



Mo Ibrahim
FOUNDATION



2010 Ibrahim Index of African Governance Summary

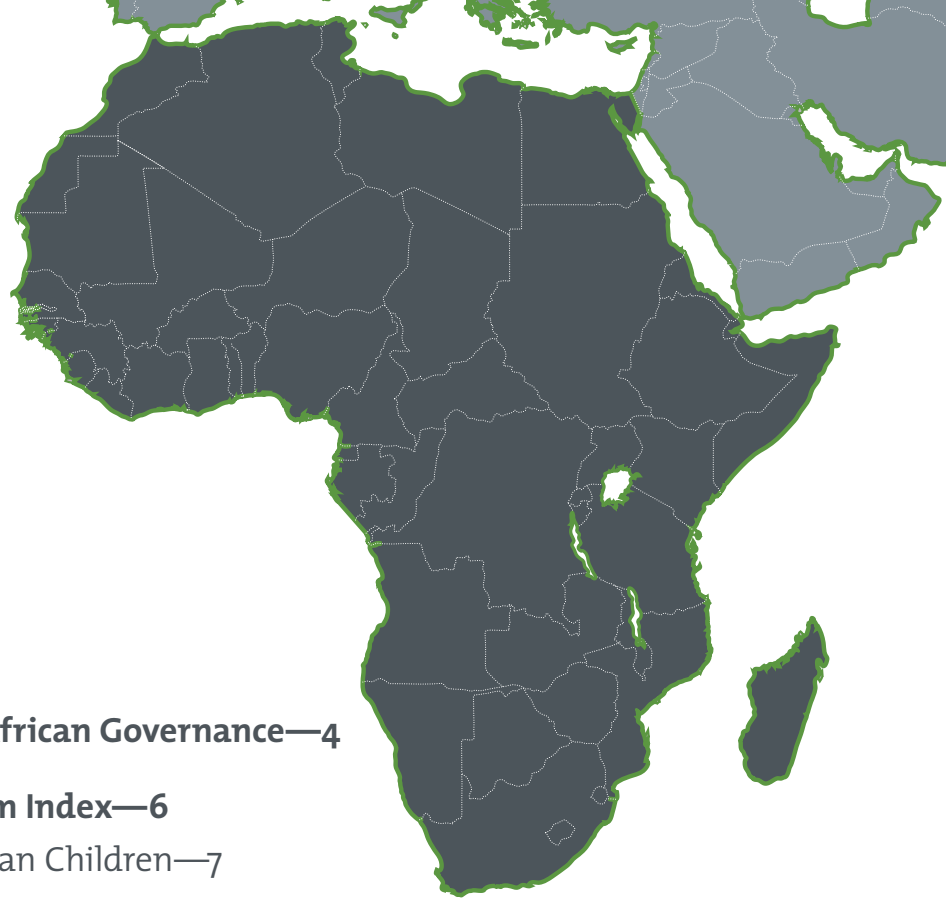
REVISED EDITION

In the first edition of the 2010 Ibrahim Index, and in all launch materials, due to a technical issue, one of the 88 indicators used to compile the Ibrahim Index was calculated incorrectly. This issue has now been corrected and the data in this report are accurate. The impact of this error on the overall performance of any individual country, or on the continent-wide trends, is marginal and is minimised by the fact that the error affected only one indicator out of 88.

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Acknowledgements

The Ibrahim Index of African Governance is a progressive and consultative project which has benefited enormously from the advice and expertise of many individuals and institutions. I wish to express warm thanks and appreciation for their support for the 2010 Ibrahim Index.

First and foremost, acknowledgement and gratitude must go to the Board Members of the Mo Ibrahim Foundation: the Chairman, Mo Ibrahim; Lord Cairns; Nathalie Delapalme; Hadeel Ibrahim; Sir Ketumile Masire; Dr Mamphele Ramphele; Mary Robinson; and Salim Ahmed Salim.

The Ibrahim Index has also benefited from intellectual collaboration with Dr Daniel Kaufmann, of the Brookings Institution. His input into this year's Index has been invaluable and he has played a central role in making the Index rigorous and robust. Thanks must also go to Nicholas Ulanov, of The Ulanov Partnership, whose guidance and counsel has been especially helpful in ensuring the diligence of this year's Index.

Special thanks go to the Ibrahim Index Technical Committee members for so generously giving their time and expertise. They are: Professor E. Gyimah Boadi (Afrobarometer/Centre for Democratic Development, Ghana); Professor Ali Hadi (The American University in Cairo, Egypt); Dr Ebrima Sall (CODESRIA, Senegal); Professor Akilagpa Sawyerr (Former Head of the Association of African Universities, Ghana); Dr Piero Stanig (London School of Economics and Political Science, UK); and Dr Leonard Wantchekon (IREEP Benin and New York University). Also on the Technical Committee are Board members Lord Cairns, Nathalie Delapalme, and Hadeel Ibrahim and special advisors Daniel Kaufmann and Nicholas Ulanov. Their council and contribution have been invaluable.

I would also like to thank the Ibrahim Index Advisory Council members who provided important feedback and recommendations in the preparation of the 2010 Ibrahim Index.

They are: Karin Alexander (Idasa); Meaza Ashenafi (Ethiopian Women's Lawyers Association and UNECA); Dr Mwesiga Baregu (St. Augustine University of Tanzania); Professor Richard Calland (University of Cape Town); Professor Chris Cramer (School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London); Keli Gadzekpo (Databank Ghana); Dr Abdalla Hamdok (United Nations Economic Commission for Africa); Dr Samba Ka; Michael Keating (Africa Progress Panel); Professor Georges Nzongola-Ntalaja (Africa Governance Institute); Dr 'Funmi Olonisakin (King's College); Dr Okey Onyejekwe (Center for Sustainable Governance); Julie Oyegun (The World Bank Group); Dr Irene Pogoso (University of Ibadan); Dr Zene Tadesse (Association of African Women Researchers for Development); and Dr Peter Wanyande (University of Nairobi). The Technical Committee members are also members of the Advisory Council.

The Ibrahim Index is a composite index and, as such, utilises data from a number of sources (a full list of data sources used in the Ibrahim Index is available at the back of this report). I would like to thank each of the organisations which provided the data for the 2010 Index, both for their support and feedback throughout the process of producing the Index. Furthermore, the Index has gained useful insight from individuals whose advice has helped further to strengthen the Index. They are: Dr Alan Nicol, Director of Policy and Programmes, World Water Council; and Dr Hakan Seckinelgin and Dr Sally Stares from the London School of Economics and Political Science.

Last but not least, I must give special thanks to the members of the Ibrahim Index research team: Salmana Ahmed, Elizabeth McGrath, and Kenza Ziar for their tireless work and dedication, and to Risha Chande and Simon Allison for their patience and support. I would also like to thank the Mo Ibrahim Foundation's Director of Strategy and External Relations, Hadeel Ibrahim, for her encouragement and judiciousness throughout the process of producing the Ibrahim Index of African Governance.

Dr Hania Farhan
Director of the Ibrahim Index

Foreword



Dr Mo Ibrahim
Founder and Chair of the
Mo Ibrahim Foundation

“The Ibrahim Index is aimed at engaging governments, parliaments, civil society, and citizens in a meaningful conversation about improving our governance to the benefit of all Africans.”

We are pleased to present the 2010 Ibrahim Index of African Governance.

The Ibrahim Index is the product of tireless work and commitment. The Index team at the Foundation, led by Dr Hania Farhan, receive my particular gratitude alongside our special advisors Dr Daniel Kaufmann, co-producer of the Worldwide Governance Indicators and senior fellow at the Brookings Institution, and Nicholas Ulanov, founder of the Ulanov Partnership. The Ibrahim Index is made possible by their dedication. Our Technical Committee members are now able to take an increasingly active role in the conception of the Index and I am grateful to them all for their support. Their input has been invaluable. My thanks also go to the Advisory Council whose experience and expertise benefits the Index immensely and brings new perspectives to bear. And finally I would like to thank all the organisations that provided us with data, such as the World Bank and the International Fund for Agricultural Development, and particularly our institutional partners in Africa: the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa and the African Development Bank.

The process of capacity development, begun in 2009, has continued in 2010. A technical workshop for representatives of our African partner organisations was held in March alongside ongoing collaboration. Moving forward we intend to continue this process until the compilation of the Ibrahim Index takes place in Africa.

We have continued to work towards finding and commissioning data to augment and strengthen our assessment of governance. This year we have included a number of new indicators measuring access to water and sanitation, which the UN has recently declared is a fundamental human right.

We have also strengthened our assessment of governments' commitment to gender through the addition of two new indicators, one assessing women's political and economic rights, and another looking at the existence of specific legislation concerning violence against women. Although we would prefer to also take into account the reality experienced by women

in this regard, in line with our outcomes-driven approach to governance, these data are not yet available.

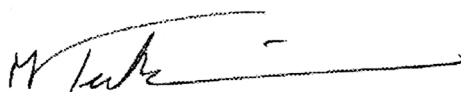
We have made an additional improvement by introducing indicators assessing the provision of antiretroviral treatment, both for the general population and specifically for pregnant women. These are in place of our previous assessment of HIV prevalence rates and, importantly, are demonstrative of governments' actions on the HIV pandemic that continues to challenge our continent.

And finally, in this important year for taking stock of Africa's progress with a number of fiftieth independence anniversaries and a summit to review progress towards the Millennium Development Goals, we have been able to introduce an indicator assessing statistical capacity. This indicator provides insight into governments' commitment to outcomes driven policy-making and evaluation.

We remain troubled by the patchiness of data on Africa, both in terms of inadequate country coverage and time series availability and this remains a core priority for us. We will continue to advocate for improvements in this area and intend to bring together key stakeholders to work towards improving data availability in Africa. The lack of robust and comprehensive data obstructs our ability to assess key areas of governance such as poverty levels and health service delivery, including maternal mortality rates. Future inclusion of assessment of these areas is a key aim for the Foundation.

We are also committed to continually increasing the number of African data sources included in the Index, thus entrenching ownership of the Index on the continent and ensuring that it is genuinely reflective of people's experiences.

The Ibrahim Index is ultimately aimed at engaging governments, parliaments, civil society, and citizens in a meaningful conversation about improving our governance to the benefit of all Africans.



About the Ibrahim Index of African Governance

“We are shining a light on governance in Africa, and in so doing we are making a unique contribution to improving the quality of governance. The Ibrahim Index is a tool to hold governments to account and frame the debate about how we are governed. Africans are setting benchmarks not only for their own continent, but for the world.”

Mo Ibrahim

The Ibrahim Index of African Governance is a comprehensive assessment of governance quality in Africa.

The Ibrahim Index

- measures the delivery of public goods and services to citizens by government and non-state actors.
- uses indicators across four main categories as proxies for the quality of the processes and outcomes of governance:
 - **Safety and Rule of Law**
 - **Participation and Human Rights**
 - **Sustainable Economic Opportunity**
 - **Human Development.**
- is the most comprehensive collection of qualitative and quantitative data that assess governance in Africa.
- is funded and led by an African institution.
- is a progressive and consultative assessment of governance.

The Ibrahim Index aims to

- be Africa's leading assessment of governance that is a tool for citizens, public authorities and partners to assess progress.
- stimulate constructive debate on governance.
- establish a framework for assessing governance in Africa that is focused on government delivery.

Partnerships

The Foundation is committed to partnerships with institutions on the continent and to developing capacity within them.

The Ibrahim Index is currently compiled in partnership with an Advisory Council and a Technical Committee that include experts from Afrobarometer, Centre for Democratic Development (CDD) in Ghana, American University in Cairo (AUC) in Egypt, Council for the Development of Social



Science Research in Africa (CODESRIA) in Senegal, and Institut de Recherche Empirique en Economie Politique (IREEP) in Benin.

This is part of the Foundation's commitment to further entrench the continent's ownership of governance issues and to improve the quality and availability of data.

New indicators

The 2010 Ibrahim Index* includes new indicators in the following areas: HIV/AIDS governance; water and sanitation provision; statistical capacity; and gender.

Data

The Ibrahim Index is currently compiled using various international and African sources.

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

Full datasets and papers are available at www.moibrahimfoundation.org

*The 2010 Ibrahim Index of African Governance is based on the latest available data for each indicator; these data are from either 2008 or 2009. Previous years' indices are calculated using the latest data that would have been available that year.

Rank		Score (out of 100)
1	Mauritius	83
2	Seychelles	79
3	Botswana	76
4	Cape Verde	75
5	South Africa	71
6	Namibia	67
7	Ghana	65
8	Tunisia	62
9	Egypt	60
10	Lesotho	60
11	São Tomé and Príncipe	58
12	Benin	57
13	Morocco	57
14	Senegal	56
15	Algeria	55
16	Tanzania	55
17	Zambia	55
18	Gambia	53
19	Mali	53
20	Mozambique	52
21	Burkina Faso	52
22	Malawi	52
23	Libya	51
24	Uganda	51
25	Swaziland	51
26	Kenya	51
27	Gabon	50
28	Madagascar	49
29	Comoros	49
30	Djibouti	49
31	Rwanda	47
32	Sierra Leone	46
33	Burundi	45
34	Cameroon	44
35	Ethiopia	44
36	Mauritania	43
37	Nigeria	43
38	Liberia	43
39	Togo	43
40	Niger	42
41	Congo	42
42	Angola	39
43	Guinea-Bissau	39
44	Côte d'Ivoire	37
45	Guinea	36
46	Equatorial Guinea	35
47	Sudan	33
48	Central African Republic	33
49	Zimbabwe	33
50	Eritrea	32
51	Congo, Democratic Rep.	31
52	Chad	29
53	Somalia	8

Note

- The 2010 Ibrahim Index of African Governance is based on the latest available data for each indicator; these data are from either 2008 or 2009. Previous years' indices are calculated using the latest data that would have been available that year. Throughout this report, 2010 refers to the publication year of the Ibrahim Index. 2008/09 refers to the latest available data year.
- Changes in a country's performance over time can be made using rankings (relative movement). Comparisons of scores over time are not recommended without taking margins of error fully into account.
- A decline or improvement is described as significant through the use of standard statistical methodology at a 90% confidence level. However some analysts may also find it instructive to examine movements below the thresholds set above. Individual margins of error for each country and for each year are available on our website: <http://www.moibrahimfoundation.org/en/section/the-ibrahim-index>
- From 2005, data availability improves substantially and therefore comparison over time in the years prior to 2004/05 is not recommended.
- All figures have been rounded to the nearest whole number for clarity. This means that some countries may appear to have the same score (and therefore the same rank) when rounded but these countries actually have different scores from each other when displayed in full. In these cases countries have been ranked based on their scores in full, not on the rounded figures displayed here.
- The regional groupings are those used by the African Development Bank (www.afdb.org):
 - Southern Africa:** Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia, Zimbabwe
 - North Africa:** Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Tunisia
 - East Africa:** Burundi, Comoros, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Seychelles, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda
 - West Africa:** Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, São Tomé & Príncipe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo
 - Central Africa:** Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon



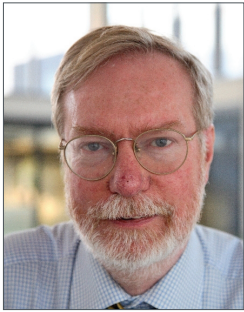
Commentaries on the Ibrahim Index

The following articles are about the importance of good governance in Africa. They explore the relationship between governance as measured by the Ibrahim Index, and three issues: child mortality, infrastructure and the management of natural resources in Africa.

African Governance and African Children

Professor Paul Collier

Professor of Economics, Oxford University
Director, Centre for the Study of African Economies



The Ibrahim Index of African Governance is an impressively thorough undertaking. Two features strike the eye: difference and change.

From a distance 'Africa' may seem to suffer from poor governance, but the Index shows just how large are the differences among Africa's 53 countries. Although all share the same continent, from the perspective of governance, the best (the five countries with scores over 70) are on a different planet from the worst (the 12 countries under 40). There is nothing 'African' about poor governance, were the standards of the best to become general Africa would be a well-governed region. And the best can become the general: governance is not frozen.

“ Does governance matter for ordinary people, or is it just an ethical luxury? ...the struggle for better governance translates into a struggle for children's lives.”

The Index now ranges back to 2000 and so provides a monitor of change. Over that period there has been considerable movement. Most societies have managed to improve their governance, some very substantially. But good governance is a never-ending struggle: in 13 countries the struggle is being lost with standards deteriorating. By providing a yardstick which enables comparison both with other African countries and with each society's own past, the Index empowers the many people striving for improvement.

Does governance matter for ordinary people, or is it just an ethical luxury? I have matched the Index against basic indicators of the wellbeing of ordinary citizens. There are very few measures of wellbeing that are available for all African countries, year-by-year. I chose one that is surely fundamental to any family: whether young children live or die.

Across Africa child mortality has been declining, but there are large differences between countries. I decided to investigate whether the rate at which child mortality has declined between 2000 and 2008 (the latest figures) is related to governance as measured by the Ibrahim Index. What I found is that, controlling for the level of child mortality in 2000, its subsequent rate of decline is strongly associated with the level of governance in 2000: in societies that were well-governed there was a significantly faster fall in child mortality. The effect is big: the difference between a governance score of 40 and one of 70 is associated with an extra decline in under-5 child mortality of 23 per 1000 children. Statistical associations of this type cannot 'prove' a causal connection, but the sensible working hypothesis is that the struggle for better governance translates into a struggle for children's lives.

Governance and Infrastructure in Africa



Professor Mthuli Ncube, Hee-Sik Kim and Albert Mafusire
African Development Bank

This paper was written by the African Development Bank and is based on data from the Ibrahim Index of African Governance.

“ Good governance is crucial for ensuring the effective and efficient provision of infrastructure. ”

The African Development Bank has made infrastructure development a cornerstone in its development agenda with regional member countries. The Bank recognizes that lack of adequate social and economic infrastructure is one of the key constraints to short- and medium-term poverty reduction in Africa, and has thus been a major force in private and public sector infrastructure development through the provision of financial and technical resources. At the same time, the Bank recognises the increasing importance of governance for infrastructure development and has made good governance an imperative in its lending and non-lending operations.

Africa's lack of the basic infrastructure to facilitate sustainable development and trade – both regionally and globally – and to ensure competitiveness is already known. In particular, for the large number of landlocked countries, their access to markets is hampered by weak transport and energy infrastructure. While some countries have been able to implement individual projects to alleviate those difficulties, Africa does not have common strategic targets for infrastructure development.

Good governance is crucial for ensuring the effective and efficient provision of infrastructure. This is largely because, firstly, good governance means that resource allocations will reflect national developmental priorities and thus respond to societal demands. Secondly, good governance promotes accountability, reduces corruption and therefore minimises resource wastage through inefficiency. And finally, good governance ensures stability (economic and political) and reduces the level of risk associated with large and lumpy infrastructure investments. This in turn facilitates the mobilisation of both public and private sector financing resources that are critical for infrastructure development. However, governance is multidimensional, and the question of its definition and measurement is problematic. Against this background, this article examines the relationship between governance – based on the Ibrahim Index – and the quality of infrastructure in Africa.

There have been considerable changes in the delivery of national infrastructure services across Africa. However, performance in terms of infrastructure service delivery and quality continue to vary across countries. A simple analysis of the extent of association (correlation) between specific variables in the Ibrahim Index seems to suggest that not all components of governance, as defined by the Index, are important determinants of infrastructure quality. Rather, it is those aspects of governance that impact on costs, risk levels and efficiency in resource allocations that matter most. For instance, while corruption is a symptom of failed governance, it can also further weaken the governance environment. Corruption not only raises the price of infrastructure, it can also reduce the quality of, and economic returns from, infrastructure investment.

How is the quality of infrastructure related to governance in Africa? By applying some correlation analyses using selected variables from the Ibrahim Index, it was found that positive correlations are observed between the Quality of Physical Infrastructure and the following variables: Judicial Independence; Property Rights; Corruption in Government and Public Officials; Prosecution of Abuse of Office; and Corruption and Bureaucracy.

A further analysis with scatter plots of country averages shows that there exists positive feedback from governance to infrastructure. This may reflect partly the market responses and donor resource allocations that are determined on the basis of the performance of the recipient country.

The implication from this observation is that a positive relationship exists between governance and the Quality of Physical Infrastructure. A country can therefore improve the quality of its infrastructure through improving governance, especially in the areas of property rights, rule of law, and accountability and corruption. Improved governance improves market conditions, attracts resources and ensures efficiency in their application.

Tools and Tactics for Better Natural Resource Governance

Dr Camilla Toulmin

Director, International Institute Environment and Development



Land, forests and water are facing a tight squeeze around the world, as rising values and greater competition pile on the pressure.

On environment and rural development, the Ibrahim Index of African Governance makes for mixed reading, unsurprising given the mosaic of settings. While recognition and reward for farsighted leadership certainly matter, it's not enough. Key to better on-the-ground governance of natural resources is better access to information. Many governments have signed up to visionary policies and commitments, yet there can be a huge gap between the goals formally espoused and everyday practice.

“Key to better on-the-ground governance of natural resources is better access to information... the Index adds important impetus to the agenda of accessible, clear, transparent information in all sectors.”

Information has a big role in filling that gap. But information posted on a website, or in convoluted legalese is useless to those facing battles over their land today.

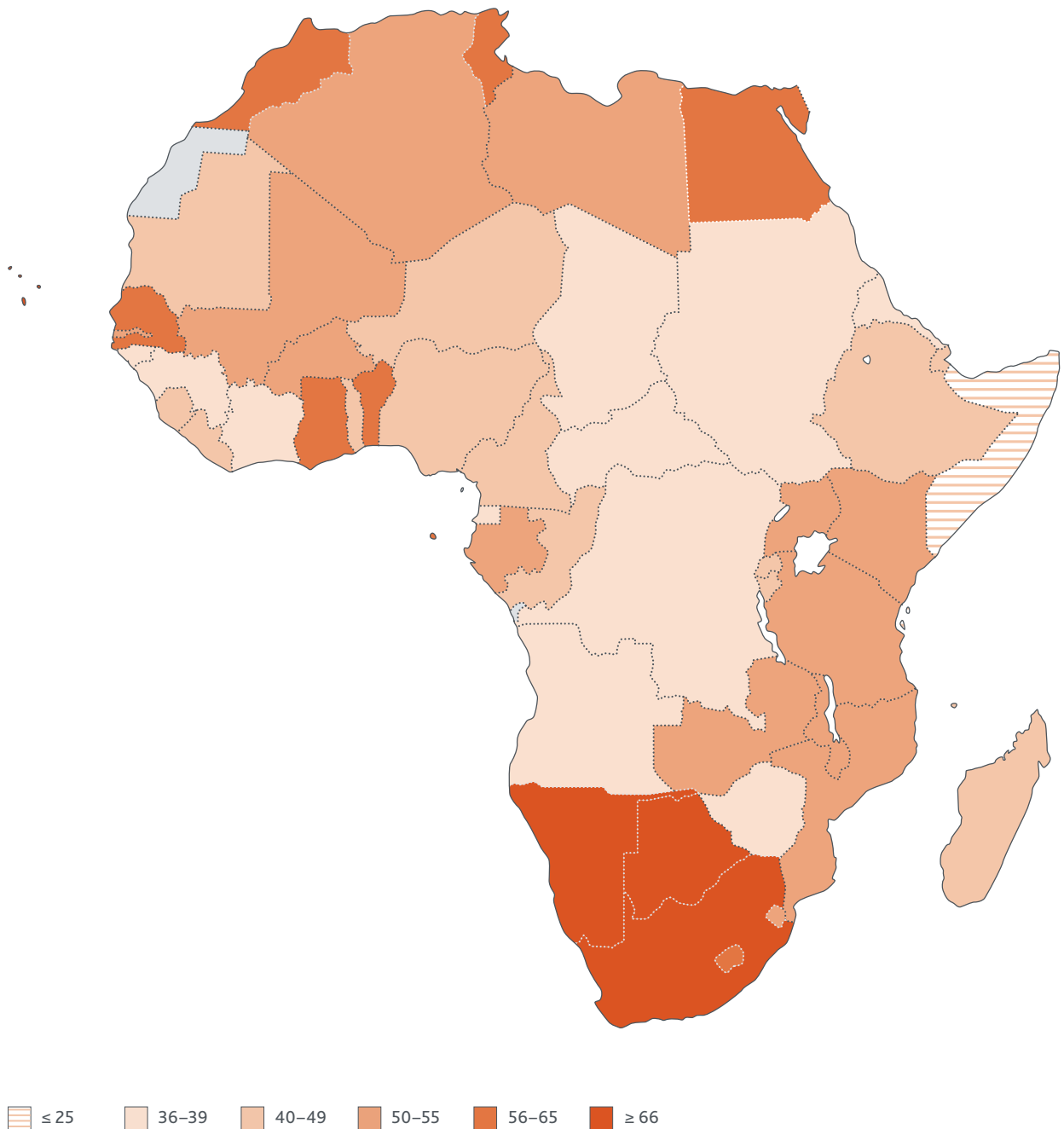
Information is power, which is why many of those with power try to keep information hidden. They know its value and don't want to share it around. This is especially true of information about land and forest deals.

Decisions made in the capital can have huge consequences for local livelihoods, yet such deals are often made behind closed doors. Local people need to know their rights and how to exercise them, without fear of reprisals. Getting legal literacy 'caravans' on the move across the country can help bring much needed knowhow to rural communities. Information can also flow two ways, with rural people now able to access mobile phones in far larger numbers. Bottom-up ideas and evidence can now flow back to capitals to challenge how the nation's natural capital, intended to serve collective ends, is being carved up to benefit private interests. Mobile phones have the power to make information a key tool in achieving fairer, more sustainable patterns of development.

In this context the Index adds important impetus to the agenda of accessible, clear, transparent information in all sectors. Through this comprehensive assessment of governance, the Index provides citizens and governments with the information they need to assess progress. We can only hope that this will lead to a renewed emphasis on access to information in all areas, particularly environmental issues.

Ibrahim Index Overall Country Scores (2008/09*)

The Ibrahim Index assesses governance against 88 criteria, making it the most comprehensive collection of qualitative and quantitative measures of governance in Africa.



* For the purposes of graphical illustration, country scores have been rounded to the nearest whole number. Note: Western Sahara is on the United Nations list of non-self-governing territories.

2010 IBRAHIM INDEX COUNTRY SCORES

	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09
Algeria	55	55	54	57	55
Angola	31	32	32	37	39
Benin	54	55	57	57	57
Botswana	75	76	76	76	76
Burkina Faso	50	50	49	49	52
Burundi	39	43	46	45	45
Cameroon	41	42	44	46	44
Cape Verde	73	72	74	76	75
Central African Republic	29	28	31	34	33
Chad	32	29	29	28	29
Comoros	48	51	47	46	49
Congo	39	39	40	41	42
Congo, Democratic Republic of	29	31	32	33	31
Côte d'Ivoire	36	35	35	37	37
Djibouti	45	45	48	46	49
Egypt	54	57	58	59	60
Equatorial Guinea	32	32	34	35	35
Eritrea	39	37	35	33	32
Ethiopia	43	43	43	43	44
Gabon	49	48	51	51	50
Gambia	55	53	53	53	53
Ghana	60	61	62	63	65
Guinea	40	40	38	35	36
Guinea-Bissau	39	39	40	40	39
Kenya	52	53	52	52	51
Lesotho	58	59	60	59	60
Liberia	32	35	40	43	43
Libya	51	52	52	53	51
Madagascar	55	54	57	55	49
Malawi	49	50	50	52	52
Mali	50	52	52	53	53
Mauritania	48	48	50	46	43
Mauritius	79	79	80	82	83
Morocco	57	56	58	56	57
Mozambique	53	52	51	51	52
Namibia	66	68	69	69	67
Niger	41	42	42	44	42
Nigeria	41	42	43	43	43
Rwanda	47	47	48	49	47
São Tomé and Príncipe	55	56	57	58	58
Senegal	58	57	56	56	56
Seychelles	76	77	78	77	79
Sierra Leone	41	41	45	47	46
Somalia	11	10	8	7	8
South Africa	71	73	73	71	71
Sudan	33	33	33	31	33
Swaziland	46	49	50	51	51
Tanzania	52	53	55	56	55
Togo	36	37	38	40	43
Tunisia	63	64	63	63	62
Uganda	49	51	53	52	51
Zambia	51	52	54	55	55
Zimbabwe	33	33	32	32	33

Ibrahim Index overall country scores (2004/05–2008/09)*

Most changed scores

Significant change between 2004/05 and 2008/09 (highlighted):

- **Movement up:** Angola, Liberia, Togo.
- **Movement down:** Eritrea, Madagascar.

Top ten highest overall scores for 2010 Ibrahim Index:

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

* The 2010 Ibrahim Index of African Governance is based on the latest available data for each indicator (either 2008 or 2009). Previous years' indices are calculated using the latest data that would have been available that year.

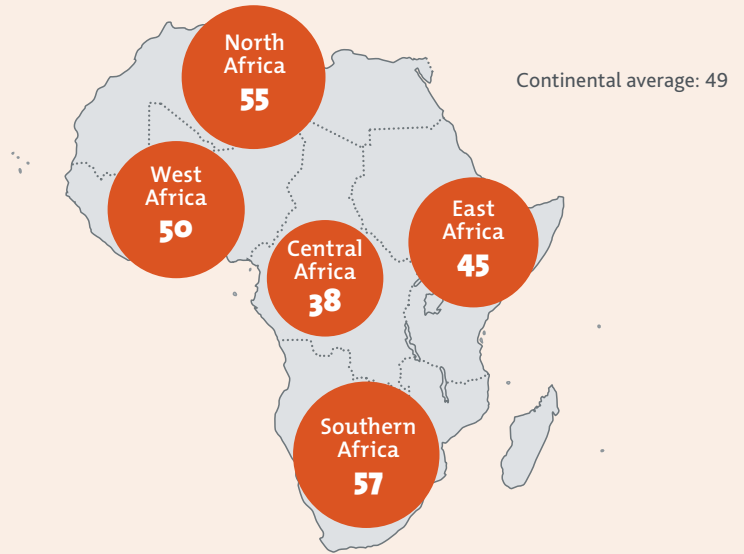
All figures have been rounded to whole numbers for clarity; countries are ranked based on their scores in full, not on the rounded figures displayed here (see note on page 5).

2010 refers to the publication year of the Ibrahim Index. 2008/09 refers to the latest available data year.

The continental average for governance quality is 49. The highest scoring country, Mauritius, has a score of 83. Somalia is at the bottom with a score of 8.

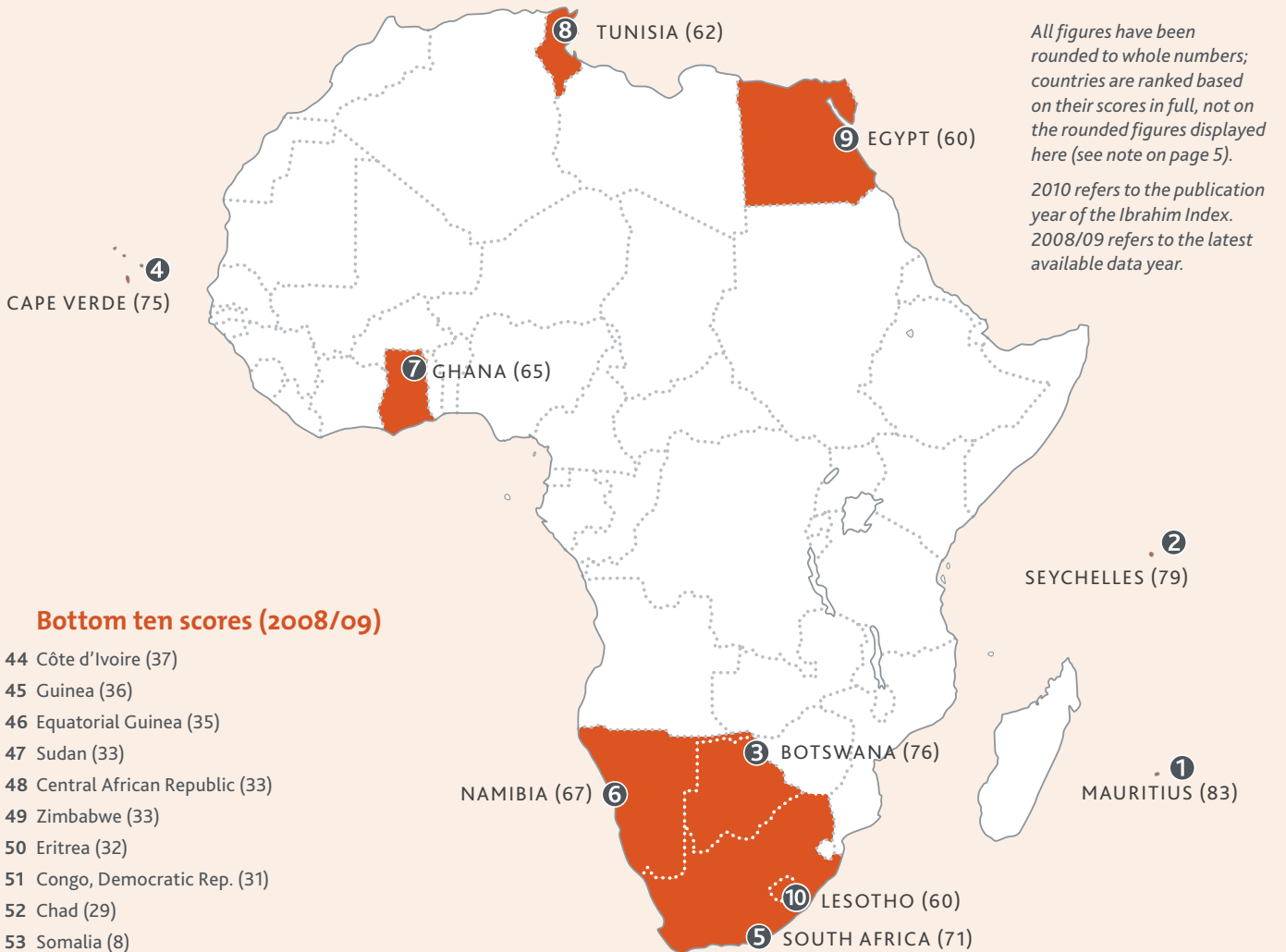
Southern Africa shows the strongest performance overall with a regional average of 57. Central Africa shows a poor performance overall with a regional average of 38.

Ibrahim Index regional averages (2008/09)



2010 Ibrahim Index

Top ten scores (2008/09)



All figures have been rounded to whole numbers; countries are ranked based on their scores in full, not on the rounded figures displayed here (see note on page 5).

2010 refers to the publication year of the Ibrahim Index. 2008/09 refers to the latest available data year.

Bottom ten scores (2008/09)

- 44 Côte d'Ivoire (37)
- 45 Guinea (36)
- 46 Equatorial Guinea (35)
- 47 Sudan (33)
- 48 Central African Republic (33)
- 49 Zimbabwe (33)
- 50 Eritrea (32)
- 51 Congo, Democratic Rep. (31)
- 52 Chad (29)
- 53 Somalia (8)

Key Findings

While this year's Index shows governance performance stagnating at a continental average score of 49, the most interesting trends are to be found at the category and sub-category levels.

Ibrahim Index: changes in overall category scores (2004/05–2008/09)

Improvements

SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY ↑ 41 countries

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT ↑ 46 countries

Declines

SAFETY AND RULE OF LAW ↓ 35 countries

PARTICIPATION AND HUMAN RIGHTS ↓ 30 countries

Strikingly, in the **Sustainable Economic Opportunity** and **Human Development** categories, all significant movements are positive. Of the ten countries that show significant movement in the **Sustainable Economic Opportunity** category and the three countries that do similarly in **Human Development**, none showed negative movements.

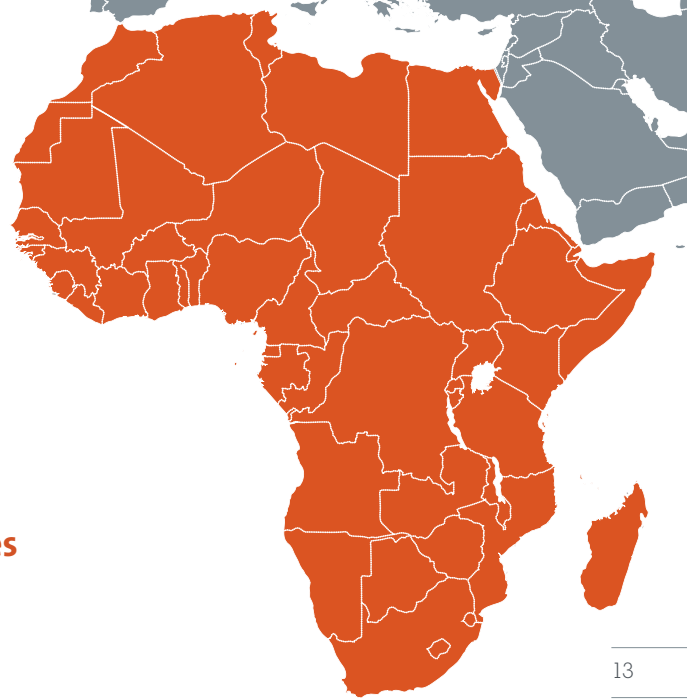
Additionally, over 40 countries have seen some form of improvement in both **Sustainable Economic Opportunity** and **Human Development**, notwithstanding the margin of error. Such sustained, universal progress in these two categories is worthy of note. Generally, African citizens are healthier and have more access to economic opportunities than was the case five years ago.

At the sub-category level, analysis of the performance of countries with regard to **Gender** issues also shows some progress. However, the nature of some of the indicators used in this sub-category means that – to a degree – this is more a measurement of legislation than of the reality on the ground.

However, the category that **Gender** sits within, **Participation and Human Rights**, makes for less encouraging reading. 30 of Africa's 53 states have declined in **Participation and Human Rights** performance over the past five years – notwithstanding some improvements around **Gender** issues.

Meanwhile, 35 African states have declined in the **Safety and Rule of Law** category; five of these were significant. African citizens are generally less physically secure and politically enfranchised than they were in 2005.

Overall, then, the impressive sustained economic progress and human development on the continent stand in contrast to deterioration in national performance in security, rule of law, participation and rights.





Safety and Rule of Law

14

2010 IBRAHIM INDEX OF AFRICAN GOVERNANCE: SUMMARY

Having a firmly embedded judicial system that is just, effective, accessible to all, administered by competent and independent 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 and rule of law. Indeed consideration of safety cannot be separated from an assessment of the entrenchment of the rule of law in a state. This accords citizens the right to safety rather than the mere presence of safety with no guarantees of entitlement. This extends to include the accountability of public officials and prevention, control and elimination of corruption in the country.

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. Furthermore, an empowered citizenry conscious of its constitutional and fundamental rights and responsibilities ensures the conditions for the entrenchment of the rule of law and safety in the state.

To ensure maximum progress in the efforts to promote good governance in Africa, it is imperative to see to it that safety in its holistic form and the rule of law exist concomitantly.

Salim Ahmed Salim

Former Secretary-General, Organisation of African Unity and former Prime Minister of Tanzania

Personal Safety

People everywhere desire to live safely and have recourse to the law when their rights are violated or they are victims of crime. One of the basic responsibilities of government is to create an environment in which this is possible. Within this sub-category the Ibrahim Index measures:

- ▶ **Safety of the Person** – level of criminality in a country (EA).
- ▶ **Violent Crime** – prevalence of violent crime, both organised and common (EA).
- ▶ **Social Unrest** – prevalence of violent social unrest (EA).
- ▶ **Human Trafficking** – government efforts to combat human trafficking (EA).
- ▶ **Domestic Political Persecution** – clustered indicator (an average) of the following variables:
 - ▷ **Physical Integrity Rights Index** – government respect for citizens' rights to freedom from torture, extrajudicial killing, political imprisonment, and disappearance (EA).
 - ▷ **Political Terror Scale** – levels of state-instigated political violence and terror (EA).

Rule of Law

Consideration of safety cannot be separated from an assessment of the entrenchment of the rule of law in a state.

Within this sub-category the Ibrahim Index measures:

- ▶ **Strength of Judicial Process** – extent to which the judicial process or courts are subject to interference or distortion by interest groups (EA).
- ▶ **Judicial Independence** – degree of independence, separation of powers, and a system of checks and balances within the judicial system (EA).
- ▶ **Property Rights** – clustered indicator (an average) of the following variables:
 - ▷ **Property Rights Protection** – degree to which private property rights are respected and enforced (EA).
 - ▷ **Property Rights** – extent to which government ensures a clear process for ownership and acquisition of property (EA).
 - ▷ **Property Rights** – clustered indicator (average) of variables from the African Development Bank and the World Bank measuring the extent to which property and contract rights are guaranteed and protected (EA).
 - ▷ **Property Rights Index** – ability of individuals to accumulate private property, secured by clear laws that are fully enforced by the state (EA).

- ▶ **Orderly Transfers of Power** – extent of clarity, establishment and acceptance of constitutional mechanisms for the orderly transfer of power from one administration to another (EA).
- ▶ **Sanctions** – whether the United Nations Security Council and/or the African Union has imposed sanctions on a state, or governmental or non-governmental actors within a country (EA/OD).

Accountability and Corruption

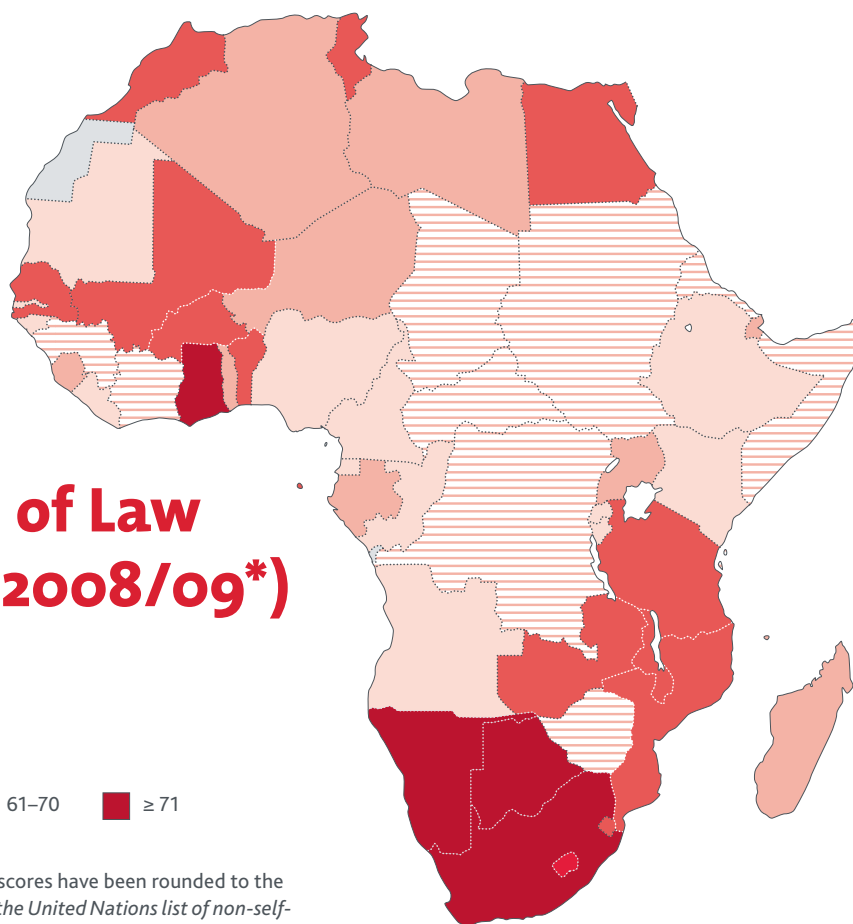
Rule of law also includes the accountability of public officials and the level of corruption in a country. Prevalence, or lack, of corruption reflects a government's commitment to its citizens. Within this sub-category the Ibrahim Index measures:

- ▶ **Transparency and Corruption** – clustered indicator (average) of variables from the African Development Bank and the World Bank measuring the accountability of public officials (both elected and appointed) to citizens, law-making bodies, and the justice system for:
 - ▷ Use of funds and resources
 - ▷ Results of their actions (EA).
- ▶ **Accountability of Public Officials** – extent to which safeguards/sanctions exist to ensure public officials (both elected and appointed) are accountable and perform competently (EA).
- ▶ **Corruption in Government and Public Officials** – level of vested cronyism in, and corruption of, public officials (both elected and appointed) (EA).
- ▶ **Prosecution of Abuse of Office** – extent to which there are legal or political penalties for public officials (both elected and appointed) who abuse their positions (EA).
- ▶ **Corruption and Bureaucracy** – how obstructive state bureaucracy is. This includes the amount of red tape likely to be encountered, as well as the likelihood of encountering corrupt officials and other groups (EA).
- ▶ **Accountability, Transparency and Corruption in Rural Areas** – provisions put in place to:
 - ▷ Encourage decentralisation of management of public finances for rural areas
 - ▷ Promote accountability and transparency in decision-making and disclosure of information at local level (EA).

National Security

Safety must also be considered in the wider context of the absence of conflict and its consequences. Within this sub-category the Ibrahim Index measures:

- ▶ **Domestic Armed Conflict** – level of domestic armed conflict in a country, or the likelihood of conflict developing in the near future (EA).
- ▶ **Government Involvement in Armed Conflict** – whether government is the primary or secondary party in armed conflict, in which the use of armed force results in 25 or more battle deaths in a year (EA).
- ▶ **Battle Deaths (Civilian and Combatant)** – civilian or combatant battle deaths (greater than 25) resulting from war, minor conflict and non-state violence (EA).
- ▶ **Civilian Deaths from Civilian-Targeted Violence** – deaths (greater than 25) that occur from the use of armed force, targeted specifically at civilians, by the government or a formally organised group (EA).
- ▶ **Refugees Originating from the Country** – people fleeing the country due to fear of persecution (OD).
- ▶ **Internally Displaced People** – estimate of internally displaced people within and outside camps (EA/OD).
- ▶ **International Tensions** – potential threat to a country's economic and political stability due to cross-border tensions (EA).



Safety and Rule of Law country scores (2008/09*)



* For the purposes of graphical illustration, country scores have been rounded to the nearest whole number. Note: Western Sahara is on the United Nations list of non-self-governing territories.

SAFETY AND RULE OF LAW RESULTS

	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09
Algeria	54	54	51	55	54
Angola	42	41	40	43	44
Benin	72	71	71	70	69
Botswana	89	89	88	88	88
Burkina Faso	68	68	63	61	64
Burundi	47	49	52	48	50
Cameroon	50	50	50	51	49
Cape Verde	91	90	90	90	84
Central African Republic	38	32	34	43	35
Chad	46	41	38	32	38
Comoros	58	59	49	54	54
Congo	42	43	42	43	44
Congo, Democratic Republic of	34	33	30	32	33
Côte d'Ivoire	36	36	36	38	38
Djibouti	59	58	60	56	60
Egypt	60	61	63	65	67
Equatorial Guinea	44	42	46	46	46
Eritrea	54	54	53	43	40
Ethiopia	50	48	49	50	49
Gabon	57	56	58	58	57
Gambia	62	61	56	56	50
Ghana	71	72	73	71	75
Guinea	52	51	43	36	39
Guinea-Bissau	45	46	48	48	46
Kenya	55	53	54	53	50
Lesotho	71	71	71	69	70
Liberia	34	36	43	48	50
Libya	53	52	52	53	52
Madagascar	68	67	69	64	51
Malawi	67	66	64	66	65
Mali	64	64	63	63	62
Mauritania	60	60	57	45	42
Mauritius	85	85	85	89	90
Morocco	66	65	63	62	63
Mozambique	67	66	65	63	63
Namibia	78	79	79	79	80
Niger	57	58	52	55	56
Nigeria	43	44	45	49	48
Rwanda	53	53	54	56	47
São Tomé and Príncipe	69	69	70	70	68
Senegal	66	64	65	63	63
Seychelles	74	78	78	78	81
Sierra Leone	43	43	49	53	52
Somalia	18	15	8	5	8
South Africa	74	74	74	71	72
Sudan	25	22	27	23	22
Swaziland	67	66	68	65	64
Tanzania	61	61	63	64	62
Togo	46	51	54	56	57
Tunisia	65	67	64	62	64
Uganda	55	57	58	55	54
Zambia	65	65	64	66	64
Zimbabwe	35	36	35	29	35

Safety and Rule of Law country scores (2004/05–2008/09)*

Most changed category scores

Significant change between 2004/05 and 2008/09 (highlighted):

- **Movement up:** Liberia, Togo.
- **Movement down:** Eritrea, Guinea, Madagascar, Mauritania, Somalia.

Top ten 'Safety and Rule of Law' scores for 2010 Ibrahim Index:

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

* The 2010 Ibrahim Index of African Governance is based on the latest available data for each indicator (either 2008 or 2009). Previous years' indices are calculated using the latest data that would have been available that year.

All figures have been rounded to whole numbers for clarity; countries are ranked based on their scores in full, not on the rounded figures displayed here (see note on page 5).

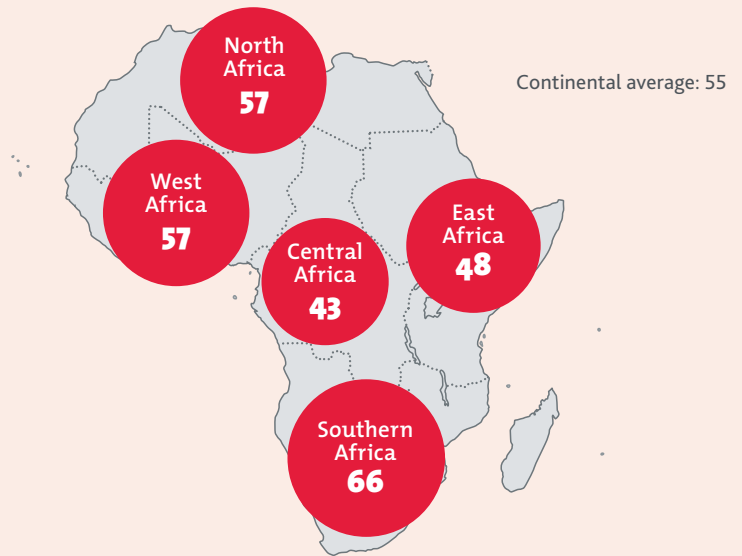
2010 refers to the publication year of the Ibrahim Index. 2008/09 refers to the latest available data year.

Mauritius is the highest performing country in this category. Southern Africa is the best performing region with a score of 66.

Southern Africa has five countries in the top ten, but West African countries also perform well with four in the top ten.

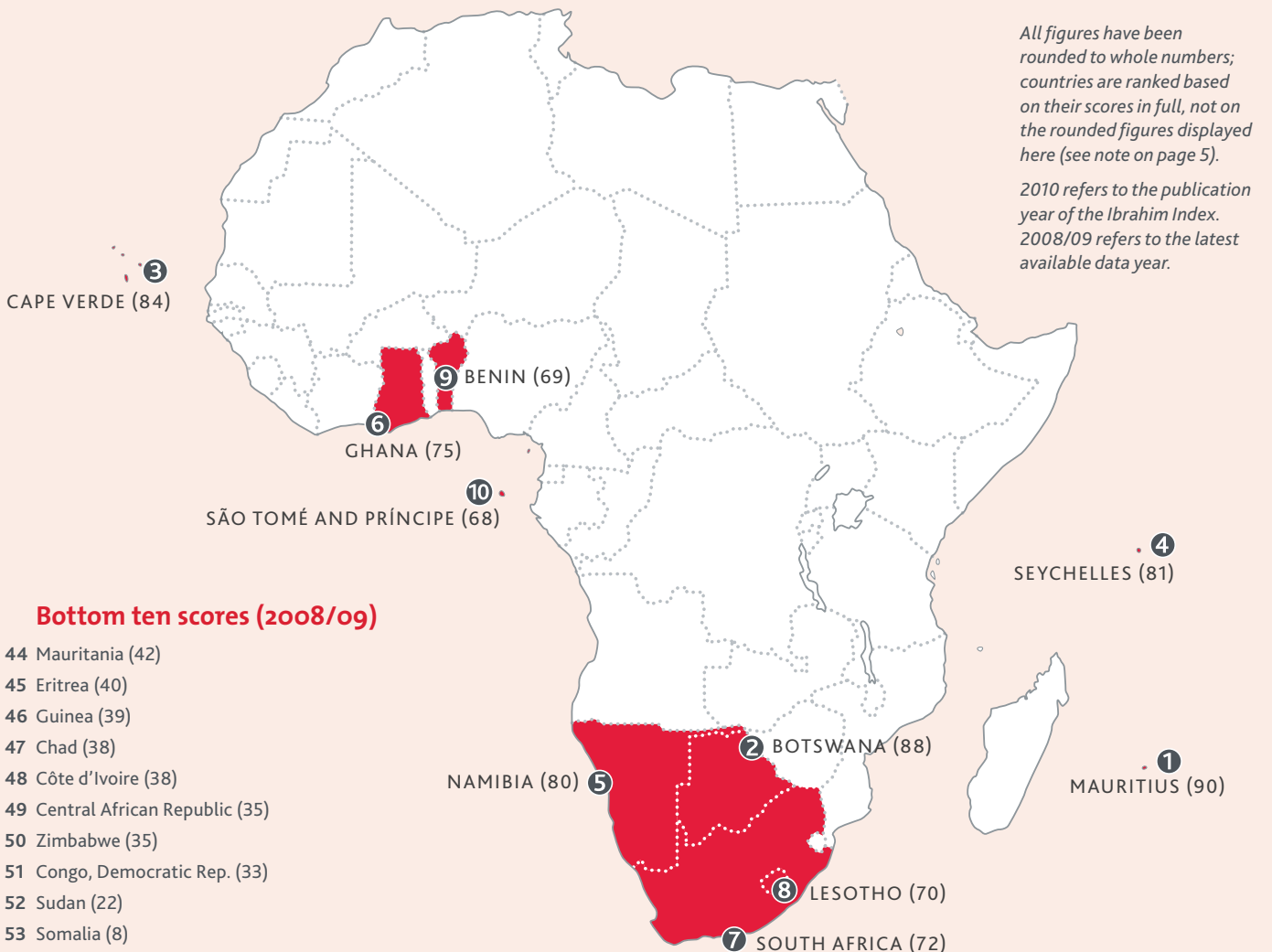
Both East and Central Africa have three countries in the bottom ten.

Safety and Rule of Law regional averages (2008/09)



Safety and Rule of Law

Top ten scores (2008/09)



All figures have been rounded to whole numbers; countries are ranked based on their scores in full, not on the rounded figures displayed here (see note on page 5).

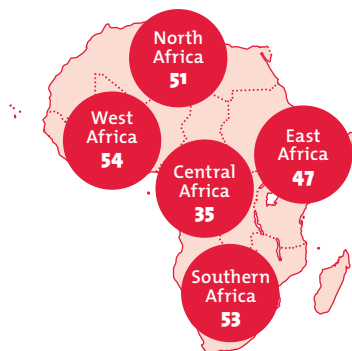
2010 refers to the publication year of the Ibrahim Index. 2008/09 refers to the latest available data year.

Bottom ten scores (2008/09)

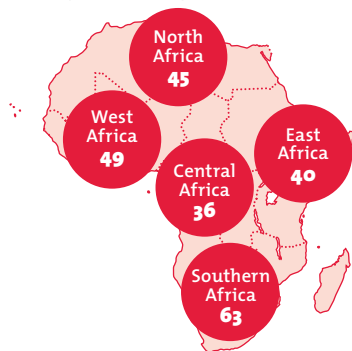
- 44 Mauritania (42)
- 45 Eritrea (40)
- 46 Guinea (39)
- 47 Chad (38)
- 48 Côte d'Ivoire (38)
- 49 Central African Republic (35)
- 50 Zimbabwe (35)
- 51 Congo, Democratic Rep. (33)
- 52 Sudan (22)
- 53 Somalia (8)

Safety and Rule of Law sub-categories

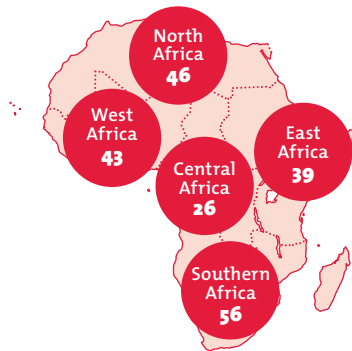
Regional averages



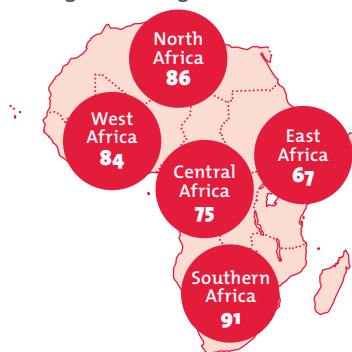
Regional averages



Regional averages



Regional averages



Personal Safety

Top ten scores (08/09)		Bottom ten scores (08/09)	
1	Mauritius (85)	44	Côte d'Ivoire (33)
2	Seychelles (81)	44	South Africa (33)
3	Cape Verde (77)	46	Cameroon (31)
4	São Tomé and Príncipe (75)	47	Nigeria (30)
5	Comoros (70)	48	Chad (28)
6	Botswana (70)	49	Mauritania (21)
7	Benin (69)	49	Zimbabwe (21)
8	Djibouti (66)	51	Sudan (20)
8	Namibia (66)	52	Congo, Democratic Rep. (16)
10	Burkina Faso (63)	53	Somalia (6)

Rule of Law

Top ten scores (08/09)		Bottom ten scores (08/09)	
1	Botswana (97)	44	Liberia (28)
2	Mauritius (94)	45	Zimbabwe (26)
3	South Africa (85)	46	Comoros (26)
4	Ghana (84)	47	Mauritania (25)
5	Namibia (81)	48	Madagascar (21)
6	Cape Verde (78)	49	Sudan (17)
7	Seychelles (74)	50	Guinea (14)
8	Uganda (65)	51	Côte d'Ivoire (11)
9	Lesotho (65)	52	Eritrea (6)
10	Senegal (65)	53	Somalia (0)

Accountability and Corruption

Top ten scores (08/09)		Bottom ten scores (08/09)	
1	Botswana (89)	44	Libya (25)
2	Mauritius (82)	45	Gambia (24)
3	Cape Verde (80)	46	Guinea-Bissau (23)
4	Namibia (78)	47	Central African Republic (22)
5	South Africa (77)	48	Congo (22)
6	Seychelles (68)	49	Angola (19)
7	Lesotho (66)	50	Sudan (18)
8	Ghana (65)	51	Zimbabwe (15)
9	Swaziland (59)	52	Equatorial Guinea (13)
10	Rwanda (57)	53	Somalia (3)

National Security

Top ten scores (08/09)		Bottom ten scores (08/09)	
1	Mauritius (100)	44	Angola (68)
2	Cape Verde (100)	45	Eritrea (64)
3	Seychelles (100)	46	Chad (64)
4	Malawi (96)	47	Ethiopia (62)
5	Botswana (96)	48	Congo, Democratic Rep. (56)
6	Zambia (96)	49	Uganda (55)
7	Benin (96)	50	Central African Republic (41)
8	Gabon (96)	51	Rwanda (37)
9	Namibia (96)	52	Sudan (34)
10	Lesotho (93)	53	Somalia (23)

Continental average: 49.

West Africa has the most countries in the top ten.

Central Africa has the most countries in the bottom ten.

West Africa has the highest average score.

Continental average: 48.

Southern Africa has the most countries in the top ten.

East Africa has the most countries in the bottom ten.

No Central African countries are in the bottom ten.

Southern Africa has the highest average score.

Continental average: 43.

Southern Africa has the most countries in the top ten.

Central Africa has the most countries in the bottom ten.

Southern Africa has the highest average score.

Continental average: 81.

Southern Africa has the most countries in the top ten.

There is a Central African country in the top ten – Gabon. This is one of only two sub-categories in which a Central African country is in the top ten. The other is Education.

East Africa has the most countries (six) in the bottom ten.

Southern Africa has the highest average score.

All figures have been rounded to whole numbers; countries are ranked based on their scores in full, not on the rounded figures displayed here (see note on page 5).



Participation and Human Rights

20

2010 IBRAHIM INDEX OF AFRICAN GOVERNANCE: SUMMARY

In preparing an index illustrating outcomes in the areas of participation and 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 53 countries in Africa.

Despite the present gap, and the weakness in data, I believe the Ibrahim Index 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

Participation

The ability of citizens to participate in the political process is a vital gauge of the legitimacy of government, although participation is a much wider concept. Elections are the yardstick by which the level of citizen participation in public life can be assessed. Within this sub-category the Ibrahim Index measures:

- ▶ **Political Participation** – extent to which citizens have relevant information and the freedom to participate in the political process (EA).
- ▶ **Effective Power to Govern** – extent to which democratically elected leaders have the effective power to govern, or the extent of veto powers and political enclaves (EA).
- ▶ **Free and Fair Elections** – extent to which leaders are determined by free and fair elections (EA).
- ▶ **Electoral Self-determination** – right of citizens to freely decide their political system and leadership (EA).
- ▶ **Free and Fair Executive Elections** – integrity of executive elections (EA).

Rights

Citizens' rights and freedoms should be guaranteed by the state, and legal recourse should be available when these rights are violated. Within this sub-category the Ibrahim Index measures:

- ▶ **Human Rights** – likelihood of a state being accused of serious human rights violations (EA).
- ▶ **Political Rights** – legitimacy of policy-making; electoral process including electoral laws; political pluralism; participation; corruption; and accountability (EA).
- ▶ **Workers' Rights** – laws for internationally-recognised rights in the workplace that govern pay, hours of work, forced labour, child labour, occupational safety, and the right to associate and bargain collectively (EA).
- ▶ **Freedom of Expression** – extent to which citizens, organisations and media can express opinions freely (EA).

- ▶ **Freedom of Association and Assembly** – clustered indicator (an average) of the following variables:
 - ▷ **Freedom of Association and Assembly** – extent to which independent political and/or civic groups can associate and assemble freely (EA).
 - ▷ **Freedom of Assembly and Association** – existence and enforcement of laws that allow citizens the right to assemble freely and associate into groups such as political parties and trade unions among others (EA).
 - ▷ **Freedom of Association** – likelihood that freedom of association and the right to collective bargaining will not be respected (EA).
- ▶ **Press Freedom** – clustered indicator (an average) of the following variables:
 - ▷ **Freedom of Speech and Press** – extent to which freedoms of speech and press are affected by government censorship and ownership (EA).
 - ▷ **Free Press** – degree of print, broadcast, and internet freedom, including assessment of events impacting the media environment (EA).
 - ▷ **Press Freedom Index** – degree of freedom for journalists and news organisations, and efforts made by the authorities to ensure respect for this freedom (EA).
- ▶ **Civil Liberties** – clustered indicator (an average) of the following variables:
 - ▷ **Protection of Civil Liberties** – the extent to which civil liberties are guaranteed and protected, and citizens can seek redress for violations of these liberties (EA).
 - ▷ **Civil Liberties** – the extent of various citizens' freedoms (EA).*
 - ▷ **Civil Liberties** – the extent of various citizens' freedoms (EA).*
- ▶ **Ratification and Initial Reporting of Core International Human Rights Conventions** – assessment based on the number of the nine core international human rights treaties a country has ratified and submitted an initial report for (EA/OD).

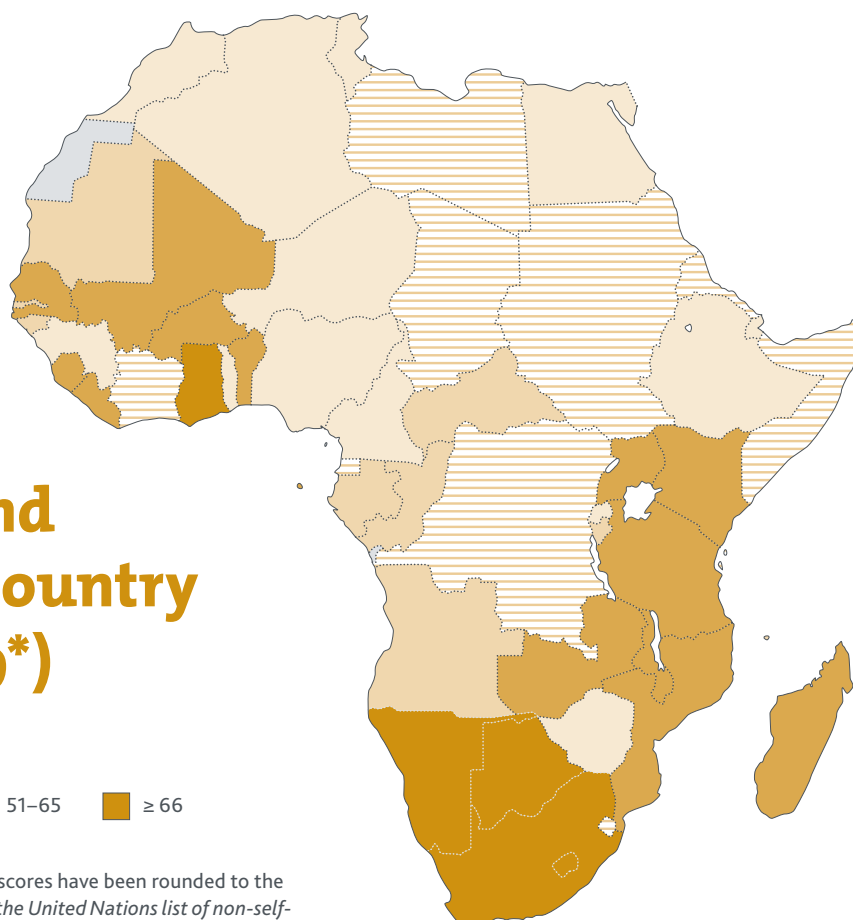
* Civil liberties include, amongst others, the absence of internet restrictions, no state use of torture, freedom of expression and belief, freedom to unionise, and personal freedoms such as freedom of movement and private property rights.

Gender

The absence of gender discrimination is crucial. Women are often afforded fewer rights while contributing disproportionately to family, community and economic life.

Within this sub-category the Ibrahim Index measures:

- ▶ **Gender Equality** – clustered indicator (average) of variables from the African Development Bank and the World Bank measuring the extent to which a state has enacted institutions and programs to enforce laws and policies that:
 - ▷ Promote equal access for men and women to education and training
 - ▷ Promote equal access for men and women to resources
 - ▷ Provide equal legal status to men and women (EA).
- ▶ **Primary School Completion Rate, Female** – female students successfully finishing the last year of primary school (OD).
- ▶ **Ratio of Girls to Boys in Primary and Secondary Education** – ratio of total enrollment rate of girls to boys in both primary and secondary education (OD).
- ▶ **Women's Participation in the Labour Force** – proportion of women aged 15 and older that are economically active (OD).
- ▶ **Women in Parliament** – parliamentary seats held by women (OD).
- ▶ **Women's Rights** – existence and enforcement of laws that accord women internationally recognised economic rights (rights concerning employment); and political rights (including the right to vote and hold political office).
- ▶ **Legislation on Violence against Women** – existence or planned existence, and specificity, of laws against domestic violence; sexual assault or rape; and sexual harassment (EA).



Participation and Human Rights country scores (2008/09*)

≤ 30 31-40 41-50 51-65 ≥ 66

* For the purposes of graphical illustration, country scores have been rounded to the nearest whole number. Note: Western Sahara is on the United Nations list of non-self-governing territories.

PARTICIPATION AND HUMAN RIGHTS RESULTS

	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09
Algeria	39	40	40	45	37
Angola	31	33	34	43	44
Benin	61	63	67	66	62
Botswana	73	73	73	72	69
Burkina Faso	53	54	55	56	57
Burundi	41	54	59	54	49
Cameroon	32	35	37	38	32
Cape Verde	78	74	75	77	80
Central African Republic	33	35	38	41	42
Chad	30	24	23	26	23
Comoros	51	59	55	50	57
Congo	39	40	40	40	41
Congo, Democratic Republic of	24	30	34	34	30
Côte d'Ivoire	33	32	30	33	29
Djibouti	33	34	35	34	33
Egypt	31	36	37	39	35
Equatorial Guinea	18	18	18	19	19
Eritrea	28	21	20	21	20
Ethiopia	37	38	37	33	35
Gabon	42	42	50	47	42
Gambia	56	49	50	50	49
Ghana	67	67	71	72	68
Guinea	37	38	35	36	33
Guinea-Bissau	55	52	53	50	46
Kenya	60	65	59	57	55
Lesotho	65	65	67	67	68
Liberia	39	46	52	55	51
Libya	17	17	18	18	19
Madagascar	64	61	65	63	51
Malawi	55	55	56	55	51
Mali	57	60	58	59	58
Mauritania	51	49	54	53	44
Mauritius	77	80	81	80	77
Morocco	41	39	43	37	37
Mozambique	62	62	62	59	56
Namibia	74	76	76	72	66
Niger	47	48	49	49	38
Nigeria	43	42	42	40	38
Rwanda	41	41	42	43	38
São Tomé and Príncipe	55	63	64	63	65
Senegal	72	69	66	62	60
Seychelles	74	71	74	69	69
Sierra Leone	54	55	56	59	52
Somalia	15	14	14	14	12
South Africa	77	78	78	74	73
Sudan	23	24	20	21	23
Swaziland	28	31	31	31	27
Tanzania	60	62	63	62	56
Togo	33	30	32	35	40
Tunisia	43	43	41	42	38
Uganda	50	52	55	55	51
Zambia	52	56	61	57	56
Zimbabwe	33	32	30	32	31

Participation and Human Rights country scores (2004/05–2008/09)*

Most changed category scores

Significant change between 2004/05 and 2008/09 (highlighted):

- **Movement up:** Angola, Central African Republic, Liberia, Togo.
- **Movement down:** Eritrea, Madagascar, Senegal.

Top ten 'Participation and Human Rights' scores for 2010 Ibrahim Index:

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

* The 2010 Ibrahim Index of African Governance is based on the latest available data for each indicator (either 2008 or 2009). Previous years' indices are calculated using the latest data that would have been available that year.

All figures have been rounded to whole numbers for clarity; countries are ranked based on their scores in full, not on the rounded figures displayed here (see note on page 5).

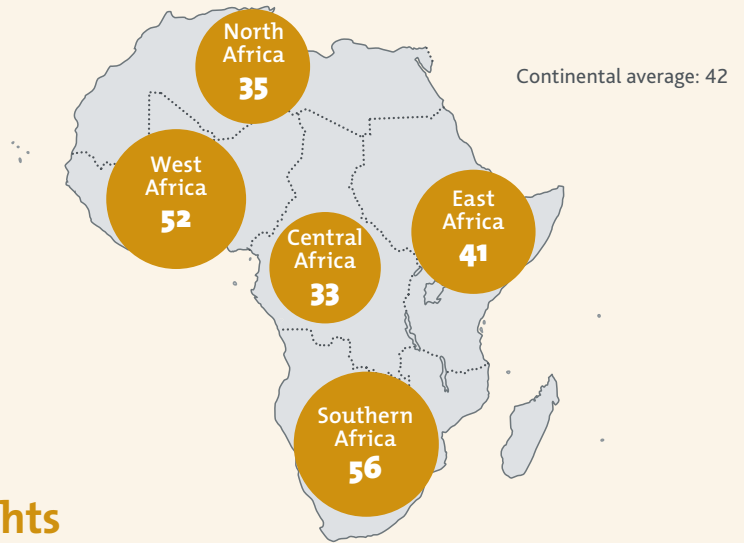
2010 refers to the publication year of the Ibrahim Index. 2008/09 refers to the latest available data year.

Cape Verde is the highest performing country in this category.

Southern Africa is the best performing region with a score of 56, and five countries in the top ten.

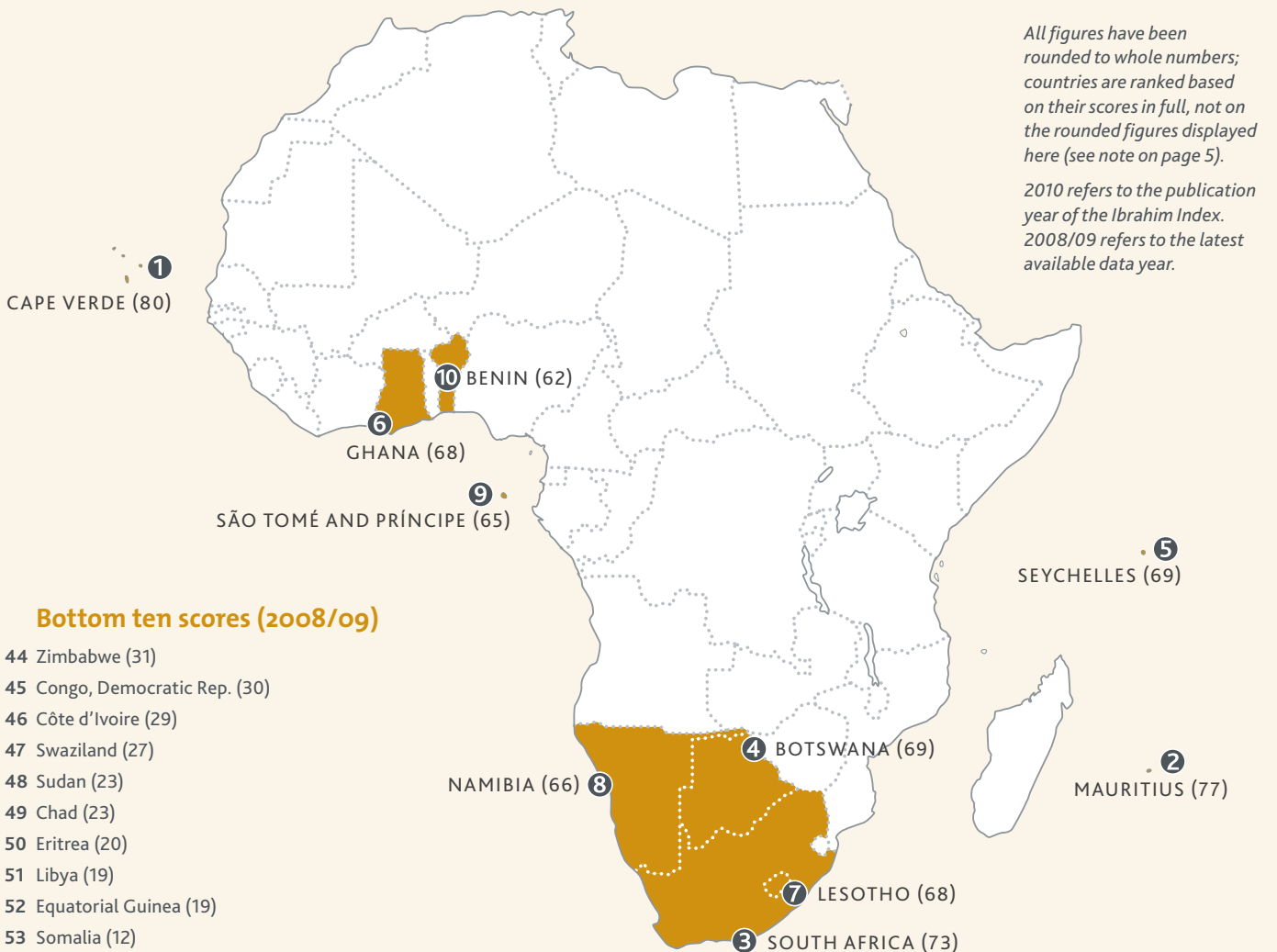
East Africa and Central Africa both have three countries in the bottom ten.

Participation and Human Rights regional averages (2008/09)



Participation and Human Rights

Top ten scores (2008/09)



All figures have been rounded to whole numbers; countries are ranked based on their scores in full, not on the rounded figures displayed here (see note on page 5).

2010 refers to the publication year of the Ibrahim Index. 2008/09 refers to the latest available data year.

Bottom ten scores (2008/09)

- 44 Zimbabwe (31)
- 45 Congo, Democratic Rep. (30)
- 46 Côte d'Ivoire (29)
- 47 Swaziland (27)
- 48 Sudan (23)
- 49 Chad (23)
- 50 Eritrea (20)
- 51 Libya (19)
- 52 Equatorial Guinea (19)
- 53 Somalia (12)

Participation and Human Rights sub-categories

Regional averages



Participation

Top ten scores (08/09)		Bottom ten scores (08/09)	
1	Mauritius (87)	44	Equatorial Guinea (13)
2	Cape Verde (85)	45	Morocco (13)
3	Comoros (79)	46	Côte d'Ivoire (12)
4	Benin (77)	47	Sudan (12)
5	South Africa (77)	48	Swaziland (10)
6	Botswana (74)	49	Guinea (9)
7	São Tomé and Príncipe (74)	50	Chad (8)
8	Seychelles (72)	51	Somalia (4)
9	Ghana (71)	52	Eritrea (3)
10	Mali (71)	52	Libya (3)

Continental average: 42.

West Africa has the most countries in the top ten.

East Africa has the most countries in the bottom ten.

Southern Africa and West Africa jointly have the highest regional averages.

Regional averages



Rights

Top ten scores (08/09)		Bottom ten scores (08/09)	
1	Cape Verde (86)	44	Chad (27)
2	Mauritius (82)	45	Tunisia (26)
3	Ghana (73)	46	Djibouti (25)
4	Namibia (70)	47	Congo, Democratic Rep. (25)
5	South Africa (69)	48	Zimbabwe (21)
6	Mali (68)	49	Sudan (20)
7	Benin (66)	50	Libya (16)
8	São Tomé and Príncipe (65)	51	Equatorial Guinea (14)
9	Senegal (64)	52	Somalia (9)
10	Burkina Faso (64)	53	Eritrea (6)

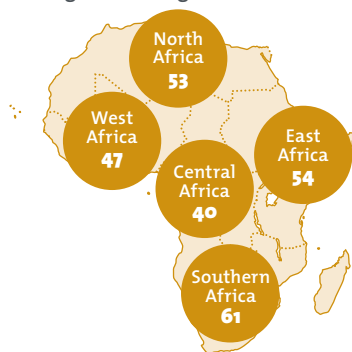
Continental average: 44.

West Africa has the most countries – seven – in the top ten.

East Africa has the most countries in the bottom ten.

West Africa has the highest average score.

Regional averages



Gender

Top ten scores (08/09)		Bottom ten scores (08/09)	
1	Seychelles (81)	44	Libya (38)
2	Lesotho (77)	45	Nigeria (38)
3	Botswana (75)	46	Sudan (38)
4	South Africa (74)	47	Mali (35)
5	Namibia (69)	48	Congo, Democratic Rep. (34)
6	Rwanda (68)	49	Chad (33)
7	Cape Verde (68)	50	Equatorial Guinea (30)
8	Tanzania (67)	51	Niger (29)
9	Tunisia (67)	52	Guinea-Bissau (27)
10	Kenya (65)	53	Somalia (23)

Continental average: 52.

East Africa and Southern Africa both have four countries in the top ten.

West Africa has the most countries in the bottom ten.

Southern Africa has the highest average score.

All figures have been rounded to whole numbers; countries are ranked based on their scores in full, not on the rounded figures displayed here (see note on page 5).



Sustainable Economic Opportunity

26

2010 IBRAHIM INDEX OF AFRICAN GOVERNANCE: SUMMARY

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 category 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 rural and environmental issues. These are of particular significance, given the large rural populations of most countries, the importance of subsistence goods together with concerns associated with environmental degradation and climate change, which may become even more acute.

Lord Cairns

Former Chief Executive Officer, SG Warburg and Former Chairman,
Actis Capital LLP

Public Management

At the macro-economic level, a government needs to provide its citizens with an enabling, stable policy environment that fosters enterprise. Within this sub-category the Ibrahim Index measures:

- ▶ **Quality of Public Administration** – clustered indicator (average) of variables from the African Development Bank and the World Bank measuring the extent to which the civil service is structured to effectively and ethically design policy and deliver services (EA).
- ▶ **Quality of Budget Management** – clustered indicator (average) of variables from the African Development Bank and the World Bank measuring the extent to which there is a comprehensive and credible budget, linked to policy priorities, with mechanisms to ensure implementation and reporting (EA).
- ▶ **Currency Inside Banks** – total stock of currency held within banks as a proportion of the money supply in an economy (OD).
- ▶ **Ratio of Total Revenue to Total Expenditure** – total budget revenue as a proportion of total budget expenditure (OD).
- ▶ **Ratio of Budget Deficit or Surplus to GDP** – budget deficit or budget surplus as a proportion of Gross Domestic Product (OD).
- ▶ **Management of Public Debt** – clustered indicator (average) of variables from the African Development Bank and the World Bank measuring short- and medium-term sustainability of fiscal policy and its impact on growth (EA).
- ▶ **Inflation** – annual average change in the consumer price index (OD).
- ▶ **Ratio of External Debt Service to Exports** – total external debt service due, expressed as a proportion of exports of goods, non-factor services, income and workers' remittances (OD).
- ▶ **Imports Covered by Reserves** – period of time that imports could be paid for by foreign exchange reserves (OD).
- ▶ **Statistical Capacity** – national statistical systems and their adherence to international norms in the areas of:
 - ▷ Methodology (of compiling statistics and indicators)
 - ▷ Regularity and coverage of censuses and surveys
 - ▷ Regularity, timeliness and accessibility of key socioeconomic indicators (EA).

Private Sector

The formulation and implementation of policies and institutions that are supportive of and conducive to a flourishing private sector is an important part of a government's efforts to foster growth and prosperity. Within this sub-category the Ibrahim Index measures:

- ▶ **Competitive Environment** – clustered indicator (an average) of the following variables:
 - ▷ **Competitive Environment** – clustered indicator (average) of variables from the African Development

Bank and the World Bank measuring the extent to which the legal, regulatory, and policy environment helps or hinders private enterprise (EA).

- ▷ **Competition** – extent to which the fundamentals of market based competition have developed and safeguards exist to prevent monopolies and cartels (EA).
 - ▷ **Unfair Competitive Practices** – 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 for Rural Businesses** – extent to which the government has adopted a framework that supports the emergence and development of an efficient private rural business sector (EA).
 - ▶ **Investment Climate** – extent to which a state's policies are conducive to free flows of investment capital (EA).
 - ▶ **Bureaucracy and Red Tape** – extent of bureaucratic delay and complexity in obtaining the appropriate documentation or authorisation to engage in business activities (EA).

Infrastructure

Infrastructure is pivotal to an efficient and prosperous society. Governments which facilitate the development and maintenance of the infrastructural base of the economy stimulate growth and wealth creation, and ensure improved delivery of public goods and services. Within this sub-category the Ibrahim Index measures:

- ▶ **Quality of Physical Infrastructure** – risk that deficiencies in physical infrastructure may cause a loss of income to a country (EA).
- ▶ **Reliability of Electricity Supply** – risk that power shortages could disrupt business activities (EA).
- ▶ **Mobile Phone Subscribers** – users of portable telephones (OD).
- ▶ **Computer Usage** – personal computers installed (OD).
- ▶ **Internet Subscribers** – subscriptions to the internet, for example businesses or households (OD).

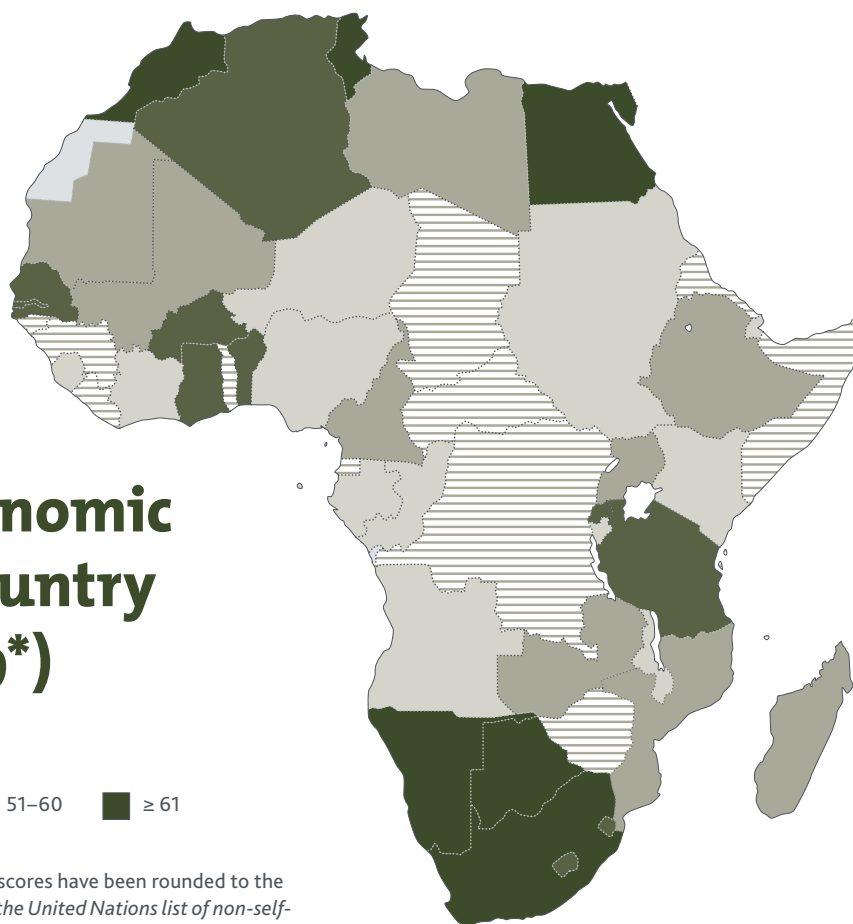
Environment and the Rural Sector

In order to ensure long term sustainability of a state and its economy, the extent to which governments value and prioritise environment is key. In Africa, where 65% of the population lives in rural areas, the close links between environment and rural development necessitate sound environmental policy. Within this sub-category the Ibrahim Index measures:

- ▶ **Environmental Sustainability** – clustered indicator (average) of variables from the African Development Bank and the World Bank measuring the extent to which environmental policies foster protection and sustainable use of natural resources, and management of pollution (EA).

- ▶ **Role of Environment in Policy Formulation** – extent to which environmental concerns are taken into account in both macro- and micro-economic policies (EA).
- ▶ **Land and Water for Agriculture** – institutional, legal and market framework for the rural poor to have
 - ▷ Secure and accessible land ownership
 - ▷ Equitable user-rights and management opportunities over agricultural water resources (EA).
- ▶ **Agricultural Input and Produce Markets** – extent to which the policy, legal and institutional framework supports development and liberalisation of commercially-based, efficient and equitable agricultural markets that are accessible to small farmers (EA).
- ▶ **Rural Financial Services Development** – extent to which the policy, legal and institutional framework supports development of a commercial rural finance sector, that is efficient, equitable and accessible to low-income populations (EA).
- ▶ **Policy and Legal Framework for Rural Organisations** – extent to which the policy and legal environment enables the rural poor to organise into autonomous groups/ associations or to engage in other forms of collective action (EA).
- ▶ **Public Resources for Rural Development** – extent to which government emphasises development of the agricultural and rural sector in its planning, policy-making and investment programmes (EA).
- ▶ **Dialogue Between Government and Rural Organisations** – extent to which the rural poor can express their concerns and priorities to government through dialogue or lobbying (EA).

Sustainable Economic Opportunity country scores (2008/09*)



* For the purposes of graphical illustration, country scores have been rounded to the nearest whole number. Note: Western Sahara is on the United Nations list of non-self-governing territories.

SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY RESULTS

	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09
Algeria	55	57	57	57	55
Angola	29	32	33	33	36
Benin	47	46	49	47	51
Botswana	67	68	69	69	70
Burkina Faso	49	49	47	48	53
Burundi	35	35	36	38	42
Cameroon	42	43	47	48	46
Cape Verde	56	56	62	69	67
Central African Republic	23	22	26	26	28
Chad	34	33	33	32	32
Comoros	29	30	30	29	29
Congo	37	37	37	38	39
Congo, Democratic Republic of	29	30	29	30	26
Côte d'Ivoire	37	36	38	38	39
Djibouti	43	43	43	41	45
Egypt	56	57	59	62	66
Equatorial Guinea	33	34	36	37	35
Eritrea	31	31	30	29	25
Ethiopia	51	50	51	51	49
Gabon	39	39	38	43	43
Gambia	45	47	48	48	51
Ghana	48	49	47	49	53
Guinea	33	31	34	34	34
Guinea-Bissau	25	30	29	32	33
Kenya	46	46	47	47	45
Lesotho	51	53	52	53	52
Liberia	21	23	26	28	29
Libya	52	54	53	54	50
Madagascar	51	50	53	53	50
Malawi	37	38	41	44	45
Mali	45	47	47	47	50
Mauritania	44	49	51	49	47
Mauritius	72	73	75	83	84
Morocco	56	57	59	60	62
Mozambique	49	48	48	47	49
Namibia	55	58	60	62	63
Niger	37	37	41	43	43
Nigeria	37	40	41	41	43
Rwanda	51	51	51	52	55
São Tomé and Príncipe	43	40	42	44	44
Senegal	50	49	49	50	53
Seychelles	59	61	62	63	66
Sierra Leone	29	30	38	39	42
Somalia	1	1	2	1	4
South Africa	63	66	67	65	65
Sudan	41	42	41	33	38
Swaziland	41	44	45	51	52
Tanzania	48	49	50	52	53
Togo	29	30	30	31	34
Tunisia	63	64	66	67	66
Uganda	52	52	53	50	49
Zambia	45	46	48	47	49
Zimbabwe	21	19	19	21	19

Sustainable Economic Opportunity country scores (2004/05–2008/09)*

Most changed category scores

Significant change between 2004/05 and 2008/09 (highlighted):

- Movement up: Angola, Burundi, Cape Verde, Egypt, Liberia, Malawi, Mauritius, Namibia, Sierra Leone, Swaziland.

Top ten 'Sustainable Economic Opportunity' scores for 2010 Ibrahim Index:

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

* The 2010 Ibrahim Index of African Governance is based on the latest available data for each indicator (either 2008 or 2009). Previous years' indices are calculated using the latest data that would have been available that year.

All figures have been rounded to whole numbers for clarity; countries are ranked based on their scores in full, not on the rounded figures displayed here (see note on page 5).

2010 refers to the publication year of the Ibrahim Index. 2008/09 refers to the latest available data year.

Mauritius is the highest performing country in this category. North Africa is the highest performing region with a score of 58.

Southern Africa has four countries in the top ten.

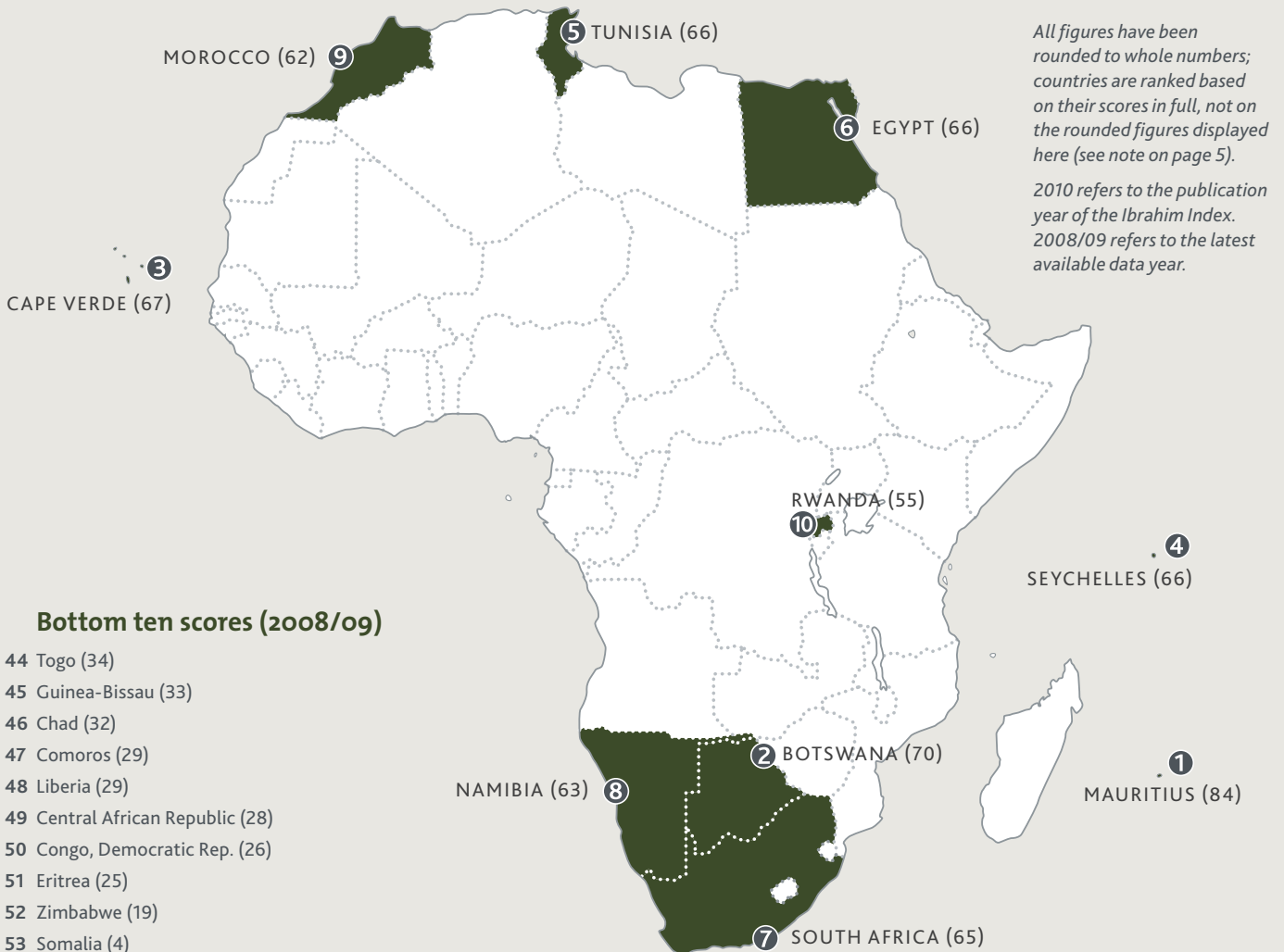
Central Africa, East Africa and West Africa all have three countries in the bottom ten.

Sustainable Economic Opportunity regional averages (2008/09)



Sustainable Economic Opportunity

Top ten scores (2008/09)



All figures have been rounded to whole numbers; countries are ranked based on their scores in full, not on the rounded figures displayed here (see note on page 5).

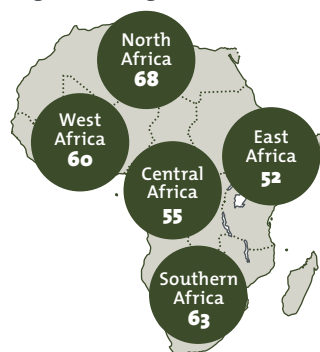
2010 refers to the publication year of the Ibrahim Index. 2008/09 refers to the latest available data year.

Bottom ten scores (2008/09)

- 44 Togo (34)
- 45 Guinea-Bissau (33)
- 46 Chad (32)
- 47 Comoros (29)
- 48 Liberia (29)
- 49 Central African Republic (28)
- 50 Congo, Democratic Rep. (26)
- 51 Eritrea (25)
- 52 Zimbabwe (19)
- 53 Somalia (4)

Sustainable Economic Opportunity sub-categories

Regional averages



Regional averages



Regional averages



Regional averages



Public Management

Top ten scores (08/09)		Bottom ten scores (08/09)	
1	South Africa (77)	44	Comoros (51)
2	Botswana (77)	45	Angola (50)
3	Morocco (74)	46	Guinea (50)
4	Mauritius (73)	47	Central African Republic (48)
5	Tunisia (71)	48	Chad (47)
6	Namibia (70)	49	Sudan (47)
7	Algeria (70)	50	Congo, Democratic Rep. (43)
8	Burkina Faso (68)	51	Eritrea (36)
9	Libya (68)	52	Zimbabwe (29)
10	Rwanda (68)	53	Somalia (3)

Continental average: 59. North Africa and Southern Africa both have four countries in the top ten. East Africa has the most countries in the bottom ten. North Africa has the highest average score.

Private Sector

Top ten scores (08/09)		Bottom ten scores (08/09)	
1	Mauritius (97)	44	Libya (26)
2	Botswana (84)	45	Togo (26)
3	Egypt (74)	46	Liberia (25)
4	South Africa (72)	47	Equatorial Guinea (24)
5	Seychelles (67)	48	Congo (22)
6	Cape Verde (63)	49	Comoros (21)
7	Namibia (63)	50	Congo, Democratic Rep. (16)
8	Rwanda (63)	51	Eritrea (7)
9	Morocco (63)	52	Zimbabwe (6)
10	Tanzania (62)	53	Somalia (3)

Continental average: 47. Southern Africa has the most countries in the top ten. Central Africa and East Africa both have three countries in the bottom ten. Southern Africa has the highest average score.

Infrastructure

Top ten scores (08/09)		Bottom ten scores (08/09)	
1	Seychelles (78)	44	Burkina Faso (12)
2	Mauritius (78)	45	Sierra Leone (11)
3	Tunisia (60)	46	Guinea (11)
4	Namibia (58)	47	Liberia (10)
5	Libya (53)	48	Burundi (7)
6	Botswana (50)	49	Comoros (5)
7	Cape Verde (48)	50	Niger (5)
8	Egypt (45)	51	Central African Republic (5)
9	South Africa (44)	52	Somalia (3)
10	Morocco (41)	53	Congo, Democratic Rep. (3)

Continental average: 25. North Africa and Southern Africa both have four countries in the top ten. West Africa has the most countries in the bottom ten. North Africa has the highest average score.

Environment and the Rural Sector

Top ten scores (08/09)		Bottom ten scores (08/09)	
1	Mauritius (89)	44	Angola (38)
2	Cape Verde (88)	45	Côte d'Ivoire (37)
3	Egypt (78)	46	Chad (37)
4	Rwanda (72)	47	Guinea-Bissau (35)
5	Tunisia (71)	48	Equatorial Guinea (33)
6	Ghana (70)	49	Togo (29)
7	Burkina Faso (70)	50	Central African Republic (25)
8	Morocco (70)	51	Liberia (25)
9	Botswana (69)	52	Zimbabwe (16)
9	South Africa (69)	53	Somalia (6)

Continental average: 53. North Africa, Southern Africa and West Africa all have three countries in the top ten. West Africa has the most countries in the bottom ten. North Africa has the highest average score.

All figures have been rounded to whole numbers; countries are ranked based on their scores in full, not on the rounded figures displayed here (see note on page 5).

Human Development



Human Development reflects the outcomes of investments made in the talents of a country, with a particular focus on education, health and social safety nets.

Human Development indicators measure the efforts contributed by the individual, family, community and society as a whole. Government's commitment to making the appropriate investment to provide equitable access to, and quality outcomes of education, training and health care systems is key to success.

In addition government has a role in creating an appropriate investment climate for innovative partnerships between public sector/private sector/civil society to ensure good and shared outcomes.

Human Development indicators provide a profile of the quality of a country's human capital base and its ability to participate in the global knowledge economy.

Although the trend in most African countries is encouraging with respect to greater focus on investments in Human Development, more effort needs to go into data collection about monitoring and evaluating outcomes of those investments. Access to education and health care facilities does not necessarily translate into higher quality of outcome in the form of well-educated and trained people nor healthier populations. Africa needs to ensure that it invests effectively and efficiently in its youthful population for it to compete in the market place for industrial and service sector investment.

Dr Mamphela Ramphele

Former Managing Director, World Bank and former Vice-Chancellor, University of Cape Town

Health and Welfare

Citizens everywhere desire to live long, healthy lives free from poverty. Even if government does not directly provide these services to citizens, ultimate accountability for their delivery rests with government. Within this sub-category the Ibrahim Index measures:

- ▶ **Incidence of TB** – incidence of new cases of Tuberculosis (OD).
- ▶ **Child Mortality** – likelihood that a newborn baby will die before the age of five, assuming that he/she is subject to current, age-specific mortality rates (OD).
- ▶ **Immunisation against Measles** – proportion of one year olds (children aged 12–23 months) who have received one dose of measles vaccine (OD).
- ▶ **Immunisation against DTP** – proportion of one year olds (children aged 12–23 months) who have received three doses of DTP vaccine (OD).
- ▶ **Welfare Regime** – equality of access to social safety nets that compensate for poverty and other risks (EA).
- ▶ **Social Protection and Labour** – clustered indicator (average) of variables from the African Development Bank and the World Bank measuring government policies and regulations to ensure a minimum level of welfare to all people (EA).
- ▶ **Social Exclusion** – extent to which significant parts of society are isolated due to poverty and inequality (EA).
- ▶ **Antiretroviral Treatment Provision** – people with advanced HIV infection who are receiving antiretroviral treatment (ART) according to nationally approved or international standards (OD).
- ▶ **Antiretroviral Treatment Provision for Pregnant Women** – HIV positive pregnant women who received antiretroviral treatment (ART) to reduce the risk of mother-to-child transmission (OD).
- ▶ **Access to Piped Water** – proportion of the population with access to water piped into their dwelling or just outside it (OD).
- ▶ **Access to Improved Water** – proportion of the population with access to a water source protected from outside contamination (OD).
- ▶ **Access to Improved Sanitation** – proportion of the population served with a sanitation facility that hygienically separates human excreta from human contact (OD).
- ▶ **Open Defecation Sanitation** – proportion of the population forced to dispose of human faeces in open bodies of water or outdoor open spaces (OD).

Education

Education is another key service for citizens due to its importance in facilitating personal growth and access to opportunity. Within this sub-category the Ibrahim Index measures:

- ▶ **Education Provision and Quality** – existence of solid institutions for basic, secondary and tertiary education, as well as for research and development (EA).
- ▶ **Ratio of Pupils to Teachers in Primary School** – pupils enrolled in primary school in relation to primary school teachers (OD).
- ▶ **Primary School Completion Rate** – students successfully completing the last year of primary school (OD).
- ▶ **Progression to Secondary School** – pupils admitted to the first grade of secondary school in a given year in relation to pupils enrolled in the final grade of primary school in the previous year (OD).
- ▶ **Tertiary Enrolment Rate** – total enrolment in higher education, regardless of age (OD).

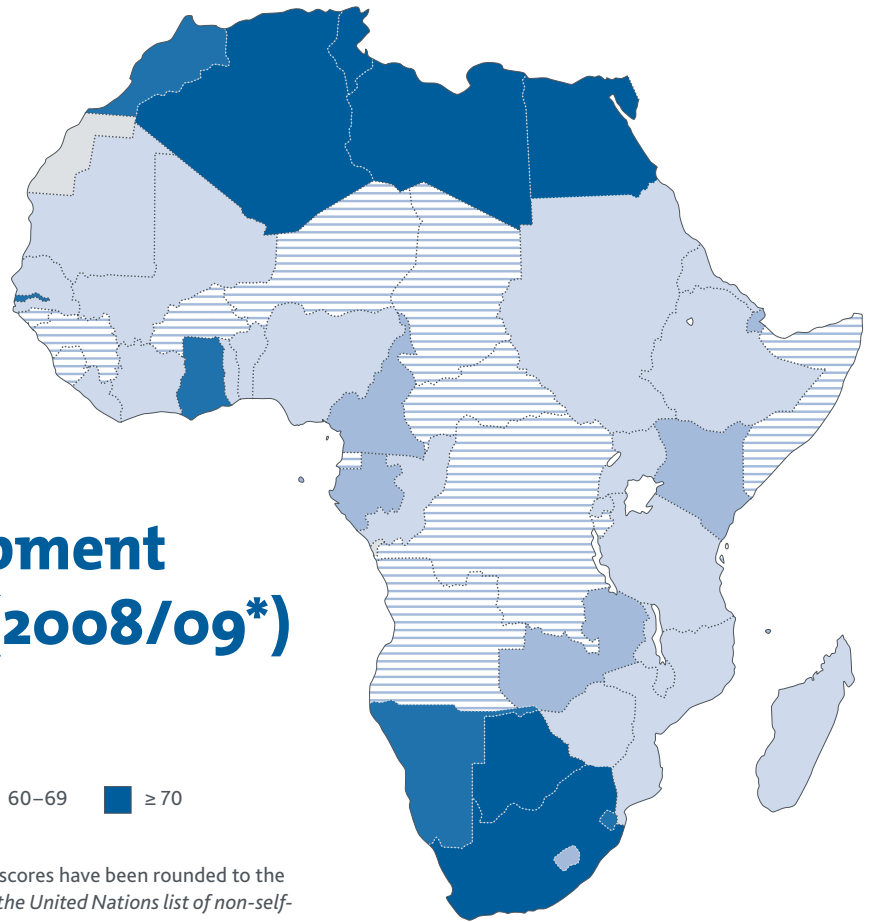
“ Human Development reflects the outcomes of investments made in the talents of the country, with a particular focus on education, health and social safety nets. ”

Dr Mamphela Ramphele

Human Development country scores (2008/09*)



* For the purposes of graphical illustration, country scores have been rounded to the nearest whole number. Note: Western Sahara is on the United Nations list of non-self-governing territories.



HUMAN DEVELOPMENT RESULTS

	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	
Algeria	70	68	68	71	75	7
Angola	21	20	22	29	33	
Benin	37	40	42	43	45	
Botswana	72	73	75	76	77	5
Burkina Faso	30	31	32	33	35	
Burundi	34	36	37	39	39	
Cameroon	40	41	44	46	50	
Cape Verde	66	68	68	70	72	9
Central African Republic	24	25	26	26	26	
Chad	18	20	22	22	23	
Comoros	55	55	54	52	53	
Congo	37	36	41	41	44	
Congo, Democratic Republic of	31	32	33	35	35	
Côte d'Ivoire	38	37	37	39	42	
Djibouti	45	47	53	55	55	
Egypt	70	73	74	71	73	8
Equatorial Guinea	34	35	35	39	39	
Eritrea	41	41	39	40	43	
Ethiopia	33	35	35	38	42	
Gabon	58	56	57	57	59	
Gambia	59	56	58	58	62	
Ghana	55	56	58	60	62	
Guinea	36	38	38	36	36	
Guinea-Bissau	32	30	29	30	31	
Kenya	48	47	47	50	51	
Lesotho	44	45	48	49	51	
Liberia	34	35	38	40	42	
Libya	83	85	87	86	85	2
Madagascar	37	37	38	39	43	
Malawi	37	39	40	41	45	
Mali	35	37	40	41	42	
Mauritania	37	37	37	38	40	
Mauritius	83	80	78	77	80	4
Morocco	62	64	66	63	65	10
Mozambique	31	31	31	35	40	
Namibia	56	60	61	61	60	
Niger	24	25	25	28	33	
Nigeria	41	43	43	43	43	
Rwanda	42	43	45	46	49	
São Tomé and Príncipe	53	53	51	53	56	
Senegal	44	44	47	48	49	
Seychelles	95	98	99	99	99	1
Sierra Leone	39	37	37	38	39	
Somalia	9	8	8	8	8	
South Africa	70	72	73	73	75	6
Sudan	43	44	46	47	48	
Swaziland	49	54	56	58	60	
Tanzania	38	39	42	45	49	
Togo	37	39	38	38	40	
Tunisia	83	83	82	82	81	3
Uganda	39	41	45	47	49	
Zambia	40	41	44	48	51	
Zimbabwe	46	45	44	45	46	

Human Development country scores (2004/05–2008/09)*

Most changed category scores

Significant change between 2004/05 and 2008/09 (highlighted):

■ **Movement up:** Angola, Uganda and Zambia.

Top ten 'Human Development' scores for 2010 Ibrahim Index:

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

* The 2010 Ibrahim Index of African Governance is based on the latest available data for each indicator (either 2008 or 2009). Previous years' indices are calculated using the latest data that would have been available that year.

All figures have been rounded to whole numbers for clarity; countries are ranked based on their scores in full, not on the rounded figures displayed here (see note on page 5).

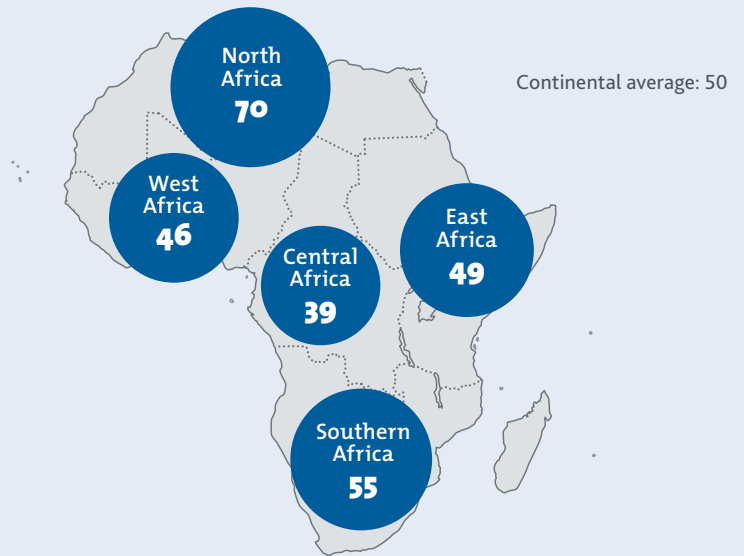
2010 refers to the publication year of the Ibrahim Index. 2008/09 refers to the latest available data year.

Seychelles is the highest performing country in this category. North Africa is the highest performing region with a score of 70.

North Africa has five countries in the top ten. Mauritania is the only North African country not to be ranked in the top ten in this category.

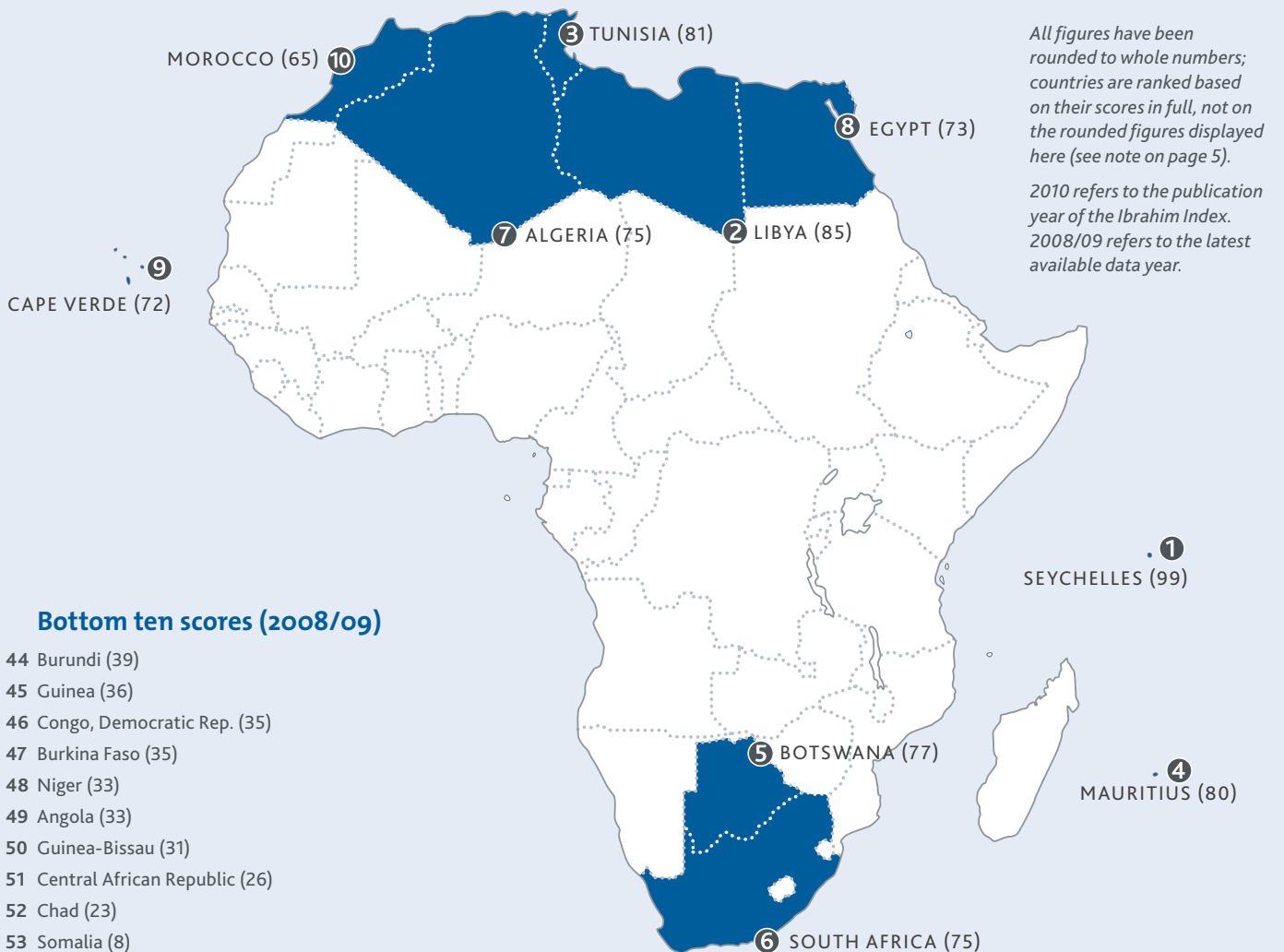
West Africa has four countries in the bottom ten.

Human Development regional averages (2008/09)



Human Development

Top ten scores (2008/09)



All figures have been rounded to whole numbers; countries are ranked based on their scores in full, not on the rounded figures displayed here (see note on page 5).

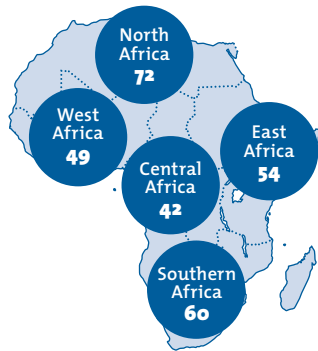
2010 refers to the publication year of the Ibrahim Index. 2008/09 refers to the latest available data year.

Bottom ten scores (2008/09)

- 44 Burundi (39)
- 45 Guinea (36)
- 46 Congo, Democratic Rep. (35)
- 47 Burkina Faso (35)
- 48 Niger (33)
- 49 Angola (33)
- 50 Guinea-Bissau (31)
- 51 Central African Republic (26)
- 52 Chad (23)
- 53 Somalia (8)

Human Development sub-categories

Regional averages



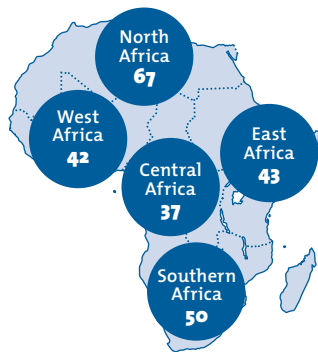
Health and Welfare

Top ten scores (08/09)		Bottom ten scores (08/09)	
1	Seychelles (100)	44	Togo (40)
2	Mauritius (90)	45	Ethiopia (39)
3	Libya (87)	46	Equatorial Guinea (37)
4	Tunisia (81)	47	Niger (37)
5	Botswana (78)	48	Liberia (37)
6	Cape Verde (77)	49	Central African Republic (37)
7	Egypt (77)	50	Sierra Leone (35)
8	Algeria (76)	51	Congo, Democratic Rep. (34)
9	South Africa (70)	52	Chad (19)
10	Gambia (70)	53	Somalia (16)

Continental average: 54.

North Africa has the most countries in the top ten. Central Africa and West Africa both have four countries in the bottom ten. North Africa has the highest average score.

Regional averages



Education

Top ten scores (08/09)		Bottom ten scores (08/09)	
1	Seychelles (97)	44	Guinea (29)
2	Libya (83)	45	Niger (29)
3	Tunisia (81)	46	Malawi (29)
4	South Africa (81)	47	Burkina Faso (28)
5	Botswana (75)	48	Burundi (26)
6	Algeria (73)	49	Chad (26)
7	Mauritius (71)	50	Guinea-Bissau (19)
8	Egypt (70)	51	Angola (19)
9	Cape Verde (66)	52	Central African Republic (15)
10	Gabon (62)	53	Somalia (0)

Continental average: 46.

North Africa has four countries in the top ten. Central Africa is also represented in the top ten by Gabon. This is one of only two sub-categories in which a Central African country is in the top ten. The other is National Security. West Africa has four countries in the bottom ten. North Africa has the highest average score.

All figures have been rounded to whole numbers; countries are ranked based on their scores in full, not on the rounded figures displayed here (see note on page 5).

Methodology

The 2010 Ibrahim Index of African Governance is a work in progress, and also builds on the work of the first three years. Statistically, our challenges in compiling and constructing the Ibrahim Index were many, including choosing the most appropriate statistical method to aggregate the data into one composite index, and, at a more basic level, finding the most 'suitable' set of official data and expert assessment indicators that appropriately reflect governance as defined by the Board of the Foundation, its founder, and its Advisory Council and Technical Committee members. Essentially, the Ibrahim Index considers governance from the point of view of the citizen. It measures the extent of delivery to the citizen of a large number of economic, social and political goods and services by governments and non-state actors. The Index groups indicators into four main categories: Safety and Rule of Law, Participation and Human Rights, Sustainable Economic Opportunity, and Human Development.

At the practical level, we found that many official data indicators that we would have liked to include did not have sufficient data coverage and were not released or updated periodically enough to warrant inclusion. This factor led us to exclude what could arguably be considered the most important indicators on governance: income poverty indicators.

On another front, and similar to what was done previously, for many indicators that we include the data were missing for many periods during 2000–2009, particularly in the earlier years. This meant that the missing values had to be estimated. In most cases, we substituted using the country means (or extrapolation) for that variable where appropriate.

The Ibrahim Index is a composite, and as such, it could be seen as a 'poll of polls', utilising data from 23 external institutions. Following the gathering of the raw data on all the indicators, a method was chosen to put the raw data on a common scale, that is to say, to re-scale the raw data, so that it can be usefully combined to produce an overall score for each country. There are a number of statistical methods and data aggregation techniques to choose from. The Index uses the same method as in the past, namely, the 'Min–Max' method (for more details please see www.moibrahimfoundation.org/en/section/the-ibrahim-index/methodology).

Fundamentally, the Min–Max method involves re-scaling the raw data values to a scale of 0–100, for every indicator, for every country, and for every year. This is done using the formula:

$$[x_t - \text{Min}(X)] / [\text{Max}(X) - \text{Min}(X)] * 100$$

where x_t is the raw value for that indicator for a particular country in year t , and the $\text{Min}(X)$ and $\text{Max}(X)$ are the minimum and maximum values for that indicator over the

whole period and for all countries. The final result was subtracted from 100 where necessary, so that a higher number always indicated a better performance.

Some indicators are composed of clusters of variables. This clustering was done when it was found that several sources appear to be measuring very similar dimensions. To avoid double counting and confusion, once the raw values of the component variables were re-scaled, we averaged the scores of the component variables to arrive at the overall score for that clustered indicator.

The sub-category scores were calculated by averaging the scores of all the component indicators. Category scores were calculated by averaging the scores of the sub-categories, and finally, the overall Index scores were obtained by averaging the scores of the four categories. ♦

The methods used to compile the Index and the nature of the data mean that, for cross country comparisons and comparisons over time, it is more instructive to look at scores and ranks in more recent years, rather than in the early years. A key reason for this is that data in the early years are patchy but data availability improves substantially over time. Comparisons of scores across sub-categories and categories are misleading and so should be avoided. Moreover, comparisons across countries (for the same period) should be governed by the non-trivial and considerable margins of error, which are present in any governance index or indicator.

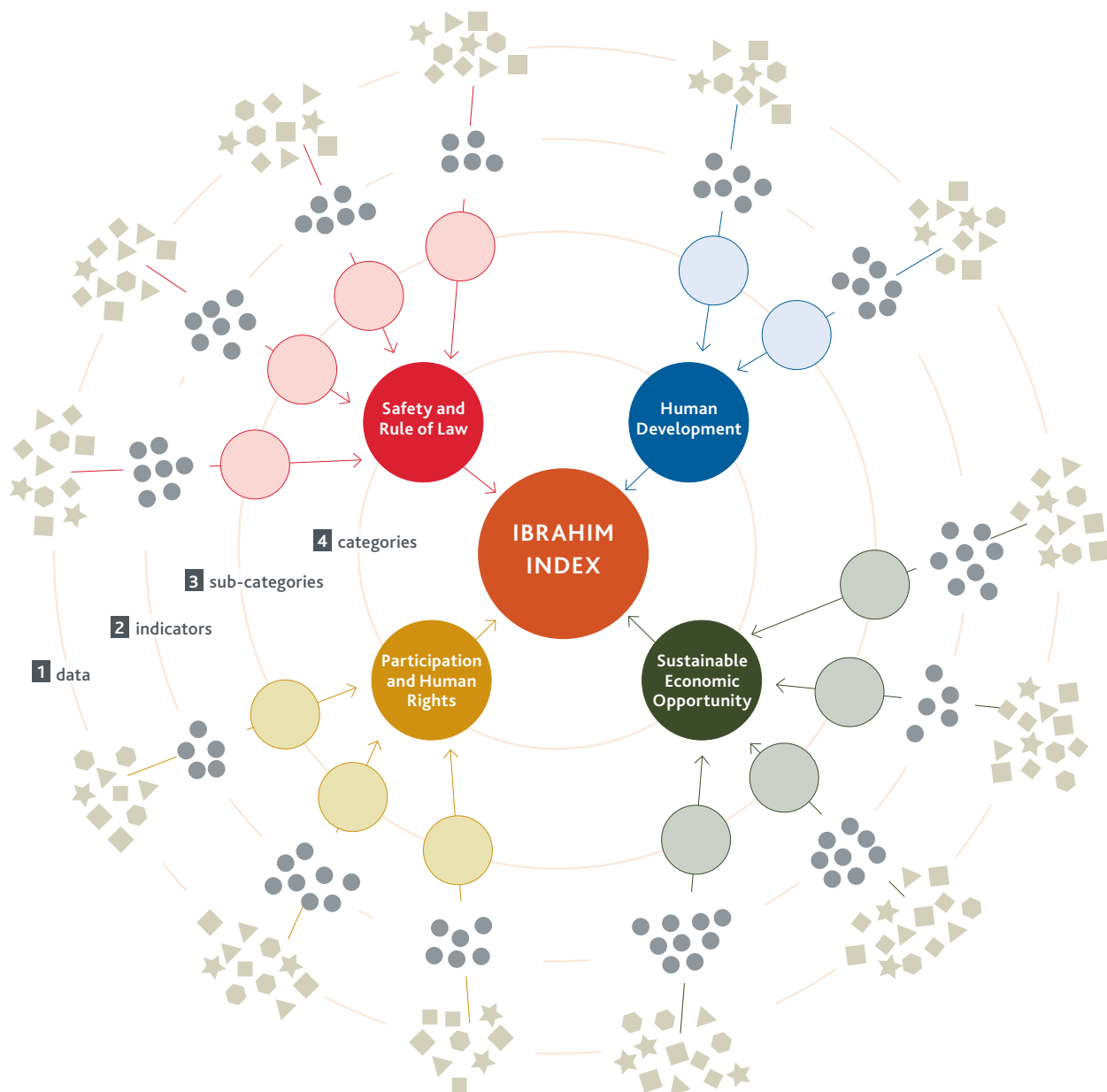
The main sources of uncertainty in the computation of the Index arise from measurement errors and missing data. ♦♦ Standard errors and confidence intervals that capture that uncertainty were computed. Those margins of error mean that score or rank comparisons when differences across countries are small should be avoided, since they would reflect a statistical 'tie'. On average, we found that the margin of error for the overall Index scores was around +/- 8 points.

Finally, in order to render the 2010 Index more reflective of recent performance, we used the latest available data for every indicator. This means that for the year marked 2008/2009, for example, 2009 data were used if available, and 2008 if not.

- ♦ While this process of compiling the Index may be done adequately using standard spreadsheet software, for the sake of accuracy and precision we used statistical software called Stata (www.stata.com).
- ♦♦ It could also be argued that the weights applied to each category – all being equally weighted – also generate a degree of uncertainty in the scores.

Dr Hania Farhan
Director of the Ibrahim Index of African Governance

Ibrahim Index: from raw data to final scores



- 1** The data gathered comes in all shapes and sizes. Before they can be used in the Ibrahim Index, they must be transformed to a common scale. As the data are all in different units and scales, these varying numbers need to be translated 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 sub-categories. The sub-category score is simply the average of all the indicator scores.
- 3** Sub-categories are then grouped into categories; sub-category scores are averaged to produce the category score.
- 4** The category scores are then averaged to produce the final Ibrahim Index score.

* *Outliers:* eight variables have extreme values which had to be statistically treated so as not to skew the entire dataset. For more information please see: <http://www.moibrahimfoundation.org/en/section/the-ibrahim-index/methodology>

Clustered indicators: thirteen indicators were formed by clustering a number of variables that measure the same concept from different sources. A cluster is formed by averaging the underlying variables (post normalisation).

Margins of Error

Governance indicators are subject to margins of error. These errors are largely attributable to missingness of data (data might be missing for a number of reasons, including because a source does not produce data on a particular country, or because data were not collected in a particular year) and to errors that may arise in measurement.

The margins of error must be taken seriously as they indicate the extent of the imprecision in measurement. In other words, if Country A has a score of, say 53, and the margin of error is ± 8 , that means the score could be anywhere in the range of 45 and 61. If another country – Country B – has a score of 55, then that country's own score could be anywhere in the range of 47 and 63. What this implies is that we cannot confidently say that Country B's score is better than Country A's score, or vice-versa. They are, statistically, a 'tie', because of the possible errors introduced to the score owing to measurement and missingness of data.

Therefore, cross-country comparisons and comparisons over time must be made with caution. Score or rank comparisons when differences between countries are small should be avoided.

Margins of error for 2008/09

The Ibrahim Index of African Governance is transparent about publishing these margins of error, and the graph on the left shows the margins of error associated with the score for each country.

The bars associated with each value in the graph represent the range of possible values which each country's score could take at the 90% confidence level.

A confidence interval gives the range of values within which the true value is likely to be. It gives an estimate of how much uncertainty there is in the estimate of the true value. The smaller the interval, the more precise the estimate. A 90% confidence interval implies that there is a 90% probability that the interval contains the true value.



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Advisory Council

The Ibrahim Index Advisory Council consists of 27 members who meet twice a year to review and discuss the Ibrahim Index. Eleven members of this council form the Technical Committee which meets more frequently and reviews the Index, its components and methodology in much greater depth.

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Sub-committee of the Board of the Mo Ibrahim Foundation responsible for the Ibrahim Index

- Lord Cairns
- Nathalie Delapalme
- Hadeel Ibrahim
- Dr Mamphela Ramphele
- Dr Mary Robinson

Data Sources

A clustered indicator is an indicator which is composed of a number of underlying variables which each measure the same dimension but come from different sources. The final score for each indicator is the average of the underlying variables.

The African Development Bank (AfDB) – Country Performance Assessment (CPA)

The African Development Bank (AfDB) Country Performance Assessment (CPA) data consist of Country Policy and Institutional Assessment Ratings (CPIA) and Governance Ratings (GR). CPA is a system designed to assess the quality of a country's present policy and institutional framework.

Data provider: African Development Bank (AfDB)
Description of data provider: Multilateral development bank
Data source: Country Performance Assessment (CPA)
Number of variables from source: 9 (all in clustered indicators)
Data type: Expert Assessment
Frequency: Annual
Public access: Freely available
Website: <http://www.afdb.org/en/documents/project-operations/country-performance-assessment-cpa>

Ibrahim Index Indicators from this source:

- ▶ **Safety and Rule of Law > Rule of Law > Property Rights** (clustered)
- ▶ **Safety and Rule of Law > Accountability and Corruption > Transparency and Corruption** (clustered)
- ▶ **Participation and Human Rights > Gender > Gender Equality** (clustered)
- ▶ **Sustainable Economic Opportunity > Public Management > Quality of Public Administration** (clustered); **Quality of Budget Management** (clustered); **Management of Public Debt** (clustered)
- ▶ **Sustainable Economic Opportunity > Private Sector > Competitive Environment** (clustered)
- ▶ **Sustainable Economic Opportunity > Environment and the Rural Sector > Environmental Sustainability** (clustered)
- ▶ **Human Development > Health and Welfare > Social Protection and Labour** (clustered)

Bertelsmann Foundation – Bertelsmann Transformation Index (BTI)

The Bertelsmann Transformation Index (BTI) is an international ranking of 125 developing and transition countries. It considers the political and economic status of each country and the political management performance by the relevant actors, through the publication of two rankings, the Status Index and the Management Index. Assessment is based on the three dimensions of democracy, market economy and political management, across 17 criteria that are subdivided into 52 questions.

Data provider: Bertelsmann Foundation
Description of data provider: Private non-profit foundation
Data source: Bertelsmann Transformation Index (BTI)
Number of variables from source: 13 (4 in clustered indicators)
Data type: Expert Assessment
Frequency: Prototype in 2003, every two years since 2006
Public access: Freely available
Website: <http://www.bertelsmann-transformation-index.de/en/bti/>

Ibrahim Index Indicators from this source:

- ▶ **Safety and Rule of Law > Rule of Law > Judicial Independence; Property Rights** (clustered)
- ▶ **Safety and Rule of Law > Accountability and Corruption > Prosecution of Abuse of Office**
- ▶ **Participation and Human Rights > Participation > Effective Power to Govern; Free and Fair Elections**
- ▶ **Participation and Human Rights > Rights > Freedom of Expression; Freedom of Association and Assembly** (clustered); **Civil Liberties** (clustered)
- ▶ **Sustainable Economic Opportunity > Private Sector > Competitive Environment** (clustered)
- ▶ **Sustainable Economic Opportunity > Environment and the Rural Sector > Role of Environment in Policy Formulation**
- ▶ **Human Development > Health and Welfare > Welfare Regime; Social Exclusion**
- ▶ **Human Development > Education > Education Provision and Quality**

Cingranelli-Richards (CIRI) Human Rights Data Project – Cingranelli-Richards (CIRI) Human Rights Dataset

The Cingranelli-Richards (CIRI) Human Rights Data Project contains information on government respect for 16 internationally recognised human rights, for 195 countries annually from 1981–2009. The scores and analysis are based on Amnesty International and US State Department reports.

Data provider: The Cingranelli-Richards (CIRI) Human Rights Data Project
Description of data provider: Non-profit organisation
Data source: Cingranelli-Richards (CIRI) Human Rights Dataset
Number of variables from source: 6 (3 in clustered indicators)
Data type: Expert Assessment
Frequency: Annual
Public access: Freely available
Website: <http://www.humanrightsdata.org>

Ibrahim Index Indicators from this source:

- ▶ **Safety and Rule of Law > Personal Safety > Domestic Political Persecution** (clustered)
- ▶ **Participation and Human Rights > Participation > Electoral Self-Determination**
- ▶ **Participation and Human Rights > Rights > Workers' Rights; Freedom of Association and Assembly** (clustered); **Press Freedom** (clustered)
- ▶ **Participation and Human Rights > Gender > Women's Rights**

Ghana Center for Democratic Development (CDD-Ghana)

The Ghana Center for Democratic Development (CDD-Ghana) is an independent, non-partisan and non-profit research-based and policy-oriented think tank in Accra, Ghana. Founded in 1998, it promotes democracy, good governance and the development of a liberal political and economic environment in Ghana in particular, and Africa in general. The Mo Ibrahim Foundation commissioned CDD-Ghana to construct an independent analysis of the imposition of sanctions in Africa

by various international and regional organisations.

Data provider: Ghana Center for Democratic Development (CDD-Ghana)
Description of data provider: Non-profit think tank
Data source: Sanctions in Africa 2000–2009 (work commissioned by the Mo Ibrahim Foundation)
Number of variables from source: 1
Data type: Expert Assessment based on Official Data
Frequency: Annual
Public Access: Commercially available
Website: <http://www.cddghana.org/index.aspx>

Ibrahim Index Indicators from this source:

- ▶ **Safety and Rule of Law > Rule of Law > Sanctions**

Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU) – EIU Democracy Index; EIU CountryData and Commissioned Expert Assessments

The Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU) provides analysis and forecasts on more than 200 countries and six key industries. The Ibrahim Index of African Governance uses three types of EIU data:

- The EIU's Democracy Index provides a snapshot of the current state of democracy for 165 countries. It is based on five interrelated categories: electoral process and pluralism; civil liberties; the functioning of government; political participation; and political culture.
- EIU CountryData is a database covering 317 economic indicators and forecasts for 201 countries, running from 1980 and forecasting out five years.
- The EIU was also commissioned by the Mo Ibrahim Foundation to construct a range of independent Expert Assessments across the Ibrahim Index categories.

Data provider: Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU)
Description of data provider: Research and advisory organisation
Data sources: Democracy Index; CountryData; and Commissioned Expert Assessments

Number of variables from source: 24 (4 in clustered indicators)
Data type: Expert Assessment and Official data
Frequency: Democracy Index: every two years; CountryData: updated regularly; Commissioned Expert Assessments: annually from 2006.
Public access: Commercially available
Website: <http://www.eiu.com>

Ibrahim Index Indicators from this source:

- ▶ **Safety and Rule of Law** > Personal Safety > Safety of the Person; Violent Crime; Social Unrest
- ▶ **Safety and Rule of Law** > Rule of Law > Strength of Judicial Process; Property Rights (clustered); Orderly Transfers of Power
- ▶ **Safety and Rule of Law** > Accountability and Corruption > Accountability of Public Officials; Corruption in Government and Public Officials
- ▶ **Safety and Rule of Law** > National Security > Domestic Armed Conflict; International Tensions
- ▶ **Participation and Human Rights** > Participation > Political Participation
- ▶ **Participation and Human Rights** > Rights > Human Rights; Freedom of Association and Assembly (clustered); Civil Liberties (clustered)
- ▶ **Sustainable Economic Opportunity** > Public Management > Currency Inside Banks; Ratio of Total Revenue to Total Expenditure; Ratio of Budget Deficit or Surplus to GDP; Inflation; Ratio of External Debt Service to Exports; Imports Covered by Reserves
- ▶ **Sustainable Economic Opportunity** > Private Sector > Competitive Environment (clustered); Bureaucracy and Red Tape
- ▶ **Sustainable Economic Opportunity** > Infrastructure > Quality of Physical Infrastructure; Reliability of Electricity Supply

Freedom House (FH) – Freedom in the World Survey and Freedom of the Press Index

Freedom House (FH) is an independent non-governmental organisation that supports non-violent civic initiatives in societies where freedom is denied or under threat.

The Ibrahim Index of African Governance uses two sources of Freedom House data:

- The Freedom in the World Survey is a comparative assessment of global political rights and civil liberties. Published annually since 1972, it reports on 193 countries and 15 related and disputed territories.
- The Freedom of the Press Index is an annual survey of media independence in 195 countries and territories. The annual index contains data on media freedom, assessing the degree of print, broadcast, and internet freedom in every country in the world, and analysing the events of each calendar year.

Data provider: Freedom House
Description of data provider: Non-governmental organisation
Data sources: Freedom in the World Survey and Freedom of the Press Index
Number of variables from source: 3 (2 in clustered indicators)
Data type: Expert Assessment
Frequency: Annual
Public access: Freely available
Website: <http://www.freedomhouse.org/template.cfm?page=15> and <http://www.freedomhouse.org/template.cfm?page=16>

Ibrahim Index Indicators from this source:

- ▶ **Participation and Human Rights** > Rights > Political Rights; Press Freedom (clustered); Civil Liberties (clustered)

The Heritage Foundation and The Wall Street Journal – Index of Economic Freedom

The Heritage Foundation and The Wall Street Journal produce the Index of Economic Freedom. The Index tracks economic freedom around the world through 10 benchmarks: Business Freedom; Trade Freedom; Fiscal Freedom; Government Spending; Monetary Freedom; Investment Freedom; Financial Freedom; Property Rights; Freedom from Corruption and Labour Freedom.
Data providers: The Heritage Foundation and The Wall Street Journal
Description of data providers: Think tank (Heritage Foundation) and business publication (The Wall Street Journal)

Data source: Index of Economic Freedom
Number of variables from source: 2 (1 in a clustered indicator)
Data type: Expert Assessment
Frequency: Annual
Public access: Freely available
Website: <http://www.heritage.org/Index/>

Ibrahim Index Indicators from this source:

- ▶ **Safety and Rule of Law** > Rule of Law > Property Rights (clustered)
- ▶ **Sustainable Economic Opportunity** > Private Sector > Investment Climate

Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC)

The Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) monitors internal displacement caused by armed conflict, situations of generalised violence, violations of human rights, or natural or human-made disasters in some 50 countries worldwide, and maintains an online database on conflict and violence-related internal displacement. IDMC seeks and compiles data from national governments, the United Nations and other international organisations, national and international non-governmental organisations (NGOs), human rights organisations and the media.
Data provider: Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre
Description of data provider: Non-governmental organisation
Data source: 'Internal Displacement: Global Overview of Trends and Developments' 2003–2009 and country specific internally displaced profile reports
Number of variables from source: 1
Data type: Expert Assessment and Official Data
Frequency: Annual
Public access: Yes
Website: <http://www.internal-displacement.org>

Ibrahim Index Indicators from this source:

- ▶ **Safety and Rule of Law** > National Security > Internally Displaced People

Institut de Recherche Empirique en Economie Politique (IREEP)

Institut de Recherche Empirique en Economie Politique (IREEP), based in Benin, is an educational institution which conducts

empirical research and provides policy recommendations and training. The Mo Ibrahim Foundation commissioned IREEP to conduct an independent analysis and scoring of executive elections by using expert opinion from a variety of sources.

Data provider: Institut de Recherche Empirique en Economie Politique (IREEP)
Description of data provider: A not-for-profit educational institution
Data source: 'African Electoral Index' (work commissioned by the Mo Ibrahim Foundation)
Number of variables from source: 1
Data type: Expert Assessment
Frequency: Annual
Public access: Commercially available
Website: <http://www.ireep.org>

Ibrahim Index Indicators from this source:

- ▶ **Participation and Human Rights** > Participation > Free and Fair Executive Elections

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

Experts at the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), The World Bank, the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Population Division (UNPD) and members of the academic community joined together in 2004 to form the Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (IGME), in order to agree on the best way to calculate infant and child mortality levels and trends. Child Mortality Estimates Info (CME) is a web-based database management application to create estimate-based charts on child mortality indicators and manage underlying data. Child Mortality Estimates (CME) provides data for the under-five mortality rate (U5MR) and the infant mortality rate (IMR).
Data provider: Inter-Agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (IGME)
Description of data provider: Inter-agency group of international organisations and members of the academic community
Data source: Child Mortality Estimates Info (CME)
Number of variables from source: 1
Data type: Official Data
Frequency: Updated regularly
Public access: Freely available

Website: <http://www.childmortality.org>

Ibrahim Index Indicators from this source:

- ▶ **Human Development > Health and Welfare > Child Mortality**

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, The World Bank (WB) – Bulletin Board on Statistical Capacity (BBSC)

The Bulletin Board on Statistical Capacity (BBSC) was developed by the Development Data Group (DECDG) at the World Bank to improve understanding of the state of statistical systems in International Development Association (IDA) countries, by facilitating measuring and monitoring of statistical capacity, with close collaboration with countries and users. The database contains information encompassing various aspects of national statistical systems.

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

Description of data provider: Multilateral development bank

Data source: Bulletin Board on Statistical Capacity (BBSC)

Number of variables from source: 1

Data type: Expert Assessment

Frequency: Annual

Public access: Freely available

Website: <http://go.worldbank.org/3J9X57XKY0>

Ibrahim Index Indicators from this source:

- ▶ **Sustainable Economic Opportunity > Public Management > Statistical Capacity**

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, The World Bank (WB) – International Development Association (IDA) Resource Allocation Index

The World Bank's IDA Resource Allocation Index is based on the results of the annual Country Performance and Institutional Assessment (CPIA) exercise that covers the IDA eligible countries. The CPIA rates countries against a set of 16 criteria grouped in four dimensions: (a) economic management; (b) structural policies; (c) policies for social inclusion and equity; and (d) public sector management and

institutions. The criteria are focused on capturing the key factors that foster growth and poverty reduction.

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

Description of data provider: Multilateral development bank

Data source: IDA Resource Allocation Index

Number of variables from source: 9 (all in clustered indicators)

Data type: Expert Assessment

Frequency: Annual

Public access: Freely available

Website: <http://go.worldbank.org/S2THW11X60>

Ibrahim Index Indicators from this source:

- ▶ **Safety and Rule of Law > Rule of Law > Property Rights (clustered)**
- ▶ **Safety and Rule of Law > Accountability and Corruption > Transparency and Corruption (clustered)**
- ▶ **Participation and Human Rights > Gender > Gender Equality (clustered)**
- ▶ **Sustainable Economic Opportunity > Public Management > Quality of Public Administration (clustered); Quality of Budget Management (clustered); Management of Public Debt (clustered)**
- ▶ **Sustainable Economic Opportunity > Private Sector > Competitive Environment (clustered)**
- ▶ **Sustainable Economic Opportunity > Environment and the Rural Sector > Environmental Sustainability (clustered)**
- ▶ **Human Development > Health and Welfare > Social Protection and Labour (clustered)**

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

The World Development Indicators (WDI) publication is the World Bank's annual compilation of data which provides a statistical benchmark that helps measure the progress of development and enables cross-country comparisons. Data are available for 153 economies with populations of more than one million.

Data provider: International Bank for Reconstruction and

Development, The World Bank (WB)

Description of data provider: Multilateral development bank

Data source: World Development Indicators (WDI)

Number of variables from source: 11

Data type: Official Data

Frequency: Annual

Public access: Freely available

Website: <http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/DATAS/TATISTICS/0,,contentMDK:20398986~menuPK:64133163~pagePK:64133150~piPK:64133175~theSitePK:239419,00.html>

Ibrahim Index Indicators from this source:

- ▶ **Participation and Human Rights > Gender > Primary School Completion Rate, Female; Ratio of Girls to Boys in Primary and Secondary Education; Women's Participation in the Labour Force; Women in Parliament**
- ▶ **Human Development > Health and Welfare > Incidence of TB; Immunisation against Measles; Immunisation against DPT**
- ▶ **Human Development > Education > Ratio of Pupils to Teachers in Primary School; Primary School Completion Rate; Progression to Secondary School; Tertiary Enrolment Rate**

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, The World Bank (WB) – Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI)

The Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI) report aggregate and individual governance indicators for 212 countries and territories over the period 1996–2008, for six dimensions of governance: (a) voice and accountability; (b) political stability and absence of violence; (c) government effectiveness; (d) regulatory quality; (e) rule of law; and (f) control of corruption. In the 'control of corruption' dimension, WGI includes a corruption variable provided by IHS Global Insight's World Markets Online (WMO) – a commercial data provider.

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

Description of data provider: Multilateral development bank

Data source: Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI)

Number of variables from source: 1

Data type: Expert Assessment

Frequency: Annual

Public access: Freely available

Website: <http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.asp>

Ibrahim Index Indicators from this source:

- ▶ **Safety and Rule of Law > Accountability and Corruption > Corruption and Bureaucracy**

International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) – Performance-based Allocation System (PBAS): Rural Sector Performance Assessments (RSPA)

The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) was established as an international financial institution to finance agricultural development projects primarily for food production in developing countries.

The Performance-based Allocation System (PBAS): Rural Sector Performance Assessments (RSPA) is a rules-based system that uses a formula that incorporates measures of country need and country performance, in the rural sector. The purpose of PBAS is to increase the effectiveness of the use of IFAD's scarce resources and to establish a more transparent basis for, and predictable level of, future resource flows.

Data provider: International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

Description of data provider: United Nations agency

Data source: Performance-based Allocation System (PBAS): Rural Sector Performance Assessments (RSPA)

Number of variables from source: 9 (2 are combined in one indicator)

Data type: Expert Assessment

Frequency: Annual

Public access: Freely available

Website: <http://www.ifad.org/operations/pbas/index.htm>

Ibrahim Index Indicators from this source:

- ▶ **Safety and Rule of Law > Accountability and Corruption > Accountability, Transparency and Corruption in Rural Areas**
- ▶ **Sustainable Economic Opportunity > Private Sector > Investment Climate for Rural Businesses**

- **Sustainable Economic Opportunity** > Environment and the Rural Sector > Land and Water for Agriculture [this indicator consists of the sum of the scores from two variables from the IFAD PBAS-RSPA: 'Access to Land for Agriculture' and 'Access to Water for Agriculture']; Agricultural Input and Produce Markets; Rural Financial Services Development; Policy and Legal Framework for Rural Organisations; Public Resources for Rural Development; Dialogue between Government and Rural Organisations

International Monetary Fund (IMF) – International Financial Statistics (IFS) and Article IV Consultations – Staff Reports

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) is an international organisation that provides technical support and produces information and data on all of its member countries. The Ibrahim Index utilises two types of IMF data:

- International Financial Statistics (IFS) provides continuously updated international statistics on all aspects of international and domestic economies and finance. It reports current data needed for the analysis of economies, payments and monetary and financial statistics.
- IMF Article IV Consultations – Staff Reports are based on consultations by IMF economists who visit member countries to gather information and hold discussions with government and central bank officials, and often with other stakeholders such as private investors, labour representatives and members of parliament.

Data provider: International Monetary Fund (IMF)
Description of data provider: International organisation
Data source: International Financial Statistics (IFS) and Article IV Consultations – Staff Reports
Number of variables from source: 2 (1 as a component)
Data type: Official Data
Frequency: IFS: updated regularly; IMF Article IV Consultations – Staff Reports: annual
Public access: IFS: commercially available; IMF Article IV

Consultations – Staff Reports: freely available
Website: <http://www.imfstatistics.org/imf/> and <http://www.imf.org/external/ns/cs.aspx?id=51>

Ibrahim Index Indicators from this source:

- **Sustainable Economic Opportunity** > Public Management > Currency Inside Banks (component) [there are two components of the 'Currency Inside Banks' indicator; one of these components – 'Currency Outside Deposit Money Banks' – is taken from the IFS]; Inflation [The primary source of data for the 'Inflation' indicator (EIU) does not cover all African countries. Where data is missing, we have sourced this indicator from the IMF Article IV Consultations – Staff Reports]

Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) – UNAIDS Knowledge Centre

The UNAIDS Knowledge Centre provides a range of resources and data, developed either by the UNAIDS Secretariat and/or one of their co-sponsors, that include HIV data, information on data collection methodologies and tools, publications including reports, evaluations, reflections and Best Practices, media information, multimedia products and Q&A and fact sheets on UNAIDS and AIDS issues.

Data provider: Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)
Description of data provider: United Nations agency
Data source: UNAIDS Knowledge Centre
Number of variables from source: 2
Data type: Official Data
Frequency: Updated regularly
Public access: Freely available
Website: http://www.unaids.org/en/KnowledgeCentre/HIVData/mapping_progress.asp

Ibrahim Index Indicators from this source:

- **Human Development** > Health and Welfare > Antiretroviral Treatment Provision; Antiretroviral Treatment Provision for Pregnant Women

Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) – Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary General (MTDSG) and Treaty Body Document databases

The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) is a United Nations agency that works to promote and protect the human rights that are guaranteed under international law and stipulated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948.

- The Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary General (MTDSG) database provides information on the status of over 500 major multilateral instruments deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations (including the texts of reservations, declarations and objections). This database reflects the status of these instruments, as Member States sign, ratify, accede or lodge declarations, reservations or objections.
- The Treaty Body Document database provides access to documents concerning the different monitoring mechanisms for the core international human rights treaties, including the Core Documents, State Reports, and other treaty related information.

Data provider: Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)

Description of data provider: United Nations agency
Data source: Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary General (MTDSG) and Treaty Body Document databases

Number of variables from source: 1
Data type: Official Data
Frequency: Updated when relevant
Public access: Freely available
Website: Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary General (MTDSG) Database: <http://treaties.un.org/pages/Treaties.aspx?id=4&subid=A&lang=en>; Treaty Body Document Database: <http://tb.ohchr.org/default.aspx>

Ibrahim Index Indicators from this source:

- **Participation and Human Rights** > Rights > Ratification and Initial Reporting of Core International Human Rights Conventions

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) – Statistical Online Population Database

The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) was established on 14 December 1950 by the United Nations General Assembly. The agency is mandated to lead and co-ordinate international action to protect refugees and resolve refugee problems worldwide. Its primary purpose is to safeguard the rights and well-being of refugees.

In most countries, various sources are used to establish the size and characteristics of the population of concern to UNHCR. There are three main providers of data regarding the population of concern to UNHCR: governmental agencies, UNHCR field offices and NGOs. Data are compiled or collected using mainly registers, surveys, registration processes or censuses.

Data provider: Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
Description of data provider: United Nations agency
Data source: United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) – Statistical Online Population Database
Number of variables from source: 1
Data type: Official Data
Frequency: Annual
Public access: Freely available
Website: <http://www.unhcr.org/pages/4a013eb06.html>

Ibrahim Index Indicators from this source:

- **Safety and Rule of Law** > National Security > Refugees Originating from the Country

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) – Gender, Institutions and Development Database (GID-DB)

The OECD Gender, Institutions and Development Database (GID-DB) is a tool for the analysis of obstacles to women's economic development. It covers a total of 160 countries and comprises an array of 60 indicators on gender discrimination. The database has been compiled from various sources and includes institutional variables that range from intra-household behaviour to social norms.

Data provider: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

Description of data provider: Multilateral organisation
Data source: Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI) under Gender, Institutions and Development Database 2009 (GID-DB) under Gender from Social and Welfare Statistics; OECD Statistics extracts (<http://stats.oecd.org>, accessed on 16 April 2010)

Number of variables from source: 1

Data type: Expert Assessment
Frequency: Published in 2006 and 2009

Public access: Freely available
Website: http://www.oecd.org/document/0/0,3343,en_2649_33935_39323280_1_1_1_1,0.html

Ibrahim Index Indicators from this source:

- ▶ **Participation and Human Rights** > Gender > Legislation on Violence against Women

Political Terror Scale (PTS)

The Political Terror Scale (PTS) is computed by Professor Mark Gibney, Mr Reed Wood and a group of volunteers. It was first developed in the early 1980s, well before 'terrorism' took on much of its present meaning. The 'terror' in the PTS refers to state-sanctioned killings, torture, disappearances and political imprisonment that the Political Terror Scale measures. The data used in compiling PTS come from two different sources: the yearly country reports of Amnesty International and the US Department of State Country Reports on Human Rights Practices.

Data provider: Political Terror Scale (PTS)

Description of data provider: Academic project

Data source: Political Terror Scale (PTS)

Number of variables from source: 1 (in a clustered indicator)

Data type: Expert Assessment
Frequency: Annual
Public access: Freely available
Website: <http://www.politicalterror.org>

Ibrahim Index Indicators from this source:

- ▶ **Safety and Rule of Law** > Personal Safety > Domestic Political Persecution

Reporters sans Frontières (RSF) – Press Freedom Index (PFI)

The Press Freedom Index (PFI) measures the state of press freedom in the world. It reflects the degree of freedom that journalists and news organisations enjoy in each country, and the efforts made by the authorities to respect and ensure respect for this freedom.

Data provider: Reporters sans Frontières (RSF)

Description of data provider: Non-profit organisation

Data source: Press Freedom Index (PFI)

Number of variables from source: 1 (in a clustered indicator)

Data type: Expert Assessment
Frequency: Annual

Public access: Freely available
Website: <http://en.rsff.org/press-freedom-index-2009,1001.html>

Ibrahim Index Indicators from this source:

- ▶ **Participation and Human Rights** > Rights > Press Freedom (clustered)

United Nations International Telecommunication Union (ITU) – World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database

The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) is a United Nations agency working on information and communication technology issues. The World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database contains time series data for around 100 datasets of telecommunication and Information Technology statistics.

Data provider: United Nations International Telecommunication Union (ITU)
Description of data provider: United Nations agency

Data source: World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database

Number of variables from source: 3

Data type: Official Data
Frequency: 1960, 1965, 1970 and annually from 1975–2009

Public access: Commercially available

Website: <http://www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html>

Ibrahim Index Indicators from this source:

- ▶ **Sustainable Economic Opportunity** > Infrastructure

> Mobile Phone Subscribers; Computer Usage; Internet Subscribers

United States Department of State, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons Report (TPR)

The United States Department of State's Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons prepares the Trafficking in Persons Report (TPR). The report uses information from US Embassies, foreign government officials, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and international organisations, published reports, research trips to every region, and information submitted by NGOs and individuals to assess government efforts to combat human trafficking.

Data provider: US Department of State, Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons

Description of data provider: Government organisation
Data source: Trafficking in Persons Report (TPR)

Number of variables from source: 1

Data type: Expert Assessment
Frequency: Annual

Public access: Freely available
Website: <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/index.htm>

Ibrahim Index Indicators from this source:

- ▶ **Safety and Rule of Law** > Personal Safety > Human Trafficking

Uppsala University, Department of Peace and Conflict Research – Uppsala Conflict Data Programme (UCDP): UCDP Database and UCDP Datasets

The UCDP Database and UCDP Datasets provide information on a large number of aspects of armed violence and conflict since 1946. The definitions of conflict are designed so as to pick up the same phenomenon across time as well as across space, in order to make the data useful for systematic studies of the origins and dynamics of conflict.

Data provider: Uppsala University, Department of Peace and Conflict Research – Uppsala Conflict Data Programme (UCDP)

Description of data provider: Academic institution

Data sources: UCDP Database and UCDP Datasets

Number of variables from source: 3

Data type: Expert Assessment
Frequency: Annual

Public access: Freely available
Website: <http://www.pcr.uu.se/research/UCDP/index.htm>

Ibrahim Index Indicators from this source:

- ▶ **Safety and Rule of Law** > National Security > Government Involvement in Armed Conflict; Battle Deaths (Civilian and Combatant); Civilian Deaths from Civilian-Targeted Violence

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

The WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply and Sanitation is the official United Nations mechanism tasked with monitoring progress towards the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) relating to drinking-water and sanitation (MDG 7, Target 7c), which is to: 'Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking-water and basic sanitation'.

Data provider: WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply and Sanitation

Description of data provider: United Nations agency
Data source: WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply and Sanitation Database

Number of variables from source: 4

Data type: Official Data
Frequency: Updated when relevant

Public access: Freely available
Website: <http://www.wssinfo.org/>

Ibrahim Index Indicators from this source:

- ▶ **Human Development** > Health and Welfare > Access to Piped Water; Access to Improved Water; Access to Improved Sanitation; Open Defecation Sanitation

About the Foundation

“There’s nothing wrong with Africa’s people. There’s nothing wrong with our continent. But good people and good land do not necessarily make successful countries. There is another necessary ingredient – good governance and proper leadership – and that is what we need to focus on.”

Mo Ibrahim

Africa is blessed with an abundance of resources, both natural and human. Harnessing these resources to transform the living standards of people across the continent requires good governance. While there have recently been significant improvements in many African countries, weaknesses in governance and capacity are central to the challenges facing Africa.

Established in 2006 by Mo Ibrahim, the Mo Ibrahim Foundation aims to support great African leadership. The Foundation works to:

- stimulate debate on good governance;
- provide criteria by which citizens, civil society, parliaments and governments can measure progress;
- recognise achievement in African leadership and provide a practical way in which leaders can build positive legacies on the continent when they have left office;
- support aspiring leaders for the African continent.

These aims are achieved through the Foundation’s five core initiatives:

- **The Ibrahim Prize for Achievement in African Leadership** is an annual prize which celebrates excellence in African leadership. The prize is awarded to a former Executive Head of State or Government by a Prize Committee composed of eminent African and international figures, including three Nobel Laureates. Previous laureates include President Joaquim Chissano (2007), President Festus Mogae (2008) and President Nelson Mandela (Honorary). In 2009 and 2010, the Ibrahim Prize was not awarded by the Prize Committee.
- **The Ibrahim Index of African Governance** is a comprehensive assessment of African countries according to the quality of their governance. Compiled in partnership with experts from a number of African institutions, the Ibrahim Index aims to be Africa’s leading assessment of governance that informs and empowers citizens and governments to measure progress.

- **The Ibrahim Scholarship Programmes** are a range of scholarships to support aspiring African leaders at a number of distinguished academic institutions, including Ahfad University in Khartoum, the American University in Cairo, London Business School and the University of London’s School of Oriental and African Studies.

- **The Ibrahim Discussion Forum** is a high-level discussion forum facilitated by the Mo Ibrahim Foundation. Participants discuss and debate the African agenda articulated by the Foundation in collaboration with key members of African civil society.

- **The Ibrahim Leadership Fellowships** is a selective programme designed to identify and prepare the next generation of outstanding African leaders by providing them with mentoring opportunities in key multilateral institutions.

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 and former Chief Executive Officer, SG Warburg
- **Nathalie Delapalme**, Director of Research and Policy at the Mo Ibrahim Foundation, and former Advisor on Africa and Development issues to various French Foreign Ministers
- **Hadeel Ibrahim**, Director of Strategy and External Relations, the Mo Ibrahim Foundation
- **Sir Ketumile Masire**, Co-Chairperson of the Global Coalition for Africa and former President of Botswana
- **Dr Mamphele Ramphele**, Former Managing Director, World Bank and former Vice-Chancellor, University of Cape Town
- **Mary Robinson**, Former President of Ireland and former UN High Commissioner for Human Rights
- **Salim Ahmed Salim**, Former Secretary-General, Organisation of African Unity and former Prime Minister of Tanzania.

Map of Africa



“ Without good governance in Africa, natural resources will continue to be squandered, investors will continue to be deterred, and citizens will lack the physical and financial security due to them. But if governments across the continent rise to the challenge, Africa will finally be able to realise its great potential. ”

Mo Ibrahim

