against Women (OECD)

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

Sustainable Economic Opportunity**Public Management****Statistical Capacity (WB)**

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

Public Administration (AfDB, WB)*

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

Inflation (IMF)

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

Diversification (AfDB-OECD)

Extent to which exports are diversified (OD)

Reserves (EIU)

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

Budget Management (AfDB, WB)*

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

Ratio of Total Revenue to Total Expenditure (EIU)

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

Ratio of Budget Deficit or Surplus to GDP (EIU)

Central government receipts minus central government outlays in relation to gross domestic product (OD)

Fiscal Policy (AfDB, WB)*

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

Ratio of External Debt Service to Exports (EIU)

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

Reliability of Financial Institutions (EIU/IMF)

Total stock of currency held within banks as a proportion of the money supply in the economy (OD)

Revenue Collection (AfDB, WB)*

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

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

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

▷ **Competition (BF)**

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

▷ **Unfair Competitive Practices (EIU)**

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

Investment Climate (HER-WSJ)

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

Investment Climate for Rural Businesses (IFAD)

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

Rural Financial Services Development (IFAD)

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

Bureaucracy and Red Tape (EIU)

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

Infrastructure**Access to Electricity (EIU)**

Risk that power shortages could disrupt business activities (EA)

Road and Rail Networks (EIU)*▷ **Road Network**

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

▷ **Rail Network**

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

Air Transport Facilities (EIU)

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

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

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

▷ **IT Infrastructure**

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

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

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

▷ **Household computers**

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

▷ **Internet Subscribers**

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

Rural Sector**Public Resources for Rural Development (IFAD)**

Government policies, strategies and investment programmes for the agricultural and rural development sector, and the efficiency, consistency and transparency with which resources are allocated, managed and accounted for (EA)

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

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

▷ **Access to Water for Agriculture**

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

Agricultural Research and Extension Services (IFAD)

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

Agricultural Input and Produce Markets (IFAD)

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

Policy and Legal Framework for Rural Organisations (IFAD)

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

Dialogue between Government and Rural Organisations (IFAD)

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

Human Development

Welfare

Welfare Regime (BF)

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

Social Protection and Labour (AfDB, WB)*

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

Social Exclusion (BF)

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

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

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

Equity of Public Resource Use (AfDB, WB)*

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

Access to Water (WHO-UNICEF)*

- ▷ **Access to Piped Water**
Population served with piped water into their dwelling, yard or plot (OD)

▷ Access to Improved Water

Population that is served with a drinking water source that, by nature of its construction, adequately protects the source from outside contamination particularly with faecal matter (OD)

Access to Sanitation (WHO)*

▷ Access to Improved Sanitation

Population served with a sanitation facility that hygienically separates human excreta from human contact and which includes specified mechanisms for disposal and storage of that waste (OD)

▷ Open Defecation Sanitation

Population forced to dispose of human faeces in outdoor spaces or alongside solid waste (OD)

Environmental Policy (BF)

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

Environmental Sustainability (AfDB, WB)*

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

Education

Education Provision and Quality (BF)

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

Ratio of Pupils to Teachers in Primary School (WB)

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

Primary School Completion (WB)

Students completing the last year of primary school (OD)

Progression to Secondary School (WB)

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

Tertiary Enrolment (WB)

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

Literacy (UNESCO)

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

Health

Maternal Mortality (WHO)

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

Child Mortality (IGME)

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

Immunisation (Measles and DPT) (WB)*

▷ Immunisation against Measles

Children aged 12–23 months who have received appropriate vaccinations against measles before 12 months or anytime before the survey (OD)

▷ Immunisation against DPT

Children aged 12–23 months who have received appropriate vaccinations against diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus before 12 months or anytime before the survey (OD)

Antiretroviral Treatment Provision (UNAIDS)*

▷ Antiretroviral Treatment Provision

Adults and children with advanced HIV infection receiving antiretroviral therapy (OD)

▷ Antiretroviral Treatment Provision for Pregnant Women

HIV-positive pregnant women who receive antiretrovirals to reduce the risk of mother-to-child transmission (OD)

Disease (Malaria and TB) (WHO)*

▷ Malaria

Deaths due to malaria per 100,000 population per year (OD)

▷ Tuberculosis

Deaths due to TB, including HIV-related TB deaths per 100,000 population per year (OD)

Appendix 1: Executive Elections in Africa

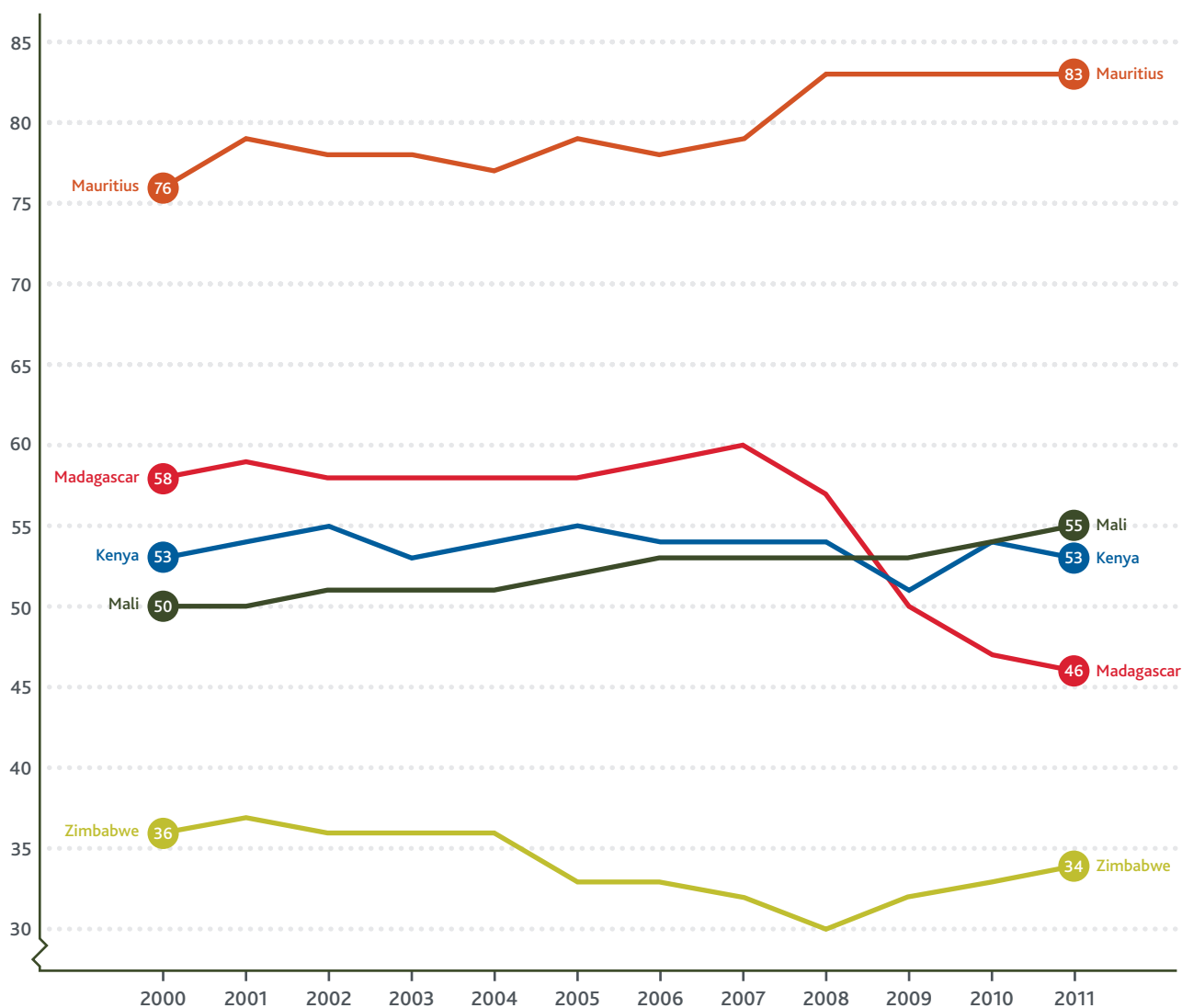
A number of African countries will be holding executive elections in 2013. For these countries, the following data

show performances in each category of the IAG and the trends over time for overall governance quality.

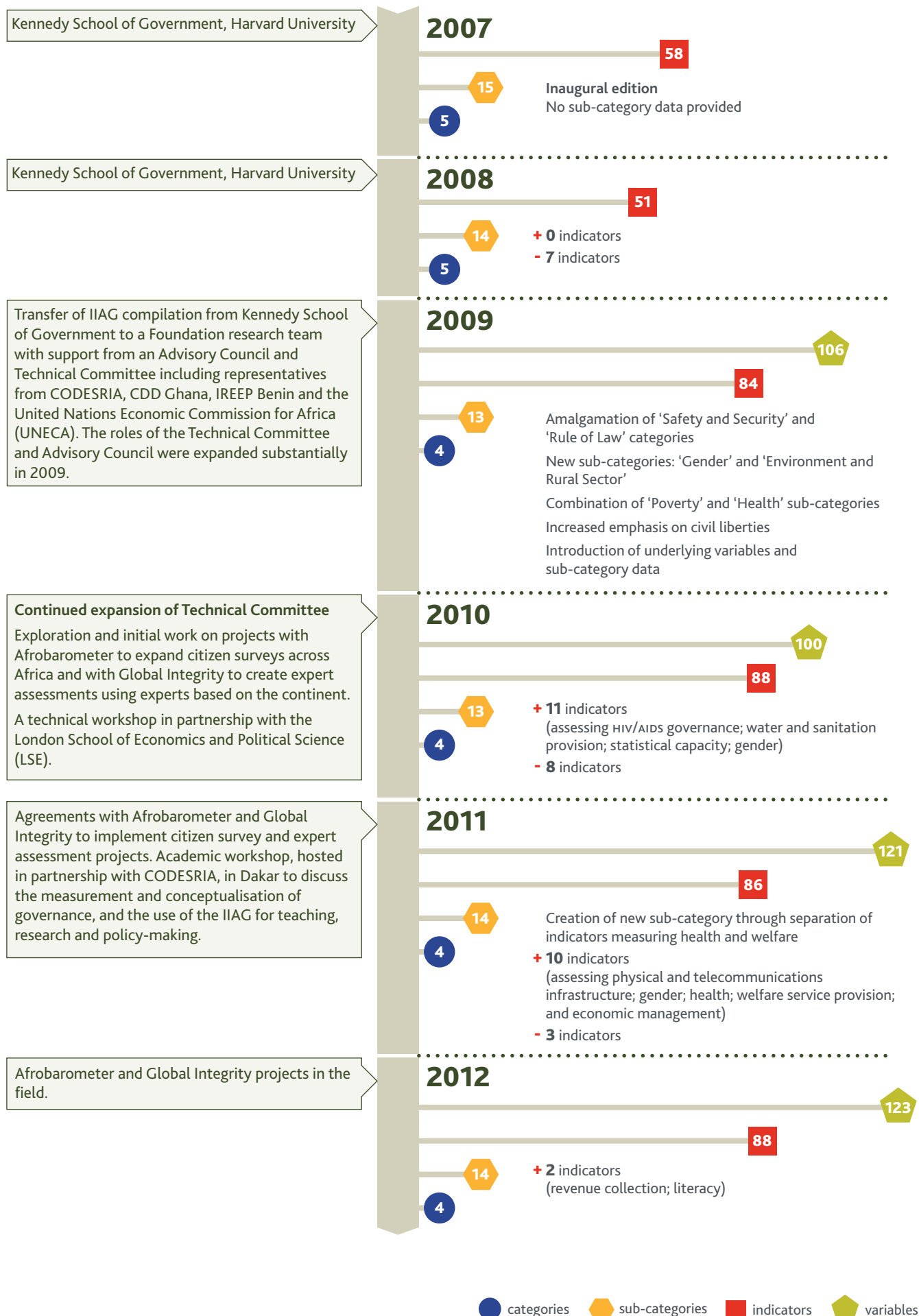
2012 IAG scores for countries with planned executive elections

OVERALL RANK	COUNTRY	NEXT ELECTION	OVERALL IAG SCORE	SAFETY & RULE OF LAW	PARTICIPATION & HUMAN RIGHTS	SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY	HUMAN DEVELOPMENT
25th	Kenya	March 2013	53	49	51	48	63
35th	Madagascar	May–July 2013	46	43	42	49	50
20th	Mali	TBC	55	63	60	49	48
1st	Mauritius	TBC	83	88	78	80	85
47th	Zimbabwe	TBC	34	29	32	25	52

Overall Governance Quality Scores (2000–2011)



Appendix 2: IIAG Timeline (2007–2012)



Project Team

Advisory Council and Technical Committee

- Karin Alexander
Institute of Democracy in Africa (Idasa), South Africa
- Lord Cairns*
Board Member, Mo Ibrahim Foundation
- Nathalie Delapalme*
Board Member, Mo Ibrahim Foundation
- Keli Gadzekpo
Databank, Ghana
- Dr E Gyimah-Boadi*
Afrobarometer, and Ghana Center for Democratic Development (CDD Ghana), Ghana
- Dr Ali Hadi*
American University in Cairo (AUC), Egypt
- Dr Abdalla Hamdok*
United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), Ethiopia
- Hadeel Ibrahim*
Board Member, Mo Ibrahim Foundation
- Dr Daniel Kaufmann*
Revenue Watch Institute

- Dr Georges Nzongola-Ntalaja
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, USA
- Dr 'Funmi Olonisakin*
King's College London, UK; African Leadership Centre, Kenya
- Julie Oyegun
World Bank Group, USA
- Dr Irene Pogoso
University of Ibadan, Nigeria
- Dr Ebrima Sall*
Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa (CODESRIA), Senegal
- Dr Akilagpa Sawyerr*
Council of State; Government Negotiating Team on Review and Re-Negotiation of Mining Agreements; Volta River Authority, Ghana
- Dr Piero Stanig*
Hertie School of Governance, Germany
- Dr Leonard Wantchekon*
Institute for Empirical Research in Political Economy (IREEP), Benin; Princeton University, USA
- Dr Daniel Zovatto
International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance, Costa Rica

* Technical Committee Member

Mo Ibrahim Foundation Research Team

- Nathalie Delapalme
Director of Research and Policy
- Elizabeth McGrath
Director of the IIAG
- Christina Nelson
Programme Officer
- Dr Karl Håkan Nordgren
Senior Analyst
- Omar Fofanah
Analyst
- Cirus Iniesta Carreras
Analyst
- Salmana Ahmed
Analyst
- Kenza Ziar
Analyst
- Dr Daniel Kaufmann
Special Advisor to the IIAG

Acknowledgements

The IIAG would not exist without the advice and expertise of many individuals and institutions over the past six years. As a progressive and consultative project, the IIAG continues to evolve, accommodating the input, feedback and critiques of numerous stakeholders. This engagement is an essential element in the development of the IIAG and I would like to express particular thanks to those who have collaborated in, and supported, the 2012 IIAG.

First of all, warm thanks must go to my fellow Board Members of the Mo Ibrahim Foundation: the Chairman, Dr Mo Ibrahim; Lord Cairns; Hadeel Ibrahim; Abdoulie Janneh; Sir Ketumile Masire; Jay Naidoo; Dr Mary Robinson; Dr Salim Ahmed Salim for their invaluable guidance and wisdom during the IIAG process.

The IIAG has also benefited from collaboration with Dr Daniel Kaufmann, now President of the Revenue Watch Institute. His engaged input contributes to making the Index a rigorous and robust reference tool.

Special thanks also go to the IIAG Technical Committee and Advisory Council members for sharing their time and expertise. Their various comments contributed greatly to the IIAG's overall wealth.

As a composite index, the IIAG utilises data from 23 data providers, a full list of which is available in this report. I wish to thank each of the organisations that supplied the underlying data for the 2012 IIAG. Without their work, the Ibrahim Index would not exist.

Last but not least, I give special thanks to the IIAG Research Team: Elizabeth McGrath, Director of the IIAG, and her team: Christina Nelson, Karl Håkan Nordgren, Cirus Iniesta Carreras, Omar Fofanah, Salmana Ahmed, and Kenza Ziar for their constant hard work and personal dedication.

Nathalie Delapalme
Director of Research and Policy

About the Mo Ibrahim Foundation

The Mo Ibrahim Foundation invests in governance and leadership to catalyse Africa's transformation.

By providing tools and advocating for progressive leadership and responsible management, the Foundation works to bring about meaningful change in Africa.

Africa has made considerable progress in recent years. New challenges arise, however, as the continent grapples with the question of translating material wealth into improved quality of life for citizens. The contradictions of growth without sufficient employment or economic gains without matching rights for citizens produce imbalances that can only be resolved through more effective government – visionary leadership and responsible governance.

Overall improvements will occur when governments define an inclusive vision that builds on available human and natural resources, use data to assess results and determine the choices they make, and pursue implementation with vigour and determination.

Leadership is centred on setting priorities or making choices and taking risks.

Progressive leadership:

- defines a clear and coherent vision that is inclusive, inspirational and innovative
- requires courageous and forward-looking decision-making
- delivers results.

The Foundation focuses on highlighting examples of successful leadership and on providing opportunities and access for potential leaders to enhance leadership in Africa.

Governance is centred on the implementation of policies and the management of risk.

Responsible management ensures

- optimal allocation of limited resources
- inclusivity of all sectors of society
- balanced pursuit of successful development
- effective implementation and delivery of programmes

The Foundation focuses on promoting a data-driven and results orientated approach to policy-making and on bringing together diverse stakeholders to improve the quality of governance in Africa.

Board of Directors

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

- **Mo Ibrahim**
(Founder and Chair), Founder, Celtel International
- **Lord Cairns**
Former Chairman, Actis Capital LLP; former Chief Executive Officer, SG Warburg
- **Nathalie Delapalme**
Director of Research and Policy, Mo Ibrahim Foundation; former Advisor on Africa and Development issues to various French Foreign Ministers
- **Hadeel Ibrahim**
Director of Strategy and External Relations, Mo Ibrahim Foundation
- **Abdoulie Janneh**
Former Under Secretary-General of the United Nations and Executive Secretary of the UN Economic Commission for Africa.
- **Sir Ketumile Masire**
Co-Chairperson of the Global Coalition for Africa; former President of Botswana
- **Jay Naidoo**
Chair of the Board and Partnership Council, Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition and Founding General Secretary, Congress of South African Trade Unions
- **Mary Robinson**
Former President of Ireland; former UN High Commissioner for Human Rights
- **Salim Ahmed Salim**
Former Secretary-General, Organisation of African Unity; former Prime Minister of Tanzania

These aims are achieved through the Foundation's core programme areas:

The Ibrahim Index of African Governance (IIAG)

- Established in 2007, the IIAG is the most comprehensive collection of quantitative data that provides an annual assessment of governance in every African country. Compiled in partnership with experts from a number of African institutions, the IIAG provides a framework for citizens, public authorities and partners to assess the effective delivery of public goods and services. The IIAG provides a tool for current and future leadership and for all stakeholders to robustly assess policy outcomes.

The Ibrahim Prize for Achievement in African Leadership

- Established in 2007, the Ibrahim Prize celebrates excellence in African leadership. It is awarded to a former Executive Head of State or Government by an independent Prize Committee composed of eminent figures, including two Nobel Laureates. Previous Laureates, awarded for transformation of their countries and citizens' lives during their tenure, are President Joaquim Chissano of Mozambique (2007), President Festus Mogae of Botswana (2008), President Pedro Pires of Cape Verde (2011) and President Nelson Mandela (Honorary). The Laureates provide role models for the continent. The Ibrahim Prize enables them to use their skills and experience at the continental level once they have left national office. The Prize Committee may choose not to award the Prize, as was the case in 2009 and 2010.

The Ibrahim Forum

- Established in 2009, the Ibrahim Forum is an annual high-level discussion forum on major African issues, facilitated by the Mo Ibrahim Foundation. The Forum brings together a diverse range of stakeholders and identifies priorities for action. Existing data and research on Forum issues are compiled by the Foundation as the basis for informed and constructive debate, and as a means to identify the gaps and advocate for improved information. Discussion is focused on the achievement of meaningful results on a particular issue and is made up of bold and thought-provoking commentary on current challenges.

The Ibrahim Leadership Fellowships Programme

- Established in 2010, the Ibrahim Leadership Fellowships form a selective programme designed to identify and prepare outstanding African leaders by providing them with mentoring opportunities in key multilateral institutions. Ibrahim Leadership Fellows are hosted at the African Development Bank, the UN Economic Commission for Africa and the World Trade Organization. The Fellowships develop the skills of successful young Africans and provide opportunities for candidates from a range of sectors to gain first-hand experience of multilateral institutions.

The Ibrahim Scholarship Programmes

- Established in 2007, and evolving to accommodate shifting African dynamics, the Ibrahim Scholarships are a range of programmes to support aspiring African leaders at a number of distinguished academic institutions. The scholarships are designed to develop the talent of outstanding young Africans in selected disciplines.



The regional groupings are those used by the African Development Bank (www.afdb.org):

Central Africa: Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon.

East Africa: Burundi, Comoros, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Seychelles, Somalia, Tanzania, Uganda.

North Africa: Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Tunisia.

Southern Africa: Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

West Africa: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, São Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo.

