



**Egypt: governance  
under and after  
Mubarak**  
2008-2017

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2018 IBRAHIM INDEX OF  
AFRICAN GOVERNANCE

MO IBRAHIM FOUNDATION



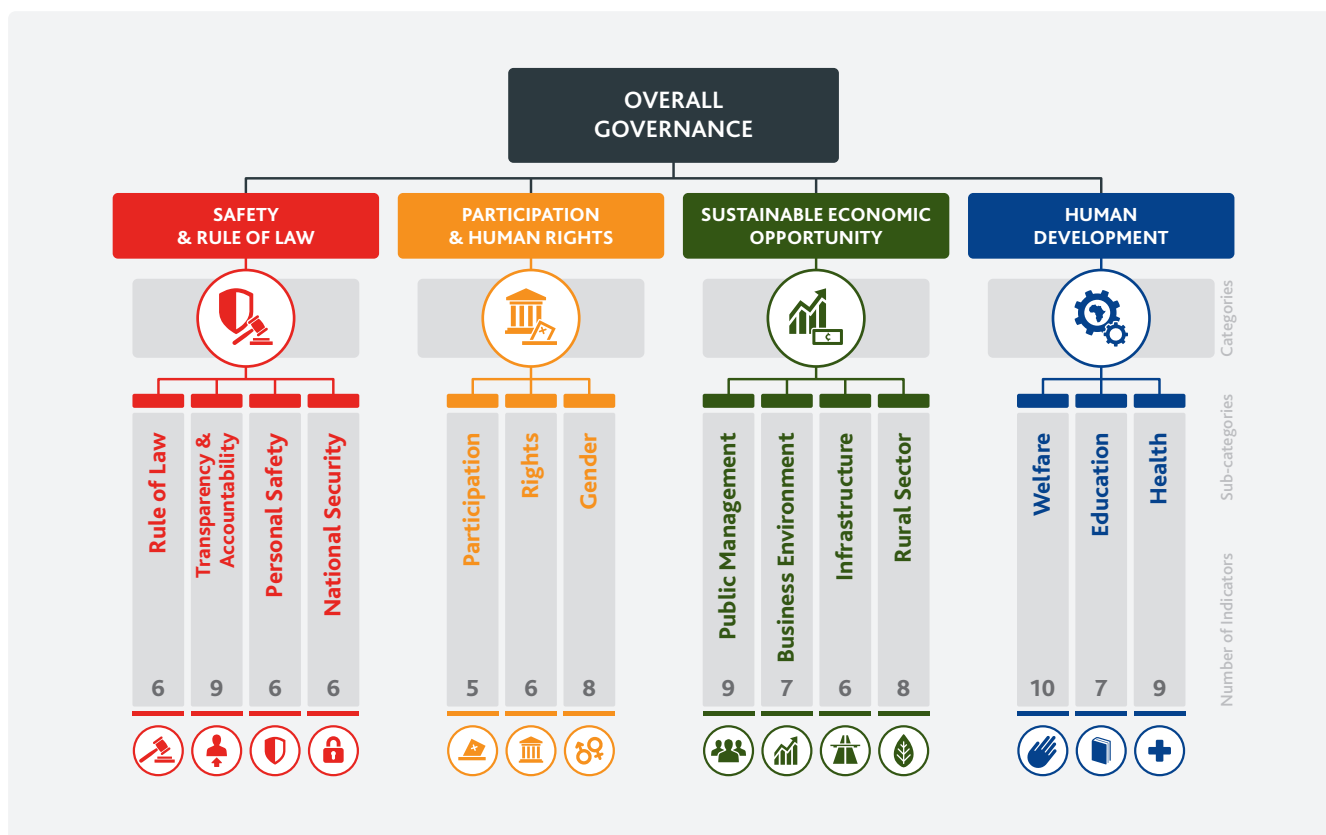
## 2018 Ibrahim Index of African Governance (IIAG)

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The Ibrahim Index of African Governance (IIAG) is a tool that measures and monitors governance performance in African countries.

The Mo Ibrahim Foundation defines governance as the provision of the political, social and economic public goods and services that every citizen has the right to expect from their state, and that a state has the responsibility to deliver to its citizens. In the IIAG, country performance in delivering governance is measured across four key components that effectively provide indicators of a country's *Overall Governance* performance.

The key components that form the four categories of the IIAG as described in the diagram below are *Safety & Rule of Law*, *Participation & Human Rights*, *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* and *Human Development*. Each of these categories contain sub-categories under which are organised various indicators that provide quantifiable measures of the overarching dimensions of governance. In total, the IIAG contains over 100 indicators.



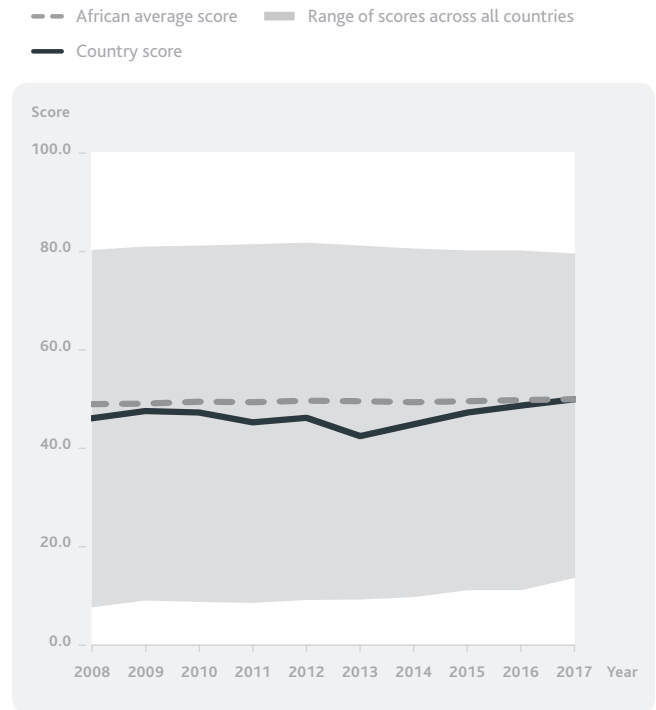
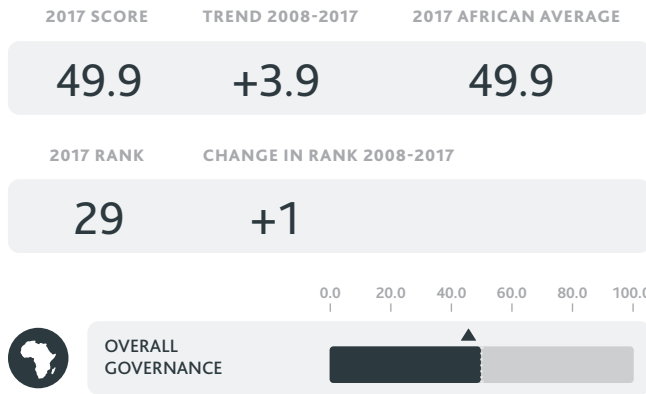
Published since 2007, the IIAG was created to provide a quantifiable tool to measure and monitor governance performance in African countries, to assess their progress over time and to support the development of effective and responsive policy solutions. The IIAG focuses on measuring outputs and outcomes of policy, rather than declarations of intent, de jure statutes and levels of expenditure.

The IIAG provides data measuring the governance performance across all the dimensions described above for 54 African countries

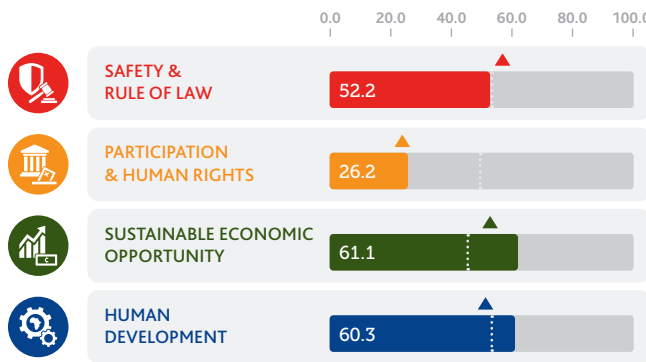
for the years from 2008-2017. In order to provide a broad, documented and impartial picture of governance performance in every African country, the indicators are collected from 35 independent sources.

The entire Index time series is updated every year to ensure that each new IIAG provides the most accurate data available. This process ensures that the Index is the most robust and up-to-date dashboard of the state of governance in every African country.

## Overall Governance Scores

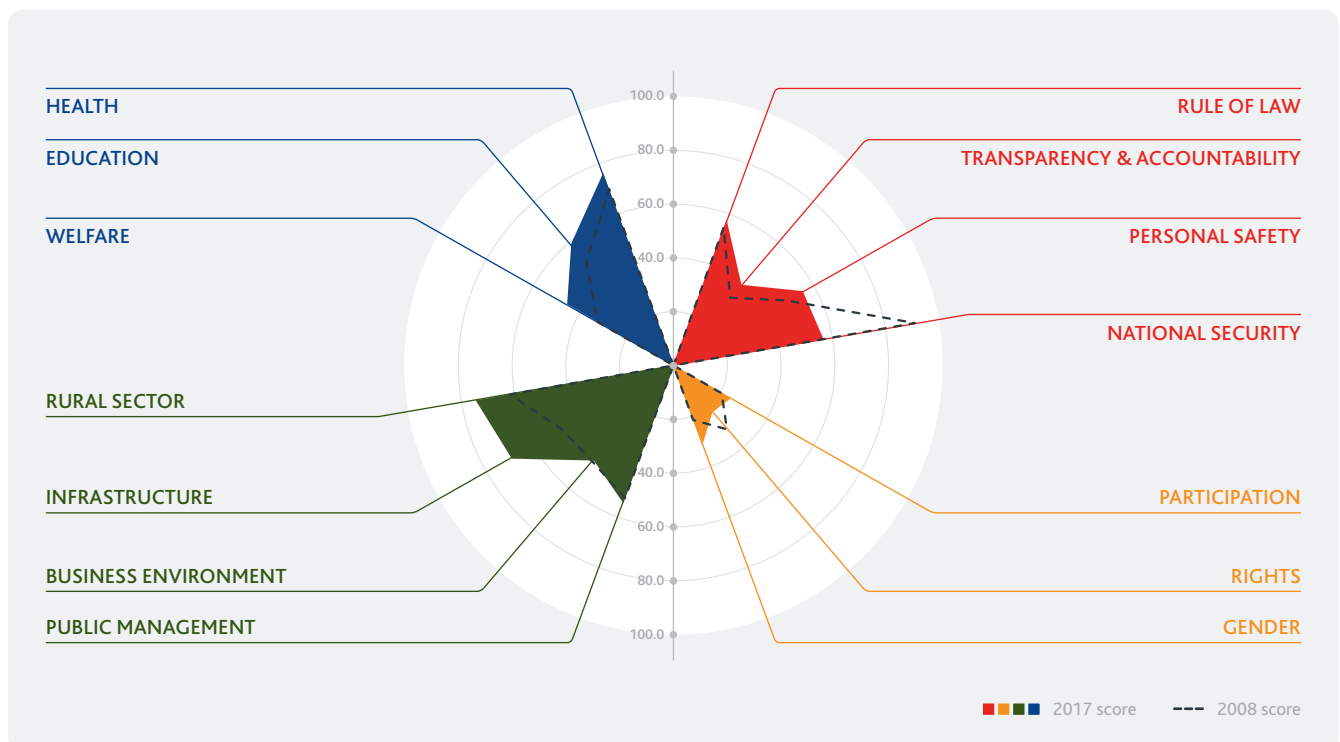


## Category Scores



■ ■ ■ ■ ■ 2017 score    ▲ ▲ ▲ ▲ ▲ 2008 score    : 2017 African average score

## Sub-category Scores



## Egypt: governance under and after Mubarak (2008-2017)

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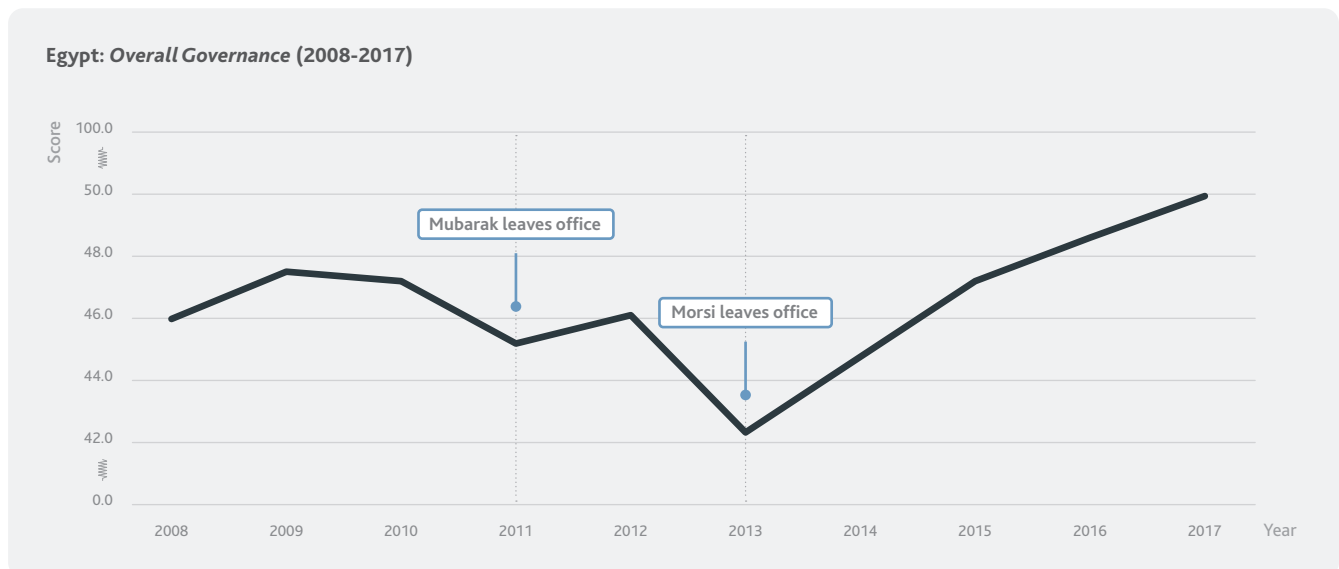
### Hosni Mubarak

Sworn in as President in 1981, Hosni Mubarak led Egypt for almost 30 years, until a popular revolution triggered his resignation in 2011. He was followed by democratically elected Mohamed Morsi, ousted himself in 2013 by a military coup d'état.

### IIAG Overview

With a 2017 score of 49.9 (out of 100.0), the same as the African average score, Egypt ranks 29<sup>th</sup> at the *Overall Governance* level. Despite not being among the three best performing countries in the region, Egypt scores higher than North Africa's average (49.0). Egypt's category scores suggest an uneven performance, ranking among the continent's best performing countries in *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* (61.1, 7<sup>th</sup>) and *Human Development* (60.3, 14<sup>th</sup>), but displaying a low score in *Participation & Human Rights* (26.2, 48<sup>th</sup>).

### Governance pre- and post-Mubarak resignation



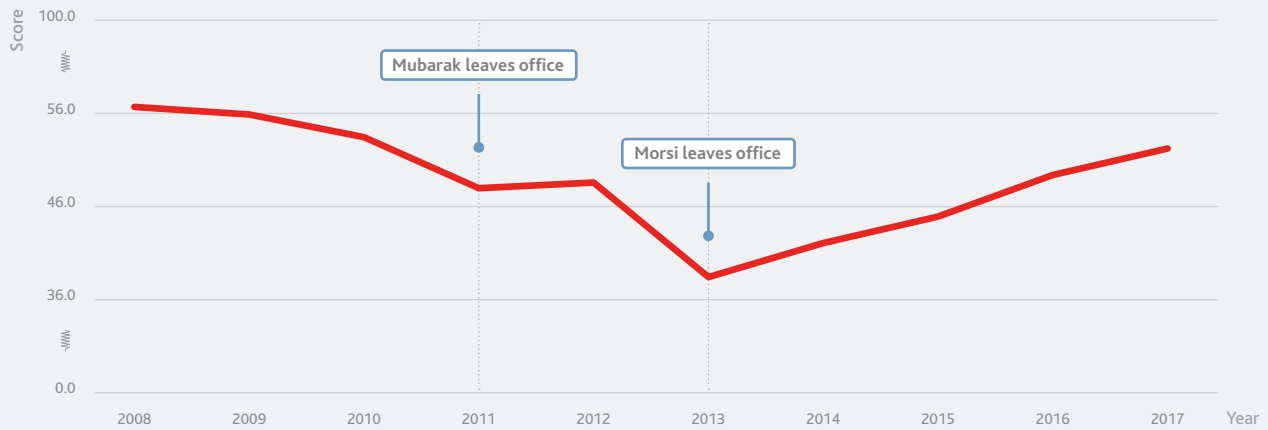
Between 2011, the year Mubarak left office, and 2017, the latest data year on the IIAG, Egypt's *Overall Governance* score has increased by +4.7, with an annual average increase of +0.78 since 2011, arresting an annual average decline of -0.27 between 2008 and 2011. However, the initial years following Mubarak's resignation saw a sharp -2.8 decline in *Overall Governance*. Improvement only began from 2013, the year that the Egyptian military ousted Mubarak's democratically elected successor Mohammed Morsi, following another popular uprising and a military coup d'état.

Egypt's performance in the post-Mubarak era has been uneven. While *Human Development* (+8.8) has continued to improve, *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* (+7.1) and *Safety & Rule of Law* (+4.5) only improved after Morsi was ousted. *Participation & Human Rights* (-1.2) has declined since Mubarak left office, worsening every year after 2012.

### Safety & Rule of Law: progress only after Mohamed Morsi's ouster

After declining by an average -3.00 a year between 2008 and 2011, the *Safety & Rule of Law* category continued to decline between 2011 and 2013, by an average rate of -4.75, only rising after 2013, when Mohamed Morsi left office, with an upward trend thereafter of +3.50 a year.

Egypt: Safety &amp; Rule of Law (2008-2017)

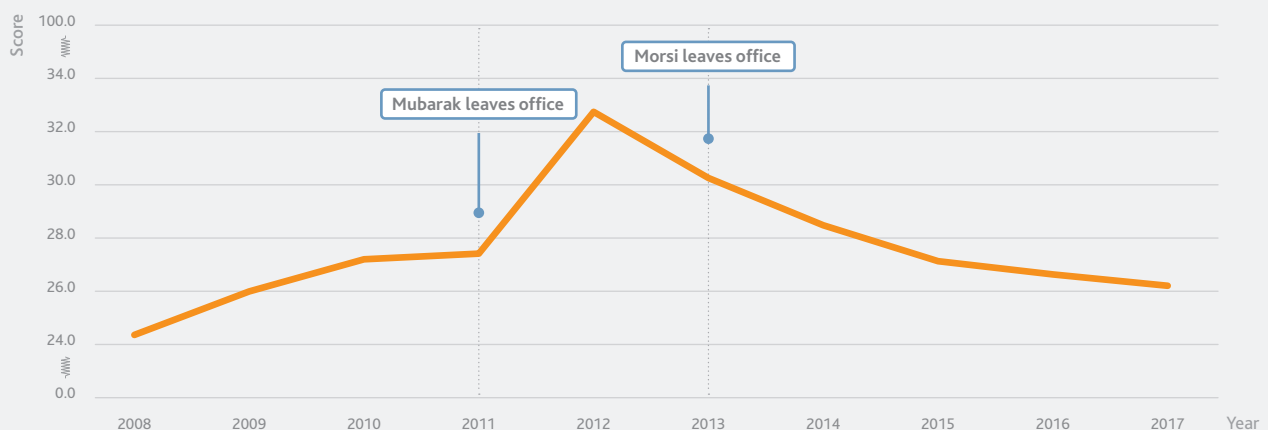


Since 2011, there has been an improvement in every sub-category but *National Security* where the rate of deterioration, driven by increased government involvement in armed conflicts, worsened by an annual average of  $-4.45$  in comparison to  $-2.60$  between 2008 and 2011. *Personal Safety* experienced the largest turnaround: after an average annual decline of  $-7.63$  between 2008 and 2011, performance improved by  $+30.00$  between 2011 and 2017 (annual average of  $+5.00$ ). This trend reversal has been driven by lower levels of crime and social unrest.

### Participation & Human Rights: on the decline since 2012

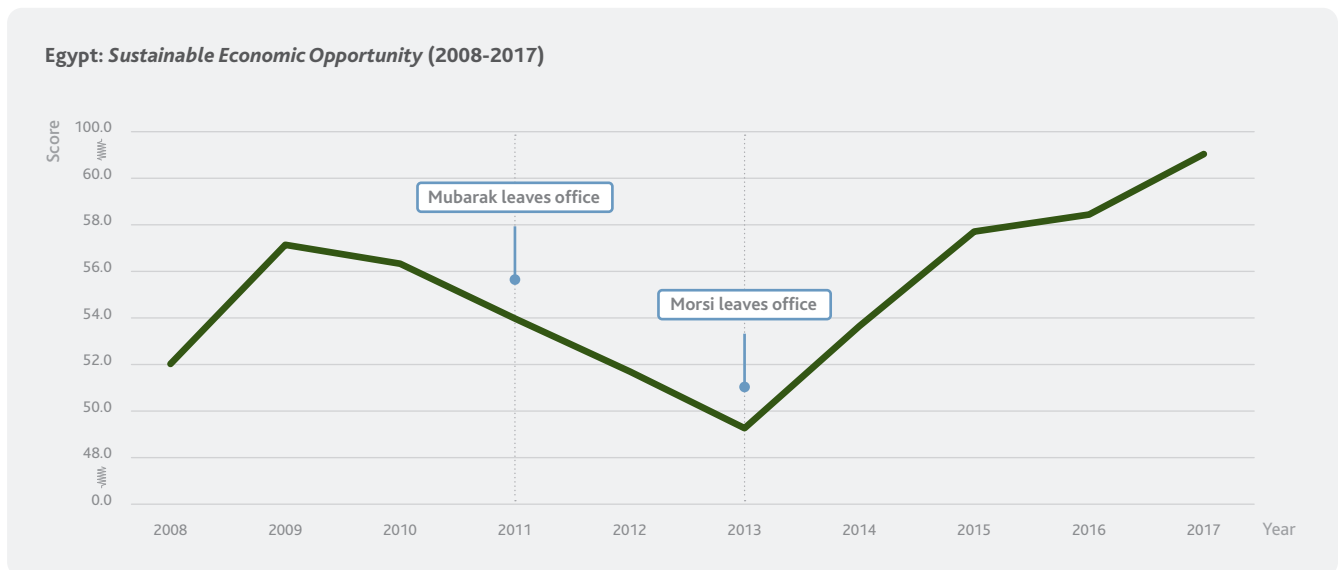
The *Participation & Human Rights* category is the only IIAG category to have declined since Mubarak left office. Whereas the category had improved by an average of  $+1.00$  a year between 2008 and 2011, it experienced an average annual decline of  $-0.20$  between 2011 and 2017. There was a sharp and short-lived  $+5.4$  increase between 2011 and 2012, but this has been followed by decline every year thereafter. The biggest deterioration has occurred in *Rights*: having improved by an average  $+1.33$  a year between 2008 and 2011, it went on to decline by an average of  $-2.07$  a year between 2011 and 2017. This has been driven by an increased likelihood of human rights abuses by the government and reduced freedom of expression, association and assembly.

Egypt: Participation &amp; Human Rights (2008-2017)



### Sustainable Economic Opportunity: performance improving only post-Morsi

Between 2011 and 2017, Egypt improved its score in the *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* category by an annual average of +1.18, in comparison to +0.63 a year between 2008 and 2011. However, performance declined in the two years following Mubarak's resignation, worsening by -4.7 between 2011 and 2013, before improving again after Morsi's ouster.

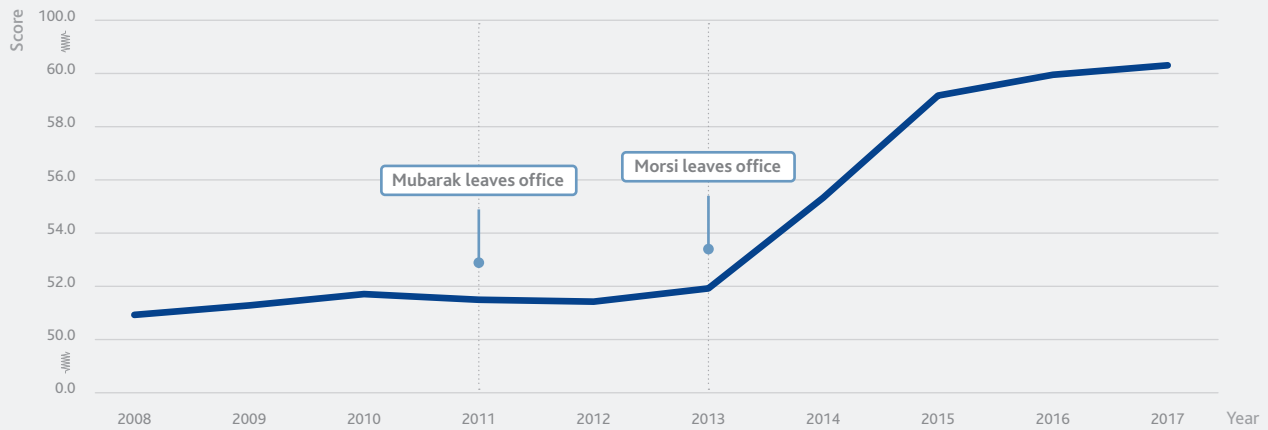


The biggest improvement was in the *Infrastructure* (+20.3) sub-category. Infrastructure went from improving by an average of +0.47 per year between 2008 and 2011 to an average +3.38 per year between 2011 and 2017. There too, improvement only resumed after 2013, following a decline of -2.5 in the two subsequent years after Mubarak's resignation. Improvement was largely driven by an increased satisfaction with water and sanitation services, while a more reliable supply of electricity and improved transport and digital infrastructure also contributed to the increased score. The *Public Management* (+3.6) sub-category also improved over this period, having declined on average by -0.53 a year between 2008 and 2011. *Business Environment* has only seen a small improvement of +0.1 since 2011, limited by a sharp decline of -11.5 between 2011 and 2013, but improving every year thereafter. *Rural Sector* (+4.3) is the only sub-category to have slowed its rate of improvement since 2011, averaging +2.90 a year prior to Mubarak's resignation and +0.72 a year since.

### Human Development: continues to improve

Slowly improving during Mubarak's final years in office, the *Human Development* category's rate of improvement has increased considerably since 2011. Between 2011 and 2017 *Human Development* improved by an average of +1.47 a year in comparison to +0.20 between 2008 and 2011. The rate of improvement remained steady until 2013, improving by an average of +2.10 per year thereafter. The biggest improvement was in *Welfare* (+13.1): having remained static between 2008 and 2011, it initially declined under Morsi's government. However, rapid improvement has been made since 2013 and the sub-category score has increased by +14.2 since Morsi left office. This improvement was driven by increased public satisfaction with poverty reduction efforts, as well as improved living conditions and greater satisfaction with narrowing income gaps. The sub-categories *Education* (+7.9) and *Health* (+5.4) have also registered notable improvements since 2011.

### Egypt: Human Development (2008-2017)



### Egypt Additional Data


These data are not included in the IIAG. They are, however, useful for complementary analysis. Please note that the data provided below coincides with the latest IIAG publication.


	Egypt	Rank	Africa Average
GDP, \$ billion (2017)	235.4	3	43.4
GDP growth, annual % (2017)	4.2	20	4.2
GDP per capita, \$ (2017)	2,413	16	2,501
GNI, \$ billion (2017)	230.9	3	42.1
GNI growth, annual % (2017)*	3.6	21	3.9
GNI per capita, \$ (2017)	11,360	10	5,954
Population, millions rounded (2017)	97.6	3	23.2
Urban population, % total population (2017)	43.3	26	44.5
ODA, \$ billion (2017)	2.1	5	817.6
FDI*, % of GDP (2017)	3.1	11	4.8


\* this variable has data for less than 40 African countries.

	Egypt	Rank	Africa Average
Africa Gender Equality Index (2015)	49.3	35	54.1
Corruption Perceptions Index (2017)	32	23	32
Doing Business (2018)	56.2	17	50.7
Environmental Performance Index (2018)	61.21	4	46.35
Global Peace Index (2017)	2.632	42	2.276
Global Slavery Index (2018)	60.4	22	62.0
Human Development Index (2015)	0.69	8	0.53
Legatum Prosperity Index (2017)	49.99	21	49.74
Open Budget Index (2017)*	41	8	25
Resource Governance Index (2017)*	38.51	20	41.51
Social Progress Index* (2017)	63.76	7	52.46
Commitment to Reducing Inequality Index (2016)	0.26	38	0.35
Open Data Inventory (2017)	38.9	7	28.8

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