



2018

IBRAHIM INDEX OF
AFRICAN GOVERNANCE

INDEX REPORT

MO IBRAHIM FOUNDATION





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2018 Ibrahim Index of African Governance
Index Report
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Contents

Foreword from Mo Ibrahim	6	Participation & Human Rights	35
General overview	7	Notable improvement over the last decade for the majority of citizens, but progress is losing momentum	37
Framework of the 2018 IIAG	8	Better elections, but not a better participatory environment	40
Reading the results	10	Only marginal progress over the decade in <i>Rights</i>	42
Trend classifications	11	Worsening situation in civil and political rights	43
Overall Governance		A worrying trend, as citizen-centred factors such as civil rights and liberties are key drivers of public governance performance	44
Executive Summary	15	Sustainable Economic Opportunity	47
African governance remains on a moderate upward trajectory	17	Almost no progress on average on the continent	49
Progress is led by a handful of countries, while in many others momentum continues to falter	17	A lost opportunity: sizeable economic growth over the past decade has not translated into better <i>Sustainable Economic Opportunity</i> for Africa's citizens	50
African countries are taking diverging paths	18	Africa's growth is still mainly jobless	52
Increasing warning signs as some key governance dimensions move towards decline	18	Declining <i>Business Environment</i> runs counter to the growing working age population	53
Governance lags behind population growth and youth expectations	19	Progress in <i>Infrastructure</i> but scores remain low, with access to electricity a concerning point	56
Shrinking civil society space is undermining progress in <i>Participation & Human Rights</i>	20	GDP per capita, <i>Sustainable Economic Opportunity</i> and <i>Business Environment</i> in resource and non resource-rich countries	57
Economic growth over the last decade has failed to translate into progress in <i>Sustainable Economic Opportunity</i>	20	Human Development	61
Hopeful recent gains appear in <i>Rule of Law</i> and <i>Transparency & Accountability</i> , but the latter still remains the IIAG's worst performing sub-category	21	Still Africa's best trending category of the IIAG	63
Conclusion: key drivers of public governance performance are a balanced approach between governance dimensions and a stronger focus on accountability, citizens' rights and welfare	22	Progress mainly driven by <i>Health</i>	63
Safety & Rule of Law	25	Concern over growing undernourishment and a dissatisfaction with basic health services	64
Signs of recovery among a continuing decline on average	27	<i>Education</i> on a worrying decline, and not keeping up with population growth	65
Decline in <i>Personal Safety</i> is slowing, but worsening in <i>National Security</i>	28	Almost no progress in <i>Welfare</i>	68
Concerning rising trend of internally displaced persons and refugees	28	Country Scorecards (listed alphabetically)	71
<i>Rule of Law</i> begins to drive recovery in the <i>Safety & Rule of Law</i> category	29	Annex	127
Gains in <i>Transparency & Accountability</i> , but still the IIAG's worst performing sub-category	30	Indicators: definitions & sources	128
<i>Rule of Law</i> and <i>Transparency & Accountability</i> are crucial to improving governance	31	Data sources	136
		Notes	137
		Board of Directors	140
		Research Team & Advisory Council	142



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

The 2018 Ibrahim Index of African Governance (IIAG), is the 12th annual edition since we launched in 2007. This 12th Index shows that governance on our continent, on average, is slowly improving. Approximately three out of four African citizens live in a country where governance has improved over the last ten years.

Many positive trends emerge from this year's Index. Fifteen countries out of the 34 who register progress in *Overall Governance* over the last decade even manage to accelerate their pace of improvement in the last five years. Among those, Côte d'Ivoire, Morocco, and Kenya display the most impressive progression, stepping up from 41st, 25th and 19th to 22nd, 15th and 11th ranks over the past decade. On average on the continent, improvements in indicators related to *Health* and *Infrastructure* stand out. There are also recent and welcome improvements in *Rule of Law* and *Transparency & Accountability*, even if scores in the latter are still low.

However, our continent is faced with unprecedented demographic growth. Key governance areas are not progressing fast enough to keep up with rising demands, and more specifically to answer the growing expectations of Africa's youth, who are now forming the majority of our continent, and still expected to rise by almost 20% in the next decade. *Education* scores have fallen in half of the 54 African countries over the last five years. Progress in *Participation & Human Rights* is undermined by a closing of the civil and political space. While Africa's combined GDP has increased by almost 40% over the last decade, average progress

in *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* has been almost null for Africa's citizens. This is a huge missed opportunity. It could become a recipe for disaster. With the expected population growth, Africa stands at a tipping point, and the next years will be crucial.

The Index results confirm that *Rule of Law* and *Transparency & Accountability* are key to progress in governance, and strongly related to improving economic opportunities. Recent progress here is encouraging but needs to be sustained and strengthened. Governance must be citizen-centred. The best performing countries are also those that provide their citizens' rights and welfare and whose governments are accountable to their citizens.

In that challenging context, I hope this Index and its findings can continue to be a useful tool to help strengthen African governance.

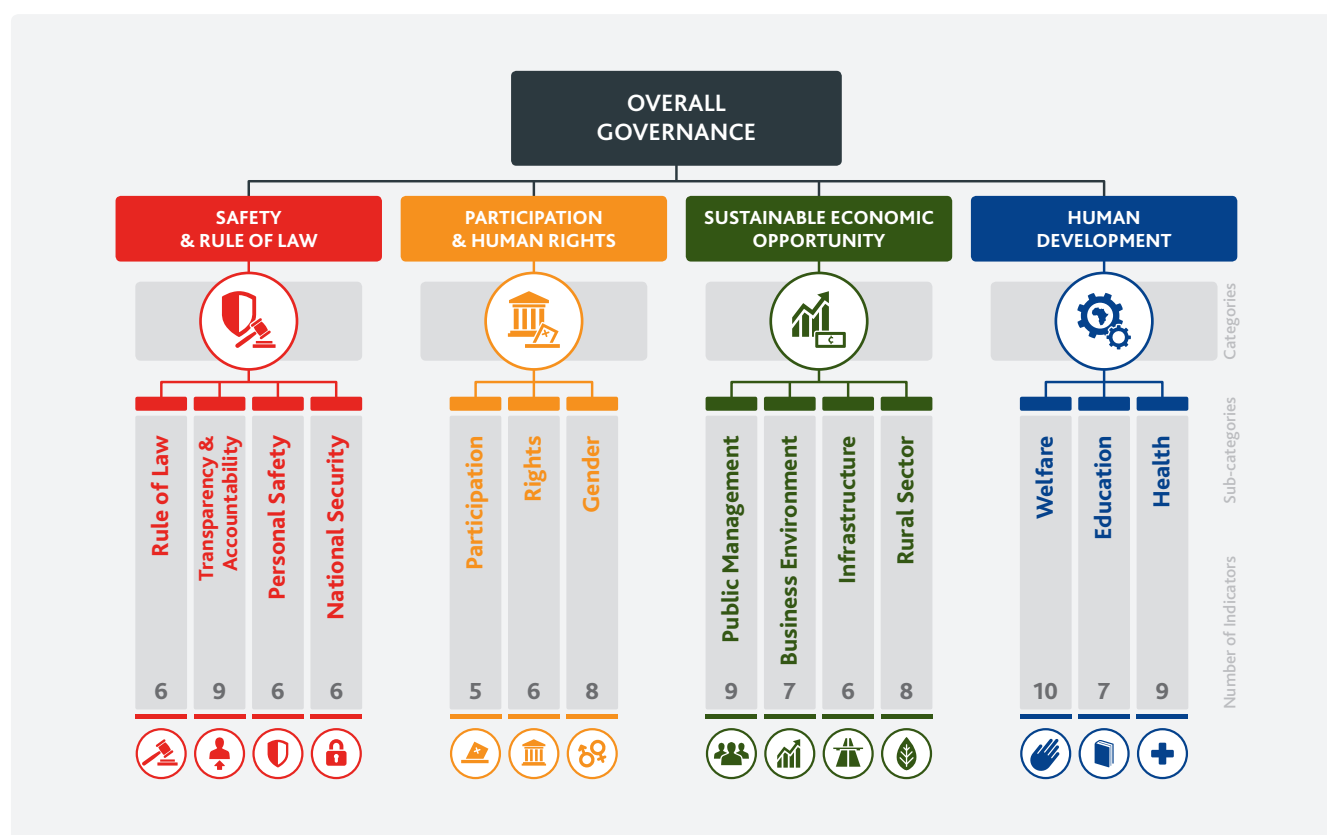
I acknowledge and thank our partners and friends who provided us with relevant data and my gratitude goes to the Index/Research team at the Foundation. Without the dedication of their time and support of our partners, this Index would not have been possible.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, consisting of stylized letters and a long horizontal line extending to the right.

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.

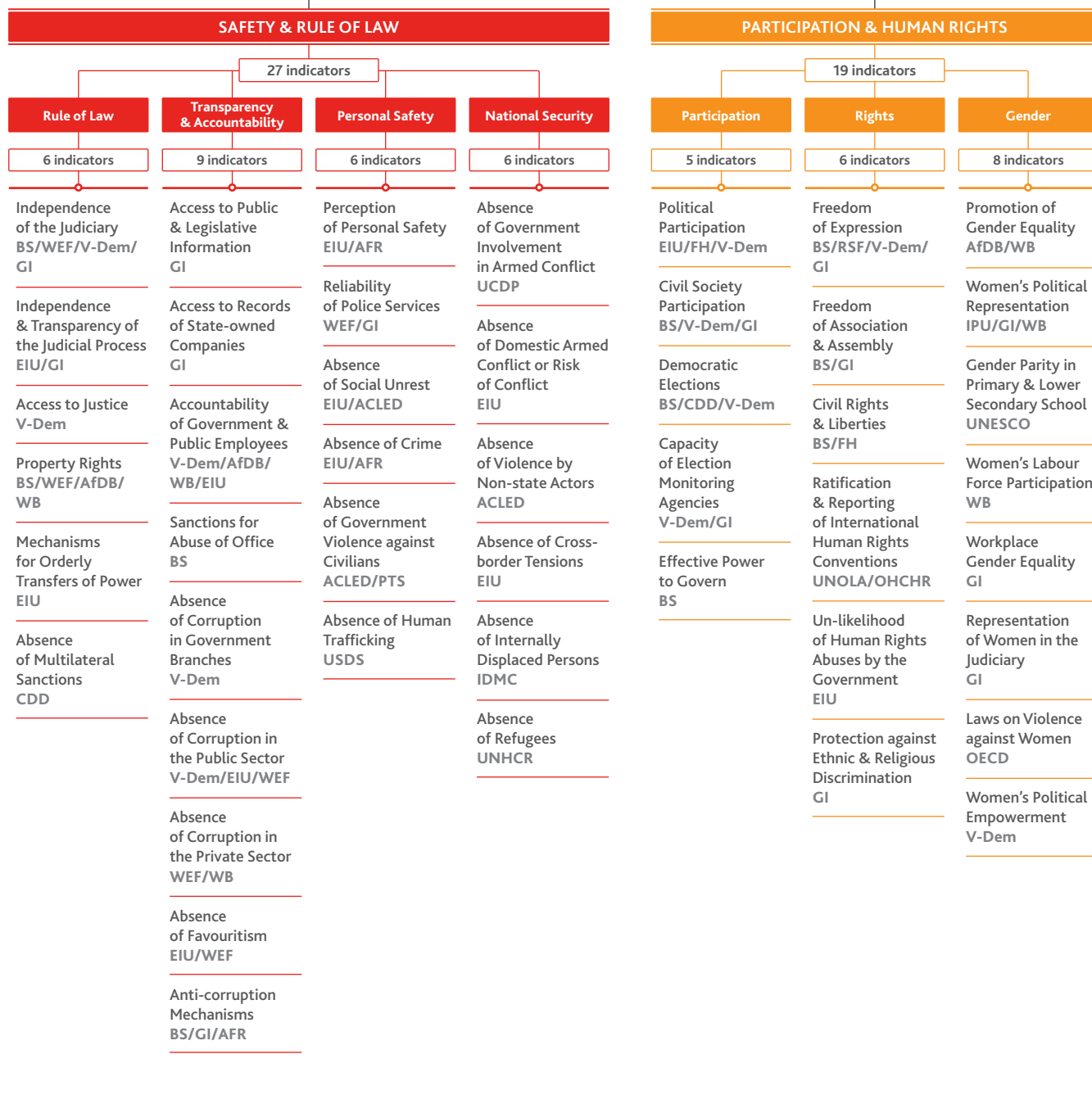
The IIAG provides data measuring the governance performance across all the dimensions described above for 54 African countries for the years from 2008–2017. In order to provide a broad, documented and impartial picture of governance performance

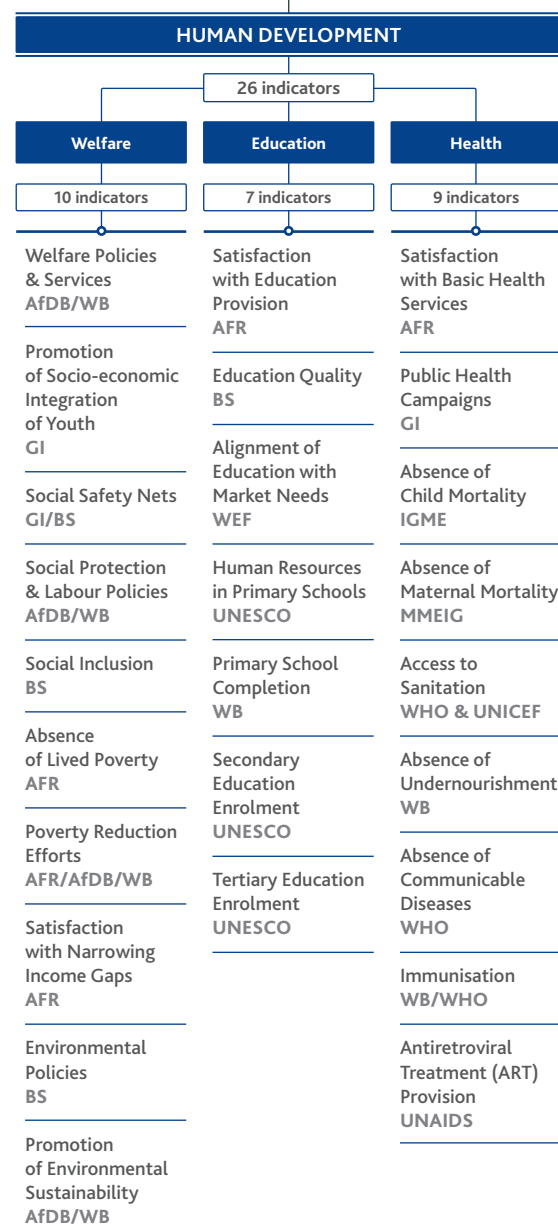
in every African country, the indicators are collected from 35 independent sources.

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.

The Mo Ibrahim Foundation is fully transparent. This report publishes only a summary of results. We publish all country scores, full details and all information regarding the construction of the IIAG on our website.

OVERALL GOVERNANCE | 102 indicators





Key

Indicator
Source acronym

The 2018 Ibrahim Index of African Governance (IIAG) covers ten years' worth of data from 2008–2017 inclusive for 54 African countries. The construction method provides vast amounts of data.

To construct the 2018 IIAG, the Foundation's Research Team collected 191 variables that measure governance concepts from 35 sources. These were combined to form 102 indicators, which are organised under the IIAG's key governance dimensions; the 14 sub-categories and four categories that make up the *Overall Governance* score. Including all the data collected from source and the calculations made expressly for the IIAG, there are a total of 273 different measures of governance for any given country or group in any given year across ten years. These are made up of indicators that measure specific issues such as the *Independence of the Judiciary*, which is one part of the broader sub-category measure *Rule of Law*, which is in turn one part of the overarching category measure *Safety & Rule of Law*. In total, there are almost 150,000 data points in the 2018 IIAG.

Scores, ranks, trends, structure & levels

IIAG results can be classified into three main types: score, rank and trend.

All three types must be considered when studying the Index, as each type of result gives context to the others. For example, looking only at rank or score without considering the trends overlooks the important trajectories that countries follow. In the 2018 IIAG for example, Botswana ranks in the top ten highest scoring countries (5th) with a score of 68.5 (out of 100.0) in *Overall Governance*. In the last ten years however, it is also the fifth most deteriorated country on the continent in *Overall Governance* having declined by -3.7 points in this period. In the same way that trends should be taken into account when looking at scores and ranks, when looking at trends it is important to take into account the level of score and rank. Guinea, for example, shows the fifth largest improvement on the continent (+6.1) over ten years but still ranks in the bottom half (37th) on the continent with a score of 45.9, below the African average.

To fully assess any country's governance performance, it is vital to drill-down beyond the broader measures such as the *Overall Governance* score to take into account country performance across the different governance dimensions encompassed by the categories, sub-categories and indicators of the IIAG. These are all essentially mini indexes in their own right and country performance can vary across these dimensions. Using Botswana again as an example, whilst the country has a declined score in all four categories of the IIAG, looking at the sub-categories, Botswana has improved scores in *Infrastructure* (+2.6) and *Welfare* (+3.3).

The benefit of the IIAG structure is that country or group performance can be assessed holistically through the broader measures, but users can also drill-down to assess performance in specific governance issues.

Group averages

By averaging the scores of countries, the IIAG provides group analysis for a variety of different group compositions. For this report, key findings are often provided for 'Africa'. These results are the average of the scores of 54 African countries, at all levels of the IIAG. Of course, Africa is a diverse continent with many unique countries, and readers of this report are advised not to over analyse the continental findings. This report focuses on presenting the top-level findings of the 2018 IIAG for Africa as well as other groups, such as regions. In-depth analysis of countries and other groupings are available via our other publications and tools on our website.

An objective and independent measure of African governance

The IIAG is an objective exercise, to help further the conversation on governance, to assess current and emerging trends, identify areas to improve, and to highlight and learn from success. It does not make policy prescriptions. It uses the same indicators for all countries in order to produce comparable scores, regardless of the size of their economies, population, geography or other external factors. These are of course important and must be assessed alongside the data, but the IIAG aims to provide an objective dataset. Crucially, indicators measure outcomes of policy, and not inputs.

The Mo Ibrahim Foundation is not a primary data collector. Data is collected from 35 independent sources. Please see the Annex in this report for further information.

As the Index time-series covers ten years (from 2008-2017) the IIAG provides important insights into country trajectories. Moreover, assessing recent trends alongside long-term findings identifies early signs of the direction and pace of country trajectories.

Whilst registering overall improvement over the decade, a country can have, over the last five years:

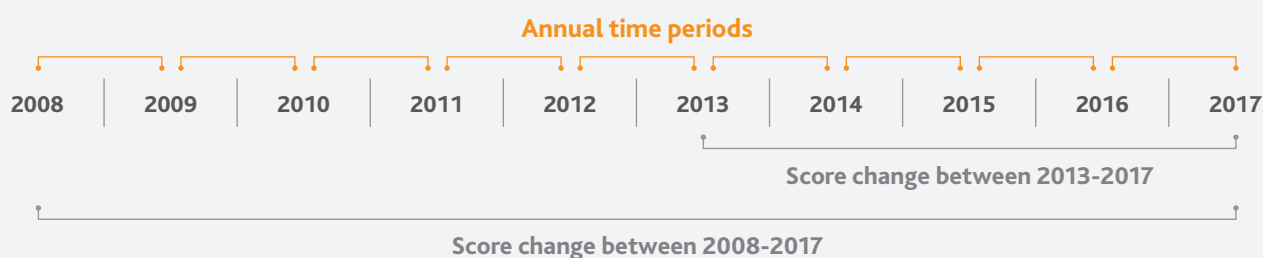
- Increased its rate of improvement;
- Slowed its rate of improvement;
- Shown recent decline, thus demonstrating early warning signs.

Similarly, a country registering overall decline over the decade can have, over the last five years:

- Increased its rate of decline;
- Slowed its rate of decline;
- Shown recent improvement, thus demonstrating hopeful signs of reversing a negative trend.

To capture these 'trends within trends', the IIAG classifies countries, regions and groups according to the direction and size of their annual average trend in the recent five years, compared to the direction and size of their annual average trend over a decade.

Annual Average Trend = Total change in score between years / Number of annual time periods



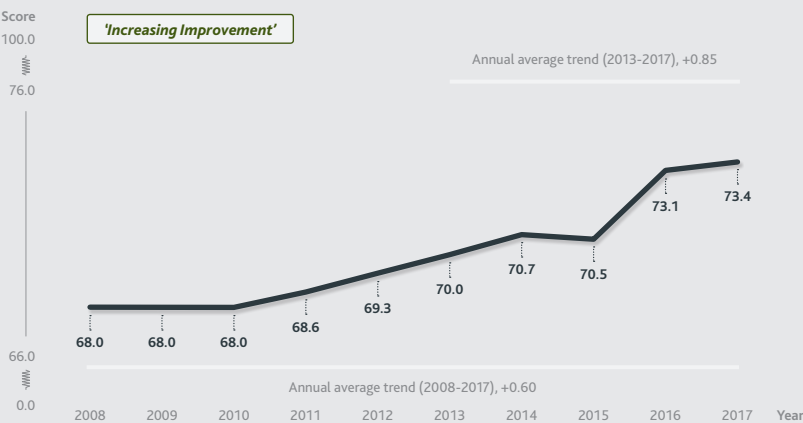
The resulting trend classifications are six: Increasing Improvement, Slowing Improvement, Warning Signs, Bouncing Back, Slowing Deterioration or Increasing Deterioration. These classifications are applied to all measures in the IIAG and are used for groups as well as countries. Depending on the size and direction of the annual average trends in these periods, countries and groups are assigned these classifications, which are best explained as follows:

Classification	Characteristic
	Improved
Increasing Improvement	Progress over the last ten years, with the rate of improvement increasing
Slowing Improvement	Progress over the last ten years, with the rate of improvement slowing
Warning Signs	Progress (or no change) over the last ten years, but showing recent decline
	Deteriorated
Bouncing Back	Decline (or no change) over the last ten years, but showing recent progress
Slowing Deterioration	Decline over the last ten years, but the rate of decline is slowing
Increasing Deterioration	Decline over the last ten years, with the rate of decline increasing

Please note there are instances where countries cannot be classified or show no change. A full overview of the calculation of all classifications, including No Change and Not Classified are contained in the Notes section in the Annex.

The following pages show examples of each classification in the IIAG for different measures:

Country A: Overall Governance score (2008-2017)



Country A is 'Increasing Improvement' in *Overall Governance*. It improves over the last decade by +0.60 points per year on average (2017 score minus 2008 score divided by nine), with the pace of improvement increasing to +0.85 over the last five (2017 score minus 2013 score divided by four).

Country B: Primary School Completion indicator score (2008-2017)



Country B displays 'Slowing Improvement' in the indicator *Primary School Completion*, improving over the last decade (+2.34 points per year on average), but progress has slowed over the last five years (+0.75).

Country C: Sustainable Economic Opportunity score (2008-2017)



In *Sustainable Economic Opportunity*, Country C improves by +0.11 on average per year over the decade. However, looking closely at the last five years, Country C has declined on average by -0.83 per year, presenting 'Warning Signs' as earlier progress has almost been reversed.

Country D: Overall Governance score (2008-2017)



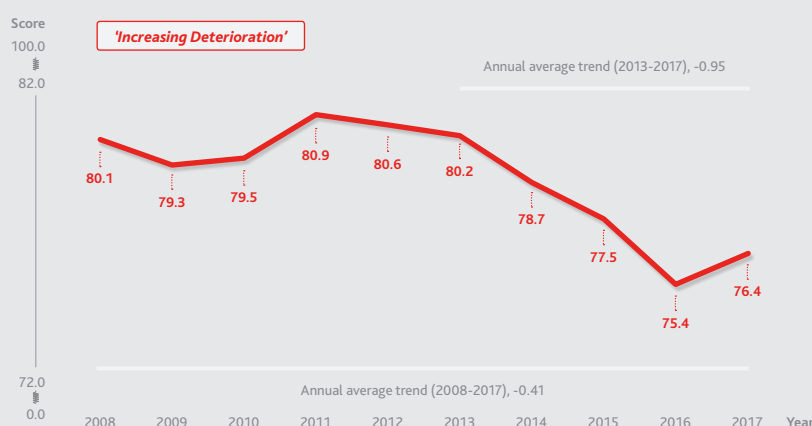
Over the last ten years Country D deteriorated in *Overall Governance* showing an annual average decline of -0.73 points per year. However it is 'Bouncing Back' with an improvement of +0.83 in the last five years.

Country E: Public Management average score (2008-2017)



Country E's score for the sub-category *Public Management* has declined by -0.19 points per year on average over the last ten years, however in the last five there is 'Slowing Deterioration', as the pace of decline has more than halved (-0.08).

Country F: National Security average score (2008-2017)



Country F shows 'Increasing Deterioration'. Its *National Security* score, which declined by -0.41 on average per year over the last ten years, has more than doubled its annual average decline (-0.95) over the second half of the decade.

Overall Governance



Safety & Rule of Law

Participation & Human Rights

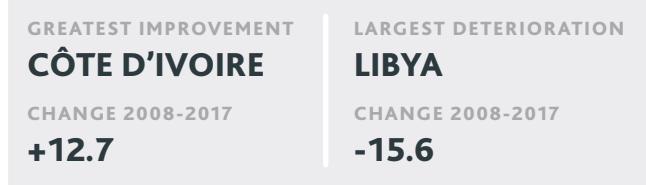
Sustainable Economic Opportunity

Human Development

Overall Governance



* Lesotho shows no change over the decade and decline in the last five years so is included in this classification.



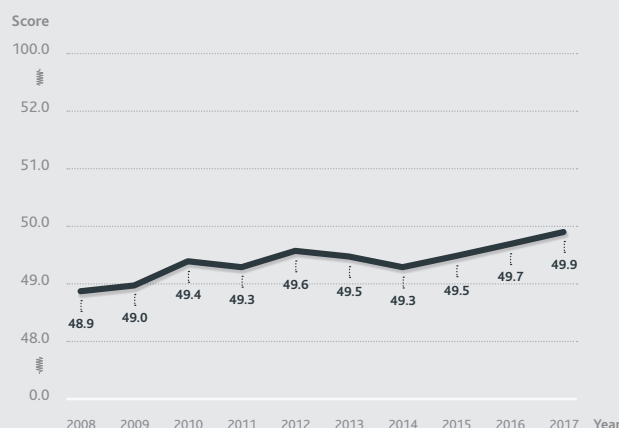
RANK/54		2017 SCORE/100.0	CHANGE 2008-2017	
1 st	Mauritius	79.5	-0.7	
2 nd	Seychelles	73.2	+4.0	
3 rd	Cabo Verde	71.1	-0.8	
4 th	Namibia	68.6	+3.3	
5 th	Botswana	68.5	-3.7	
6 th	Ghana	68.1	+0.9	
7 th	South Africa	68.0	-0.6	
8 th	Rwanda	64.3	+5.9	
9 th	Tunisia	63.5	+6.9	
10 th	Senegal	63.3	+5.9	
11 th	Kenya	59.8	+6.1	
12 th	São Tomé & Príncipe	59.2	+2.3	
13 th	Benin	58.7	-0.1	
14 th	Tanzania	58.5	+1.3	
15 th	Morocco	58.4	+7.3	
16 th	Burkina Faso	57.1	+4.8	
16 th	Lesotho	57.1	0.0	
18 th	Zambia	56.2	+1.8	
19 th	Malawi	55.8	-1.4	
20 th	Uganda	55.0	+1.4	
21 st	Gambia	54.9	+3.0	
22 nd	Côte d'Ivoire	54.5	+12.7	
23 rd	Liberia	51.6	+4.8	
24 th	Niger	51.2	+5.6	
25 th	Mozambique	51.0	-3.0	
26 th	Sierra Leone	50.9	+0.5	
27 th	Algeria	50.2	-1.3	
28 th	Mali	50.1	-4.0	
29 th	Egypt	49.9	+3.9	
30 th	Togo	49.1	+5.2	
31 st	Madagascar	49.0	-4.4	
32 nd	Swaziland	48.7	+1.4	
33 rd	Nigeria	47.9	+2.8	
34 th	Comoros	47.5	+3.9	
35 th	Ethiopia	46.5	+2.6	
36 th	Cameroon	46.2	-0.3	
37 th	Guinea	45.9	+6.1	
38 th	Djibouti	45.1	+0.8	
39 th	Zimbabwe	44.7	+10.8	
40 th	Mauritania	43.4	+1.2	
41 st	Gabon	42.4	-0.1	
42 nd	Guinea-Bissau	40.2	+0.9	
43 rd	Burundi	39.8	-5.0	
43 rd	Congo	39.8	+0.7	
45 th	Angola	38.3	+0.7	
46 th	Chad	35.4	+4.6	
47 th	DRC	32.1	-2.8	
48 th	Equatorial Guinea	30.9	-0.1	
49 th	Sudan	30.8	+1.4	
50 th	CAR	29.5	-2.5	
51 st	Eritrea	29.3	-2.9	
52 nd	Libya	28.3	-15.6	
53 rd	South Sudan	19.3	.	
54 th	Somalia	13.6	+6.0	
	African average	49.9	+1.0	

African governance remains on a moderate upward trajectory

Overall Governance in Africa remains, on average, on an upward trajectory. In 2017 the continent reached its highest governance score of the last ten years (2008-2017), 49.9 (out of 100.0), an improvement of +1.0 point from 2008.

34 countries, home to approximately three out of four Africans (71.6% of Africa's citizens), have improved their governance performance over the last ten-year period. It does leave, however, at least one in four Africans (27.2%) experiencing decline in governance as 18 countries register a deteriorated score over the last ten years.

Africa: Overall Governance average score (2008-2017)

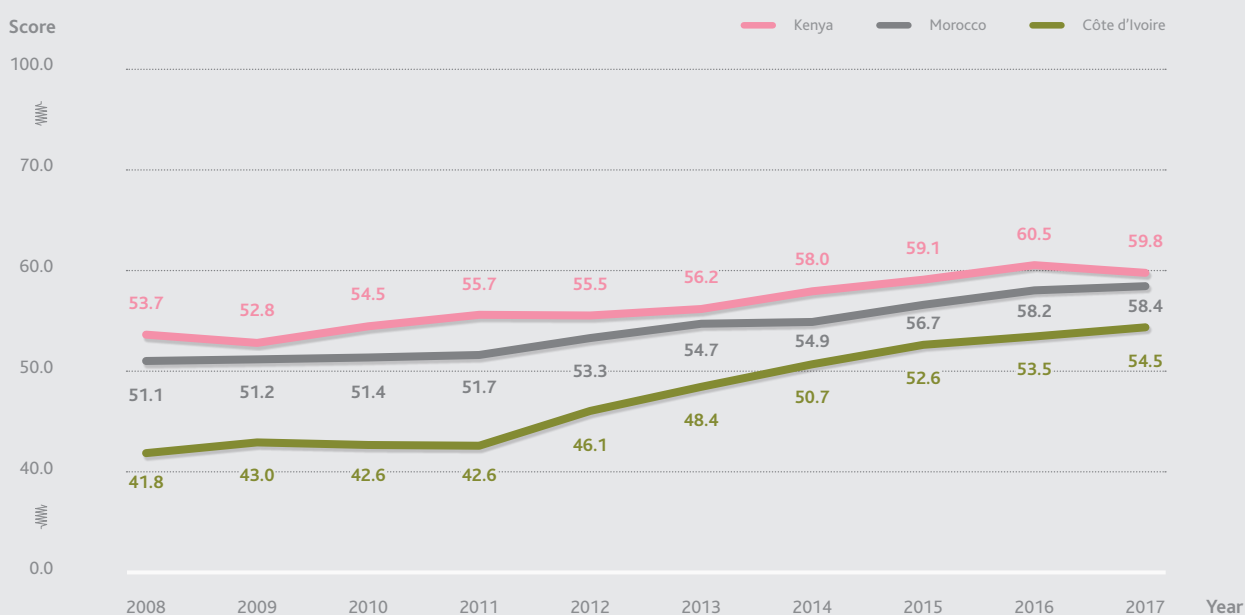


Progress is led by a handful of countries, while in many others momentum continues to falter

Africa's *Overall Governance* improvement over the last decade has proven irregular. After a period of stalling between 2010 and 2014, the average score has risen again, driven by 15 countries, whose decennial rate of progress has gained momentum over the last five years. These countries are home to almost half of Africa's population (48.7%). The speed of progression in some of these countries is notable. Kenya (19th to 11th), Morocco (25th to 15th), and Côte d'Ivoire (41st to 22nd) have shown particularly large moves in terms of ranking between 2008 and 2017.

Country	Overall Governance score/100.0	Trend 08-17	Trend classification	Rank 2017/54	Rank increase
Kenya	59.8	+6.1	Increasing Improvement	11 th	+8
Morocco	58.4	+7.3	Increasing Improvement	15 th	+10
Côte d'Ivoire	54.5	+12.7	Increasing Improvement	22 nd	+19

Selected countries: Overall Governance scores (2008-2017)



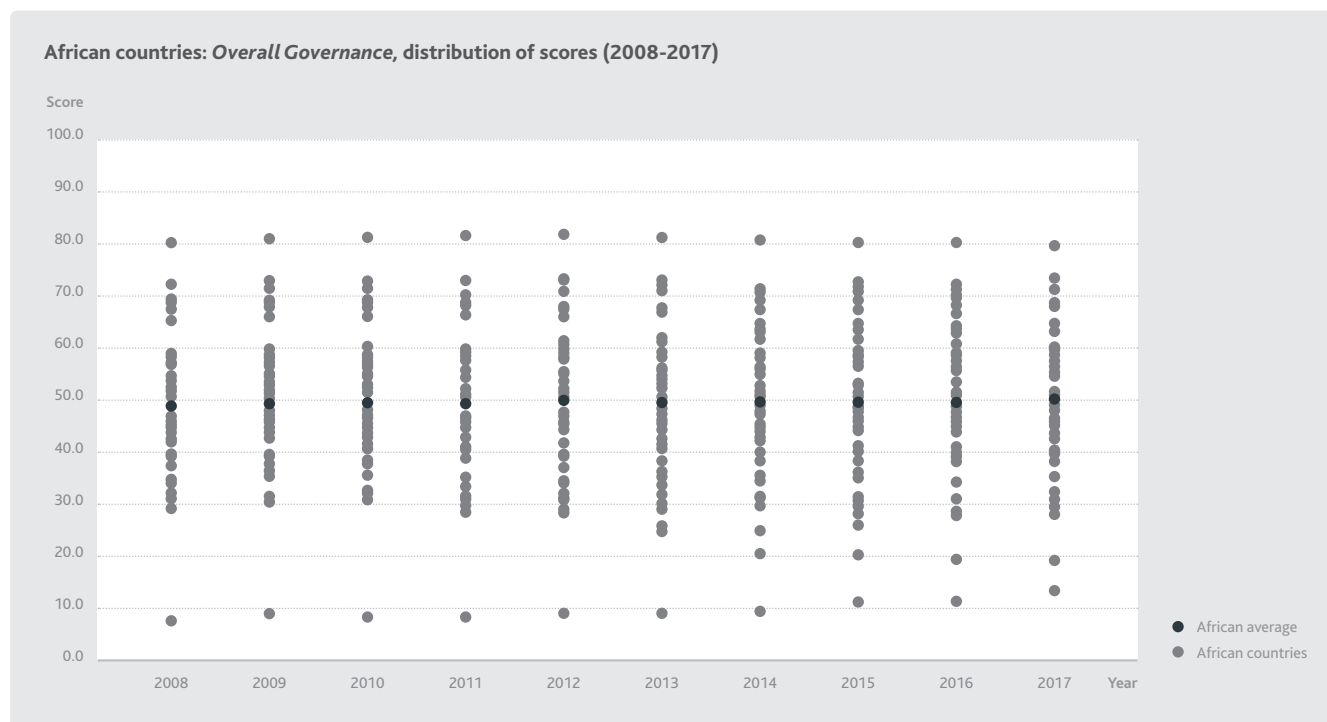
The driving up of the African average by these countries does however mask the fact that in many other countries momentum continues to falter. Over the last five years, more than half (19) of the 34 countries that have improved their *Overall Governance* performance over the last decade are either losing momentum, with the rate of progress slowing, or have even begun to register a recent downturn. Reasons differ between countries. Tunisia for example, has failed to keep up the momentum in *Participation & Human Rights*, whilst Ethiopia's sharp declines in *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* are the main driving factor of the country's recent downturn in *Overall Governance*.

Meanwhile, 18 countries - one out of three countries on the continent - display a worse governance score in 2017 than ten

years ago. Even if some of these countries have begun to turn things around, the majority (12) fail to do so. Some of these (Democratic Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea and Libya) are among the ten lowest scoring countries in terms of *Overall Governance* in 2017, with decline worsening over the last five years. Rapidly declining *Safety & Rule of Law* is a common factor in these countries. However, these alarming trends do not only concern low scoring countries. Three of the still top five scoring countries - Mauritius (-0.7), Cabo Verde (-0.8) and Botswana (-3.7) - also register over the decade a decline which worsens over the last five years.

African countries are taking diverging paths

While in 2017 the range between the highest (Mauritius) and lowest (Somalia) governance scores is the smallest it has been in ten years, increasing divergence appears between country scores. In the earlier years of the last decade, countries were concentrated around the African average score, but over the last ten years have dispersed. Within the last three years, 18 countries displayed their worst *Overall Governance* performance in a decade, and 28 achieved their best in the same period, highlighting the diverging trends on the continent.

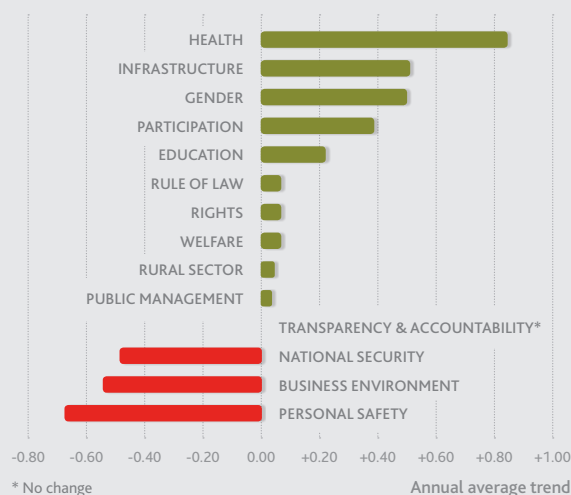


Increasing warning signs as some key governance dimensions move towards decline

Of the 14 sub-categories of governance that compose the IIAG, only three have seen large African average decline over the decade: *Personal Safety* (-6.1), *Business Environment* (-4.9) and *National Security* (-4.4).

Concerningly however, progress in key areas is faltering. Looking at the last five years of the decade, four new sub-categories have begun to decline: *Rights*, *Public Management*, *Rural Sector* and *Education*. As a result, between 2013 and 2017, half of the IIAG's 14 sub-categories are declining.

Africa: IIAG sub-categories, annual average trends (2008-2017)



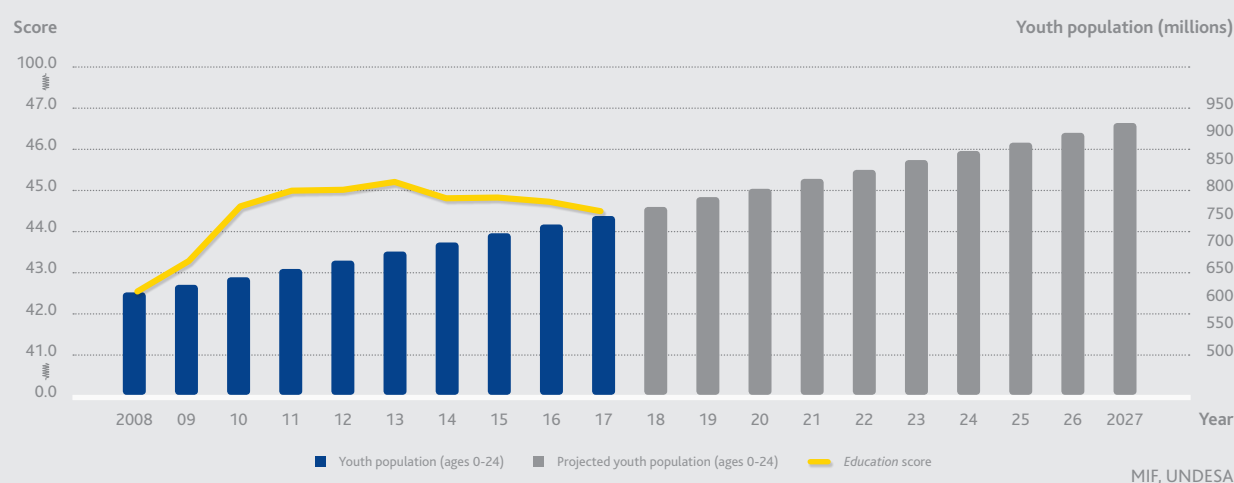
Africa: IIAG sub-categories, annual average trends (2013-2017)



Governance lags behind population growth and youth expectations

Africa's population has increased by +26.0% over the last ten years. While 60.0% of Africa's 1.25 billion people were under the age of 25 in 2017, the average score for *Education* in 2017 fell to 44.5 (out of 100.0), a decline of -0.7 points from its peak score five years ago. Even if the African average score for *Education* shows improvement over the decade, concerning warning signs have recently appeared. Though enrolment levels are higher, deterioration is driven by average decline over the decade in the indicators *Satisfaction with Education Provision* (-9.0) and

Education Quality (-3.3) and worsened by the downturn recently appearing in *Alignment of Education with Market Needs* which has deteriorated by -0.8 over the last five years. The quality of education is currently not sufficient to meet the growing demand for education and jobs. Half the continent's countries (27) registered deteriorated *Education* scores in the last five years, meaning that for over half of Africa's citizens (51.5%) education outcomes are worsening.

Africa: *Education* average score & youth population (2008-2027)

Contributing to demographic growth, strong progress in *Health*, the most improved sub-category in the IIAG in the last decade, appears widely spread across the continent, with indicators measuring *Antiretroviral Treatment (ART) Provision* (+36.3), *Absence of Child Mortality* (+15.5) and *Absence of Communicable Diseases* (+7.3) featuring among Africa's most improved in the IIAG. However, decline in the indicator measuring *Satisfaction with Basic Health Services* (-6.7) shows that on average Africa's citizens have grown more dissatisfied

with how governments are improving basic health services. Whilst there has been success in achieving many of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) alongside international partners, the gap between citizens' perceptions of *Health* and the large improvements in indicators such as those mentioned may point to a lack of sufficient focus on issues such as health infrastructure and human capacity, while available indicators mainly focus on measuring improvement of the past MDG targets.

More is expected from governments to increase the socio-economic integration of the growing youth population. The majority of

countries have either failed to improve or even deteriorated in the *Promotion of Socio-economic Integration of Youth* indicator, resulting in an African average decline of -2.3 points in the last ten years. This measure, as well as *Social Inclusion* - one of Africa's five worst performing indicators (23.5) on average and showing a decline of -3.6 over the last ten years - holds back progress in the *Welfare* sub-category, despite some positive results with large gains in *Absence of Lived Poverty* (+6.9) and *Welfare Policies & Services* (+6.8).

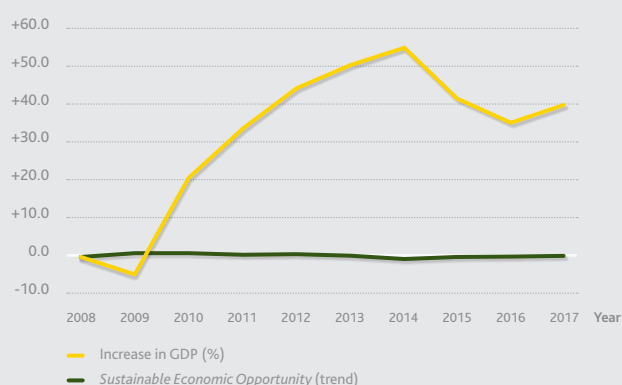
Shrinking civil society space is undermining progress in *Participation & Human Rights*

Participation & Human Rights (+2.9) has undoubtedly improved over the last ten years, driven by strong progress in *Participation* and *Gender*. The African average score for *Gender* (+4.5) in particular has gone from strength to strength improving each year since 2008. *Participation* (+3.5) is one of the most improved sub-categories of the IIAG driven by the *Democratic Elections* (+6.1) indicator. Progress has been limited however by shrinking civil society space. The African average score for the indicator *Civil Society Participation* (-0.4) has declined since 2008 and, in the *Rights* sub-category, the slight progress made over the last ten years (+0.6) is threatened by worsening trends in *Freedom of Association & Assembly* (-5.5), *Civil Rights & Liberties* (-4.0) and *Freedom of Expression* (-3.4).

Economic growth over the last decade has failed to translate into progress in *Sustainable Economic Opportunity*

Over the last decade, which has been one of economic growth for the continent, Africa's average progress in *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* for its citizens has been nearly non-existent. The 2017 *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* African average score (44.8) is barely higher than ten years ago in 2008 (only +0.1 points, an increase of only 0.2%) whilst Africa's GDP has grown by 39.7% over the same period. Almost half (43.2%) of Africa's citizens live in one of the 25 countries where *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* has declined in the last ten years. Many African governments have failed to translate economic wealth into *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* for their citizens.

Africa: Sustainable Economic Opportunity average trend & percent increase in GDP (2008-2017)



There is no strong correlation between the size of a country's GDP and scores in *Sustainable Economic Opportunity*. In 2017, four of the ten countries with the highest GDP on the continent score below the African average score for *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* and sit in the lower half of the rankings: Algeria, Angola, Nigeria and Sudan. Meanwhile, Cabo Verde and Seychelles have the 6th and 5th smallest economies on the continent yet have the 6th and 5th highest scores in *Sustainable Economic Opportunity*.

African countries: top ten GDP size & *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* rank



African countries: bottom ten GDP size & *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* rank



The lack of substantial progress in *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* is mainly driven by a sizeable deterioration in *Business Environment* (-4.9). In a context where the working age population (15-64) on the continent is expected to grow by +27.9% over the next ten years, Africa's declining *Business Environment* is worrying. The African average score of 41.1 is the lowest for this sub-category in ten years and underscores the weak foundations for a large number of African countries to be able to provide decent jobs to their ever-growing working age populations. Africa's lack of progress in the *Satisfaction with Employment Creation* indicator, which assesses the extent to which the public are satisfied with how the government is handling creating jobs, makes it one of the lowest scoring

indicators in *Sustainable Economic Opportunity*. This indicator has on average declined by -3.1 points since 2008, underlining the poor job-creating performance of African governments.

There has also been a lack of significant progress in two key areas: *Rural Sector* (+0.3) and *Public Management* (+0.2). While faster progress in *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* appears over the last five years, it remains very marginal and is driven exclusively by the improvement in *Infrastructure* (+2.9 over the last five years), although *Reliability of Electricity Supply* remains a concerning point. Progress in *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* is very uneven between countries, with 27 showing improvement and 25 decline over the decade.

Hopeful recent gains appear in *Rule of Law and Transparency & Accountability*, but the latter still remains the IIAG's worst performing sub-category

Safety & Rule of Law (-2.5) on the continent continues to deteriorate, driven down by the continued decline in *Personal Safety*, which displays the largest African average decline (-6.1) of the 14 sub-categories in the IIAG over the decade, and increasing rate of decline in *National Security* (-4.4). The 2017 African average scores for *Personal Safety* (46.2) and *National Security* (75.1) are the lowest in the decade. The largest declines appear in the indicators *Absence of Social Unrest* (-14.8) and *Perception of Personal Safety* (-10.8), *Absence of Government Involvement in Armed Conflict* (-13.2) and *Absence of Violence by Non-state Actors* (-11.9). These four indicators are among Africa's ten most deteriorated between 2008 and 2017.

However, there are some signs of recovery for this category. Over the last five years, more than half of Africa's countries (28) have managed to improve scores (compared to only 19 over the last decade). Improvements in *Rule of Law and Transparency & Accountability* in the last five years are beginning to drive up the African average *Safety & Rule of Law* score. On average, *Rule of Law* is the most improved sub-category in the Index (along with *Infrastructure*) in the last five years. These are positive recent developments as Index results confirm that *Rule of Law and Transparency & Accountability* are crucial for public governance but more needs to be done especially in the latter which remains the worst performing sub-category in the IIAG on average.

Conclusion: key drivers of public governance performance are a balanced approach between governance dimensions and a stronger focus on accountability, citizens' rights and welfare

The IIAG measures governance performance both holistically and through specific indicators that span a variety of broad topics that measure outcomes of governance, with the same indicators applied to all countries. The IIAG does not consider the size of countries' populations, GDP, demographic indicators or other external variables. These are all important factors in the 54 unique countries assessed and show varying relationships with governance performance. For example, GDP and population show no significant statistical correlation with governance performance.

Within the composition of the IIAG however there are common factors related to high and low governance performance. Of the 14 sub-categories in the IIAG, *Rule of Law* ($r=+0.92$) and *Transparency & Accountability* ($r=+0.92$) show the strongest relationships with governance scores. Seven of the top ten scoring countries in *Overall Governance* also feature in the top ten in these two sub-categories, suggesting that strengthening institutions is the basis of high governance scores.

High scores in *Transparency & Accountability* also show a strong relationship with high scores in areas where Africa needs to

gain momentum, specifically *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* ($r=+0.89$) and in particular the *Business Environment* sub-category ($r=+0.84$). Low *Transparency & Accountability* scores therefore tend to result in low *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* for Africa's citizens.

The indicators showing the strongest relationships with high governance scores span across all four categories of the IIAG, indicating a comprehensive and balanced approach is needed. Côte d'Ivoire is the only country to improve in all 14 sub-categories and four categories of the IIAG. Côte d'Ivoire is the most improved country in the Index. It is the most and second most improved country in *Rule of Law* and *Transparency & Accountability*, respectively.

The factors most associated with high governance scores are citizen-centred factors involving strong property rights, civil rights and liberties, an accountable government and effective public service, and policies focused on social safety nets and environment. High scores in indicators measuring these issues are the most common factors among the best scoring countries in the IIAG.

Africa: indicators showing the strongest correlations with Overall Governance

IIAG indicator

Subcategory	Indicator	r
RULE OF LAW	Property Rights	+0.92
RIGHTS	Civil Rights & Liberties	+0.87
TRANSPARENCY & ACCOUNTABILITY	Sanctions for Abuse of Office	+0.85
PUBLIC MANAGEMENT	Effectiveness of the Public Service	+0.85
INFRASTRUCTURE	Transport Infrastructure	+0.83
RULE OF LAW	Independence of the Judiciary	+0.83
WELFARE	Social Safety Nets	+0.83
WELFARE	Environmental Policies	+0.82
WELFARE	Promotion of Environmental Sustainability	+0.81
WELFARE	Social Protection & Labour Policies	+0.81
TRANSPARENCY & ACCOUNTABILITY	Absence of Corruption in the Public Sector	+0.80
TRANSPARENCY & ACCOUNTABILITY	Accountability of Government & Public Employees	+0.80
PUBLIC MANAGEMENT	Budgetary and Financial Management	+0.80
PARTICIPATION	Capacity of Election Monitoring Agencies	+0.80
GENDER	Women's Political Empowerment	+0.79
GENDER	Promotion of Gender Equality	+0.79
RULE OF LAW	Access to Justice	+0.79
PUBLIC MANAGEMENT	Governmental Statistical Capacity	+0.79
WELFARE	Welfare Policies & Services	+0.78
TRANSPARENCY & ACCOUNTABILITY	Absence of Corruption in the Private Sector	+0.78

Africa: sub-category correlations with Overall Governance

IIAG sub-category

Subcategory	r
TRANSPARENCY & ACCOUNTABILITY	+0.92
RULE OF LAW	+0.92
WELFARE	+0.87
RIGHTS	+0.86
BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT	+0.83
PERSONAL SAFETY	+0.81
INFRASTRUCTURE	+0.80
EDUCATION	+0.80
PUBLIC MANAGEMENT	+0.80
PARTICIPATION	+0.78
RURAL SECTOR	+0.76
NATIONAL SECURITY	+0.72
GENDER	+0.70
HEALTH	+0.68

r = strength of correlation (out of 1.00)



Safety & Rule of Law



Rule of Law

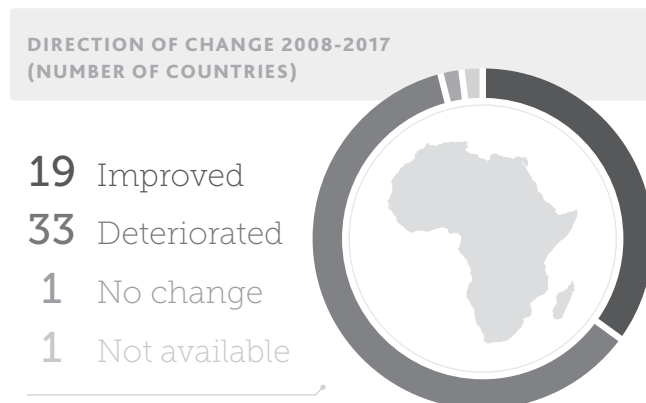
Transparency & Accountability

Personal Safety

National Security

Safety & Rule of Law

2017 AFRICAN AVERAGE SCORE/100.0	CHANGE 2008-2017	SLOWING DETERIORATION
52.6	-2.5	
Rule of Law	53.9	+0.6
Transparency & Accountability	35.3	0.0
Personal Safety	46.2	-6.1
National Security	75.1	-4.4



TRENDS	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES
Improved (2008-2017)	19
Trend classifications of improved countries	
Increasing Improvement	11
Slowing Improvement	5
Warning Signs	3
Deteriorated (2008-2017)	33
Trend classifications of deteriorated countries	
Bouncing Back	12*
Slowing Deterioration	8
Increasing Deterioration	14
No change (2008-2017)	1

* Mauritius shows no change over the decade, but shows improvement in the last five years after earlier decline so is included in this classification.

GREATEST IMPROVEMENT	LARGEST DETERIORATION
CÔTE D'IVOIRE	LIBYA
CHANGE 2008-2017	CHANGE 2008-2017
+15.4	-28.7

RANK / 54		2017 SCORE / 100.0	CHANGE 2008-2017	
1 st	Mauritius	81.3	0.0	
2 nd	Botswana	79.6	-4.0	
3 rd	Namibia	77.1	-2.0	
4 th	Cabo Verde	75.3	-2.2	
5 th	Seychelles	74.8	+2.3	
6 th	Ghana	70.7	-2.3	
7 th	São Tomé & Príncipe	67.3	-1.0	
8 th	Senegal	67.1	+2.7	
9 th	South Africa	66.7	-4.7	
10 th	Malawi	66.3	-2.4	
11 th	Lesotho	65.9	+0.9	
12 th	Zambia	64.9	-1.5	
13 th	Rwanda	64.2	-2.7	
14 th	Tanzania	63.8	+1.9	
15 th	Benin	63.5	-5.3	
16 th	Tunisia	62.0	+1.1	
17 th	Morocco	61.9	+1.2	
18 th	Swaziland	61.0	+0.4	
19 th	Gambia	60.3	+2.0	
20 th	Sierra Leone	59.9	+4.0	
21 st	Liberia	59.5	+5.3	
22 nd	Côte d'Ivoire	59.4	+15.4	
23 rd	Burkina Faso	59.1	-2.5	
24 th	Uganda	58.1	+2.2	
25 th	Comoros	55.6	+6.7	
26 th	Madagascar	55.3	-3.5	
27 th	Kenya	55.1	+3.3	
28 th	Mozambique	54.6	-7.4	
29 th	Niger	54.4	-0.3	
30 th	Togo	53.7	-1.4	
31 st	Gabon	53.4	-3.0	
32 nd	Guinea	52.6	+7.1	
33 rd	Egypt	52.2	-4.5	
34 th	Algeria	50.6	-2.9	
35 th	Mali	49.7	-11.1	
36 th	Djibouti	48.6	-7.3	
37 th	Zimbabwe	46.7	+11.1	
38 th	Ethiopia	46.4	-1.5	
38 th	Nigeria	46.4	-5.4	
40 th	Mauritania	46.2	+4.8	
41 st	Angola	45.6	-1.2	
42 nd	Guinea-Bissau	42.3	-4.5	
43 rd	Chad	41.6	+7.4	
44 th	Cameroon	40.3	-9.6	
44 th	Congo	40.3	-4.2	
46 th	Equatorial Guinea	40.0	-2.6	
47 th	Eritrea	35.1	-3.1	
48 th	Burundi	28.8	-17.5	
49 th	CAR	24.6	-12.0	
50 th	Sudan	24.1	-1.4	
51 st	Libya	21.9	-28.7	
52 nd	DRC	19.4	-12.5	
53 rd	South Sudan	14.2	.	
54 th	Somalia	12.3	+3.0	
	African average	52.6	-2.5	

Signs of recovery among a continuing decline on average

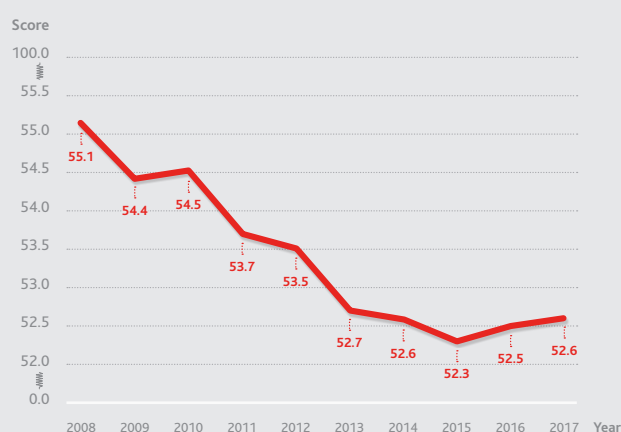
The IIAG measures the extent to which governments deliver safety for citizens through assessing whether the state has the monopoly over violence, provides a safe and secure environment for the pursuit of individual or group endeavours, and guarantees personal security through the sub-categories *National Security* and *Personal Safety*. The sub-category *Rule of Law* assesses the extent to which states have effective methods of adjudicating

disputes of all kinds and enforcing laws through a judicial mechanism free of state control. *Transparency & Accountability* measures the degree to which public officials, institutions and the private sector are subject to oversight and scrutiny by other institutions and citizens, in order to make the government responsive in the pursuit of the public interest.

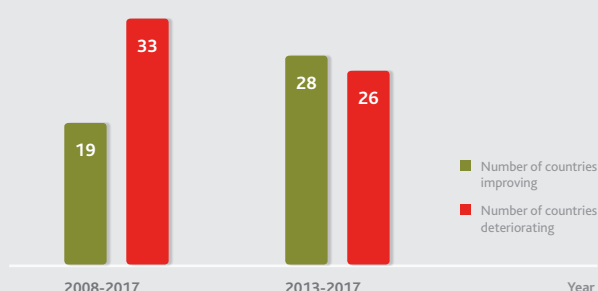
Driven by declining *Personal Safety* and *National Security*, deterioration of *Safety & Rule of Law* on the continent continues. At 52.6 (out of 100.0) in 2017, the African average for *Safety & Rule of Law* has fallen -2.5 points lower than ten years ago.

However, signs of recovery are appearing. Positive developments over the last five years are driven by improvements in *Rule of Law* and *Transparency & Accountability* and this has begun to drive up the African average *Safety & Rule of Law* score. In 2017, the African average score for *Rule of Law* (53.9) is the highest of the last ten years. Out of all sub-categories of the IIAG, this is where the largest improvement (+2.9) has been made (along with *Infrastructure*) over the last five years. The African average score for *Transparency & Accountability* is the same as ten years ago (35.3) having recovered in the last five years after decline in the earlier half of the last decade.

Africa: Safety & Rule of Law average score (2008-2017)

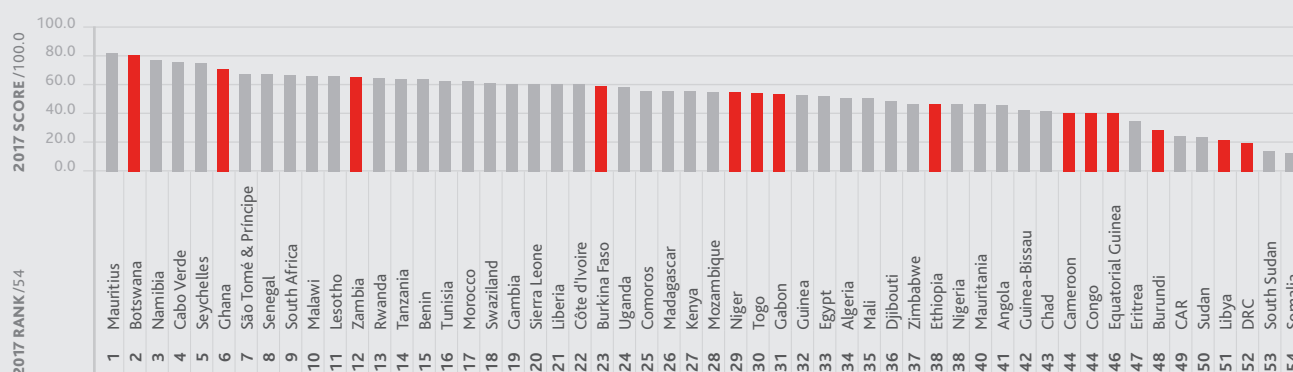


Africa: Safety & Rule of Law, number of countries improving & deteriorating (2008-2017 & 2013-2017)



Between 2013-2017, more than half of Africa's countries (28) have managed to improve scores in the *Safety & Rule of Law* category (compared to only 19 over the last decade). This means that 58.5% of Africa's citizens have experienced improved *Safety & Rule of Law* over the last five years. 12 countries have started to reverse earlier declines. However, 33 countries still have a worse score in this category than ten years ago, and 14 of these are following an increasingly negative downward trajectory, with decline worsening between 2013 and 2017. Half of the ten lowest scoring countries on the continent in terms of *Safety & Rule of Law* show this increasing rate of decline.

African countries: Safety & Rule of Law, countries showing 'Increasing Deterioration' (2017)



Decline in *Personal Safety* is slowing, but worsening in *National Security*

Despite increasing improvements in *Rule of Law* and signs of recent progress in *Transparency & Accountability*, African average progress in the *Safety & Rule of Law* category remains negated by deteriorating scores in *Personal Safety* and *National Security*. Both display their lowest African average score over the decade (46.2 and 75.1 respectively). The former is the most declined sub-category in the IIAG in the last decade (-6.1).

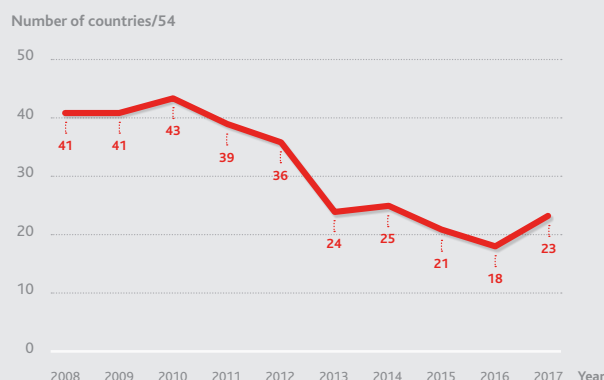
While *Personal Safety* declined on average by -0.68 points per year over the last decade, the rate of decline between 2013 and

2017 has slowed down to -0.13, less than one fifth of the ten-year annual average trend. However, over the last five years still half of Africa's population lived in a country where *Personal Safety* declined (27 countries).

The developments in *National Security* are extremely worrying, with the average annual score declining almost twice as fast over the last five years (-0.88) compared to the decade (-0.49). Almost two thirds of Africa's citizens (64.1%) live in the 28 countries which experienced a decline in *National Security* over the last five years.

The downwards trajectory of *National Security* is driven by more governments being involved in armed conflicts and a rise in violence by non-state actors against civilians. The number of countries with the highest possible score of 100.0 for *Absence of Government Involvement in Armed Conflict* has almost halved over the last ten years, from 41 countries in 2008 to 23 in 2017 and the African average declined by -13.2 points over this time period.

Africa: Absence of Government Involvement in Armed Conflict, number of countries with best possible score of 100.0 (2008-2017)



Absence of Violence by Non-state Actors declined by -11.9 points over the decade with the deterioration accelerating between 2013 and 2017. This indicator received its lowest African average score in 2017 (79.0).

Concerning rising trend of internally displaced persons and refugees

The 2017 African average scores for *Absence of Internally Displaced Persons* (87.0) and *Absence of Refugees* (86.4) are also the lowest of the decade.

The absolute number of people being displaced within African countries increased by +27.2% and rose from 10.2 million in 2009 to 14.0 million in 2017¹. The absolute number of refugees² fleeing from countries in Africa rose from 2.7 million in 2008 to 7.3 million in 2017, an increase of +63.4%³.

Not all countries are affected by the rising trend of internally displaced people and refugees and the variety between country

scores is large. In *Absence of Internally Displaced Persons*, 33 countries received the best possible score of 100.0. In 2017, severely affected by internal displacement are Sudan (scoring 4.9), Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Somalia and South Sudan (all scoring 0.0). In *Absence of Refugees*, 25 countries score 99.0 or higher and five countries - Burundi, Central African Republic, Eritrea, Somalia and South Sudan - score 0.0.

¹ Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) (2018), Global Internal Displacement Database (2018). Total number of IDPs (Conflict and violence). <http://www.internal-displacement.org/database/displacement-data>. Accessed 20.06.2018.

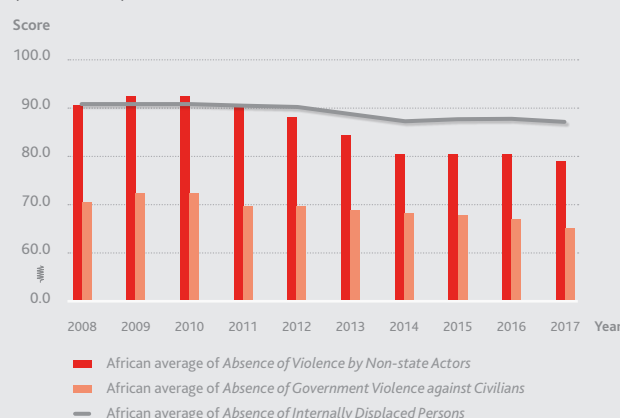
² Refugees refers to people fleeing a country due to conflict or persecution. Refugees, as defined by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), include individuals recognised under the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees; its 1967 Protocol; the 1969 Organisation of African Unity (OAU) Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa; those recognised in accordance with the UNHCR Statute; individuals granted complementary forms of protection; or those enjoying "temporary protection". The refugee population also includes people in refugee-like situations.

³ United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) (2018), UNHCR Population Statistics (2018). Refugees (incl. refugee-like situations). http://popstats.unhcr.org/en/persons_of_concern. Accessed 04.07.2018.

Declining scores in internal displacement in the IIAG are mainly linked to violence as there are strong correlations with the indicators *Violence against Civilians by Non-state Actors* ($r=+0.76$) and *Absence of Government Violence against Civilians* ($r=+0.71$). Decreasing scores in *Absence of Violence by Non-state Actors* and *Absence of Government Involvement in Armed Conflict* have coincided with a deterioration of the African average for *Absence of Internally Displaced Persons*.

Although violence appears to be the main driving force behind the rising numbers of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), correlations are also found with *Promotion of Environmental Sustainability* ($r=+0.64$), *Environmental Policies* ($r=+0.63$) as well as with *Welfare Policies & Services* ($r=+0.62$). The influence of the environment on internal displacement is underlined by the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre's 2018 Global Report which states that the creation of 2.6 million new IDPs in Sub-Saharan Africa in 2017 was driven by natural disasters¹.

Africa: selected Safety & Rule of Law indicators, average scores (2008-2017)



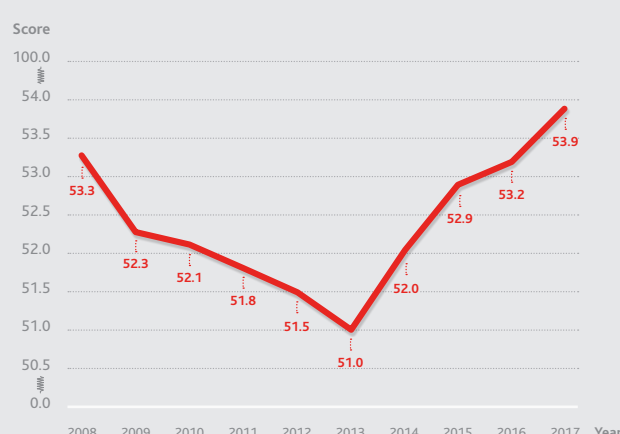
Rule of Law begins to drive recovery in the Safety & Rule of Law category

Having reached its lowest score in the last decade in 2013, the African average score for *Rule of Law* has shown continuous improvement since then. As a result, the score of 53.9 in 2017 is the sub-category's highest performance in the last ten years. All underlying *Rule of Law* indicators improved between 2013 and 2017.

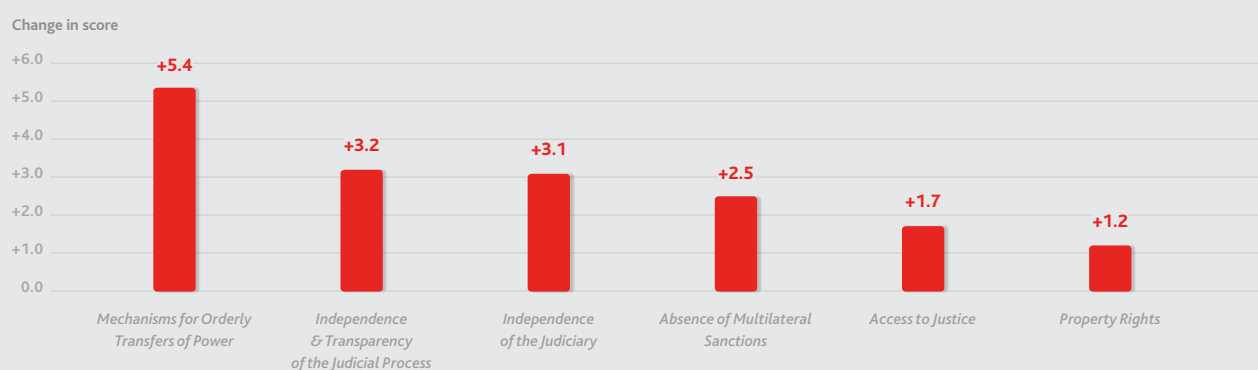
Once on a positive track in *Rule of Law*, the majority of countries tend to follow it. Out of the 24 countries which improved their score over the decade, 19 accelerated these improvements over the last five years. For example, all of the top five improvers – Guinea (+23.5), Côte d'Ivoire (+22.6), Tunisia (+21.2), Liberia (+18.0) and Gambia (+16.7) – have accelerated their rate of improvement over the last five years. For these 19 countries, the improvements also tend to be large: on average, +9.5 points both for the ten-year and five-year period.

Whilst only 24 countries show improvement in *Rule of Law* over the last ten years, in total 30 countries, home to more than two thirds of the African population (71.1%) have seen improved *Rule of Law* between 2013 and 2017.

Africa: Rule of Law average score (2008-2017)



Africa: Rule of Law indicators, average trends (2013-2017)

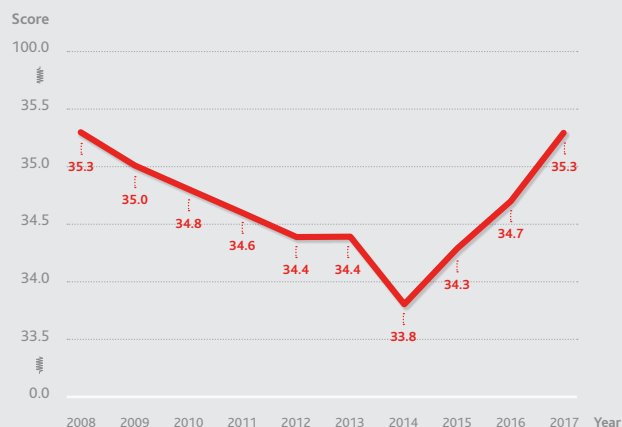


¹ Internal Monitoring Centre (IDMC) (2018). Global Report on Internal Displacement 2018. <http://www.internal-displacement.org/global-report/grid2018/>

Gains in *Transparency & Accountability*, but still the IIAG's worst performing sub-category

The African average performance in *Transparency & Accountability* has followed a similar trend to *Rule of Law*. After a period of deterioration until 2014, it improved enough to recover the loss in score. The earlier decline however means that the African average score in 2017 (35.3) is only the same as in 2008 and it remains Africa's worst performing sub-category of the 14 in the IIAG. Six of the nine constituent indicators are among Africa's 20 lowest scoring indicators of the 102 in the IIAG. Despite some very low scores, African average progress in underlying indicators has been made, especially over the last five years. Between 2013-2017 indicators measuring transparency - *Access to Records of State-owned Companies* (+4.6) and *Access to Public & Legislative Information* (+3.9) - are the most improved in the sub-category. On average however, the former remains the second lowest scoring indicator in the IIAG (17.1 in 2017). As more access to information is expected to enhance accountability and reduce corruption¹, improvements in these measures are positive but much more needs to be done to attain higher scores.

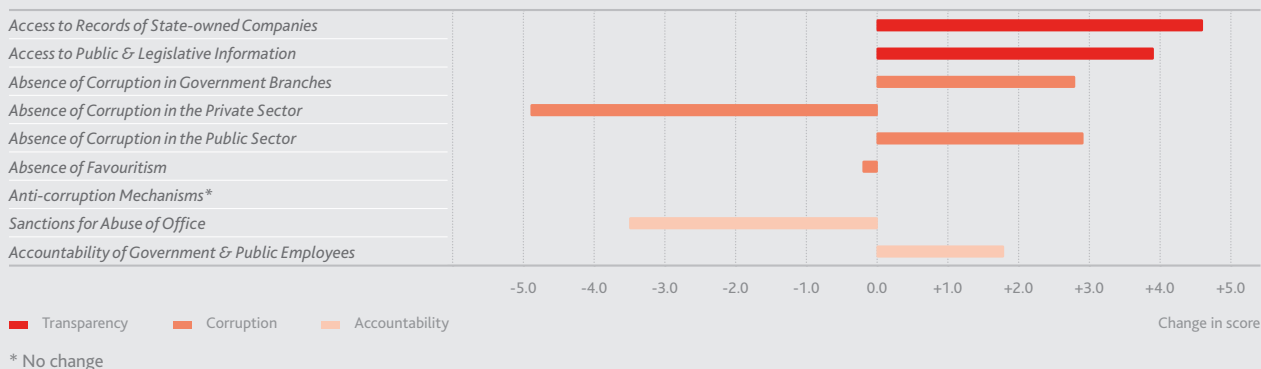
Africa: *Transparency & Accountability* average score (2008-2017)



Gains in *Absence of Corruption in the Public Sector* (+2.9) and *Absence of Corruption in Government Branches* (+2.8) over the last five years suggest some success in fighting corruption in government. However, corruption has become more prevalent in the private sector with the indicator *Absence of Corruption in the Private Sector* showing a strong African average decline of -9.1 points in the last decade. For the latter, the score of 35.1 in 2017 is the lowest African average score of the decade and 37 countries have deteriorated scores in this measure over

this period. At the public sector level, the indicator measuring *Sanctions for Abuse of Office* also displays the lowest African average score for a decade (41.6). Only two countries (Ethiopia and Mali) have improved in this measure in the last five years, a poor statistic in an indicator so strongly correlated with *Overall Governance* ($r=+0.85$). Countries will not show much more progress in this indicator nor in *Transparency & Accountability* unless public office holders who abuse their positions are held accountable, prosecuted or penalised.

Africa: *Transparency & Accountability* indicators, average trends (2013-2017)

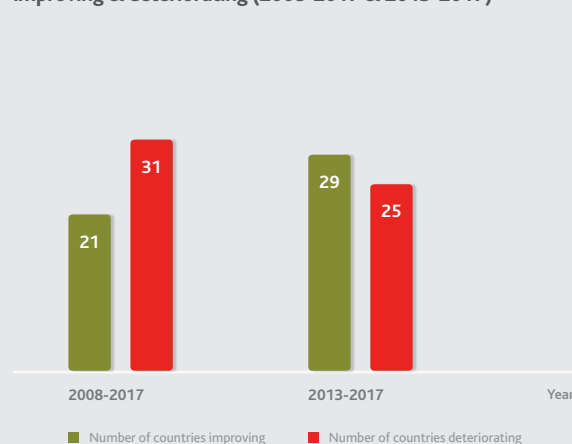


¹ Transparency International (2018). Corruption Perceptions Index 2017. https://www.transparency.org/news/feature/corruption_perceptions_index_2017

Nevertheless, whilst the majority of countries deteriorated over the decade in this sub-category of the IIAG, the situation has shifted in the last five years. 29 countries have improved their score during this time period and 25 countries have declined. 11 countries that have shown a decline over the decade are showing progress in the last five years. This even includes four of the bottom ten scoring countries: Sudan (+1.1), Democratic Republic of Congo (+1.0), South Sudan (+0.5) and Guinea-Bissau (+0.2). Improvements for the majority of countries in this period mean that almost three quarters of Africa's citizens (74.5%) have experienced better *Transparency & Accountability* over the last five years.

It is concerning, however, that out of the ten highest scoring countries, four are among the ten most deteriorated countries over the decade: Botswana (ranking 2nd and losing -10.5 points), Namibia (4th and losing -7.7), Cabo Verde (5th and losing -8.9), and South Africa (7th and losing -14.3). The development in South Africa is particularly worrying. Not only is it the most deteriorated country over the decade, but it also experienced constantly declining scores every year between 2008 and 2017, driven mostly by the indicators measuring *Access to Records of State-owned Companies* (-50.0), *Anti-corruption Mechanisms* (-23.4) and *Absence of Corruption in the Private Sector* (-23.3).

Africa: Transparency & Accountability, number of countries improving & deteriorating (2008-2017 & 2013-2017)

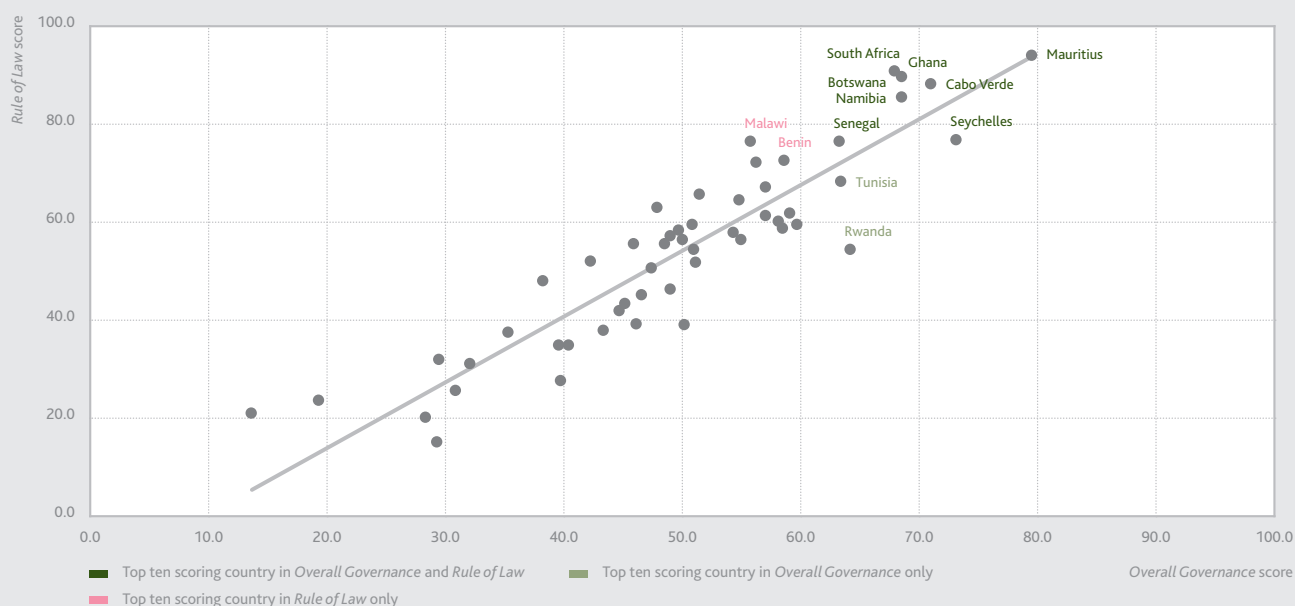


Rule of Law and Transparency & Accountability are crucial to improving governance

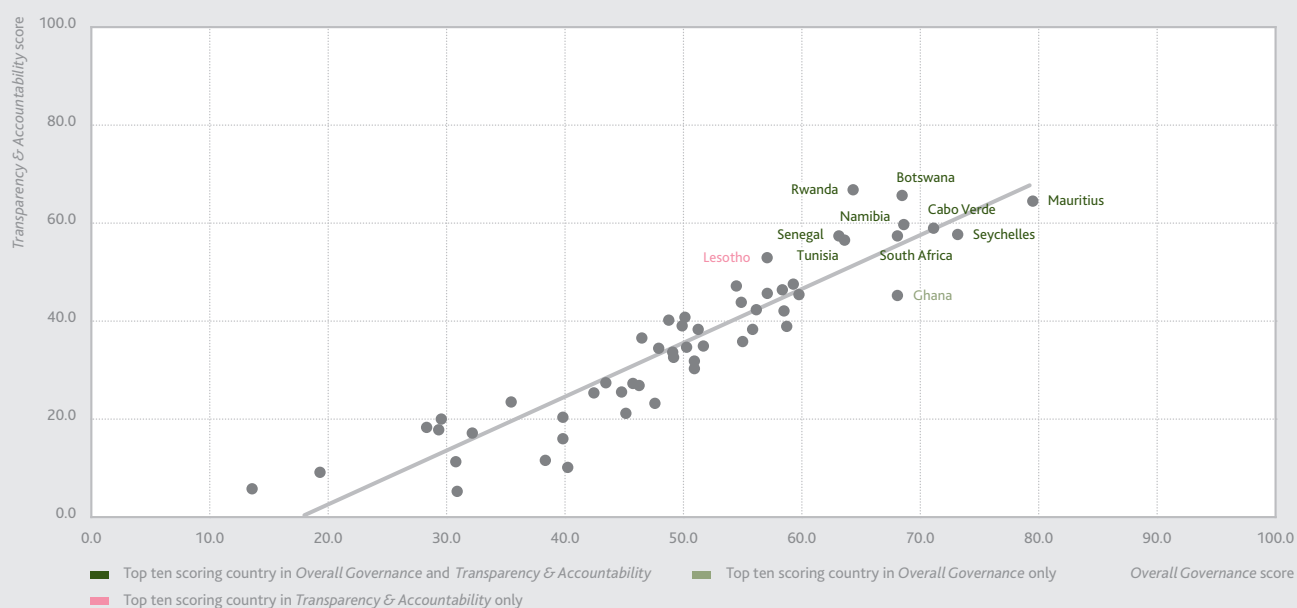
Strengthening the continent's institutions and ensuring strong performance in both *Rule of Law* and *Transparency & Accountability* is imperative for ensuring good governance in Africa. Out of the 14 categories in the IIAG these two show the

highest correlation with *Overall Governance* ($r=+0.92$). Eight of the top ten scoring countries in *Overall Governance* also feature in the top ten in *Rule of Law* and nine of the top ten scoring countries feature in the top ten in *Transparency & Accountability*.

African countries: Overall Governance and Rule of Law scores (2017)

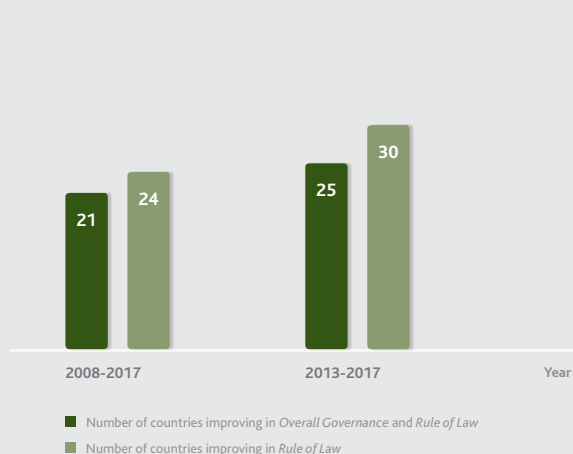


African countries: Overall Governance and Transparency & Accountability scores (2017)

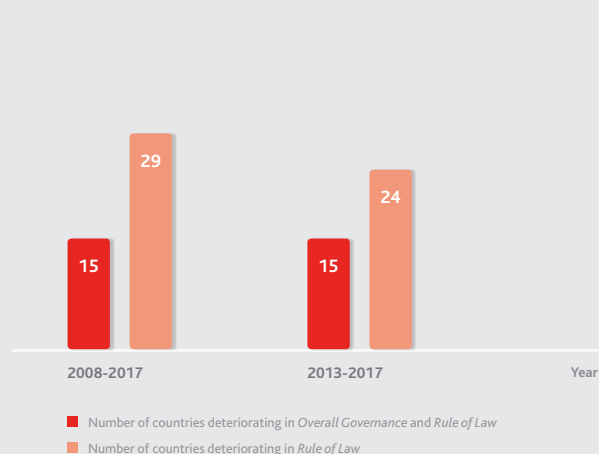


Additionally, improvements and deteriorations in *Rule of Law* are strong factors in driving improvements and deteriorations in *Overall Governance*. For 21 countries (out of 24 improving), an improved *Rule of Law* score led to improvements in *Overall Governance* over the last ten years. Between 2013 and 2017, this was true for 25 of the 30 improving countries. For 15 (of the 29) countries to register deterioration in *Rule of Law* in the past ten years a decline also occurred in *Overall Governance*.

Africa: Overall Governance and Rule of Law, number of countries improving (2008-2017 & 2013-2017)



Africa: Overall Governance and Rule of Law, number of countries deteriorating (2008-2017 & 2013-2017)



Five of the ten most improved countries in *Rule of Law* – Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Somalia, Tunisia and Zimbabwe – are among the ten most improved countries in *Overall Governance*.

There are strong statistical relationships between *Rule of Law* and *Transparency & Accountability* measures and performance in other areas of the IIAG. The indicators *Property Rights* ($r=+0.92$) and *Sanctions for Abuse of Office* ($r=+0.85$) are the first and third most correlated indicators with *Overall Governance*. The second most correlated indicator with *Overall Governance*, *Civil Rights & Liberties* ($r=+0.87$), is also the most correlated of the 102 indicators in the IIAG with *Rule of Law* ($r=+0.89$).

Property Rights: a determining factor for governance

Out of all 102 indicators in the IIAG, *Property Rights* shows the strongest correlation with *Overall Governance* ($r=+0.92$). This means that countries with a high score in *Property Rights* also tend to rank higher with regards to *Overall Governance*.

The African average score for *Property Rights* in 2017 is 51.0. Attaining its best performance in 2008 with a score of 53.6, the indicator's score has seen a decline over the last ten years by -2.6 points. The negative trajectory, however, seems to be reversing as Africa gained +1.6 points in *Property Rights* between 2014 and 2017.

Over the decade, 22 countries have improved their score for *Property Rights* and 30 countries have experienced deteriorating scores. On a positive note, however, more than half of these 30 countries (16) have shown an increase in their score between 2013 and 2017 despite declines over

the decade. Algeria, for example, is on average advancing by almost +2.0 points per year since 2013 and if it continues at this pace in 2019 the country will reverse the decade's negative trend and reach a score higher than in 2008.

Out of the ten countries with the highest scores for *Property Rights*, four have seen a deterioration over the decade: Mauritius (-19.2), South Africa (-18.8), Namibia (-13.3) and Botswana (-1.6). Apart from Botswana, all countries are among the ten most deteriorated countries.

The three most deteriorated countries over the decade are Libya (-28.6), Swaziland (-26.9) and Gabon (-19.6).

The three most improved countries are Côte d'Ivoire (+27.2), Guinea (+24.2) and Kenya (+17.8).

In a continent which struggles to improve in creating *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* for its citizens, *Transparency & Accountability* also appears to have a strong impact on *Sustainable Economic Opportunity*. *Transparency & Accountability* is strongly correlated with *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* ($r=+0.89$), and specifically with indicators measuring *Effectiveness of the Public Service* ($r=+0.85$), *Transport Infrastructure* ($r=+0.80$), *Absence of Excessive Bureaucracy & Red Tape* ($r=+0.79$), *Budgetary*

& Financial Management ($r=+0.78$) and *Governmental Statistical Capacity* (+0.76).

Seven of the ten top performers in *Transparency & Accountability* – Cabo Verde, Mauritius, Namibia, Rwanda, Seychelles, South Africa and Tunisia – are also among the ten highest scoring countries in *Sustainable Economic Opportunity*.

African countries: *Transparency & Accountability* and *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* scores (2017)





Participation & Human Rights

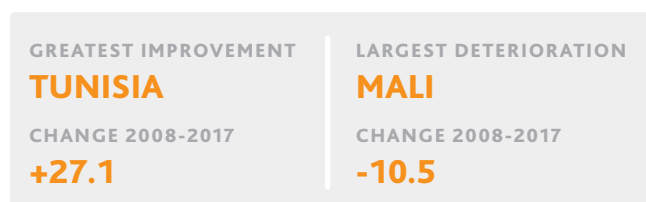


Participation

Rights

Gender

Participation & Human Rights



RANK /54		2017 SCORE /100.0	CHANGE 2008-2017	
1 st	Mauritius	77.2	+1.6	
2 nd	Cabo Verde	76.3	-3.4	
3 rd	Namibia	74.9	+8.8	
4 th	South Africa	74.4	+2.6	
5 th	Ghana	73.0	-0.3	
6 th	Benin	71.5	+4.0	
7 th	Seychelles	70.5	+8.7	
8 th	Senegal	67.8	+5.3	
9 th	Tunisia	67.3	+27.1	
10 th	Burkina Faso	65.0	+8.9	
11 th	Malawi	64.5	+7.4	
12 th	São Tomé & Príncipe	63.5	-1.9	
13 th	Botswana	63.3	-4.5	
14 th	Lesotho	62.4	+0.2	
15 th	Sierra Leone	62.2	+3.1	
16 th	Tanzania	62.1	+2.4	
17 th	Madagascar	60.6	+2.9	
18 th	Liberia	60.3	+2.9	
19 th	Zambia	57.5	-0.8	
20 th	Niger	56.1	+8.4	
21 st	Côte d'Ivoire	55.8	+15.9	
22 nd	Kenya	55.6	+4.0	
23 rd	Uganda	54.6	-1.4	
24 th	Nigeria	53.2	+8.5	
25 th	Mozambique	52.6	-4.7	
26 th	Rwanda	51.6	+6.1	
27 th	Togo	51.5	+5.6	
28 th	Mali	50.3	-10.5	
29 th	Comoros	48.9	-2.0	
30 th	Gambia	48.0	+9.2	
31 st	Guinea	47.7	+13.8	
32 nd	Gabon	46.3	+5.3	
33 rd	Guinea-Bissau	44.3	+3.4	
34 th	Zimbabwe	42.3	+12.2	
35 th	Morocco	41.8	+4.8	
36 th	CAR	41.2	+2.0	
37 th	Algeria	40.4	+4.1	
38 th	Angola	39.3	+0.2	
39 th	Cameroon	39.0	+0.2	
40 th	Burundi	37.5	-7.8	
41 st	Mauritania	36.5	-0.5	
42 nd	Congo	36.4	+3.8	
43 rd	Djibouti	35.9	+2.6	
44 th	Ethiopia	35.7	+4.6	
45 th	Chad	31.2	+1.7	
46 th	DRC	31.1	-4.7	
47 th	Swaziland	26.8	-1.0	
48 th	Egypt	26.2	+1.8	
49 th	Libya	23.6	+8.1	
50 th	Sudan	23.4	+3.8	
51 st	Equatorial Guinea	22.0	+2.9	
52 nd	South Sudan	21.1	.	
53 rd	Somalia	18.3	+8.3	
54 th	Eritrea	17.5	-2.5	
African average		49.2	+2.9	

Notable improvement over the last decade for the majority of citizens, but progress is losing momentum

The *Participation & Human Rights* category measures civil and political rights and freedoms by assessing citizen participation in the political and electoral process, respect for basic rights, and the absence of gender discrimination through the sub-categories *Participation*, *Rights* and *Gender*.

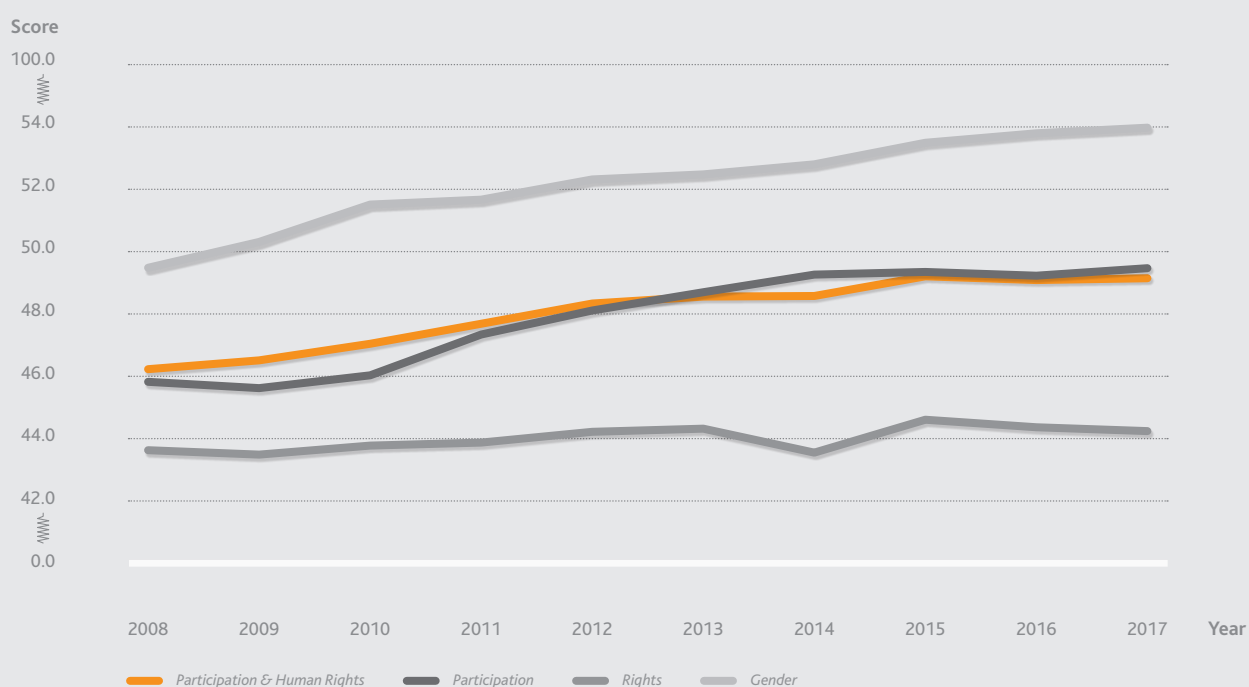
Participation & Human Rights on the continent continues to improve. Between 2008 and 2017 the African average score for *Participation & Human Rights* has increased, reaching its highest score across the last ten years in 2017 (49.2 out of 100.0), also reached in 2015. *Participation & Human Rights*, increasing by +2.9 points since 2008, is Africa's second most improved category in the IIAG over the decade after *Human Development*.

All three sub-categories of *Participation & Human Rights* have improved, but the overall progress of the category has mainly been led by *Gender* (+4.5 points since 2008). The African average

score for *Gender* has improved consistently every year over the last ten years, one of only two sub-categories in the IIAG to do so (the other being *Health*). Progress in *Participation* (+3.5) is driven mainly by average improvement in *Democratic Elections*. *Rights* shows only a marginal improvement (+0.6).

39 countries registered an improved score in *Participation & Human Rights* over the last ten years. These countries represent the vast majority of Africa's citizens, hosting almost 80.0% of the African population in 2017. North Africa experienced the largest average improvement of all African regions since 2008 (+7.6), with Tunisia increasing by +27.1 points and Libya by +8.1. However, North Africa still displays the fourth lowest average score of Africa's five main geographic regions, Tunisia's score is the ninth best on the continent, Libya's 49th.

Africa: Participation & Human Rights & underlying sub-categories, average scores (2008-2017)

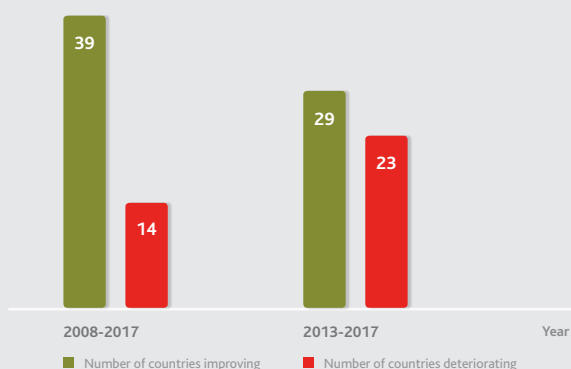


However, on average, momentum for the continent has been lost. Most of the progress in *Participation & Human Rights* occurred in the first half of the last decade. Since 2013, gains continue to be made but at a rate almost two times slower compared to the average seen across the last decade. Between 2015 and 2016 the African average score even registered a decline. Average progress in *Gender* and *Participation* is slower, and *Rights* has begun to decline.

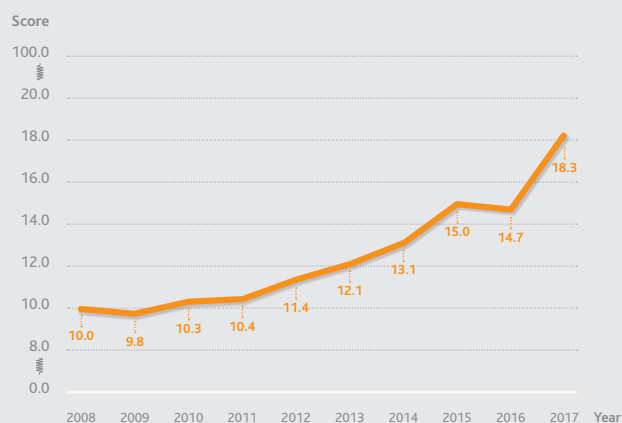
Whilst a clear majority of countries show improving scores over the last decade, over the most recent five years, fewer countries are improving and more have begun to decline.

17 countries have managed to sustain and accelerate progress between 2013-2017. Only one in five of Africa's citizens (20.2% of Africa's population) saw their country improve in *Participation & Human Rights* at a faster pace in the most recent five years. This includes some remarkable developments: Somalia, the second lowest scoring country in *Participation & Human Rights*, progressed between 2013-2017 more than 1.5 times faster than during the past decade, becoming the sixth most improved country in these recent years, although starting from a very low base (a score of 10.0 out of 100.0 in 2008).

Africa: *Participation & Human Rights*, number of countries improving & deteriorating (2008-2017 & 2013-2017)

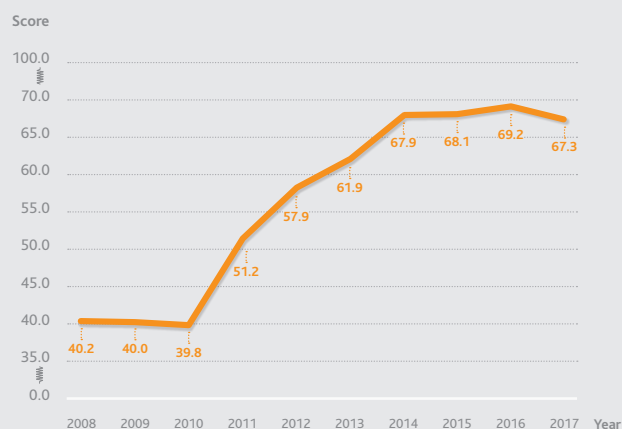


Somalia: *Participation & Human Rights* score (2008-2017)



Tunisia is a striking example of a loss of momentum. Since 2008, Tunisia climbed 22 ranks and displays the ninth highest *Participation & Human Rights* score in 2017. This is the largest improvement in this category in Africa from 2008-2017, with a progress of +27.1 points. However, since 2013 progress has slowed dramatically, and even registered a decline since 2016 driven by losses in *Participation* (-5.0) and *Rights* (-1.2).

Tunisia: *Participation & Human Rights* score (2008-2017)

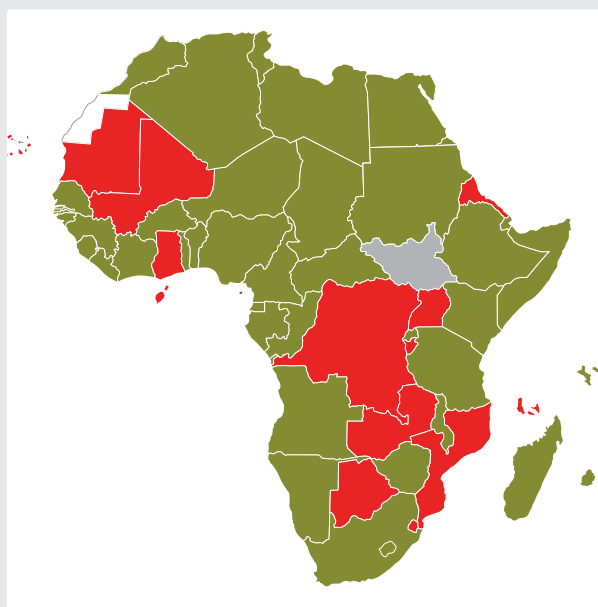


Meanwhile, in almost all countries (13 out of 14) where *Participation & Human Rights* has deteriorated over the decade, the downward trajectories have become worse between 2013-2017. Only Mali has shown no signs of returning to progress. Two of the highest scoring countries in that category, Cabo Verde and Ghana, and three of the lowest, Eritrea, Democratic Republic of Congo and Swaziland are facing increasing deterioration. The number of citizens seeing decline worsen in their countries (18.0%) is almost the same as the number of citizens seeing improvement accelerate (20.2%).

The majority of countries (22 out of 39) who have seen improvement in *Participation & Human Rights* scores over the decade have failed to sustain their rate of progress with improvement slowing, or in some cases even beginning to revert to decline between 2013-2017. This means that almost 60.0% of Africa's citizens live in a country that has not managed to build on earlier achievements.

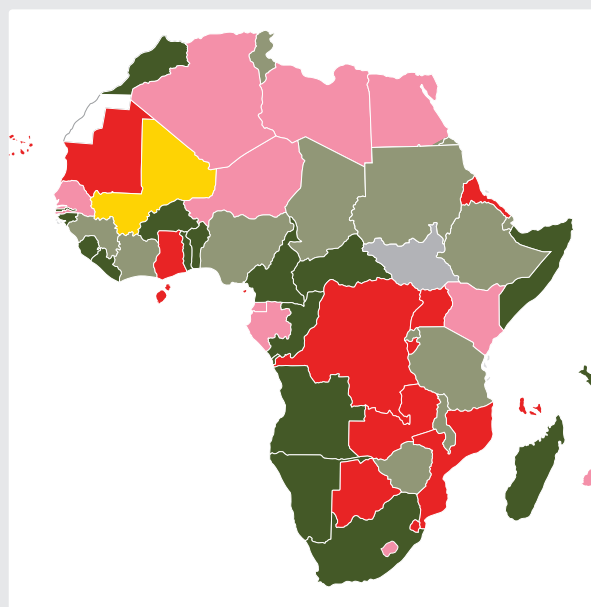
Africa: *Participation & Human Rights*, evolution of trends (2008-2017 & 2013-2017)

2008-2017



■ Deteriorated country ■ Improved country ■ N/A

2013-2017



■ Increasing Improvement: improved on average between 2008-2017, but at a faster rate from 2013
 ■ Slowing Improvement: improved on average between 2008-2017, but at a slower rate from 2013
 ■ Warning Signs: improved (or no change) on average between 2008-2017, but deteriorated from 2013
 ■ Bouncing Back: deteriorated (or no change) on average between 2008-2017, but improved from 2013
 ■ Increasing Deterioration: deteriorated on average between 2008-2017, but at a faster rate from 2013
 ■ N/A

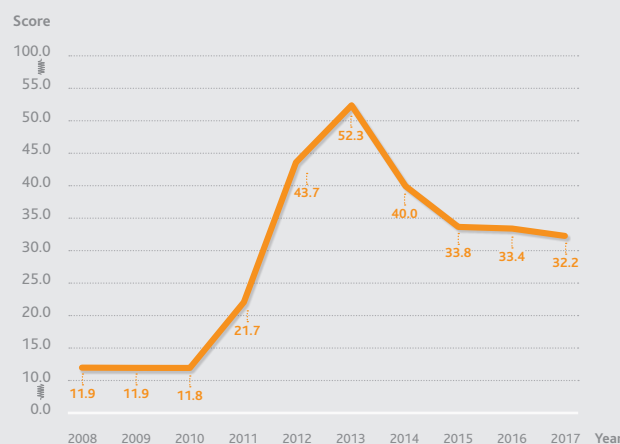
Better elections, but not a better participatory environment

The sub-category measuring *Participation* is one of the most improved sub-categories of the IIAG. Since 2008, *Participation* in Africa reached its highest score in ten years in 2015 and again in 2017, 49.4 out of 100.0. Over the last ten years, the African average *Participation* score progressed by +3.5 points. As 38 countries show improvement, at least two out of three Africans (69.4% of the population) live in a country where *Participation* has improved over the last decade.



The majority of countries that have improved in *Participation* have lost momentum (23 out of 38) over the last five years. More than one in two citizens (55.1% of the continent's population) lives in a country that is experiencing slowing progression, or even recent deterioration. Some recent country declines are so large they have almost reversed earlier progress. This is the case with Libya: having been the fifth largest improver in *Participation* over the last decade, progressing at an average of +2.26 points per year, since 2013 the country has faced fast deterioration, declining at an average of -5.03 points per year, threatening to reverse earlier progress.

Libya: Participation score (2008-2017)



As a result, yearly African average progress in the *Participation* sub-category over the last five years has more than halved when compared to the annual average pace of the decade. Average continental score has even slightly declined (-0.2 points) between 2015 and 2016.

In fact, progress in *Participation* has been mainly driven by improvements in African *Democratic Elections*. In the past decade, free and fair elections have progressed in 33 African countries, mostly so in Tunisia (almost +70.0 points), Côte d'Ivoire (more than +50.0 points), Guinea and Libya (more than +40.0 points).

Progress in *Democratic Elections* gains momentum, but this has not always translated into a better participatory environment for Africa's citizens and many indicators point to the closing of the civil and political space of citizens.

Free and fair elections are more frequent but *Political Participation* on the continent is threatened. Despite average improvements over the last decade, between 2013-2017, the African average score has declined by -0.6 points. Over

this period, more than half of Africa's citizens (56.2%) have registered decline in the freedom to participate in their countries' political process or join a political organisation. Egypt and Libya have declined the most, losing more than -20.0 points in this period.

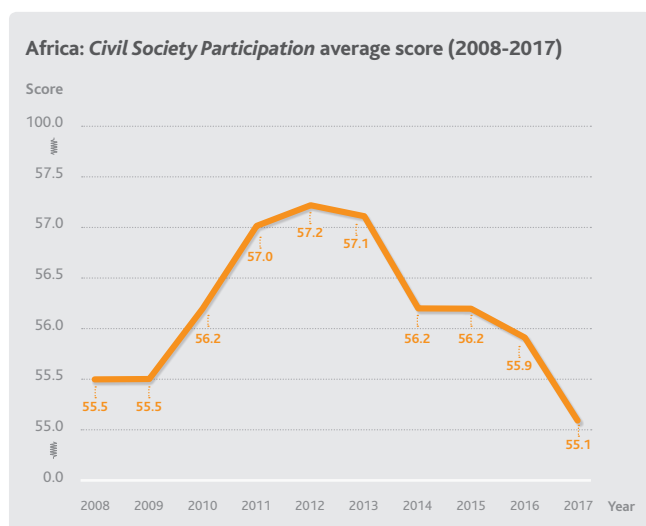
On average, *Civil Society Participation* in Africa is following a downward trend, despite a short improvement between 2009 and 2012. Due to a sharp decline of -0.50 points per year on average from 2013 onwards, the continent has reversed its earlier progress, and the 2017 African average score is worse than ten years ago. Over the past decade, in 27 countries,

governments have restricted the participation of civil society actors in the political process and diminished the freedom of NGOs. For 19 of these countries, this restriction has been increasing in the last five years.

Declines in *Civil Society Participation* in some of Africa's most populated countries mean that almost three out of four of Africa's citizens (72.9%) have seen their civil space shrink over the past decade, and one in two (54.8%) has seen this situation deteriorate even further between 2013-2017.

Nine of the ten countries that have deteriorated the most over the past decade in *Civil Society Participation* have increased their pace of decline in the last five years, the worst being Niger at an average rate of more than -7.00 points per year since 2013. However, some countries manage large improvements, with Tunisia (+42.5), Gambia (+31.2) and South Africa (+19.2) showing the biggest gains over the last ten years.

This African average decline is worrying, given the role played by Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) in Africa in public service provision¹. While national governments hold primary responsibility for delivering public services, the citizenry plays a key role when the state lacks capacity or will. For example, Africa Educational Trust², present in Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan and Uganda, works with local communities, Ministry of Education officials and local organisations to provide formal or alternative education and basic skills training to disadvantaged children and young people. A deterioration in the participation of civil society organisations such as this might cause harm to the delivery of essential public goods and services for African citizens.



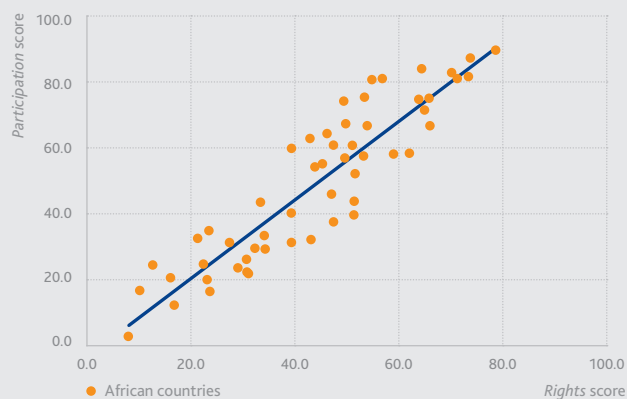
¹ Mo Ibrahim Foundation (MIF) (2018). Public Service in Africa – 2018 Ibrahim Forum Report.

² <https://africaeducationaltrust.org/>

Only marginal progress over the decade in *Rights*

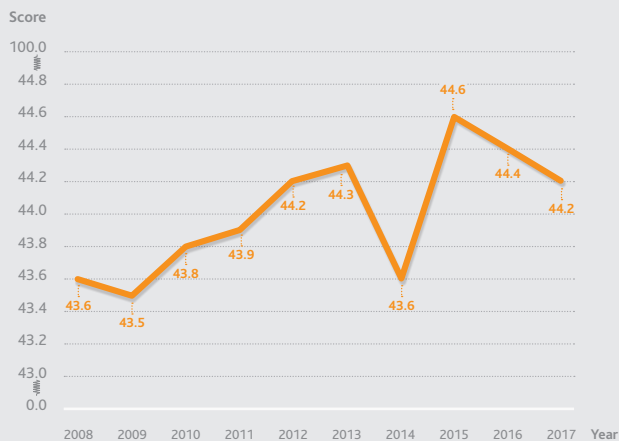
The cornerstone of strong civil and political participation is the respect for basic civil and political rights. In the IIAG, *Participation* is highly correlated with *Rights* ($r=+0.91$), so countries with high levels of *Participation* tend to have high levels of *Rights*.

African countries: *Rights & Participation*, scores (2017)



Rights is worryingly the lowest scoring sub-category in the *Participation & Human Rights* category on the continent (44.2 out of 100.0), as well as the least improved over the decade. At an annual average progress of +0.07 points per year, Africa only marginally improved its score compared to ten years ago.

Africa: *Rights* average score (2008-2017)



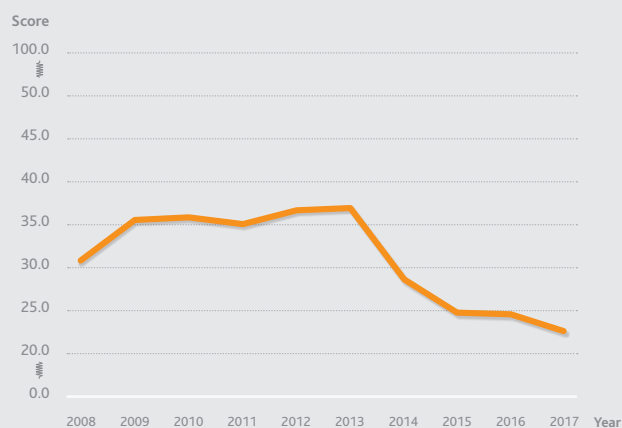
Improvement in *Rights* has not been smooth, and the African average score in this sub-category is threatening to revert to decline. In the last five years, Africa has, on average, deteriorated by -0.03 points per year with declines in score in 2014, 2016 and 2017.

Progress in *Rights* on the continent has been very uneven, and country trends are taking increasingly divergent paths.

Between 2008-2017, more countries improved (29 countries) than deteriorated (23 countries). However, in the last five years almost the same number of countries have accelerated their progress (17 countries) than worsened their decline (16 countries).

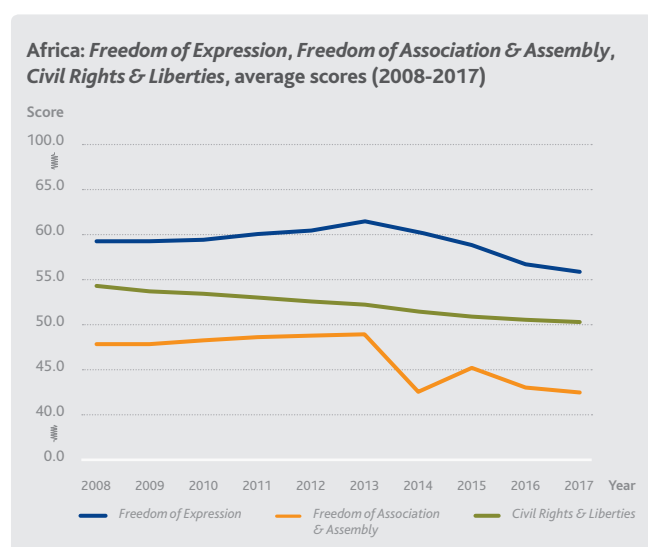
Egypt has experienced worsening decline in *Rights* in recent years, with a pace of decline almost four times faster compared with the entire decade. In the last five years, the country's deterioration of -14.3 points has been mainly driven by a worsening in *Freedom of Association & Assembly* (-29.2 points), *Freedom of Expression* (-26.1), *Un-likelihood of Human Rights Abuses by the Government* (-25.0) and *Civil Rights & Liberties* (-5.8) in the same period.

Egypt: *Rights* score (2008-2017)



Worsening situation in civil and political rights

Although African countries have mostly improved in *Ratification & Reporting of International Human Rights Conventions* (+13.4 points) and in *Protection against Ethnic & Religious Discrimination* (+7.4 points), deteriorations in civil and political rights are holding back further progress in *Rights* on the continent. Following a similar trend to *Political Participation* and *Civil Society Participation*, African average scores in civil and political rights indicators have recently gone into sharp decline.



On average, *Freedom of Expression* scores improved in Africa between 2008 and 2013, but since then the continental average has abruptly reversed its earlier progress, resulting in an average deterioration of -5.6 points between 2013-2017. In this period, *Freedom of Expression* became the fifth most deteriorated indicator in the IIAG with 90.7% of Africa's citizens and organisations seeing their freedom to express opinions diminished. This is especially worrying in Burundi and Egypt, where *Freedom of Expression* has fallen by more than -25.0 points.

According to Afrobarometer surveys in 2016/2018, almost 30.0% of Africa's citizens on average are not free to say what they think and, when talking politics, almost 70.0% are careful about what they say.

For a large majority of countries, results in this indicator are concerning. 38 countries have seen their scores deteriorate between 2008-2017 and declines in 30 of these countries have become worse between 2013-2017. Looking at these last five years, more countries (43) have declined than during the past decade.

Similar results are observed in *Freedom of Association & Assembly*. This indicator also displays average improvement on the continent until 2013 but experiences a decline in score in 2014 and from

2016 to 2017. Between 2013-2017, *Freedom of Association & Assembly* is the fourth most deteriorated indicator in the IIAG with a decline of -6.6 points. Almost 70.0% of Africa's citizens live in a country where the freedom to associate in public and participate in civil, political and union organisations has been limited in the most recent five years. Two countries, Equatorial Guinea and Eritrea, have registered the worse possible score (0.0) throughout the entire ten-year time series.

Finally, *Civil Rights & Liberties* has constantly deteriorated since 2008, by a total of -4.0 points, with decline worsening in the last five years. Almost 70.0% of Africa's citizens live in a country where civil rights and liberties have been curtailed in the past decade, and more than 30.0% live in a country where this deterioration has become worse over the last five years. While a few countries like Côte d'Ivoire, Tunisia and Zimbabwe show notable progress over the decade, others such as Ethiopia, Mali and Mozambique register worrying trends.

A worrying trend, as citizen-centred factors such as civil rights and liberties are key drivers of public governance performance

African average decline in civil rights and liberties is concerning as these dimensions are fundamental to achieving high governance scores. Of all the indicators in the IIAG, the factors most associated with high performance are citizen-centred ones, including whether citizens enjoy civil rights and liberties, such as freedoms of expression, assembly, association, education and religion. *Civil Rights & Liberties* is the second most correlated indicator with *Overall Governance* ($r = +0.87$).

High scores in *Civil Rights & Liberties* is one of the most common factors among the best scoring countries in the IIAG: eight of the top ten scoring countries and eight of the bottom ten scoring countries in *Overall Governance* also feature among the top ten and bottom ten scoring countries in *Civil Rights & Liberties*.

African countries: *Overall Governance* and *Civil Rights & Liberties*, score (2017)



Sustainable Economic Opportunity



Public Management

Business Environment

Infrastructure

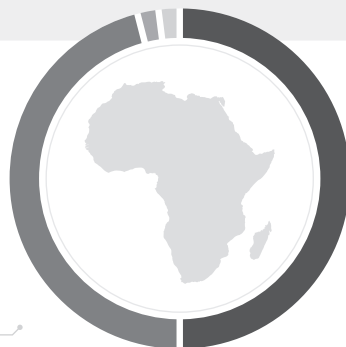
Rural Sector

Sustainable Economic Opportunity

2017 AFRICAN AVERAGE SCORE /100.0	CHANGE 2008-2017	INCREASING IMPROVEMENT
44.8	+0.1	
Public Management	43.3	+0.2
Business Environment	41.1	-4.9
Infrastructure	44.5	+4.6
Rural Sector	51.1	+0.3

DIRECTION OF CHANGE 2008-2017
(NUMBER OF COUNTRIES)

27 Improved
25 Deteriorated
1 No change
1 Not available



TRENDS	NUMBER OF COUNTRIES
Improved (2008-2017)	27
Trend classifications of improved countries	
Increasing Improvement	13
Slowing Improvement	7
Warning Signs	8*
Deteriorated (2008-2017)	25
Trend classifications of deteriorated countries	
Bouncing Back	9
Slowing Deterioration	6
Increasing Deterioration	10
No change (2008-2017)	1

* Gambia shows no change over the decade but decline in the last five years so is included in this classification.

GREATEST IMPROVEMENT	LARGEST DETERIORATION
MOROCCO	LIBYA
CHANGE 2008-2017	CHANGE 2008-2017
+14.1	-22.6

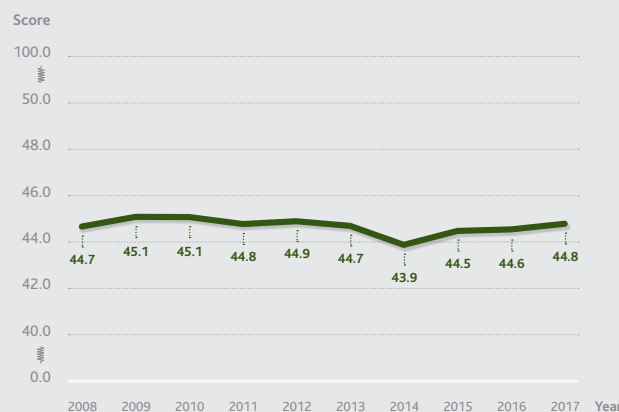
RANK /54		2017 SCORE /100.0	CHANGE 2008-2017
1 st	Mauritius	74.8	-0.2
2 nd	Rwanda	71.5	+9.1
3 rd	Morocco	68.3	+14.1
4 th	South Africa	65.1	-1.2
5 th	Seychelles	63.5	+3.6
6 th	Cabo Verde	61.4	-0.9
7 th	Egypt	61.1	+9.0
8 th	Kenya	60.0	+6.7
9 th	Namibia	59.4	-0.6
9 th	Tunisia	59.4	-0.2
11 th	Senegal	58.9	+4.2
12 th	Botswana	58.8	-4.3
13 th	Ghana	58.6	+1.6
14 th	Tanzania	54.1	-2.4
15 th	Uganda	52.6	+0.7
16 th	Gambia	51.6	0.0
17 th	Swaziland	49.7	+1.2
18 th	Burkina Faso	49.6	-0.6
18 th	Mali	49.6	+0.9
20 th	Ethiopia	49.3	-3.9
20 th	Mozambique	49.3	-0.1
22 nd	Côte d'Ivoire	49.0	+8.0
23 rd	Zambia	48.0	+2.2
24 th	Cameroon	47.0	+0.2
24 th	Niger	47.0	+6.3
26 th	Benin	46.1	-2.1
26 th	Lesotho	46.1	-3.9
28 th	Algeria	44.4	-5.8
29 th	Nigeria	43.5	+2.7
30 th	Malawi	42.8	-10.0
31 st	Mauritania	42.7	-3.8
32 nd	Djibouti	42.6	+3.0
33 rd	São Tomé & Príncipe	41.4	+2.9
34 th	Togo	39.6	+7.3
35 th	Liberia	39.4	+5.8
36 th	Madagascar	38.9	-9.2
37 th	Burundi	38.7	-2.5
38 th	Guinea	38.6	+0.2
39 th	Sierra Leone	38.0	-6.4
40 th	Congo	37.4	-0.9
41 st	Zimbabwe	37.0	+13.5
42 nd	Sudan	36.0	+4.1
43 rd	Gabon	34.6	+2.3
44 th	DRC	33.6	-0.6
45 th	Chad	31.9	+1.2
46 th	Comoros	31.7	+3.1
47 th	Angola	28.8	-1.9
48 th	Guinea-Bissau	28.0	+1.0
49 th	CAR	27.6	-0.9
50 th	Eritrea	24.1	-3.1
51 st	Libya	23.7	-22.6
52 nd	Equatorial Guinea	19.1	-0.6
53 rd	South Sudan	17.1	.
54 th	Somalia	7.4	+4.6
	African average	44.8	+0.1

Almost no progress on average on the continent

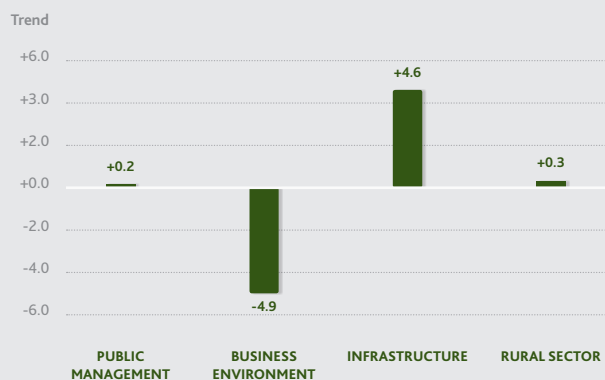
The *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* category in the IIAG measures the extent to which governments enable their citizens to pursue economic goals and provide the opportunity to prosper. In order to measure the degree to which governments are providing this essential good, *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* examines whether governments provide an environment conducive to such prosperity through the sub-categories *Public Management* and *Business Environment*. These sub-categories assess national and personal wealth creation through outcome indicators relating to issues such as fiscal policies, management of public services and job creation. The sub-category *Infrastructure* measures physical communication and transportation infrastructure, which are critical to achieving these objectives. Likewise, *Rural Sector* measures issues such as rural land and water and engagement with rural organisations, which play a role in shaping the economic climate and creating equal opportunity for citizens.

Sustainable Economic Opportunity remains on average the worst performing and slowest improving category of the IIAG. Its 2017 African average score is 44.8 (out of 100.0), only +0.1 points higher than ten years ago (2008).

Africa: Sustainable Economic Opportunity average score (2008-2017)



Africa: Sustainable Economic Opportunity sub-categories, average trends (2008-2017)



The slow continental progress in *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* over the last ten years is largely a result of performance in the *Business Environment* sub-category, which has experienced a large African average deterioration over the decade (-4.9). The marginal progress of the African average score in *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* appears to be solely driven by the *Infrastructure* sub-category. Of the 14 sub-categories in the Index, the African average score for *Infrastructure* has shown the second largest improvement over the past decade (+4.6) after *Health* (+7.6). There are improvements in the sub-categories *Rural Sector* (+0.3) and *Public Management* (+0.2) but these are marginal.

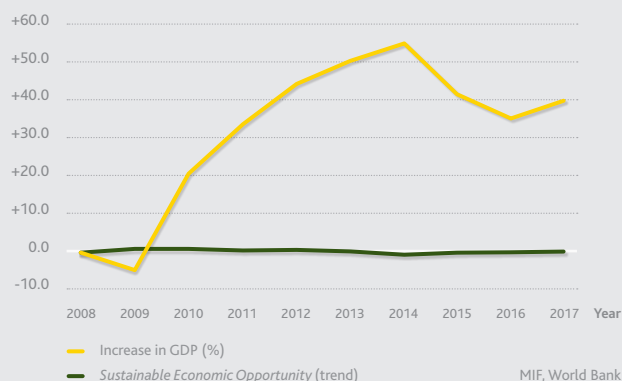
Progress in *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* appears over the last five years. A comparison of Africa's annual average trend since 2013 (+0.03) to that over the last decade (+0.01) shows faster progress, but this remains marginal and is exclusively driven by *Infrastructure*, while *Public Management*, *Business Environment* and *Rural Sector* all show African average decline in recent years.

The stalling of Africa's *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* average score is the result of the uneven progress at country level. 27 (out of 54) countries have improved their *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* score over the past decade. This accounts for more than half of Africa's population (55.7%). However, 25 countries, which host 43.2% of the continent's population, have experienced a deterioration in *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* since 2008.

A lost opportunity: sizeable economic growth over the past decade has not translated into better *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* for Africa's citizens

On average, African governments have failed to produce environments that enable their citizens to pursue economic goals and provide the opportunity to prosper. Africa's combined GDP has increased by +39.7% over the last decade, but this has not translated into a similar level of progress in providing *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* for its citizens. In contrast, the increase in the African average score in this category of the IIAG is only +0.1 (a percentage increase of only +0.2%).

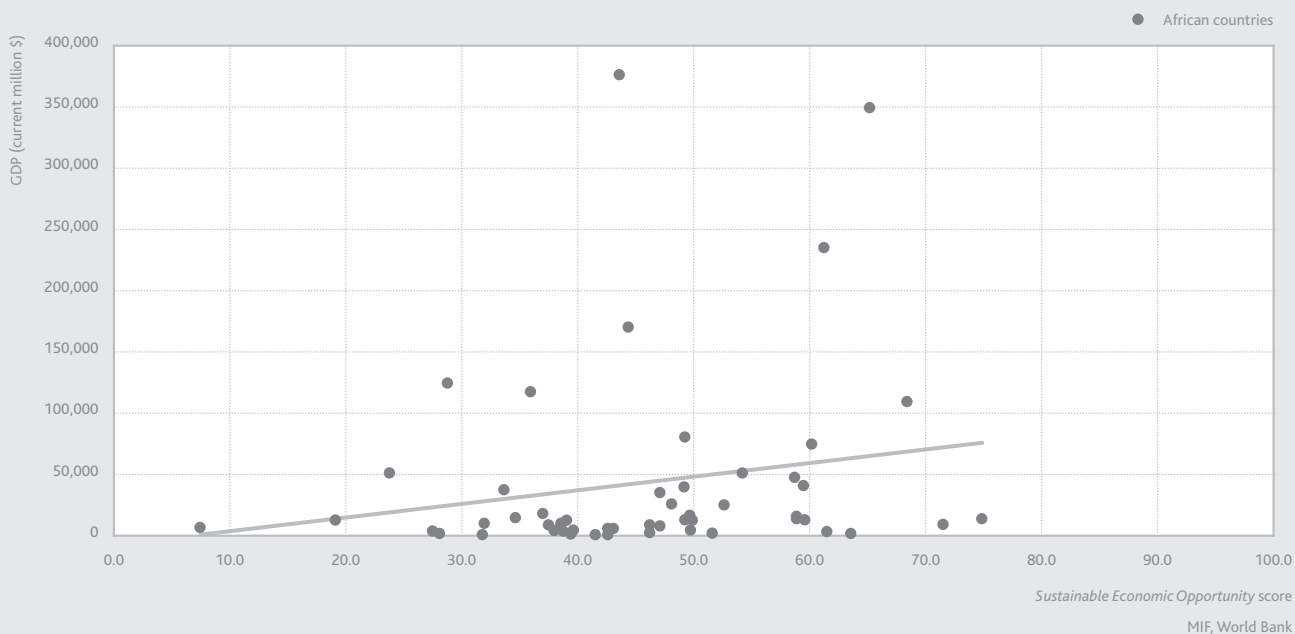
Africa: *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* average trend & percent increase in GDP (2008-2017)



Economic growth has not resulted in improvement in *Sustainable Economic Opportunity*. Of the ten African countries with the largest percentage increase in GDP in the period 2008-2017, only four feature among the ten largest improvers at the category level over the decade: Kenya, Liberia, Rwanda and Zimbabwe.

The correlation between the size of a country's GDP and scores in *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* in 2017 is weak ($r = +0.19$). When looking at the entire time series (2008-2017), the correlation appears to be weak as well ($r = +0.16$).

African countries: *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* & GDP (2017)



Of the ten African countries with the largest GDP in 2017, only four feature in the ten highest performing in *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* on the continent: Egypt, Kenya, Morocco and South Africa. Another four of the ten largest economies on the continent still score below the 2017 African average score for *Sustainable*

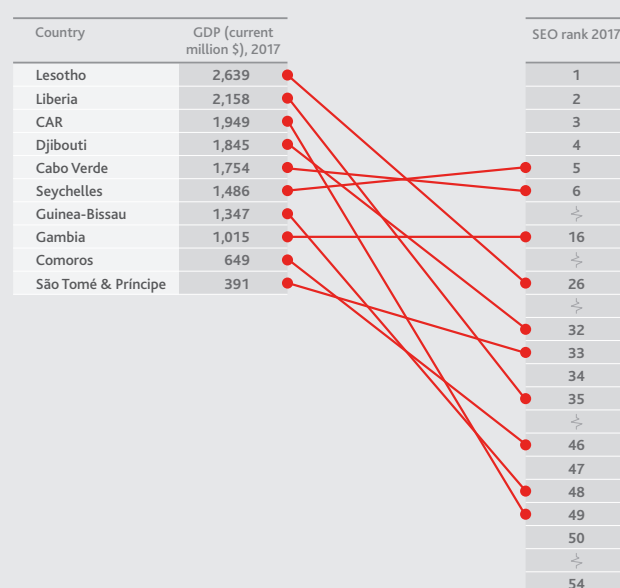
Economic Opportunity and sit in the lower half of the rankings: Algeria, Angola, Nigeria and Sudan. Meanwhile, Cabo Verde and Seychelles have the 6th and 5th smallest economies on the continent yet have the 6th and 5th highest scores in *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* on the continent.

African countries: top ten GDP size & *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* rank



MIF, World Bank

African countries: bottom ten GDP size & *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* rank



Similarly, there appears to be a weak correlation between GDP and *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* scores when isolating countries that are non resource-rich ($r = +0.23$), resource-rich ($r = +0.17$), only mineral-rich ($r = +0.31$) and only oil exporters ($r = +0.17$).¹

The contrast is even starker when comparing Africa's combined performance in terms of GDP growth over the decade (+39.7%) and the trajectory of the African average score in the *Business Environment* sub-category (-4.9) in the same period.

Of the ten African countries with the largest GDP in 2017, only three feature in the ten highest performing in *Business Environment* in 2017: Kenya, Morocco and South Africa.

Of the ten African countries with the largest percent increase in GDP over the period 2008-2017, only two feature in the ten largest improvers in *Business Environment*: Kenya and Rwanda.

As with the category level in *Sustainable Economic Opportunity*, there appears to be a very weak correlation between GDP size and *Business Environment* scores across the entire time series for all African countries ($r = +0.07$).

Similarly, there is also a very weak correlation between GDP size and *Business Environment* scores when isolating countries that are non resource-rich ($r = +0.05$), resource-rich ($r = +0.09$), only mineral-rich ($r = +0.19$) and only oil exporters ($r = +0.04$).

¹ For an explanation of the country classifications depending on whether they are resource-rich, non resource-rich, mineral-rich or oil exporters, see the notes.

Africa's growth is still mainly jobless

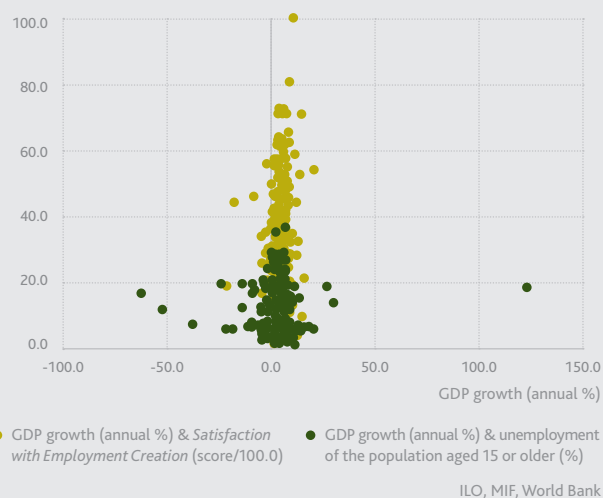
The strong economic growth of the last decade has not created enough jobs for the African population. *Satisfaction with Employment Creation*, an Afrobarometer-sourced perception-based indicator which assesses the extent to which the public are satisfied with how the government is handling job creation, has decreased by -3.1 points on average over the last ten years. With an African average score of 30.2 in 2017, *Satisfaction with Employment Creation* is the third lowest scoring indicator in the *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* sub-category.

Africa: Satisfaction with Employment Creation average score & GDP (2008-2017)



Furthermore, statistically there is no strong relationship between GDP growth, and either the unemployment rates of the African citizens that are aged 15 or older¹, or the *Satisfaction with Employment Creation* indicator scores (correlation coefficients are $r = -0.05$ and $r = +0.17$, respectively).

African countries: GDP growth, unemployment rate & Satisfaction with Employment Creation (2008-2017)



Even though the patterns of growth and job-creation in Africa are complex and change from region to region, "the continental trend is one of resilient but jobless growth".² GDP growth over the last decade has been mainly commodity-led. African countries have failed at taking advantage of the boom in raw commodity prices to diversify their economies³, as shown by the trajectory of the African average score for the *Diversification of Exports* indicator (in the *Public Management* sub-category), which decreased by -4.0 points over the decade. With a score of 14.7, it constitutes the lowest scoring indicator in the *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* category in 2017 and the lowest African average score of all 102 indicators in the IIAG.

¹ International Labour Organisation (ILO) (2018). Unemployment Rate - ILO modelled estimates, May 2018. Accessed 26/09/2018.

² African Union (AU) & Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) (2018). Africa's Development Dynamics 2018: Growth, Jobs and Inequalities.

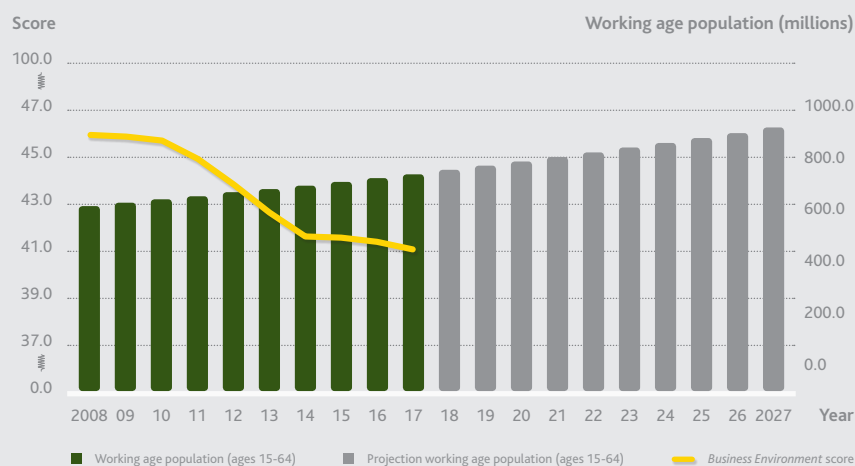
³ Mo Ibrahim Foundation (MIF) (2017). Africa at a Tipping Point - 2017 Forum Facts and Figures.

Declining *Business Environment* runs counter to the growing working age population

The dismal trajectory of the African average score for *Business Environment* over the decade contrasts with the increasing continental GDP and also appears to be at odds with population growth.

In 2017, more than one third of Africa's population (40.8%) were under the age of 15, and this demographic will soon be demanding jobs as a working age population. In 2027 the working age population (15-64) will constitute 57.7% of Africa's total population (compared to 55.8% in 2018).

Africa: *Business Environment* average score & working age population (2008-2027)



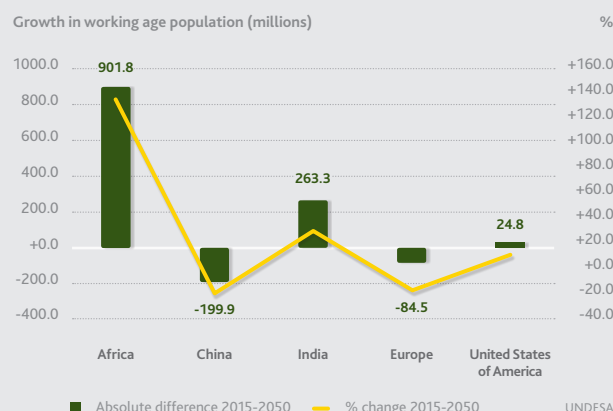
MIF, UNDESA

The numbers relating to Africa's working age population are staggering. Between 2015 and 2050, Africa's working-age population will increase by +901.8 million people. To put this into context, in the same time period, while there will be an additional +263.3 million working-age people in India, the figure is expected to drop by -84.5 million in Europe and by -199.9 million in China.

With declining birth rates, the average activity ratio will steadily increase and reach 1.6 economically active people per economically inactive person in sub-Saharan Africa in 2050, compared to 1.0 economically active person for each economically inactive person in the 1990s. As there will be a larger workforce supporting fewer children and elderly people, the lower dependency burden means that Africa has the opportunity to reap a "demographic dividend". This means that by 2030, the expanded labour supply could lead to an increase in Africa's annual GDP per capita growth by up to half a percentage point¹.

With more resources to invest in physical and human capital, particularly children's health and education, as well as a higher rate of savings, productivity could be strengthened over time, paving the way for a second demographic dividend. However, if Africa's growth patterns remained unchanged and not enough jobs are created, this dividend could turn into a threat. Consequently, young people may be either discouraged

Africa, China, India, Europe and the United States: projected working age population (ages 15-64) growth (2015-2050)



UNDESA

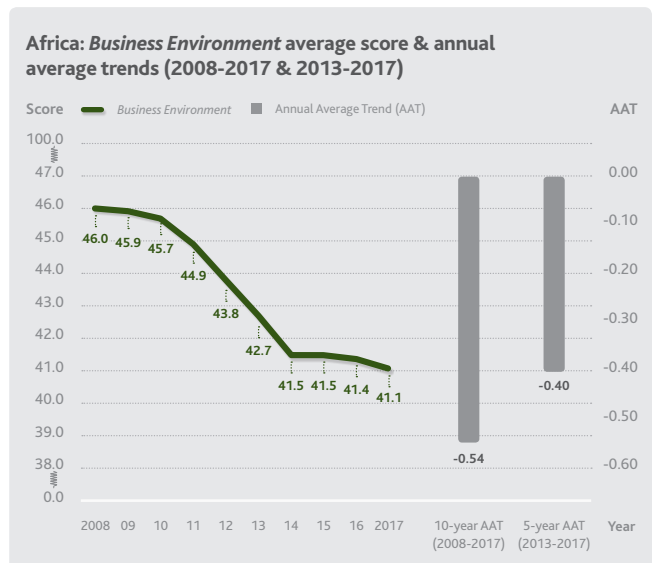
from actively seeking employment, lowering the labour market participation rate, or unable to find a job, increasing unemployment and informality². Apart from economic losses, this could also lead to brain drain, political and social unrest, instability and armed conflict³.

¹ African Union (AU) & Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) (2018). Africa's Development Dynamics 2018: Growth, Jobs and Inequalities.

² African Union (AU) & Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) (2018). Africa's Development Dynamics 2018: Growth, Jobs and Inequalities.

³ Mo Ibrahim Foundation (MIF) (2017). Africa at a Tipping Point - 2017 Forum Facts and Figures.

Of the four sub-categories that make up the *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* score, on average *Business Environment* is the worst trending sub-category. Its 2017 score (41.1 out of 100.0) is the lowest since the beginning of the last decade (2008). Of all the 14 sub-categories, the 2017 continental average score for *Business Environment* is the second lowest (only higher than Africa's average score for the *Transparency & Accountability* sub-category, which is 35.3). However, though *Business Environment* has followed a downward trajectory in the most recent five years, its pace of deterioration has been slower (at an annual average rate of -0.40 compared to -0.54 over the decade) as large declines in most underlying indicators are less severe.



Over the last decade, five of the seven underlying indicators have registered an African average decline.

Two indicators, *Robustness of Banks* and *Absence of Restrictions on Foreign Investment*, have experienced the two largest declines in the entire Index during the ten-year period (-21.1 and -15.1, respectively).

In *Robustness of Banks*, only three countries, Guinea, Egypt and Morocco, which account for over a tenth of Africa's population (11.6%), have improved their scores over the decade (+30.6, +13.9 and +3.0, respectively).

In terms of *Absence of Restrictions on Foreign Investment*, only seven countries have shown a positive ten-year trajectory: Guinea (+17.3), Swaziland (+6.0), Zimbabwe (+5.9), Morocco (+1.3), Cabo Verde (+0.5), Rwanda (+0.3) and Benin (+0.2). They host less than one tenth of the continent's population (7.2%).

Further deterioration at the sub-category level has been stopped by the positive trajectories of *Efficiency of Customs Procedures* and *Government Development of Regional Integration*, both showing progress over the decade (+7.0 and +1.6, respectively).

However, over the past five years, the same five indicators have experienced a deterioration: *Robustness of Banks* (-8.4), *Absence of Excessive Bureaucracy & Red Tape* (-3.5), *Absence of Restrictions on Foreign Investment* (-1.9), *Satisfaction with Employment Creation* (-1.1) and *Business Regulatory Environment* (-0.1). Despite this, the pace of deterioration has been slower in four of them.

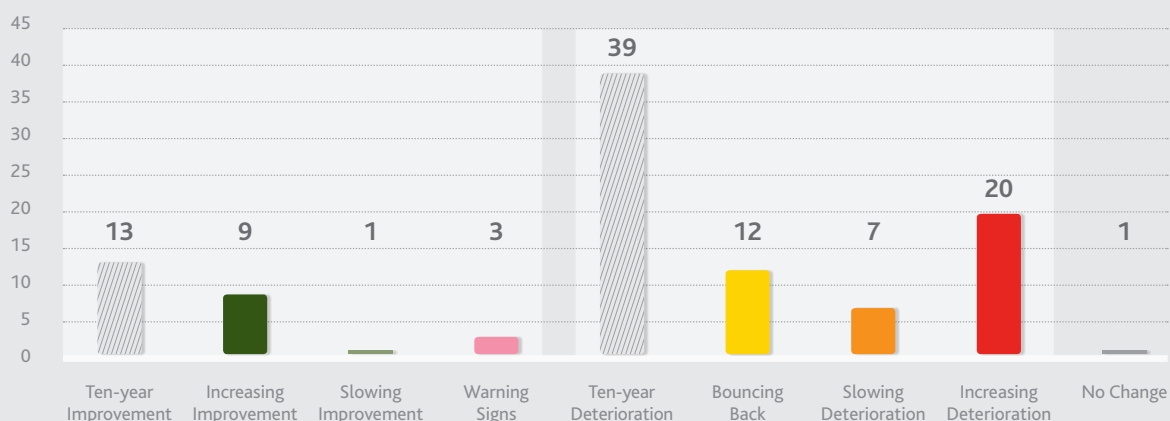
In *Absence of Excessive Bureaucracy & Red Tape*, decline has happened at an even quicker pace (at an annual average rate of -0.88 compared to -0.47 over the decade). Only six countries, home to nearly one third of Africa's population (29.8%), have improved their score in this indicator in the five-year period: Tunisia (+33.4), Kenya (+33.3), South Africa (+16.7), Ghana (+8.4), Morocco (+8.4) and Nigeria (+8.3).

BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT	2017 African score/100.0	10-year AAT* (2008-2017)	5-year AAT (2013-2017)	Trend classification
Business Regulatory Environment	46.7	-0.04	-0.03	Slowing Deterioration
Absence of Excessive Bureaucracy & Red Tape	24.4	-0.47	-0.88	Increasing Deterioration
Absence of Restrictions on Foreign Investment	55.3	-1.68	-0.48	Slowing Deterioration
Efficiency of Customs Procedures	48.7	+0.78	+0.48	Slowing Improvement
Robustness of Banks	46.3	-2.34	-2.10	Slowing Deterioration
Satisfaction with Employment Creation	30.2	-0.34	-0.28	Slowing Deterioration
Government Development of Regional Integration	58.8	+0.18	+0.60	Increasing Improvement

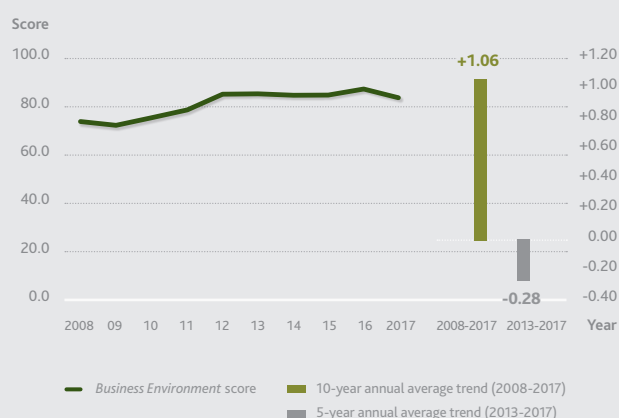
*AAT= Annual Average Trend

At the country level, 39 countries, accounting for more than four fifths of Africa's population (80.5%), have experienced a deterioration in the *Business Environment* sub-category over the past ten years, although over the last five years 12 have shown signs of bouncing back, exhibiting a positive five-year trend.

Africa: Business Environment, number of countries improving/ deteriorating (2008-2017) & trend classifications



Rwanda: Business Environment score & annual average trends (2008-2017)



The five highest scoring countries in *Business Environment* in 2017 are Rwanda (83.6), Mauritius (74.4), South Africa (67.6), Botswana (61.5) and Ghana (61.4).

Of the five best performing countries, only Rwanda has followed a positive trajectory over the decade (+9.5), scaling up from 2nd rank in 2008 to 1st in 2017. However, over the past five years Rwanda has also exhibited some warning signs, following a downward trajectory that could reverse the progress over the decade (at an annual average rate of -0.28 compared to +1.06 in the ten-year period).

BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT

Top five

Country	2017 Score	Trend 2008-2017	Rank	Change in Rank 2008-2017
Rwanda	83.6	+9.5	1	+1
Mauritius	74.4	-11.7	2	-1
South Africa	67.6	-2.2	3	+2
Botswana	61.5	-11.7	4	-1
Ghana	61.4	-4.6	5	+2
African average	41.1	-4.9	-	-

Of the five best performing countries, the largest deteriorations experienced since 2008 are those of Mauritius and Botswana (both -11.7). Both countries moved down -1 rank compared to ten years ago (from 1st to 2nd in the case of Mauritius, from 3rd to 4th in the case of Botswana).

The highest correlation coefficient between *Business Environment* and another sub-category is the one with the *Transparency & Accountability* sub-category ($r = +0.84$), which underscores the importance of that dimension for a country's business environment.

Of the indicators that are not part of the *Business Environment* sub-category, *Property Rights*, which sits in the *Rule of Law* sub-category, is the most correlated IIAG indicator with the 2017 *Business Environment* sub-category scores ($r = +0.83$), confirming the fundamental role played by secure property and contract rights to enable business activity to thrive.



Progress in *Infrastructure* but scores remain low, with access to electricity a concerning point

Robust communication and transportation infrastructure are also key to enabling economic opportunity. The 2017 African average score for the *Infrastructure* sub-category is 44.5, +4.6 points higher than in 2008, making it the second most improved sub-category of the IIAG over the last ten years (after *Health*).

Digital & IT Infrastructure is on average the most improved indicator in the *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* category over ten years (+17.0) and displays the second largest improvement of the 102 indicators in the IIAG. 50 countries have improved scores in this indicator, yet the African average score is only 36.0 (out of 100.0)

Improvements are also seen in *Transport Infrastructure* (+3.6), which has accelerated its progress in the last five years. However, its score in 2017 (37.8) was only slightly higher than that of *Digital & IT Infrastructure*.

Crucial to Africa's development and the ability of countries to provide *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* is the provision of energy. The *Reliability of Electricity Supply* indicator has experienced the tenth largest improvement in score since 2013

(+4.2) of the 102 IIAG indicators. However, despite an increased pace of improvement over the last five years, the 2017 African average score still remains very low (40.8) and progress is far from fast enough to keep up with demand.

Of the 43 countries for which there is data, 25 have improved in the indicator *Reliability of Electricity Supply* over the decade. This number went up to 29 between 2013-2017. The five largest ten-year improvements are those of Uganda, Senegal, Zimbabwe, Cabo Verde and Chad (+31.0, +29.6, +28.5, +23.7 and +19.7, respectively). Chad has been the only country to experience year-on-year improvement since the beginning of the time series.

On the other hand, the five largest deteriorations over the decade have been those of Libya, Mauritania, Malawi, Sierra Leone and Gambia (-38.9, -23.9, -23.0, -21.0 and -20.9, respectively).

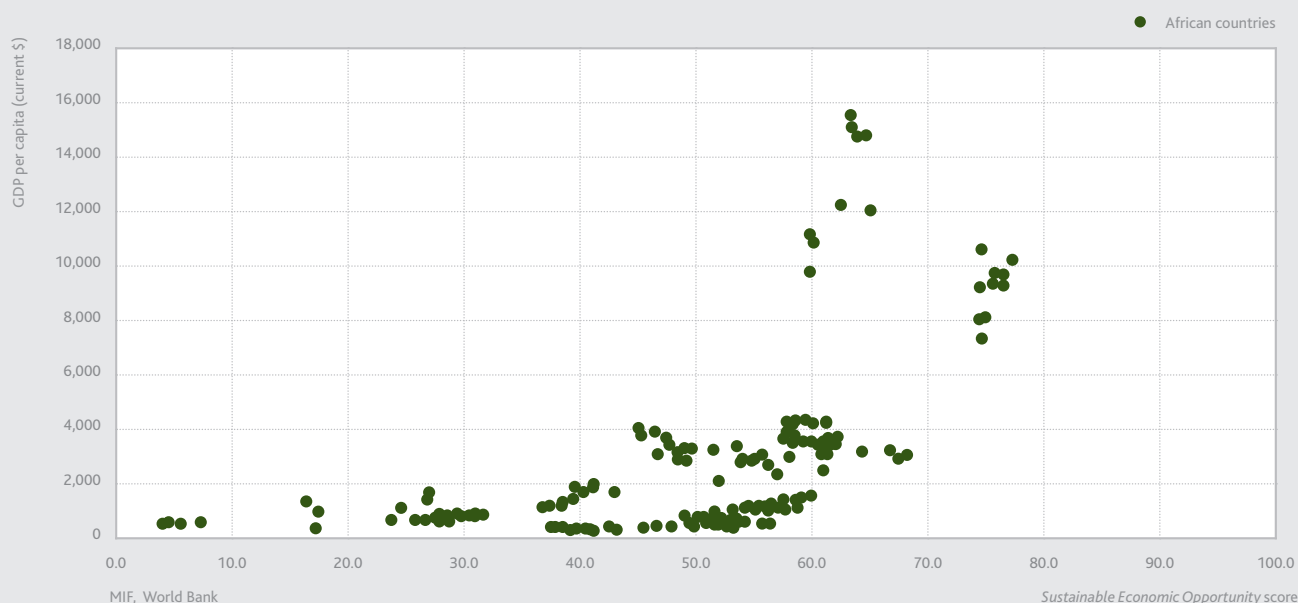
Concerningly, of *Infrastructure's* six underlying indicators, *Enabling Environment for Infrastructure Development* and *Satisfaction with Provision of Water & Sanitation Services* have experienced a deterioration over the past ten years (-1.9 and -1.0, respectively).

GDP per capita, *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* and *Business Environment* in resource and non resource-rich countries

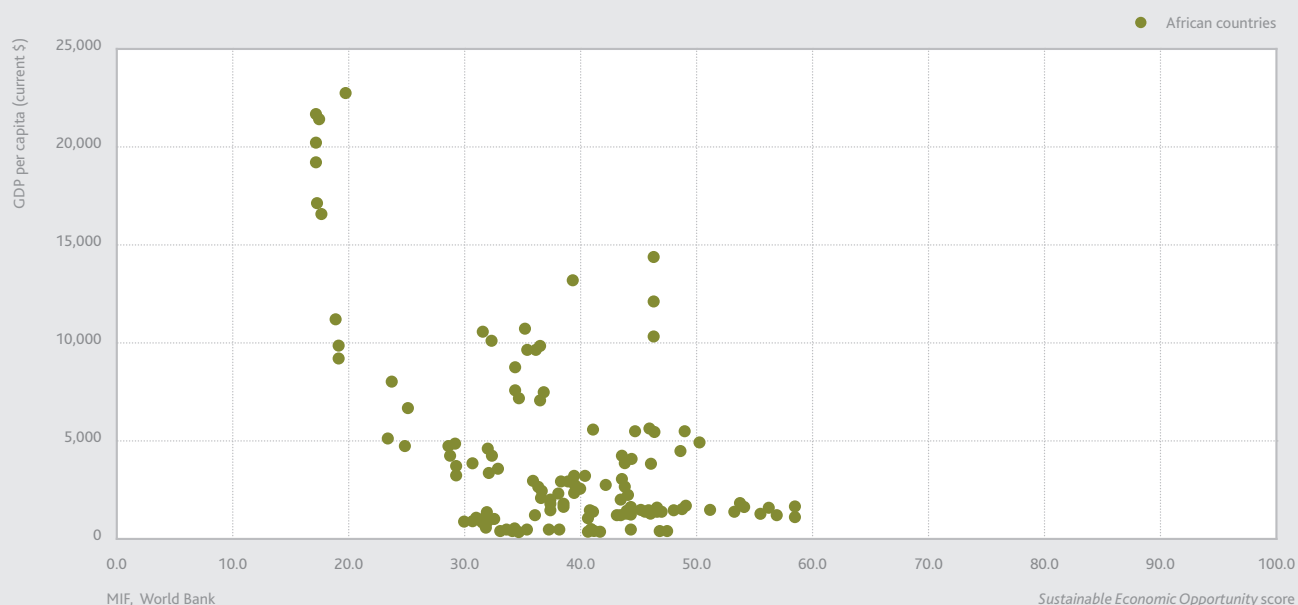
Although GDP per capita and *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* scores are weakly correlated in the time period 2008-2017 ($r = +0.10$), the results do show interesting differences for the various country groupings: non resource-rich ($r = +0.55$), resource-rich ($r = -0.18$), only mineral-rich ($r = -0.13$) and only oil exporters ($r = -0.54$).¹

There appears to be a moderate uphill linear relationship between GDP per capita and *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* scores for non-resource rich countries and the two measures appear to be negatively correlated when analysing African countries that are oil exporters.

Non-resource rich African countries: *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* & GDP per capita (2008-2017)



Oil-exporting African countries: *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* & GDP per capita (2008-2017)

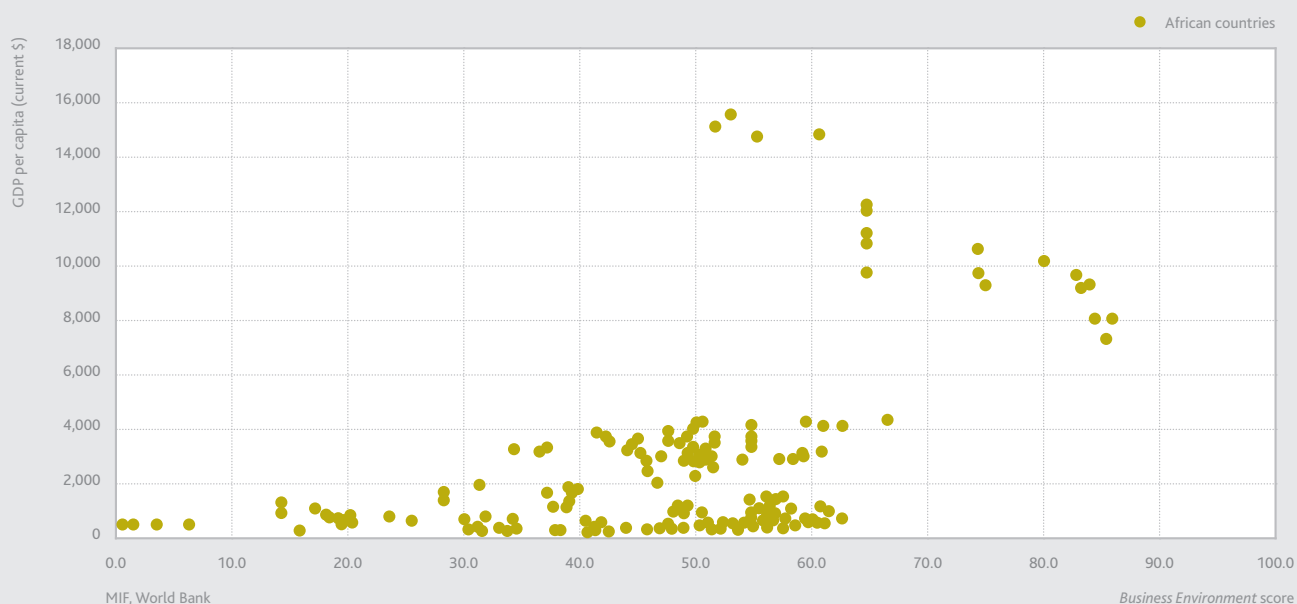


¹For an explanation of the country classifications depending on whether they are resource-rich, non resource-rich, mineral-rich or oil exporters, see the notes.

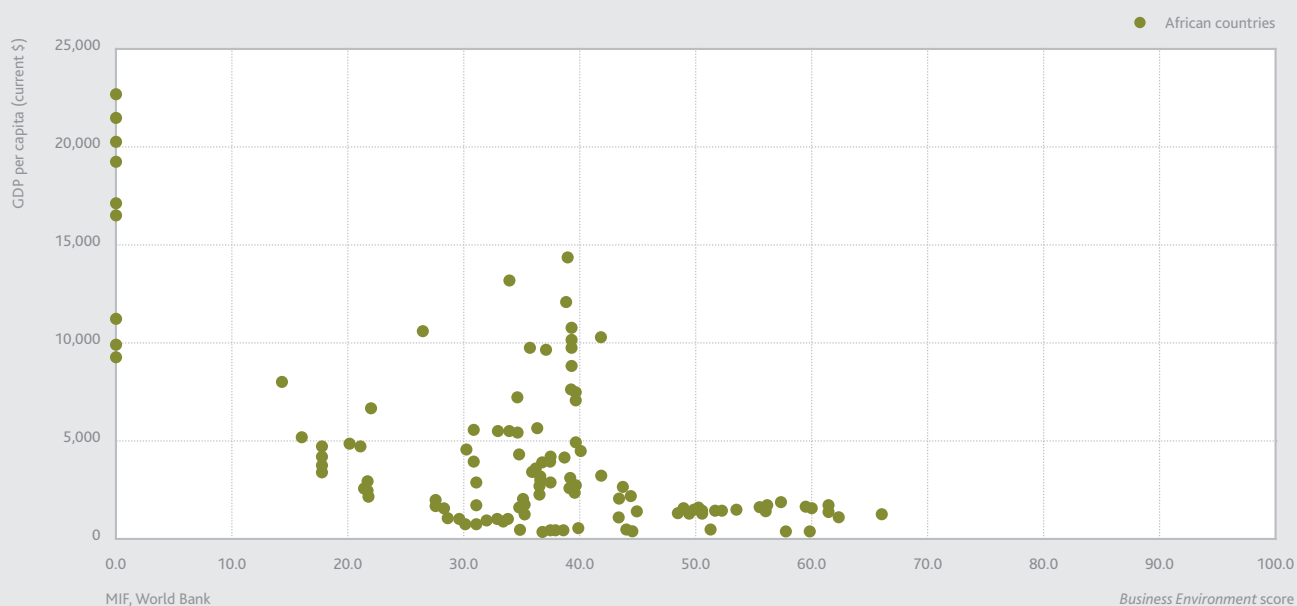
Likewise, the correlation results also show differences when correlating GDP per capita against *Business Environment* scores in the time period 2008-2017 for the different country groupings: all African countries ($r=-0.01$), non resource-rich ($r=+0.49$), resource-rich ($r= -0.26$), only mineral-rich ($r= -0.24$) and oil

exporters ($r= -0.65$). GDP per capita and *Business Environment* scores appear to show a moderate positive correlation for non-resource rich African countries and there appears to be a strong downhill linear relationship when analysing oil-exporting African countries.

Non-resource rich African countries: *Business Environment* & GDP per capita (2008-2017)



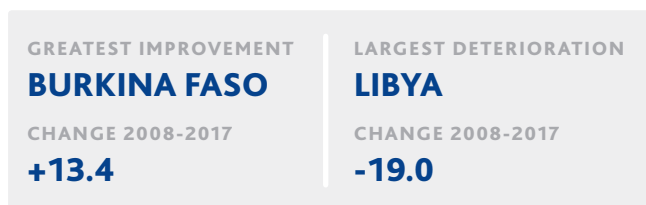
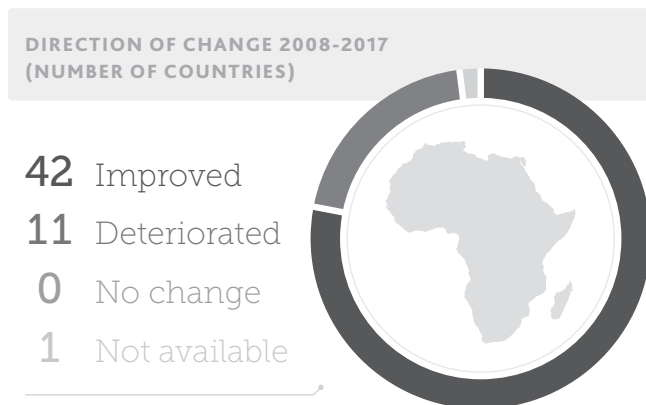
Oil-exporting African countries: *Business Environment* & GDP per capita (2008-2017)



Human Development

	Welfare
	Education
	Health

Human Development



RANK /54		2017 SCORE /100.0	CHANGE 2008-2017	
1 st	Mauritius	84.6	-4.2	
2 nd	Seychelles	83.8	+1.2	
3 rd	Botswana	72.5	-1.8	
4 th	Cabo Verde	71.2	+3.3	
5 th	Ghana	69.9	+4.5	
5 th	Rwanda	69.9	+11.4	
7 th	Kenya	68.5	+10.7	
8 th	South Africa	65.6	+0.5	
9 th	Algeria	65.5	-0.5	
10 th	Tunisia	65.4	-0.5	
11 th	São Tomé & Príncipe	64.9	+9.3	
12 th	Namibia	63.0	+7.2	
13 th	Morocco	61.6	+9.0	
14 th	Egypt	60.3	+9.4	
15 th	Gambia	59.9	+1.1	
16 th	Senegal	59.5	+11.7	
17 th	Cameroon	58.2	+7.6	
18 th	Swaziland	57.3	+5.0	
19 th	Burkina Faso	54.8	+13.4	
20 th	Ethiopia	54.6	+11.3	
21 st	Uganda	54.5	+3.8	
21 st	Zambia	54.5	+7.4	
23 rd	Burundi	54.3	+7.9	
24 th	Tanzania	54.2	+3.4	
25 th	Lesotho	53.9	+2.7	
26 th	Benin	53.8	+3.0	
26 th	Côte d'Ivoire	53.8	+11.4	
28 th	Comoros	53.6	+7.8	
29 th	Djibouti	53.2	+4.8	
30 th	Zimbabwe	52.7	+6.2	
31 st	Togo	51.8	+9.4	
32 nd	Mali	50.6	+4.5	
33 rd	Malawi	49.5	-0.8	
34 th	Nigeria	48.7	+5.5	
35 th	Mauritania	48.3	+4.5	
36 th	Mozambique	47.6	+0.3	
37 th	Niger	47.2	+8.0	
38 th	Liberia	47.0	+4.9	
39 th	Guinea-Bissau	46.1	+3.6	
40 th	Congo	45.1	+4.0	
41 st	Guinea	44.6	+3.1	
42 nd	DRC	44.3	+6.7	
43 rd	Libya	44.1	-19.0	
44 th	Sierra Leone	43.6	+1.6	
45 th	Equatorial Guinea	42.3	-0.4	
46 th	Madagascar	41.3	-7.9	
47 th	Eritrea	40.3	-3.1	
48 th	Sudan	39.8	-0.9	
49 th	Angola	39.5	+5.5	
50 th	Chad	37.0	+8.3	
51 st	Gabon	35.2	-5.2	
52 nd	CAR	24.7	+1.0	
52 nd	South Sudan	24.7	.	
54 th	Somalia	16.4	+8.2	
	African average	52.8	+3.5	

Still Africa's best trending category of the IIAG

Africa's progress in supplying *Human Development* for its citizens is measured in the IIAG by three components assessing whether governments provide poverty mitigation and alleviation, educational advancement, health care and medical and sanitary services. These public goods are captured in the three sub-categories *Welfare*, *Education* and *Health*.

Human Development continues to be Africa's best trending dimension of the IIAG. The African average score for this category is 52.8 (out of 100.0), +3.5 points higher than ten years ago. It is the only category of the four in the IIAG in which the African average score has improved every single year over the last ten years.

Gains in *Human Development* have been achieved in 42 African countries over the last ten years, home to 86.6% of the continent's population. In 15 of these countries the pace of progress has been increasing. Over half of Africa's citizens (51.2%) live in one of the countries where progress has picked up momentum.

Africa: *Human Development* average score (2008-2017)



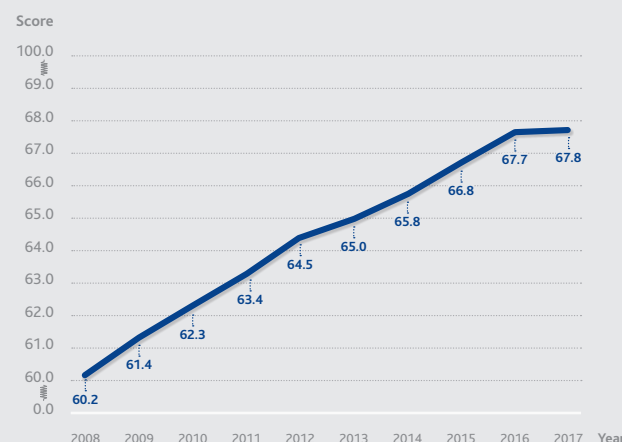
Progress mainly driven by *Health*

Progress in *Human Development* is mainly driven by improvement in *Health*, the key force behind improved governance scores on the continent. *Health* is the most improved sub-category of the IIAG. Despite progress having slightly slowed in the last five years, the African average score for *Health* (67.8) has improved by a total of +7.6 since 2008. Of the 14 sub-categories in the IIAG, it has been the only one, alongside *Gender*, experiencing an improvement every single year since the beginning of the decade.

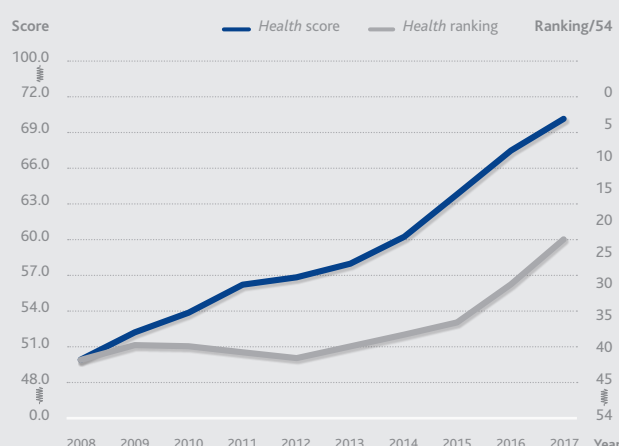
The *Health* sub-category hosts the highest number of improved countries. 47 countries, home to 93.2% of Africa's citizens, have managed to improve *Health* governance results over the last decade and half (51.0%) of the population, corresponding to 23 countries, are living in countries where progress in *Health* has even improved at a quicker pace in recent years.

On average, these 23 countries accelerating their pace of improvement have increased their *Health* scores by +1.1 points per year and +10.2 points in total over the last ten years.

Africa: *Health* average score (2008-2017)



Burkina Faso: *Health* score & ranking (2008-2017)



In some countries, the consistent and increasing speed of progression in *Health* is impressive. Burkina Faso is one of only two countries (with Senegal) that has improved its score every year over the past decade. It is the second most improved country over the decade (+20.1) and the most improved over the last five years (+12.1). As a result, it has shown the largest increase in its *Health* ranking on the continent, from 41st in 2008 to 22nd in 2017.

However, there are some concerning results. Eight countries (Angola, Gambia, Guinea, Niger, São Tomé & Príncipe, South Africa, Tunisia and Zimbabwe) have experienced a recent downturn, with stalling progress over the last five years. In a further six (Algeria, Botswana, Gabon, Madagascar, Mauritius and Seychelles) declines are getting worse, and these contain both low (Madagascar, 51st) and high (Mauritius, 1st) ranking countries. Madagascar has fallen from the 29th rank to 51st between 2008 and 2017.

Health progress is driven by African average progress in indicators measuring *Antiretroviral Treatment (ART) Provision* (+36.3), *Absence of Child Mortality* (+15.5) and *Absence of Communicable*

Diseases (+7.3), which all feature among Africa's most improved in the IIAG.

Antiretroviral Treatment (ART) Provision is the most improved indicator (out of 102) in the entire Index. Of the 49 countries for which data is available, every single one registers an improved score compared to ten years ago. Countries should not relax efforts however – three countries (Congo, Eritrea and Guinea) have experienced declines over the last five years of this period.

Notable but smaller gains have also been made in *Absence of Maternal Mortality* (+4.8), *Access to Sanitation* (+3.3), *Immunisation* (+2.9) and *Absence of Undernourishment* (+2.0).

Concern over growing undernourishment and a dissatisfaction with basic health services

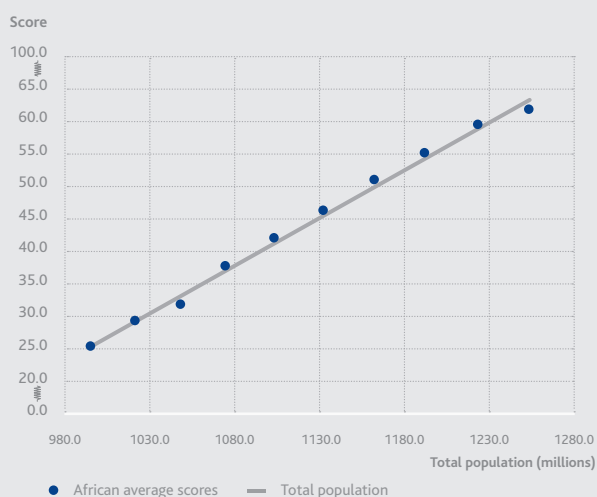
Africa's notable progress in *Health* however masks some less favourable results. 23 countries register decline in the indicator measuring *Absence of Undernourishment* over the last five years. This is almost half the continent, and some of the deteriorations are so large that the African average has declined by -1.3. Over half (53.2%) of Africa's citizens live in the 23 countries that have experienced a rise in the prevalence of undernourishment.

Over the decade, there are some serious declines in already low-scoring countries such as Central African Republic (-43.4), which scores 0.0 (out of 100.0) in 2017, Madagascar (-18.1), Uganda

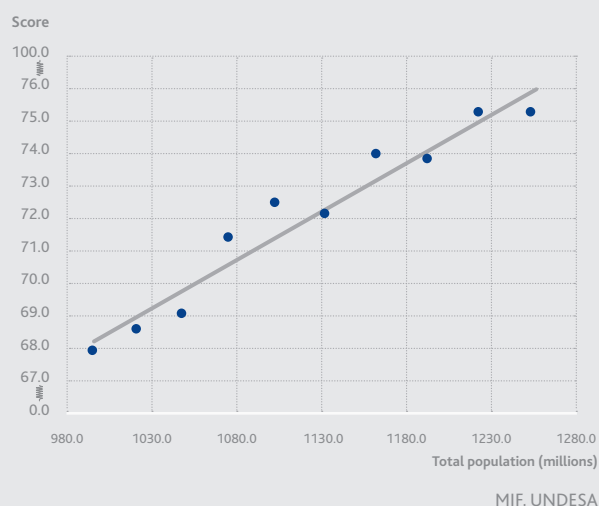
(-16.7), Zimbabwe (-15.8) and Liberia (-10.0).

Africa's booming population and changing climate will no doubt put more pressure on governments to provide *Health* for citizens. Progress in several of these indicators is of course related and a strong correlation can be found between African population growth with the *Health* sub-category ($r=+0.99$) and several indicators of this sub-category – *Absence of Child Mortality* ($r=+0.99$), *Access to Sanitation* ($r=+0.97$), *Absence of Communicable Diseases* ($r=+0.97$) and *Antiretroviral Treatment (ART) Provision* ($r=+1.00$).

Africa: total population & Antiretroviral Treatment (ART) Provision average score (2008-2017)



Africa: total population & Absence of Communicable Diseases average score (2008-2017)



MIF, UNDESA

The only indicator in *Health* that shows an African average decline over the last ten years is the indicator measuring *Satisfaction with Basic Health Services*, illustrating dissatisfaction among Africa's citizens with how governments are handling improving basic health services. In this citizen perception measure sourced from Afrobarometer, covering 34 countries, 20 register deterioration in the past ten years, while only 14 improved their performance. There is a contrast between the perception of citizens and

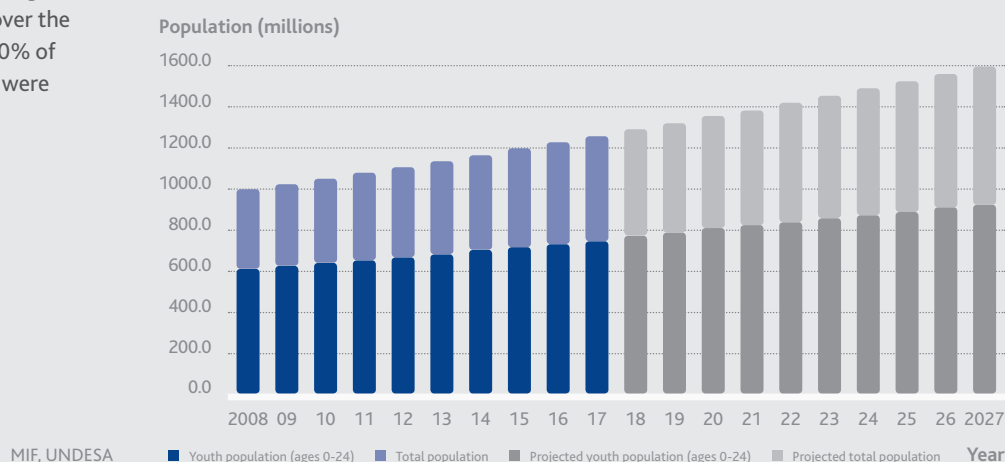
success in indicators that were achieved through the focus of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), largely through partnerships with international organisations and Foundations. This shows that as a result of the MDG specific commitments there may be a lack of policies, and hence a gap in data measuring broader issues such as health infrastructures and capacity, with available and comparable indicators only focused on measuring improvement of specific MDG targets.

The percentage of aid given to the development of healthcare systems and non-communicable diseases is vastly inferior when compared to the aid given to specific targets of combating communicable diseases, and maternal, new born and child health. Furthermore, aid given to the development of healthcare systems decreased in the period 2010-2017, when compared to the periods 1990-2000 and 2000-2010 (the latter containing the largest sum of aid)¹.

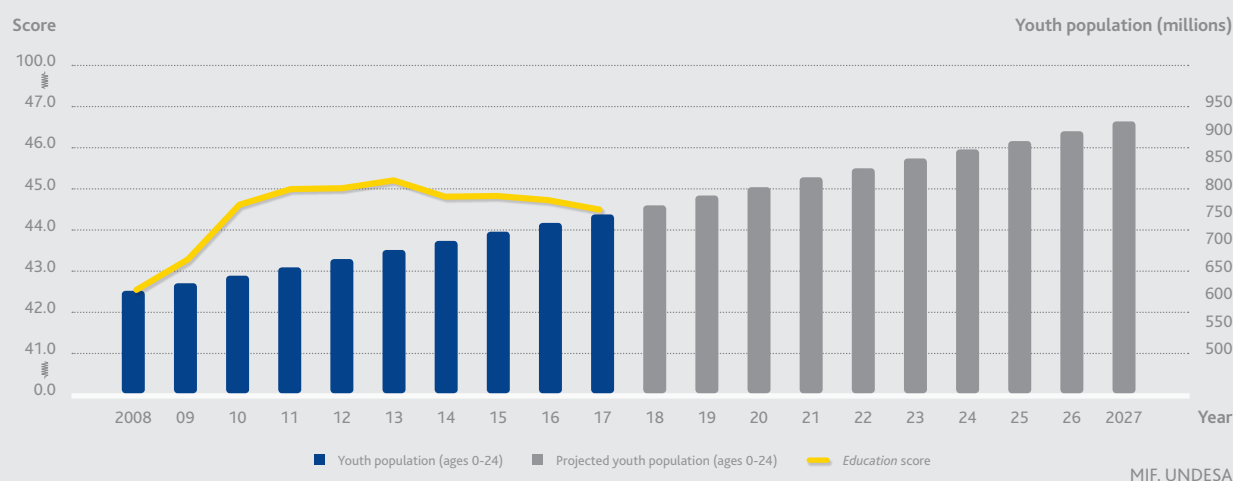
Education on a worrying decline, and not keeping up with population growth

Africa's population is booming and has increased by +26.0% over the last ten years. In 2017 60.0% of Africa's 1.25 billion people were under the age of 25.

Africa: youth & total population (2008-2017)



Africa: Education average score & youth population (2008-2027)



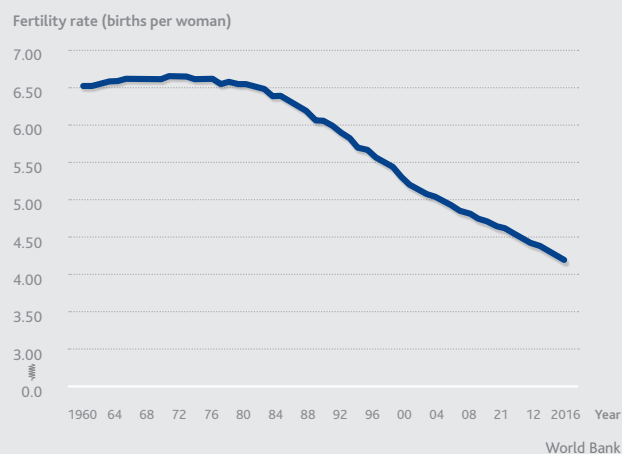
Africa's progress in *Education* is not keeping up with population growth and in particular the youth population. There are clear warning signs for *Education*. Though Africa's ten-year trend remains positive (+2.0), over the last five years the trend has reversed into decline (-0.7) driven by a fall in the indicators measuring the quality of education, whether education is meeting the needs of the economy and the expectations of education provision.

¹ Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME) (2017). Financing Global Health 2017 - Funding Universal Health Coverage and the Unfinished HIV/AIDS Agenda.

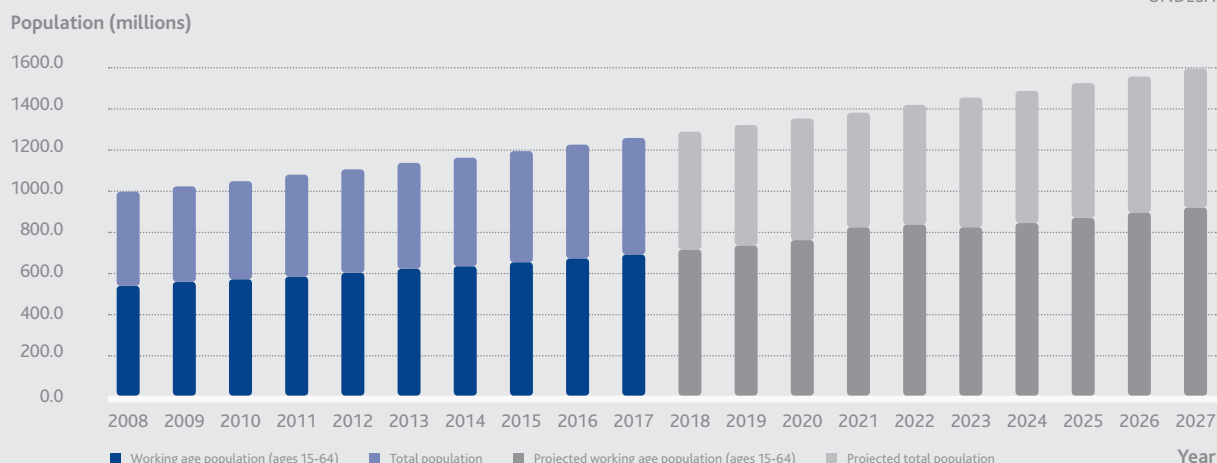
Africa's working age population (ages 15-64) is expected to grow by +27.9% over the next ten years. Despite the reduction in the continental fertility rate¹, without the proper investments in health and education and improvement in the outlook for *Sustainable Economic Opportunity*, one of the key conditions for the demographic dividend may be at risk, leaving a population of millions of workers without decent jobs and a lack of sustained economic development. As the working age population grows, access to basic services, such as education and health will be necessary for a productive labour force.

¹ World Bank (WB) (2018), World Development Indicators (2018). Fertility rate, total (births per woman). Accessed 26/09/2018

Africa: fertility rate, total (births per woman), average (1960-2016)



Africa: working age & total population (2008-2027)



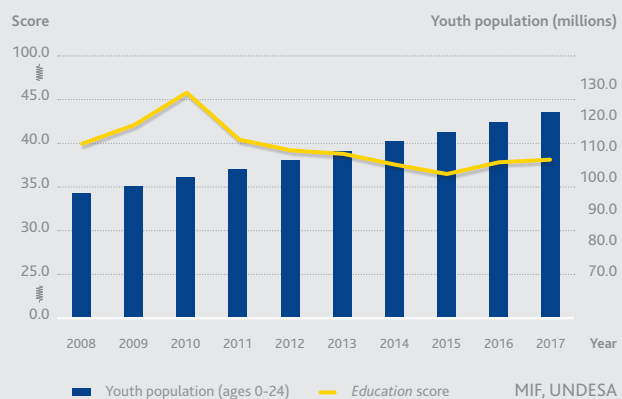
34 countries still have improved *Education* scores compared to ten years ago, home to 61.5% of Africa's population, but for a vast majority of these countries (26) the trends are either slowing (13) or reversing (13).

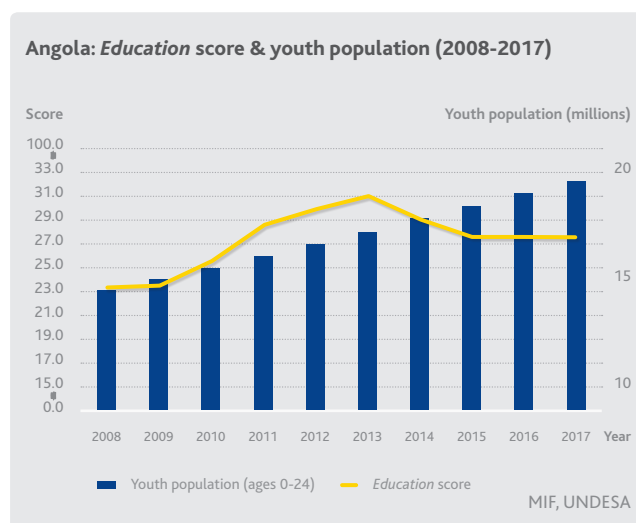
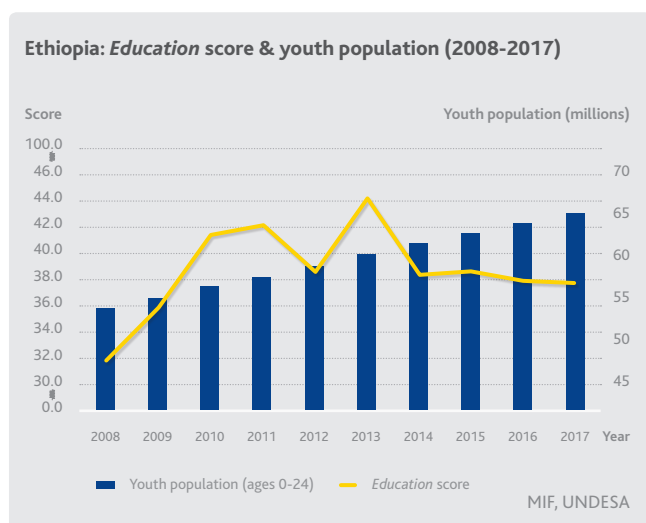
Half the continent's countries (27) register deteriorated *Education* scores in the last five years, meaning that for over half of Africa's citizens (51.5%) education outcomes are deteriorating. This corresponds to 52.8% of Africa's youth population (0-24 years old). In addition, of these 27 countries, nine are decreasing at an even faster pace than they were in the first half of the decade, and these countries are home to 72.4 million people under the age of 25.

Concerning results can be seen in countries that are among the largest in terms of youth population – Nigeria (120.3 million), Ethiopia (65.4 million) and Angola (19.7 million). Nigeria and Angola also have some of the largest increases of population of the decade (26.5% and 35.3%, respectively). This will result in an increase of the total working age population in the next decades. Nigeria (38.1 in 2017) achieved its best score in 2010

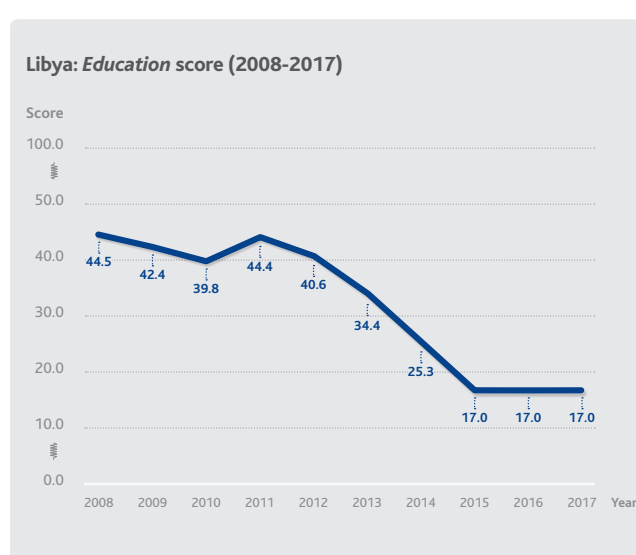
(45.6) and since then has declined, although the past two years have seen a slight improvement. Ethiopia (37.7) and Angola (27.6) have deteriorated in *Education* in the last five years, after an improvement in the first half of the decade.

Nigeria: Education score & youth population (2008-2017)





Libya (scoring 17.0 in 2017) has the most concerning trend, showing worrying signs of deterioration. It registers the biggest decline in both the last ten years (-27.5) and five years (-17.4), as well as the biggest rates of annual average decline in both time periods (-3.06 and -4.35 per year, respectively). This has led to a drop of -28 positions in the rankings – from 22nd to 50th – making Libya the fourth worst performer in 2017.



Improvement in the indicators *Tertiary Education Enrolment* (+8.8) and *Secondary Education Enrolment* (+8.4) are key drivers of the African average gains made in *Education* since 2008, and feature among the ten most improved indicators in the IIAG over the last ten years. However, the African average score for *Tertiary Education Enrolment* is still very low (only 27.3) and remains one of Africa's ten lowest indicator scores (out of 102). Only the top country performers in this indicator are driving the African average change – only one country in the top ten best performers has a deteriorated score over the last decade; Tunisia (-2.7). Meanwhile, the ten worst performers have low scores, ranging from 0.2 (Malawi) to 9.8 (Madagascar).

Although enrolment levels are higher, the recent downturn is driven by African average decline in the last five years in the

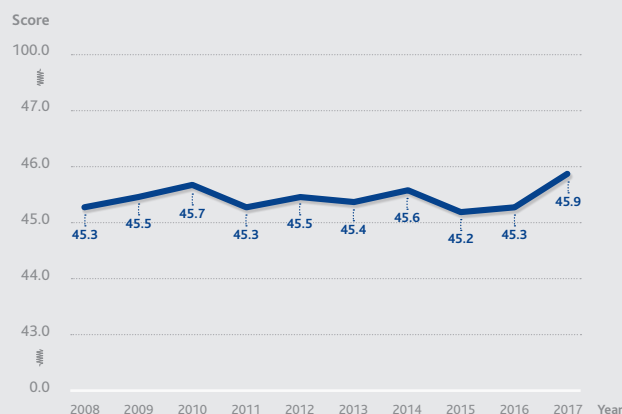
indicators *Education Quality* (-5.0), *Satisfaction with Education Provision* (-4.0), and *Alignment of Education with Market Needs* (-0.8). The quality of education is currently not satisfactory to meet the growing demand for education and jobs, while the absolute number of Africans under 25 is expected to grow by +19.7% over the next ten years. *Satisfaction with Education Provision* has declined steadily over the last decade (-9.0) – indicating that Africa's citizens are less and less satisfied with how governments are handling education provision. This is the most deteriorated indicator of the 26 in the *Human Development* category, and features among the ten most deteriorated indicators of the whole IIAG over the last decade.

Almost no progress in Welfare

Progress in providing welfare for Africa's citizens over the last ten years has seen one of the slowest improvements of the 14 sub-categories in the IIAG. The progress here has been irregular, resulting in only a small improvement of +0.6 at the African average level over the decade.

Driving improvement in *Welfare* are large gains in *Absence of Lived Poverty* (+6.9) and *Welfare Policies & Services* (+6.8). Both indicators are progressing even faster in recent years. 16 of the countries improving in *Absence of Lived Poverty* are doing so at a quickening rate. Big improvements can be seen in this indicator, with the top ten most improved scores varying from +36.0 (Senegal) to +14.8 (Swaziland).

Africa: Welfare average score (2008-2017)



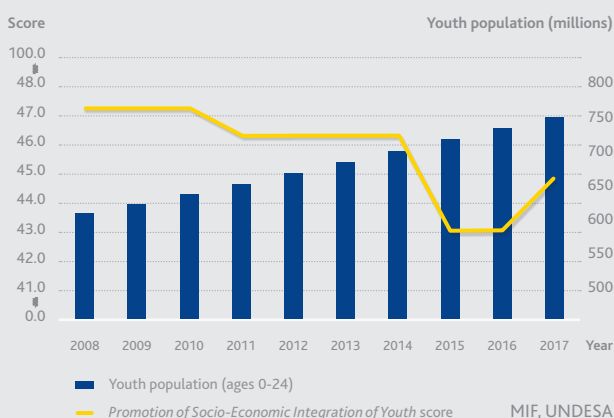
There are some concerning trends however. The measure of *Social Inclusion* is one Africa's five worst performing indicators (23.5) and has seen a decline of -3.6 in the last ten years, with only three countries improving their score over the last decade, while 32 showing no change at all and eight deteriorating. This indicator, together with *Promotion of Socio-Economic Integration of Youth* (-2.3), are holding back further *Welfare* progress. For both measures the downward trend has worsened in recent years. The latter is certainly concerning, as the decline coincides with a 22.8% increase in the youth population (0-24 years old) over

the last ten years. In the last five years 40 of Africa's countries have either declined or shown no change in *Promotion of Socio-Economic Integration of Youth* while these countries have experienced an average of +20.6% youth population increase (+81.7 million people).

The African average score for *Social Safety Nets* (+0.4 over ten years) does register increasing improvement but progress remains marginal and it is one of Africa's lowest performing indicators in the IIAG with an average score of 35.7. *Social Safety Nets* should be a focus for governments as it is one of the most highly correlated indicators in the IIAG with *Overall Governance* ($r=+0.83$). Countries with government social safety nets to assist the elderly, the unemployed, those who can't work due to a permanent or temporary illness or health condition, with compensations for unemployment and social risks and with equality of opportunities tend to have a better *Overall Governance* score.

The *Welfare* sub-category has the third strongest correlation with *Overall Governance* ($r=+0.87$) of the 14 sub-categories in the IIAG. Additionally, *Welfare* appears to be strongly associated with *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* ($r=+0.87$), in particular *Public Management* indicators such as *Effectiveness of the Public Service* ($r=+0.87$) and *Budgetary and Financial Management* ($r=+0.86$). Whilst it is no surprise that these are related, the strength of the statistical relationship between these measures gives a strong confirmation of where countries could improve to achieve better *Welfare* results.

Africa: Promotion of Socio-economic Integration of Youth average score & youth population (2008-2017)



Country Scorecards

2018 IIAG Algeria Scores, Ranks & Trends

72



OVERALL GOVERNANCE

2017 SCORE/100	2017 RANK/54	TREND 2008-2017
50.2	27 th	-1.3



SAFETY & RULE OF LAW

SCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

SAFETY & RULE OF LAW	50.6	34	-2.9
RULE OF LAW	38.6	41	-9.1
Independence of the Judiciary (BS/WEF/V-Dem/GI)	27.9	40	-2.1
Independence & Transparency of the Judicial Process (EIU/GI)	29.2	38	-25.0
Access to Justice (V-Dem)	60.6	29	+8.8
Property Rights (BS/WEF/AfDB/WB)	47.4	32	-3.0
Mechanisms for Orderly Transfers of Power (EIU)	0.0	39	-33.3
Absence of Multilateral Sanctions (CDD)	66.7	31	0.0
TRANSPARENCY & ACCOUNTABILITY	34.7	29	-0.6
Access to Public & Legislative Information (GI)	41.7	17	+16.7
Access to Records of State-owned Companies (GI)	25.0	11	0.0
Accountability of Government & Public Employees (V-Dem/AfDB/WB/EIU)	29.3	43	+1.6
Sanctions for Abuse of Office (BS)	42.9	12	0.0
Absence of Corruption in Government Branches (V-Dem)	44.8	25	+3.4
Absence of Corruption in the Public Sector (V-Dem/EIU/WEF)	37.0	23	+2.2
Absence of Corruption in the Private Sector (WEF/WB)	27.7	32	-18.9
Absence of Favouritism (EIU/WEF)	44.0	21	-3.3
Anti-corruption Mechanisms (BS/GI/AFR)	19.9	39	-7.5
PERSONAL SAFETY	51.0	25	-4.8
Perception of Personal Safety (EIU/AFR)	56.2	16	-2.4
Reliability of Police Services (WEF/GI)	55.3	8	+5.0
Absence of Social Unrest (EIU/ACLED)	25.0	48	-56.8
Absence of Crime (EIU/AFR)	70.7	9	+1.8
Absence of Government Violence against Civilians (ACLED/PTS)	73.8	26	-1.2
Absence of Human Trafficking (USDS)	25.0	19	+25.0
NATIONAL SECURITY	78.0	34	+2.8
Absence of Government Involvement in Armed Conflict (UCDP)	77.8	25	0.0
Absence of Domestic Armed Conflict or Risk of Conflict (EIU)	50.0	28	0.0
Absence of Violence by Non-state Actors (ACLED)	90.8	30	+16.8
Absence of Cross-border Tensions (EIU)	50.0	28	0.0
Absence of Internally Displaced Persons (IDMC)	100.0	1	0.0
Absence of Refugees (UNHCR)	99.8	11	+0.5



PARTICIPATION & HUMAN RIGHTS

SCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

PARTICIPATION & HUMAN RIGHTS	40.4	37	+4.1
PARTICIPATION	32.0	38	+1.9
Political Participation (EIU/FH/V-Dem)	42.8	37	+12.3
Civil Society Participation (BS/V-Dem/GI)	29.7	44	-4.1
Democratic Elections (BS/CDD/V-Dem)	56.8	23	+17.8
Capacity of Election Monitoring Agencies (V-Dem/GI)	19.7	46	-16.5
Effective Power to Govern (BS)	11.1	28	0.0
RIGHTS	43.3	31	+0.2
Freedom of Expression (BS/RSF/V-Dem/GI)	54.7	33	-2.1
Freedom of Association & Assembly (BS/GI)	22.2	41	-6.3
Civil Rights & Liberties (BS/FH)	51.6	27	0.0
Ratification & Reporting of International Human Rights Conventions (UNOLA/OHCHR)	81.0	6	+9.6
Un-likelihood of Human Rights Abuses by the Government (EIU)	50.0	8	0.0
Protection against Ethnic & Religious Discrimination (GI)	0.0	35	0.0
GENDER	45.8	37	+10.2
Promotion of Gender Equality (AfDB/WB)	.	.	-
Women's Political Representation (IPU/GI/WB)	39.0	30	+21.6
Gender Parity in Primary & Lower Secondary School (UNESCO)	63.3	30	+1.0
Women's Labour Force Participation (WB)	1.9	53	+1.9
Workplace Gender Equality (GI)	50.0	4	+25.0
Representation of Women in the Judiciary (GI)	50.0	32	-25.0
Laws on Violence against Women (OECD)	33.3	29	+8.3
Women's Political Empowerment (V-Dem)	83.2	20	+38.3



SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

SCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY	44.4	28	-5.8
PUBLIC MANAGEMENT	33.3	44	-7.7
Governmental Statistical Capacity (WB/GI)	36.4	38	-6.8
Civil Registration (GI)	100.0	1	0.0
Effectiveness of the Public Service (AfDB/WB)	.	.	-
Online Public Services (UNDESA)	8.8	46	-21.5
Diversification of Exports (AfDB&OECD&UNDP)	6.1	38	+2.6
Budgetary & Financial Management (AfDB/WB)	.	.	-
Budget Balance (AfDB&AUC&UNECA)	23.8	45	-30.2
Fiscal Policy (AfDB/WB)	.	.	-
Tax & Revenue Mobilisation (ICTD&UNU-WIDER/AfDB/WB)	25.0	44	+10.2
BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT	38.7	30	-1.0
Business Regulatory Environment (BS/GI/AfDB/WB)	45.0	32	0.0
Absence of Excessive Bureaucracy & Red Tape (EIU)	33.3	10	0.0
Absence of Restrictions on Foreign Investment (WEF)	28.6	38	-29.2
Efficiency of Customs Procedures (WEF)	42.6	27	+22.3
Robustness of Banks (WEF)	37.3	29	-4.0
Satisfaction with Employment Creation (AFR)	45.2	5	+4.5
Government Development of Regional Integration (AfDB)	.	.	-
INFRASTRUCTURE	62.9	10	-7.3
Enabling Environment for Infrastructure Development (AfDB)	.	.	-
Transport Infrastructure (WEF/AFR/EIU/GI)	41.6	23	-13.6
Reliability of Electricity Supply (WEF/AFR)	58.8	10	-16.0
Digital & IT Infrastructure (EIU/ITU)	54.0	11	+20.1
Access to Drinking Water (WHO&UNICEF)	92.2	6	+1.9
Satisfaction with Provision of Water & Sanitation Services (AFR)	68.0	4	-29.0
RURAL SECTOR	42.8	40	-6.8
Access to Rural Land & Water for Agriculture (IFAD)	.	.	-
Rural Business Climate (IFAD)	.	.	-
Government Investment in Rural Development (IFAD)	.	.	-
Access to Agricultural Research & Extension Services (IFAD)	.	.	-
Budgetary Balance of Agricultural Policy (WEF)	42.8	28	-6.8
Participation of Rural Organisations (IFAD)	.	.	-
Promotion of Gender Parity in Rural Organisations (IFAD)	.	.	-
Rural Accountability & Transparency (IFAD)	.	.	-



HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

SCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT	65.5	9	-0.5
WELFARE	48.6	25	-2.4
Welfare Policies & Services (AfDB/WB)	.	.	-
Promotion of Socio-economic Integration of Youth (GI)	0.0	48	-50.0
Social Safety Nets (GI/BS)	47.1	12	-12.5
Social Protection & Labour Policies (AfDB/WB)	.	.	-
Social Inclusion (BS)	66.7	2	0.0
Absence of Lived Poverty (AFR)	78.8	4	-7.8
Poverty Reduction Efforts (AFR/AfDB/WB)	39.8	34	+18.7
Satisfaction with Narrowing Income Gaps (AFR)	51.0	6	+20.6
Environmental Policies (BS)	57.1	8	+14.2
Promotion of Environmental Sustainability (AfDB/WB)	.	.	-
EDUCATION	71.6	4	+6.4
Satisfaction with Education Provision (AFR)	46.1	21	-23.7
Education Quality (BS)	50.0	10	0.0
Alignment of Education with Market Needs (WEF)	42.4	21	+21.6
Human Resources in Primary Schools (UNESCO)	86.7	8	-1.1
Primary School Completion (WB)	79.1	2	-7.5
Secondary Education Enrolment (UNESCO)	96.7	2	+24.6
Tertiary Education Enrolment (UNESCO)	100.0	1	+30.7
HEALTH	76.3	13	-5.4
Satisfaction with Basic Health Services (AFR)	46.7	23	-26.9
Public Health Campaigns (GI)	0.0	54	-75.0
Absence of Child Mortality (IGME)	92.6	7	+2.5
Absence of Maternal Mortality (MMEIG)	92.4	9	+0.5
Access to Sanitation (WHO&UNICEF)	92.9	6	+2.1
Absence of Undernourishment (WB)	98.0	4	+5.3
Absence of Communicable Diseases (WHO)	96.1	8	+0.2
Immunisation (WB/WHO)	91.9	16	+1.8
Antiretroviral Treatment (ART) Provision (UNAIDS)	76.5	17	+41.0

Increasing Improvement
 Slowing Improvement
 Warning Signs
 Bouncing Back
 Slowing Deterioration
 Increasing Deterioration
 No Change
 Not Classified

For a full list of data sources see Annex.

For a full list of data sources see Annex.

OVERALL
GOVERNANCE

2017 SCORE/100	2017 RANK/54	TREND 2008-2017
38.3	45 th	+0.7

SAFETY &
RULE OF LAWSCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

SAFETY & RULE OF LAW	45.6	41	-1.2
RULE OF LAW	47.5	35	+9.7
Independence of the Judiciary (BS/WEF/V-Dem/GI)	24.9	41	-4.6
Independence & Transparency of the Judicial Process (EIU/GI)	25.0	41	+12.5
Access to Justice (V-Dem)	46.1	36	+1.1
Property Rights (BS/WEF/AfDB/WB)	30.4	47	-1.0
Mechanisms for Orderly Transfers of Power (EIU)	58.3	20	+50.0
Absence of Multilateral Sanctions (CDD)	100.0	1	0.0
TRANSPARENCY & ACCOUNTABILITY	11.4	49	-3.1
Access to Public & Legislative Information (GI)	0.0	44	0.0
Access to Records of State-owned Companies (GI)	0.0	28	0.0
Accountability of Government & Public Employees (V-Dem/AfDB/WB/EIU)	25.8	46	+6.0
Sanctions for Abuse of Office (BS)	14.3	38	-28.6
Absence of Corruption in Government Branches (V-Dem)	33.9	37	+12.0
Absence of Corruption in the Public Sector (V-Dem/EIU/WEF)	7.9	48	-3.2
Absence of Corruption in the Private Sector (WEF/WB)	14.7	48	-11.6
Absence of Favouritism (EIU/WEF)	1.5	43	-2.7
Anti-corruption Mechanisms (BS/GI/AFR)	4.8	48	0.0
PERSONAL SAFETY	40.6	37	-10.1
Perception of Personal Safety (EIU/AFR)	0.0	48	0.0
Reliability of Police Services (WEF/GI)	9.4	47	-11.2
Absence of Social Unrest (EIU/ACLED)	69.1	20	-18.3
Absence of Crime (EIU/AFR)	50.0	29	-25.0
Absence of Government Violence against Civilians (ACLED/PTS)	65.0	37	-6.0
Absence of Human Trafficking (USDS)	50.0	1	0.0
NATIONAL SECURITY	83.0	27	-1.1
Absence of Government Involvement in Armed Conflict (UCDP)	77.8	25	-22.2
Absence of Domestic Armed Conflict or Risk of Conflict (EIU)	75.0	9	0.0
Absence of Violence by Non-state Actors (ACLED)	95.9	26	-3.8
Absence of Cross-border Tensions (EIU)	50.0	28	0.0
Absence of Internally Displaced Persons (IDMC)	100.0	1	0.0
Absence of Refugees (UNHCR)	99.3	25	+19.2

PARTICIPATION
& HUMAN RIGHTSSCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

PARTICIPATION & HUMAN RIGHTS	39.3	38	+0.2
PARTICIPATION	29.3	41	-1.1
Political Participation (EIU/FH/V-Dem)	57.2	31	+4.7
Civil Society Participation (BS/V-Dem/GI)	27.3	45	-6.5
Democratic Elections (BS/CDD/V-Dem)	34.7	37	+4.8
Capacity of Election Monitoring Agencies (V-Dem/GI)	16.2	50	+2.5
Effective Power to Govern (BS)	11.1	28	-11.1
RIGHTS	32.5	39	+1.0
Freedom of Expression (BS/RSF/V-Dem/GI)	42.3	39	-3.5
Freedom of Association & Assembly (BS/GI)	17.4	43	-4.8
Civil Rights & Liberties (BS/FH)	35.9	35	-4.8
Ratification & Reporting of International Human Rights Conventions (UNOLA/OHCHR)	61.9	31	+19.0
Un-likelihood of Human Rights Abuses by the Government (EIU)	25.0	24	-12.5
Protection against Ethnic & Religious Discrimination (GI)	12.5	30	+12.5
GENDER	56.0	27	+0.6
Promotion of Gender Equality (AfDB/WB)	51.3	22	+6.3
Women's Political Representation (IPU/GI/WB)	59.3	7	+8.4
Gender Parity in Primary & Lower Secondary School (UNESCO)	0.0	47	-42.5
Women's Labour Force Participation (WB)	83.9	10	+0.2
Workplace Gender Equality (GI)	25.0	40	+25.0
Representation of Women in the Judiciary (GI)	100.0	1	0.0
Laws on Violence against Women (OECD)	58.3	12	+8.3
Women's Political Empowerment (V-Dem)	70.4	31	-0.6

SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC
OPPORTUNITYSCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY	28.8	47	-1.9
PUBLIC MANAGEMENT	33.2	45	+0.9
Governmental Statistical Capacity (WB/GI)	21.6	46	+2.3
Civil Registration (GI)	12.5	51	0.0
Effectiveness of the Public Service (AfDB/WB)	41.7	33	-2.1
Online Public Services (UNDESA)	47.1	17	-12.2
Diversification of Exports (AfDB&OECD&UNDP)	2.2	45	+2.0
Budgetary & Financial Management (AfDB/WB)	47.8	32	+4.1
Budget Balance (AfDB&AUC&UNECA)	28.7	36	-6.9
Fiscal Policy (AfDB/WB)	73.0	12	+22.2
Tax & Revenue Mobilisation (ICTD&UNU-WIDER/AfDB/WB)	24.4	45	-1.4
BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT	17.8	49	-13.1
Business Regulatory Environment (BS/GI/AfDB/WB)	25.2	45	+5.1
Absence of Excessive Bureaucracy & Red Tape (EIU)	0.0	30	-8.3
Absence of Restrictions on Foreign Investment (WEF)	18.1	40	-27.4
Efficiency of Customs Procedures (WEF)	0.0	41	-24.5
Robustness of Banks (WEF)	45.5	24	-10.6
Satisfaction with Employment Creation (AFR)	.	.	-
Government Development of Regional Integration (AfDB)	.	.	-
INFRASTRUCTURE	21.8	51	+0.6
Enabling Environment for Infrastructure Development (AfDB)	.	.	-
Transport Infrastructure (WEF/AFR/EIU/GI)	24.9	43	-3.3
Reliability of Electricity Supply (WEF/AFR)	9.1	42	+3.9
Digital & IT Infrastructure (EIU/ITU)	24.9	33	+0.2
Access to Drinking Water (WHO&UNICEF)	28.3	50	+1.7
Satisfaction with Provision of Water & Sanitation Services (AFR)	.	.	-
RURAL SECTOR	42.3	41	+4.0
Access to Rural Land & Water for Agriculture (IFAD)	51.7	26	+33.0
Rural Business Climate (IFAD)	39.4	37	+12.8
Government Investment in Rural Development (IFAD)	56.3	20	+12.5
Access to Agricultural Research & Extension Services (IFAD)	39.9	41	-9.9
Budgetary Balance of Agricultural Policy (WEF)	41.2	30	-18.4
Participation of Rural Organisations (IFAD)	40.6	43	+0.5
Promotion of Gender Parity in Rural Organisations (IFAD)	33.3	41	-16.7
Rural Accountability & Transparency (IFAD)	36.3	34	+18.1

HUMAN
DEVELOPMENTSCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT	39.5	49	+5.5
WELFARE	39.3	39	+3.8
Welfare Policies & Services (AfDB/WB)	62.6	29	+23.2
Promotion of Socio-economic Integration of Youth (GI)	25.0	38	0.0
Social Safety Nets (GI/BS)	19.6	45	-3.8
Social Protection & Labour Policies (AfDB/WB)	53.4	28	+4.2
Social Inclusion (BS)	16.7	19	0.0
Absence of Lived Poverty (AFR)	.	.	-
Poverty Reduction Efforts (AFR/AfDB/WB)	50.6	19	+4.2
Satisfaction with Narrowing Income Gaps (AFR)	.	.	-
Environmental Policies (BS)	28.6	26	0.0
Promotion of Environmental Sustainability (AfDB/WB)	58.3	28	+2.7
EDUCATION	27.6	46	+4.3
Satisfaction with Education Provision (AFR)	.	.	-
Education Quality (BS)	33.3	20	0.0
Alignment of Education with Market Needs (WEF)	8.8	39	+4.7
Human Resources in Primary Schools (UNESCO)	65.8	31	+3.5
Primary School Completion (WB)	20.2	44	+6.8
Secondary Education Enrolment (UNESCO)	18.8	39	+5.5
Tertiary Education Enrolment (UNESCO)	18.6	24	+5.3
HEALTH	51.5	49	+8.3
Satisfaction with Basic Health Services (AFR)	.	.	-
Public Health Campaigns (GI)	50.0	34	0.0
Absence of Child Mortality (IGME)	58.1	38	+33.3
Absence of Maternal Mortality (MMEIG)	72.8	31	+7.5
Access to Sanitation (WHO&UNICEF)	47.7	37	+10.2
Absence of Undernourishment (WB)	80.9	21	+17.6
Absence of Communicable Diseases (WHO)	17.3	54	-13.0
Immunisation (WB/WHO)	52.7	47	-8.8
Antiretroviral Treatment (ART) Provision (UNAIDS)	32.8	41	+20.4

2018 IIAG Benin Scores, Ranks & Trends

74



OVERALL GOVERNANCE

2017 SCORE/100	2017 RANK/54	TREND 2008-2017
58.7	13 th	-0.1



SAFETY & RULE OF LAW

SCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

SAFETY & RULE OF LAW	63.5	15	-5.3
RULE OF LAW	72.2	10	-0.8
Independence of the Judiciary (BS/WEF/V-Dem/GI)	54.4	18	-6.5
Independence & Transparency of the Judicial Process (EIU/GI)	54.2	18	-12.5
Access to Justice (V-Dem)	97.7	2	+7.6
Property Rights (BS/WEF/AfDB/WB)	60.4	18	+6.9
Mechanisms for Orderly Transfers of Power (EIU)	66.7	8	0.0
Absence of Multilateral Sanctions (CDD)	100.0	1	0.0
TRANSPARENCY & ACCOUNTABILITY	38.8	23	-1.4
Access to Public & Legislative Information (GI)	12.5	41	-16.7
Access to Records of State-owned Companies (GI)	0.0	28	0.0
Accountability of Government & Public Employees (V-Dem/AfDB/WB/EIU)	64.0	11	+3.6
Sanctions for Abuse of Office (BS)	42.9	12	-14.2
Absence of Corruption in Government Branches (V-Dem)	75.5	8	+26.3
Absence of Corruption in the Public Sector (V-Dem/EIU/WEF)	38.6	21	+9.0
Absence of Corruption in the Private Sector (WEF/WB)	25.0	36	-7.6
Absence of Favouritism (EIU/WEF)	40.8	26	-4.4
Anti-corruption Mechanisms (BS/GI/AFR)	50.2	11	-8.1
PERSONAL SAFETY	55.0	19	-11.0
Perception of Personal Safety (EIU/AFR)	46.9	26	-40.4
Reliability of Police Services (WEF/GI)	51.1	11	+19.6
Absence of Social Unrest (EIU/ACLED)	71.3	17	-10.0
Absence of Crime (EIU/AFR)	48.6	37	-16.3
Absence of Government Violence against Civilians (ACLED/PTS)	86.8	7	+5.5
Absence of Human Trafficking (USDS)	25.0	19	-25.0
NATIONAL SECURITY	87.8	15	-8.0
Absence of Government Involvement in Armed Conflict (UCDP)	77.8	25	-22.2
Absence of Domestic Armed Conflict or Risk of Conflict (EIU)	100.0	1	0.0
Absence of Violence by Non-state Actors (ACLED)	99.3	17	-0.7
Absence of Cross-border Tensions (EIU)	50.0	28	-25.0
Absence of Internally Displaced Persons (IDMC)	100.0	1	0.0
Absence of Refugees (UNHCR)	99.9	8	0.0



PARTICIPATION & HUMAN RIGHTS

SCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

PARTICIPATION & HUMAN RIGHTS	71.5	6	+4.0
PARTICIPATION	83.7	3	+4.1
Political Participation (EIU/FH/V-Dem)	85.2	6	+4.6
Civil Society Participation (BS/V-Dem/GI)	87.2	6	-2.7
Democratic Elections (BS/CDD/V-Dem)	88.8	4	+1.0
Capacity of Election Monitoring Agencies (V-Dem/GI)	68.6	4	+17.9
Effective Power to Govern (BS)	88.9	3	0.0
RIGHTS	64.5	9	+0.6
Freedom of Expression (BS/RSF/V-Dem/GI)	79.9	8	-2.8
Freedom of Association & Assembly (BS/GI)	69.4	9	-11.9
Civil Rights & Liberties (BS/FH)	96.2	3	+1.0
Ratification & Reporting of International Human Rights Conventions (UNOLA/OHCHR)	66.7	22	+4.8
Un-likelihood of Human Rights Abuses by the Government (EIU)	50.0	8	0.0
Protection against Ethnic & Religious Discrimination (GI)	25.0	17	+12.5
GENDER	66.3	12	+7.3
Promotion of Gender Equality (AfDB/WB)	61.3	12	-6.2
Women's Political Representation (IPU/GI/WB)	24.8	46	-12.8
Gender Parity in Primary & Lower Secondary School (UNESCO)	56.7	35	+11.3
Women's Labour Force Participation (WB)	74.9	17	+0.1
Workplace Gender Equality (GI)	50.0	4	0.0
Representation of Women in the Judiciary (GI)	100.0	1	+25.0
Laws on Violence against Women (OECD)	66.7	6	+41.7
Women's Political Empowerment (V-Dem)	96.1	2	-0.8



SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

SCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY	46.1	26	-2.1
PUBLIC MANAGEMENT	46.4	23	-2.5
Governmental Statistical Capacity (WB/GI)	53.0	25	+11.3
Civil Registration (GI)	50.0	33	0.0
Effectiveness of the Public Service (AfDB/WB)	64.6	12	-6.2
Online Public Services (UNDESA)	19.6	34	+2.9
Diversification of Exports (AfDB&OECD&UNDP)	10.7	25	-6.9
Budgetary & Financial Management (AfDB/WB)	71.8	7	-2.8
Budget Balance (AfDB&AUC&UNECA)	24.4	42	-15.5
Fiscal Policy (AfDB/WB)	74.6	7	-7.1
Tax & Revenue Mobilisation (ICTD&UNU-WIDER/AfDB/WB)	48.5	18	+1.6
BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT	45.6	23	-9.1
Business Regulatory Environment (BS/GI/AfDB/WB)	61.9	11	-9.8
Absence of Excessive Bureaucracy & Red Tape (EIU)	0.0	30	-33.3
Absence of Restrictions on Foreign Investment (WEF)	62.0	18	+0.2
Efficiency of Customs Procedures (WEF)	43.9	25	+19.8
Robustness of Banks (WEF)	48.6	20	-35.7
Satisfaction with Employment Creation (AFR)	28.1	19	-17.3
Government Development of Regional Integration (AfDB)	75.0	8	+12.5
INFRASTRUCTURE	38.8	33	+4.4
Enabling Environment for Infrastructure Development (AfDB)	48.8	26	-2.4
Transport Infrastructure (WEF/AFR/EIU/GI)	34.7	32	+16.6
Reliability of Electricity Supply (WEF/AFR)	23.5	32	-3.3
Digital & IT Infrastructure (EIU/ITU)	32.4	27	+15.5
Access to Drinking Water (WHO&UNICEF)	60.0	30	+3.9
Satisfaction with Provision of Water & Sanitation Services (AFR)	33.2	26	-3.9
RURAL SECTOR	53.6	23	-1.2
Access to Rural Land & Water for Agriculture (IFAD)	46.7	33	+9.1
Rural Business Climate (IFAD)	46.7	32	-13.3
Government Investment in Rural Development (IFAD)	50.0	24	-3.3
Access to Agricultural Research & Extension Services (IFAD)	85.0	5	+20.1
Budgetary Balance of Agricultural Policy (WEF)	34.8	35	-9.3
Participation of Rural Organisations (IFAD)	67.2	13	+4.2
Promotion of Gender Parity in Rural Organisations (IFAD)	50.0	13	-8.3
Rural Accountability & Transparency (IFAD)	48.4	25	-9.2



HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

SCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT	53.8	26	+3.0
WELFARE	49.0	24	-0.2
Welfare Policies & Services (AfDB/WB)	69.7	17	-2.0
Promotion of Socio-economic Integration of Youth (GI)	50.0	12	0.0
Social Safety Nets (GI/BS)	31.7	29	-8.0
Social Protection & Labour Policies (AfDB/WB)	67.5	11	+4.2
Social Inclusion (BS)	16.7	19	0.0
Absence of Lived Poverty (AFR)	41.4	26	+6.9
Poverty Reduction Efforts (AFR/AfDB/WB)	47.7	25	-12.8
Satisfaction with Narrowing Income Gaps (AFR)	33.4	15	-4.3
Environmental Policies (BS)	57.1	8	+14.2
Promotion of Environmental Sustainability (AfDB/WB)	75.0	8	0.0
EDUCATION	46.5	24	+3.9
Satisfaction with Education Provision (AFR)	52.3	15	-10.3
Education Quality (BS)	50.0	10	+16.7
Alignment of Education with Market Needs (WEF)	22.4	36	-18.6
Human Resources in Primary Schools (UNESCO)	62.9	38	-0.6
Primary School Completion (WB)	55.0	14	+17.4
Secondary Education Enrolment (UNESCO)	53.1	14	+10.3
Tertiary Education Enrolment (UNESCO)	29.8	13	+12.2
HEALTH	65.7	33	+5.3
Satisfaction with Basic Health Services (AFR)	49.8	20	-10.5
Public Health Campaigns (GI)	75.0	15	-25.0
Absence of Child Mortality (IGME)	49.0	48	+10.8
Absence of Maternal Mortality (MMEIG)	76.9	28	+3.7
Access to Sanitation (WHO&UNICEF)	20.4	50	+4.7
Absence of Undernourishment (WB)	87.7	13	+4.6
Absence of Communicable Diseases (WHO)	80.2	25	-4.3
Immunisation (WB/WHO)	76.7	38	+8.6
Antiretroviral Treatment (ART) Provision (UNAIDS)	75.8	18	+54.9

Increasing Improvement
 Slowing Improvement
 Warning Signs
 Bouncing Back
 Slowing Deterioration
 Increasing Deterioration
 No Change
 Not Classified

For a full list of data sources see Annex.



OVERALL GOVERNANCE

2017 SCORE/100	2017 RANK/54	TREND 2008-2017
68.5	5 th	-3.7



SAFETY & RULE OF LAW

SCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

SAFETY & RULE OF LAW	79.6	2	-4.0
RULE OF LAW	89.1	4	-5.7
Independence of the Judiciary (BS/WEF/V-Dem/GI)	66.5	10	-22.9
Independence & Transparency of the Judicial Process (EIU/GI)	100.0	1	0.0
Access to Justice (V-Dem)	79.8	18	-9.5
Property Rights (BS/WEF/AfDB/WB)	88.3	1	-1.6
Mechanisms for Orderly Transfers of Power (EIU)	100.0	1	0.0
Absence of Multilateral Sanctions (CDD)	100.0	1	0.0
TRANSPARENCY & ACCOUNTABILITY	65.9	2	-10.5
Access to Public & Legislative Information (GI)	25.0	33	-12.5
Access to Records of State-owned Companies (GI)	25.0	11	-25.0
Accountability of Government & Public Employees (V-Dem/AfDB/WB/EIU)	78.3	5	-1.4
Sanctions for Abuse of Office (BS)	85.7	1	-14.3
Absence of Corruption in Government Branches (V-Dem)	90.9	1	+8.2
Absence of Corruption in the Public Sector (V-Dem/EIU/WEF)	78.6	2	-10.3
Absence of Corruption in the Private Sector (WEF/WB)	69.5	3	-13.6
Absence of Favouritism (EIU/WEF)	72.7	1	-6.3
Anti-corruption Mechanisms (BS/GI/AFR)	67.4	4	-19.4
PERSONAL SAFETY	63.5	6	+0.4
Perception of Personal Safety (EIU/AFR)	66.8	9	-0.7
Reliability of Police Services (WEF/GI)	29.8	37	-1.0
Absence of Social Unrest (EIU/ACLED)	99.6	1	-0.4
Absence of Crime (EIU/AFR)	59.8	14	+4.6
Absence of Government Violence against Civilians (ACLED/PTS)	75.0	19	0.0
Absence of Human Trafficking (USDS)	50.0	1	0.0
NATIONAL SECURITY	99.9	4	-0.1
Absence of Government Involvement in Armed Conflict (UCDP)	100.0	1	0.0
Absence of Domestic Armed Conflict or Risk of Conflict (EIU)	100.0	1	0.0
Absence of Violence by Non-state Actors (ACLED)	99.7	10	-0.3
Absence of Cross-border Tensions (EIU)	100.0	1	0.0
Absence of Internally Displaced Persons (IDMC)	100.0	1	0.0
Absence of Refugees (UNHCR)	99.7	16	-0.3



PARTICIPATION & HUMAN RIGHTS

SCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

PARTICIPATION & HUMAN RIGHTS	63.3	13	-4.5
PARTICIPATION	80.4	8	-2.3
Political Participation (EIU/FH/V-Dem)	77.1	11	+3.4
Civil Society Participation (BS/V-Dem/GI)	85.7	8	-1.6
Democratic Elections (BS/CDD/V-Dem)	81.1	8	-5.6
Capacity of Election Monitoring Agencies (V-Dem/GI)	58.3	13	-7.3
Effective Power to Govern (BS)	100.0	1	0.0
RIGHTS	54.9	14	-3.4
Freedom of Expression (BS/RSF/V-Dem/GI)	73.7	12	-3.6
Freedom of Association & Assembly (BS/GI)	76.4	7	-5.5
Civil Rights & Liberties (BS/FH)	91.3	5	+3.3
Ratification & Reporting of International Human Rights Conventions (UNOLA/OHCHR)	38.1	49	-14.3
Un-likelihood of Human Rights Abuses by the Government (EIU)	50.0	8	0.0
Protection against Ethnic & Religious Discrimination (GI)	0.0	35	0.0
GENDER	54.4	29	-8.2
Promotion of Gender Equality (AfDB/WB)	.	.	-
Women's Political Representation (IPU/GI/WB)	21.1	51	-13.1
Gender Parity in Primary & Lower Secondary School (UNESCO)	69.6	25	-7.2
Women's Labour Force Participation (WB)	70.7	21	+13.2
Workplace Gender Equality (GI)	75.0	1	0.0
Representation of Women in the Judiciary (GI)	0.0	44	-50.0
Laws on Violence against Women (OECD)	58.3	12	-8.7
Women's Political Empowerment (V-Dem)	86.3	13	+8.5



SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

SCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY	58.8	12	-4.3
PUBLIC MANAGEMENT	41.9	33	-3.8
Governmental Statistical Capacity (WB/GI)	45.5	32	-14.0
Civil Registration (GI)	87.5	4	0.0
Effectiveness of the Public Service (AfDB/WB)	.	.	-
Online Public Services (UNDESA)	38.2	19	+8.8
Diversification of Exports (AfDB&OECD&UNDP)	0.6	53	-5.8
Budgetary & Financial Management (AfDB/WB)	.	.	-
Budget Balance (AfDB&AUC&UNECA)	42.7	3	-7.9
Fiscal Policy (AfDB/WB)	.	.	-
Tax & Revenue Mobilisation (ICTD&UNU-WIDER/AfDB/WB)	37.0	35	-4.0
BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT	61.5	4	-11.7
Business Regulatory Environment (BS/GI/AfDB/WB)	68.3	8	-28.4
Absence of Excessive Bureaucracy & Red Tape (EIU)	66.7	4	0.0
Absence of Restrictions on Foreign Investment (WEF)	63.1	14	-25.2
Efficiency of Customs Procedures (WEF)	68.3	7	+11.8
Robustness of Banks (WEF)	63.2	9	-25.7
Satisfaction with Employment Creation (AFR)	39.4	9	-3.0
Government Development of Regional Integration (AfDB)	.	.	-
INFRASTRUCTURE	67.2	5	+2.6
Enabling Environment for Infrastructure Development (AfDB)	.	.	-
Transport Infrastructure (WEF/AFR/EIU/GI)	57.8	9	-3.4
Reliability of Electricity Supply (WEF/AFR)	63.4	9	-4.4
Digital & IT Infrastructure (EIU/ITU)	64.3	8	+33.0
Access to Drinking Water (WHO&UNICEF)	74.8	14	+1.1
Satisfaction with Provision of Water & Sanitation Services (AFR)	75.5	1	-13.6
RURAL SECTOR	64.4	8	-4.4
Access to Rural Land & Water for Agriculture (IFAD)	61.3	17	+2.5
Rural Business Climate (IFAD)	51.7	28	-6.3
Government Investment in Rural Development (IFAD)	87.5	3	0.0
Access to Agricultural Research & Extension Services (IFAD)	39.9	41	-20.2
Budgetary Balance of Agricultural Policy (WEF)	62.6	10	-4.9
Participation of Rural Organisations (IFAD)	64.9	15	+3.0
Promotion of Gender Parity in Rural Organisations (IFAD)	75.0	2	0.0
Rural Accountability & Transparency (IFAD)	72.6	6	-9.2



HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

SCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT	72.5	3	-1.8
WELFARE	73.4	4	+3.3
Welfare Policies & Services (AfDB/WB)	.	.	-
Promotion of Socio-economic Integration of Youth (GI)	50.0	12	-25.0
Social Safety Nets (GI/BS)	79.5	3	+8.0
Social Protection & Labour Policies (AfDB/WB)	.	.	-
Social Inclusion (BS)	66.7	2	0.0
Absence of Lived Poverty (AFR)	55.7	15	+8.7
Poverty Reduction Efforts (AFR/AfDB/WB)	100.0	1	+18.1
Satisfaction with Narrowing Income Gaps (AFR)	76.0	1	+12.9
Environmental Policies (BS)	85.7	1	0.0
Promotion of Environmental Sustainability (AfDB/WB)	.	.	-
EDUCATION	64.9	8	-8.6
Satisfaction with Education Provision (AFR)	65.9	8	-23.3
Education Quality (BS)	83.3	2	-16.7
Alignment of Education with Market Needs (WEF)	54.2	12	-7.5
Human Resources in Primary Schools (UNESCO)	88.5	5	+2.8
Primary School Completion (WB)	43.1	28	-27.7
Secondary Education Enrolment (UNESCO)	.	.	-
Tertiary Education Enrolment (UNESCO)	54.1	6	+20.9
HEALTH	79.2	10	-0.2
Satisfaction with Basic Health Services (AFR)	77.5	2	-13.2
Public Health Campaigns (GI)	50.0	34	-50.0
Absence of Child Mortality (IGME)	83.3	11	+11.6
Absence of Maternal Mortality (MMEIG)	93.0	7	+4.6
Access to Sanitation (WHO&UNICEF)	68.4	14	+2.1
Absence of Undernourishment (WB)	59.2	30	+10.7
Absence of Communicable Diseases (WHO)	88.6	17	+1.2
Immunisation (WB/WHO)	96.2	6	+0.9
Antiretroviral Treatment (ART) Provision (UNAIDS)	96.8	5	+30.6

2018 IIAG Burkina Faso Scores, Ranks & Trends

76



OVERALL GOVERNANCE

2017 SCORE/100	2017 RANK/54	TREND 2008-2017
57.1	16 th	+4.8



SAFETY & RULE OF LAW

SCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

SAFETY & RULE OF LAW	59.1	23	-2.5
RULE OF LAW	61.0	18	+4.9
Independence of the Judiciary (BS/WEF/V-Dem/GI)	44.1	26	+8.5
Independence & Transparency of the Judicial Process (EIU/GI)	54.2	18	+37.5
Access to Justice (V-Dem)	81.2	13	+10.4
Property Rights (BS/WEF/AfDB/WB)	53.1	25	-10.5
Mechanisms for Orderly Transfers of Power (EIU)	33.3	22	-16.7
Absence of Multilateral Sanctions (CDD)	100.0	1	0.0
TRANSPARENCY & ACCOUNTABILITY	45.7	14	0.0
Access to Public & Legislative Information (GI)	41.7	17	0.0
Access to Records of State-owned Companies (GI)	25.0	11	-25.0
Accountability of Government & Public Employees (V-Dem/AfDB/WB/EIU)	52.8	26	+16.7
Sanctions for Abuse of Office (BS)	42.9	12	+14.3
Absence of Corruption in Government Branches (V-Dem)	65.8	14	+1.6
Absence of Corruption in the Public Sector (V-Dem/EIU/WEF)	31.9	26	-9.4
Absence of Corruption in the Private Sector (WEF/WB)	40.6	19	-9.8
Absence of Favouritism (EIU/WEF)	39.5	28	-5.9
Anti-corruption Mechanisms (BS/GI/AFR)	71.0	3	+17.2
PERSONAL SAFETY	46.5	29	-10.6
Perception of Personal Safety (EIU/AFR)	43.2	32	+4.1
Reliability of Police Services (WEF/GI)	35.7	30	-7.2
Absence of Social Unrest (EIU/ACLED)	50.0	38	-24.3
Absence of Crime (EIU/AFR)	47.7	40	-15.4
Absence of Government Violence against Civilians (ACLED/PTS)	77.2	17	+4.2
Absence of Human Trafficking (USDS)	25.0	19	-25.0
NATIONAL SECURITY	83.5	24	-3.9
Absence of Government Involvement in Armed Conflict (UCDP)	77.8	25	-22.2
Absence of Domestic Armed Conflict or Risk of Conflict (EIU)	50.0	28	-25.0
Absence of Violence by Non-state Actors (ACLED)	86.3	34	-13.0
Absence of Cross-border Tensions (EIU)	87.5	8	+37.5
Absence of Internally Displaced Persons (IDMC)	99.5	34	-0.5
Absence of Refugees (UNHCR)	99.6	19	-0.3



PARTICIPATION & HUMAN RIGHTS

SCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

PARTICIPATION & HUMAN RIGHTS	65.0	10	+8.9
PARTICIPATION	71.3	13	+16.2
Political Participation (EIU/FH/V-Dem)	67.8	19	+9.1
Civil Society Participation (BS/V-Dem/GI)	81.7	11	+4.0
Democratic Elections (BS/CDD/V-Dem)	81.0	9	+25.6
Capacity of Election Monitoring Agencies (V-Dem/GI)	59.2	12	-2.3
Effective Power to Govern (BS)	66.7	12	+44.5
RIGHTS	65.0	8	+7.6
Freedom of Expression (BS/RSF/V-Dem/GI)	86.6	4	+9.8
Freedom of Association & Assembly (BS/GI)	58.3	12	+11.8
Civil Rights & Liberties (BS/FH)	70.3	13	+1.9
Ratification & Reporting of International Human Rights Conventions (UNOLA/OHCHR)	100.0	1	+47.6
Un-likelihood of Human Rights Abuses by the Government (EIU)	50.0	8	-25.0
Protection against Ethnic & Religious Discrimination (GI)	25.0	17	0.0
GENDER	58.5	25	+2.7
Promotion of Gender Equality (AfDB/WB)	59.2	15	-8.3
Women's Political Representation (IPU/GI/WB)	33.5	39	+2.3
Gender Parity in Primary & Lower Secondary School (UNESCO)	75.3	21	+28.7
Women's Labour Force Participation (WB)	60.5	30	-3.1
Workplace Gender Equality (GI)	50.0	4	+25.0
Representation of Women in the Judiciary (GI)	75.0	18	0.0
Laws on Violence against Women (OECD)	33.3	29	-16.7
Women's Political Empowerment (V-Dem)	81.7	22	-5.7



SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

SCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY	49.6	18	-0.6
PUBLIC MANAGEMENT	51.9	14	-2.0
Governmental Statistical Capacity (WB/GI)	69.7	9	+6.8
Civil Registration (GI)	75.0	9	0.0
Effectiveness of the Public Service (AfDB/WB)	80.7	3	+7.8
Online Public Services (UNDESA)	25.5	30	-0.7
Diversification of Exports (AfDB&OECD&UNDP)	1.6	49	-3.6
Budgetary & Financial Management (AfDB/WB)	74.6	4	-7.1
Budget Balance (AfDB&AUC&UNECA)	26.0	41	-3.5
Fiscal Policy (AfDB/WB)	67.5	16	-21.4
Tax & Revenue Mobilisation (ICTD&UNU-WIDER/AfDB/WB)	46.8	22	+3.8
BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT	53.6	14	-1.8
Business Regulatory Environment (BS/GI/AfDB/WB)	51.8	23	-12.0
Absence of Excessive Bureaucracy & Red Tape (EIU)	33.3	10	+16.6
Absence of Restrictions on Foreign Investment (WEF)	65.1	10	-3.4
Efficiency of Customs Procedures (WEF)	47.3	21	+0.4
Robustness of Banks (WEF)	44.8	26	-32.9
Satisfaction with Employment Creation (AFR)	45.1	6	+18.1
Government Development of Regional Integration (AfDB)	87.5	3	0.0
INFRASTRUCTURE	35.1	42	+1.4
Enabling Environment for Infrastructure Development (AfDB)	51.2	22	0.0
Transport Infrastructure (WEF/AFR/EIU/GI)	31.2	35	+2.9
Reliability of Electricity Supply (WEF/AFR)	16.9	39	-11.0
Digital & IT Infrastructure (EIU/ITU)	27.6	31	+7.6
Access to Drinking Water (WHO&UNICEF)	43.9	41	+4.3
Satisfaction with Provision of Water & Sanitation Services (AFR)	39.6	20	+4.3
RURAL SECTOR	58.0	19	+0.2
Access to Rural Land & Water for Agriculture (IFAD)	50.3	28	+6.3
Rural Business Climate (IFAD)	48.6	29	-12.6
Government Investment in Rural Development (IFAD)	62.5	11	-15.0
Access to Agricultural Research & Extension Services (IFAD)	85.0	5	+15.3
Budgetary Balance of Agricultural Policy (WEF)	53.4	22	-8.7
Participation of Rural Organisations (IFAD)	78.2	3	+10.6
Promotion of Gender Parity in Rural Organisations (IFAD)	37.5	35	-12.3
Rural Accountability & Transparency (IFAD)	48.4	25	+17.9



HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

SCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT	54.8	19	+13.4
WELFARE	58.1	8	+10.7
Welfare Policies & Services (AfDB/WB)	80.9	8	+9.2
Promotion of Socio-economic Integration of Youth (GI)	100.0	1	+25.0
Social Safety Nets (GI/BS)	36.2	21	+8.3
Social Protection & Labour Policies (AfDB/WB)	70.2	10	-0.2
Social Inclusion (BS)	0.0	33	0.0
Absence of Lived Poverty (AFR)	59.7	13	+20.8
Poverty Reduction Efforts (AFR/AfDB/WB)	59.6	13	+7.8
Satisfaction with Narrowing Income Gaps (AFR)	48.6	8	+28.4
Environmental Policies (BS)	42.9	16	0.0
Promotion of Environmental Sustainability (AfDB/WB)	83.3	3	+8.3
EDUCATION	36.1	38	+9.3
Satisfaction with Education Provision (AFR)	61.4	12	+6.2
Education Quality (BS)	16.7	34	0.0
Alignment of Education with Market Needs (WEF)	31.7	29	+3.9
Human Resources in Primary Schools (UNESCO)	66.9	30	+8.4
Primary School Completion (WB)	35.7	34	+22.7
Secondary Education Enrolment (UNESCO)	28.5	33	+18.0
Tertiary Education Enrolment (UNESCO)	11.6	30	+5.6
HEALTH	70.2	22	+20.1
Satisfaction with Basic Health Services (AFR)	71.7	6	+19.9
Public Health Campaigns (GI)	75.0	15	+25.0
Absence of Child Mortality (IGME)	56.9	39	+28.0
Absence of Maternal Mortality (MMEIG)	78.9	25	+3.8
Access to Sanitation (WHO&UNICEF)	29.4	47	+10.2
Absence of Undernourishment (WB)	69.7	27	+4.4
Absence of Communicable Diseases (WHO)	74.4	33	+30.0
Immunisation (WB/WHO)	89.4	22	-4.0
Antiretroviral Treatment (ART) Provision (UNAIDS)	86.5	12	+63.6

Increasing Improvement
 Slowing Improvement
 Warning Signs
 Bouncing Back
 Slowing Deterioration
 Increasing Deterioration
 No Change
 Not Classified

For a full list of data sources see Annex.

For a full list of data sources see Annex.

OVERALL
GOVERNANCE

2017 SCORE/100	2017 RANK/54	TREND 2008-2017
39.8	43 rd	-5.0

SAFETY &
RULE OF LAWSCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

SAFETY & RULE OF LAW	28.8	48	-17.5
RULE OF LAW	27.5	48	-24.2
Independence of the Judiciary (BS/WEF/V-Dem/GI)	11.8	49	-10.1
Independence & Transparency of the Judicial Process (EIU/GI)	12.5	46	-33.3
Access to Justice (V-Dem)	35.8	41	-3.4
Property Rights (BS/WEF/AfDB/WB)	38.4	41	+1.8
Mechanisms for Orderly Transfers of Power (EIU)	0.0	39	-66.7
Absence of Multilateral Sanctions (CDD)	66.7	31	-33.3
TRANSPARENCY & ACCOUNTABILITY	20.3	43	-3.7
Access to Public & Legislative Information (GI)	37.5	21	+8.3
Access to Records of State-owned Companies (GI)	0.0	28	0.0
Accountability of Government & Public Employees (V-Dem/AfDB/WB/EIU)	23.8	47	-11.5
Sanctions for Abuse of Office (BS)	28.6	31	-14.3
Absence of Corruption in Government Branches (V-Dem)	12.1	52	-10.0
Absence of Corruption in the Public Sector (V-Dem/EIU/WEF)	17.6	41	-3.9
Absence of Corruption in the Private Sector (WEF/WB)	23.6	38	+1.2
Absence of Favouritism (EIU/WEF)	15.5	36	+3.7
Anti-corruption Mechanisms (BS/GI/AFR)	23.9	34	-6.9
PERSONAL SAFETY	28.7	48	-21.3
Perception of Personal Safety (EIU/AFR)	47.2	25	-5.7
Reliability of Police Services (WEF/GI)	24.2	44	-1.3
Absence of Social Unrest (EIU/ACLED)	31.1	47	-43.6
Absence of Crime (EIU/AFR)	57.2	16	-6.3
Absence of Government Violence against Civilians (ACLED/PTS)	12.5	50	-46.0
Absence of Human Trafficking (USDS)	0.0	39	-25.0
NATIONAL SECURITY	38.8	48	-20.5
Absence of Government Involvement in Armed Conflict (UCDP)	66.7	40	-11.1
Absence of Domestic Armed Conflict or Risk of Conflict (EIU)	25.0	40	-25.0
Absence of Violence by Non-state Actors (ACLED)	26.0	44	-60.8
Absence of Cross-border Tensions (EIU)	25.0	44	-25.0
Absence of Internally Displaced Persons (IDMC)	90.2	42	+12.1
Absence of Refugees (UNHCR)	0.0	50	-13.3

PARTICIPATION
& HUMAN RIGHTSSCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

PARTICIPATION & HUMAN RIGHTS	37.5	40	-7.8
PARTICIPATION	19.7	50	-30.1
Political Participation (EIU/FH/V-Dem)	30.3	50	-24.6
Civil Society Participation (BS/V-Dem/GI)	6.4	53	-30.3
Democratic Elections (BS/CDD/V-Dem)	19.5	47	-42.8
Capacity of Election Monitoring Agencies (V-Dem/GI)	20.1	44	-19.7
Effective Power to Govern (BS)	22.2	23	-33.4
RIGHTS	23.3	47	-10.2
Freedom of Expression (BS/RSF/V-Dem/GI)	22.7	48	-29.9
Freedom of Association & Assembly (BS/GI)	11.1	50	-29.9
Civil Rights & Liberties (BS/FH)	26.8	43	-15.8
Ratification & Reporting of International Human Rights Conventions (UNOLA/OHCHR)	66.7	22	+14.3
Un-likelihood of Human Rights Abuses by the Government (EIU)	0.0	40	0.0
Protection against Ethnic & Religious Discrimination (GI)	12.5	30	0.0
GENDER	69.4	8	+16.8
Promotion of Gender Equality (AfDB/WB)	67.1	9	+2.1
Women's Political Representation (IPU/GI/WB)	57.9	8	-4.9
Gender Parity in Primary & Lower Secondary School (UNESCO)	80.1	5	+21.0
Women's Labour Force Participation (WB)	90.6	4	-0.9
Workplace Gender Equality (GI)	50.0	4	0.0
Representation of Women in the Judiciary (GI)	75.0	18	+75.0
Laws on Violence against Women (OECD)	75.0	3	+50.0
Women's Political Empowerment (V-Dem)	59.8	36	-7.4

SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC
OPPORTUNITYSCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY	38.7	37	-2.5
PUBLIC MANAGEMENT	38.3	39	0.0
Governmental Statistical Capacity (WB/GI)	50.4	27	+9.9
Civil Registration (GI)	75.0	9	+12.5
Effectiveness of the Public Service (AfDB/WB)	42.2	32	-1.6
Online Public Services (UNDESA)	20.6	32	+18.8
Diversification of Exports (AfDB&OECD&UNDP)	6.3	36	-2.3
Budgetary & Financial Management (AfDB/WB)	46.4	34	-15.5
Budget Balance (AfDB&AUC&UNECA)	23.3	46	-0.6
Fiscal Policy (AfDB/WB)	45.2	31	-23.8
Tax & Revenue Mobilisation (ICTD&UNU-WIDER/AfDB/WB)	35.7	36	+3.5
BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT	34.6	35	-8.1
Business Regulatory Environment (BS/GI/AfDB/WB)	48.9	26	+7.4
Absence of Excessive Bureaucracy & Red Tape (EIU)	0.0	30	-33.3
Absence of Restrictions on Foreign Investment (WEF)	35.6	36	-23.7
Efficiency of Customs Procedures (WEF)	38.9	30	+10.7
Robustness of Banks (WEF)	25.2	36	-27.1
Satisfaction with Employment Creation (AFR)	24.8	22	+3.4
Government Development of Regional Integration (AfDB)	68.8	10	+6.3
INFRASTRUCTURE	37.6	37	+0.6
Enabling Environment for Infrastructure Development (AfDB)	58.1	14	-2.4
Transport Infrastructure (WEF/AFR/EIU/GI)	35.5	31	+1.4
Reliability of Electricity Supply (WEF/AFR)	22.7	33	+2.2
Digital & IT Infrastructure (EIU/ITU)	10.1	49	+1.2
Access to Drinking Water (WHO&UNICEF)	46.5	39	+2.0
Satisfaction with Provision of Water & Sanitation Services (AFR)	52.5	11	-0.8
RURAL SECTOR	44.3	38	-2.5
Access to Rural Land & Water for Agriculture (IFAD)	49.2	31	+10.7
Rural Business Climate (IFAD)	36.8	39	-1.7
Government Investment in Rural Development (IFAD)	43.8	31	-28.2
Access to Agricultural Research & Extension Services (IFAD)	49.8	35	+4.8
Budgetary Balance of Agricultural Policy (WEF)	33.7	36	-7.7
Participation of Rural Organisations (IFAD)	50.6	38	+5.5
Promotion of Gender Parity in Rural Organisations (IFAD)	41.8	29	+8.5
Rural Accountability & Transparency (IFAD)	48.4	25	-12.1

HUMAN
DEVELOPMENTSCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT	54.3	23	+7.9
WELFARE	46.6	27	+5.8
Welfare Policies & Services (AfDB/WB)	76.9	11	+18.3
Promotion of Socio-economic Integration of Youth (GI)	75.0	3	+25.0
Social Safety Nets (GI/BS)	31.4	31	+7.4
Social Protection & Labour Policies (AfDB/WB)	57.7	20	+1.4
Social Inclusion (BS)	16.7	19	-16.6
Absence of Lived Poverty (AFR)	35.7	30	+15.6
Poverty Reduction Efforts (AFR/AfDB/WB)	43.7	30	-1.9
Satisfaction with Narrowing Income Gaps (AFR)	24.9	23	+3.0
Environmental Policies (BS)	42.9	16	0.0
Promotion of Environmental Sustainability (AfDB/WB)	61.1	26	+5.5
EDUCATION	42.2	29	+7.4
Satisfaction with Education Provision (AFR)	69.9	5	-30.1
Education Quality (BS)	33.3	20	0.0
Alignment of Education with Market Needs (WEF)	37.6	25	+17.0
Human Resources in Primary Schools (UNESCO)	57.7	42	+2.0
Primary School Completion (WB)	43.7	27	+27.2
Secondary Education Enrolment (UNESCO)	41.9	19	+29.4
Tertiary Education Enrolment (UNESCO)	11.0	33	+6.0
HEALTH	74.3	17	+10.7
Satisfaction with Basic Health Services (AFR)	74.3	4	-25.7
Public Health Campaigns (GI)	100.0	1	+25.0
Absence of Child Mortality (IGME)	64.6	33	+19.7
Absence of Maternal Mortality (MMEIG)	59.1	46	+7.3
Access to Sanitation (WHO&UNICEF)	71.9	11	+1.8
Absence of Undernourishment (WB)	.	.	-
Absence of Communicable Diseases (WHO)	40.3	51	-15.6
Immunisation (WB/WHO)	93.7	14	+5.3
Antiretroviral Treatment (ART) Provision (UNAIDS)	90.0	11	+67.4

2018 IIAG Cabo Verde Scores, Ranks & Trends

78



OVERALL GOVERNANCE

2017 SCORE/100	2017 RANK/54	TREND 2008-2017
71.1	3 rd	-0.8



SAFETY & RULE OF LAW

SCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

SAFETY & RULE OF LAW	75.3	4	-2.2
RULE OF LAW	87.4	5	+1.8
Independence of the Judiciary (BS/WEF/V-Dem/GI)	86.9	4	+6.1
Independence & Transparency of the Judicial Process (EIU/GI)	70.8	9	-12.5
Access to Justice (V-Dem)	89.4	4	-4.1
Property Rights (BS/WEF/AfDB/WB)	77.1	4	+12.8
Mechanisms for Orderly Transfers of Power (EIU)	100.0	1	+8.3
Absence of Multilateral Sanctions (CDD)	100.0	1	0.0
TRANSPARENCY & ACCOUNTABILITY	59.1	5	-8.9
Access to Public & Legislative Information (GI)	29.2	22	-25.0
Access to Records of State-owned Companies (GI)	25.0	11	-25.0
Accountability of Government & Public Employees (V-Dem/AfDB/WB/EIU)	85.1	1	-12.6
Sanctions for Abuse of Office (BS)	.	.	-
Absence of Corruption in Government Branches (V-Dem)	86.8	3	+1.3
Absence of Corruption in the Public Sector (V-Dem/EIU/WEF)	76.3	3	-7.1
Absence of Corruption in the Private Sector (WEF/WB)	65.0	6	+0.3
Absence of Favouritism (EIU/WEF)	71.0	4	-3.6
Anti-corruption Mechanisms (BS/GI/AFR)	34.1	26	0.0
PERSONAL SAFETY	54.7	20	-1.9
Perception of Personal Safety (EIU/AFR)	62.3	10	+3.8
Reliability of Police Services (WEF/GI)	38.0	27	+12.0
Absence of Social Unrest (EIU/ACLED)	50.0	38	-25.0
Absence of Crime (EIU/AFR)	53.1	22	-2.1
Absence of Government Violence against Civilians (ACLED/PTS)	100.0	1	+25.0
Absence of Human Trafficking (USDS)	25.0	19	-25.0
NATIONAL SECURITY	100.0	1	0.0
Absence of Government Involvement in Armed Conflict (UCDP)	100.0	1	0.0
Absence of Domestic Armed Conflict or Risk of Conflict (EIU)	100.0	1	0.0
Absence of Violence by Non-state Actors (ACLED)	.	.	-
Absence of Cross-border Tensions (EIU)	100.0	1	0.0
Absence of Internally Displaced Persons (IDMC)	100.0	1	0.0
Absence of Refugees (UNHCR)	100.0	1	+0.2



PARTICIPATION & HUMAN RIGHTS

SCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

PARTICIPATION & HUMAN RIGHTS	76.3	2	-3.4
PARTICIPATION	87.1	2	+1.0
Political Participation (EIU/FH/V-Dem)	89.8	3	-1.0
Civil Society Participation (BS/V-Dem/GI)	99.0	1	-1.0
Democratic Elections (BS/CDD/V-Dem)	86.4	5	+6.8
Capacity of Election Monitoring Agencies (V-Dem/GI)	73.1	3	-0.8
Effective Power to Govern (BS)	.	.	-
RIGHTS	73.8	2	-6.1
Freedom of Expression (BS/RSF/V-Dem/GI)	90.5	1	-6.8
Freedom of Association & Assembly (BS/GI)	87.5	2	-12.5
Civil Rights & Liberties (BS/FH)	100.0	1	0.0
Ratification & Reporting of International Human Rights Conventions (UNOLA/OHCHR)	52.4	38	-4.7
Un-likelihood of Human Rights Abuses by the Government (EIU)	75.0	1	-25.0
Protection against Ethnic & Religious Discrimination (GI)	37.5	12	+12.5
GENDER	68.0	11	-5.0
Promotion of Gender Equality (AfDB/WB)	90.0	2	-3.8
Women's Political Representation (IPU/GI/WB)	49.0	14	-6.9
Gender Parity in Primary & Lower Secondary School (UNESCO)	69.0	26	-6.6
Women's Labour Force Participation (WB)	48.7	36	+5.7
Workplace Gender Equality (GI)	50.0	4	0.0
Representation of Women in the Judiciary (GI)	75.0	18	-25.0
Laws on Violence against Women (OECD)	.	.	-
Women's Political Empowerment (V-Dem)	94.0	4	+1.2



SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

SCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY	61.4	6	-0.9
PUBLIC MANAGEMENT	64.8	1	-1.1
Governmental Statistical Capacity (WB/GI)	70.1	8	-3.8
Civil Registration (GI)	100.0	1	0.0
Effectiveness of the Public Service (AfDB/WB)	96.9	1	+9.4
Online Public Services (UNDESA)	61.8	10	+9.3
Diversification of Exports (AfDB&OECD&UNDP)	10.8	24	+2.1
Budgetary & Financial Management (AfDB/WB)	76.0	3	-5.7
Budget Balance (AfDB&AUC&UNECA)	35.4	14	-4.3
Fiscal Policy (AfDB/WB)	74.6	7	-19.8
Tax & Revenue Mobilisation (ICTD&UNU-WIDER/AfDB/WB)	57.9	4	+3.2
BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT	44.3	26	-7.4
Business Regulatory Environment (BS/GI/AfDB/WB)	61.3	13	-13.6
Absence of Excessive Bureaucracy & Red Tape (EIU)	33.3	10	-25.0
Absence of Restrictions on Foreign Investment (WEF)	67.3	9	+0.5
Efficiency of Customs Procedures (WEF)	45.9	23	+12.8
Robustness of Banks (WEF)	46.9	22	-25.3
Satisfaction with Employment Creation (AFR)	11.9	30	-1.0
Government Development of Regional Integration (AfDB)	43.8	29	0.0
INFRASTRUCTURE	63.5	9	+13.8
Enabling Environment for Infrastructure Development (AfDB)	74.4	5	0.0
Transport Infrastructure (WEF/AFR/EIU/GI)	50.4	15	+7.0
Reliability of Electricity Supply (WEF/AFR)	52.0	14	+23.7
Digital & IT Infrastructure (EIU/ITU)	73.3	7	+44.3
Access to Drinking Water (WHO&UNICEF)	83.7	8	+5.4
Satisfaction with Provision of Water & Sanitation Services (AFR)	47.0	16	+2.3
RURAL SECTOR	72.9	5	-8.9
Access to Rural Land & Water for Agriculture (IFAD)	80.3	2	+5.3
Rural Business Climate (IFAD)	69.2	5	-15.0
Government Investment in Rural Development (IFAD)	62.5	11	-28.3
Access to Agricultural Research & Extension Services (IFAD)	79.9	7	+4.8
Budgetary Balance of Agricultural Policy (WEF)	64.0	8	+6.1
Participation of Rural Organisations (IFAD)	92.5	2	+4.4
Promotion of Gender Parity in Rural Organisations (IFAD)	62.5	8	-20.8
Rural Accountability & Transparency (IFAD)	72.6	6	-27.4



HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

SCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT	71.2	4	+3.3
WELFARE	62.0	6	+2.3
Welfare Policies & Services (AfDB/WB)	92.0	3	0.0
Promotion of Socio-economic Integration of Youth (GI)	50.0	12	0.0
Social Safety Nets (GI/BS)	58.3	6	+25.0
Social Protection & Labour Policies (AfDB/WB)	84.5	3	-7.2
Social Inclusion (BS)	.	.	-
Absence of Lived Poverty (AFR)	65.3	10	+7.8
Poverty Reduction Efforts (AFR/AfDB/WB)	47.2	27	-14.5
Satisfaction with Narrowing Income Gaps (AFR)	23.4	25	+7.1
Environmental Policies (BS)	.	.	-
Promotion of Environmental Sustainability (AfDB/WB)	75.0	8	0.0
EDUCATION	66.1	7	+2.8
Satisfaction with Education Provision (AFR)	50.9	16	-4.7
Education Quality (BS)	.	.	-
Alignment of Education with Market Needs (WEF)	65.6	8	+6.0
Human Resources in Primary Schools (UNESCO)	89.8	4	+3.3
Primary School Completion (WB)	59.1	12	-11.0
Secondary Education Enrolment (UNESCO)	80.6	8	-0.7
Tertiary Education Enrolment (UNESCO)	50.7	7	+24.1
HEALTH	85.6	4	+4.8
Satisfaction with Basic Health Services (AFR)	44.7	24	-1.8
Public Health Campaigns (GI)	100.0	1	0.0
Absence of Child Mortality (IGME)	94.9	5	+3.7
Absence of Maternal Mortality (MMEIG)	98.0	3	+0.8
Access to Sanitation (WHO&UNICEF)	64.2	18	+5.1
Absence of Undernourishment (WB)	81.5	20	+2.4
Absence of Communicable Diseases (WHO)	97.9	5	+0.8
Immunisation (WB/WHO)	94.8	10	-3.5
Antiretroviral Treatment (ART) Provision (UNAIDS)	94.0	6	+35.4

Increasing Improvement
 Slowing Improvement
 Warning Signs
 Bouncing Back
 Slowing Deterioration
 Increasing Deterioration
 No Change
 Not Classified

For a full list of data sources see Annex.

For a full list of data sources see Annex.

OVERALL
GOVERNANCE

2017 SCORE/100	2017 RANK/54	TREND 2008-2017
46.2	36 th	-0.3

SAFETY &
RULE OF LAWSCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

SAFETY & RULE OF LAW	40.3	44	-9.6
RULE OF LAW	38.9	40	-6.1
Independence of the Judiciary (BS/WEF/V-Dem/GI)	24.5	42	+9.8
Independence & Transparency of the Judicial Process (EIU/GI)	12.5	46	-12.5
Access to Justice (V-Dem)	50.7	34	-11.2
Property Rights (BS/WEF/AfDB/WB)	45.7	36	+2.2
Mechanisms for Orderly Transfers of Power (EIU)	0.0	39	-25.0
Absence of Multilateral Sanctions (CDD)	100.0	1	0.0
TRANSPARENCY & ACCOUNTABILITY	26.8	37	-0.9
Access to Public & Legislative Information (GI)	29.2	22	+16.7
Access to Records of State-owned Companies (GI)	0.0	28	0.0
Accountability of Government & Public Employees (V-Dem/AfDB/WB/EIU)	43.8	31	+0.9
Sanctions for Abuse of Office (BS)	42.9	12	0.0
Absence of Corruption in Government Branches (V-Dem)	16.1	51	+1.3
Absence of Corruption in the Public Sector (V-Dem/EIU/WEF)	10.8	45	-1.9
Absence of Corruption in the Private Sector (WEF/WB)	30.8	29	+4.5
Absence of Favouritism (EIU/WEF)	36.7	30	+0.2
Anti-corruption Mechanisms (BS/GI/AFR)	31.2	27	-29.6
PERSONAL SAFETY	40.0	38	-4.2
Perception of Personal Safety (EIU/AFR)	34.3	38	+0.7
Reliability of Police Services (WEF/GI)	37.9	28	+11.9
Absence of Social Unrest (EIU/ACLED)	53.9	34	-20.0
Absence of Crime (EIU/AFR)	44.4	43	-0.6
Absence of Government Violence against Civilians (ACLED/PTS)	44.5	44	-17.3
Absence of Human Trafficking (USDS)	25.0	19	0.0
NATIONAL SECURITY	55.6	46	-27.2
Absence of Government Involvement in Armed Conflict (UCDP)	44.4	49	-55.6
Absence of Domestic Armed Conflict or Risk of Conflict (EIU)	25.0	40	-25.0
Absence of Violence by Non-state Actors (ACLED)	58.7	39	-39.8
Absence of Cross-border Tensions (EIU)	25.0	44	-25.0
Absence of Internally Displaced Persons (IDMC)	81.5	45	-18.5
Absence of Refugees (UNHCR)	98.8	26	+0.7

PARTICIPATION
& HUMAN RIGHTSSCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

PARTICIPATION & HUMAN RIGHTS	39.0	39	+0.2
PARTICIPATION	29.2	42	+1.8
Political Participation (EIU/FH/V-Dem)	42.2	38	+2.1
Civil Society Participation (BS/V-Dem/GI)	38.4	38	-4.1
Democratic Elections (BS/CDD/V-Dem)	27.7	43	+3.5
Capacity of Election Monitoring Agencies (V-Dem/GI)	26.7	41	+7.6
Effective Power to Govern (BS)	11.1	28	0.0
RIGHTS	34.4	36	-3.8
Freedom of Expression (BS/RSF/V-Dem/GI)	39.4	42	-20.2
Freedom of Association & Assembly (BS/GI)	22.2	41	-12.5
Civil Rights & Liberties (BS/FH)	33.0	38	+5.3
Ratification & Reporting of International Human Rights Conventions (UNOLA/OHCHR)	61.9	31	+4.8
Un-likelihood of Human Rights Abuses by the Government (EIU)	25.0	24	-25.0
Protection against Ethnic & Religious Discrimination (GI)	25.0	17	+25.0
GENDER	53.5	32	+2.9
Promotion of Gender Equality (AfDB/WB)	59.6	14	+2.1
Women's Political Representation (IPU/GI/WB)	44.9	17	+16.1
Gender Parity in Primary & Lower Secondary School (UNESCO)	55.8	36	+9.4
Women's Labour Force Participation (WB)	78.3	14	+1.0
Workplace Gender Equality (GI)	50.0	4	0.0
Representation of Women in the Judiciary (GI)	50.0	32	0.0
Laws on Violence against Women (OECD)	16.7	42	-8.3
Women's Political Empowerment (V-Dem)	72.6	30	+2.5

SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC
OPPORTUNITYSCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY	47.0	24	+0.2
PUBLIC MANAGEMENT	44.1	26	+2.4
Governmental Statistical Capacity (WB/GI)	54.9	22	+18.9
Civil Registration (GI)	12.5	51	-12.5
Effectiveness of the Public Service (AfDB/WB)	64.6	12	0.0
Online Public Services (UNDESA)	29.4	25	+10.8
Diversification of Exports (AfDB&OECD&UNDP)	12.6	20	+5.2
Budgetary & Financial Management (AfDB/WB)	69.0	9	+7.1
Budget Balance (AfDB&AUC&UNECA)	31.0	30	-17.5
Fiscal Policy (AfDB/WB)	74.6	7	+4.0
Tax & Revenue Mobilisation (ICTD&UNU-WIDER/AfDB/WB)	48.2	20	+5.8
BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT	49.8	19	-2.5
Business Regulatory Environment (BS/GI/AfDB/WB)	48.9	26	+15.1
Absence of Excessive Bureaucracy & Red Tape (EIU)	0.0	30	-33.3
Absence of Restrictions on Foreign Investment (WEF)	58.2	22	-4.1
Efficiency of Customs Procedures (WEF)	42.3	28	+16.4
Robustness of Banks (WEF)	50.4	15	-22.7
Satisfaction with Employment Creation (AFR)	61.2	3	+4.7
Government Development of Regional Integration (AfDB)	87.5	3	+6.2
INFRASTRUCTURE	45.7	21	+10.7
Enabling Environment for Infrastructure Development (AfDB)	76.7	4	+6.9
Transport Infrastructure (WEF/AFR/EIU/GI)	31.7	34	-2.4
Reliability of Electricity Supply (WEF/AFR)	28.4	30	+2.1
Digital & IT Infrastructure (EIU/ITU)	43.0	17	+25.9
Access to Drinking Water (WHO&UNICEF)	57.9	32	+5.6
Satisfaction with Provision of Water & Sanitation Services (AFR)	36.3	23	+25.9
RURAL SECTOR	48.6	30	-9.6
Access to Rural Land & Water for Agriculture (IFAD)	52.8	23	-2.5
Rural Business Climate (IFAD)	45.3	33	-6.2
Government Investment in Rural Development (IFAD)	53.3	22	+3.3
Access to Agricultural Research & Extension Services (IFAD)	72.4	15	+12.3
Budgetary Balance of Agricultural Policy (WEF)	53.9	21	-14.2
Participation of Rural Organisations (IFAD)	61.9	22	-11.8
Promotion of Gender Parity in Rural Organisations (IFAD)	37.5	35	-20.8
Rural Accountability & Transparency (IFAD)	12.1	49	-36.3

HUMAN
DEVELOPMENTSCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT	58.2	17	+7.6
WELFARE	50.0	19	+3.0
Welfare Policies & Services (AfDB/WB)	79.7	10	+14.0
Promotion of Socio-economic Integration of Youth (GI)	50.0	12	-25.0
Social Safety Nets (GI/BS)	39.4	19	0.0
Social Protection & Labour Policies (AfDB/WB)	63.3	14	0.0
Social Inclusion (BS)	33.3	7	0.0
Absence of Lived Poverty (AFR)	41.3	27	+9.3
Poverty Reduction Efforts (AFR/AfDB/WB)	47.0	28	+6.9
Satisfaction with Narrowing Income Gaps (AFR)	31.3	16	+9.0
Environmental Policies (BS)	42.9	16	0.0
Promotion of Environmental Sustainability (AfDB/WB)	72.2	13	+16.6
EDUCATION	53.5	15	+9.8
Satisfaction with Education Provision (AFR)	63.0	11	+5.1
Education Quality (BS)	50.0	10	0.0
Alignment of Education with Market Needs (WEF)	50.3	16	+7.9
Human Resources in Primary Schools (UNESCO)	65.6	33	+3.8
Primary School Completion (WB)	49.3	20	+3.6
Secondary Education Enrolment (UNESCO)	56.2	11	+25.7
Tertiary Education Enrolment (UNESCO)	39.8	10	+22.2
HEALTH	71.1	21	+10.0
Satisfaction with Basic Health Services (AFR)	59.9	13	+8.2
Public Health Campaigns (GI)	75.0	15	-25.0
Absence of Child Mortality (IGME)	59.8	36	+24.4
Absence of Maternal Mortality (MMEIG)	65.8	39	+6.4
Access to Sanitation (WHO&UNICEF)	63.4	19	0.0
Absence of Undernourishment (WB)	92.0	11	+12.0
Absence of Communicable Diseases (WHO)	74.5	32	+18.5
Immunisation (WB/WHO)	80.7	32	-0.1
Antiretroviral Treatment (ART) Provision (UNAIDS)	69.1	21	+46.2

2018 IIAG Central African Republic Scores, Ranks & Trends

80



OVERALL GOVERNANCE

2017 SCORE/100	2017 RANK/54	TREND 2008-2017
29.5	50 th	-2.5



SAFETY & RULE OF LAW

SCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

SAFETY & RULE OF LAW	24.6	49	-12.0
RULE OF LAW	31.7	46	-1.4
Independence of the Judiciary (BS/WEF/V-Dem/GI)	42.1	28	+19.9
Independence & Transparency of the Judicial Process (EIU/GI)	41.7	29	+25.0
Access to Justice (V-Dem)	12.8	51	-16.5
Property Rights (BS/WEF/AfDB/WB)	27.1	49	-3.1
Mechanisms for Orderly Transfers of Power (EIU)	33.3	22	+33.3
Absence of Multilateral Sanctions (CDD)	33.3	50	-66.7
TRANSPARENCY & ACCOUNTABILITY	19.9	44	-4.1
Access to Public & Legislative Information (GI)	29.2	22	+29.2
Access to Records of State-owned Companies (GI)	0.0	28	-25.0
Accountability of Government & Public Employees (V-Dem/AfDB/WB/EIU)	50.7	29	+6.8
Sanctions for Abuse of Office (BS)	28.6	31	0.0
Absence of Corruption in Government Branches (V-Dem)	40.5	29	+29.9
Absence of Corruption in the Public Sector (V-Dem/EIU/WEF)	7.3	49	-12.9
Absence of Corruption in the Private Sector (WEF/WB)	0.0	51	-28.6
Absence of Favouritism (EIU/WEF)	0.0	44	-50.0
Anti-corruption Mechanisms (BS/GI/AFR)	22.6	36	+13.1
PERSONAL SAFETY	17.7	50	-25.7
Perception of Personal Safety (EIU/AFR)	0.0	48	0.0
Reliability of Police Services (WEF/GI)	0.0	49	0.0
Absence of Social Unrest (EIU/ACLED)	44.7	43	-55.3
Absence of Crime (EIU/AFR)	0.0	50	-75.0
Absence of Government Violence against Civilians (ACLED/PTS)	61.3	40	+0.8
Absence of Human Trafficking (USDS)	0.0	39	-25.0
NATIONAL SECURITY	29.1	51	-16.7
Absence of Government Involvement in Armed Conflict (UCDP)	100.0	1	0.0
Absence of Domestic Armed Conflict or Risk of Conflict (EIU)	0.0	50	-25.0
Absence of Violence by Non-state Actors (ACLED)	49.8	40	-41.2
Absence of Cross-border Tensions (EIU)	25.0	44	+25.0
Absence of Internally Displaced Persons (IDMC)	0.0	51	-31.5
Absence of Refugees (UNHCR)	0.0	50	-27.2



PARTICIPATION & HUMAN RIGHTS

SCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

PARTICIPATION & HUMAN RIGHTS	41.2	36	+2.0
PARTICIPATION	43.4	31	+4.7
Political Participation (EIU/FH/V-Dem)	35.4	43	-6.8
Civil Society Participation (BS/V-Dem/GI)	64.1	23	+8.5
Democratic Elections (BS/CDD/V-Dem)	58.4	22	+12.9
Capacity of Election Monitoring Agencies (V-Dem/GI)	37.0	31	+9.0
Effective Power to Govern (BS)	22.2	23	0.0
RIGHTS	33.5	38	+0.1
Freedom of Expression (BS/RSF/V-Dem/GI)	71.2	14	+6.4
Freedom of Association & Assembly (BS/GI)	46.5	25	0.0
Civil Rights & Liberties (BS/FH)	18.1	47	-17.3
Ratification & Reporting of International Human Rights Conventions (UNOLA/OHCHR)	52.4	38	+23.8
Un-likelihood of Human Rights Abuses by the Government (EIU)	0.0	40	-25.0
Protection against Ethnic & Religious Discrimination (GI)	12.5	30	+12.5
GENDER	46.8	36	+1.3
Promotion of Gender Equality (AfDB/WB)	37.1	32	+8.3
Women's Political Representation (IPU/GI/WB)	27.4	43	-5.4
Gender Parity in Primary & Lower Secondary School (UNESCO)	25.5	44	+12.4
Women's Labour Force Participation (WB)	67.6	24	-1.1
Workplace Gender Equality (GI)	50.0	4	0.0
Representation of Women in the Judiciary (GI)	100.0	1	0.0
Laws on Violence against Women (OECD)	25.0	37	0.0
Women's Political Empowerment (V-Dem)	42.0	46	-4.0



SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

SCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY	27.6	49	-0.9
PUBLIC MANAGEMENT	33.6	43	+3.1
Governmental Statistical Capacity (WB/GI)	17.0	51	-6.1
Civil Registration (GI)	50.0	33	0.0
Effectiveness of the Public Service (AfDB/WB)	40.6	34	+3.1
Online Public Services (UNDESA)	0.0	54	0.0
Diversification of Exports (AfDB&OECD&UNDP)	35.6	6	+24.9
Budgetary & Financial Management (AfDB/WB)	31.0	36	-5.5
Budget Balance (AfDB&AUC&UNECA)	48.7	1	+11.7
Fiscal Policy (AfDB/WB)	56.3	21	0.0
Tax & Revenue Mobilisation (ICTD&UNU-WIDER/AfDB/WB)	23.3	47	-0.4
BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT	31.0	41	-11.2
Business Regulatory Environment (BS/GI/AfDB/WB)	43.0	36	+12.3
Absence of Excessive Bureaucracy & Red Tape (EIU)	0.0	30	-33.3
Absence of Restrictions on Foreign Investment (WEF)	-	-	-
Efficiency of Customs Procedures (WEF)	-	-	-
Robustness of Banks (WEF)	-	-	-
Satisfaction with Employment Creation (AFR)	-	-	-
Government Development of Regional Integration (AfDB)	50.0	25	-12.5
INFRASTRUCTURE	24.4	49	+1.0
Enabling Environment for Infrastructure Development (AfDB)	34.9	32	0.0
Transport Infrastructure (WEF/AFR/EIU/GI)	12.5	49	0.0
Reliability of Electricity Supply (WEF/AFR)	-	-	-
Digital & IT Infrastructure (EIU/ITU)	5.8	52	+2.9
Access to Drinking Water (WHO&UNICEF)	44.3	40	+1.2
Satisfaction with Provision of Water & Sanitation Services (AFR)	-	-	-
RURAL SECTOR	21.4	50	+3.5
Access to Rural Land & Water for Agriculture (IFAD)	9.0	51	-12.7
Rural Business Climate (IFAD)	13.8	51	+8.6
Government Investment in Rural Development (IFAD)	25.0	45	+6.2
Access to Agricultural Research & Extension Services (IFAD)	39.9	41	0.0
Budgetary Balance of Agricultural Policy (WEF)	-	-	-
Participation of Rural Organisations (IFAD)	25.6	50	-1.6
Promotion of Gender Parity in Rural Organisations (IFAD)	12.5	48	+12.5
Rural Accountability & Transparency (IFAD)	24.2	45	+12.1



HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

SCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT	24.7	52	+1.0
WELFARE	25.8	48	-1.0
Welfare Policies & Services (AfDB/WB)	29.4	40	-2.9
Promotion of Socio-economic Integration of Youth (GI)	50.0	12	+25.0
Social Safety Nets (GI/BS)	11.5	51	-8.4
Social Protection & Labour Policies (AfDB/WB)	26.8	39	-1.4
Social Inclusion (BS)	0.0	33	0.0
Absence of Lived Poverty (AFR)	-	-	-
Poverty Reduction Efforts (AFR/AfDB/WB)	33.0	43	0.0
Satisfaction with Narrowing Income Gaps (AFR)	-	-	-
Environmental Policies (BS)	14.3	38	-14.3
Promotion of Environmental Sustainability (AfDB/WB)	41.7	37	-5.5
EDUCATION	9.5	52	+2.6
Satisfaction with Education Provision (AFR)	-	-	-
Education Quality (BS)	0.0	41	-16.7
Alignment of Education with Market Needs (WEF)	-	-	-
Human Resources in Primary Schools (UNESCO)	19.2	48	+19.2
Primary School Completion (WB)	16.3	46	+7.1
Secondary Education Enrolment (UNESCO)	6.7	42	+1.9
Tertiary Education Enrolment (UNESCO)	5.4	42	+1.5
HEALTH	38.9	53	+1.6
Satisfaction with Basic Health Services (AFR)	-	-	-
Public Health Campaigns (GI)	75.0	15	+25.0
Absence of Child Mortality (IGME)	33.4	52	+19.6
Absence of Maternal Mortality (MMEIG)	49.2	52	+4.7
Access to Sanitation (WHO&UNICEF)	45.7	38	+1.9
Absence of Undernourishment (WB)	0.0	45	-43.4
Absence of Communicable Diseases (WHO)	19.9	53	-21.4
Immunisation (WB/WHO)	40.0	51	-1.1
Antiretroviral Treatment (ART) Provision (UNAIDS)	47.9	36	+27.3

Increasing Improvement
 Slowing Improvement
 Warning Signs
 Bouncing Back
 Slowing Deterioration
 Increasing Deterioration
 No Change
 Not Classified

For a full list of data sources see Annex.

For a full list of data sources see Annex.

OVERALL
GOVERNANCE

2017 SCORE/100 2017 RANK/54 TREND 2008-2017

35.4 **46th** **+4.6**

SAFETY &
RULE OF LAWSCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

SAFETY & RULE OF LAW	41.6	43	+7.4
RULE OF LAW	37.1	43	+3.8
Independence of the Judiciary (BS/WEF/V-Dem/GI)	11.2	50	+4.3
Independence & Transparency of the Judicial Process (EIU/GI)	50.0	26	+37.5
Access to Justice (V-Dem)	29.7	45	+8.4
Property Rights (BS/WEF/AfDB/WB)	31.8	45	+6.0
Mechanisms for Orderly Transfers of Power (EIU)	0.0	39	-33.3
Absence of Multilateral Sanctions (CDD)	100.0	1	0.0
TRANSPARENCY & ACCOUNTABILITY	23.6	40	+7.9
Access to Public & Legislative Information (GI)	70.8	2	+29.1
Access to Records of State-owned Companies (GI)	25.0	11	+25.0
Accountability of Government & Public Employees (V-Dem/AfDB/WB/EIU)	28.6	44	+0.4
Sanctions for Abuse of Office (BS)	28.6	31	+14.3
Absence of Corruption in Government Branches (V-Dem)	7.2	54	-1.0
Absence of Corruption in the Public Sector (V-Dem/EIU/WEF)	3.4	54	-1.1
Absence of Corruption in the Private Sector (WEF/WB)	11.2	50	-9.5
Absence of Favouritism (EIU/WEF)	7.7	38	+5.6
Anti-corruption Mechanisms (BS/GI/AFR)	29.8	28	+8.4
PERSONAL SAFETY	41.7	34	+9.0
Perception of Personal Safety (EIU/AFR)	0.0	48	0.0
Reliability of Police Services (WEF/GI)	33.6	34	+29.1
Absence of Social Unrest (EIU/ACLED)	74.5	12	-0.5
Absence of Crime (EIU/AFR)	50.0	29	+6.2
Absence of Government Violence against Civilians (ACLED/PTS)	67.4	34	+19.4
Absence of Human Trafficking (USDS)	25.0	19	0.0
NATIONAL SECURITY	64.0	43	+9.0
Absence of Government Involvement in Armed Conflict (UCDP)	33.3	52	-44.5
Absence of Domestic Armed Conflict or Risk of Conflict (EIU)	25.0	40	+25.0
Absence of Violence by Non-state Actors (ACLED)	97.9	23	+6.0
Absence of Cross-border Tensions (EIU)	50.0	28	+50.0
Absence of Internally Displaced Persons (IDMC)	80.3	47	+7.5
Absence of Refugees (UNHCR)	97.2	35	+9.7

PARTICIPATION
& HUMAN RIGHTSSCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

PARTICIPATION & HUMAN RIGHTS	31.2	45	+1.7
PARTICIPATION	21.8	48	+0.3
Political Participation (EIU/FH/V-Dem)	30.8	49	+5.4
Civil Society Participation (BS/V-Dem/GI)	31.1	42	+0.6
Democratic Elections (BS/CDD/V-Dem)	21.7	46	+5.9
Capacity of Election Monitoring Agencies (V-Dem/GI)	14.3	51	-21.4
Effective Power to Govern (BS)	11.1	28	+11.1
RIGHTS	31.2	40	+0.5
Freedom of Expression (BS/RSF/V-Dem/GI)	40.8	40	-5.8
Freedom of Association & Assembly (BS/GI)	35.4	31	+5.5
Civil Rights & Liberties (BS/FH)	19.6	46	-1.0
Ratification & Reporting of International Human Rights Conventions (UNOLA/OHCHR)	66.7	22	+4.8
Un-likelihood of Human Rights Abuses by the Government (EIU)	0.0	40	0.0
Protection against Ethnic & Religious Discrimination (GI)	25.0	17	0.0
GENDER	40.6	42	+4.2
Promotion of Gender Equality (AfDB/WB)	28.8	38	0.0
Women's Political Representation (IPU/GI/WB)	29.2	41	-1.7
Gender Parity in Primary & Lower Secondary School (UNESCO)	20.3	45	+13.0
Women's Labour Force Participation (WB)	69.5	23	0.0
Workplace Gender Equality (GI)	50.0	4	+25.0
Representation of Women in the Judiciary (GI)	75.0	18	+25.0
Laws on Violence against Women (OECD)	8.3	44	-41.7
Women's Political Empowerment (V-Dem)	43.6	44	+13.8

SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC
OPPORTUNITYSCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY	31.9	45	+1.2
PUBLIC MANAGEMENT	38.3	39	+2.8
Governmental Statistical Capacity (WB/GI)	44.7	33	-1.5
Civil Registration (GI)	62.5	26	0.0
Effectiveness of the Public Service (AfDB/WB)	45.3	30	+1.5
Online Public Services (UNDESA)	18.6	35	+16.8
Diversification of Exports (AfDB&OECD&UNDP)	0.8	52	+0.4
Budgetary & Financial Management (AfDB/WB)	53.6	28	+11.5
Budget Balance (AfDB&AUC&UNECA)	33.3	20	-17.7
Fiscal Policy (AfDB/WB)	56.3	21	+7.1
Tax & Revenue Mobilisation (ICTD&UNU-WIDER/AfDB/WB)	29.8	42	+6.9
BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT	31.1	40	-2.4
Business Regulatory Environment (BS/GI/AfDB/WB)	60.3	15	+20.6
Absence of Excessive Bureaucracy & Red Tape (EIU)	0.0	30	0.0
Absence of Restrictions on Foreign Investment (WEF)	30.0	37	-14.1
Efficiency of Customs Procedures (WEF)	15.7	39	+13.1
Robustness of Banks (WEF)	18.0	38	-34.1
Satisfaction with Employment Creation (AFR)	-	-	-
Government Development of Regional Integration (AfDB)	62.5	16	0.0
INFRASTRUCTURE	27.1	45	+7.3
Enabling Environment for Infrastructure Development (AfDB)	58.1	14	0.0
Transport Infrastructure (WEF/AFR/EIU/GI)	18.6	47	+8.7
Reliability of Electricity Supply (WEF/AFR)	20.7	34	+19.7
Digital & IT Infrastructure (EIU/ITU)	7.8	51	+5.9
Access to Drinking Water (WHO&UNICEF)	30.1	48	+2.1
Satisfaction with Provision of Water & Sanitation Services (AFR)	-	-	-
RURAL SECTOR	31.0	49	-2.8
Access to Rural Land & Water for Agriculture (IFAD)	37.1	42	-4.4
Rural Business Climate (IFAD)	33.1	42	+2.3
Government Investment in Rural Development (IFAD)	25.0	45	-6.3
Access to Agricultural Research & Extension Services (IFAD)	45.0	38	+15.0
Budgetary Balance of Agricultural Policy (WEF)	31.6	38	-24.0
Participation of Rural Organisations (IFAD)	38.9	46	-10.1
Promotion of Gender Parity in Rural Organisations (IFAD)	25.0	44	+16.7
Rural Accountability & Transparency (IFAD)	12.1	49	-12.1

HUMAN
DEVELOPMENTSCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT	37.0	50	+8.3
WELFARE	39.0	41	+2.2
Welfare Policies & Services (AfDB/WB)	49.4	36	-2.0
Promotion of Socio-economic Integration of Youth (GI)	50.0	12	0.0
Social Safety Nets (GI/BS)	24.0	41	0.0
Social Protection & Labour Policies (AfDB/WB)	56.3	23	+14.0
Social Inclusion (BS)	0.0	33	0.0
Absence of Lived Poverty (AFR)	-	-	-
Poverty Reduction Efforts (AFR/AfDB/WB)	50.6	19	-8.3
Satisfaction with Narrowing Income Gaps (AFR)	-	-	-
Environmental Policies (BS)	28.6	26	0.0
Promotion of Environmental Sustainability (AfDB/WB)	52.8	32	+13.9
EDUCATION	19.8	49	+3.9
Satisfaction with Education Provision (AFR)	-	-	-
Education Quality (BS)	16.7	34	0.0
Alignment of Education with Market Needs (WEF)	19.7	37	+5.0
Human Resources in Primary Schools (UNESCO)	49.4	45	+6.3
Primary School Completion (WB)	12.1	48	+6.7
Secondary Education Enrolment (UNESCO)	14.5	41	+1.8
Tertiary Education Enrolment (UNESCO)	6.6	40	+3.6
HEALTH	52.2	48	+18.7
Satisfaction with Basic Health Services (AFR)	-	-	-
Public Health Campaigns (GI)	100.0	1	+25.0
Absence of Child Mortality (IGME)	31.2	53	+18.3
Absence of Maternal Mortality (MMEIG)	50.7	51	+12.7
Access to Sanitation (WHO&UNICEF)	10.4	52	+1.0
Absence of Undernourishment (WB)	47.4	38	+14.9
Absence of Communicable Diseases (WHO)	72.6	37	-3.2
Immunisation (WB/WHO)	43.0	49	+34.1
Antiretroviral Treatment (ART) Provision (UNAIDS)	62.0	27	+46.6

2018 IIAG Comoros Scores, Ranks & Trends

82



OVERALL GOVERNANCE

2017 SCORE/100	2017 RANK/54	TREND 2008-2017
47.5	34 th	+3.9



SAFETY & RULE OF LAW

SCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

SAFETY & RULE OF LAW	55.6	25	+6.7
RULE OF LAW	50.3	34	+10.7
Independence of the Judiciary (BS/WEF/V-Dem/GI)	36.0	32	+5.2
Independence & Transparency of the Judicial Process (EIU/GI)	29.2	38	-12.5
Access to Justice (V-Dem)	56.1	32	-5.1
Property Rights (BS/WEF/AfDB/WB)	47.4	32	+9.9
Mechanisms for Orderly Transfers of Power (EIU)	66.7	8	+66.7
Absence of Multilateral Sanctions (CDD)	66.7	31	0.0
TRANSPARENCY & ACCOUNTABILITY	23.2	41	-7.1
Access to Public & Legislative Information (GI)	29.2	22	+16.7
Access to Records of State-owned Companies (GI)	0.0	28	0.0
Accountability of Government & Public Employees (V-Dem/AfDB/WB/EIU)	29.9	42	-12.5
Sanctions for Abuse of Office (BS)	.	.	-
Absence of Corruption in Government Branches (V-Dem)	44.1	26	+12.7
Absence of Corruption in the Public Sector (V-Dem/EIU/WEF)	25.6	35	-11.1
Absence of Corruption in the Private Sector (WEF/WB)	57.1	7	0.0
Absence of Favouritism (EIU/WEF)	0.0	44	0.0
Anti-corruption Mechanisms (BS/GI/AFR)	0.0	50	-62.5
PERSONAL SAFETY	54.2	22	+8.4
Perception of Personal Safety (EIU/AFR)	75.0	3	0.0
Reliability of Police Services (WEF/GI)	25.0	39	+25.0
Absence of Social Unrest (EIU/ACLED)	50.0	38	0.0
Absence of Crime (EIU/AFR)	75.0	2	0.0
Absence of Government Violence against Civilians (ACLED/PTS)	100.0	1	+50.0
Absence of Human Trafficking (USDS)	0.0	39	-25.0
NATIONAL SECURITY	94.6	9	+14.9
Absence of Government Involvement in Armed Conflict (UCDP)	100.0	1	0.0
Absence of Domestic Armed Conflict or Risk of Conflict (EIU)	75.0	9	+50.0
Absence of Violence by Non-state Actors (ACLED)	.	.	-
Absence of Cross-border Tensions (EIU)	100.0	1	+25.0
Absence of Internally Displaced Persons (IDMC)	100.0	1	0.0
Absence of Refugees (UNHCR)	98.2	30	-0.3



PARTICIPATION & HUMAN RIGHTS

SCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

PARTICIPATION & HUMAN RIGHTS	48.9	29	-2.0
PARTICIPATION	64.1	17	-0.7
Political Participation (EIU/FH/V-Dem)	69.4	17	+4.3
Civil Society Participation (BS/V-Dem/GI)	83.3	10	+14.4
Democratic Elections (BS/CDD/V-Dem)	60.5	20	-25.0
Capacity of Election Monitoring Agencies (V-Dem/GI)	43.1	22	+3.4
Effective Power to Govern (BS)	.	.	-
RIGHTS	46.4	28	-3.8
Freedom of Expression (BS/RSF/V-Dem/GI)	66.9	18	+2.9
Freedom of Association & Assembly (BS/GI)	25.0	38	-50.0
Civil Rights & Liberties (BS/FH)	57.7	25	+1.9
Ratification & Reporting of International Human Rights Conventions (UNOLA/OHCHR)	28.6	51	+9.6
Un-likelihood of Human Rights Abuses by the Government (EIU)	75.0	1	0.0
Protection against Ethnic & Religious Discrimination (GI)	25.0	17	+12.5
GENDER	36.3	48	-1.5
Promotion of Gender Equality (AfDB/WB)	36.7	33	-2.1
Women's Political Representation (IPU/GI/WB)	11.0	54	-10.1
Gender Parity in Primary & Lower Secondary School (UNESCO)	69.9	24	+17.0
Women's Labour Force Participation (WB)	30.2	45	+2.8
Workplace Gender Equality (GI)	50.0	4	-25.0
Representation of Women in the Judiciary (GI)	0.0	44	0.0
Laws on Violence against Women (OECD)	.	.	-
Women's Political Empowerment (V-Dem)	56.4	41	+6.9



SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

SCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY	31.7	46	+3.1
PUBLIC MANAGEMENT	24.1	48	-1.2
Governmental Statistical Capacity (WB/GI)	19.3	48	-14.0
Civil Registration (GI)	50.0	33	0.0
Effectiveness of the Public Service (AfDB/WB)	32.8	38	+3.6
Online Public Services (UNDESA)	6.9	48	+3.3
Diversification of Exports (AfDB&OECD&UNDP)	4.4	41	-12.4
Budgetary & Financial Management (AfDB/WB)	28.4	37	+10.1
Budget Balance (AfDB&AUC&UNECA)	27.5	38	-8.3
Fiscal Policy (AfDB/WB)	27.0	38	+8.7
Tax & Revenue Mobilisation (ICTD&UNU-WIDER/AfDB/WB)	20.5	49	-2.1
BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT	23.6	46	+5.4
Business Regulatory Environment (BS/GI/AfDB/WB)	33.3	41	+16.1
Absence of Excessive Bureaucracy & Red Tape (EIU)	0.0	30	0.0
Absence of Restrictions on Foreign Investment (WEF)	.	.	-
Efficiency of Customs Procedures (WEF)	.	.	-
Robustness of Banks (WEF)	.	.	-
Satisfaction with Employment Creation (AFR)	.	.	-
Government Development of Regional Integration (AfDB)	37.5	35	0.0
INFRASTRUCTURE	39.0	32	+5.5
Enabling Environment for Infrastructure Development (AfDB)	20.9	39	-2.4
Transport Infrastructure (WEF/AFR/EIU/GI)	37.5	26	+12.5
Reliability of Electricity Supply (WEF/AFR)	.	.	-
Digital & IT Infrastructure (EIU/ITU)	17.2	43	+13.2
Access to Drinking Water (WHO&UNICEF)	80.3	10	-1.4
Satisfaction with Provision of Water & Sanitation Services (AFR)	.	.	-
RURAL SECTOR	40.3	43	+2.9
Access to Rural Land & Water for Agriculture (IFAD)	38.5	40	+3.6
Rural Business Climate (IFAD)	42.9	35	+3.0
Government Investment in Rural Development (IFAD)	43.8	31	0.0
Access to Agricultural Research & Extension Services (IFAD)	30.0	49	+5.1
Budgetary Balance of Agricultural Policy (WEF)	.	.	-
Participation of Rural Organisations (IFAD)	40.6	43	+0.5
Promotion of Gender Parity in Rural Organisations (IFAD)	50.0	13	+8.2
Rural Accountability & Transparency (IFAD)	36.3	34	0.0



HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

SCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT	53.6	28	+7.8
WELFARE	39.6	38	+6.1
Welfare Policies & Services (AfDB/WB)	53.7	34	+8.3
Promotion of Socio-economic Integration of Youth (GI)	50.0	12	+25.0
Social Safety Nets (GI/BS)	16.7	46	+8.4
Social Protection & Labour Policies (AfDB/WB)	35.1	37	-7.2
Social Inclusion (BS)	.	.	-
Absence of Lived Poverty (AFR)	.	.	-
Poverty Reduction Efforts (AFR/AfDB/WB)	31.8	44	-14.6
Satisfaction with Narrowing Income Gaps (AFR)	.	.	-
Environmental Policies (BS)	.	.	-
Promotion of Environmental Sustainability (AfDB/WB)	50.0	34	+16.7
EDUCATION	52.4	16	+3.9
Satisfaction with Education Provision (AFR)	.	.	-
Education Quality (BS)	.	.	-
Alignment of Education with Market Needs (WEF)	.	.	-
Human Resources in Primary Schools (UNESCO)	82.6	12	+2.7
Primary School Completion (WB)	51.5	18	+4.3
Secondary Education Enrolment (UNESCO)	55.5	12	+1.2
Tertiary Education Enrolment (UNESCO)	19.8	23	+7.4
HEALTH	68.7	27	+13.2
Satisfaction with Basic Health Services (AFR)	.	.	-
Public Health Campaigns (GI)	50.0	34	+25.0
Absence of Child Mortality (IGME)	63.7	34	+12.1
Absence of Maternal Mortality (MMEIG)	81.0	19	+4.2
Access to Sanitation (WHO&UNICEF)	64.9	17	+1.7
Absence of Undernourishment (WB)	.	.	-
Absence of Communicable Diseases (WHO)	96.7	6	+7.6
Immunisation (WB/WHO)	94.0	13	+17.2
Antiretroviral Treatment (ART) Provision (UNAIDS)	31.0	42	+25.0

Increasing Improvement
 Slowing Improvement
 Warning Signs
 Bouncing Back
 Slowing Deterioration
 Increasing Deterioration
 No Change
 Not Classified

For a full list of data sources see Annex.

For a full list of data sources see Annex.

OVERALL
GOVERNANCE

2017 SCORE/100	2017 RANK/54	TREND 2008-2017
39.8	43 rd	+0.7

SAFETY &
RULE OF LAWSCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

SAFETY & RULE OF LAW	40.3	44	-4.2
RULE OF LAW	34.4	45	-4.3
Independence of the Judiciary (BS/WEF/V-Dem/GI)	16.1	47	+4.9
Independence & Transparency of the Judicial Process (EIU/GI)	25.0	41	-25.0
Access to Justice (V-Dem)	26.8	48	-3.7
Property Rights (BS/WEF/AfDB/WB)	38.3	42	-2.3
Mechanisms for Orderly Transfers of Power (EIU)	0.0	39	0.0
Absence of Multilateral Sanctions (CDD)	100.0	1	0.0
TRANSPARENCY & ACCOUNTABILITY	15.9	48	+3.0
Access to Public & Legislative Information (GI)	0.0	44	0.0
Access to Records of State-owned Companies (GI)	0.0	28	0.0
Accountability of Government & Public Employees (V-Dem/AfDB/WB/EIU)	23.1	48	+4.1
Sanctions for Abuse of Office (BS)	28.6	31	0.0
Absence of Corruption in Government Branches (V-Dem)	22.2	49	+4.5
Absence of Corruption in the Public Sector (V-Dem/EIU/WEF)	20.3	39	+11.5
Absence of Corruption in the Private Sector (WEF/WB)	19.0	44	-9.6
Absence of Favouritism (EIU/WEF)	0.0	44	0.0
Anti-corruption Mechanisms (BS/GI/AFR)	29.8	28	+16.7
PERSONAL SAFETY	35.2	46	-6.3
Perception of Personal Safety (EIU/AFR)	25.0	39	0.0
Reliability of Police Services (WEF/GI)	25.0	39	0.0
Absence of Social Unrest (EIU/ACLED)	73.9	14	-1.0
Absence of Crime (EIU/AFR)	25.0	46	0.0
Absence of Government Violence against Civilians (ACLED/PTS)	62.5	38	-11.8
Absence of Human Trafficking (USDS)	0.0	39	-25.0
NATIONAL SECURITY	75.8	37	-9.0
Absence of Government Involvement in Armed Conflict (UCDP)	100.0	1	0.0
Absence of Domestic Armed Conflict or Risk of Conflict (EIU)	50.0	28	0.0
Absence of Violence by Non-state Actors (ACLED)	99.3	17	-0.2
Absence of Cross-border Tensions (EIU)	50.0	28	-25.0
Absence of Internally Displaced Persons (IDMC)	61.8	48	-34.8
Absence of Refugees (UNHCR)	93.6	43	+5.8

PARTICIPATION
& HUMAN RIGHTSSCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

PARTICIPATION & HUMAN RIGHTS	36.4	42	+3.8
PARTICIPATION	26.2	43	-3.8
Political Participation (EIU/FH/V-Dem)	44.1	36	-0.6
Civil Society Participation (BS/V-Dem/GI)	37.4	39	-19.8
Democratic Elections (BS/CDD/V-Dem)	17.4	49	-1.7
Capacity of Election Monitoring Agencies (V-Dem/GI)	21.1	43	+3.2
Effective Power to Govern (BS)	11.1	28	0.0
RIGHTS	30.9	42	-3.1
Freedom of Expression (BS/RSF/V-Dem/GI)	44.3	38	-7.7
Freedom of Association & Assembly (BS/GI)	29.9	35	-5.5
Civil Rights & Liberties (BS/FH)	24.5	45	-11.9
Ratification & Reporting of International Human Rights Conventions (UNOLA/OHCHR)	61.9	31	+19.0
Un-likelihood of Human Rights Abuses by the Government (EIU)	25.0	24	0.0
Protection against Ethnic & Religious Discrimination (GI)	0.0	35	-12.5
GENDER	52.0	33	+18.2
Promotion of Gender Equality (AfDB/WB)	45.0	28	0.0
Women's Political Representation (IPU/GI/WB)	38.3	31	+20.1
Gender Parity in Primary & Lower Secondary School (UNESCO)	.	.	-
Women's Labour Force Participation (WB)	73.1	19	+0.3
Workplace Gender Equality (GI)	50.0	4	+50.0
Representation of Women in the Judiciary (GI)	75.0	18	+25.0
Laws on Violence against Women (OECD)	41.7	22	+16.7
Women's Political Empowerment (V-Dem)	41.1	47	+15.1

SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC
OPPORTUNITYSCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY	37.4	40	-0.9
PUBLIC MANAGEMENT	33.2	45	-6.8
Governmental Statistical Capacity (WB/GI)	23.9	45	-4.1
Civil Registration (GI)	25.0	48	-25.0
Effectiveness of the Public Service (AfDB/WB)	54.7	22	-1.6
Online Public Services (UNDESA)	5.9	49	-3.6
Diversification of Exports (AfDB&OECD&UNDP)	7.4	33	+6.3
Budgetary & Financial Management (AfDB/WB)	52.0	29	+8.3
Budget Balance (AfDB&AUC&UNECA)	38.5	8	-61.5
Fiscal Policy (AfDB/WB)	56.3	21	+12.6
Tax & Revenue Mobilisation (ICTD&UNU-WIDER/AfDB/WB)	35.3	37	+7.7
BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT	27.5	45	-9.9
Business Regulatory Environment (BS/GI/AfDB/WB)	26.3	44	-29.5
Absence of Excessive Bureaucracy & Red Tape (EIU)	0.0	30	0.0
Absence of Restrictions on Foreign Investment (WEF)	.	.	-
Efficiency of Customs Procedures (WEF)	.	.	-
Robustness of Banks (WEF)	.	.	-
Satisfaction with Employment Creation (AFR)	.	.	-
Government Development of Regional Integration (AfDB)	56.3	22	0.0
INFRASTRUCTURE	44.4	25	+7.4
Enabling Environment for Infrastructure Development (AfDB)	53.5	18	0.0
Transport Infrastructure (WEF/AFR/EIU/GI)	37.5	26	+12.5
Reliability of Electricity Supply (WEF/AFR)	.	.	-
Digital & IT Infrastructure (EIU/ITU)	24.9	33	+9.6
Access to Drinking Water (WHO&UNICEF)	61.6	25	+7.2
Satisfaction with Provision of Water & Sanitation Services (AFR)	.	.	-
RURAL SECTOR	44.5	37	+5.8
Access to Rural Land & Water for Agriculture (IFAD)	50.2	29	+3.8
Rural Business Climate (IFAD)	52.4	24	+19.2
Government Investment in Rural Development (IFAD)	37.5	38	+6.7
Access to Agricultural Research & Extension Services (IFAD)	45.0	38	0.0
Budgetary Balance of Agricultural Policy (WEF)	.	.	-
Participation of Rural Organisations (IFAD)	51.5	36	+14.3
Promotion of Gender Parity in Rural Organisations (IFAD)	41.8	29	-8.2
Rural Accountability & Transparency (IFAD)	33.4	41	+4.8

HUMAN
DEVELOPMENTSCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT	45.1	40	+4.0
WELFARE	41.4	36	+1.9
Welfare Policies & Services (AfDB/WB)	56.6	31	-2.0
Promotion of Socio-economic Integration of Youth (GI)	25.0	38	0.0
Social Safety Nets (GI/BS)	24.0	41	-3.9
Social Protection & Labour Policies (AfDB/WB)	53.4	28	+4.2
Social Inclusion (BS)	33.3	7	0.0
Absence of Lived Poverty (AFR)	.	.	-
Poverty Reduction Efforts (AFR/AfDB/WB)	57.7	14	+11.3
Satisfaction with Narrowing Income Gaps (AFR)	.	.	-
Environmental Policies (BS)	28.6	26	0.0
Promotion of Environmental Sustainability (AfDB/WB)	52.8	32	+5.6
EDUCATION	36.3	37	+4.4
Satisfaction with Education Provision (AFR)	.	.	-
Education Quality (BS)	16.7	34	0.0
Alignment of Education with Market Needs (WEF)	.	.	-
Human Resources in Primary Schools (UNESCO)	63.6	37	+8.4
Primary School Completion (WB)	44.2	24	+1.7
Secondary Education Enrolment (UNESCO)	.	.	-
Tertiary Education Enrolment (UNESCO)	20.5	20	+7.3
HEALTH	57.6	45	+5.8
Satisfaction with Basic Health Services (AFR)	.	.	-
Public Health Campaigns (GI)	50.0	34	0.0
Absence of Child Mortality (IGME)	75.2	20	+10.5
Absence of Maternal Mortality (MMEIG)	74.8	29	+5.5
Access to Sanitation (WHO&UNICEF)	50.2	30	+0.8
Absence of Undernourishment (WB)	55.2	32	+8.7
Absence of Communicable Diseases (WHO)	55.2	47	+6.5
Immunisation (WB/WHO)	77.8	35	+7.8
Antiretroviral Treatment (ART) Provision (UNAIDS)	22.5	46	+7.0

2018 IIAG Côte d'Ivoire Scores, Ranks & Trends

84



OVERALL GOVERNANCE

2017 SCORE/100	2017 RANK/54	TREND 2008-2017
54.5	22 nd	+12.7



SAFETY & RULE OF LAW

SCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

SAFETY & RULE OF LAW	59.4	22	+15.4
RULE OF LAW	57.2	24	+22.6
Independence of the Judiciary (BS/WEF/V-Dem/GI)	35.7	34	+6.7
Independence & Transparency of the Judicial Process (EIU/GI)	54.2	18	+29.2
Access to Justice (V-Dem)	57.7	31	+6.0
Property Rights (BS/WEF/AfDB/WB)	62.4	11	+27.2
Mechanisms for Orderly Transfers of Power (EIU)	33.3	22	0.0
Absence of Multilateral Sanctions (CDD)	100.0	1	+66.7
TRANSPARENCY & ACCOUNTABILITY	47.3	12	+23.2
Access to Public & Legislative Information (GI)	58.3	5	+58.3
Access to Records of State-owned Companies (GI)	50.0	1	+25.0
Accountability of Government & Public Employees (V-Dem/AfDB/WB/EIU)	53.0	25	+6.6
Sanctions for Abuse of Office (BS)	28.6	31	0.0
Absence of Corruption in Government Branches (V-Dem)	56.2	16	+22.1
Absence of Corruption in the Public Sector (V-Dem/EIU/WEF)	40.8	19	+21.8
Absence of Corruption in the Private Sector (WEF/WB)	49.7	12	+27.3
Absence of Favouritism (EIU/WEF)	44.4	20	+33.0
Anti-corruption Mechanisms (BS/GI/AFR)	44.4	17	+14.5
PERSONAL SAFETY	52.4	24	+8.3
Perception of Personal Safety (EIU/AFR)	41.0	34	+2.5
Reliability of Police Services (WEF/GI)	48.2	14	+14.7
Absence of Social Unrest (EIU/ACLED)	54.6	33	+5.6
Absence of Crime (EIU/AFR)	48.2	38	-1.7
Absence of Government Violence against Civilians (ACLED/PTS)	72.3	29	+3.5
Absence of Human Trafficking (USDS)	50.0	1	+25.0
NATIONAL SECURITY	80.5	29	+7.4
Absence of Government Involvement in Armed Conflict (UCDP)	77.8	25	-22.2
Absence of Domestic Armed Conflict or Risk of Conflict (EIU)	37.5	39	+12.5
Absence of Violence by Non-state Actors (ACLED)	98.3	22	+0.1
Absence of Cross-border Tensions (EIU)	75.0	9	+25.0
Absence of Internally Displaced Persons (IDMC)	98.8	37	+30.7
Absence of Refugees (UNHCR)	95.8	39	-1.3



PARTICIPATION & HUMAN RIGHTS

SCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

PARTICIPATION & HUMAN RIGHTS	55.8	21	+15.9
PARTICIPATION	60.7	19	+28.6
Political Participation (EIU/FH/V-Dem)	60.1	28	+12.9
Civil Society Participation (BS/V-Dem/GI)	74.5	15	+16.4
Democratic Elections (BS/CDD/V-Dem)	66.2	15	+53.0
Capacity of Election Monitoring Agencies (V-Dem/GI)	47.0	20	+16.2
Effective Power to Govern (BS)	55.6	19	+44.5
RIGHTS	51.1	21	+16.1
Freedom of Expression (BS/RSF/V-Dem/GI)	63.0	26	-4.9
Freedom of Association & Assembly (BS/GI)	57.6	16	+10.4
Civil Rights & Liberties (BS/FH)	58.4	23	+26.8
Ratification & Reporting of International Human Rights Conventions (UNOLA/OHCHR)	52.4	38	+14.3
Un-likelihood of Human Rights Abuses by the Government (EIU)	25.0	24	+25.0
Protection against Ethnic & Religious Discrimination (GI)	50.0	5	+25.0
GENDER	55.6	28	+3.0
Promotion of Gender Equality (AfDB/WB)	47.1	26	+12.1
Women's Political Representation (IPU/GI/WB)	36.9	33	+11.6
Gender Parity in Primary & Lower Secondary School (UNESCO)	47.1	41	+6.7
Women's Labour Force Participation (WB)	46.8	38	-0.2
Workplace Gender Equality (GI)	50.0	4	0.0
Representation of Women in the Judiciary (GI)	100.0	1	0.0
Laws on Violence against Women (OECD)	41.7	22	-16.3
Women's Political Empowerment (V-Dem)	75.6	27	+10.1



SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

SCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY	49.0	22	+8.0
PUBLIC MANAGEMENT	47.9	20	+11.5
Governmental Statistical Capacity (WB/GI)	61.0	15	+6.5
Civil Registration (GI)	50.0	33	0.0
Effectiveness of the Public Service (AfDB/WB)	66.1	9	+24.4
Online Public Services (UNDESA)	25.5	30	+16.9
Diversification of Exports (AfDB&OECD&UNDP)	14.4	16	-7.9
Budgetary & Financial Management (AfDB/WB)	67.7	13	+36.7
Budget Balance (AfDB&AUC&UNECA)	30.5	31	-9.9
Fiscal Policy (AfDB/WB)	69.0	14	+36.5
Tax & Revenue Mobilisation (ICTD&UNU-WIDER/AfDB/WB)	46.9	21	+0.1
BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT	56.2	12	+5.7
Business Regulatory Environment (BS/GI/AfDB/WB)	57.0	17	+13.2
Absence of Excessive Bureaucracy & Red Tape (EIU)	33.3	10	0.0
Absence of Restrictions on Foreign Investment (WEF)	68.7	8	-17.3
Efficiency of Customs Procedures (WEF)	59.1	13	+33.2
Robustness of Banks (WEF)	61.6	10	-13.0
Satisfaction with Employment Creation (AFR)	44.6	7	+11.2
Government Development of Regional Integration (AfDB)	68.8	10	+12.5
INFRASTRUCTURE	53.5	15	+4.5
Enabling Environment for Infrastructure Development (AfDB)	62.8	11	-2.3
Transport Infrastructure (WEF/AFR/EIU/GI)	66.7	4	+16.8
Reliability of Electricity Supply (WEF/AFR)	49.1	15	-11.7
Digital & IT Infrastructure (EIU/ITU)	42.2	18	+17.4
Access to Drinking Water (WHO&UNICEF)	67.3	20	+0.8
Satisfaction with Provision of Water & Sanitation Services (AFR)	32.8	27	+5.7
RURAL SECTOR	38.5	45	+10.4
Access to Rural Land & Water for Agriculture (IFAD)	32.4	44	+6.6
Rural Business Climate (IFAD)	33.6	41	+5.0
Government Investment in Rural Development (IFAD)	25.0	45	+6.2
Access to Agricultural Research & Extension Services (IFAD)	39.9	41	+9.9
Budgetary Balance of Agricultural Policy (WEF)	78.0	4	+24.2
Participation of Rural Organisations (IFAD)	37.6	47	-3.8
Promotion of Gender Parity in Rural Organisations (IFAD)	25.0	44	+16.7
Rural Accountability & Transparency (IFAD)	36.3	34	+18.1



HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

SCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT	53.8	26	+11.4
WELFARE	44.9	33	+13.6
Welfare Policies & Services (AfDB/WB)	70.9	16	+37.5
Promotion of Socio-economic Integration of Youth (GI)	50.0	12	0.0
Social Safety Nets (GI/BS)	40.1	16	+11.9
Social Protection & Labour Policies (AfDB/WB)	55.0	25	+12.7
Social Inclusion (BS)	16.7	19	0.0
Absence of Lived Poverty (AFR)	48.4	22	+16.5
Poverty Reduction Efforts (AFR/AfDB/WB)	43.2	31	+24.8
Satisfaction with Narrowing Income Gaps (AFR)	26.7	20	+10.2
Environmental Policies (BS)	28.6	26	0.0
Promotion of Environmental Sustainability (AfDB/WB)	69.4	15	+22.2
EDUCATION	47.6	23	+11.3
Satisfaction with Education Provision (AFR)	63.5	10	+13.5
Education Quality (BS)	33.3	20	0.0
Alignment of Education with Market Needs (WEF)	71.0	4	+38.8
Human Resources in Primary Schools (UNESCO)	65.8	31	-0.7
Primary School Completion (WB)	39.9	32	+19.7
Secondary Education Enrolment (UNESCO)	39.5	23	+6.9
Tertiary Education Enrolment (UNESCO)	19.9	22	+0.7
HEALTH	68.9	26	+9.3
Satisfaction with Basic Health Services (AFR)	59.3	14	+9.2
Public Health Campaigns (GI)	100.0	1	0.0
Absence of Child Mortality (IGME)	52.5	45	+14.6
Absence of Maternal Mortality (MMEIG)	63.0	42	+5.8
Access to Sanitation (WHO&UNICEF)	48.4	36	+5.5
Absence of Undernourishment (WB)	78.4	23	+2.0
Absence of Communicable Diseases (WHO)	74.3	34	-4.4
Immunisation (WB/WHO)	80.2	33	+14.1
Antiretroviral Treatment (ART) Provision (UNAIDS)	63.6	25	+36.5

Increasing Improvement
 Slowing Improvement
 Warning Signs
 Bouncing Back
 Slowing Deterioration
 Increasing Deterioration
 No Change
 Not Classified

For a full list of data sources see Annex.

For a full list of data sources see Annex.

OVERALL
GOVERNANCE

2017 SCORE/100	2017 RANK/54	TREND 2008-2017
32.1	47 th	-2.8

SAFETY &
RULE OF LAWSCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

SAFETY & RULE OF LAW	19.4	52	-12.5
RULE OF LAW	30.6	47	-5.2
Independence of the Judiciary (BS/WEF/V-Dem/GI)	15.2	48	-6.0
Independence & Transparency of the Judicial Process (EIU/GI)	54.2	18	+12.5
Access to Justice (V-Dem)	14.7	50	-3.1
Property Rights (BS/WEF/AfDB/WB)	33.0	44	-1.5
Mechanisms for Orderly Transfers of Power (EIU)	0.0	39	-33.3
Absence of Multilateral Sanctions (CDD)	66.7	31	0.0
TRANSPARENCY & ACCOUNTABILITY	17.3	47	-0.2
Access to Public & Legislative Information (GI)	25.0	33	+12.5
Access to Records of State-owned Companies (GI)	0.0	28	0.0
Accountability of Government & Public Employees (V-Dem/AfDB/WB/EIU)	34.5	40	-4.0
Sanctions for Abuse of Office (BS)	28.6	31	0.0
Absence of Corruption in Government Branches (V-Dem)	7.9	53	-7.1
Absence of Corruption in the Public Sector (V-Dem/EIU/WEF)	16.1	42	+1.1
Absence of Corruption in the Private Sector (WEF/WB)	16.6	47	-12.7
Absence of Favouritism (EIU/WEF)	13.9	37	+0.3
Anti-corruption Mechanisms (BS/GI/AFR)	13.1	43	+8.3
PERSONAL SAFETY	8.9	52	-24.9
Perception of Personal Safety (EIU/AFR)	0.0	48	-25.0
Reliability of Police Services (WEF/GI)	28.1	38	+9.1
Absence of Social Unrest (EIU/ACLED)	17.8	51	-44.0
Absence of Crime (EIU/AFR)	0.0	50	-25.0
Absence of Government Violence against Civilians (ACLED/PTS)	7.7	52	-39.6
Absence of Human Trafficking (USDS)	0.0	39	-25.0
NATIONAL SECURITY	20.9	52	-19.6
Absence of Government Involvement in Armed Conflict (UCDP)	44.4	49	0.0
Absence of Domestic Armed Conflict or Risk of Conflict (EIU)	0.0	50	0.0
Absence of Violence by Non-state Actors (ACLED)	0.0	46	-45.8
Absence of Cross-border Tensions (EIU)	0.0	54	-25.0
Absence of Internally Displaced Persons (IDMC)	0.0	51	-43.3
Absence of Refugees (UNHCR)	80.7	45	-3.9

PARTICIPATION
& HUMAN RIGHTSSCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

PARTICIPATION & HUMAN RIGHTS	31.1	46	-4.7
PARTICIPATION	23.3	46	-13.7
Political Participation (EIU/FH/V-Dem)	32.9	46	-5.8
Civil Society Participation (BS/V-Dem/GI)	25.1	46	-6.8
Democratic Elections (BS/CDD/V-Dem)	17.2	50	-27.2
Capacity of Election Monitoring Agencies (V-Dem/GI)	30.2	36	-17.5
Effective Power to Govern (BS)	11.1	28	-11.1
RIGHTS	29.2	43	-3.3
Freedom of Expression (BS/RSF/V-Dem/GI)	40.2	41	-9.8
Freedom of Association & Assembly (BS/GI)	17.4	43	-24.3
Civil Rights & Liberties (BS/FH)	25.8	44	+1.9
Ratification & Reporting of International Human Rights Conventions (UNOLA/OHCHR)	66.7	22	0.0
Un-likelihood of Human Rights Abuses by the Government (EIU)	0.0	40	0.0
Protection against Ethnic & Religious Discrimination (GI)	25.0	17	+12.5
GENDER	40.7	41	+2.6
Promotion of Gender Equality (AfDB/WB)	30.8	36	-8.0
Women's Political Representation (IPU/GI/WB)	18.7	53	-6.1
Gender Parity in Primary & Lower Secondary School (UNESCO)	65.3	28	+27.4
Women's Labour Force Participation (WB)	78.5	13	+0.2
Workplace Gender Equality (GI)	50.0	4	0.0
Representation of Women in the Judiciary (GI)	0.0	44	-25.0
Laws on Violence against Women (OECD)	50.0	19	+25.0
Women's Political Empowerment (V-Dem)	32.4	50	+7.5

SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC
OPPORTUNITYSCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY	33.6	44	-0.6
PUBLIC MANAGEMENT	40.0	37	+2.1
Governmental Statistical Capacity (WB/GI)	39.0	36	+6.0
Civil Registration (GI)	75.0	9	-12.5
Effectiveness of the Public Service (AfDB/WB)	45.3	30	+16.1
Online Public Services (UNDESA)	11.8	42	0.0
Diversification of Exports (AfDB&OECD&UNDP)	12.6	20	-5.4
Budgetary & Financial Management (AfDB/WB)	55.0	26	+11.3
Budget Balance (AfDB&AUC&UNECA)	36.1	12	-0.2
Fiscal Policy (AfDB/WB)	54.8	26	-3.1
Tax & Revenue Mobilisation (ICTD&UNU-WIDER/AfDB/WB)	30.5	41	+6.9
BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT	34.9	33	-1.9
Business Regulatory Environment (BS/GI/AfDB/WB)	57.4	16	+25.0
Absence of Excessive Bureaucracy & Red Tape (EIU)	0.0	30	0.0
Absence of Restrictions on Foreign Investment (WEF)	54.4	27	-12.1
Efficiency of Customs Procedures (WEF)	33.7	35	-7.2
Robustness of Banks (WEF)	20.4	37	-10.7
Satisfaction with Employment Creation (AFR)	.	.	-
Government Development of Regional Integration (AfDB)	43.8	29	-6.2
INFRASTRUCTURE	24.7	48	+2.2
Enabling Environment for Infrastructure Development (AfDB)	55.8	16	0.0
Transport Infrastructure (WEF/AFR/EIU/GI)	13.9	48	-8.4
Reliability of Electricity Supply (WEF/AFR)	16.6	40	+9.4
Digital & IT Infrastructure (EIU/ITU)	7.9	50	+5.8
Access to Drinking Water (WHO&UNICEF)	29.3	49	+4.3
Satisfaction with Provision of Water & Sanitation Services (AFR)	.	.	-
RURAL SECTOR	34.8	47	-5.0
Access to Rural Land & Water for Agriculture (IFAD)	28.3	47	-10.7
Rural Business Climate (IFAD)	30.4	45	-18.8
Government Investment in Rural Development (IFAD)	25.0	45	-18.8
Access to Agricultural Research & Extension Services (IFAD)	55.0	31	+30.1
Budgetary Balance of Agricultural Policy (WEF)	30.5	39	-5.5
Participation of Rural Organisations (IFAD)	46.0	41	+0.7
Promotion of Gender Parity in Rural Organisations (IFAD)	33.3	41	-16.7
Rural Accountability & Transparency (IFAD)	30.3	43	0.0

HUMAN
DEVELOPMENTSCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT	44.3	42	+6.7
WELFARE	35.2	44	+0.5
Welfare Policies & Services (AfDB/WB)	61.7	30	+9.1
Promotion of Socio-economic Integration of Youth (GI)	25.0	38	-25.0
Social Safety Nets (GI/BS)	8.3	53	-8.4
Social Protection & Labour Policies (AfDB/WB)	46.4	31	-3.0
Social Inclusion (BS)	0.0	33	0.0
Absence of Lived Poverty (AFR)	.	.	-
Poverty Reduction Efforts (AFR/AfDB/WB)	64.9	9	+17.6
Satisfaction with Narrowing Income Gaps (AFR)	.	.	-
Environmental Policies (BS)	14.3	38	0.0
Promotion of Environmental Sustainability (AfDB/WB)	61.1	26	+13.9
EDUCATION	37.2	36	+3.9
Satisfaction with Education Provision (AFR)	.	.	-
Education Quality (BS)	16.7	34	0.0
Alignment of Education with Market Needs (WEF)	31.4	30	-3.0
Human Resources in Primary Schools (UNESCO)	76.4	20	+6.6
Primary School Completion (WB)	43.9	26	+9.4
Secondary Education Enrolment (UNESCO)	39.6	22	+7.2
Tertiary Education Enrolment (UNESCO)	14.9	29	+3.0
HEALTH	60.5	40	+15.8
Satisfaction with Basic Health Services (AFR)	.	.	-
Public Health Campaigns (GI)	100.0	1	+25.0
Absence of Child Mortality (IGME)	51.0	47	+17.7
Absence of Maternal Mortality (MMEIG)	60.2	44	+5.8
Access to Sanitation (WHO&UNICEF)	50.2	30	-1.1
Absence of Undernourishment (WB)	.	.	-
Absence of Communicable Diseases (WHO)	23.0	52	-9.8
Immunisation (WB/WHO)	75.7	39	+15.9
Antiretroviral Treatment (ART) Provision (UNAIDS)	63.2	26	+57.1

2018 IIAG Djibouti Scores, Ranks & Trends

86



OVERALL GOVERNANCE

2017 SCORE/100	2017 RANK/54	TREND 2008-2017
45.1	38 th	+0.8



SAFETY & RULE OF LAW

SCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

SAFETY & RULE OF LAW	48.6	36	-7.3
RULE OF LAW	42.7	38	-4.3
Independence of the Judiciary (BS/WEF/V-Dem/GI)	17.0	46	-5.1
Independence & Transparency of the Judicial Process (EIU/GI)	12.5	46	0.0
Access to Justice (V-Dem)	75.0	23	+10.9
Property Rights (BS/WEF/AfDB/WB)	51.6	27	+1.6
Mechanisms for Orderly Transfers of Power (EIU)	0.0	39	-33.3
Absence of Multilateral Sanctions (CDD)	100.0	1	0.0
TRANSPARENCY & ACCOUNTABILITY	21.2	42	-1.0
Access to Public & Legislative Information (GI)	12.5	41	0.0
Access to Records of State-owned Companies (GI)	0.0	28	0.0
Accountability of Government & Public Employees (V-Dem/AfDB/WB/EIU)	32.2	41	+9.1
Sanctions for Abuse of Office (BS)	.	.	-
Absence of Corruption in Government Branches (V-Dem)	36.8	35	-2.8
Absence of Corruption in the Public Sector (V-Dem/EIU/WEF)	31.1	28	-0.1
Absence of Corruption in the Private Sector (WEF/WB)	57.1	7	-14.3
Absence of Favouritism (EIU/WEF)	0.0	44	0.0
Anti-corruption Mechanisms (BS/GI/AFR)	0.0	50	0.0
PERSONAL SAFETY	53.9	23	-12.7
Perception of Personal Safety (EIU/AFR)	50.0	22	-50.0
Reliability of Police Services (WEF/GI)	25.0	39	+25.0
Absence of Social Unrest (EIU/ACLED)	74.9	11	-12.5
Absence of Crime (EIU/AFR)	75.0	2	0.0
Absence of Government Violence against Civilians (ACLED/PTS)	73.7	27	-13.8
Absence of Human Trafficking (USDS)	25.0	19	-25.0
NATIONAL SECURITY	76.5	36	-11.0
Absence of Government Involvement in Armed Conflict (UCDP)	88.9	24	+11.1
Absence of Domestic Armed Conflict or Risk of Conflict (EIU)	25.0	40	-75.0
Absence of Violence by Non-state Actors (ACLED)	99.9	8	+0.6
Absence of Cross-border Tensions (EIU)	50.0	28	0.0
Absence of Internally Displaced Persons (IDMC)	100.0	1	0.0
Absence of Refugees (UNHCR)	95.4	42	-2.6



PARTICIPATION & HUMAN RIGHTS

SCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

PARTICIPATION & HUMAN RIGHTS	35.9	43	+2.6
PARTICIPATION	34.6	35	+6.8
Political Participation (EIU/FH/V-Dem)	35.1	44	+5.0
Civil Society Participation (BS/V-Dem/GI)	50.4	31	+10.4
Democratic Elections (BS/CDD/V-Dem)	29.1	41	+3.7
Capacity of Election Monitoring Agencies (V-Dem/GI)	23.9	42	+8.2
Effective Power to Govern (BS)	.	.	-
RIGHTS	23.6	46	+1.8
Freedom of Expression (BS/RSF/V-Dem/GI)	18.4	52	-5.7
Freedom of Association & Assembly (BS/GI)	12.5	45	0.0
Civil Rights & Liberties (BS/FH)	34.6	36	-5.8
Ratification & Reporting of International Human Rights Conventions (UNOLA/OHCHR)	76.2	11	+47.6
Un-likelihood of Human Rights Abuses by the Government (EIU)	0.0	40	-25.0
Protection against Ethnic & Religious Discrimination (GI)	0.0	35	0.0
GENDER	49.6	34	-0.7
Promotion of Gender Equality (AfDB/WB)	47.1	26	+5.8
Women's Political Representation (IPU/GI/WB)	23.6	47	-4.0
Gender Parity in Primary & Lower Secondary School (UNESCO)	50.9	38	+8.3
Women's Labour Force Participation (WB)	48.6	37	+3.1
Workplace Gender Equality (GI)	50.0	4	0.0
Representation of Women in the Judiciary (GI)	75.0	18	-25.0
Laws on Violence against Women (OECD)	.	.	-
Women's Political Empowerment (V-Dem)	51.7	42	+6.3



SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

SCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY	42.6	32	+3.0
PUBLIC MANAGEMENT	39.6	38	+0.3
Governmental Statistical Capacity (WB/GI)	27.7	43	+9.9
Civil Registration (GI)	62.5	26	0.0
Effectiveness of the Public Service (AfDB/WB)	48.4	27	-1.6
Online Public Services (UNDESA)	2.9	51	-12.5
Diversification of Exports (AfDB&OECD&UNDP)	12.5	22	-3.4
Budgetary & Financial Management (AfDB/WB)	50.6	30	-0.2
Budget Balance (AfDB&AUC&UNECA)	40.7	6	-2.6
Fiscal Policy (AfDB/WB)	61.9	19	+11.1
Tax & Revenue Mobilisation (ICTD&UNU-WIDER/AfDB/WB)	49.2	16	+1.6
BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT	32.9	36	-3.4
Business Regulatory Environment (BS/GI/AfDB/WB)	36.3	40	-16.3
Absence of Excessive Bureaucracy & Red Tape (EIU)	0.0	30	0.0
Absence of Restrictions on Foreign Investment (WEF)	.	.	-
Efficiency of Customs Procedures (WEF)	.	.	-
Robustness of Banks (WEF)	.	.	-
Satisfaction with Employment Creation (AFR)	.	.	-
Government Development of Regional Integration (AfDB)	62.5	16	+6.2
INFRASTRUCTURE	51.0	17	+9.6
Enabling Environment for Infrastructure Development (AfDB)	48.8	26	+2.3
Transport Infrastructure (WEF/AFR/EIU/GI)	25.0	40	0.0
Reliability of Electricity Supply (WEF/AFR)	.	.	-
Digital & IT Infrastructure (EIU/ITU)	58.1	9	+34.9
Access to Drinking Water (WHO&UNICEF)	72.0	17	+1.1
Satisfaction with Provision of Water & Sanitation Services (AFR)	.	.	-
RURAL SECTOR	46.8	36	+5.4
Access to Rural Land & Water for Agriculture (IFAD)	52.2	25	-0.6
Rural Business Climate (IFAD)	62.8	8	+19.9
Government Investment in Rural Development (IFAD)	37.5	38	-6.3
Access to Agricultural Research & Extension Services (IFAD)	39.9	41	+20.1
Budgetary Balance of Agricultural Policy (WEF)	.	.	-
Participation of Rural Organisations (IFAD)	49.0	39	+8.4
Promotion of Gender Parity in Rural Organisations (IFAD)	50.0	13	+8.2
Rural Accountability & Transparency (IFAD)	36.3	34	-12.1



HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

SCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT	53.2	29	+4.8
WELFARE	50.0	19	-1.8
Welfare Policies & Services (AfDB/WB)	65.7	23	0.0
Promotion of Socio-economic Integration of Youth (GI)	50.0	12	0.0
Social Safety Nets (GI/BS)	33.3	27	+8.3
Social Protection & Labour Policies (AfDB/WB)	52.2	30	+2.8
Social Inclusion (BS)	.	.	-
Absence of Lived Poverty (AFR)	.	.	-
Poverty Reduction Efforts (AFR/AfDB/WB)	51.5	17	-8.3
Satisfaction with Narrowing Income Gaps (AFR)	.	.	-
Environmental Policies (BS)	.	.	-
Promotion of Environmental Sustainability (AfDB/WB)	47.2	35	-13.9
EDUCATION	39.7	32	+9.4
Satisfaction with Education Provision (AFR)	.	.	-
Education Quality (BS)	.	.	-
Alignment of Education with Market Needs (WEF)	.	.	-
Human Resources in Primary Schools (UNESCO)	79.6	15	+4.1
Primary School Completion (WB)	31.5	39	+14.0
Secondary Education Enrolment (UNESCO)	37.4	25	+13.9
Tertiary Education Enrolment (UNESCO)	10.3	35	+5.3
HEALTH	69.9	23	+6.8
Satisfaction with Basic Health Services (AFR)	.	.	-
Public Health Campaigns (GI)	75.0	15	0.0
Absence of Child Mortality (IGME)	69.1	27	+10.2
Absence of Maternal Mortality (MMEIG)	87.2	12	+4.7
Access to Sanitation (WHO&UNICEF)	60.2	21	-2.6
Absence of Undernourishment (WB)	83.1	18	+20.5
Absence of Communicable Diseases (WHO)	79.1	27	+7.2
Immunisation (WB/WHO)	78.6	34	-2.5
Antiretroviral Treatment (ART) Provision (UNAIDS)	26.5	44	+16.5

Increasing Improvement
 Slowing Improvement
 Warning Signs
 Bouncing Back
 Slowing Deterioration
 Increasing Deterioration
 No Change
 Not Classified

For a full list of data sources see Annex.

For a full list of data sources see Annex.

OVERALL
GOVERNANCE

2017 SCORE/100	2017 RANK/54	TREND 2008-2017
49.9	29 th	+3.9

SAFETY &
RULE OF LAWSCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

SAFETY & RULE OF LAW	52.2	33	-4.5
RULE OF LAW	57.7	23	+3.1
Independence of the Judiciary (BS/WEF/V-Dem/GI)	47.5	23	-1.5
Independence & Transparency of the Judicial Process (EIU/GI)	58.3	14	-12.5
Access to Justice (V-Dem)	45.4	37	+7.8
Property Rights (BS/WEF/AfDB/WB)	61.4	15	-9.1
Mechanisms for Orderly Transfers of Power (EIU)	66.7	8	+33.4
Absence of Multilateral Sanctions (CDD)	66.7	31	0.0
TRANSPARENCY & ACCOUNTABILITY	39.2	22	+6.3
Access to Public & Legislative Information (GI)	16.7	40	+4.2
Access to Records of State-owned Companies (GI)	25.0	11	+25.0
Accountability of Government & Public Employees (V-Dem/AfDB/WB/EIU)	57.9	20	-4.7
Sanctions for Abuse of Office (BS)	42.9	12	0.0
Absence of Corruption in Government Branches (V-Dem)	27.7	42	+3.5
Absence of Corruption in the Public Sector (V-Dem/EIU/WEF)	49.3	15	+20.0
Absence of Corruption in the Private Sector (WEF/WB)	38.3	20	-17.4
Absence of Favouritism (EIU/WEF)	49.4	13	+4.3
Anti-corruption Mechanisms (BS/GI/AFR)	45.6	15	+21.4
PERSONAL SAFETY	55.4	17	+7.1
Perception of Personal Safety (EIU/AFR)	53.8	19	-1.1
Reliability of Police Services (WEF/GI)	44.1	17	+1.2
Absence of Social Unrest (EIU/ACLED)	56.2	31	-12.9
Absence of Crime (EIU/AFR)	67.7	11	+29.3
Absence of Government Violence against Civilians (ACLED/PTS)	60.5	41	+1.2
Absence of Human Trafficking (USDS)	50.0	1	+25.0
NATIONAL SECURITY	56.6	45	-34.5
Absence of Government Involvement in Armed Conflict (UCDP)	22.2	53	-77.8
Absence of Domestic Armed Conflict or Risk of Conflict (EIU)	25.0	40	-50.0
Absence of Violence by Non-state Actors (ACLED)	44.4	41	-52.6
Absence of Cross-border Tensions (EIU)	50.0	28	-25.0
Absence of Internally Displaced Persons (IDMC)	98.4	38	-1.6
Absence of Refugees (UNHCR)	99.4	24	-0.4

PARTICIPATION
& HUMAN RIGHTSSCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

PARTICIPATION & HUMAN RIGHTS	26.2	48	+1.8
PARTICIPATION	24.5	44	+3.8
Political Participation (EIU/FH/V-Dem)	31.8	48	-3.8
Civil Society Participation (BS/V-Dem/GI)	17.3	49	-11.6
Democratic Elections (BS/CDD/V-Dem)	33.3	38	+14.0
Capacity of Election Monitoring Agencies (V-Dem/GI)	29.0	37	+20.5
Effective Power to Govern (BS)	11.1	28	0.0
RIGHTS	22.6	48	-8.4
Freedom of Expression (BS/RSF/V-Dem/GI)	19.5	51	-17.9
Freedom of Association & Assembly (BS/GI)	11.1	50	-23.6
Civil Rights & Liberties (BS/FH)	28.7	40	-9.1
Ratification & Reporting of International Human Rights Conventions (UNOLA/OHCHR)	76.2	11	0.0
Un-likelihood of Human Rights Abuses by the Government (EIU)	0.0	40	0.0
Protection against Ethnic & Religious Discrimination (GI)	0.0	35	0.0
GENDER	31.4	52	+9.9
Promotion of Gender Equality (AfDB/WB)	.	.	-
Women's Political Representation (IPU/GI/WB)	23.5	48	+6.5
Gender Parity in Primary & Lower Secondary School (UNESCO)	77.9	14	+4.2
Women's Labour Force Participation (WB)	11.4	51	-0.9
Workplace Gender Equality (GI)	50.0	4	+50.0
Representation of Women in the Judiciary (GI)	0.0	44	0.0
Laws on Violence against Women (OECD)	25.0	37	0.0
Women's Political Empowerment (V-Dem)	32.3	51	+9.7

SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC
OPPORTUNITYSCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY	61.1	7	+9.0
PUBLIC MANAGEMENT	54.4	11	+2.0
Governmental Statistical Capacity (WB/GI)	72.3	7	-2.3
Civil Registration (GI)	87.5	4	+12.5
Effectiveness of the Public Service (AfDB/WB)	.	.	-
Online Public Services (UNDESA)	63.7	9	-18.2
Diversification of Exports (AfDB&OECD&UNDP)	62.1	3	+25.6
Budgetary & Financial Management (AfDB/WB)	.	.	-
Budget Balance (AfDB&AUC&UNECA)	22.4	48	-6.4
Fiscal Policy (AfDB/WB)	.	.	-
Tax & Revenue Mobilisation (ICTD&UNU-WIDER/AfDB/WB)	18.1	50	+0.3
BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT	46.0	22	-0.7
Business Regulatory Environment (BS/GI/AfDB/WB)	39.2	38	+9.2
Absence of Excessive Bureaucracy & Red Tape (EIU)	33.3	10	-33.4
Absence of Restrictions on Foreign Investment (WEF)	37.5	33	-35.1
Efficiency of Customs Procedures (WEF)	55.6	14	+10.4
Robustness of Banks (WEF)	72.3	6	+13.9
Satisfaction with Employment Creation (AFR)	38.1	10	+30.7
Government Development of Regional Integration (AfDB)	.	.	-
INFRASTRUCTURE	69.3	4	+21.7
Enabling Environment for Infrastructure Development (AfDB)	.	.	-
Transport Infrastructure (WEF/AFR/EIU/GI)	56.9	10	+18.9
Reliability of Electricity Supply (WEF/AFR)	64.1	8	+13.3
Digital & IT Infrastructure (EIU/ITU)	73.8	6	+29.5
Access to Drinking Water (WHO&UNICEF)	98.2	2	+0.1
Satisfaction with Provision of Water & Sanitation Services (AFR)	53.3	9	+46.5
RURAL SECTOR	74.6	4	+13.0
Access to Rural Land & Water for Agriculture (IFAD)	81.7	1	-3.0
Rural Business Climate (IFAD)	82.9	2	+14.7
Government Investment in Rural Development (IFAD)	75.0	8	+12.5
Access to Agricultural Research & Extension Services (IFAD)	90.1	2	+20.1
Budgetary Balance of Agricultural Policy (WEF)	50.3	24	-0.9
Participation of Rural Organisations (IFAD)	75.7	5	+19.2
Promotion of Gender Parity in Rural Organisations (IFAD)	62.5	8	+8.2
Rural Accountability & Transparency (IFAD)	78.7	4	+33.2

HUMAN
DEVELOPMENTSCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT	60.3	14	+9.4
WELFARE	45.6	30	+13.1
Welfare Policies & Services (AfDB/WB)	.	.	-
Promotion of Socio-economic Integration of Youth (GI)	50.0	12	0.0
Social Safety Nets (GI/BS)	40.1	16	-8.0
Social Protection & Labour Policies (AfDB/WB)	.	.	-
Social Inclusion (BS)	33.3	7	0.0
Absence of Lived Poverty (AFR)	79.7	2	+31.3
Poverty Reduction Efforts (AFR/AfDB/WB)	37.5	36	+34.3
Satisfaction with Narrowing Income Gaps (AFR)	36.1	12	+34.2
Environmental Policies (BS)	42.9	16	0.0
Promotion of Environmental Sustainability (AfDB/WB)	.	.	-
EDUCATION	59.1	12	+8.8
Satisfaction with Education Provision (AFR)	26.8	30	+25.5
Education Quality (BS)	50.0	10	0.0
Alignment of Education with Market Needs (WEF)	19.1	38	+1.0
Human Resources in Primary Schools (UNESCO)	88.0	6	+4.7
Primary School Completion (WB)	67.7	8	-3.2
Secondary Education Enrolment (UNESCO)	82.1	7	+20.7
Tertiary Education Enrolment (UNESCO)	80.4	3	+13.2
HEALTH	76.1	14	+6.3
Satisfaction with Basic Health Services (AFR)	34.2	29	+34.2
Public Health Campaigns (GI)	50.0	34	0.0
Absence of Child Mortality (IGME)	94.0	6	+5.3
Absence of Maternal Mortality (MMEIG)	98.6	2	+0.7
Access to Sanitation (WHO&UNICEF)	96.4	3	+0.6
Absence of Undernourishment (WB)	98.2	3	+0.2
Absence of Communicable Diseases (WHO)	99.7	1	+0.7
Immunisation (WB/WHO)	95.3	8	-0.2
Antiretroviral Treatment (ART) Provision (UNAIDS)	18.4	48	+15.5

2018 IIAG Equatorial Guinea Scores, Ranks & Trends

88



OVERALL GOVERNANCE

2017 SCORE/100	2017 RANK/54	TREND 2008-2017
30.9	48 th	-0.1



SAFETY & RULE OF LAW

	SCORE/100 2017	RANK/54 2017	TREND 2008-2017
SAFETY & RULE OF LAW	40.0	46	-2.6
RULE OF LAW	25.2	50	-1.6
Independence of the Judiciary (BS/WEF/V-Dem/GI)	1.1	54	-3.0
Independence & Transparency of the Judicial Process (EIU/GI)	12.5	46	0.0
Access to Justice (V-Dem)	12.6	53	-4.9
Property Rights (BS/WEF/AfDB/WB)	-	-	-
Mechanisms for Orderly Transfers of Power (EIU)	0.0	39	0.0
Absence of Multilateral Sanctions (CDD)	100.0	1	0.0
TRANSPARENCY & ACCOUNTABILITY	5.1	54	-3.3
Access to Public & Legislative Information (GI)	0.0	44	0.0
Access to Records of State-owned Companies (GI)	0.0	28	0.0
Accountability of Government & Public Employees (V-Dem/AfDB/WB/EIU)	9.4	53	+2.4
Sanctions for Abuse of Office (BS)	-	-	-
Absence of Corruption in Government Branches (V-Dem)	24.8	46	+0.1
Absence of Corruption in the Public Sector (V-Dem/EIU/WEF)	6.7	52	0.0
Absence of Corruption in the Private Sector (WEF/WB)	0.0	51	-28.6
Absence of Favouritism (EIU/WEF)	0.0	44	0.0
Anti-corruption Mechanisms (BS/GI/AFR)	0.0	50	0.0
PERSONAL SAFETY	38.2	43	-9.7
Perception of Personal Safety (EIU/AFR)	25.0	39	0.0
Reliability of Police Services (WEF/GI)	0.0	49	0.0
Absence of Social Unrest (EIU/ACLED)	75.0	7	-12.5
Absence of Crime (EIU/AFR)	50.0	29	-25.0
Absence of Government Violence against Civilians (ACLED/PTS)	79.2	15	+4.2
Absence of Human Trafficking (USDS)	0.0	39	-25.0
NATIONAL SECURITY	91.6	10	+4.4
Absence of Government Involvement in Armed Conflict (UCDP)	100.0	1	0.0
Absence of Domestic Armed Conflict or Risk of Conflict (EIU)	75.0	9	0.0
Absence of Violence by Non-state Actors (ACLED)	100.0	1	+0.5
Absence of Cross-border Tensions (EIU)	75.0	9	+25.0
Absence of Internally Displaced Persons (IDMC)	100.0	1	0.0
Absence of Refugees (UNHCR)	99.8	11	+0.9



PARTICIPATION & HUMAN RIGHTS

	SCORE/100 2017	RANK/54 2017	TREND 2008-2017
PARTICIPATION & HUMAN RIGHTS	22.0	51	+2.9
PARTICIPATION	16.5	51	+5.2
Political Participation (EIU/FH/V-Dem)	27.0	51	+5.9
Civil Society Participation (BS/V-Dem/GI)	11.6	51	0.0
Democratic Elections (BS/CDD/V-Dem)	23.0	45	+16.3
Capacity of Election Monitoring Agencies (V-Dem/GI)	4.3	52	-1.3
Effective Power to Govern (BS)	-	-	-
RIGHTS	10.4	53	-1.9
Freedom of Expression (BS/RSF/V-Dem/GI)	14.6	53	-4.9
Freedom of Association & Assembly (BS/GI)	0.0	53	0.0
Civil Rights & Liberties (BS/FH)	9.6	50	-1.9
Ratification & Reporting of International Human Rights Conventions (UNOLA/OHCHR)	38.1	49	-4.8
Un-likelihood of Human Rights Abuses by the Government (EIU)	0.0	40	0.0
Protection against Ethnic & Religious Discrimination (GI)	0.0	35	0.0
GENDER	39.1	46	+5.4
Promotion of Gender Equality (AfDB/WB)	-	-	-
Women's Political Representation (IPU/GI/WB)	26.5	45	+9.0
Gender Parity in Primary & Lower Secondary School (UNESCO)	77.4	15	+1.6
Women's Labour Force Participation (WB)	57.1	32	+1.3
Workplace Gender Equality (GI)	25.0	40	-25.0
Representation of Women in the Judiciary (GI)	0.0	44	0.0
Laws on Violence against Women (OECD)	41.7	22	+41.7
Women's Political Empowerment (V-Dem)	46.0	43	+9.3



SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

For a full list of data sources see Annex.

	SCORE/100 2017	RANK/54 2017	TREND 2008-2017
SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY	19.1	52	-0.6
PUBLIC MANAGEMENT	12.1	53	-6.6
Governmental Statistical Capacity (WB/GI)	21.6	46	+10.6
Civil Registration (GI)	0.0	54	0.0
Effectiveness of the Public Service (AfDB/WB)	-	-	-
Online Public Services (UNDESA)	10.8	44	+2.2
Diversification of Exports (AfDB&OECD&UNDP)	3.1	43	+1.3
Budgetary & Financial Management (AfDB/WB)	-	-	-
Budget Balance (AfDB&AUC&UNECA)	32.1	25	-58.6
Fiscal Policy (AfDB/WB)	-	-	-
Tax & Revenue Mobilisation (ICTD&UNU-WIDER/AfDB/WB)	4.9	53	+4.9
BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT	0.0	54	0.0
Business Regulatory Environment (BS/GI/AfDB/WB)	0.0	53	0.0
Absence of Excessive Bureaucracy & Red Tape (EIU)	0.0	30	0.0
Absence of Restrictions on Foreign Investment (WEF)	-	-	-
Efficiency of Customs Procedures (WEF)	-	-	-
Robustness of Banks (WEF)	-	-	-
Satisfaction with Employment Creation (AFR)	-	-	-
Government Development of Regional Integration (AfDB)	-	-	-
INFRASTRUCTURE	25.4	47	+4.4
Enabling Environment for Infrastructure Development (AfDB)	-	-	-
Transport Infrastructure (WEF/AFR/EIU/GI)	12.5	49	+12.5
Reliability of Electricity Supply (WEF/AFR)	-	-	-
Digital & IT Infrastructure (EIU/ITU)	24.9	33	+0.1
Access to Drinking Water (WHO&UNICEF)	38.7	45	+0.6
Satisfaction with Provision of Water & Sanitation Services (AFR)	-	-	-
RURAL SECTOR	39.1	44	-0.2
Access to Rural Land & Water for Agriculture (IFAD)	49.9	30	-0.4
Rural Business Climate (IFAD)	27.2	46	+0.1
Government Investment in Rural Development (IFAD)	43.8	31	-0.7
Access to Agricultural Research & Extension Services (IFAD)	55.0	31	0.0
Budgetary Balance of Agricultural Policy (WEF)	-	-	-
Participation of Rural Organisations (IFAD)	34.6	48	-0.8
Promotion of Gender Parity in Rural Organisations (IFAD)	27.0	43	+0.2
Rural Accountability & Transparency (IFAD)	36.3	34	0.0



HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

	SCORE/100 2017	RANK/54 2017	TREND 2008-2017
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT	42.3	45	-0.4
WELFARE	12.5	52	-12.5
Welfare Policies & Services (AfDB/WB)	-	-	-
Promotion of Socio-economic Integration of Youth (GI)	0.0	48	-25.0
Social Safety Nets (GI/BS)	25.0	37	0.0
Social Protection & Labour Policies (AfDB/WB)	-	-	-
Social Inclusion (BS)	-	-	-
Absence of Lived Poverty (AFR)	-	-	-
Poverty Reduction Efforts (AFR/AfDB/WB)	-	-	-
Satisfaction with Narrowing Income Gaps (AFR)	-	-	-
Environmental Policies (BS)	-	-	-
Promotion of Environmental Sustainability (AfDB/WB)	-	-	-
EDUCATION	51.3	18	+2.6
Satisfaction with Education Provision (AFR)	-	-	-
Education Quality (BS)	-	-	-
Alignment of Education with Market Needs (WEF)	-	-	-
Human Resources in Primary Schools (UNESCO)	87.8	7	+5.4
Primary School Completion (WB)	14.7	47	-0.2
Secondary Education Enrolment (UNESCO)	-	-	-
Tertiary Education Enrolment (UNESCO)	-	-	-
HEALTH	63.2	38	+8.9
Satisfaction with Basic Health Services (AFR)	-	-	-
Public Health Campaigns (GI)	75.0	15	+25.0
Absence of Child Mortality (IGME)	53.1	43	+16.6
Absence of Maternal Mortality (MMEIG)	80.6	20	+3.8
Access to Sanitation (WHO&UNICEF)	83.8	9	-1.1
Absence of Undernourishment (WB)	-	-	-
Absence of Communicable Diseases (WHO)	83.0	22	-5.7
Immunisation (WB/WHO)	11.0	54	-17.2
Antiretroviral Treatment (ART) Provision (UNAIDS)	55.7	32	+40.5

Increasing Improvement
 Slowing Improvement
 Warning Signs
 Bouncing Back
 Slowing Deterioration
 Increasing Deterioration
 No Change
 Not Classified

For a full list of data sources see Annex.

OVERALL
GOVERNANCE

2017 SCORE/100	2017 RANK/54	TREND 2008-2017
29.3	51 st	-2.9

SAFETY &
RULE OF LAWSCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

SAFETY & RULE OF LAW	35.1	47	-3.1
RULE OF LAW	14.9	54	-11.3
Independence of the Judiciary (BS/WEF/V-Dem/GI)	4.2	53	0.0
Independence & Transparency of the Judicial Process (EIU/GI)	12.5	46	0.0
Access to Justice (V-Dem)	8.1	54	+5.3
Property Rights (BS/WEF/AfDB/WB)	31.3	46	-6.2
Mechanisms for Orderly Transfers of Power (EIU)	0.0	39	0.0
Absence of Multilateral Sanctions (CDD)	33.3	50	-66.7
TRANSPARENCY & ACCOUNTABILITY	17.8	46	-10.5
Access to Public & Legislative Information (GI)	0.0	44	0.0
Access to Records of State-owned Companies (GI)	0.0	28	0.0
Accountability of Government & Public Employees (V-Dem/AfDB/WB/EIU)	7.8	54	-10.1
Sanctions for Abuse of Office (BS)	14.3	38	-28.6
Absence of Corruption in Government Branches (V-Dem)	69.7	12	+13.3
Absence of Corruption in the Public Sector (V-Dem/EIU/WEF)	30.2	31	-26.4
Absence of Corruption in the Private Sector (WEF/WB)	38.1	22	-33.3
Absence of Favouritism (EIU/WEF)	0.0	44	0.0
Anti-corruption Mechanisms (BS/GI/AFR)	0.0	50	-9.5
PERSONAL SAFETY	40.9	35	-7.8
Perception of Personal Safety (EIU/AFR)	25.0	39	-25.0
Reliability of Police Services (WEF/GI)	0.0	49	0.0
Absence of Social Unrest (EIU/ACLED)	87.1	3	-12.9
Absence of Crime (EIU/AFR)	75.0	2	0.0
Absence of Government Violence against Civilians (ACLED/PTS)	58.3	42	-9.1
Absence of Human Trafficking (USDS)	0.0	39	0.0
NATIONAL SECURITY	66.6	40	+16.9
Absence of Government Involvement in Armed Conflict (UCDP)	100.0	1	+22.2
Absence of Domestic Armed Conflict or Risk of Conflict (EIU)	75.0	9	+50.0
Absence of Violence by Non-state Actors (ACLED)	99.7	10	0.0
Absence of Cross-border Tensions (EIU)	25.0	44	+25.0
Absence of Internally Displaced Persons (IDMC)	100.0	1	+4.3
Absence of Refugees (UNHCR)	0.0	50	0.0

PARTICIPATION
& HUMAN RIGHTSSCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

PARTICIPATION & HUMAN RIGHTS	17.5	54	-2.5
PARTICIPATION	2.6	54	+0.5
Political Participation (EIU/FH/V-Dem)	7.3	54	+0.7
Civil Society Participation (BS/V-Dem/GI)	2.2	54	+1.5
Democratic Elections (BS/CDD/V-Dem)	2.6	53	0.0
Capacity of Election Monitoring Agencies (V-Dem/GI)	1.2	54	+0.6
Effective Power to Govern (BS)	0.0	42	0.0
RIGHTS	8.1	54	-0.6
Freedom of Expression (BS/RSF/V-Dem/GI)	0.2	54	-0.2
Freedom of Association & Assembly (BS/GI)	0.0	53	0.0
Civil Rights & Liberties (BS/FH)	1.0	54	-7.7
Ratification & Reporting of International Human Rights Conventions (UNOLA/OHCHR)	47.6	42	+4.7
Un-likelihood of Human Rights Abuses by the Government (EIU)	0.0	40	0.0
Protection against Ethnic & Religious Discrimination (GI)	0.0	35	0.0
GENDER	41.9	40	-7.3
Promotion of Gender Equality (AfDB/WB)	39.2	31	-22.1
Women's Political Representation (IPU/GI/WB)	43.8	19	-0.4
Gender Parity in Primary & Lower Secondary School (UNESCO)	47.8	39	+11.6
Women's Labour Force Participation (WB)	84.1	9	+1.6
Workplace Gender Equality (GI)	25.0	40	0.0
Representation of Women in the Judiciary (GI)	50.0	32	-25.0
Laws on Violence against Women (OECD)	25.0	37	-25.0
Women's Political Empowerment (V-Dem)	20.0	54	+0.6

SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC
OPPORTUNITYSCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY	24.1	50	-3.1
PUBLIC MANAGEMENT	22.0	49	-8.7
Governmental Statistical Capacity (WB/GI)	6.1	53	-6.0
Civil Registration (GI)	50.0	33	0.0
Effectiveness of the Public Service (AfDB/WB)	39.1	36	-6.7
Online Public Services (UNDESA)	2.9	51	-5.7
Diversification of Exports (AfDB&OECD&UNDP)	1.1	50	-37.1
Budgetary & Financial Management (AfDB/WB)	24.0	39	-8.5
Budget Balance (AfDB&AUC&UNECA)	12.1	53	+1.2
Fiscal Policy (AfDB/WB)	18.3	40	-12.7
Tax & Revenue Mobilisation (ICTD&UNU-WIDER/AfDB/WB)	44.7	26	-2.9
BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT	12.6	52	+2.6
Business Regulatory Environment (BS/GI/AfDB/WB)	12.7	50	+1.4
Absence of Excessive Bureaucracy & Red Tape (EIU)	0.0	30	0.0
Absence of Restrictions on Foreign Investment (WEF)	-	-	-
Efficiency of Customs Procedures (WEF)	-	-	-
Robustness of Banks (WEF)	-	-	-
Satisfaction with Employment Creation (AFR)	-	-	-
Government Development of Regional Integration (AfDB)	25.0	38	+6.2
INFRASTRUCTURE	11.3	53	-3.5
Enabling Environment for Infrastructure Development (AfDB)	27.9	36	0.0
Transport Infrastructure (WEF/AFR/EIU/GI)	12.5	49	-12.5
Reliability of Electricity Supply (WEF/AFR)	-	-	-
Digital & IT Infrastructure (EIU/ITU)	3.1	54	-3.3
Access to Drinking Water (WHO&UNICEF)	1.8	54	+1.8
Satisfaction with Provision of Water & Sanitation Services (AFR)	-	-	-
RURAL SECTOR	50.6	28	-2.6
Access to Rural Land & Water for Agriculture (IFAD)	70.9	8	+13.7
Rural Business Climate (IFAD)	24.4	47	-4.9
Government Investment in Rural Development (IFAD)	43.8	31	-12.5
Access to Agricultural Research & Extension Services (IFAD)	60.1	24	+10.3
Budgetary Balance of Agricultural Policy (WEF)	-	-	-
Participation of Rural Organisations (IFAD)	53.5	33	+2.5
Promotion of Gender Parity in Rural Organisations (IFAD)	50.0	13	0.0
Rural Accountability & Transparency (IFAD)	51.6	24	-27.1

HUMAN
DEVELOPMENTSCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT	40.3	47	-3.1
WELFARE	23.6	51	-15.5
Welfare Policies & Services (AfDB/WB)	64.6	26	-1.1
Promotion of Socio-economic Integration of Youth (GI)	0.0	48	0.0
Social Safety Nets (GI/BS)	12.2	49	-3.2
Social Protection & Labour Policies (AfDB/WB)	31.0	38	-32.3
Social Inclusion (BS)	0.0	33	-33.3
Absence of Lived Poverty (AFR)	-	-	-
Poverty Reduction Efforts (AFR/AfDB/WB)	27.7	47	-25.9
Satisfaction with Narrowing Income Gaps (AFR)	-	-	-
Environmental Policies (BS)	14.3	38	-28.6
Promotion of Environmental Sustainability (AfDB/WB)	38.9	38	0.0
EDUCATION	25.6	47	-2.3
Satisfaction with Education Provision (AFR)	-	-	-
Education Quality (BS)	16.7	34	0.0
Alignment of Education with Market Needs (WEF)	-	-	-
Human Resources in Primary Schools (UNESCO)	64.9	36	-0.4
Primary School Completion (WB)	16.7	45	-11.4
Secondary Education Enrolment (UNESCO)	25.7	35	-0.3
Tertiary Education Enrolment (UNESCO)	3.9	43	+0.5
HEALTH	71.8	20	+8.8
Satisfaction with Basic Health Services (AFR)	-	-	-
Public Health Campaigns (GI)	100.0	1	+25.0
Absence of Child Mortality (IGME)	81.0	13	+9.3
Absence of Maternal Mortality (MMEIG)	71.4	34	+6.6
Access to Sanitation (WHO&UNICEF)	6.0	54	+3.5
Absence of Undernourishment (WB)	-	-	-
Absence of Communicable Diseases (WHO)	92.9	11	+2.7
Immunisation (WB/WHO)	94.5	12	-0.9
Antiretroviral Treatment (ART) Provision (UNAIDS)	56.8	31	+15.0

2018 IIAG Ethiopia Scores, Ranks & Trends

90



OVERALL GOVERNANCE

2017 SCORE/100	2017 RANK/54	TREND 2008-2017
46.5	35 th	+2.6



SAFETY & RULE OF LAW

SCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

SAFETY & RULE OF LAW	46.4	38	-1.5
RULE OF LAW	44.8	37	+0.2
Independence of the Judiciary (BS/WEF/V-Dem/GI)	21.5	44	-4.8
Independence & Transparency of the Judicial Process (EIU/GI)	54.2	18	+12.5
Access to Justice (V-Dem)	77.8	20	+29.0
Property Rights (BS/WEF/AfDB/WB)	48.6	30	-2.1
Mechanisms for Orderly Transfers of Power (EIU)	0.0	39	-33.3
Absence of Multilateral Sanctions (CDD)	66.7	31	0.0
TRANSPARENCY & ACCOUNTABILITY	36.5	26	+5.6
Access to Public & Legislative Information (GI)	29.2	22	+29.2
Access to Records of State-owned Companies (GI)	0.0	28	0.0
Accountability of Government & Public Employees (V-Dem/AfDB/WB/EIU)	37.2	38	+0.5
Sanctions for Abuse of Office (BS)	42.9	12	0.0
Absence of Corruption in Government Branches (V-Dem)	52.6	19	+1.7
Absence of Corruption in the Public Sector (V-Dem/EIU/WEF)	50.8	14	+9.0
Absence of Corruption in the Private Sector (WEF/WB)	35.5	24	+0.1
Absence of Favouritism (EIU/WEF)	51.0	9	+6.9
Anti-corruption Mechanisms (BS/GI/AFR)	29.8	28	+3.6
PERSONAL SAFETY	39.8	40	-14.3
Perception of Personal Safety (EIU/AFR)	25.0	39	-25.0
Reliability of Police Services (WEF/GI)	35.3	31	+13.0
Absence of Social Unrest (EIU/ACLED)	35.5	46	-27.0
Absence of Crime (EIU/AFR)	75.0	2	0.0
Absence of Government Violence against Civilians (ACLED/PTS)	17.9	49	-46.8
Absence of Human Trafficking (USDS)	50.0	1	0.0
NATIONAL SECURITY	64.7	41	+2.8
Absence of Government Involvement in Armed Conflict (UCDP)	66.7	40	+22.3
Absence of Domestic Armed Conflict or Risk of Conflict (EIU)	25.0	40	0.0
Absence of Violence by Non-state Actors (ACLED)	67.6	37	-19.2
Absence of Cross-border Tensions (EIU)	50.0	28	+25.0
Absence of Internally Displaced Persons (IDMC)	80.9	46	-11.5
Absence of Refugees (UNHCR)	97.9	31	-0.2



PARTICIPATION & HUMAN RIGHTS

SCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

PARTICIPATION & HUMAN RIGHTS	35.7	44	+4.6
PARTICIPATION	22.2	47	-1.9
Political Participation (EIU/FH/V-Dem)	35.8	42	-8.1
Civil Society Participation (BS/V-Dem/GI)	11.1	52	-18.6
Democratic Elections (BS/CDD/V-Dem)	19.0	48	-4.9
Capacity of Election Monitoring Agencies (V-Dem/GI)	33.8	33	+21.9
Effective Power to Govern (BS)	11.1	28	0.0
RIGHTS	31.1	41	+2.9
Freedom of Expression (BS/RSF/V-Dem/GI)	21.9	49	-10.8
Freedom of Association & Assembly (BS/GI)	11.8	48	+0.7
Civil Rights & Liberties (BS/FH)	13.9	48	-18.7
Ratification & Reporting of International Human Rights Conventions (UNOLA/OHCHR)	76.2	11	+33.3
Un-likelihood of Human Rights Abuses by the Government (EIU)	25.0	24	0.0
Protection against Ethnic & Religious Discrimination (GI)	37.5	12	+12.5
GENDER	53.8	30	+12.7
Promotion of Gender Equality (AfDB/WB)	55.4	17	+10.4
Women's Political Representation (IPU/GI/WB)	41.3	22	+13.4
Gender Parity in Primary & Lower Secondary School (UNESCO)	60.6	32	+10.5
Women's Labour Force Participation (WB)	86.5	7	-1.0
Workplace Gender Equality (GI)	25.0	40	0.0
Representation of Women in the Judiciary (GI)	50.0	32	+25.0
Laws on Violence against Women (OECD)	50.0	19	+25.0
Women's Political Empowerment (V-Dem)	61.2	35	+17.5



SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

SCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY	49.3	20	-3.9
PUBLIC MANAGEMENT	58.4	10	+8.3
Governmental Statistical Capacity (WB/GI)	59.1	18	-14.4
Civil Registration (GI)	62.5	26	+12.5
Effectiveness of the Public Service (AfDB/WB)	77.6	7	+13.0
Online Public Services (UNDESA)	71.6	7	+48.1
Diversification of Exports (AfDB&OECD&UNDP)	10.6	26	-3.9
Budgetary & Financial Management (AfDB/WB)	83.1	2	+6.9
Budget Balance (AfDB&AUC&UNECA)	29.7	34	-2.7
Fiscal Policy (AfDB/WB)	80.2	5	+9.6
Tax & Revenue Mobilisation (ICTD&UNU-WIDER/AfDB/WB)	51.7	13	+5.9
BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT	31.9	38	-17.2
Business Regulatory Environment (BS/GI/AfDB/WB)	30.0	43	-10.0
Absence of Excessive Bureaucracy & Red Tape (EIU)	0.0	30	-66.7
Absence of Restrictions on Foreign Investment (WEF)	41.0	32	-23.5
Efficiency of Customs Procedures (WEF)	47.6	20	+10.0
Robustness of Banks (WEF)	35.2	31	-12.8
Satisfaction with Employment Creation (AFR)	-	-	-
Government Development of Regional Integration (AfDB)	37.5	35	0.0
INFRASTRUCTURE	46.8	20	+1.3
Enabling Environment for Infrastructure Development (AfDB)	90.7	2	0.0
Transport Infrastructure (WEF/AFR/EIU/GI)	52.5	11	+1.3
Reliability of Electricity Supply (WEF/AFR)	40.7	20	-15.3
Digital & IT Infrastructure (EIU/ITU)	24.1	36	+7.2
Access to Drinking Water (WHO&UNICEF)	26.0	52	+13.0
Satisfaction with Provision of Water & Sanitation Services (AFR)	-	-	-
RURAL SECTOR	60.2	13	-7.9
Access to Rural Land & Water for Agriculture (IFAD)	72.0	7	+16.2
Rural Business Climate (IFAD)	57.9	14	-15.0
Government Investment in Rural Development (IFAD)	62.5	11	-31.3
Access to Agricultural Research & Extension Services (IFAD)	70.0	16	-15.0
Budgetary Balance of Agricultural Policy (WEF)	62.3	11	+3.6
Participation of Rural Organisations (IFAD)	46.5	40	-11.5
Promotion of Gender Parity in Rural Organisations (IFAD)	50.0	13	+8.2
Rural Accountability & Transparency (IFAD)	60.5	12	-18.2



HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

SCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT	54.6	20	+11.3
WELFARE	57.8	9	+5.5
Welfare Policies & Services (AfDB/WB)	96.0	2	+23.1
Promotion of Socio-economic Integration of Youth (GI)	50.0	12	0.0
Social Safety Nets (GI/BS)	23.7	43	+4.5
Social Protection & Labour Policies (AfDB/WB)	81.5	6	+11.1
Social Inclusion (BS)	16.7	19	0.0
Absence of Lived Poverty (AFR)	-	-	-
Poverty Reduction Efforts (AFR/AfDB/WB)	88.7	3	-5.1
Satisfaction with Narrowing Income Gaps (AFR)	-	-	-
Environmental Policies (BS)	14.3	38	-14.3
Promotion of Environmental Sustainability (AfDB/WB)	91.7	2	+25.0
EDUCATION	37.7	35	+5.9
Satisfaction with Education Provision (AFR)	-	-	-
Education Quality (BS)	50.0	10	0.0
Alignment of Education with Market Needs (WEF)	51.1	15	+9.8
Human Resources in Primary Schools (UNESCO)	51.5	44	+8.2
Primary School Completion (WB)	28.3	40	+4.7
Secondary Education Enrolment (UNESCO)	27.8	34	+2.1
Tertiary Education Enrolment (UNESCO)	17.7	26	+10.9
HEALTH	68.3	29	+22.3
Satisfaction with Basic Health Services (AFR)	-	-	-
Public Health Campaigns (GI)	75.0	15	+25.0
Absence of Child Mortality (IGME)	72.6	24	+19.7
Absence of Maternal Mortality (MMEIG)	80.0	22	+14.9
Access to Sanitation (WHO&UNICEF)	34.2	43	+16.2
Absence of Undernourishment (WB)	54.1	34	+12.4
Absence of Communicable Diseases (WHO)	86.8	20	+14.6
Immunisation (WB/WHO)	71.3	40	+24.8
Antiretroviral Treatment (ART) Provision (UNAIDS)	72.7	19	+51.5

Increasing Improvement
 Slowing Improvement
 Warning Signs
 Bouncing Back
 Slowing Deterioration
 Increasing Deterioration
 No Change
 Not Classified

For a full list of data sources see Annex.

OVERALL
GOVERNANCE

2017 SCORE/100	2017 RANK/54	TREND 2008-2017
42.4	41 st	-0.1

SAFETY &
RULE OF LAWSCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

SAFETY & RULE OF LAW	53.4	31	-3.0
RULE OF LAW	51.6	32	-4.5
Independence of the Judiciary (BS/WEF/V-Dem/GI)	29.9	37	-6.6
Independence & Transparency of the Judicial Process (EIU/GI)	16.7	44	-12.5
Access to Justice (V-Dem)	78.1	19	+11.6
Property Rights (BS/WEF/AfDB/WB)	51.7	26	-19.6
Mechanisms for Orderly Transfers of Power (EIU)	33.3	22	0.0
Absence of Multilateral Sanctions (CDD)	100.0	1	0.0
TRANSPARENCY & ACCOUNTABILITY	25.3	39	-3.1
Access to Public & Legislative Information (GI)	12.5	41	-29.2
Access to Records of State-owned Companies (GI)	0.0	28	-25.0
Accountability of Government & Public Employees (V-Dem/AfDB/WB/EIU)	42.4	32	+26.2
Sanctions for Abuse of Office (BS)	.	.	-
Absence of Corruption in Government Branches (V-Dem)	27.2	44	+7.9
Absence of Corruption in the Public Sector (V-Dem/EIU/WEF)	31.1	28	+5.3
Absence of Corruption in the Private Sector (WEF/WB)	38.2	21	+0.2
Absence of Favouritism (EIU/WEF)	41.4	25	-0.9
Anti-corruption Mechanisms (BS/GI/AFR)	9.4	47	-9.6
PERSONAL SAFETY	45.2	31	-4.1
Perception of Personal Safety (EIU/AFR)	44.6	29	-0.9
Reliability of Police Services (WEF/GI)	22.0	45	-9.4
Absence of Social Unrest (EIU/ACLED)	60.3	27	-14.7
Absence of Crime (EIU/AFR)	45.0	42	+0.4
Absence of Government Violence against Civilians (ACLED/PTS)	74.3	23	0.0
Absence of Human Trafficking (USDS)	25.0	19	0.0
NATIONAL SECURITY	91.6	10	0.0
Absence of Government Involvement in Armed Conflict (UCDP)	100.0	1	0.0
Absence of Domestic Armed Conflict or Risk of Conflict (EIU)	75.0	9	0.0
Absence of Violence by Non-state Actors (ACLED)	100.0	1	+0.3
Absence of Cross-border Tensions (EIU)	75.0	9	0.0
Absence of Internally Displaced Persons (IDMC)	100.0	1	0.0
Absence of Refugees (UNHCR)	99.7	16	-0.1

PARTICIPATION
& HUMAN RIGHTSSCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

PARTICIPATION & HUMAN RIGHTS	46.3	32	+5.3
PARTICIPATION	40.2	32	+4.8
Political Participation (EIU/FH/V-Dem)	47.6	35	+0.9
Civil Society Participation (BS/V-Dem/GI)	67.6	22	+7.4
Democratic Elections (BS/CDD/V-Dem)	28.0	42	+4.9
Capacity of Election Monitoring Agencies (V-Dem/GI)	17.6	48	+5.8
Effective Power to Govern (BS)	.	.	-
RIGHTS	39.5	33	-5.7
Freedom of Expression (BS/RSF/V-Dem/GI)	58.8	31	-10.5
Freedom of Association & Assembly (BS/GI)	12.5	45	-25.0
Civil Rights & Liberties (BS/FH)	34.6	36	-13.5
Ratification & Reporting of International Human Rights Conventions (UNOLA/OHCHR)	81.0	6	+33.4
Un-likelihood of Human Rights Abuses by the Government (EIU)	50.0	8	-6.3
Protection against Ethnic & Religious Discrimination (GI)	0.0	35	-12.5
GENDER	59.4	23	+17.0
Promotion of Gender Equality (AfDB/WB)	.	.	-
Women's Political Representation (IPU/GI/WB)	40.5	26	+13.3
Gender Parity in Primary & Lower Secondary School (UNESCO)	.	.	-
Women's Labour Force Participation (WB)	39.6	42	+5.3
Workplace Gender Equality (GI)	50.0	4	+25.0
Representation of Women in the Judiciary (GI)	100.0	1	0.0
Laws on Violence against Women (OECD)	41.7	22	+41.7
Women's Political Empowerment (V-Dem)	84.3	16	+16.2

SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC
OPPORTUNITYSCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY	34.6	43	+2.3
PUBLIC MANAGEMENT	19.8	51	-6.2
Governmental Statistical Capacity (WB/GI)	15.5	52	-8.4
Civil Registration (GI)	25.0	48	0.0
Effectiveness of the Public Service (AfDB/WB)	.	.	-
Online Public Services (UNDESA)	20.6	32	+10.2
Diversification of Exports (AfDB&OECD&UNDP)	4.6	40	+0.3
Budgetary & Financial Management (AfDB/WB)	.	.	-
Budget Balance (AfDB&AUC&UNECA)	31.9	26	-44.0
Fiscal Policy (AfDB/WB)	.	.	-
Tax & Revenue Mobilisation (ICTD&UNU-WIDER/AfDB/WB)	21.1	48	+4.4
BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT	34.7	34	-4.6
Business Regulatory Environment (BS/GI/AfDB/WB)	0.0	53	0.0
Absence of Excessive Bureaucracy & Red Tape (EIU)	33.3	10	0.0
Absence of Restrictions on Foreign Investment (WEF)	63.7	11	-7.7
Efficiency of Customs Procedures (WEF)	48.0	19	+1.9
Robustness of Banks (WEF)	51.9	14	-13.1
Satisfaction with Employment Creation (AFR)	10.9	31	-9.1
Government Development of Regional Integration (AfDB)	.	.	-
INFRASTRUCTURE	37.1	38	+3.1
Enabling Environment for Infrastructure Development (AfDB)	.	.	-
Transport Infrastructure (WEF/AFR/EIU/GI)	21.1	44	-9.8
Reliability of Electricity Supply (WEF/AFR)	27.0	31	+3.6
Digital & IT Infrastructure (EIU/ITU)	52.3	12	+28.5
Access to Drinking Water (WHO&UNICEF)	85.0	7	+4.0
Satisfaction with Provision of Water & Sanitation Services (AFR)	0.0	34	-10.8
RURAL SECTOR	47.0	35	+17.0
Access to Rural Land & Water for Agriculture (IFAD)	45.1	36	-1.6
Rural Business Climate (IFAD)	47.9	30	+24.9
Government Investment in Rural Development (IFAD)	43.8	31	+31.3
Access to Agricultural Research & Extension Services (IFAD)	39.9	41	+30.0
Budgetary Balance of Agricultural Policy (WEF)	39.1	33	-22.2
Participation of Rural Organisations (IFAD)	51.5	36	+26.8
Promotion of Gender Parity in Rural Organisations (IFAD)	66.8	5	+16.8
Rural Accountability & Transparency (IFAD)	42.4	31	+30.3

HUMAN
DEVELOPMENTSCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT	35.2	51	-5.2
WELFARE	24.3	50	-8.1
Welfare Policies & Services (AfDB/WB)	.	.	-
Promotion of Socio-economic Integration of Youth (GI)	50.0	12	-25.0
Social Safety Nets (GI/BS)	50.0	9	0.0
Social Protection & Labour Policies (AfDB/WB)	.	.	-
Social Inclusion (BS)	.	.	-
Absence of Lived Poverty (AFR)	20.2	35	-5.1
Poverty Reduction Efforts (AFR/AfDB/WB)	1.2	51	-6.8
Satisfaction with Narrowing Income Gaps (AFR)	0.2	34	-3.4
Environmental Policies (BS)	.	.	-
Promotion of Environmental Sustainability (AfDB/WB)	.	.	-
EDUCATION	16.4	51	-7.2
Satisfaction with Education Provision (AFR)	0.0	34	-21.7
Education Quality (BS)	.	.	-
Alignment of Education with Market Needs (WEF)	32.7	28	+7.3
Human Resources in Primary Schools (UNESCO)	.	.	-
Primary School Completion (WB)	.	.	-
Secondary Education Enrolment (UNESCO)	.	.	-
Tertiary Education Enrolment (UNESCO)	.	.	-
HEALTH	64.9	34	-0.4
Satisfaction with Basic Health Services (AFR)	19.2	34	-13.4
Public Health Campaigns (GI)	50.0	34	-50.0
Absence of Child Mortality (IGME)	79.2	17	+12.9
Absence of Maternal Mortality (MMEIG)	83.6	14	+2.6
Access to Sanitation (WHO&UNICEF)	67.0	15	+0.1
Absence of Undernourishment (WB)	93.6	9	+5.8
Absence of Communicable Diseases (WHO)	56.2	45	+4.5
Immunisation (WB/WHO)	67.3	42	-6.5
Antiretroviral Treatment (ART) Provision (UNAIDS)	68.2	22	+41.1

2018 IIAG Gambia Scores, Ranks & Trends

92



OVERALL GOVERNANCE

2017 SCORE/100	2017 RANK/54	TREND 2008-2017
54.9	21 st	+3.0



SAFETY & RULE OF LAW

SCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

SAFETY & RULE OF LAW	60.3	19	+2.0
RULE OF LAW	63.9	15	+16.7
Independence of the Judiciary (BS/WEF/V-Dem/GI)	67.0	8	+33.6
Independence & Transparency of the Judicial Process (EIU/GI)	50.0	26	+25.0
Access to Justice (V-Dem)	82.1	12	+22.3
Property Rights (BS/WEF/AfDB/WB)	59.4	22	-5.8
Mechanisms for Orderly Transfers of Power (EIU)	25.0	38	+25.0
Absence of Multilateral Sanctions (CDD)	100.0	1	0.0
TRANSPARENCY & ACCOUNTABILITY	43.8	17	+8.1
Access to Public & Legislative Information (GI)	54.2	9	+41.7
Access to Records of State-owned Companies (GI)	0.0	28	0.0
Accountability of Government & Public Employees (V-Dem/AfDB/WB/EIU)	42.1	33	+6.7
Sanctions for Abuse of Office (BS)	.	.	-
Absence of Corruption in Government Branches (V-Dem)	84.9	4	+38.3
Absence of Corruption in the Public Sector (V-Dem/EIU/WEF)	61.3	9	+9.1
Absence of Corruption in the Private Sector (WEF/WB)	48.5	14	-5.5
Absence of Favouritism (EIU/WEF)	46.7	17	-12.9
Anti-corruption Mechanisms (BS/GI/AFR)	12.5	44	-12.5
PERSONAL SAFETY	54.7	20	-12.5
Perception of Personal Safety (EIU/AFR)	25.0	39	-75.0
Reliability of Police Services (WEF/GI)	65.5	3	+18.5
Absence of Social Unrest (EIU/ACLED)	83.8	5	+8.8
Absence of Crime (EIU/AFR)	50.0	29	-25.0
Absence of Government Violence against Civilians (ACLED/PTS)	79.2	15	-2.1
Absence of Human Trafficking (USDS)	25.0	19	0.0
NATIONAL SECURITY	78.8	32	-4.1
Absence of Government Involvement in Armed Conflict (UCDP)	77.8	25	-22.2
Absence of Domestic Armed Conflict or Risk of Conflict (EIU)	62.5	26	-12.5
Absence of Violence by Non-state Actors (ACLED)	100.0	1	+0.3
Absence of Cross-border Tensions (EIU)	50.0	28	+25.0
Absence of Internally Displaced Persons (IDMC)	100.0	1	0.0
Absence of Refugees (UNHCR)	82.5	44	-15.3



PARTICIPATION & HUMAN RIGHTS

SCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

PARTICIPATION & HUMAN RIGHTS	48.0	30	+9.2
PARTICIPATION	55.0	26	+20.8
Political Participation (EIU/FH/V-Dem)	63.7	23	+6.3
Civil Society Participation (BS/V-Dem/GI)	60.1	26	+31.2
Democratic Elections (BS/CDD/V-Dem)	56.8	23	+25.6
Capacity of Election Monitoring Agencies (V-Dem/GI)	39.4	26	+20.2
Effective Power to Govern (BS)	.	.	-
RIGHTS	45.5	29	+18.9
Freedom of Expression (BS/RSF/V-Dem/GI)	68.1	17	+41.7
Freedom of Association & Assembly (BS/GI)	50.0	20	+25.0
Civil Rights & Liberties (BS/FH)	38.5	34	-11.5
Ratification & Reporting of International Human Rights Conventions (UNOLA/OHCHR)	47.6	42	+14.3
Un-likelihood of Human Rights Abuses by the Government (EIU)	68.8	7	+68.8
Protection against Ethnic & Religious Discrimination (GI)	0.0	35	-25.0
GENDER	43.4	39	-12.2
Promotion of Gender Equality (AfDB/WB)	55.0	20	-6.3
Women's Political Representation (IPU/GI/WB)	36.7	34	-8.7
Gender Parity in Primary & Lower Secondary School (UNESCO)	96.0	2	+10.3
Women's Labour Force Participation (WB)	51.0	34	+2.2
Workplace Gender Equality (GI)	25.0	40	0.0
Representation of Women in the Judiciary (GI)	0.0	44	-75.0
Laws on Violence against Women (OECD)	25.0	37	-25.0
Women's Political Empowerment (V-Dem)	58.9	39	+5.6



SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

SCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY	51.6	16	0.0
PUBLIC MANAGEMENT	40.2	36	-3.1
Governmental Statistical Capacity (WB/GI)	46.2	31	+17.4
Civil Registration (GI)	75.0	9	0.0
Effectiveness of the Public Service (AfDB/WB)	52.1	26	-6.2
Online Public Services (UNDESA)	26.5	29	+3.0
Diversification of Exports (AfDB&OECD&UNDP)	4.4	41	-5.4
Budgetary & Financial Management (AfDB/WB)	55.0	26	+4.2
Budget Balance (AfDB&AUC&UNECA)	22.2	49	-15.0
Fiscal Policy (AfDB/WB)	38.1	34	-25.4
Tax & Revenue Mobilisation (ICTD&UNU-WIDER/AfDB/WB)	42.3	28	-0.3
BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT	56.9	11	-3.2
Business Regulatory Environment (BS/GI/AfDB/WB)	68.4	7	+37.5
Absence of Excessive Bureaucracy & Red Tape (EIU)	0.0	30	-16.7
Absence of Restrictions on Foreign Investment (WEF)	75.4	4	-19.7
Efficiency of Customs Procedures (WEF)	75.8	3	+2.6
Robustness of Banks (WEF)	65.3	8	-16.9
Satisfaction with Employment Creation (AFR)	.	.	-
Government Development of Regional Integration (AfDB)	56.3	22	-6.2
INFRASTRUCTURE	49.7	18	-1.8
Enabling Environment for Infrastructure Development (AfDB)	46.5	28	-7.0
Transport Infrastructure (WEF/AFR/EIU/GI)	43.1	21	+1.1
Reliability of Electricity Supply (WEF/AFR)	47.4	17	-20.9
Digital & IT Infrastructure (EIU/ITU)	35.8	22	+14.7
Access to Drinking Water (WHO&UNICEF)	75.9	12	+3.4
Satisfaction with Provision of Water & Sanitation Services (AFR)	.	.	-
RURAL SECTOR	59.6	15	+8.1
Access to Rural Land & Water for Agriculture (IFAD)	66.0	12	+15.6
Rural Business Climate (IFAD)	59.2	11	+4.6
Government Investment in Rural Development (IFAD)	53.3	22	+5.8
Access to Agricultural Research & Extension Services (IFAD)	79.0	13	+33.1
Budgetary Balance of Agricultural Policy (WEF)	80.0	3	+1.7
Participation of Rural Organisations (IFAD)	67.4	8	+11.2
Promotion of Gender Parity in Rural Organisations (IFAD)	46.8	28	-17.5
Rural Accountability & Transparency (IFAD)	25.4	44	+10.9



HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

SCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT	59.9	15	+1.1
WELFARE	55.5	13	+2.5
Welfare Policies & Services (AfDB/WB)	72.9	13	+13.2
Promotion of Socio-economic Integration of Youth (GI)	75.0	3	+25.0
Social Safety Nets (GI/BS)	25.0	37	-16.7
Social Protection & Labour Policies (AfDB/WB)	45.0	33	-4.2
Social Inclusion (BS)	.	.	-
Absence of Lived Poverty (AFR)	.	.	-
Poverty Reduction Efforts (AFR/AfDB/WB)	51.5	17	-2.1
Satisfaction with Narrowing Income Gaps (AFR)	.	.	-
Environmental Policies (BS)	.	.	-
Promotion of Environmental Sustainability (AfDB/WB)	63.9	23	0.0
EDUCATION	50.0	19	-2.8
Satisfaction with Education Provision (AFR)	.	.	-
Education Quality (BS)	.	.	-
Alignment of Education with Market Needs (WEF)	78.8	2	+0.5
Human Resources in Primary Schools (UNESCO)	70.2	26	-4.9
Primary School Completion (WB)	44.1	25	-11.2
Secondary Education Enrolment (UNESCO)	51.3	16	-0.5
Tertiary Education Enrolment (UNESCO)	5.8	41	+2.2
HEALTH	74.1	18	+3.5
Satisfaction with Basic Health Services (AFR)	.	.	-
Public Health Campaigns (GI)	75.0	15	-25.0
Absence of Child Mortality (IGME)	68.5	29	+12.6
Absence of Maternal Mortality (MMEIG)	59.4	45	+3.9
Access to Sanitation (WHO&UNICEF)	68.9	13	-1.7
Absence of Undernourishment (WB)	86.6	14	+0.8
Absence of Communicable Diseases (WHO)	85.4	21	+5.0
Immunisation (WB/WHO)	96.2	6	+0.6
Antiretroviral Treatment (ART) Provision (UNAIDS)	52.7	33	+31.9

Increasing Improvement
 Slowing Improvement
 Warning Signs
 Bouncing Back
 Slowing Deterioration
 Increasing Deterioration
 No Change
 Not Classified

For a full list of data sources see Annex.

For a full list of data sources see Annex.

OVERALL
GOVERNANCE

2017 SCORE/100 2017 RANK/54 TREND 2008-2017

68.1 **6th** **+0.9**

SAFETY &
RULE OF LAWSCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

SAFETY & RULE OF LAW	70.7	6	-2.3
RULE OF LAW	90.6	2	+4.7
Independence of the Judiciary (BS/WEF/V-Dem/GI)	85.8	5	+4.7
Independence & Transparency of the Judicial Process (EIU/GI)	83.3	5	0.0
Access to Justice (V-Dem)	94.7	3	-3.4
Property Rights (BS/WEF/AfDB/WB)	79.5	3	+1.8
Mechanisms for Orderly Transfers of Power (EIU)	100.0	1	+25.0
Absence of Multilateral Sanctions (CDD)	100.0	1	0.0
TRANSPARENCY & ACCOUNTABILITY	45.2	16	-4.9
Access to Public & Legislative Information (GI)	50.0	16	0.0
Access to Records of State-owned Companies (GI)	0.0	28	-25.0
Accountability of Government & Public Employees (V-Dem/AfDB/WB/EIU)	66.0	9	-4.6
Sanctions for Abuse of Office (BS)	57.1	6	-14.3
Absence of Corruption in Government Branches (V-Dem)	39.2	31	-2.2
Absence of Corruption in the Public Sector (V-Dem/EIU/WEF)	44.1	18	-0.5
Absence of Corruption in the Private Sector (WEF/WB)	35.2	26	-20.5
Absence of Favouritism (EIU/WEF)	42.4	23	+8.6
Anti-corruption Mechanisms (BS/GI/AFR)	72.9	2	+14.9
PERSONAL SAFETY	61.6	9	-3.2
Perception of Personal Safety (EIU/AFR)	67.3	7	-3.8
Reliability of Police Services (WEF/GI)	57.4	7	+12.1
Absence of Social Unrest (EIU/ACLED)	75.9	6	+0.9
Absence of Crime (EIU/AFR)	64.3	13	-3.4
Absence of Government Violence against Civilians (ACLED/PTS)	79.9	14	0.0
Absence of Human Trafficking (USDS)	25.0	19	-25.0
NATIONAL SECURITY	85.4	22	-5.8
Absence of Government Involvement in Armed Conflict (UCDP)	66.7	40	-33.3
Absence of Domestic Armed Conflict or Risk of Conflict (EIU)	75.0	9	0.0
Absence of Violence by Non-state Actors (ACLED)	97.4	25	-1.4
Absence of Cross-border Tensions (EIU)	75.0	9	0.0
Absence of Internally Displaced Persons (IDMC)	100.0	1	0.0
Absence of Refugees (UNHCR)	98.5	28	-0.1

PARTICIPATION
& HUMAN RIGHTSSCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

PARTICIPATION & HUMAN RIGHTS	73.0	5	-0.3
PARTICIPATION	82.6	4	+2.8
Political Participation (EIU/FH/V-Dem)	88.9	4	+9.3
Civil Society Participation (BS/V-Dem/GI)	94.3	2	+0.2
Democratic Elections (BS/CDD/V-Dem)	78.6	11	-0.1
Capacity of Election Monitoring Agencies (V-Dem/GI)	62.1	11	+4.5
Effective Power to Govern (BS)	88.9	3	0.0
RIGHTS	70.3	5	-2.4
Freedom of Expression (BS/RSF/V-Dem/GI)	87.2	3	-6.2
Freedom of Association & Assembly (BS/GI)	81.9	6	+6.2
Civil Rights & Liberties (BS/FH)	86.1	8	-8.1
Ratification & Reporting of International Human Rights Conventions (UNOLA/OHCHR)	66.7	22	+19.1
Un-likelihood of Human Rights Abuses by the Government (EIU)	50.0	8	-25.0
Protection against Ethnic & Religious Discrimination (GI)	50.0	5	0.0
GENDER	66.1	15	-1.3
Promotion of Gender Equality (AfDB/WB)	79.6	4	+2.1
Women's Political Representation (IPU/GI/WB)	30.6	40	-1.8
Gender Parity in Primary & Lower Secondary School (UNESCO)	79.7	7	+9.4
Women's Labour Force Participation (WB)	83.2	11	+1.8
Workplace Gender Equality (GI)	50.0	4	0.0
Representation of Women in the Judiciary (GI)	75.0	18	-25.0
Laws on Violence against Women (OECD)	41.7	22	-0.3
Women's Political Empowerment (V-Dem)	89.2	8	+3.3

SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC
OPPORTUNITYSCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY	58.6	13	+1.6
PUBLIC MANAGEMENT	52.3	13	+0.1
Governmental Statistical Capacity (WB/GI)	62.5	14	+6.8
Civil Registration (GI)	37.5	44	+12.5
Effectiveness of the Public Service (AfDB/WB)	76.0	8	-3.2
Online Public Services (UNDESA)	60.8	12	+21.0
Diversification of Exports (AfDB&OECD&UNDP)	7.6	31	-3.4
Budgetary & Financial Management (AfDB/WB)	73.2	6	-8.5
Budget Balance (AfDB&AUC&UNECA)	28.7	36	+5.8
Fiscal Policy (AfDB/WB)	56.3	21	-7.2
Tax & Revenue Mobilisation (ICTD&UNU-WIDER/AfDB/WB)	68.2	2	-23.0
BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT	61.4	5	-4.6
Business Regulatory Environment (BS/GI/AfDB/WB)	61.6	12	-9.0
Absence of Excessive Bureaucracy & Red Tape (EIU)	66.7	4	+33.4
Absence of Restrictions on Foreign Investment (WEF)	63.7	11	-23.3
Efficiency of Customs Procedures (WEF)	55.1	16	+14.4
Robustness of Banks (WEF)	49.3	18	-32.0
Satisfaction with Employment Creation (AFR)	64.4	2	-15.9
Government Development of Regional Integration (AfDB)	68.8	10	0.0
INFRASTRUCTURE	61.5	11	+6.7
Enabling Environment for Infrastructure Development (AfDB)	69.8	9	-2.3
Transport Infrastructure (WEF/AFR/EIU/GI)	44.8	19	-3.2
Reliability of Electricity Supply (WEF/AFR)	55.7	11	+11.8
Digital & IT Infrastructure (EIU/ITU)	55.0	10	+28.9
Access to Drinking Water (WHO&UNICEF)	73.1	16	+7.4
Satisfaction with Provision of Water & Sanitation Services (AFR)	70.6	2	-2.4
RURAL SECTOR	59.2	16	+4.1
Access to Rural Land & Water for Agriculture (IFAD)	66.0	12	+16.9
Rural Business Climate (IFAD)	60.6	10	-10.9
Government Investment in Rural Development (IFAD)	50.0	24	-3.3
Access to Agricultural Research & Extension Services (IFAD)	70.0	16	+20.2
Budgetary Balance of Agricultural Policy (WEF)	59.3	14	+2.8
Participation of Rural Organisations (IFAD)	56.9	26	+1.4
Promotion of Gender Parity in Rural Organisations (IFAD)	50.0	13	-12.5
Rural Accountability & Transparency (IFAD)	60.5	12	+18.1

HUMAN
DEVELOPMENTSCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT	69.9	5	+4.5
WELFARE	67.1	5	-1.6
Welfare Policies & Services (AfDB/WB)	82.9	6	-3.1
Promotion of Socio-economic Integration of Youth (GI)	50.0	12	0.0
Social Safety Nets (GI/BS)	47.4	11	-7.7
Social Protection & Labour Policies (AfDB/WB)	84.5	3	0.0
Social Inclusion (BS)	50.0	5	-16.7
Absence of Lived Poverty (AFR)	79.3	3	+9.4
Poverty Reduction Efforts (AFR/AfDB/WB)	68.2	5	-4.3
Satisfaction with Narrowing Income Gaps (AFR)	68.4	2	+3.4
Environmental Policies (BS)	57.1	8	0.0
Promotion of Environmental Sustainability (AfDB/WB)	83.3	3	+2.7
EDUCATION	66.6	6	+10.1
Satisfaction with Education Provision (AFR)	86.2	1	-0.8
Education Quality (BS)	66.7	5	0.0
Alignment of Education with Market Needs (WEF)	69.5	5	+21.3
Human Resources in Primary Schools (UNESCO)	83.2	10	+5.7
Primary School Completion (WB)	68.9	6	+13.7
Secondary Education Enrolment (UNESCO)	54.8	13	+12.9
Tertiary Education Enrolment (UNESCO)	36.7	12	+17.8
HEALTH	76.1	14	+5.1
Satisfaction with Basic Health Services (AFR)	68.8	8	-26.4
Public Health Campaigns (GI)	100.0	1	0.0
Absence of Child Mortality (IGME)	72.4	25	+13.0
Absence of Maternal Mortality (MMEIG)	81.9	18	+1.0
Access to Sanitation (WHO&UNICEF)	43.2	40	+1.6
Absence of Undernourishment (WB)	92.6	10	-2.1
Absence of Communicable Diseases (WHO)	77.2	30	+17.8
Immunisation (WB/WHO)	91.3	20	+1.3
Antiretroviral Treatment (ART) Provision (UNAIDS)	58.0	30	+40.2

2018 IIAG Guinea Scores, Ranks & Trends

94



OVERALL GOVERNANCE

2017 SCORE/100	2017 RANK/54	TREND 2008-2017
45.9	37 th	+6.1



SAFETY & RULE OF LAW

SCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

SAFETY & RULE OF LAW	52.6	32	+7.1
RULE OF LAW	55.2	29	+23.5
Independence of the Judiciary (BS/WEF/V-Dem/GI)	36.0	32	+10.9
Independence & Transparency of the Judicial Process (EIU/GI)	41.7	29	0.0
Access to Justice (V-Dem)	32.7	43	+5.8
Property Rights (BS/WEF/AfDB/WB)	54.2	24	+24.2
Mechanisms for Orderly Transfers of Power (EIU)	66.7	8	+66.7
Absence of Multilateral Sanctions (CDD)	100.0	1	+33.3
TRANSPARENCY & ACCOUNTABILITY	27.1	36	+4.6
Access to Public & Legislative Information (GI)	25.0	33	-4.2
Access to Records of State-owned Companies (GI)	25.0	11	0.0
Accountability of Government & Public Employees (V-Dem/AfDB/WB/EIU)	36.0	39	+20.0
Sanctions for Abuse of Office (BS)	42.9	12	0.0
Absence of Corruption in Government Branches (V-Dem)	25.6	45	+9.7
Absence of Corruption in the Public Sector (V-Dem/EIU/WEF)	17.8	40	+1.4
Absence of Corruption in the Private Sector (WEF/WB)	22.9	40	+4.0
Absence of Favouritism (EIU/WEF)	25.9	34	+5.0
Anti-corruption Mechanisms (BS/GI/AFR)	23.2	35	+5.5
PERSONAL SAFETY	40.7	36	-4.3
Perception of Personal Safety (EIU/AFR)	43.4	31	-12.0
Reliability of Police Services (WEF/GI)	14.9	46	-9.4
Absence of Social Unrest (EIU/ACLED)	66.1	22	+13.5
Absence of Crime (EIU/AFR)	37.7	44	-6.1
Absence of Government Violence against Civilians (ACLED/PTS)	82.0	11	+13.2
Absence of Human Trafficking (USDS)	0.0	39	-25.0
NATIONAL SECURITY	87.2	17	+4.3
Absence of Government Involvement in Armed Conflict (UCDP)	77.8	25	-22.2
Absence of Domestic Armed Conflict or Risk of Conflict (EIU)	75.0	9	0.0
Absence of Violence by Non-state Actors (ACLED)	99.3	17	-0.6
Absence of Cross-border Tensions (EIU)	75.0	9	+50.0
Absence of Internally Displaced Persons (IDMC)	100.0	1	0.0
Absence of Refugees (UNHCR)	96.0	38	-1.7



PARTICIPATION & HUMAN RIGHTS

SCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

PARTICIPATION & HUMAN RIGHTS	47.7	31	+13.8
PARTICIPATION	53.9	27	+34.9
Political Participation (EIU/FH/V-Dem)	64.6	21	+26.4
Civil Society Participation (BS/V-Dem/GI)	60.0	27	+12.0
Democratic Elections (BS/CDD/V-Dem)	44.9	32	+41.7
Capacity of Election Monitoring Agencies (V-Dem/GI)	33.6	34	+27.9
Effective Power to Govern (BS)	66.7	12	+66.7
RIGHTS	44.0	30	+12.3
Freedom of Expression (BS/RSF/V-Dem/GI)	70.1	15	+5.5
Freedom of Association & Assembly (BS/GI)	46.5	25	+11.8
Civil Rights & Liberties (BS/FH)	50.7	29	+15.3
Ratification & Reporting of International Human Rights Conventions (UNOLA/OHCHR)	71.4	16	+28.5
Un-likelihood of Human Rights Abuses by the Government (EIU)	25.0	24	+25.0
Protection against Ethnic & Religious Discrimination (GI)	0.0	35	-12.5
GENDER	45.2	38	-5.8
Promotion of Gender Equality (AfDB/WB)	51.3	22	-3.7
Women's Political Representation (IPU/GI/WB)	40.6	25	+9.8
Gender Parity in Primary & Lower Secondary School (UNESCO)	37.1	43	+4.5
Women's Labour Force Participation (WB)	67.1	25	+0.3
Workplace Gender Equality (GI)	50.0	4	0.0
Representation of Women in the Judiciary (GI)	25.0	38	-75.0
Laws on Violence against Women (OECD)	33.3	29	-16.7
Women's Political Empowerment (V-Dem)	57.5	40	+34.4



SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

SCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY	38.6	38	+0.2
PUBLIC MANAGEMENT	43.5	30	+3.5
Governmental Statistical Capacity (WB/GI)	34.5	41	+10.3
Civil Registration (GI)	75.0	9	+12.5
Effectiveness of the Public Service (AfDB/WB)	53.6	23	-4.7
Online Public Services (UNDESA)	11.8	42	+2.3
Diversification of Exports (AfDB&OECD&UNDP)	9.3	27	+2.0
Budgetary & Financial Management (AfDB/WB)	59.1	22	+2.8
Budget Balance (AfDB&AUC&UNECA)	34.1	18	-9.8
Fiscal Policy (AfDB/WB)	69.0	14	+5.5
Tax & Revenue Mobilisation (ICTD&UNU-WIDER/AfDB/WB)	44.9	25	+10.5
BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT	49.8	19	+11.8
Business Regulatory Environment (BS/GI/AfDB/WB)	43.6	35	-2.4
Absence of Excessive Bureaucracy & Red Tape (EIU)	0.0	30	0.0
Absence of Restrictions on Foreign Investment (WEF)	61.9	19	+17.3
Efficiency of Customs Procedures (WEF)	91.7	2	+52.5
Robustness of Banks (WEF)	73.5	3	+30.6
Satisfaction with Employment Creation (AFR)	2.6	34	-16.0
Government Development of Regional Integration (AfDB)	75.0	8	0.0
INFRASTRUCTURE	27.5	44	+1.4
Enabling Environment for Infrastructure Development (AfDB)	46.5	28	-4.7
Transport Infrastructure (WEF/AFR/EIU/GI)	20.7	45	-0.2
Reliability of Electricity Supply (WEF/AFR)	17.9	36	+12.2
Digital & IT Infrastructure (EIU/ITU)	16.0	44	+12.0
Access to Drinking Water (WHO&UNICEF)	60.4	27	+7.4
Satisfaction with Provision of Water & Sanitation Services (AFR)	3.3	32	-18.4
RURAL SECTOR	33.8	48	-15.7
Access to Rural Land & Water for Agriculture (IFAD)	9.6	50	-28.4
Rural Business Climate (IFAD)	23.6	48	-12.9
Government Investment in Rural Development (IFAD)	25.0	45	-31.3
Access to Agricultural Research & Extension Services (IFAD)	60.1	24	0.0
Budgetary Balance of Agricultural Policy (WEF)	40.6	31	-18.2
Participation of Rural Organisations (IFAD)	62.4	19	+5.9
Promotion of Gender Parity in Rural Organisations (IFAD)	25.0	44	-16.8
Rural Accountability & Transparency (IFAD)	24.2	45	-24.2



HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

SCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT	44.6	41	+3.1
WELFARE	40.4	37	+2.3
Welfare Policies & Services (AfDB/WB)	68.9	20	+16.3
Promotion of Socio-economic Integration of Youth (GI)	50.0	12	0.0
Social Safety Nets (GI/BS)	35.3	25	+11.6
Social Protection & Labour Policies (AfDB/WB)	59.1	19	+2.8
Social Inclusion (BS)	0.0	33	-16.7
Absence of Lived Poverty (AFR)	23.3	34	-15.3
Poverty Reduction Efforts (AFR/AfDB/WB)	36.3	38	-2.3
Satisfaction with Narrowing Income Gaps (AFR)	10.3	30	-23.8
Environmental Policies (BS)	57.1	8	+28.5
Promotion of Environmental Sustainability (AfDB/WB)	63.9	23	+22.2
EDUCATION	32.9	42	+0.9
Satisfaction with Education Provision (AFR)	31.4	28	-14.3
Education Quality (BS)	16.7	34	0.0
Alignment of Education with Market Needs (WEF)	23.8	35	-1.6
Human Resources in Primary Schools (UNESCO)	62.3	39	-1.7
Primary School Completion (WB)	37.8	33	+11.9
Secondary Education Enrolment (UNESCO)	33.3	28	+6.4
Tertiary Education Enrolment (UNESCO)	25.2	17	+5.4
HEALTH	60.5	40	+6.2
Satisfaction with Basic Health Services (AFR)	35.9	27	+0.6
Public Health Campaigns (GI)	100.0	1	0.0
Absence of Child Mortality (IGME)	54.2	41	+17.2
Absence of Maternal Mortality (MMEIG)	61.0	43	+3.7
Access to Sanitation (WHO&UNICEF)	49.3	32	+6.6
Absence of Undernourishment (WB)	74.6	24	+2.0
Absence of Communicable Diseases (WHO)	79.8	26	+5.4
Immunisation (WB/WHO)	49.6	48	-1.4
Antiretroviral Treatment (ART) Provision (UNAIDS)	40.2	37	+21.8

Increasing Improvement
 Slowing Improvement
 Warning Signs
 Bouncing Back
 Slowing Deterioration
 Increasing Deterioration
 No Change
 Not Classified

For a full list of data sources see Annex.

For a full list of data sources see Annex.

OVERALL
GOVERNANCE

2017 SCORE/100	2017 RANK/54	TREND 2008-2017
40.2	42 nd	+0.9

SAFETY &
RULE OF LAWSCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

SAFETY & RULE OF LAW	42.3	42	-4.5
RULE OF LAW	34.5	44	-3.6
Independence of the Judiciary (BS/WEF/V-Dem/GI)	51.2	20	+15.4
Independence & Transparency of the Judicial Process (EIU/GI)	25.0	41	+12.5
Access to Justice (V-Dem)	28.8	46	-7.9
Property Rights (BS/WEF/AfDB/WB)	35.4	43	-8.4
Mechanisms for Orderly Transfers of Power (EIU)	0.0	39	0.0
Absence of Multilateral Sanctions (CDD)	66.7	31	-33.3
TRANSPARENCY & ACCOUNTABILITY	10.1	51	-3.4
Access to Public & Legislative Information (GI)	0.0	44	0.0
Access to Records of State-owned Companies (GI)	0.0	28	0.0
Accountability of Government & Public Employees (V-Dem/AfDB/WB/EIU)	19.0	50	-17.3
Sanctions for Abuse of Office (BS)	-	-	-
Absence of Corruption in Government Branches (V-Dem)	23.3	48	+1.4
Absence of Corruption in the Public Sector (V-Dem/EIU/WEF)	6.8	51	-14.2
Absence of Corruption in the Private Sector (WEF/WB)	19.0	44	-9.6
Absence of Favouritism (EIU/WEF)	0.0	44	0.0
Anti-corruption Mechanisms (BS/GI/AFR)	12.5	44	+12.5
PERSONAL SAFETY	37.1	45	-11.4
Perception of Personal Safety (EIU/AFR)	25.0	39	0.0
Reliability of Police Services (WEF/GI)	25.0	39	-25.0
Absence of Social Unrest (EIU/ACLED)	61.0	26	-14.0
Absence of Crime (EIU/AFR)	25.0	46	0.0
Absence of Government Violence against Civilians (ACLED/PTS)	86.8	7	-4.3
Absence of Human Trafficking (USDS)	0.0	39	-25.0
NATIONAL SECURITY	87.5	16	+0.4
Absence of Government Involvement in Armed Conflict (UCDP)	77.8	25	-22.2
Absence of Domestic Armed Conflict or Risk of Conflict (EIU)	75.0	9	0.0
Absence of Violence by Non-state Actors (ACLED)	100.0	1	+0.4
Absence of Cross-border Tensions (EIU)	75.0	9	+25.0
Absence of Internally Displaced Persons (IDMC)	100.0	1	0.0
Absence of Refugees (UNHCR)	97.5	32	-0.7

PARTICIPATION
& HUMAN RIGHTSSCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

PARTICIPATION & HUMAN RIGHTS	44.3	33	+3.4
PARTICIPATION	59.6	21	+3.9
Political Participation (EIU/FH/V-Dem)	56.1	32	-5.7
Civil Society Participation (BS/V-Dem/GI)	72.1	17	-0.8
Democratic Elections (BS/CDD/V-Dem)	64.3	18	-3.5
Capacity of Election Monitoring Agencies (V-Dem/GI)	46.0	21	+25.7
Effective Power to Govern (BS)	-	-	-
RIGHTS	39.5	33	+2.1
Freedom of Expression (BS/RSF/V-Dem/GI)	63.4	25	+4.0
Freedom of Association & Assembly (BS/GI)	50.0	20	-25.0
Civil Rights & Liberties (BS/FH)	46.2	31	-7.6
Ratification & Reporting of International Human Rights Conventions (UNOLA/OHCHR)	52.4	38	+28.6
Un-likelihood of Human Rights Abuses by the Government (EIU)	25.0	24	+25.0
Protection against Ethnic & Religious Discrimination (GI)	0.0	35	-12.5
GENDER	33.8	50	+4.2
Promotion of Gender Equality (AfDB/WB)	25.0	39	-16.3
Women's Political Representation (IPU/GI/WB)	23.2	49	-2.6
Gender Parity in Primary & Lower Secondary School (UNESCO)	-	-	-
Women's Labour Force Participation (WB)	70.6	22	+1.4
Workplace Gender Equality (GI)	25.0	40	0.0
Representation of Women in the Judiciary (GI)	0.0	44	0.0
Laws on Violence against Women (OECD)	33.3	29	+33.3
Women's Political Empowerment (V-Dem)	59.8	36	+13.6

SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC
OPPORTUNITYSCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY	28.0	48	+1.0
PUBLIC MANAGEMENT	25.7	47	-2.1
Governmental Statistical Capacity (WB/GI)	18.9	49	+11.3
Civil Registration (GI)	50.0	33	+12.5
Effectiveness of the Public Service (AfDB/WB)	29.2	39	-14.6
Online Public Services (UNDESA)	14.7	39	+11.5
Diversification of Exports (AfDB&OECD&UNDP)	0.4	54	-0.1
Budgetary & Financial Management (AfDB/WB)	28.2	38	-21.0
Budget Balance (AfDB&AUC&UNECA)	33.1	22	+2.8
Fiscal Policy (AfDB/WB)	32.5	36	-16.7
Tax & Revenue Mobilisation (ICTD&UNU-WIDER/AfDB/WB)	23.9	46	-5.1
BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT	30.1	44	+10.8
Business Regulatory Environment (BS/GI/AfDB/WB)	46.6	30	+26.1
Absence of Excessive Bureaucracy & Red Tape (EIU)	0.0	30	0.0
Absence of Restrictions on Foreign Investment (WEF)	-	-	-
Efficiency of Customs Procedures (WEF)	-	-	-
Robustness of Banks (WEF)	-	-	-
Satisfaction with Employment Creation (AFR)	-	-	-
Government Development of Regional Integration (AfDB)	43.8	29	+6.3
INFRASTRUCTURE	35.9	40	+12.5
Enabling Environment for Infrastructure Development (AfDB)	34.9	32	0.0
Transport Infrastructure (WEF/AFR/EIU/GI)	25.0	40	+25.0
Reliability of Electricity Supply (WEF/AFR)	-	-	-
Digital & IT Infrastructure (EIU/ITU)	20.9	40	+15.5
Access to Drinking Water (WHO&UNICEF)	62.6	24	+9.2
Satisfaction with Provision of Water & Sanitation Services (AFR)	-	-	-
RURAL SECTOR	20.5	51	-17.1
Access to Rural Land & Water for Agriculture (IFAD)	13.2	49	-21.2
Rural Business Climate (IFAD)	22.6	50	-3.6
Government Investment in Rural Development (IFAD)	12.5	51	-31.3
Access to Agricultural Research & Extension Services (IFAD)	39.9	41	0.0
Budgetary Balance of Agricultural Policy (WEF)	-	-	-
Participation of Rural Organisations (IFAD)	30.6	49	0.0
Promotion of Gender Parity in Rural Organisations (IFAD)	12.5	48	-45.8
Rural Accountability & Transparency (IFAD)	12.1	49	-18.2

HUMAN
DEVELOPMENTSCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT	46.1	39	+3.6
WELFARE	31.2	46	-6.3
Welfare Policies & Services (AfDB/WB)	37.4	38	-14.0
Promotion of Socio-economic Integration of Youth (GI)	0.0	48	0.0
Social Safety Nets (GI/BS)	25.0	37	0.0
Social Protection & Labour Policies (AfDB/WB)	42.3	35	0.0
Social Inclusion (BS)	-	-	-
Absence of Lived Poverty (AFR)	-	-	-
Poverty Reduction Efforts (AFR/AfDB/WB)	35.1	40	-18.5
Satisfaction with Narrowing Income Gaps (AFR)	-	-	-
Environmental Policies (BS)	-	-	-
Promotion of Environmental Sustainability (AfDB/WB)	47.2	35	-5.6
EDUCATION	-	-	-
Satisfaction with Education Provision (AFR)	-	-	-
Education Quality (BS)	-	-	-
Alignment of Education with Market Needs (WEF)	-	-	-
Human Resources in Primary Schools (UNESCO)	-	-	-
Primary School Completion (WB)	-	-	-
Secondary Education Enrolment (UNESCO)	-	-	-
Tertiary Education Enrolment (UNESCO)	-	-	-
HEALTH	61.0	39	+13.5
Satisfaction with Basic Health Services (AFR)	-	-	-
Public Health Campaigns (GI)	75.0	15	+25.0
Absence of Child Mortality (IGME)	54.8	40	+22.9
Absence of Maternal Mortality (MMEIG)	68.6	36	+3.8
Access to Sanitation (WHO&UNICEF)	48.6	34	+7.7
Absence of Undernourishment (WB)	55.0	33	-8.2
Absence of Communicable Diseases (WHO)	50.8	48	-10.2
Immunisation (WB/WHO)	83.4	27	+0.5
Antiretroviral Treatment (ART) Provision (UNAIDS)	51.5	34	+46.4

2018 IIAG Kenya Scores, Ranks & Trends

96



OVERALL GOVERNANCE

2017 SCORE/100	2017 RANK/54	TREND 2008-2017
59.8	11 th	+6.1



SAFETY & RULE OF LAW

SCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

SAFETY & RULE OF LAW	55.1	27	+3.3
RULE OF LAW	59.3	19	+6.6
Independence of the Judiciary (BS/WEF/V-Dem/GI)	76.2	6	+27.6
Independence & Transparency of the Judicial Process (EIU/GI)	54.2	18	+4.2
Access to Justice (V-Dem)	31.3	44	-9.3
Property Rights (BS/WEF/AfDB/WB)	61.1	16	+17.8
Mechanisms for Orderly Transfers of Power (EIU)	66.7	8	0.0
Absence of Multilateral Sanctions (CDD)	66.7	31	0.0
TRANSPARENCY & ACCOUNTABILITY	45.4	15	+7.1
Access to Public & Legislative Information (GI)	70.8	2	-4.2
Access to Records of State-owned Companies (GI)	50.0	1	+25.0
Accountability of Government & Public Employees (V-Dem/AfDB/WB/EIU)	57.8	21	-1.5
Sanctions for Abuse of Office (BS)	42.9	12	+14.3
Absence of Corruption in Government Branches (V-Dem)	41.5	28	+10.3
Absence of Corruption in the Public Sector (V-Dem/EIU/WEF)	26.7	34	+2.2
Absence of Corruption in the Private Sector (WEF/WB)	27.7	32	+11.8
Absence of Favouritism (EIU/WEF)	40.6	27	+8.4
Anti-corruption Mechanisms (BS/GI/AFR)	50.4	10	-2.7
PERSONAL SAFETY	44.9	32	+4.3
Perception of Personal Safety (EIU/AFR)	45.5	27	+5.1
Reliability of Police Services (WEF/GI)	61.0	5	+40.5
Absence of Social Unrest (EIU/ACLED)	25.0	48	-25.5
Absence of Crime (EIU/AFR)	46.9	41	+15.8
Absence of Government Violence against Civilians (ACLED/PTS)	41.2	46	-9.8
Absence of Human Trafficking (USDS)	50.0	1	0.0
NATIONAL SECURITY	70.9	39	-4.8
Absence of Government Involvement in Armed Conflict (UCDP)	44.4	49	-55.6
Absence of Domestic Armed Conflict or Risk of Conflict (EIU)	75.0	9	+25.0
Absence of Violence by Non-state Actors (ACLED)	62.5	38	-3.7
Absence of Cross-border Tensions (EIU)	50.0	28	0.0
Absence of Internally Displaced Persons (IDMC)	94.0	41	+5.6
Absence of Refugees (UNHCR)	99.6	19	+0.2



PARTICIPATION & HUMAN RIGHTS

SCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

PARTICIPATION & HUMAN RIGHTS	55.6	22	+4.0
PARTICIPATION	52.1	28	+0.6
Political Participation (EIU/FH/V-Dem)	73.5	15	+3.2
Civil Society Participation (BS/V-Dem/GI)	49.2	32	-4.9
Democratic Elections (BS/CDD/V-Dem)	43.9	33	+8.7
Capacity of Election Monitoring Agencies (V-Dem/GI)	38.6	29	-3.7
Effective Power to Govern (BS)	55.6	19	0.0
RIGHTS	51.8	18	+5.7
Freedom of Expression (BS/RSF/V-Dem/GI)	66.7	19	-12.5
Freedom of Association & Assembly (BS/GI)	47.2	24	0.0
Civil Rights & Liberties (BS/FH)	62.6	17	-12.9
Ratification & Reporting of International Human Rights Conventions (UNOLA/OHCHR)	71.4	16	+9.5
Un-likelihood of Human Rights Abuses by the Government (EIU)	25.0	24	+25.0
Protection against Ethnic & Religious Discrimination (GI)	37.5	12	+25.0
GENDER	62.9	19	+5.5
Promotion of Gender Equality (AfDB/WB)	71.7	5	+14.2
Women's Political Representation (IPU/GI/WB)	46.5	16	+13.0
Gender Parity in Primary & Lower Secondary School (UNESCO)	78.5	11	+5.8
Women's Labour Force Participation (WB)	66.3	26	+1.9
Workplace Gender Equality (GI)	50.0	4	+25.0
Representation of Women in the Judiciary (GI)	75.0	18	0.0
Laws on Violence against Women (OECD)	50.0	19	-33.0
Women's Political Empowerment (V-Dem)	65.4	34	+17.2



SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

SCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY	60.0	8	+6.7
PUBLIC MANAGEMENT	58.5	9	+0.4
Governmental Statistical Capacity (WB/GI)	46.6	30	-4.5
Civil Registration (GI)	75.0	9	+12.5
Effectiveness of the Public Service (AfDB/WB)	79.2	5	0.0
Online Public Services (UNDESA)	75.5	5	+34.3
Diversification of Exports (AfDB&OECD&UNDP)	24.4	8	-31.9
Budgetary & Financial Management (AfDB/WB)	70.4	8	+6.9
Budget Balance (AfDB&AUC&UNECA)	24.2	43	-8.8
Fiscal Policy (AfDB/WB)	74.6	7	-7.1
Tax & Revenue Mobilisation (ICTD&UNU-WIDER/AfDB/WB)	56.6	6	+1.9
BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT	57.6	10	+7.0
Business Regulatory Environment (BS/GI/AfDB/WB)	79.9	4	+9.8
Absence of Excessive Bureaucracy & Red Tape (EIU)	33.3	10	+33.3
Absence of Restrictions on Foreign Investment (WEF)	62.3	16	-12.2
Efficiency of Customs Procedures (WEF)	61.4	11	+26.6
Robustness of Banks (WEF)	50.1	16	-28.6
Satisfaction with Employment Creation (AFR)	35.0	12	+20.5
Government Development of Regional Integration (AfDB)	81.3	7	0.0
INFRASTRUCTURE	59.4	12	+15.3
Enabling Environment for Infrastructure Development (AfDB)	88.4	3	0.0
Transport Infrastructure (WEF/AFR/EIU/GI)	61.3	6	+25.1
Reliability of Electricity Supply (WEF/AFR)	64.9	7	+8.0
Digital & IT Infrastructure (EIU/ITU)	42.1	19	+34.1
Access to Drinking Water (WHO&UNICEF)	49.5	36	+6.6
Satisfaction with Provision of Water & Sanitation Services (AFR)	50.4	13	+17.9
RURAL SECTOR	64.5	7	+4.0
Access to Rural Land & Water for Agriculture (IFAD)	62.4	14	+3.0
Rural Business Climate (IFAD)	60.9	9	-8.3
Government Investment in Rural Development (IFAD)	62.5	11	+12.5
Access to Agricultural Research & Extension Services (IFAD)	79.9	7	+19.8
Budgetary Balance of Agricultural Policy (WEF)	63.8	9	-9.3
Participation of Rural Organisations (IFAD)	67.8	7	+2.5
Promotion of Gender Parity in Rural Organisations (IFAD)	58.3	10	0.0
Rural Accountability & Transparency (IFAD)	60.5	12	+12.1



HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

SCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT	68.5	7	+10.7
WELFARE	59.5	7	+15.4
Welfare Policies & Services (AfDB/WB)	84.9	5	+13.2
Promotion of Socio-economic Integration of Youth (GI)	75.0	3	+25.0
Social Safety Nets (GI/BS)	43.6	15	+15.7
Social Protection & Labour Policies (AfDB/WB)	85.7	2	+15.5
Social Inclusion (BS)	33.3	7	+16.6
Absence of Lived Poverty (AFR)	60.2	12	+12.8
Poverty Reduction Efforts (AFR/AfDB/WB)	63.7	10	+21.9
Satisfaction with Narrowing Income Gaps (AFR)	30.8	18	+27.3
Environmental Policies (BS)	42.9	16	0.0
Promotion of Environmental Sustainability (AfDB/WB)	75.0	8	+5.6
EDUCATION	72.7	3	+3.4
Satisfaction with Education Provision (AFR)	79.4	2	-0.2
Education Quality (BS)	66.7	5	0.0
Alignment of Education with Market Needs (WEF)	83.1	1	+2.9
Human Resources in Primary Schools (UNESCO)	79.4	17	+14.7
Primary School Completion (WB)	75.7	4	+2.5
Secondary Education Enrolment (UNESCO)	52.1	15	+0.3
Tertiary Education Enrolment (UNESCO)	-	-	-
HEALTH	73.4	19	+13.4
Satisfaction with Basic Health Services (AFR)	74.6	3	+5.1
Public Health Campaigns (GI)	75.0	15	0.0
Absence of Child Mortality (IGME)	78.2	18	+11.3
Absence of Maternal Mortality (MMEIG)	70.9	35	+8.8
Access to Sanitation (WHO&UNICEF)	55.6	23	+1.1
Absence of Undernourishment (WB)	71.7	25	+11.8
Absence of Communicable Diseases (WHO)	68.2	40	+57.5
Immunisation (WB/WHO)	82.4	28	-5.6
Antiretroviral Treatment (ART) Provision (UNAIDS)	84.0	14	+30.2

Increasing Improvement
 Slowing Improvement
 Warning Signs
 Bouncing Back
 Slowing Deterioration
 Increasing Deterioration
 No Change
 Not Classified

For a full list of data sources see Annex.

OVERALL
GOVERNANCE

2017 SCORE/100	2017 RANK/54	TREND 2008-2017
57.1	16 th	0.0

SAFETY &
RULE OF LAWSCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

SAFETY & RULE OF LAW	65.9	11	+0.9
RULE OF LAW	66.6	13	-1.2
Independence of the Judiciary (BS/WEF/V-Dem/GI)	59.7	14	+4.9
Independence & Transparency of the Judicial Process (EIU/GI)	58.3	14	-25.0
Access to Justice (V-Dem)	69.1	25	-7.9
Property Rights (BS/WEF/AfDB/WB)	62.4	11	+3.9
Mechanisms for Orderly Transfers of Power (EIU)	50.0	21	+16.7
Absence of Multilateral Sanctions (CDD)	100.0	1	0.0
TRANSPARENCY & ACCOUNTABILITY	53.0	10	+7.2
Access to Public & Legislative Information (GI)	41.7	17	+16.7
Access to Records of State-owned Companies (GI)	25.0	11	+25.0
Accountability of Government & Public Employees (V-Dem/AfDB/WB/EIU)	58.2	19	-10.7
Sanctions for Abuse of Office (BS)	71.4	3	+14.3
Absence of Corruption in Government Branches (V-Dem)	55.5	17	+10.3
Absence of Corruption in the Public Sector (V-Dem/EIU/WEF)	53.4	11	+10.2
Absence of Corruption in the Private Sector (WEF/WB)	45.4	17	-8.3
Absence of Favouritism (EIU/WEF)	70.2	5	+7.0
Anti-corruption Mechanisms (BS/GI/AFR)	56.4	6	+0.5
PERSONAL SAFETY	60.9	11	+6.3
Perception of Personal Safety (EIU/AFR)	57.1	15	-18.8
Reliability of Police Services (WEF/GI)	52.2	10	+35.8
Absence of Social Unrest (EIU/ACLED)	75.0	7	0.0
Absence of Crime (EIU/AFR)	56.6	17	+5.3
Absence of Government Violence against Civilians (ACLED/PTS)	74.3	23	-9.8
Absence of Human Trafficking (USDS)	50.0	1	+25.0
NATIONAL SECURITY	83.3	25	-8.3
Absence of Government Involvement in Armed Conflict (UCDP)	100.0	1	0.0
Absence of Domestic Armed Conflict or Risk of Conflict (EIU)	50.0	28	-50.0
Absence of Violence by Non-state Actors (ACLED)	100.0	1	+0.1
Absence of Cross-border Tensions (EIU)	50.0	28	0.0
Absence of Internally Displaced Persons (IDMC)	100.0	1	0.0
Absence of Refugees (UNHCR)	100.0	1	0.0

PARTICIPATION
& HUMAN RIGHTSSCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

PARTICIPATION & HUMAN RIGHTS	62.4	14	+0.2
PARTICIPATION	67.1	14	+5.3
Political Participation (EIU/FH/V-Dem)	80.9	8	+6.1
Civil Society Participation (BS/V-Dem/GI)	67.7	20	-3.1
Democratic Elections (BS/CDD/V-Dem)	86.0	7	+20.8
Capacity of Election Monitoring Agencies (V-Dem/GI)	67.8	6	+25.3
Effective Power to Govern (BS)	33.3	22	-22.3
RIGHTS	49.9	22	-1.9
Freedom of Expression (BS/RSF/V-Dem/GI)	59.9	30	-7.6
Freedom of Association & Assembly (BS/GI)	52.8	18	0.0
Civil Rights & Liberties (BS/FH)	70.3	13	-3.9
Ratification & Reporting of International Human Rights Conventions (UNOLA/OHCHR)	66.7	22	+19.1
Un-likelihood of Human Rights Abuses by the Government (EIU)	50.0	8	-6.3
Protection against Ethnic & Religious Discrimination (GI)	0.0	35	-12.5
GENDER	70.1	6	-3.0
Promotion of Gender Equality (AfDB/WB)	81.7	3	+4.2
Women's Political Representation (IPU/GI/WB)	44.6	18	-8.6
Gender Parity in Primary & Lower Secondary School (UNESCO)	85.1	4	-2.7
Women's Labour Force Participation (WB)	62.0	28	-3.7
Workplace Gender Equality (GI)	75.0	1	+25.0
Representation of Women in the Judiciary (GI)	100.0	1	0.0
Laws on Violence against Women (OECD)	41.7	22	-33.3
Women's Political Empowerment (V-Dem)	70.3	32	-5.2

SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC
OPPORTUNITYSCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY	46.1	26	-3.9
PUBLIC MANAGEMENT	51.4	16	-4.4
Governmental Statistical Capacity (WB/GI)	41.3	35	+0.8
Civil Registration (GI)	87.5	4	0.0
Effectiveness of the Public Service (AfDB/WB)	66.1	9	+7.8
Online Public Services (UNDESA)	18.6	35	-28.0
Diversification of Exports (AfDB&OECD&UNDP)	14.4	16	+4.5
Budgetary & Financial Management (AfDB/WB)	57.7	23	+1.4
Budget Balance (AfDB&AUC&UNECA)	35.7	13	-7.6
Fiscal Policy (AfDB/WB)	60.3	20	-15.9
Tax & Revenue Mobilisation (ICTD&UNU-WIDER/AfDB/WB)	80.6	1	-2.8
BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT	35.4	32	-18.3
Business Regulatory Environment (BS/GI/AfDB/WB)	42.9	37	-24.2
Absence of Excessive Bureaucracy & Red Tape (EIU)	33.3	10	-33.4
Absence of Restrictions on Foreign Investment (WEF)	36.2	34	-27.7
Efficiency of Customs Procedures (WEF)	34.6	33	-9.8
Robustness of Banks (WEF)	0.0	41	-45.5
Satisfaction with Employment Creation (AFR)	32.2	13	+12.4
Government Development of Regional Integration (AfDB)	68.8	10	0.0
INFRASTRUCTURE	43.8	26	+5.5
Enabling Environment for Infrastructure Development (AfDB)	53.5	18	+4.7
Transport Infrastructure (WEF/AFR/EIU/GI)	29.6	37	+7.3
Reliability of Electricity Supply (WEF/AFR)	34.1	24	+1.0
Digital & IT Infrastructure (EIU/ITU)	45.0	14	+22.2
Access to Drinking Water (WHO&UNICEF)	65.5	21	+2.9
Satisfaction with Provision of Water & Sanitation Services (AFR)	35.3	25	-4.7
RURAL SECTOR	53.6	23	+1.4
Access to Rural Land & Water for Agriculture (IFAD)	38.0	41	+6.6
Rural Business Climate (IFAD)	52.3	26	0.0
Government Investment in Rural Development (IFAD)	50.0	24	-6.3
Access to Agricultural Research & Extension Services (IFAD)	60.1	24	+10.3
Budgetary Balance of Agricultural Policy (WEF)	61.7	12	+23.7
Participation of Rural Organisations (IFAD)	56.5	28	+2.5
Promotion of Gender Parity in Rural Organisations (IFAD)	50.0	13	-25.0
Rural Accountability & Transparency (IFAD)	60.5	12	0.0

HUMAN
DEVELOPMENTSCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT	53.9	25	+2.7
WELFARE	50.1	18	+5.4
Welfare Policies & Services (AfDB/WB)	71.7	14	0.0
Promotion of Socio-economic Integration of Youth (GI)	50.0	12	0.0
Social Safety Nets (GI/BS)	43.9	13	0.0
Social Protection & Labour Policies (AfDB/WB)	64.7	12	+1.4
Social Inclusion (BS)	16.7	19	0.0
Absence of Lived Poverty (AFR)	40.2	28	+6.3
Poverty Reduction Efforts (AFR/AfDB/WB)	60.9	11	+14.8
Satisfaction with Narrowing Income Gaps (AFR)	45.8	9	+28.2
Environmental Policies (BS)	42.9	16	0.0
Promotion of Environmental Sustainability (AfDB/WB)	63.9	23	+2.8
EDUCATION	47.7	22	-4.0
Satisfaction with Education Provision (AFR)	50.3	18	-34.3
Education Quality (BS)	33.3	20	-16.7
Alignment of Education with Market Needs (WEF)	55.7	11	+11.0
Human Resources in Primary Schools (UNESCO)	75.8	21	+1.5
Primary School Completion (WB)	52.8	16	+6.5
Secondary Education Enrolment (UNESCO)	46.2	18	+8.8
Tertiary Education Enrolment (UNESCO)	20.1	21	-4.6
HEALTH	63.8	36	+6.6
Satisfaction with Basic Health Services (AFR)	61.3	11	-7.9
Public Health Campaigns (GI)	25.0	50	-50.0
Absence of Child Mortality (IGME)	51.5	46	+10.1
Absence of Maternal Mortality (MMEIG)	72.2	32	+10.6
Access to Sanitation (WHO&UNICEF)	51.7	28	+13.3
Absence of Undernourishment (WB)	80.0	22	-4.0
Absence of Communicable Diseases (WHO)	50.0	49	+20.4
Immunisation (WB/WHO)	91.7	17	+8.0
Antiretroviral Treatment (ART) Provision (UNAIDS)	90.8	9	+59.3

2018 IIAG Liberia Scores, Ranks & Trends

98



OVERALL GOVERNANCE

2017 SCORE/100	2017 RANK/54	TREND 2008-2017
51.6	23 rd	+4.8



SAFETY & RULE OF LAW

SCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

SAFETY & RULE OF LAW	59.5	21	+5.3
RULE OF LAW	65.3	14	+18.0
Independence of the Judiciary (BS/WEF/V-Dem/GI)	54.5	17	+2.0
Independence & Transparency of the Judicial Process (EIU/GI)	66.7	13	+16.7
Access to Justice (V-Dem)	80.4	16	+18.8
Property Rights (BS/WEF/AfDB/WB)	56.7	23	+3.8
Mechanisms for Orderly Transfers of Power (EIU)	33.3	22	0.0
Absence of Multilateral Sanctions (CDD)	100.0	1	+66.7
TRANSPARENCY & ACCOUNTABILITY	34.9	28	-1.6
Access to Public & Legislative Information (GI)	29.2	22	+29.2
Access to Records of State-owned Companies (GI)	0.0	28	0.0
Accountability of Government & Public Employees (V-Dem/AfDB/WB/EIU)	72.8	7	+22.2
Sanctions for Abuse of Office (BS)	57.1	6	0.0
Absence of Corruption in Government Branches (V-Dem)	29.7	41	-3.8
Absence of Corruption in the Public Sector (V-Dem/EIU/WEF)	35.7	24	-5.9
Absence of Corruption in the Private Sector (WEF/WB)	29.9	30	-17.7
Absence of Favouritism (EIU/WEF)	17.4	35	-40.0
Anti-corruption Mechanisms (BS/GI/AFR)	42.8	20	+2.3
PERSONAL SAFETY	50.7	26	-5.7
Perception of Personal Safety (EIU/AFR)	44.4	30	-14.0
Reliability of Police Services (WEF/GI)	42.8	18	+19.9
Absence of Social Unrest (EIU/ACLED)	57.2	29	-17.1
Absence of Crime (EIU/AFR)	48.0	39	-3.3
Absence of Government Violence against Civilians (ACLED/PTS)	86.8	7	+5.5
Absence of Human Trafficking (USDS)	25.0	19	-25.0
NATIONAL SECURITY	87.2	17	+10.4
Absence of Government Involvement in Armed Conflict (UCDP)	77.8	25	-22.2
Absence of Domestic Armed Conflict or Risk of Conflict (EIU)	75.0	9	0.0
Absence of Violence by Non-state Actors (ACLED)	98.7	21	-0.1
Absence of Cross-border Tensions (EIU)	75.0	9	+25.0
Absence of Internally Displaced Persons (IDMC)	100.0	1	+11.2
Absence of Refugees (UNHCR)	96.8	36	+48.7



PARTICIPATION & HUMAN RIGHTS

SCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

PARTICIPATION & HUMAN RIGHTS	60.3	18	+2.9
PARTICIPATION	74.0	12	+6.3
Political Participation (EIU/FH/V-Dem)	77.6	10	+14.8
Civil Society Participation (BS/V-Dem/GI)	81.4	12	-8.1
Democratic Elections (BS/CDD/V-Dem)	78.0	12	-3.4
Capacity of Election Monitoring Agencies (V-Dem/GI)	66.2	7	+16.7
Effective Power to Govern (BS)	66.7	12	+11.1
RIGHTS	49.5	24	+1.9
Freedom of Expression (BS/RSF/V-Dem/GI)	80.5	7	+7.8
Freedom of Association & Assembly (BS/GI)	82.6	3	0.0
Civil Rights & Liberties (BS/FH)	61.3	19	-6.1
Ratification & Reporting of International Human Rights Conventions (UNOLA/OHCHR)	47.6	42	+9.5
Un-likelihood of Human Rights Abuses by the Government (EIU)	25.0	24	0.0
Protection against Ethnic & Religious Discrimination (GI)	0.0	35	0.0
GENDER	57.6	26	+0.7
Promotion of Gender Equality (AfDB/WB)	49.2	25	+7.9
Women's Political Representation (IPU/GI/WB)	40.2	27	+2.3
Gender Parity in Primary & Lower Secondary School (UNESCO)	53.7	37	-1.8
Women's Labour Force Participation (WB)	54.7	33	+0.8
Workplace Gender Equality (GI)	50.0	4	-25.0
Representation of Women in the Judiciary (GI)	100.0	1	0.0
Laws on Violence against Women (OECD)	25.0	37	+25.0
Women's Political Empowerment (V-Dem)	87.7	10	-4.1



SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

SCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY	39.4	35	+5.8
PUBLIC MANAGEMENT	40.7	35	+4.3
Governmental Statistical Capacity (WB/GI)	35.6	39	+27.6
Civil Registration (GI)	37.5	44	+12.5
Effectiveness of the Public Service (AfDB/WB)	48.4	27	-1.6
Online Public Services (UNDESA)	32.4	23	+17.5
Diversification of Exports (AfDB&OECD&UNDP)	7.5	32	-0.3
Budgetary & Financial Management (AfDB/WB)	57.7	23	+2.9
Budget Balance (AfDB&AUC&UNECA)	34.5	17	-9.9
Fiscal Policy (AfDB/WB)	63.5	18	-11.1
Tax & Revenue Mobilisation (ICTD&UNU-WIDER/AfDB/WB)	48.8	17	+1.1
BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT	41.0	29	-0.4
Business Regulatory Environment (BS/GI/AfDB/WB)	67.8	9	+36.3
Absence of Excessive Bureaucracy & Red Tape (EIU)	0.0	30	0.0
Absence of Restrictions on Foreign Investment (WEF)	53.6	28	-0.1
Efficiency of Customs Procedures (WEF)	46.2	22	-25.8
Robustness of Banks (WEF)	40.8	28	-26.9
Satisfaction with Employment Creation (AFR)	28.2	18	+0.7
Government Development of Regional Integration (AfDB)	50.0	25	+12.5
INFRASTRUCTURE	35.1	42	+2.2
Enabling Environment for Infrastructure Development (AfDB)	46.5	28	0.0
Transport Infrastructure (WEF/AFR/EIU/GI)	30.4	36	+6.3
Reliability of Electricity Supply (WEF/AFR)	28.6	29	+3.9
Digital & IT Infrastructure (EIU/ITU)	19.8	42	+16.2
Access to Drinking Water (WHO&UNICEF)	63.5	22	+4.6
Satisfaction with Provision of Water & Sanitation Services (AFR)	22.0	30	-17.3
RURAL SECTOR	40.8	42	+17.0
Access to Rural Land & Water for Agriculture (IFAD)	28.3	47	+22.2
Rural Business Climate (IFAD)	44.3	34	+33.0
Government Investment in Rural Development (IFAD)	31.3	43	+18.8
Access to Agricultural Research & Extension Services (IFAD)	45.0	38	+35.1
Budgetary Balance of Agricultural Policy (WEF)	33.7	36	-31.8
Participation of Rural Organisations (IFAD)	39.5	45	+15.7
Promotion of Gender Parity in Rural Organisations (IFAD)	37.5	35	+12.5
Rural Accountability & Transparency (IFAD)	66.6	8	+30.3



HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

SCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT	47.0	38	+4.9
WELFARE	43.4	35	+9.1
Welfare Policies & Services (AfDB/WB)	63.7	27	+18.3
Promotion of Socio-economic Integration of Youth (GI)	75.0	3	+50.0
Social Safety Nets (GI/BS)	35.9	22	+20.5
Social Protection & Labour Policies (AfDB/WB)	46.4	31	-2.8
Social Inclusion (BS)	0.0	33	0.0
Absence of Lived Poverty (AFR)	31.8	31	-20.3
Poverty Reduction Efforts (AFR/AfDB/WB)	40.4	32	-8.3
Satisfaction with Narrowing Income Gaps (AFR)	27.9	19	+2.5
Environmental Policies (BS)	57.1	8	+14.2
Promotion of Environmental Sustainability (AfDB/WB)	55.6	29	+16.7
EDUCATION	40.4	31	-9.1
Satisfaction with Education Provision (AFR)	45.3	23	-21.3
Education Quality (BS)	33.3	20	0.0
Alignment of Education with Market Needs (WEF)	35.2	26	-30.3
Human Resources in Primary Schools (UNESCO)	79.6	15	-7.0
Primary School Completion (WB)	33.0	37	-2.3
Secondary Education Enrolment (UNESCO)	30.2	30	-8.4
Tertiary Education Enrolment (UNESCO)	26.2	16	+5.6
HEALTH	57.3	46	+14.8
Satisfaction with Basic Health Services (AFR)	50.5	19	-10.7
Public Health Campaigns (GI)	100.0	1	+50.0
Absence of Child Mortality (IGME)	67.2	30	+20.0
Absence of Maternal Mortality (MMEIG)	58.4	47	+7.4
Access to Sanitation (WHO&UNICEF)	30.0	46	+4.5
Absence of Undernourishment (WB)	28.7	42	-10.0
Absence of Communicable Diseases (WHO)	42.3	50	+11.7
Immunisation (WB/WHO)	77.0	37	+9.1
Antiretroviral Treatment (ART) Provision (UNAIDS)	61.9	28	+51.2

Increasing Improvement
 Slowing Improvement
 Warning Signs
 Bouncing Back
 Slowing Deterioration
 Increasing Deterioration
 No Change
 Not Classified

For a full list of data sources see Annex.

For a full list of data sources see Annex.

OVERALL
GOVERNANCE

2017 SCORE/100	2017 RANK/54	TREND 2008-2017
28.3	52 nd	-15.6

SAFETY &
RULE OF LAWSCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

SAFETY & RULE OF LAW	21.9	51	-28.7
RULE OF LAW	19.6	53	-11.1
Independence of the Judiciary (BS/WEF/V-Dem/GI)	32.6	35	+8.9
Independence & Transparency of the Judicial Process (EIU/GI)	12.5	46	-12.5
Access to Justice (V-Dem)	21.1	49	-1.0
Property Rights (BS/WEF/AfDB/WB)	18.1	52	-28.6
Mechanisms for Orderly Transfers of Power (EIU)	0.0	39	0.0
Absence of Multilateral Sanctions (CDD)	33.3	50	-33.4
TRANSPARENCY & ACCOUNTABILITY	18.2	45	-2.6
Access to Public & Legislative Information (GI)	0.0	44	-12.5
Access to Records of State-owned Companies (GI)	0.0	28	0.0
Accountability of Government & Public Employees (V-Dem/AfDB/WB/EIU)	63.5	12	+46.2
Sanctions for Abuse of Office (BS)	14.3	38	-28.6
Absence of Corruption in Government Branches (V-Dem)	41.8	27	+16.2
Absence of Corruption in the Public Sector (V-Dem/EIU/WEF)	9.0	46	-19.0
Absence of Corruption in the Private Sector (WEF/WB)	11.9	49	-20.6
Absence of Favouritism (EIU/WEF)	6.7	40	-12.1
Anti-corruption Mechanisms (BS/GI/AFR)	16.7	41	+7.2
PERSONAL SAFETY	14.3	51	-49.3
Perception of Personal Safety (EIU/AFR)	0.0	48	-100.0
Reliability of Police Services (WEF/GI)	0.4	48	-18.6
Absence of Social Unrest (EIU/ACLED)	42.3	45	-45.1
Absence of Crime (EIU/AFR)	0.0	50	-75.0
Absence of Government Violence against Civilians (ACLED/PTS)	43.4	45	-31.6
Absence of Human Trafficking (USDS)	0.0	39	-25.0
NATIONAL SECURITY	35.5	49	-51.8
Absence of Government Involvement in Armed Conflict (UCDP)	55.6	46	-44.4
Absence of Domestic Armed Conflict or Risk of Conflict (EIU)	0.0	50	-75.0
Absence of Violence by Non-state Actors (ACLED)	6.9	45	-93.0
Absence of Cross-border Tensions (EIU)	12.5	53	-37.5
Absence of Internally Displaced Persons (IDMC)	42.5	49	-57.5
Absence of Refugees (UNHCR)	95.6	41	-3.5

PARTICIPATION
& HUMAN RIGHTSSCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

PARTICIPATION & HUMAN RIGHTS	23.6	49	+8.1
PARTICIPATION	32.2	37	+20.3
Political Participation (EIU/FH/V-Dem)	32.4	47	+25.0
Civil Society Participation (BS/V-Dem/GI)	33.9	41	+17.3
Democratic Elections (BS/CDD/V-Dem)	50.3	29	+43.7
Capacity of Election Monitoring Agencies (V-Dem/GI)	33.2	35	+4.0
Effective Power to Govern (BS)	11.1	28	+11.1
RIGHTS	21.5	49	+0.9
Freedom of Expression (BS/RSF/V-Dem/GI)	45.4	37	+26.5
Freedom of Association & Assembly (BS/GI)	29.2	37	+11.1
Civil Rights & Liberties (BS/FH)	6.7	51	-13.4
Ratification & Reporting of International Human Rights Conventions (UNOLA/OHCHR)	47.6	42	-19.1
Un-likelihood of Human Rights Abuses by the Government (EIU)	0.0	40	0.0
Protection against Ethnic & Religious Discrimination (GI)	0.0	35	0.0
GENDER	17.1	54	+3.2
Promotion of Gender Equality (AfDB/WB)	.	.	-
Women's Political Representation (IPU/GI/WB)	26.7	44	+14.4
Gender Parity in Primary & Lower Secondary School (UNESCO)	.	.	-
Women's Labour Force Participation (WB)	16.4	47	-4.0
Workplace Gender Equality (GI)	25.0	40	+25.0
Representation of Women in the Judiciary (GI)	0.0	44	-50.0
Laws on Violence against Women (OECD)	8.3	44	+8.3
Women's Political Empowerment (V-Dem)	26.1	53	+25.5

SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC
OPPORTUNITYSCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY	23.7	51	-22.6
PUBLIC MANAGEMENT	21.9	50	-11.6
Governmental Statistical Capacity (WB/GI)	18.2	50	-12.9
Civil Registration (GI)	75.0	9	0.0
Effectiveness of the Public Service (AfDB/WB)	.	.	-
Online Public Services (UNDESA)	14.7	39	+3.8
Diversification of Exports (AfDB&OECD&UNDP)	1.1	50	+0.2
Budgetary & Financial Management (AfDB/WB)	.	.	-
Budget Balance (AfDB&AUC&UNECA)	21.8	51	-56.7
Fiscal Policy (AfDB/WB)	.	.	-
Tax & Revenue Mobilisation (ICTD&UNU-WIDER/AfDB/WB)	0.4	54	-4.5
BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT	14.4	51	-24.5
Business Regulatory Environment (BS/GI/AfDB/WB)	10.0	51	-10.0
Absence of Excessive Bureaucracy & Red Tape (EIU)	0.0	30	-33.3
Absence of Restrictions on Foreign Investment (WEF)	26.3	39	-34.0
Efficiency of Customs Procedures (WEF)	21.2	38	-17.3
Robustness of Banks (WEF)	14.5	39	-27.9
Satisfaction with Employment Creation (AFR)	.	.	-
Government Development of Regional Integration (AfDB)	.	.	-
INFRASTRUCTURE	45.4	23	-16.6
Enabling Environment for Infrastructure Development (AfDB)	.	.	-
Transport Infrastructure (WEF/AFR/EIU/GI)	8.4	52	-46.6
Reliability of Electricity Supply (WEF/AFR)	33.6	25	-38.9
Digital & IT Infrastructure (EIU/ITU)	43.3	16	+19.1
Access to Drinking Water (WHO&UNICEF)	96.2	3	0.0
Satisfaction with Provision of Water & Sanitation Services (AFR)	.	.	-
RURAL SECTOR	13.2	53	-37.4
Access to Rural Land & Water for Agriculture (IFAD)	.	.	-
Rural Business Climate (IFAD)	.	.	-
Government Investment in Rural Development (IFAD)	.	.	-
Access to Agricultural Research & Extension Services (IFAD)	.	.	-
Budgetary Balance of Agricultural Policy (WEF)	13.2	41	-37.4
Participation of Rural Organisations (IFAD)	.	.	-
Promotion of Gender Parity in Rural Organisations (IFAD)	.	.	-
Rural Accountability & Transparency (IFAD)	.	.	-

HUMAN
DEVELOPMENTSCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT	44.1	43	-19.0
WELFARE	25.7	49	-32.9
Welfare Policies & Services (AfDB/WB)	.	.	-
Promotion of Socio-economic Integration of Youth (GI)	25.0	38	-25.0
Social Safety Nets (GI/BS)	16.0	48	-42.3
Social Protection & Labour Policies (AfDB/WB)	.	.	-
Social Inclusion (BS)	33.3	7	-50.0
Absence of Lived Poverty (AFR)	.	.	-
Poverty Reduction Efforts (AFR/AfDB/WB)	.	.	-
Satisfaction with Narrowing Income Gaps (AFR)	.	.	-
Environmental Policies (BS)	28.6	26	-14.3
Promotion of Environmental Sustainability (AfDB/WB)	.	.	-
EDUCATION	17.0	50	-27.5
Satisfaction with Education Provision (AFR)	.	.	-
Education Quality (BS)	33.3	20	-33.4
Alignment of Education with Market Needs (WEF)	0.7	40	-21.7
Human Resources in Primary Schools (UNESCO)	.	.	-
Primary School Completion (WB)	.	.	-
Secondary Education Enrolment (UNESCO)	.	.	-
Tertiary Education Enrolment (UNESCO)	.	.	-
HEALTH	89.6	2	+3.5
Satisfaction with Basic Health Services (AFR)	.	.	-
Public Health Campaigns (GI)	50.0	34	+25.0
Absence of Child Mortality (IGME)	100.0	1	+3.5
Absence of Maternal Mortality (MMEIG)	100.0	1	0.0
Access to Sanitation (WHO&UNICEF)	99.8	2	0.0
Absence of Undernourishment (WB)	.	.	-
Absence of Communicable Diseases (WHO)	90.0	15	-6.3
Immunisation (WB/WHO)	97.7	3	-1.1
Antiretroviral Treatment (ART) Provision (UNAIDS)	.	.	-

2018 IIAG Madagascar Scores, Ranks & Trends

100



OVERALL GOVERNANCE

2017 SCORE/100	2017 RANK/54	TREND 2008-2017
49.0	31 st	-4.4



SAFETY & RULE OF LAW

SCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

SAFETY & RULE OF LAW	55.3	26	-3.5
RULE OF LAW	56.5	25	+2.0
Independence of the Judiciary (BS/WEF/V-Dem/GI)	30.6	36	-6.7
Independence & Transparency of the Judicial Process (EIU/GI)	58.3	14	+8.3
Access to Justice (V-Dem)	41.3	39	-6.3
Property Rights (BS/WEF/AfDB/WB)	42.1	40	-16.6
Mechanisms for Orderly Transfers of Power (EIU)	66.7	8	+33.4
Absence of Multilateral Sanctions (CDD)	100.0	1	0.0
TRANSPARENCY & ACCOUNTABILITY	33.6	31	-3.4
Access to Public & Legislative Information (GI)	58.3	5	+45.8
Access to Records of State-owned Companies (GI)	0.0	28	0.0
Accountability of Government & Public Employees (V-Dem/AfDB/WB/EIU)	41.6	34	-11.9
Sanctions for Abuse of Office (BS)	42.9	12	-14.2
Absence of Corruption in Government Branches (V-Dem)	23.4	47	-4.3
Absence of Corruption in the Public Sector (V-Dem/EIU/WEF)	14.7	43	-21.3
Absence of Corruption in the Private Sector (WEF/WB)	25.3	35	-18.0
Absence of Favouritism (EIU/WEF)	60.8	7	+4.9
Anti-corruption Mechanisms (BS/GI/AFR)	35.7	25	-11.0
PERSONAL SAFETY	42.2	33	-18.0
Perception of Personal Safety (EIU/AFR)	25.0	39	-13.9
Reliability of Police Services (WEF/GI)	34.9	32	-2.9
Absence of Social Unrest (EIU/ACLED)	70.5	18	+18.4
Absence of Crime (EIU/AFR)	23.5	48	-30.9
Absence of Government Violence against Civilians (ACLED/PTS)	74.3	23	-3.8
Absence of Human Trafficking (USDS)	25.0	19	-75.0
NATIONAL SECURITY	88.7	14	+5.4
Absence of Government Involvement in Armed Conflict (UCDP)	100.0	1	0.0
Absence of Domestic Armed Conflict or Risk of Conflict (EIU)	75.0	9	+50.0
Absence of Violence by Non-state Actors (ACLED)	82.4	36	-17.6
Absence of Cross-border Tensions (EIU)	75.0	9	0.0
Absence of Internally Displaced Persons (IDMC)	100.0	1	0.0
Absence of Refugees (UNHCR)	100.0	1	0.0



PARTICIPATION & HUMAN RIGHTS

SCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

PARTICIPATION & HUMAN RIGHTS	60.6	17	+2.9
PARTICIPATION	60.6	20	+4.5
Political Participation (EIU/FH/V-Dem)	74.5	12	+5.0
Civil Society Participation (BS/V-Dem/GI)	72.1	17	+5.7
Democratic Elections (BS/CDD/V-Dem)	53.3	25	+1.1
Capacity of Election Monitoring Agencies (V-Dem/GI)	36.6	32	-0.3
Effective Power to Govern (BS)	66.7	12	+11.1
RIGHTS	47.5	26	-7.7
Freedom of Expression (BS/RSF/V-Dem/GI)	61.0	28	-10.3
Freedom of Association & Assembly (BS/GI)	34.7	32	-12.5
Civil Rights & Liberties (BS/FH)	58.4	23	-11.0
Ratification & Reporting of International Human Rights Conventions (UNOLA/OHCHR)	81.0	6	+19.1
Un-likelihood of Human Rights Abuses by the Government (EIU)	50.0	8	-18.8
Protection against Ethnic & Religious Discrimination (GI)	0.0	35	-12.5
GENDER	73.5	2	+11.6
Promotion of Gender Equality (AfDB/WB)	71.3	7	+3.8
Women's Political Representation (IPU/GI/WB)	42.2	20	+11.4
Gender Parity in Primary & Lower Secondary School (UNESCO)	78.5	11	+7.7
Women's Labour Force Participation (WB)	95.2	2	-3.5
Workplace Gender Equality (GI)	50.0	4	0.0
Representation of Women in the Judiciary (GI)	100.0	1	+25.0
Laws on Violence against Women (OECD)	66.7	6	+41.7
Women's Political Empowerment (V-Dem)	84.4	15	+6.9



SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

SCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY	38.9	36	-9.2
PUBLIC MANAGEMENT	42.2	32	-11.5
Governmental Statistical Capacity (WB/GI)	37.5	37	-7.6
Civil Registration (GI)	75.0	9	0.0
Effectiveness of the Public Service (AfDB/WB)	46.9	29	-26.0
Online Public Services (UNDESA)	30.4	24	-2.2
Diversification of Exports (AfDB&OECD&UNDP)	19.9	11	-22.0
Budgetary & Financial Management (AfDB/WB)	49.4	31	-19.6
Budget Balance (AfDB&AUC&UNECA)	31.7	27	+0.3
Fiscal Policy (AfDB/WB)	50.8	27	-18.2
Tax & Revenue Mobilisation (ICTD&UNU-WIDER/AfDB/WB)	38.6	32	-7.5
BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT	32.9	36	-11.6
Business Regulatory Environment (BS/GI/AfDB/WB)	44.3	33	-4.5
Absence of Excessive Bureaucracy & Red Tape (EIU)	0.0	30	-33.3
Absence of Restrictions on Foreign Investment (WEF)	51.4	29	-11.3
Efficiency of Customs Procedures (WEF)	37.2	32	+2.5
Robustness of Banks (WEF)	48.1	21	-26.9
Satisfaction with Employment Creation (AFR)	5.4	32	-14.2
Government Development of Regional Integration (AfDB)	43.8	29	+6.3
INFRASTRUCTURE	26.5	46	-6.5
Enabling Environment for Infrastructure Development (AfDB)	53.5	18	-2.3
Transport Infrastructure (WEF/AFR/EIU/GI)	36.4	29	-0.6
Reliability of Electricity Supply (WEF/AFR)	6.8	43	-3.9
Digital & IT Infrastructure (EIU/ITU)	10.4	48	-9.9
Access to Drinking Water (WHO&UNICEF)	40.0	42	+8.4
Satisfaction with Provision of Water & Sanitation Services (AFR)	12.0	31	-30.6
RURAL SECTOR	54.0	22	-7.4
Access to Rural Land & Water for Agriculture (IFAD)	59.4	19	+3.6
Rural Business Climate (IFAD)	52.3	26	-13.6
Government Investment in Rural Development (IFAD)	37.5	38	-31.3
Access to Agricultural Research & Extension Services (IFAD)	79.9	7	-10.2
Budgetary Balance of Agricultural Policy (WEF)	45.4	27	-14.8
Participation of Rural Organisations (IFAD)	59.4	23	+2.9
Promotion of Gender Parity in Rural Organisations (IFAD)	50.0	13	+16.7
Rural Accountability & Transparency (IFAD)	48.4	25	-12.1



HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

SCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT	41.3	46	-7.9
WELFARE	38.1	42	-10.6
Welfare Policies & Services (AfDB/WB)	55.7	32	-16.0
Promotion of Socio-economic Integration of Youth (GI)	50.0	12	0.0
Social Safety Nets (GI/BS)	27.6	35	+3.9
Social Protection & Labour Policies (AfDB/WB)	57.7	20	-12.7
Social Inclusion (BS)	16.7	19	0.0
Absence of Lived Poverty (AFR)	27.6	32	-12.2
Poverty Reduction Efforts (AFR/AfDB/WB)	27.5	48	-24.0
Satisfaction with Narrowing Income Gaps (AFR)	5.4	32	-8.6
Environmental Policies (BS)	57.1	8	-14.3
Promotion of Environmental Sustainability (AfDB/WB)	55.6	29	-22.2
EDUCATION	34.7	39	-5.0
Satisfaction with Education Provision (AFR)	24.2	31	-58.0
Education Quality (BS)	33.3	20	0.0
Alignment of Education with Market Needs (WEF)	34.5	27	+1.7
Human Resources in Primary Schools (UNESCO)	68.0	28	+7.5
Primary School Completion (WB)	41.5	29	+0.1
Secondary Education Enrolment (UNESCO)	31.2	29	+9.5
Tertiary Education Enrolment (UNESCO)	9.8	36	+3.6
HEALTH	51.1	51	-7.9
Satisfaction with Basic Health Services (AFR)	23.9	33	-55.6
Public Health Campaigns (GI)	75.0	15	-25.0
Absence of Child Mortality (IGME)	79.8	15	+14.0
Absence of Maternal Mortality (MMEIG)	80.0	22	+6.7
Access to Sanitation (WHO&UNICEF)	25.1	48	-0.3
Absence of Undernourishment (WB)	29.6	41	-18.1
Absence of Communicable Diseases (WHO)	70.7	38	+3.8
Immunisation (WB/WHO)	66.2	44	-5.1
Antiretroviral Treatment (ART) Provision (UNAIDS)	9.4	50	+7.8

Increasing Improvement
 Slowing Improvement
 Warning Signs
 Bouncing Back
 Slowing Deterioration
 Increasing Deterioration
 No Change
 Not Classified

For a full list of data sources see Annex.

For a full list of data sources see Annex.

OVERALL
GOVERNANCE

2017 SCORE/100	2017 RANK/54	TREND 2008-2017
55.8	19 th	-1.4

SAFETY &
RULE OF LAWSCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

SAFETY & RULE OF LAW	66.3	10	-2.4
RULE OF LAW	75.8	9	+4.3
Independence of the Judiciary (BS/WEF/V-Dem/GI)	62.7	12	-9.8
Independence & Transparency of the Judicial Process (EIU/GI)	83.3	5	+25.0
Access to Justice (V-Dem)	81.1	14	+5.3
Property Rights (BS/WEF/AfDB/WB)	60.8	17	-3.0
Mechanisms for Orderly Transfers of Power (EIU)	66.7	8	+8.4
Absence of Multilateral Sanctions (CDD)	100.0	1	0.0
TRANSPARENCY & ACCOUNTABILITY	38.3	24	-5.1
Access to Public & Legislative Information (GI)	41.7	17	0.0
Access to Records of State-owned Companies (GI)	25.0	11	+25.0
Accountability of Government & Public Employees (V-Dem/AfDB/WB/EIU)	60.5	15	+0.7
Sanctions for Abuse of Office (BS)	57.1	6	-14.3
Absence of Corruption in Government Branches (V-Dem)	46.5	23	+2.6
Absence of Corruption in the Public Sector (V-Dem/EIU/WEF)	22.1	37	-25.5
Absence of Corruption in the Private Sector (WEF/WB)	33.9	27	-9.7
Absence of Favouritism (EIU/WEF)	5.7	41	-15.2
Anti-corruption Mechanisms (BS/GI/AFR)	52.4	9	-9.2
PERSONAL SAFETY	55.7	16	-4.1
Perception of Personal Safety (EIU/AFR)	59.9	12	+6.7
Reliability of Police Services (WEF/GI)	32.9	35	-7.3
Absence of Social Unrest (EIU/ACLED)	58.5	28	-16.4
Absence of Crime (EIU/AFR)	51.8	25	-7.3
Absence of Government Violence against Civilians (ACLED/PTS)	81.3	12	0.0
Absence of Human Trafficking (USDS)	50.0	1	0.0
NATIONAL SECURITY	95.4	7	-4.6
Absence of Government Involvement in Armed Conflict (UCDP)	100.0	1	0.0
Absence of Domestic Armed Conflict or Risk of Conflict (EIU)	100.0	1	0.0
Absence of Violence by Non-state Actors (ACLED)	97.6	24	-2.3
Absence of Cross-border Tensions (EIU)	75.0	9	-25.0
Absence of Internally Displaced Persons (IDMC)	100.0	1	0.0
Absence of Refugees (UNHCR)	99.9	8	-0.1

PARTICIPATION
& HUMAN RIGHTSSCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

PARTICIPATION & HUMAN RIGHTS	64.5	11	+7.4
PARTICIPATION	66.6	15	+8.2
Political Participation (EIU/FH/V-Dem)	73.3	16	+8.3
Civil Society Participation (BS/V-Dem/GI)	71.2	19	-4.0
Democratic Elections (BS/CDD/V-Dem)	61.7	19	+17.4
Capacity of Election Monitoring Agencies (V-Dem/GI)	48.9	19	+7.9
Effective Power to Govern (BS)	77.8	6	+11.1
RIGHTS	66.1	6	+12.6
Freedom of Expression (BS/RSF/V-Dem/GI)	76.9	10	+1.2
Freedom of Association & Assembly (BS/GI)	82.6	3	+18.0
Civil Rights & Liberties (BS/FH)	70.3	13	+2.9
Ratification & Reporting of International Human Rights Conventions (UNOLA/OHCHR)	66.7	22	+28.6
Un-likelihood of Human Rights Abuses by the Government (EIU)	50.0	8	0.0
Protection against Ethnic & Religious Discrimination (GI)	50.0	5	+25.0
GENDER	60.9	22	+1.4
Promotion of Gender Equality (AfDB/WB)	61.3	12	0.0
Women's Political Representation (IPU/GI/WB)	36.0	35	-4.1
Gender Parity in Primary & Lower Secondary School (UNESCO)	79.0	9	+3.4
Women's Labour Force Participation (WB)	79.8	12	-1.7
Workplace Gender Equality (GI)	25.0	40	0.0
Representation of Women in the Judiciary (GI)	75.0	18	-25.0
Laws on Violence against Women (OECD)	58.3	12	+33.3
Women's Political Empowerment (V-Dem)	72.8	29	+4.9

SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC
OPPORTUNITYSCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY	42.8	30	-10.0
PUBLIC MANAGEMENT	44.7	25	-8.9
Governmental Statistical Capacity (WB/GI)	81.1	3	+11.4
Civil Registration (GI)	37.5	44	-62.5
Effectiveness of the Public Service (AfDB/WB)	56.3	20	-16.6
Online Public Services (UNDESA)	29.4	25	-0.5
Diversification of Exports (AfDB&OECD&UNDP)	2.9	44	-3.2
Budgetary & Financial Management (AfDB/WB)	64.9	18	+8.6
Budget Balance (AfDB&AUC&UNECA)	29.9	33	-6.8
Fiscal Policy (AfDB/WB)	49.2	30	-14.3
Tax & Revenue Mobilisation (ICTD&UNU-WIDER/AfDB/WB)	51.0	14	+3.9
BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT	41.6	28	-16.1
Business Regulatory Environment (BS/GI/AfDB/WB)	36.7	39	-18.3
Absence of Excessive Bureaucracy & Red Tape (EIU)	33.3	10	0.0
Absence of Restrictions on Foreign Investment (WEF)	63.2	13	-18.9
Efficiency of Customs Procedures (WEF)	44.9	24	+1.9
Robustness of Banks (WEF)	45.0	25	-38.7
Satisfaction with Employment Creation (AFR)	18.0	26	-38.7
Government Development of Regional Integration (AfDB)	50.0	25	0.0
INFRASTRUCTURE	35.3	41	-7.8
Enabling Environment for Infrastructure Development (AfDB)	55.8	16	0.0
Transport Infrastructure (WEF/AFR/EIU/GI)	36.0	30	+2.0
Reliability of Electricity Supply (WEF/AFR)	9.6	41	-23.0
Digital & IT Infrastructure (EIU/ITU)	11.1	47	-9.6
Access to Drinking Water (WHO&UNICEF)	60.2	29	+8.9
Satisfaction with Provision of Water & Sanitation Services (AFR)	39.1	21	-24.8
RURAL SECTOR	49.5	29	-7.4
Access to Rural Land & Water for Agriculture (IFAD)	55.8	22	+3.6
Rural Business Climate (IFAD)	37.3	38	-9.5
Government Investment in Rural Development (IFAD)	43.8	31	-6.2
Access to Agricultural Research & Extension Services (IFAD)	60.1	24	+10.3
Budgetary Balance of Agricultural Policy (WEF)	39.9	32	-41.5
Participation of Rural Organisations (IFAD)	54.4	29	-2.1
Promotion of Gender Parity in Rural Organisations (IFAD)	50.0	13	-8.3
Rural Accountability & Transparency (IFAD)	54.5	21	-6.0

HUMAN
DEVELOPMENTSCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT	49.5	33	-0.8
WELFARE	45.3	31	-8.2
Welfare Policies & Services (AfDB/WB)	71.7	14	+13.1
Promotion of Socio-economic Integration of Youth (GI)	50.0	12	0.0
Social Safety Nets (GI/BS)	39.7	18	+12.1
Social Protection & Labour Policies (AfDB/WB)	73.2	9	-4.2
Social Inclusion (BS)	16.7	19	0.0
Absence of Lived Poverty (AFR)	38.9	29	-7.9
Poverty Reduction Efforts (AFR/AfDB/WB)	49.0	23	-31.5
Satisfaction with Narrowing Income Gaps (AFR)	16.0	28	-63.5
Environmental Policies (BS)	28.6	26	0.0
Promotion of Environmental Sustainability (AfDB/WB)	69.4	15	0.0
EDUCATION	34.7	39	-0.8
Satisfaction with Education Provision (AFR)	35.0	26	-42.8
Education Quality (BS)	50.0	10	+16.7
Alignment of Education with Market Needs (WEF)	41.3	23	-12.8
Human Resources in Primary Schools (UNESCO)	35.0	47	+10.1
Primary School Completion (WB)	50.8	19	+15.0
Secondary Education Enrolment (UNESCO)	30.2	30	+7.5
Tertiary Education Enrolment (UNESCO)	0.2	45	+0.2
HEALTH	68.4	28	+6.5
Satisfaction with Basic Health Services (AFR)	35.9	27	-47.8
Public Health Campaigns (GI)	75.0	15	0.0
Absence of Child Mortality (IGME)	74.6	21	+27.3
Absence of Maternal Mortality (MMEIG)	63.6	41	-0.3
Access to Sanitation (WHO&UNICEF)	66.2	16	+4.9
Absence of Undernourishment (WB)	59.3	29	-6.4
Absence of Communicable Diseases (WHO)	69.9	39	+36.7
Immunisation (WB/WHO)	81.2	31	-8.2
Antiretroviral Treatment (ART) Provision (UNAIDS)	90.1	10	+52.1

2018 IIAG Mali Scores, Ranks & Trends

102



OVERALL GOVERNANCE

2017 SCORE/100	2017 RANK/54	TREND 2008-2017
50.1	28 th	-4.0



SAFETY & RULE OF LAW

SCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

SAFETY & RULE OF LAW	49.7	35	-11.1
RULE OF LAW	56.0	26	-3.1
Independence of the Judiciary (BS/WEF/V-Dem/GI)	44.2	25	-6.9
Independence & Transparency of the Judicial Process (EIU/GI)	41.7	29	+12.5
Access to Justice (V-Dem)	68.0	26	-4.7
Property Rights (BS/WEF/AfDB/WB)	48.8	29	-19.5
Mechanisms for Orderly Transfers of Power (EIU)	66.7	8	0.0
Absence of Multilateral Sanctions (CDD)	66.7	31	0.0
TRANSPARENCY & ACCOUNTABILITY	40.7	20	-3.8
Access to Public & Legislative Information (GI)	58.3	5	-25.0
Access to Records of State-owned Companies (GI)	25.0	11	+25.0
Accountability of Government & Public Employees (V-Dem/AfDB/WB/EIU)	56.8	24	-12.5
Sanctions for Abuse of Office (BS)	42.9	12	0.0
Absence of Corruption in Government Branches (V-Dem)	47.3	22	+16.1
Absence of Corruption in the Public Sector (V-Dem/EIU/WEF)	38.2	22	-0.4
Absence of Corruption in the Private Sector (WEF/WB)	24.7	37	-10.3
Absence of Favouritism (EIU/WEF)	43.3	22	+2.6
Anti-corruption Mechanisms (BS/GI/AFR)	29.4	31	-30.5
PERSONAL SAFETY	39.5	41	-20.9
Perception of Personal Safety (EIU/AFR)	47.3	24	-18.9
Reliability of Police Services (WEF/GI)	39.9	22	+11.3
Absence of Social Unrest (EIU/ACLED)	64.5	23	-10.5
Absence of Crime (EIU/AFR)	29.1	45	-26.0
Absence of Government Violence against Civilians (ACLED/PTS)	55.9	43	-31.6
Absence of Human Trafficking (USDS)	0.0	39	-50.0
NATIONAL SECURITY	62.6	44	-16.6
Absence of Government Involvement in Armed Conflict (UCDP)	55.6	46	-22.2
Absence of Domestic Armed Conflict or Risk of Conflict (EIU)	25.0	40	-25.0
Absence of Violence by Non-state Actors (ACLED)	44.4	41	-53.1
Absence of Cross-border Tensions (EIU)	75.0	9	+25.0
Absence of Internally Displaced Persons (IDMC)	96.2	40	-3.8
Absence of Refugees (UNHCR)	79.5	46	-20.2



PARTICIPATION & HUMAN RIGHTS

SCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

PARTICIPATION & HUMAN RIGHTS	50.3	28	-10.5
PARTICIPATION	57.2	24	-12.6
Political Participation (EIU/FH/V-Dem)	62.4	24	-1.4
Civil Society Participation (BS/V-Dem/GI)	61.9	24	-18.6
Democratic Elections (BS/CDD/V-Dem)	52.6	26	-19.7
Capacity of Election Monitoring Agencies (V-Dem/GI)	42.5	24	-11.9
Effective Power to Govern (BS)	66.7	12	-11.1
RIGHTS	53.4	17	-13.1
Freedom of Expression (BS/RSF/V-Dem/GI)	63.8	24	-19.4
Freedom of Association & Assembly (BS/GI)	76.4	7	-5.5
Civil Rights & Liberties (BS/FH)	60.7	20	-26.8
Ratification & Reporting of International Human Rights Conventions (UNOLA/OHCHR)	57.1	36	-14.3
Un-likelihood of Human Rights Abuses by the Government (EIU)	50.0	8	0.0
Protection against Ethnic & Religious Discrimination (GI)	12.5	30	-12.5
GENDER	40.1	45	-6.1
Promotion of Gender Equality (AfDB/WB)	30.8	36	-36.7
Women's Political Representation (IPU/GI/WB)	37.0	32	+11.9
Gender Parity in Primary & Lower Secondary School (UNESCO)	47.5	40	+11.3
Women's Labour Force Participation (WB)	64.0	27	+21.3
Workplace Gender Equality (GI)	25.0	40	-25.0
Representation of Women in the Judiciary (GI)	25.0	38	-50.0
Laws on Violence against Women (OECD)	16.7	42	+16.7
Women's Political Empowerment (V-Dem)	74.9	28	+1.7



SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

SCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY	49.6	18	+0.9
PUBLIC MANAGEMENT	49.1	18	-0.1
Governmental Statistical Capacity (WB/GI)	60.2	17	+3.0
Civil Registration (GI)	75.0	9	+12.5
Effectiveness of the Public Service (AfDB/WB)	60.9	16	-3.7
Online Public Services (UNDESA)	12.7	41	-11.3
Diversification of Exports (AfDB&OECD&UNDP)	1.9	46	-2.1
Budgetary & Financial Management (AfDB/WB)	69.0	9	0.0
Budget Balance (AfDB&AUC&UNECA)	33.3	20	-2.0
Fiscal Policy (AfDB/WB)	81.7	4	0.0
Tax & Revenue Mobilisation (ICTD&UNU-WIDER/AfDB/WB)	46.6	23	+2.1
BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT	44.7	24	-2.4
Business Regulatory Environment (BS/GI/AfDB/WB)	61.1	14	+6.1
Absence of Excessive Bureaucracy & Red Tape (EIU)	33.3	10	+33.3
Absence of Restrictions on Foreign Investment (WEF)	45.5	31	-26.5
Efficiency of Customs Procedures (WEF)	40.8	29	-0.1
Robustness of Banks (WEF)	31.6	34	-36.4
Satisfaction with Employment Creation (AFR)	31.5	14	+0.1
Government Development of Regional Integration (AfDB)	68.8	10	+6.3
INFRASTRUCTURE	47.9	19	+8.7
Enabling Environment for Infrastructure Development (AfDB)	60.5	13	+9.3
Transport Infrastructure (WEF/AFR/EIU/GI)	46.8	16	+11.8
Reliability of Electricity Supply (WEF/AFR)	29.4	28	-6.3
Digital & IT Infrastructure (EIU/ITU)	29.2	29	+16.8
Access to Drinking Water (WHO&UNICEF)	68.8	19	+14.1
Satisfaction with Provision of Water & Sanitation Services (AFR)	52.9	10	+6.8
RURAL SECTOR	56.9	20	-2.2
Access to Rural Land & Water for Agriculture (IFAD)	51.3	27	+10.5
Rural Business Climate (IFAD)	54.9	21	-9.2
Government Investment in Rural Development (IFAD)	62.5	11	+4.2
Access to Agricultural Research & Extension Services (IFAD)	60.1	24	-15.9
Budgetary Balance of Agricultural Policy (WEF)	54.6	18	-15.9
Participation of Rural Organisations (IFAD)	67.4	8	+4.2
Promotion of Gender Parity in Rural Organisations (IFAD)	41.8	29	+9.3
Rural Accountability & Transparency (IFAD)	63.0	11	-4.3



HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

SCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT	50.6	32	+4.5
WELFARE	45.1	32	-0.5
Welfare Policies & Services (AfDB/WB)	54.6	33	-11.1
Promotion of Socio-economic Integration of Youth (GI)	75.0	3	+25.0
Social Safety Nets (GI/BS)	31.4	31	-12.2
Social Protection & Labour Policies (AfDB/WB)	57.7	20	-12.7
Social Inclusion (BS)	0.0	33	0.0
Absence of Lived Poverty (AFR)	55.6	16	+7.5
Poverty Reduction Efforts (AFR/AfDB/WB)	47.3	26	-4.0
Satisfaction with Narrowing Income Gaps (AFR)	31.3	16	+8.3
Environmental Policies (BS)	28.6	26	-14.3
Promotion of Environmental Sustainability (AfDB/WB)	69.4	15	+8.3
EDUCATION	37.8	34	+5.3
Satisfaction with Education Provision (AFR)	44.4	25	-6.2
Education Quality (BS)	33.3	20	0.0
Alignment of Education with Market Needs (WEF)	44.5	19	+21.1
Human Resources in Primary Schools (UNESCO)	69.7	27	+14.0
Primary School Completion (WB)	25.1	42	-1.8
Secondary Education Enrolment (UNESCO)	36.1	26	+9.9
Tertiary Education Enrolment (UNESCO)	11.5	31	+0.3
HEALTH	69.0	25	+8.8
Satisfaction with Basic Health Services (AFR)	65.7	9	+7.0
Public Health Campaigns (GI)	100.0	1	0.0
Absence of Child Mortality (IGME)	41.2	50	+22.4
Absence of Maternal Mortality (MMEIG)	66.4	38	+5.1
Access to Sanitation (WHO&UNICEF)	58.8	22	+6.7
Absence of Undernourishment (WB)	99.1	2	+7.1
Absence of Communicable Diseases (WHO)	88.7	16	+13.2
Immunisation (WB/WHO)	66.7	43	-2.8
Antiretroviral Treatment (ART) Provision (UNAIDS)	34.8	39	+21.1

Increasing Improvement
 Slowing Improvement
 Warning Signs
 Bouncing Back
 Slowing Deterioration
 Increasing Deterioration
 No Change
 Not Classified

For a full list of data sources see Annex.

OVERALL
GOVERNANCE

2017 SCORE/100 2017 RANK/54 TREND 2008-2017

43.4 **40th** **+1.2**

SAFETY &
RULE OF LAW

SCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

SAFETY & RULE OF LAW	46.2	40	+4.8
RULE OF LAW	37.2	42	+3.9
Independence of the Judiciary (BS/WEF/V-Dem/GI)	29.4	38	+7.0
Independence & Transparency of the Judicial Process (EIU/GI)	12.5	46	-4.2
Access to Justice (V-Dem)	38.0	40	-43.7
Property Rights (BS/WEF/AfDB/WB)	43.2	39	-2.2
Mechanisms for Orderly Transfers of Power (EIU)	33.3	22	+33.3
Absence of Multilateral Sanctions (CDD)	66.7	31	+33.4
TRANSPARENCY & ACCOUNTABILITY	27.4	35	+4.9
Access to Public & Legislative Information (GI)	0.0	44	0.0
Access to Records of State-owned Companies (GI)	25.0	11	+25.0
Accountability of Government & Public Employees (V-Dem/AfDB/WB/EIU)	23.0	49	-11.1
Sanctions for Abuse of Office (BS)	42.9	12	+14.3
Absence of Corruption in Government Branches (V-Dem)	33.5	38	+2.9
Absence of Corruption in the Public Sector (V-Dem/EIU/WEF)	30.7	30	+8.0
Absence of Corruption in the Private Sector (WEF/WB)	23.0	39	-14.5
Absence of Favouritism (EIU/WEF)	42.2	24	+2.8
Anti-corruption Mechanisms (BS/GI/AFR)	26.2	33	+16.7
PERSONAL SAFETY	39.9	39	-0.7
Perception of Personal Safety (EIU/AFR)	25.0	39	0.0
Reliability of Police Services (WEF/GI)	36.9	29	+16.2
Absence of Social Unrest (EIU/ACLED)	55.3	32	+6.4
Absence of Crime (EIU/AFR)	50.0	29	+25.0
Absence of Government Violence against Civilians (ACLED/PTS)	72.3	29	-2.0
Absence of Human Trafficking (USDS)	0.0	39	-50.0
NATIONAL SECURITY	80.3	30	+11.0
Absence of Government Involvement in Armed Conflict (UCDP)	77.8	25	-22.2
Absence of Domestic Armed Conflict or Risk of Conflict (EIU)	50.0	28	+25.0
Absence of Violence by Non-state Actors (ACLED)	99.9	8	+0.6
Absence of Cross-border Tensions (EIU)	75.0	9	+50.0
Absence of Internally Displaced Persons (IDMC)	100.0	1	0.0
Absence of Refugees (UNHCR)	79.1	47	+12.9

PARTICIPATION
& HUMAN RIGHTS

SCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

PARTICIPATION & HUMAN RIGHTS	36.5	41	-0.5
PARTICIPATION	31.0	39	0.0
Political Participation (EIU/FH/V-Dem)	41.6	39	-10.6
Civil Society Participation (BS/V-Dem/GI)	39.5	37	+0.6
Democratic Elections (BS/CDD/V-Dem)	35.4	36	+14.7
Capacity of Election Monitoring Agencies (V-Dem/GI)	27.4	39	-15.6
Effective Power to Govern (BS)	11.1	28	+11.1
RIGHTS	39.5	33	+2.1
Freedom of Expression (BS/RSF/V-Dem/GI)	66.6	20	-9.0
Freedom of Association & Assembly (BS/GI)	34.0	33	-12.5
Civil Rights & Liberties (BS/FH)	47.8	30	-1.9
Ratification & Reporting of International Human Rights Conventions (UNOLA/OHCHR)	76.2	11	+23.8
Un-likelihood of Human Rights Abuses by the Government (EIU)	0.0	40	0.0
Protection against Ethnic & Religious Discrimination (GI)	12.5	30	+12.5
GENDER	39.0	47	-3.5
Promotion of Gender Equality (AfDB/WB)	55.0	20	-22.5
Women's Political Representation (IPU/GI/WB)	52.9	12	+17.5
Gender Parity in Primary & Lower Secondary School (UNESCO)	88.3	3	+6.0
Women's Labour Force Participation (WB)	23.5	46	+1.1
Workplace Gender Equality (GI)	25.0	40	+25.0
Representation of Women in the Judiciary (GI)	0.0	44	0.0
Laws on Violence against Women (OECD)	8.3	44	-41.7
Women's Political Empowerment (V-Dem)	59.0	38	-13.6

SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC
OPPORTUNITY

SCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY	42.7	31	-3.8
PUBLIC MANAGEMENT	49.3	17	+7.3
Governmental Statistical Capacity (WB/GI)	50.0	28	-0.8
Civil Registration (GI)	62.5	26	-12.5
Effectiveness of the Public Service (AfDB/WB)	55.2	21	-3.1
Online Public Services (UNDESA)	8.8	46	+0.7
Diversification of Exports (AfDB&OECD&UNDP)	15.0	13	+7.2
Budgetary & Financial Management (AfDB/WB)	69.0	9	+18.2
Budget Balance (AfDB&AUC&UNECA)	41.2	4	+13.0
Fiscal Policy (AfDB/WB)	87.3	1	+31.0
Tax & Revenue Mobilisation (ICTD&UNU-WIDER/AfDB/WB)	54.4	9	+11.4
BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT	30.5	43	-16.6
Business Regulatory Environment (BS/GI/AfDB/WB)	43.7	34	+5.9
Absence of Excessive Bureaucracy & Red Tape (EIU)	33.3	10	0.0
Absence of Restrictions on Foreign Investment (WEF)	36.1	35	-29.6
Efficiency of Customs Procedures (WEF)	14.1	40	-26.7
Robustness of Banks (WEF)	5.6	40	-49.6
Satisfaction with Employment Creation (AFR)	.	.	-
Government Development of Regional Integration (AfDB)	50.0	25	0.0
INFRASTRUCTURE	38.0	35	-4.1
Enabling Environment for Infrastructure Development (AfDB)	53.5	18	-16.3
Transport Infrastructure (WEF/AFR/EIU/GI)	20.3	46	+2.2
Reliability of Electricity Supply (WEF/AFR)	17.3	38	-23.9
Digital & IT Infrastructure (EIU/ITU)	35.6	23	+9.1
Access to Drinking Water (WHO&UNICEF)	63.1	23	+8.4
Satisfaction with Provision of Water & Sanitation Services (AFR)	.	.	-
RURAL SECTOR	53.0	26	-1.7
Access to Rural Land & Water for Agriculture (IFAD)	46.7	33	+7.1
Rural Business Climate (IFAD)	36.6	40	-15.2
Government Investment in Rural Development (IFAD)	62.5	11	+6.2
Access to Agricultural Research & Extension Services (IFAD)	70.0	16	+20.2
Budgetary Balance of Agricultural Policy (WEF)	60.1	13	+3.8
Participation of Rural Organisations (IFAD)	64.9	15	-0.4
Promotion of Gender Parity in Rural Organisations (IFAD)	50.0	13	-8.3
Rural Accountability & Transparency (IFAD)	33.4	41	-27.1

HUMAN
DEVELOPMENT

SCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT	48.3	35	+4.5
WELFARE	56.5	11	+6.1
Welfare Policies & Services (AfDB/WB)	68.9	20	-2.8
Promotion of Socio-economic Integration of Youth (GI)	50.0	12	+25.0
Social Safety Nets (GI/BS)	35.9	22	+4.2
Social Protection & Labour Policies (AfDB/WB)	60.5	18	-9.7
Social Inclusion (BS)	33.3	7	0.0
Absence of Lived Poverty (AFR)	.	.	-
Poverty Reduction Efforts (AFR/AfDB/WB)	80.4	4	+7.2
Satisfaction with Narrowing Income Gaps (AFR)	.	.	-
Environmental Policies (BS)	42.9	16	+14.3
Promotion of Environmental Sustainability (AfDB/WB)	80.6	5	+11.2
EDUCATION	29.0	45	-0.6
Satisfaction with Education Provision (AFR)	.	.	-
Education Quality (BS)	33.3	20	0.0
Alignment of Education with Market Needs (WEF)	0.0	41	-13.8
Human Resources in Primary Schools (UNESCO)	72.8	23	+0.9
Primary School Completion (WB)	33.3	36	-7.6
Secondary Education Enrolment (UNESCO)	24.0	38	+13.7
Tertiary Education Enrolment (UNESCO)	10.8	34	+3.4
HEALTH	59.2	43	+7.8
Satisfaction with Basic Health Services (AFR)	.	.	-
Public Health Campaigns (GI)	25.0	50	0.0
Absence of Child Mortality (IGME)	58.8	37	+12.9
Absence of Maternal Mortality (MMEIG)	65.5	40	+8.0
Access to Sanitation (WHO&UNICEF)	52.1	27	+10.5
Absence of Undernourishment (WB)	96.7	8	+7.4
Absence of Communicable Diseases (WHO)	82.0	24	+3.6
Immunisation (WB/WHO)	68.3	41	+1.4
Antiretroviral Treatment (ART) Provision (UNAIDS)	25.4	45	+18.6

2018 IIAG Mauritius Scores, Ranks & Trends

104



OVERALL GOVERNANCE

2017 SCORE/100	2017 RANK/54	TREND 2008-2017
79.5	1 st	-0.7



SAFETY & RULE OF LAW

SCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

SAFETY & RULE OF LAW	81.3	1	0.0
RULE OF LAW	93.3	1	-2.7
Independence of the Judiciary (BS/WEF/V-Dem/GI)	91.5	3	+3.5
Independence & Transparency of the Judicial Process (EIU/GI)	100.0	1	0.0
Access to Justice (V-Dem)	89.0	5	-0.4
Property Rights (BS/WEF/AfDB/WB)	79.6	2	-19.2
Mechanisms for Orderly Transfers of Power (EIU)	100.0	1	0.0
Absence of Multilateral Sanctions (CDD)	100.0	1	0.0
TRANSPARENCY & ACCOUNTABILITY	64.6	3	-4.3
Access to Public & Legislative Information (GI)	66.7	4	0.0
Access to Records of State-owned Companies (GI)	50.0	1	0.0
Accountability of Government & Public Employees (V-Dem/AfDB/WB/EIU)	78.6	4	-0.6
Sanctions for Abuse of Office (BS)	85.7	1	-14.3
Absence of Corruption in Government Branches (V-Dem)	46.2	24	+4.5
Absence of Corruption in the Public Sector (V-Dem/EIU/WEF)	62.8	7	-7.8
Absence of Corruption in the Private Sector (WEF/WB)	71.7	2	0.0
Absence of Favouritism (EIU/WEF)	45.0	19	-26.6
Anti-corruption Mechanisms (BS/GI/AFR)	74.4	1	+6.3
PERSONAL SAFETY	67.2	1	+2.1
Perception of Personal Safety (EIU/AFR)	83.7	1	-14.6
Reliability of Police Services (WEF/GI)	54.2	9	+27.8
Absence of Social Unrest (EIU/ACLED)	75.0	7	0.0
Absence of Crime (EIU/AFR)	65.3	12	-0.9
Absence of Government Violence against Civilians (ACLED/PTS)	75.0	19	0.0
Absence of Human Trafficking (USDS)	50.0	1	0.0
NATIONAL SECURITY	100.0	1	+5.0
Absence of Government Involvement in Armed Conflict (UCDP)	100.0	1	0.0
Absence of Domestic Armed Conflict or Risk of Conflict (EIU)	100.0	1	0.0
Absence of Violence by Non-state Actors (ACLED)	.	.	-
Absence of Cross-border Tensions (EIU)	100.0	1	+25.0
Absence of Internally Displaced Persons (IDMC)	100.0	1	0.0
Absence of Refugees (UNHCR)	99.8	11	-0.2



PARTICIPATION & HUMAN RIGHTS

SCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

PARTICIPATION & HUMAN RIGHTS	77.2	1	+1.6
PARTICIPATION	89.4	1	+4.1
Political Participation (EIU/FH/V-Dem)	85.5	5	+1.2
Civil Society Participation (BS/V-Dem/GI)	89.6	3	+4.1
Democratic Elections (BS/CDD/V-Dem)	98.1	1	-0.9
Capacity of Election Monitoring Agencies (V-Dem/GI)	74.1	2	-6.0
Effective Power to Govern (BS)	100.0	1	+22.2
RIGHTS	78.7	1	-1.1
Freedom of Expression (BS/RSF/V-Dem/GI)	82.4	6	-0.6
Freedom of Association & Assembly (BS/GI)	94.4	1	0.0
Civil Rights & Liberties (BS/FH)	99.0	2	0.0
Ratification & Reporting of International Human Rights Conventions (UNOLA/OHCHR)	71.4	16	+19.0
Un-likelihood of Human Rights Abuses by the Government (EIU)	75.0	1	0.0
Protection against Ethnic & Religious Discrimination (GI)	50.0	5	-25.0
GENDER	63.6	18	+1.9
Promotion of Gender Equality (AfDB/WB)	.	.	-
Women's Political Representation (IPU/GI/WB)	20.0	52	-4.3
Gender Parity in Primary & Lower Secondary School (UNESCO)	79.3	8	+0.9
Women's Labour Force Participation (WB)	42.7	41	+5.3
Workplace Gender Equality (GI)	50.0	4	0.0
Representation of Women in the Judiciary (GI)	100.0	1	0.0
Laws on Violence against Women (OECD)	66.7	6	+8.7
Women's Political Empowerment (V-Dem)	86.3	13	+2.8



SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

SCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY	74.8	1	-0.2
PUBLIC MANAGEMENT	61.7	6	+7.4
Governmental Statistical Capacity (WB/GI)	94.7	1	+9.9
Civil Registration (GI)	75.0	9	0.0
Effectiveness of the Public Service (AfDB/WB)	.	.	-
Online Public Services (UNDESA)	95.1	3	+31.3
Diversification of Exports (AfDB&OECD&UNDP)	35.2	7	-1.2
Budgetary & Financial Management (AfDB/WB)	.	.	-
Budget Balance (AfDB&AUC&UNECA)	36.9	11	+2.2
Fiscal Policy (AfDB/WB)	.	.	-
Tax & Revenue Mobilisation (ICTD&UNU-WIDER/AfDB/WB)	33.3	38	+2.3
BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT	74.4	2	-11.7
Business Regulatory Environment (BS/GI/AfDB/WB)	84.2	1	-5.8
Absence of Excessive Bureaucracy & Red Tape (EIU)	100.0	1	0.0
Absence of Restrictions on Foreign Investment (WEF)	75.4	4	-24.6
Efficiency of Customs Procedures (WEF)	73.5	4	+0.8
Robustness of Banks (WEF)	73.1	4	-17.7
Satisfaction with Employment Creation (AFR)	40.2	8	-23.0
Government Development of Regional Integration (AfDB)	.	.	-
INFRASTRUCTURE	83.0	2	+4.7
Enabling Environment for Infrastructure Development (AfDB)	.	.	-
Transport Infrastructure (WEF/AFR/EIU/GI)	67.6	3	-3.9
Reliability of Electricity Supply (WEF/AFR)	87.3	1	-6.9
Digital & IT Infrastructure (EIU/ITU)	91.4	2	+34.8
Access to Drinking Water (WHO&UNICEF)	100.0	1	+0.3
Satisfaction with Provision of Water & Sanitation Services (AFR)	68.9	3	-0.5
RURAL SECTOR	80.1	2	-1.3
Access to Rural Land & Water for Agriculture (IFAD)	75.1	4	0.0
Rural Business Climate (IFAD)	95.6	1	0.0
Government Investment in Rural Development (IFAD)	100.0	1	0.0
Access to Agricultural Research & Extension Services (IFAD)	70.0	16	0.0
Budgetary Balance of Agricultural Policy (WEF)	65.1	7	-9.9
Participation of Rural Organisations (IFAD)	67.4	8	0.0
Promotion of Gender Parity in Rural Organisations (IFAD)	83.3	1	0.0
Rural Accountability & Transparency (IFAD)	84.7	1	0.0



HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

SCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT	84.6	1	-4.2
WELFARE	76.9	2	-9.2
Welfare Policies & Services (AfDB/WB)	.	.	-
Promotion of Socio-economic Integration of Youth (GI)	75.0	3	-25.0
Social Safety Nets (GI/BS)	96.2	1	0.0
Social Protection & Labour Policies (AfDB/WB)	.	.	-
Social Inclusion (BS)	100.0	1	0.0
Absence of Lived Poverty (AFR)	95.1	1	+7.6
Poverty Reduction Efforts (AFR/AfDB/WB)	45.4	29	-22.1
Satisfaction with Narrowing Income Gaps (AFR)	40.8	10	-10.4
Environmental Policies (BS)	85.7	1	-14.3
Promotion of Environmental Sustainability (AfDB/WB)	.	.	-
EDUCATION	83.8	1	+1.8
Satisfaction with Education Provision (AFR)	67.9	7	-30.2
Education Quality (BS)	100.0	1	0.0
Alignment of Education with Market Needs (WEF)	69.4	6	+2.0
Human Resources in Primary Schools (UNESCO)	94.0	3	+4.4
Primary School Completion (WB)	74.7	5	+3.9
Secondary Education Enrolment (UNESCO)	90.0	3	+5.7
Tertiary Education Enrolment (UNESCO)	90.9	2	+27.4
HEALTH	93.2	1	-5.2
Satisfaction with Basic Health Services (AFR)	71.7	6	-27.3
Public Health Campaigns (GI)	100.0	1	0.0
Absence of Child Mortality (IGME)	99.5	3	+1.2
Absence of Maternal Mortality (MMEIG)	97.4	4	-0.4
Access to Sanitation (WHO&UNICEF)	96.3	4	+0.4
Absence of Undernourishment (WB)	96.9	7	-0.6
Absence of Communicable Diseases (WHO)	98.4	3	-0.4
Immunisation (WB/WHO)	85.2	26	-14.4
Antiretroviral Treatment (ART) Provision (UNAIDS)	.	.	-

Increasing Improvement
 Slowing Improvement
 Warning Signs
 Bouncing Back
 Slowing Deterioration
 Increasing Deterioration
 No Change
 Not Classified

For a full list of data sources see Annex.

For a full list of data sources see Annex.

OVERALL
GOVERNANCE

2017 SCORE/100	2017 RANK/54	TREND 2008-2017
58.4	15 th	+7.3

SAFETY &
RULE OF LAWSCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

SAFETY & RULE OF LAW	61.9	17	+1.2
RULE OF LAW	59.2	20	+0.7
Independence of the Judiciary (BS/WEF/V-Dem/GI)	43.6	27	+3.4
Independence & Transparency of the Judicial Process (EIU/GI)	58.3	14	0.0
Access to Justice (V-Dem)	88.6	6	+0.5
Property Rights (BS/WEF/AfDB/WB)	64.7	9	+0.4
Mechanisms for Orderly Transfers of Power (EIU)	33.3	22	0.0
Absence of Multilateral Sanctions (CDD)	66.7	31	0.0
TRANSPARENCY & ACCOUNTABILITY	46.5	13	+8.4
Access to Public & Legislative Information (GI)	54.2	9	+29.2
Access to Records of State-owned Companies (GI)	25.0	11	+25.0
Accountability of Government & Public Employees (V-Dem/AfDB/WB/EIU)	59.6	18	+5.6
Sanctions for Abuse of Office (BS)	42.9	12	0.0
Absence of Corruption in Government Branches (V-Dem)	68.2	13	+11.7
Absence of Corruption in the Public Sector (V-Dem/EIU/WEF)	51.4	13	+10.5
Absence of Corruption in the Private Sector (WEF/WB)	41.4	18	-17.9
Absence of Favouritism (EIU/WEF)	48.0	15	-2.7
Anti-corruption Mechanisms (BS/GI/AFR)	27.7	32	+14.2
PERSONAL SAFETY	58.9	12	+0.1
Perception of Personal Safety (EIU/AFR)	55.2	17	-13.7
Reliability of Police Services (WEF/GI)	65.2	4	+34.0
Absence of Social Unrest (EIU/ACLED)	51.2	36	-29.0
Absence of Crime (EIU/AFR)	55.9	19	+7.8
Absence of Government Violence against Civilians (ACLED/PTS)	75.8	18	+1.5
Absence of Human Trafficking (USDS)	50.0	1	0.0
NATIONAL SECURITY	83.2	26	-4.2
Absence of Government Involvement in Armed Conflict (UCDP)	100.0	1	0.0
Absence of Domestic Armed Conflict or Risk of Conflict (EIU)	50.0	28	-25.0
Absence of Violence by Non-state Actors (ACLED)	99.6	15	-0.1
Absence of Cross-border Tensions (EIU)	50.0	28	0.0
Absence of Internally Displaced Persons (IDMC)	100.0	1	0.0
Absence of Refugees (UNHCR)	99.8	11	+0.1

PARTICIPATION
& HUMAN RIGHTSSCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

PARTICIPATION & HUMAN RIGHTS	41.8	35	+4.8
PARTICIPATION	37.3	34	+5.7
Political Participation (EIU/FH/V-Dem)	58.2	30	+10.0
Civil Society Participation (BS/V-Dem/GI)	44.5	35	+7.3
Democratic Elections (BS/CDD/V-Dem)	29.8	39	+1.4
Capacity of Election Monitoring Agencies (V-Dem/GI)	42.8	23	+10.0
Effective Power to Govern (BS)	11.1	28	0.0
RIGHTS	47.6	25	+9.0
Freedom of Expression (BS/RSF/V-Dem/GI)	47.3	36	-4.5
Freedom of Association & Assembly (BS/GI)	41.7	28	0.0
Civil Rights & Liberties (BS/FH)	51.6	27	-10.1
Ratification & Reporting of International Human Rights Conventions (UNOLA/OHCHR)	95.2	2	+19.0
Un-likelihood of Human Rights Abuses by the Government (EIU)	25.0	24	+25.0
Protection against Ethnic & Religious Discrimination (GI)	25.0	17	+25.0
GENDER	40.6	42	-0.3
Promotion of Gender Equality (AfDB/WB)	.	.	-
Women's Political Representation (IPU/GI/WB)	40.9	24	+23.7
Gender Parity in Primary & Lower Secondary School (UNESCO)	61.1	31	+4.7
Women's Labour Force Participation (WB)	15.2	48	-1.0
Workplace Gender Equality (GI)	25.0	40	+25.0
Representation of Women in the Judiciary (GI)	25.0	38	-25.0
Laws on Violence against Women (OECD)	33.3	29	-41.7
Women's Political Empowerment (V-Dem)	83.5	19	+12.1

SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC
OPPORTUNITYSCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY	68.3	3	+14.1
PUBLIC MANAGEMENT	64.2	2	+9.9
Governmental Statistical Capacity (WB/GI)	67.8	11	+1.9
Civil Registration (GI)	75.0	9	0.0
Effectiveness of the Public Service (AfDB/WB)	.	.	-
Online Public Services (UNDESA)	100.0	1	+71.9
Diversification of Exports (AfDB&OECD&UNDP)	71.1	2	+3.1
Budgetary & Financial Management (AfDB/WB)	.	.	-
Budget Balance (AfDB&AUC&UNECA)	32.8	23	-8.2
Fiscal Policy (AfDB/WB)	.	.	-
Tax & Revenue Mobilisation (ICTD&UNU-WIDER/AfDB/WB)	38.3	33	-9.7
BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT	59.3	6	+8.0
Business Regulatory Environment (BS/GI/AfDB/WB)	48.3	29	0.0
Absence of Excessive Bureaucracy & Red Tape (EIU)	66.7	4	+33.4
Absence of Restrictions on Foreign Investment (WEF)	77.0	2	+1.3
Efficiency of Customs Procedures (WEF)	70.2	6	+7.8
Robustness of Banks (WEF)	72.5	5	+3.0
Satisfaction with Employment Creation (AFR)	21.4	25	+2.7
Government Development of Regional Integration (AfDB)	.	.	-
INFRASTRUCTURE	70.4	3	+19.5
Enabling Environment for Infrastructure Development (AfDB)	.	.	-
Transport Infrastructure (WEF/AFR/EIU/GI)	58.2	8	+17.3
Reliability of Electricity Supply (WEF/AFR)	78.6	3	+12.6
Digital & IT Infrastructure (EIU/ITU)	84.0	3	+45.0
Access to Drinking Water (WHO&UNICEF)	79.4	11	+10.3
Satisfaction with Provision of Water & Sanitation Services (AFR)	51.9	12	+12.7
RURAL SECTOR	79.1	3	+18.9
Access to Rural Land & Water for Agriculture (IFAD)	73.9	5	+8.5
Rural Business Climate (IFAD)	77.0	4	+4.5
Government Investment in Rural Development (IFAD)	84.5	4	+12.5
Access to Agricultural Research & Extension Services (IFAD)	90.1	2	+30.0
Budgetary Balance of Agricultural Policy (WEF)	81.0	2	+32.6
Participation of Rural Organisations (IFAD)	94.1	1	+25.9
Promotion of Gender Parity in Rural Organisations (IFAD)	50.0	13	+12.5
Rural Accountability & Transparency (IFAD)	81.8	3	+24.2

HUMAN
DEVELOPMENTSCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT	61.6	13	+9.0
WELFARE	47.3	26	+6.4
Welfare Policies & Services (AfDB/WB)	.	.	-
Promotion of Socio-economic Integration of Youth (GI)	50.0	12	-25.0
Social Safety Nets (GI/BS)	43.9	13	+8.3
Social Protection & Labour Policies (AfDB/WB)	.	.	-
Social Inclusion (BS)	33.3	7	0.0
Absence of Lived Poverty (AFR)	77.3	6	+0.3
Poverty Reduction Efforts (AFR/AfDB/WB)	28.9	45	+8.7
Satisfaction with Narrowing Income Gaps (AFR)	26.3	22	+10.0
Environmental Policies (BS)	71.4	4	+42.8
Promotion of Environmental Sustainability (AfDB/WB)	.	.	-
EDUCATION	56.5	14	+9.5
Satisfaction with Education Provision (AFR)	10.4	33	-12.4
Education Quality (BS)	66.7	5	+16.7
Alignment of Education with Market Needs (WEF)	26.8	34	-8.4
Human Resources in Primary Schools (UNESCO)	84.0	9	-0.1
Primary School Completion (WB)	68.5	7	+13.0
Secondary Education Enrolment (UNESCO)	64.7	9	+12.5
Tertiary Education Enrolment (UNESCO)	74.5	5	+45.0
HEALTH	80.8	7	+10.8
Satisfaction with Basic Health Services (AFR)	24.2	32	+2.5
Public Health Campaigns (GI)	75.0	15	+25.0
Absence of Child Mortality (IGME)	91.5	8	+5.5
Absence of Maternal Mortality (MMEIG)	93.4	6	+2.9
Access to Sanitation (WHO&UNICEF)	86.6	7	+7.3
Absence of Undernourishment (WB)	100.0	1	+3.6
Absence of Communicable Diseases (WHO)	90.5	12	+2.7
Immunisation (WB/WHO)	100.0	1	+2.1
Antiretroviral Treatment (ART) Provision (UNAIDS)	66.5	24	+46.2

2018 IIAG Mozambique Scores, Ranks & Trends

106



OVERALL GOVERNANCE

2017 SCORE/100	2017 RANK/54	TREND 2008-2017
51.0	25 th	-3.0



SAFETY & RULE OF LAW

SCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

SAFETY & RULE OF LAW	54.6	28	-7.4
RULE OF LAW	53.8	31	-6.6
Independence of the Judiciary (BS/WEF/V-Dem/GI)	38.4	30	-5.7
Independence & Transparency of the Judicial Process (EIU/GI)	41.7	29	-25.0
Access to Justice (V-Dem)	62.5	28	+1.6
Property Rights (BS/WEF/AfDB/WB)	46.8	34	-2.0
Mechanisms for Orderly Transfers of Power (EIU)	33.3	22	-8.4
Absence of Multilateral Sanctions (CDD)	100.0	1	0.0
TRANSPARENCY & ACCOUNTABILITY	30.5	34	-10.3
Access to Public & Legislative Information (GI)	25.0	33	-29.2
Access to Records of State-owned Companies (GI)	50.0	1	+25.0
Accountability of Government & Public Employees (V-Dem/AfDB/WB/EIU)	47.8	30	+2.8
Sanctions for Abuse of Office (BS)	28.6	31	-14.3
Absence of Corruption in Government Branches (V-Dem)	50.4	21	-0.3
Absence of Corruption in the Public Sector (V-Dem/EIU/WEF)	24.1	36	-10.3
Absence of Corruption in the Private Sector (WEF/WB)	21.3	42	-22.5
Absence of Favouritism (EIU/WEF)	7.6	39	-33.5
Anti-corruption Mechanisms (BS/GI/AFR)	19.9	39	-10.5
PERSONAL SAFETY	48.3	28	-7.2
Perception of Personal Safety (EIU/AFR)	40.8	35	-29.0
Reliability of Police Services (WEF/GI)	34.5	33	+12.5
Absence of Social Unrest (EIU/ACLED)	73.4	15	-6.2
Absence of Crime (EIU/AFR)	49.6	35	-11.7
Absence of Government Violence against Civilians (ACLED/PTS)	66.2	36	-8.8
Absence of Human Trafficking (USDS)	25.0	19	0.0
NATIONAL SECURITY	85.9	19	-5.6
Absence of Government Involvement in Armed Conflict (UCDP)	100.0	1	0.0
Absence of Domestic Armed Conflict or Risk of Conflict (EIU)	50.0	28	-50.0
Absence of Violence by Non-state Actors (ACLED)	90.8	30	-8.0
Absence of Cross-border Tensions (EIU)	75.0	9	+25.0
Absence of Internally Displaced Persons (IDMC)	99.4	35	-0.6
Absence of Refugees (UNHCR)	100.0	1	0.0



PARTICIPATION & HUMAN RIGHTS

SCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

PARTICIPATION & HUMAN RIGHTS	52.6	25	-4.7
PARTICIPATION	45.7	29	-16.5
Political Participation (EIU/FH/V-Dem)	69.2	18	-5.5
Civil Society Participation (BS/V-Dem/GI)	59.4	28	-5.4
Democratic Elections (BS/CDD/V-Dem)	49.7	30	-9.6
Capacity of Election Monitoring Agencies (V-Dem/GI)	28.0	38	-6.4
Effective Power to Govern (BS)	22.2	23	-55.6
RIGHTS	47.2	27	-9.8
Freedom of Expression (BS/RSF/V-Dem/GI)	66.2	21	-0.3
Freedom of Association & Assembly (BS/GI)	53.5	17	-4.8
Civil Rights & Liberties (BS/FH)	44.1	33	-25.3
Ratification & Reporting of International Human Rights Conventions (UNOLA/OHCHR)	57.1	36	+9.5
Un-likelihood of Human Rights Abuses by the Government (EIU)	25.0	24	-50.0
Protection against Ethnic & Religious Discrimination (GI)	37.5	12	+12.5
GENDER	64.8	16	+12.0
Promotion of Gender Equality (AfDB/WB)	67.5	8	0.0
Women's Political Representation (IPU/GI/WB)	67.2	3	+9.0
Gender Parity in Primary & Lower Secondary School (UNESCO)	60.2	34	+10.4
Women's Labour Force Participation (WB)	93.7	3	-4.3
Workplace Gender Equality (GI)	25.0	40	0.0
Representation of Women in the Judiciary (GI)	25.0	38	0.0
Laws on Violence against Women (OECD)	100.0	1	+75.0
Women's Political Empowerment (V-Dem)	80.0	24	+5.8



SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

SCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY	49.3	20	-0.1
PUBLIC MANAGEMENT	48.8	19	0.0
Governmental Statistical Capacity (WB/GI)	58.3	20	0.0
Civil Registration (GI)	75.0	9	+25.0
Effectiveness of the Public Service (AfDB/WB)	59.9	17	-4.7
Online Public Services (UNDESA)	27.5	28	-14.6
Diversification of Exports (AfDB&OECD&UNDP)	14.6	15	+2.0
Budgetary & Financial Management (AfDB/WB)	69.0	9	+5.5
Budget Balance (AfDB&AUC&UNECA)	41.2	4	+9.3
Fiscal Policy (AfDB/WB)	38.1	34	-32.5
Tax & Revenue Mobilisation (ICTD&UNU-WIDER/AfDB/WB)	55.7	7	+10.4
BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT	44.6	25	-5.6
Business Regulatory Environment (BS/GI/AfDB/WB)	31.5	42	-10.6
Absence of Excessive Bureaucracy & Red Tape (EIU)	33.3	10	0.0
Absence of Restrictions on Foreign Investment (WEF)	55.8	25	-13.2
Efficiency of Customs Procedures (WEF)	43.8	26	+18.8
Robustness of Banks (WEF)	34.3	33	-27.7
Satisfaction with Employment Creation (AFR)	50.9	4	-6.9
Government Development of Regional Integration (AfDB)	62.5	16	0.0
INFRASTRUCTURE	42.0	29	-1.2
Enabling Environment for Infrastructure Development (AfDB)	69.8	9	-6.9
Transport Infrastructure (WEF/AFR/EIU/GI)	38.4	24	+1.6
Reliability of Electricity Supply (WEF/AFR)	37.8	22	-6.9
Digital & IT Infrastructure (EIU/ITU)	30.5	28	+15.2
Access to Drinking Water (WHO&UNICEF)	35.9	46	+14.6
Satisfaction with Provision of Water & Sanitation Services (AFR)	39.9	19	-24.5
RURAL SECTOR	61.8	11	+6.2
Access to Rural Land & Water for Agriculture (IFAD)	61.9	15	+20.9
Rural Business Climate (IFAD)	57.6	19	-0.5
Government Investment in Rural Development (IFAD)	62.5	11	-12.5
Access to Agricultural Research & Extension Services (IFAD)	90.1	2	+30.0
Budgetary Balance of Agricultural Policy (WEF)	41.5	29	-3.5
Participation of Rural Organisations (IFAD)	62.4	19	+5.5
Promotion of Gender Parity in Rural Organisations (IFAD)	58.3	10	+16.5
Rural Accountability & Transparency (IFAD)	60.5	12	-6.1



HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

SCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT	47.6	36	+0.3
WELFARE	44.2	34	-7.8
Welfare Policies & Services (AfDB/WB)	64.9	25	-2.0
Promotion of Socio-economic Integration of Youth (GI)	0.0	48	-25.0
Social Safety Nets (GI/BS)	31.7	29	-3.9
Social Protection & Labour Policies (AfDB/WB)	55.0	25	-1.3
Social Inclusion (BS)	16.7	19	-16.6
Absence of Lived Poverty (AFR)	43.4	25	-16.0
Poverty Reduction Efforts (AFR/AfDB/WB)	53.7	16	-18.7
Satisfaction with Narrowing Income Gaps (AFR)	64.3	3	+2.4
Environmental Policies (BS)	42.9	16	0.0
Promotion of Environmental Sustainability (AfDB/WB)	69.4	15	+2.7
EDUCATION	32.2	43	-3.5
Satisfaction with Education Provision (AFR)	49.9	19	-32.4
Education Quality (BS)	33.3	20	-16.7
Alignment of Education with Market Needs (WEF)	27.1	33	+0.1
Human Resources in Primary Schools (UNESCO)	52.0	43	+10.7
Primary School Completion (WB)	22.5	43	-7.9
Secondary Education Enrolment (UNESCO)	25.4	36	+13.7
Tertiary Education Enrolment (UNESCO)	15.2	28	+8.4
HEALTH	66.5	32	+12.2
Satisfaction with Basic Health Services (AFR)	51.3	18	-34.2
Public Health Campaigns (GI)	100.0	1	+25.0
Absence of Child Mortality (IGME)	64.9	32	+24.5
Absence of Maternal Mortality (MMEIG)	72.1	33	+11.3
Access to Sanitation (WHO&UNICEF)	37.4	42	+8.9
Absence of Undernourishment (WB)	58.1	31	+12.2
Absence of Communicable Diseases (WHO)	55.9	46	+3.8
Immunisation (WB/WHO)	82.4	28	+9.7
Antiretroviral Treatment (ART) Provision (UNAIDS)	76.8	16	+48.9

Increasing Improvement
 Slowing Improvement
 Warning Signs
 Bouncing Back
 Slowing Deterioration
 Increasing Deterioration
 No Change
 Not Classified

For a full list of data sources see Annex.

OVERALL
GOVERNANCE

2017 SCORE/100	2017 RANK/54	TREND 2008-2017
68.6	4 th	+3.3

SAFETY &
RULE OF LAWSCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

SAFETY & RULE OF LAW	77.1	3	-2.0
RULE OF LAW	84.9	6	-7.3
Independence of the Judiciary (BS/WEF/V-Dem/GI)	94.6	1	+5.1
Independence & Transparency of the Judicial Process (EIU/GI)	100.0	1	+12.5
Access to Justice (V-Dem)	77.1	21	-14.2
Property Rights (BS/WEF/AfDB/WB)	71.3	6	-13.3
Mechanisms for Orderly Transfers of Power (EIU)	66.7	8	-33.3
Absence of Multilateral Sanctions (CDD)	100.0	1	0.0
TRANSPARENCY & ACCOUNTABILITY	59.8	4	-7.7
Access to Public & Legislative Information (GI)	58.3	5	-12.5
Access to Records of State-owned Companies (GI)	25.0	11	0.0
Accountability of Government & Public Employees (V-Dem/AfDB/WB/EIU)	71.9	8	-0.9
Sanctions for Abuse of Office (BS)	57.1	6	-28.6
Absence of Corruption in Government Branches (V-Dem)	88.5	2	+10.8
Absence of Corruption in the Public Sector (V-Dem/EIU/WEF)	62.5	8	+0.2
Absence of Corruption in the Private Sector (WEF/WB)	66.3	5	-20.0
Absence of Favouritism (EIU/WEF)	65.9	6	-6.1
Anti-corruption Mechanisms (BS/GI/AFR)	42.3	21	-12.6
PERSONAL SAFETY	64.1	4	-1.4
Perception of Personal Safety (EIU/AFR)	53.6	20	-10.1
Reliability of Police Services (WEF/GI)	51.1	11	+15.9
Absence of Social Unrest (EIU/ACLED)	84.4	4	-1.3
Absence of Crime (EIU/AFR)	53.6	21	-11.1
Absence of Government Violence against Civilians (ACLED/PTS)	91.7	4	-2.1
Absence of Human Trafficking (USDS)	50.0	1	0.0
NATIONAL SECURITY	99.7	5	+8.3
Absence of Government Involvement in Armed Conflict (UCDP)	100.0	1	0.0
Absence of Domestic Armed Conflict or Risk of Conflict (EIU)	100.0	1	+25.0
Absence of Violence by Non-state Actors (ACLED)	99.7	10	+0.4
Absence of Cross-border Tensions (EIU)	100.0	1	+25.0
Absence of Internally Displaced Persons (IDMC)	100.0	1	0.0
Absence of Refugees (UNHCR)	98.6	27	-0.2

PARTICIPATION
& HUMAN RIGHTSSCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

PARTICIPATION & HUMAN RIGHTS	74.9	3	+8.8
PARTICIPATION	81.3	5	+6.2
Political Participation (EIU/FH/V-Dem)	80.2	9	-0.6
Civil Society Participation (BS/V-Dem/GI)	83.8	9	+0.4
Democratic Elections (BS/CDD/V-Dem)	90.2	2	+17.9
Capacity of Election Monitoring Agencies (V-Dem/GI)	63.1	10	+2.2
Effective Power to Govern (BS)	88.9	3	+11.1
RIGHTS	73.5	3	+3.9
Freedom of Expression (BS/RSF/V-Dem/GI)	87.6	2	-5.0
Freedom of Association & Assembly (BS/GI)	82.6	3	0.0
Civil Rights & Liberties (BS/FH)	87.1	7	+1.9
Ratification & Reporting of International Human Rights Conventions (UNOLA/OHCHR)	71.4	16	+14.3
Un-likelihood of Human Rights Abuses by the Government (EIU)	50.0	8	0.0
Protection against Ethnic & Religious Discrimination (GI)	62.5	2	+12.5
GENDER	69.9	7	+16.2
Promotion of Gender Equality (AfDB/WB)	.	.	-
Women's Political Representation (IPU/GI/WB)	62.4	5	+10.8
Gender Parity in Primary & Lower Secondary School (UNESCO)	76.7	16	-3.5
Women's Labour Force Participation (WB)	61.0	29	+6.8
Workplace Gender Equality (GI)	50.0	4	0.0
Representation of Women in the Judiciary (GI)	75.0	18	+75.0
Laws on Violence against Women (OECD)	75.0	3	+25.0
Women's Political Empowerment (V-Dem)	89.1	9	-1.0

SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC
OPPORTUNITYSCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY	59.4	9	-0.6
PUBLIC MANAGEMENT	53.7	12	+4.2
Governmental Statistical Capacity (WB/GI)	54.2	24	+8.4
Civil Registration (GI)	100.0	1	0.0
Effectiveness of the Public Service (AfDB/WB)	.	.	-
Online Public Services (UNDESA)	38.2	19	+14.7
Diversification of Exports (AfDB&OECD&UNDP)	37.3	5	+10.8
Budgetary & Financial Management (AfDB/WB)	.	.	-
Budget Balance (AfDB&AUC&UNECA)	33.8	19	-15.9
Fiscal Policy (AfDB/WB)	.	.	-
Tax & Revenue Mobilisation (ICTD&UNU-WIDER/AfDB/WB)	58.6	3	+7.2
BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT	57.7	8	-13.9
Business Regulatory Environment (BS/GI/AfDB/WB)	55.0	20	-19.2
Absence of Excessive Bureaucracy & Red Tape (EIU)	66.7	4	0.0
Absence of Restrictions on Foreign Investment (WEF)	58.0	23	-19.3
Efficiency of Customs Procedures (WEF)	62.1	10	+2.7
Robustness of Banks (WEF)	74.6	2	-22.4
Satisfaction with Employment Creation (AFR)	29.9	16	-24.9
Government Development of Regional Integration (AfDB)	.	.	-
INFRASTRUCTURE	66.2	6	+5.1
Enabling Environment for Infrastructure Development (AfDB)	.	.	-
Transport Infrastructure (WEF/AFR/EIU/GI)	73.1	2	-5.8
Reliability of Electricity Supply (WEF/AFR)	69.8	5	+10.2
Digital & IT Infrastructure (EIU/ITU)	50.3	13	+20.6
Access to Drinking Water (WHO&UNICEF)	74.3	15	+1.1
Satisfaction with Provision of Water & Sanitation Services (AFR)	63.7	6	-0.6
RURAL SECTOR	60.1	14	+2.2
Access to Rural Land & Water for Agriculture (IFAD)	40.1	38	-9.1
Rural Business Climate (IFAD)	57.3	20	+2.4
Government Investment in Rural Development (IFAD)	81.3	5	+18.8
Access to Agricultural Research & Extension Services (IFAD)	79.9	7	+9.9
Budgetary Balance of Agricultural Policy (WEF)	65.8	6	+3.5
Participation of Rural Organisations (IFAD)	54.0	30	0.0
Promotion of Gender Parity in Rural Organisations (IFAD)	41.8	29	-8.2
Rural Accountability & Transparency (IFAD)	60.5	12	0.0

HUMAN
DEVELOPMENTSCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT	63.0	12	+7.2
WELFARE	53.5	15	+3.5
Welfare Policies & Services (AfDB/WB)	.	.	-
Promotion of Socio-economic Integration of Youth (GI)	50.0	12	0.0
Social Safety Nets (GI/BS)	55.4	7	-3.9
Social Protection & Labour Policies (AfDB/WB)	.	.	-
Social Inclusion (BS)	33.3	7	0.0
Absence of Lived Poverty (AFR)	73.8	8	+23.3
Poverty Reduction Efforts (AFR/AfDB/WB)	50.0	21	+6.5
Satisfaction with Narrowing Income Gaps (AFR)	40.8	10	-1.3
Environmental Policies (BS)	71.4	4	0.0
Promotion of Environmental Sustainability (AfDB/WB)	.	.	-
EDUCATION	60.7	11	+10.6
Satisfaction with Education Provision (AFR)	68.4	6	-1.0
Education Quality (BS)	50.0	10	0.0
Alignment of Education with Market Needs (WEF)	44.4	20	+17.2
Human Resources in Primary Schools (UNESCO)	80.3	13	-0.5
Primary School Completion (WB)	60.2	11	+7.8
Secondary Education Enrolment (UNESCO)	.	.	-
Tertiary Education Enrolment (UNESCO)	.	.	-
HEALTH	74.7	16	+7.3
Satisfaction with Basic Health Services (AFR)	72.9	5	-3.4
Public Health Campaigns (GI)	75.0	15	0.0
Absence of Child Mortality (IGME)	80.6	14	+9.5
Absence of Maternal Mortality (MMEIG)	85.1	13	+3.9
Access to Sanitation (WHO&UNICEF)	34.2	43	+3.1
Absence of Undernourishment (WB)	54.1	34	+8.5
Absence of Communicable Diseases (WHO)	82.1	23	+3.3
Immunisation (WB/WHO)	88.9	24	+11.9
Antiretroviral Treatment (ART) Provision (UNAIDS)	99.4	1	+28.6

2018 IIAG Niger Scores, Ranks & Trends

108



OVERALL GOVERNANCE

2017 SCORE/100	2017 RANK/54	TREND 2008-2017
51.2	24 th	+5.6



SAFETY & RULE OF LAW

SCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

SAFETY & RULE OF LAW	54.4	29	-0.3
RULE OF LAW	51.5	33	-0.3
Independence of the Judiciary (BS/WEF/V-Dem/GI)	37.4	31	-8.5
Independence & Transparency of the Judicial Process (EIU/GI)	41.7	29	+12.5
Access to Justice (V-Dem)	83.8	10	-4.2
Property Rights (BS/WEF/AfDB/WB)	46.4	35	-1.5
Mechanisms for Orderly Transfers of Power (EIU)	33.3	22	0.0
Absence of Multilateral Sanctions (CDD)	66.7	31	0.0
TRANSPARENCY & ACCOUNTABILITY	38.3	24	-0.3
Access to Public & Legislative Information (GI)	29.2	22	+16.7
Access to Records of State-owned Companies (GI)	0.0	28	0.0
Accountability of Government & Public Employees (V-Dem/AfDB/WB/EIU)	57.6	22	+0.3
Sanctions for Abuse of Office (BS)	57.1	6	0.0
Absence of Corruption in Government Branches (V-Dem)	37.5	33	-6.5
Absence of Corruption in the Public Sector (V-Dem/EIU/WEF)	32.0	25	-2.2
Absence of Corruption in the Private Sector (WEF/WB)	38.1	22	-4.8
Absence of Favouritism (EIU/WEF)	50.0	10	0.0
Anti-corruption Mechanisms (BS/GI/AFR)	43.5	18	-5.6
PERSONAL SAFETY	63.3	7	+5.6
Perception of Personal Safety (EIU/AFR)	59.8	13	-21.3
Reliability of Police Services (WEF/GI)	75.0	2	+50.0
Absence of Social Unrest (EIU/ACLED)	70.5	18	-3.8
Absence of Crime (EIU/AFR)	80.5	1	+8.4
Absence of Government Violence against Civilians (ACLED/PTS)	68.8	33	0.0
Absence of Human Trafficking (USDS)	25.0	19	0.0
NATIONAL SECURITY	64.6	42	-6.0
Absence of Government Involvement in Armed Conflict (UCDP)	55.6	46	-22.2
Absence of Domestic Armed Conflict or Risk of Conflict (EIU)	25.0	40	0.0
Absence of Violence by Non-state Actors (ACLED)	94.5	28	-2.7
Absence of Cross-border Tensions (EIU)	25.0	44	0.0
Absence of Internally Displaced Persons (IDMC)	87.5	43	-11.2
Absence of Refugees (UNHCR)	99.8	11	-0.1



PARTICIPATION & HUMAN RIGHTS

SCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

PARTICIPATION & HUMAN RIGHTS	56.1	20	+8.4
PARTICIPATION	58.3	22	-0.3
Political Participation (EIU/FH/V-Dem)	60.2	27	+8.1
Civil Society Participation (BS/V-Dem/GI)	61.3	25	-23.5
Democratic Elections (BS/CDD/V-Dem)	52.2	27	-21.4
Capacity of Election Monitoring Agencies (V-Dem/GI)	51.4	17	-9.0
Effective Power to Govern (BS)	66.7	12	+44.5
RIGHTS	62.1	11	+14.5
Freedom of Expression (BS/RSF/V-Dem/GI)	64.2	22	-1.9
Freedom of Association & Assembly (BS/GI)	52.1	19	-6.2
Civil Rights & Liberties (BS/FH)	62.6	17	-1.0
Ratification & Reporting of International Human Rights Conventions (UNOLA/OHCHR)	81.0	6	+33.4
Un-likelihood of Human Rights Abuses by the Government (EIU)	50.0	8	+25.0
Protection against Ethnic & Religious Discrimination (GI)	62.5	2	+37.5
GENDER	48.0	35	+11.0
Promotion of Gender Equality (AfDB/WB)	35.0	34	-6.3
Women's Political Representation (IPU/GI/WB)	39.7	28	+5.4
Gender Parity in Primary & Lower Secondary School (UNESCO)	43.5	42	+18.7
Women's Labour Force Participation (WB)	73.2	18	-0.4
Workplace Gender Equality (GI)	50.0	4	+50.0
Representation of Women in the Judiciary (GI)	25.0	38	-25.0
Laws on Violence against Women (OECD)	41.7	22	+41.7
Women's Political Empowerment (V-Dem)	76.3	25	+4.6



SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

SCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY	47.0	24	+6.3
PUBLIC MANAGEMENT	44.1	26	-3.5
Governmental Statistical Capacity (WB/GI)	60.6	16	+7.6
Civil Registration (GI)	50.0	33	-12.5
Effectiveness of the Public Service (AfDB/WB)	66.1	9	+7.8
Online Public Services (UNDESA)	9.8	45	-0.2
Diversification of Exports (AfDB&OECD&UNDP)	9.0	28	-6.3
Budgetary & Financial Management (AfDB/WB)	67.5	15	-7.1
Budget Balance (AfDB&AUC&UNECA)	27.4	39	-23.8
Fiscal Policy (AfDB/WB)	67.5	16	+4.0
Tax & Revenue Mobilisation (ICTD&UNU-WIDER/AfDB/WB)	39.3	31	-0.5
BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT	57.7	8	+20.9
Business Regulatory Environment (BS/GI/AfDB/WB)	55.8	18	-1.2
Absence of Excessive Bureaucracy & Red Tape (EIU)	33.3	10	+33.3
Absence of Restrictions on Foreign Investment (WEF)	-	-	-
Efficiency of Customs Procedures (WEF)	-	-	-
Robustness of Banks (WEF)	-	-	-
Satisfaction with Employment Creation (AFR)	73.0	1	+45.4
Government Development of Regional Integration (AfDB)	68.8	10	+6.3
INFRASTRUCTURE	38.0	35	+15.0
Enabling Environment for Infrastructure Development (AfDB)	51.2	22	+4.7
Transport Infrastructure (WEF/AFR/EIU/GI)	51.0	14	+32.2
Reliability of Electricity Supply (WEF/AFR)	32.0	27	+13.2
Digital & IT Infrastructure (EIU/ITU)	14.7	45	+13.1
Access to Drinking Water (WHO&UNICEF)	34.2	47	+4.7
Satisfaction with Provision of Water & Sanitation Services (AFR)	44.8	17	+21.8
RURAL SECTOR	48.3	31	-7.1
Access to Rural Land & Water for Agriculture (IFAD)	36.0	43	+3.6
Rural Business Climate (IFAD)	39.9	36	-18.8
Government Investment in Rural Development (IFAD)	62.5	11	-6.3
Access to Agricultural Research & Extension Services (IFAD)	70.0	16	+9.9
Budgetary Balance of Agricultural Policy (WEF)	-	-	-
Participation of Rural Organisations (IFAD)	62.7	18	+7.8
Promotion of Gender Parity in Rural Organisations (IFAD)	12.5	48	-45.8
Rural Accountability & Transparency (IFAD)	54.5	21	0.0



HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

SCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT	47.2	37	+8.0
WELFARE	49.1	23	+5.3
Welfare Policies & Services (AfDB/WB)	69.7	17	+11.1
Promotion of Socio-economic Integration of Youth (GI)	50.0	12	-25.0
Social Safety Nets (GI/BS)	32.1	28	-8.3
Social Protection & Labour Policies (AfDB/WB)	63.3	14	0.0
Social Inclusion (BS)	0.0	33	0.0
Absence of Lived Poverty (AFR)	52.5	19	+15.1
Poverty Reduction Efforts (AFR/AfDB/WB)	67.2	7	+18.5
Satisfaction with Narrowing Income Gaps (AFR)	61.4	4	+36.6
Environmental Policies (BS)	28.6	26	0.0
Promotion of Environmental Sustainability (AfDB/WB)	66.7	21	+5.6
EDUCATION	33.6	41	+8.8
Satisfaction with Education Provision (AFR)	65.3	9	+16.2
Education Quality (BS)	0.0	41	-16.7
Alignment of Education with Market Needs (WEF)	-	-	-
Human Resources in Primary Schools (UNESCO)	73.0	22	+5.1
Primary School Completion (WB)	45.5	23	+33.7
Secondary Education Enrolment (UNESCO)	15.5	40	+13.3
Tertiary Education Enrolment (UNESCO)	2.4	44	+1.3
HEALTH	58.7	44	+9.7
Satisfaction with Basic Health Services (AFR)	65.6	10	+11.1
Public Health Campaigns (GI)	50.0	34	-25.0
Absence of Child Mortality (IGME)	52.8	44	+29.8
Absence of Maternal Mortality (MMEIG)	68.3	37	+7.3
Access to Sanitation (WHO&UNICEF)	9.9	53	+5.0
Absence of Undernourishment (WB)	85.8	15	+2.1
Absence of Communicable Diseases (WHO)	79.1	27	+16.1
Immunisation (WB/WHO)	65.5	45	+1.8
Antiretroviral Treatment (ART) Provision (UNAIDS)	51.4	35	+39.4

Increasing Improvement
 Slowing Improvement
 Warning Signs
 Bouncing Back
 Slowing Deterioration
 Increasing Deterioration
 No Change
 Not Classified

For a full list of data sources see Annex.

OVERALL
GOVERNANCE

2017 SCORE/100 2017 RANK/54 TREND 2008-2017

47.9 **33rd** **+2.8**

SAFETY &
RULE OF LAW

SCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

SAFETY & RULE OF LAW	46.4	38	-5.4
RULE OF LAW	62.6	16	-3.3
Independence of the Judiciary (BS/WEF/V-Dem/GI)	64.7	11	+7.7
Independence & Transparency of the Judicial Process (EIU/GI)	83.3	5	+33.3
Access to Justice (V-Dem)	82.5	11	+22.2
Property Rights (BS/WEF/AfDB/WB)	44.8	37	-16.8
Mechanisms for Orderly Transfers of Power (EIU)	33.3	22	-33.4
Absence of Multilateral Sanctions (CDD)	66.7	31	-33.3
TRANSPARENCY & ACCOUNTABILITY	34.5	30	+7.6
Access to Public & Legislative Information (GI)	29.2	22	-12.5
Access to Records of State-owned Companies (GI)	50.0	1	+50.0
Accountability of Government & Public Employees (V-Dem/AfDB/WB/EIU)	60.0	17	+5.7
Sanctions for Abuse of Office (BS)	42.9	12	0.0
Absence of Corruption in Government Branches (V-Dem)	35.2	36	+13.8
Absence of Corruption in the Public Sector (V-Dem/EIU/WEF)	20.6	38	+0.4
Absence of Corruption in the Private Sector (WEF/WB)	20.1	43	-6.5
Absence of Favouritism (EIU/WEF)	2.8	42	-0.1
Anti-corruption Mechanisms (BS/GI/AFR)	49.7	12	+17.6
PERSONAL SAFETY	37.9	44	-1.5
Perception of Personal Safety (EIU/AFR)	39.7	36	+1.4
Reliability of Police Services (WEF/GI)	61.0	5	+52.0
Absence of Social Unrest (EIU/ACLED)	12.5	52	-36.1
Absence of Crime (EIU/AFR)	51.8	25	+17.9
Absence of Government Violence against Civilians (ACLED/PTS)	37.6	47	-18.8
Absence of Human Trafficking (USDS)	25.0	19	-25.0
NATIONAL SECURITY	50.4	47	-24.6
Absence of Government Involvement in Armed Conflict (UCDP)	22.2	53	-77.8
Absence of Domestic Armed Conflict or Risk of Conflict (EIU)	25.0	40	0.0
Absence of Violence by Non-state Actors (ACLED)	0.0	46	-75.4
Absence of Cross-border Tensions (EIU)	75.0	9	+25.0
Absence of Internally Displaced Persons (IDMC)	83.4	44	-16.6
Absence of Refugees (UNHCR)	96.8	36	-3.0

PARTICIPATION
& HUMAN RIGHTS

SCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

PARTICIPATION & HUMAN RIGHTS	53.2	24	+8.5
PARTICIPATION	62.7	18	+18.1
Political Participation (EIU/FH/V-Dem)	64.7	20	+6.6
Civil Society Participation (BS/V-Dem/GI)	67.7	20	-8.5
Democratic Elections (BS/CDD/V-Dem)	71.5	14	+39.1
Capacity of Election Monitoring Agencies (V-Dem/GI)	54.3	15	+9.4
Effective Power to Govern (BS)	55.6	19	+44.5
RIGHTS	43.1	32	0.0
Freedom of Expression (BS/RSF/V-Dem/GI)	69.1	16	-1.6
Freedom of Association & Assembly (BS/GI)	58.3	12	-5.6
Civil Rights & Liberties (BS/FH)	44.5	32	-12.0
Ratification & Reporting of International Human Rights Conventions (UNOLA/OHCHR)	61.9	31	+19.0
Un-likelihood of Human Rights Abuses by the Government (EIU)	0.0	40	-25.0
Protection against Ethnic & Religious Discrimination (GI)	25.0	17	+25.0
GENDER	53.6	31	+7.2
Promotion of Gender Equality (AfDB/WB)	51.3	22	+6.3
Women's Political Representation (IPU/GI/WB)	22.5	50	-12.4
Gender Parity in Primary & Lower Secondary School (UNESCO)	71.1	23	+17.9
Women's Labour Force Participation (WB)	50.0	35	+2.6
Workplace Gender Equality (GI)	50.0	4	+25.0
Representation of Women in the Judiciary (GI)	75.0	18	0.0
Laws on Violence against Women (OECD)	33.3	29	+8.3
Women's Political Empowerment (V-Dem)	75.9	26	+10.3

SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC
OPPORTUNITY

SCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY	43.5	29	+2.7
PUBLIC MANAGEMENT	43.6	29	-3.9
Governmental Statistical Capacity (WB/GI)	58.7	19	-3.0
Civil Registration (GI)	62.5	26	0.0
Effectiveness of the Public Service (AfDB/WB)	53.1	25	-5.2
Online Public Services (UNDESA)	55.9	13	+25.6
Diversification of Exports (AfDB&OECD&UNDP)	1.7	47	+0.6
Budgetary & Financial Management (AfDB/WB)	60.5	19	+4.2
Budget Balance (AfDB&AUC&UNECA)	17.0	52	-24.4
Fiscal Policy (AfDB/WB)	50.8	27	-38.1
Tax & Revenue Mobilisation (ICTD&UNU-WIDER/AfDB/WB)	32.0	40	+4.7
BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT	43.5	27	-1.4
Business Regulatory Environment (BS/GI/AfDB/WB)	50.6	24	-4.2
Absence of Excessive Bureaucracy & Red Tape (EIU)	8.3	28	+8.3
Absence of Restrictions on Foreign Investment (WEF)	76.6	3	-5.7
Efficiency of Customs Procedures (WEF)	27.7	36	+5.7
Robustness of Banks (WEF)	48.7	19	-20.8
Satisfaction with Employment Creation (AFR)	30.1	15	+0.3
Government Development of Regional Integration (AfDB)	62.5	16	+6.2
INFRASTRUCTURE	39.7	31	+11.2
Enabling Environment for Infrastructure Development (AfDB)	62.8	11	+7.0
Transport Infrastructure (WEF/AFR/EIU/GI)	33.0	33	+11.3
Reliability of Electricity Supply (WEF/AFR)	17.6	37	+7.2
Digital & IT Infrastructure (EIU/ITU)	26.3	32	+16.8
Access to Drinking Water (WHO&UNICEF)	60.4	27	+11.6
Satisfaction with Provision of Water & Sanitation Services (AFR)	38.0	22	+13.4
RURAL SECTOR	47.2	34	+4.9
Access to Rural Land & Water for Agriculture (IFAD)	47.6	32	+19.1
Rural Business Climate (IFAD)	52.4	24	-0.9
Government Investment in Rural Development (IFAD)	50.0	24	+8.7
Access to Agricultural Research & Extension Services (IFAD)	30.0	49	-12.9
Budgetary Balance of Agricultural Policy (WEF)	54.4	19	-8.9
Participation of Rural Organisations (IFAD)	59.4	23	+19.8
Promotion of Gender Parity in Rural Organisations (IFAD)	41.8	29	+15.0
Rural Accountability & Transparency (IFAD)	42.4	31	0.0

HUMAN
DEVELOPMENT

SCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT	48.7	34	+5.5
WELFARE	51.7	17	+7.7
Welfare Policies & Services (AfDB/WB)	67.7	22	+9.1
Promotion of Socio-economic Integration of Youth (GI)	75.0	3	+25.0
Social Safety Nets (GI/BS)	35.6	24	+4.2
Social Protection & Labour Policies (AfDB/WB)	79.0	7	+15.5
Social Inclusion (BS)	16.7	19	0.0
Absence of Lived Poverty (AFR)	70.2	9	+15.0
Poverty Reduction Efforts (AFR/AfDB/WB)	48.6	24	-0.4
Satisfaction with Narrowing Income Gaps (AFR)	20.7	26	-10.7
Environmental Policies (BS)	28.6	26	0.0
Promotion of Environmental Sustainability (AfDB/WB)	75.0	8	+19.4
EDUCATION	38.1	33	-1.7
Satisfaction with Education Provision (AFR)	45.7	22	+8.9
Education Quality (BS)	33.3	20	-16.7
Alignment of Education with Market Needs (WEF)	29.1	32	-29.9
Human Resources in Primary Schools (UNESCO)	-	-	-
Primary School Completion (WB)	47.7	21	+4.0
Secondary Education Enrolment (UNESCO)	50.3	17	+22.2
Tertiary Education Enrolment (UNESCO)	22.6	19	+1.4
HEALTH	56.2	47	+10.3
Satisfaction with Basic Health Services (AFR)	49.7	22	+6.6
Public Health Campaigns (GI)	75.0	15	+50.0
Absence of Child Mortality (IGME)	45.0	49	+21.7
Absence of Maternal Mortality (MMEIG)	53.2	50	+0.9
Access to Sanitation (WHO&UNICEF)	48.6	34	-1.6
Absence of Undernourishment (WB)	92.0	11	-3.3
Absence of Communicable Diseases (WHO)	64.9	42	-5.9
Immunisation (WB/WHO)	42.3	50	+1.0
Antiretroviral Treatment (ART) Provision (UNAIDS)	34.8	39	+22.7

2018 IIAG Rwanda Scores, Ranks & Trends

110

OVERALL GOVERNANCE

2017 SCORE/100	2017 RANK/54	TREND 2008-2017
64.3	8 th	+5.9

SAFETY & RULE OF LAW

	SCORE/100 2017	RANK/54 2017	TREND 2008-2017
SAFETY & RULE OF LAW	64.2	13	-2.7
RULE OF LAW	54.0	30	-9.5
Independence of the Judiciary (BS/WEF/V-Dem/GI)	50.9	21	+8.4
Independence & Transparency of the Judicial Process (EIU/GI)	54.2	18	-12.5
Access to Justice (V-Dem)	80.8	15	+7.3
Property Rights (BS/WEF/AfDB/WB)	71.3	6	+6.6
Mechanisms for Orderly Transfers of Power (EIU)	0.0	39	-66.7
Absence of Multilateral Sanctions (CDD)	66.7	31	0.0
TRANSPARENCY & ACCOUNTABILITY	66.9	1	+8.1
Access to Public & Legislative Information (GI)	75.0	1	+16.7
Access to Records of State-owned Companies (GI)	25.0	11	0.0
Accountability of Government & Public Employees (V-Dem/AfDB/WB/EIU)	62.8	13	+11.3
Sanctions for Abuse of Office (BS)	57.1	6	0.0
Absence of Corruption in Government Branches (V-Dem)	69.9	11	+23.3
Absence of Corruption in the Public Sector (V-Dem/EIU/WEF)	88.4	1	-1.3
Absence of Corruption in the Private Sector (WEF/WB)	86.1	1	+10.4
Absence of Favouritism (EIU/WEF)	72.5	2	-0.3
Anti-corruption Mechanisms (BS/GI/AFR)	65.5	5	+13.1
PERSONAL SAFETY	61.4	10	+0.2
Perception of Personal Safety (EIU/AFR)	50.0	22	+25.0
Reliability of Police Services (WEF/GI)	85.1	1	+17.1
Absence of Social Unrest (EIU/ACLED)	87.5	2	+13.2
Absence of Crime (EIU/AFR)	50.0	29	-12.5
Absence of Government Violence against Civilians (ACLED/PTS)	70.8	32	-16.7
Absence of Human Trafficking (USDS)	25.0	19	-25.0
NATIONAL SECURITY	74.4	38	-9.9
Absence of Government Involvement in Armed Conflict (UCDP)	100.0	1	0.0
Absence of Domestic Armed Conflict or Risk of Conflict (EIU)	75.0	9	0.0
Absence of Violence by Non-state Actors (ACLED)	99.7	10	+0.2
Absence of Cross-border Tensions (EIU)	25.0	44	-25.0
Absence of Internally Displaced Persons (IDMC)	100.0	1	0.0
Absence of Refugees (UNHCR)	46.4	49	-34.7

PARTICIPATION & HUMAN RIGHTS

	SCORE/100 2017	RANK/54 2017	TREND 2008-2017
PARTICIPATION & HUMAN RIGHTS	51.6	26	+6.1
PARTICIPATION	33.1	36	+3.1
Political Participation (EIU/FH/V-Dem)	22.9	52	-1.0
Civil Society Participation (BS/V-Dem/GI)	43.2	36	+3.7
Democratic Elections (BS/CDD/V-Dem)	36.8	34	+13.0
Capacity of Election Monitoring Agencies (V-Dem/GI)	51.8	16	0.0
Effective Power to Govern (BS)	11.1	28	0.0
RIGHTS	34.2	37	-3.9
Freedom of Expression (BS/RSF/V-Dem/GI)	33.9	45	-0.9
Freedom of Association & Assembly (BS/GI)	23.6	39	-11.1
Civil Rights & Liberties (BS/FH)	27.7	41	-14.9
Ratification & Reporting of International Human Rights Conventions (UNOLA/OHCHR)	95.2	2	+28.5
Un-likelihood of Human Rights Abuses by the Government (EIU)	0.0	40	-25.0
Protection against Ethnic & Religious Discrimination (GI)	25.0	17	0.0
GENDER	87.3	1	+18.9
Promotion of Gender Equality (AfDB/WB)	95.8	1	+22.0
Women's Political Representation (IPU/GI/WB)	95.3	1	+18.3
Gender Parity in Primary & Lower Secondary School (UNESCO)	80.1	5	+0.1
Women's Labour Force Participation (WB)	98.5	1	+0.3
Workplace Gender Equality (GI)	50.0	4	+25.0
Representation of Women in the Judiciary (GI)	100.0	1	0.0
Laws on Violence against Women (OECD)	91.7	2	+91.7
Women's Political Empowerment (V-Dem)	87.3	11	-6.3

For a full list of data sources see Annex.

SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

	SCORE/100 2017	RANK/54 2017	TREND 2008-2017
SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY	71.5	2	+9.1
PUBLIC MANAGEMENT	61.9	5	+7.9
Governmental Statistical Capacity (WB/GI)	72.7	6	+7.5
Civil Registration (GI)	62.5	26	0.0
Effectiveness of the Public Service (AfDB/WB)	85.4	2	+12.5
Online Public Services (UNDESA)	61.8	10	+24.7
Diversification of Exports (AfDB&OECD&UNDP)	13.1	19	+2.4
Budgetary & Financial Management (AfDB/WB)	88.7	1	+12.5
Budget Balance (AfDB&AUC&UNECA)	31.6	28	-5.0
Fiscal Policy (AfDB/WB)	87.3	1	+5.6
Tax & Revenue Mobilisation (ICTD&UNU-WIDER/AfDB/WB)	54.1	10	+10.6
BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT	83.6	1	+9.5
Business Regulatory Environment (BS/GI/AfDB/WB)	78.3	5	+8.4
Absence of Excessive Bureaucracy & Red Tape (EIU)	100.0	1	+33.3
Absence of Restrictions on Foreign Investment (WEF)	84.2	1	+0.3
Efficiency of Customs Procedures (WEF)	91.8	1	+12.6
Robustness of Banks (WEF)	53.2	13	-4.3
Satisfaction with Employment Creation (AFR)	-	-	-
Government Development of Regional Integration (AfDB)	93.8	2	+6.3
INFRASTRUCTURE	56.6	14	+4.6
Enabling Environment for Infrastructure Development (AfDB)	95.3	1	-4.7
Transport Infrastructure (WEF/AFR/EIU/GI)	51.2	13	+5.1
Reliability of Electricity Supply (WEF/AFR)	66.4	6	+4.7
Digital & IT Infrastructure (EIU/ITU)	22.7	37	+12.7
Access to Drinking Water (WHO&UNICEF)	47.4	38	+5.5
Satisfaction with Provision of Water & Sanitation Services (AFR)	-	-	-
RURAL SECTOR	84.1	1	+14.4
Access to Rural Land & Water for Agriculture (IFAD)	78.6	3	+13.2
Rural Business Climate (IFAD)	80.7	3	+16.7
Government Investment in Rural Development (IFAD)	93.8	2	+12.5
Access to Agricultural Research & Extension Services (IFAD)	100.0	1	+39.9
Budgetary Balance of Agricultural Policy (WEF)	90.4	1	+4.5
Participation of Rural Organisations (IFAD)	75.3	6	+16.3
Promotion of Gender Parity in Rural Organisations (IFAD)	75.0	2	0.0
Rural Accountability & Transparency (IFAD)	78.7	4	+12.1

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

	SCORE/100 2017	RANK/54 2017	TREND 2008-2017
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT	69.9	5	+11.4
WELFARE	76.7	3	+11.4
Welfare Policies & Services (AfDB/WB)	100.0	1	+8.0
Promotion of Socio-economic Integration of Youth (GI)	75.0	3	+25.0
Social Safety Nets (GI/BS)	55.1	8	+7.7
Social Protection & Labour Policies (AfDB/WB)	88.7	1	+18.3
Social Inclusion (BS)	33.3	7	+16.6
Absence of Lived Poverty (AFR)	-	-	-
Poverty Reduction Efforts (AFR/AfDB/WB)	95.8	2	+2.0
Satisfaction with Narrowing Income Gaps (AFR)	-	-	-
Environmental Policies (BS)	71.4	4	0.0
Promotion of Environmental Sustainability (AfDB/WB)	94.4	1	+13.8
EDUCATION	49.6	20	+13.7
Satisfaction with Education Provision (AFR)	-	-	-
Education Quality (BS)	83.3	2	+16.6
Alignment of Education with Market Needs (WEF)	78.3	3	+15.9
Human Resources in Primary Schools (UNESCO)	47.6	46	+10.5
Primary School Completion (WB)	41.2	30	+14.8
Secondary Education Enrolment (UNESCO)	29.4	32	+14.7
Tertiary Education Enrolment (UNESCO)	17.4	27	+9.3
HEALTH	83.3	5	+9.0
Satisfaction with Basic Health Services (AFR)	-	-	-
Public Health Campaigns (GI)	100.0	1	0.0
Absence of Child Mortality (IGME)	84.6	10	+24.7
Absence of Maternal Mortality (MMEIG)	83.6	14	+9.4
Access to Sanitation (WHO&UNICEF)	78.8	10	+4.6
Absence of Undernourishment (WB)	31.8	40	-4.3
Absence of Communicable Diseases (WHO)	93.2	10	+2.9
Immunisation (WB/WHO)	97.6	4	+2.1
Antiretroviral Treatment (ART) Provision (UNAIDS)	97.2	4	+33.0

▲ Increasing Improvement
 ▲ Slowing Improvement
 ▲ Warning Signs
 ▲ Bouncing Back
 ▲ Slowing Deterioration
 ▲ Increasing Deterioration
 ▲ No Change
 — Not Classified

For a full list of data sources see Annex.

OVERALL
GOVERNANCE

2017 SCORE/100	2017 RANK/54	TREND 2008-2017
59.2	12 th	+2.3

SAFETY &
RULE OF LAWSCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

SAFETY & RULE OF LAW	67.3	7	-1.0
RULE OF LAW	61.6	17	-5.0
Independence of the Judiciary (BS/WEF/V-Dem/GI)	49.0	22	-7.5
Independence & Transparency of the Judicial Process (EIU/GI)	41.7	29	0.0
Access to Justice (V-Dem)	83.9	9	-0.8
Property Rights (BS/WEF/AfDB/WB)	61.5	14	+11.5
Mechanisms for Orderly Transfers of Power (EIU)	33.3	22	-33.4
Absence of Multilateral Sanctions (CDD)	100.0	1	0.0
TRANSPARENCY & ACCOUNTABILITY	47.6	11	+5.9
Access to Public & Legislative Information (GI)	54.2	9	-4.1
Access to Records of State-owned Companies (GI)	0.0	28	0.0
Accountability of Government & Public Employees (V-Dem/AfDB/WB/EIU)	65.6	10	+2.3
Sanctions for Abuse of Office (BS)	.	.	-
Absence of Corruption in Government Branches (V-Dem)	74.0	9	+4.8
Absence of Corruption in the Public Sector (V-Dem/EIU/WEF)	67.8	4	+18.0
Absence of Corruption in the Private Sector (WEF/WB)	57.1	7	+14.2
Absence of Favouritism (EIU/WEF)	50.0	10	0.0
Anti-corruption Mechanisms (BS/GI/AFR)	12.5	44	+12.5
PERSONAL SAFETY	65.0	3	-5.0
Perception of Personal Safety (EIU/AFR)	75.0	3	-25.0
Reliability of Police Services (WEF/GI)	25.0	39	0.0
Absence of Social Unrest (EIU/ACLED)	50.0	38	0.0
Absence of Crime (EIU/AFR)	75.0	2	0.0
Absence of Government Violence against Civilians (ACLED/PTS)	100.0	1	0.0
Absence of Human Trafficking (USDS)	.	.	-
NATIONAL SECURITY	94.9	8	0.0
Absence of Government Involvement in Armed Conflict (UCDP)	100.0	1	0.0
Absence of Domestic Armed Conflict or Risk of Conflict (EIU)	100.0	1	0.0
Absence of Violence by Non-state Actors (ACLED)	.	.	-
Absence of Cross-border Tensions (EIU)	75.0	9	0.0
Absence of Internally Displaced Persons (IDMC)	100.0	1	0.0
Absence of Refugees (UNHCR)	99.7	16	+0.2

PARTICIPATION
& HUMAN RIGHTSSCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

PARTICIPATION & HUMAN RIGHTS	63.5	12	-1.9
PARTICIPATION	75.0	9	-1.7
Political Participation (EIU/FH/V-Dem)	73.6	14	+1.0
Civil Society Participation (BS/V-Dem/GI)	88.9	4	-6.0
Democratic Elections (BS/CDD/V-Dem)	86.1	6	+3.0
Capacity of Election Monitoring Agencies (V-Dem/GI)	51.3	18	-4.9
Effective Power to Govern (BS)	.	.	-
RIGHTS	53.5	16	-7.1
Freedom of Expression (BS/RSF/V-Dem/GI)	61.7	27	-11.7
Freedom of Association & Assembly (BS/GI)	50.0	20	-50.0
Civil Rights & Liberties (BS/FH)	90.4	6	+1.9
Ratification & Reporting of International Human Rights Conventions (UNOLA/OHCHR)	19.0	53	+4.7
Un-likelihood of Human Rights Abuses by the Government (EIU)	75.0	1	0.0
Protection against Ethnic & Religious Discrimination (GI)	25.0	17	+12.5
GENDER	61.9	21	+3.1
Promotion of Gender Equality (AfDB/WB)	55.4	17	+4.1
Women's Political Representation (IPU/GI/WB)	41.5	21	+5.3
Gender Parity in Primary & Lower Secondary School (UNESCO)	78.3	13	+1.5
Women's Labour Force Participation (WB)	37.5	44	+2.3
Workplace Gender Equality (GI)	50.0	4	0.0
Representation of Women in the Judiciary (GI)	75.0	18	0.0
Laws on Violence against Women (OECD)	.	.	-
Women's Political Empowerment (V-Dem)	95.8	3	+8.4

SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC
OPPORTUNITYSCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY	41.4	33	+2.9
PUBLIC MANAGEMENT	45.2	24	+2.8
Governmental Statistical Capacity (WB/GI)	54.9	22	+2.6
Civil Registration (GI)	75.0	9	+50.0
Effectiveness of the Public Service (AfDB/WB)	53.6	23	-4.7
Online Public Services (UNDESA)	5.9	49	-9.5
Diversification of Exports (AfDB&OECD&UNDP)	6.2	37	+1.7
Budgetary & Financial Management (AfDB/WB)	60.5	19	+4.2
Budget Balance (AfDB&AUC&UNECA)	35.2	15	-38.5
Fiscal Policy (AfDB/WB)	73.0	12	+16.7
Tax & Revenue Mobilisation (ICTD&UNU-WIDER/AfDB/WB)	42.3	28	+2.4
BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT	31.4	39	-7.6
Business Regulatory Environment (BS/GI/AfDB/WB)	54.5	21	+2.2
Absence of Excessive Bureaucracy & Red Tape (EIU)	8.3	28	-25.0
Absence of Restrictions on Foreign Investment (WEF)	.	.	-
Efficiency of Customs Procedures (WEF)	.	.	-
Robustness of Banks (WEF)	.	.	-
Satisfaction with Employment Creation (AFR)	.	.	-
Government Development of Regional Integration (AfDB)	31.3	37	0.0
INFRASTRUCTURE	45.0	24	+10.2
Enabling Environment for Infrastructure Development (AfDB)	32.6	34	-2.3
Transport Infrastructure (WEF/AFR/EIU/GI)	37.5	26	+25.0
Reliability of Electricity Supply (WEF/AFR)	.	.	-
Digital & IT Infrastructure (EIU/ITU)	34.4	25	+10.9
Access to Drinking Water (WHO&UNICEF)	75.4	13	+7.0
Satisfaction with Provision of Water & Sanitation Services (AFR)	.	.	-
RURAL SECTOR	44.0	39	+6.2
Access to Rural Land & Water for Agriculture (IFAD)	31.4	46	-2.9
Rural Business Climate (IFAD)	33.1	42	+0.5
Government Investment in Rural Development (IFAD)	37.5	38	+6.2
Access to Agricultural Research & Extension Services (IFAD)	55.0	31	+19.6
Budgetary Balance of Agricultural Policy (WEF)	.	.	-
Participation of Rural Organisations (IFAD)	65.3	14	+15.2
Promotion of Gender Parity in Rural Organisations (IFAD)	37.5	35	0.0
Rural Accountability & Transparency (IFAD)	48.4	25	+4.8

HUMAN
DEVELOPMENTSCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT	64.9	11	+9.3
WELFARE	49.9	21	+7.2
Welfare Policies & Services (AfDB/WB)	69.7	17	+11.1
Promotion of Socio-economic Integration of Youth (GI)	25.0	38	0.0
Social Safety Nets (GI/BS)	25.0	37	+8.3
Social Protection & Labour Policies (AfDB/WB)	54.8	27	+5.6
Social Inclusion (BS)	.	.	-
Absence of Lived Poverty (AFR)	.	.	-
Poverty Reduction Efforts (AFR/AfDB/WB)	55.7	15	-4.1
Satisfaction with Narrowing Income Gaps (AFR)	.	.	-
Environmental Policies (BS)	.	.	-
Promotion of Environmental Sustainability (AfDB/WB)	69.4	15	+22.2
EDUCATION	63.7	9	+19.2
Satisfaction with Education Provision (AFR)	.	.	-
Education Quality (BS)	.	.	-
Alignment of Education with Market Needs (WEF)	.	.	-
Human Resources in Primary Schools (UNESCO)	78.8	18	-5.7
Primary School Completion (WB)	60.5	10	+13.0
Secondary Education Enrolment (UNESCO)	86.1	6	+47.7
Tertiary Education Enrolment (UNESCO)	29.5	14	+21.9
HEALTH	80.9	6	+1.3
Satisfaction with Basic Health Services (AFR)	.	.	-
Public Health Campaigns (GI)	75.0	15	-25.0
Absence of Child Mortality (IGME)	87.4	9	+10.4
Absence of Maternal Mortality (MMEIG)	91.4	10	+0.6
Access to Sanitation (WHO&UNICEF)	37.5	41	+10.8
Absence of Undernourishment (WB)	81.9	19	-3.4
Absence of Communicable Diseases (WHO)	98.0	4	+18.2
Immunisation (WB/WHO)	95.2	9	-2.3
Antiretroviral Treatment (ART) Provision (UNAIDS)	.	.	-

2018 IIAG Senegal Scores, Ranks & Trends

112



OVERALL GOVERNANCE

2017 SCORE/100	2017 RANK/54	TREND 2008-2017
63.3	10 th	+5.9



SAFETY & RULE OF LAW

SCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

SAFETY & RULE OF LAW	67.1	8	+2.7
RULE OF LAW	76.1	8	+8.2
Independence of the Judiciary (BS/WEF/V-Dem/GI)	58.8	15	+12.4
Independence & Transparency of the Judicial Process (EIU/GI)	70.8	9	+29.1
Access to Justice (V-Dem)	85.1	8	+3.6
Property Rights (BS/WEF/AfDB/WB)	75.0	5	+4.0
Mechanisms for Orderly Transfers of Power (EIU)	100.0	1	+33.3
Absence of Multilateral Sanctions (CDD)	66.7	31	-33.3
TRANSPARENCY & ACCOUNTABILITY	57.2	8	+13.1
Access to Public & Legislative Information (GI)	54.2	9	-16.6
Access to Records of State-owned Companies (GI)	50.0	1	+25.0
Accountability of Government & Public Employees (V-Dem/AfDB/WB/EIU)	62.5	14	+4.7
Sanctions for Abuse of Office (BS)	71.4	3	+28.5
Absence of Corruption in Government Branches (V-Dem)	75.7	7	+14.0
Absence of Corruption in the Public Sector (V-Dem/EIU/WEF)	57.5	10	+22.4
Absence of Corruption in the Private Sector (WEF/WB)	49.4	13	+6.0
Absence of Favouritism (EIU/WEF)	45.2	18	+12.5
Anti-corruption Mechanisms (BS/GI/AFR)	48.6	13	+21.5
PERSONAL SAFETY	56.7	13	-2.7
Perception of Personal Safety (EIU/AFR)	58.1	14	+4.6
Reliability of Police Services (WEF/GI)	46.5	15	-1.5
Absence of Social Unrest (EIU/ACLED)	68.6	21	-2.3
Absence of Crime (EIU/AFR)	54.2	20	+1.1
Absence of Government Violence against Civilians (ACLED/PTS)	87.5	5	+6.9
Absence of Human Trafficking (USDS)	25.0	19	-25.0
NATIONAL SECURITY	78.4	33	-7.8
Absence of Government Involvement in Armed Conflict (UCDP)	77.8	25	-22.2
Absence of Domestic Armed Conflict or Risk of Conflict (EIU)	50.0	28	-25.0
Absence of Violence by Non-state Actors (ACLED)	99.7	10	+0.9
Absence of Cross-border Tensions (EIU)	50.0	28	0.0
Absence of Internally Displaced Persons (IDMC)	97.4	39	+1.0
Absence of Refugees (UNHCR)	95.8	39	-0.9



PARTICIPATION & HUMAN RIGHTS

SCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

PARTICIPATION & HUMAN RIGHTS	67.8	8	+5.3
PARTICIPATION	74.9	10	+3.2
Political Participation (EIU/FH/V-Dem)	74.2	13	+7.3
Civil Society Participation (BS/V-Dem/GI)	86.1	7	+1.0
Democratic Elections (BS/CDD/V-Dem)	80.0	10	+13.3
Capacity of Election Monitoring Agencies (V-Dem/GI)	56.6	14	-5.5
Effective Power to Govern (BS)	77.8	6	0.0
RIGHTS	65.9	7	+7.5
Freedom of Expression (BS/RSF/V-Dem/GI)	86.4	5	+0.6
Freedom of Association & Assembly (BS/GI)	63.9	10	0.0
Civil Rights & Liberties (BS/FH)	84.2	9	+8.1
Ratification & Reporting of International Human Rights Conventions (UNOLA/OHCHR)	85.7	4	+23.8
Un-likelihood of Human Rights Abuses by the Government (EIU)	50.0	8	0.0
Protection against Ethnic & Religious Discrimination (GI)	25.0	17	+12.5
GENDER	62.6	20	+5.1
Promotion of Gender Equality (AfDB/WB)	71.7	5	+4.2
Women's Political Representation (IPU/GI/WB)	60.9	6	+10.3
Gender Parity in Primary & Lower Secondary School (UNESCO)	100.0	1	+27.1
Women's Labour Force Participation (WB)	43.3	40	+9.9
Workplace Gender Equality (GI)	50.0	4	0.0
Representation of Women in the Judiciary (GI)	25.0	38	0.0
Laws on Violence against Women (OECD)	58.3	12	-16.7
Women's Political Empowerment (V-Dem)	91.6	6	+6.4



SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

SCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY	58.9	11	+4.2
PUBLIC MANAGEMENT	63.8	3	+6.7
Governmental Statistical Capacity (WB/GI)	76.1	5	+7.2
Civil Registration (GI)	87.5	4	0.0
Effectiveness of the Public Service (AfDB/WB)	79.2	5	0.0
Online Public Services (UNDESA)	51.0	15	+9.4
Diversification of Exports (AfDB&OECD&UNDP)	23.6	9	-0.5
Budgetary & Financial Management (AfDB/WB)	74.6	4	+18.3
Budget Balance (AfDB&AUC&UNECA)	37.5	10	+6.7
Fiscal Policy (AfDB/WB)	87.3	1	+18.3
Tax & Revenue Mobilisation (ICTD&UNU-WIDER/AfDB/WB)	57.7	5	+0.9
BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT	56.1	13	-4.6
Business Regulatory Environment (BS/GI/AfDB/WB)	63.1	10	+7.5
Absence of Excessive Bureaucracy & Red Tape (EIU)	33.3	10	-25.0
Absence of Restrictions on Foreign Investment (WEF)	61.4	21	-19.0
Efficiency of Customs Procedures (WEF)	72.2	5	+27.5
Robustness of Banks (WEF)	53.3	12	-36.4
Satisfaction with Employment Creation (AFR)	22.1	23	+13.7
Government Development of Regional Integration (AfDB)	87.5	3	0.0
INFRASTRUCTURE	59.2	13	+15.2
Enabling Environment for Infrastructure Development (AfDB)	74.4	5	0.0
Transport Infrastructure (WEF/AFR/EIU/GI)	45.1	18	+12.2
Reliability of Electricity Supply (WEF/AFR)	55.0	12	+29.6
Digital & IT Infrastructure (EIU/ITU)	44.1	15	+23.1
Access to Drinking Water (WHO&UNICEF)	69.9	18	+7.7
Satisfaction with Provision of Water & Sanitation Services (AFR)	66.7	5	+18.7
RURAL SECTOR	56.6	21	-0.6
Access to Rural Land & Water for Agriculture (IFAD)	52.8	23	+1.5
Rural Business Climate (IFAD)	58.3	13	+5.9
Government Investment in Rural Development (IFAD)	50.0	24	-7.8
Access to Agricultural Research & Extension Services (IFAD)	74.5	14	+4.5
Budgetary Balance of Agricultural Policy (WEF)	54.2	20	-8.6
Participation of Rural Organisations (IFAD)	76.8	4	+9.9
Promotion of Gender Parity in Rural Organisations (IFAD)	37.5	35	0.0
Rural Accountability & Transparency (IFAD)	48.4	25	-10.7



HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

SCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT	59.5	16	+11.7
WELFARE	56.4	12	+10.2
Welfare Policies & Services (AfDB/WB)	88.0	4	+16.3
Promotion of Socio-economic Integration of Youth (GI)	50.0	12	-50.0
Social Safety Nets (GI/BS)	39.1	20	+3.5
Social Protection & Labour Policies (AfDB/WB)	63.3	14	0.0
Social Inclusion (BS)	16.7	19	0.0
Absence of Lived Poverty (AFR)	52.9	18	+36.0
Poverty Reduction Efforts (AFR/AfDB/WB)	66.9	8	+27.9
Satisfaction with Narrowing Income Gaps (AFR)	49.0	7	+48.4
Environmental Policies (BS)	57.1	8	+14.2
Promotion of Environmental Sustainability (AfDB/WB)	80.6	5	+5.6
EDUCATION	43.9	27	+7.4
Satisfaction with Education Provision (AFR)	45.1	24	+24.9
Education Quality (BS)	33.3	20	0.0
Alignment of Education with Market Needs (WEF)	52.3	14	-6.9
Human Resources in Primary Schools (UNESCO)	78.1	19	+5.3
Primary School Completion (WB)	32.9	38	+2.0
Secondary Education Enrolment (UNESCO)	41.7	20	+19.5
Tertiary Education Enrolment (UNESCO)	23.6	18	+6.9
HEALTH	78.3	11	+17.4
Satisfaction with Basic Health Services (AFR)	54.2	17	+21.4
Public Health Campaigns (GI)	100.0	1	+50.0
Absence of Child Mortality (IGME)	79.4	16	+17.6
Absence of Maternal Mortality (MMEIG)	82.2	17	+4.9
Access to Sanitation (WHO&UNICEF)	63.4	19	+5.1
Absence of Undernourishment (WB)	85.8	15	+5.8
Absence of Communicable Diseases (WHO)	87.2	18	+2.2
Immunisation (WB/WHO)	93.0	15	+10.5
Antiretroviral Treatment (ART) Provision (UNAIDS)	59.4	29	+39.2

Increasing Improvement
 Slowing Improvement
 Warning Signs
 Bouncing Back
 Slowing Deterioration
 Increasing Deterioration
 No Change
 Not Classified

For a full list of data sources see Annex.

For a full list of data sources see Annex.

OVERALL
GOVERNANCE

2017 SCORE/100	2017 RANK/54	TREND 2008-2017
73.2	2 nd	+4.0

SAFETY &
RULE OF LAWSCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

SAFETY & RULE OF LAW	74.8	5	+2.3
RULE OF LAW	76.3	7	-0.3
Independence of the Judiciary (BS/WEF/V-Dem/GI)	73.9	7	+11.4
Independence & Transparency of the Judicial Process (EIU/GI)	37.5	36	-12.5
Access to Justice (V-Dem)	86.5	7	+6.3
Property Rights (BS/WEF/AfDB/WB)	60.1	21	-6.9
Mechanisms for Orderly Transfers of Power (EIU)	100.0	1	0.0
Absence of Multilateral Sanctions (CDD)	100.0	1	0.0
TRANSPARENCY & ACCOUNTABILITY	57.7	6	+8.8
Access to Public & Legislative Information (GI)	54.2	9	+16.7
Access to Records of State-owned Companies (GI)	50.0	1	+50.0
Accountability of Government & Public Employees (V-Dem/AfDB/WB/EIU)	72.9	6	+3.0
Sanctions for Abuse of Office (BS)	-	-	-
Absence of Corruption in Government Branches (V-Dem)	76.7	6	+0.9
Absence of Corruption in the Public Sector (V-Dem/EIU/WEF)	66.1	5	-1.0
Absence of Corruption in the Private Sector (WEF/WB)	68.1	4	+2.1
Absence of Favouritism (EIU/WEF)	36.1	31	-13.8
Anti-corruption Mechanisms (BS/GI/AFR)	37.5	24	+12.5
PERSONAL SAFETY	65.1	2	+0.4
Perception of Personal Safety (EIU/AFR)	75.0	3	-25.0
Reliability of Police Services (WEF/GI)	40.9	21	+8.8
Absence of Social Unrest (EIU/ACLED)	75.0	7	0.0
Absence of Crime (EIU/AFR)	75.0	2	+18.7
Absence of Government Violence against Civilians (ACLED/PTS)	75.0	19	0.0
Absence of Human Trafficking (USDS)	50.0	1	0.0
NATIONAL SECURITY	100.0	1	+0.3
Absence of Government Involvement in Armed Conflict (UCDP)	100.0	1	0.0
Absence of Domestic Armed Conflict or Risk of Conflict (EIU)	100.0	1	0.0
Absence of Violence by Non-state Actors (ACLED)	-	-	-
Absence of Cross-border Tensions (EIU)	100.0	1	0.0
Absence of Internally Displaced Persons (IDMC)	100.0	1	0.0
Absence of Refugees (UNHCR)	99.9	8	+1.4

PARTICIPATION
& HUMAN RIGHTSSCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

PARTICIPATION & HUMAN RIGHTS	70.5	7	+8.7
PARTICIPATION	74.6	11	+5.9
Political Participation (EIU/FH/V-Dem)	82.4	7	+8.0
Civil Society Participation (BS/V-Dem/GI)	87.9	5	+9.9
Democratic Elections (BS/CDD/V-Dem)	64.4	17	-3.8
Capacity of Election Monitoring Agencies (V-Dem/GI)	63.7	9	+9.4
Effective Power to Govern (BS)	-	-	-
RIGHTS	63.9	10	+12.1
Freedom of Expression (BS/RSF/V-Dem/GI)	73.4	13	+4.7
Freedom of Association & Assembly (BS/GI)	50.0	20	+25.0
Civil Rights & Liberties (BS/FH)	80.8	10	+2.0
Ratification & Reporting of International Human Rights Conventions (UNOLA/OHCHR)	66.7	22	+28.6
Un-likelihood of Human Rights Abuses by the Government (EIU)	75.0	1	0.0
Protection against Ethnic & Religious Discrimination (GI)	37.5	12	+12.5
GENDER	73.2	3	+8.3
Promotion of Gender Equality (AfDB/WB)	-	-	-
Women's Political Representation (IPU/GI/WB)	56.1	10	+3.3
Gender Parity in Primary & Lower Secondary School (UNESCO)	75.6	20	-9.6
Women's Labour Force Participation (WB)	-	-	-
Workplace Gender Equality (GI)	50.0	4	-25.0
Representation of Women in the Judiciary (GI)	100.0	1	+75.0
Laws on Violence against Women (OECD)	-	-	-
Women's Political Empowerment (V-Dem)	84.2	17	-2.5

SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC
OPPORTUNITYSCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY	63.5	5	+3.6
PUBLIC MANAGEMENT	44.1	26	+3.2
Governmental Statistical Capacity (WB/GI)	81.8	2	+9.1
Civil Registration (GI)	25.0	48	-25.0
Effectiveness of the Public Service (AfDB/WB)	-	-	-
Online Public Services (UNDESA)	54.9	14	+14.2
Diversification of Exports (AfDB&OECD&UNDP)	5.5	39	0.0
Budgetary & Financial Management (AfDB/WB)	-	-	-
Budget Balance (AfDB&AUC&UNECA)	42.8	2	+6.3
Fiscal Policy (AfDB/WB)	-	-	-
Tax & Revenue Mobilisation (ICTD&UNU-WIDER/AfDB/WB)	54.5	8	+14.2
BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT	53.1	15	-11.7
Business Regulatory Environment (BS/GI/AfDB/WB)	25.0	46	-25.0
Absence of Excessive Bureaucracy & Red Tape (EIU)	66.7	4	0.0
Absence of Restrictions on Foreign Investment (WEF)	62.3	16	-8.2
Efficiency of Customs Procedures (WEF)	55.3	15	-13.6
Robustness of Banks (WEF)	56.3	11	-11.8
Satisfaction with Employment Creation (AFR)	-	-	-
Government Development of Regional Integration (AfDB)	-	-	-
INFRASTRUCTURE	87.2	1	+11.5
Enabling Environment for Infrastructure Development (AfDB)	-	-	-
Transport Infrastructure (WEF/AFR/EIU/GI)	79.5	1	+3.9
Reliability of Electricity Supply (WEF/AFR)	79.8	2	-6.8
Digital & IT Infrastructure (EIU/ITU)	93.9	1	+47.5
Access to Drinking Water (WHO&UNICEF)	95.6	4	+1.3
Satisfaction with Provision of Water & Sanitation Services (AFR)	-	-	-
RURAL SECTOR	69.6	6	+11.3
Access to Rural Land & Water for Agriculture (IFAD)	68.5	10	+19.3
Rural Business Climate (IFAD)	58.7	12	+1.1
Government Investment in Rural Development (IFAD)	75.0	8	0.0
Access to Agricultural Research & Extension Services (IFAD)	79.9	7	+49.9
Budgetary Balance of Agricultural Policy (WEF)	55.9	16	-4.6
Participation of Rural Organisations (IFAD)	67.4	8	+10.5
Promotion of Gender Parity in Rural Organisations (IFAD)	66.8	5	+8.5
Rural Accountability & Transparency (IFAD)	84.7	1	+6.0

HUMAN
DEVELOPMENTSCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT	83.8	2	+1.2
WELFARE	83.3	1	-4.2
Welfare Policies & Services (AfDB/WB)	-	-	-
Promotion of Socio-economic Integration of Youth (GI)	75.0	3	0.0
Social Safety Nets (GI/BS)	91.7	2	-8.3
Social Protection & Labour Policies (AfDB/WB)	-	-	-
Social Inclusion (BS)	-	-	-
Absence of Lived Poverty (AFR)	-	-	-
Poverty Reduction Efforts (AFR/AfDB/WB)	-	-	-
Satisfaction with Narrowing Income Gaps (AFR)	-	-	-
Environmental Policies (BS)	-	-	-
Promotion of Environmental Sustainability (AfDB/WB)	-	-	-
EDUCATION	78.8	2	+12.5
Satisfaction with Education Provision (AFR)	-	-	-
Education Quality (BS)	-	-	-
Alignment of Education with Market Needs (WEF)	58.3	10	-11.8
Human Resources in Primary Schools (UNESCO)	98.4	1	-1.0
Primary School Completion (WB)	100.0	1	+14.3
Secondary Education Enrolment (UNESCO)	89.6	4	+17.8
Tertiary Education Enrolment (UNESCO)	47.7	8	+43.2
HEALTH	89.2	3	-4.8
Satisfaction with Basic Health Services (AFR)	-	-	-
Public Health Campaigns (GI)	50.0	34	-25.0
Absence of Child Mortality (IGME)	99.2	4	0.0
Absence of Maternal Mortality (MMEIG)	-	-	-
Access to Sanitation (WHO&UNICEF)	100.0	1	+1.8
Absence of Undernourishment (WB)	-	-	-
Absence of Communicable Diseases (WHO)	99.6	2	+1.9
Immunisation (WB/WHO)	97.3	5	-2.7
Antiretroviral Treatment (ART) Provision (UNAIDS)	-	-	-

2018 IIAG Sierra Leone Scores, Ranks & Trends

114



OVERALL GOVERNANCE

2017 SCORE/100	2017 RANK/54	TREND 2008-2017
50.9	26 th	+0.5



SAFETY & RULE OF LAW

SCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

SAFETY & RULE OF LAW	59.9	20	+4.0
RULE OF LAW	58.8	21	+14.2
Independence of the Judiciary (BS/WEF/V-Dem/GI)	41.3	29	+8.1
Independence & Transparency of the Judicial Process (EIU/GI)	41.7	29	0.0
Access to Justice (V-Dem)	55.1	33	+8.5
Property Rights (BS/WEF/AfDB/WB)	48.0	31	+1.8
Mechanisms for Orderly Transfers of Power (EIU)	66.7	8	+33.4
Absence of Multilateral Sanctions (CDD)	100.0	1	+33.3
TRANSPARENCY & ACCOUNTABILITY	31.7	33	-1.0
Access to Public & Legislative Information (GI)	25.0	33	0.0
Access to Records of State-owned Companies (GI)	0.0	28	0.0
Accountability of Government & Public Employees (V-Dem/AfDB/WB/EIU)	51.1	28	+10.4
Sanctions for Abuse of Office (BS)	42.9	12	0.0
Absence of Corruption in Government Branches (V-Dem)	32.7	39	+2.3
Absence of Corruption in the Public Sector (V-Dem/EIU/WEF)	30.0	32	+8.6
Absence of Corruption in the Private Sector (WEF/WB)	28.6	31	-0.8
Absence of Favouritism (EIU/WEF)	35.8	32	-2.3
Anti-corruption Mechanisms (BS/GI/AFR)	38.9	22	-27.8
PERSONAL SAFETY	63.1	8	+2.0
Perception of Personal Safety (EIU/AFR)	77.5	2	+14.9
Reliability of Police Services (WEF/GI)	41.3	20	-1.6
Absence of Social Unrest (EIU/ACLED)	72.4	16	-2.5
Absence of Crime (EIU/AFR)	50.3	28	-4.7
Absence of Government Violence against Civilians (ACLED/PTS)	87.5	5	+6.2
Absence of Human Trafficking (USDS)	50.0	1	0.0
NATIONAL SECURITY	85.8	20	+0.7
Absence of Government Involvement in Armed Conflict (UCDP)	66.7	40	-33.3
Absence of Domestic Armed Conflict or Risk of Conflict (EIU)	75.0	9	0.0
Absence of Violence by Non-state Actors (ACLED)	99.6	15	+0.9
Absence of Cross-border Tensions (EIU)	75.0	9	+25.0
Absence of Internally Displaced Persons (IDMC)	100.0	1	0.0
Absence of Refugees (UNHCR)	98.5	28	+11.8



PARTICIPATION & HUMAN RIGHTS

SCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

PARTICIPATION & HUMAN RIGHTS	62.2	15	+3.1
PARTICIPATION	66.4	16	+3.4
Political Participation (EIU/FH/V-Dem)	61.8	26	-9.4
Civil Society Participation (BS/V-Dem/GI)	73.2	16	+1.1
Democratic Elections (BS/CDD/V-Dem)	66.2	15	-2.1
Capacity of Election Monitoring Agencies (V-Dem/GI)	64.0	8	+27.4
Effective Power to Govern (BS)	66.7	12	0.0
RIGHTS	54.1	15	-4.7
Freedom of Expression (BS/RSF/V-Dem/GI)	60.2	29	-13.6
Freedom of Association & Assembly (BS/GI)	46.5	25	-17.4
Civil Rights & Liberties (BS/FH)	71.3	12	+1.0
Ratification & Reporting of International Human Rights Conventions (UNOLA/OHCHR)	71.4	16	+14.3
Un-likelihood of Human Rights Abuses by the Government (EIU)	25.0	24	-50.0
Protection against Ethnic & Religious Discrimination (GI)	50.0	5	+37.5
GENDER	66.3	12	+10.7
Promotion of Gender Equality (AfDB/WB)	42.9	29	-8.4
Women's Political Representation (IPU/GI/WB)	28.7	42	+5.4
Gender Parity in Primary & Lower Secondary School (UNESCO)	76.5	17	+16.7
Women's Labour Force Participation (WB)	59.1	31	-6.7
Workplace Gender Equality (GI)	75.0	1	+25.0
Representation of Women in the Judiciary (GI)	100.0	1	0.0
Laws on Violence against Women (OECD)	66.7	6	+41.7
Women's Political Empowerment (V-Dem)	81.5	23	+11.5



SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

SCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY	38.0	39	-6.4
PUBLIC MANAGEMENT	42.6	31	+1.4
Governmental Statistical Capacity (WB/GI)	43.2	34	+12.5
Civil Registration (GI)	75.0	9	0.0
Effectiveness of the Public Service (AfDB/WB)	59.9	17	+9.9
Online Public Services (UNDESA)	15.7	38	+8.0
Diversification of Exports (AfDB&OECD&UNDP)	12.1	23	-11.8
Budgetary & Financial Management (AfDB/WB)	66.3	17	-2.7
Budget Balance (AfDB&AUC&UNECA)	22.2	49	-8.9
Fiscal Policy (AfDB/WB)	56.3	21	-7.2
Tax & Revenue Mobilisation (ICTD&UNU-WIDER/AfDB/WB)	32.4	39	+12.2
BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT	36.9	31	-10.7
Business Regulatory Environment (BS/GI/AfDB/WB)	48.9	26	-1.5
Absence of Excessive Bureaucracy & Red Tape (EIU)	0.0	30	0.0
Absence of Restrictions on Foreign Investment (WEF)	55.5	26	-7.3
Efficiency of Customs Procedures (WEF)	38.2	31	+7.3
Robustness of Banks (WEF)	35.1	32	-20.5
Satisfaction with Employment Creation (AFR)	18.0	26	-53.1
Government Development of Regional Integration (AfDB)	62.5	16	0.0
INFRASTRUCTURE	24.2	50	-12.6
Enabling Environment for Infrastructure Development (AfDB)	23.3	37	-23.2
Transport Infrastructure (WEF/AFR/EIU/GI)	29.3	38	-4.8
Reliability of Electricity Supply (WEF/AFR)	20.1	35	-21.0
Digital & IT Infrastructure (EIU/ITU)	20.8	41	+16.3
Access to Drinking Water (WHO&UNICEF)	49.1	37	+11.5
Satisfaction with Provision of Water & Sanitation Services (AFR)	2.6	33	-54.4
RURAL SECTOR	48.2	32	-3.6
Access to Rural Land & Water for Agriculture (IFAD)	41.4	37	+9.0
Rural Business Climate (IFAD)	47.2	31	-11.5
Government Investment in Rural Development (IFAD)	50.0	24	-6.3
Access to Agricultural Research & Extension Services (IFAD)	70.0	16	+9.9
Budgetary Balance of Agricultural Policy (WEF)	37.0	34	-25.9
Participation of Rural Organisations (IFAD)	54.0	30	+5.9
Promotion of Gender Parity in Rural Organisations (IFAD)	50.0	13	+8.2
Rural Accountability & Transparency (IFAD)	36.3	34	-18.2



HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

SCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT	43.6	44	+1.6
WELFARE	37.1	43	-8.5
Welfare Policies & Services (AfDB/WB)	52.6	35	-7.1
Promotion of Socio-economic Integration of Youth (GI)	50.0	12	0.0
Social Safety Nets (GI/BS)	23.7	43	0.0
Social Protection & Labour Policies (AfDB/WB)	63.5	13	+7.2
Social Inclusion (BS)	0.0	33	0.0
Absence of Lived Poverty (AFR)	44.2	24	-5.4
Poverty Reduction Efforts (AFR/AfDB/WB)	33.8	41	-21.9
Satisfaction with Narrowing Income Gaps (AFR)	4.6	33	-69.2
Environmental Policies (BS)	42.9	16	0.0
Promotion of Environmental Sustainability (AfDB/WB)	55.6	29	+11.2
EDUCATION	42.1	30	-1.6
Satisfaction with Education Provision (AFR)	32.0	27	-17.0
Education Quality (BS)	33.3	20	0.0
Alignment of Education with Market Needs (WEF)	41.5	22	+12.9
Human Resources in Primary Schools (UNESCO)	71.7	25	-6.9
Primary School Completion (WB)	40.4	31	+0.1
Secondary Education Enrolment (UNESCO)	33.5	27	+1.1
Tertiary Education Enrolment (UNESCO)	-	-	-
HEALTH	51.5	49	+14.7
Satisfaction with Basic Health Services (AFR)	49.8	20	-28.1
Public Health Campaigns (GI)	50.0	34	0.0
Absence of Child Mortality (IGME)	39.5	51	+39.5
Absence of Maternal Mortality (MMEIG)	21.4	53	+21.4
Access to Sanitation (WHO&UNICEF)	43.3	39	+3.3
Absence of Undernourishment (WB)	50.3	36	-0.5
Absence of Communicable Diseases (WHO)	58.0	44	+38.6
Immunisation (WB/WHO)	82.0	30	+9.4
Antiretroviral Treatment (ART) Provision (UNAIDS)	69.5	20	+49.3

Increasing Improvement
 Slowing Improvement
 Warning Signs
 Bouncing Back
 Slowing Deterioration
 Increasing Deterioration
 No Change
 Not Classified

For a full list of data sources see Annex.

For a full list of data sources see Annex.

OVERALL
GOVERNANCE

2017 SCORE/100	2017 RANK/54	TREND 2008-2017
13.6	54 th	+6.0

SAFETY &
RULE OF LAWSCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

SAFETY & RULE OF LAW	12.3	54	+3.0
RULE OF LAW	20.6	52	+13.9
Independence of the Judiciary (BS/WEF/V-Dem/GI)	11.0	51	+3.8
Independence & Transparency of the Judicial Process (EIU/GI)	0.0	54	0.0
Access to Justice (V-Dem)	44.9	38	+44.9
Property Rights (BS/WEF/AfDB/WB)	0.8	53	+0.8
Mechanisms for Orderly Transfers of Power (EIU)	33.3	22	+33.3
Absence of Multilateral Sanctions (CDD)	33.3	50	0.0
TRANSPARENCY & ACCOUNTABILITY	5.8	53	-0.5
Access to Public & Legislative Information (GI)	0.0	44	0.0
Access to Records of State-owned Companies (GI)	0.0	28	0.0
Accountability of Government & Public Employees (V-Dem/AfDB/WB/EIU)	28.5	45	+2.0
Sanctions for Abuse of Office (BS)	0.0	44	0.0
Absence of Corruption in Government Branches (V-Dem)	16.7	50	+4.1
Absence of Corruption in the Public Sector (V-Dem/EIU/WEF)	7.0	50	+3.5
Absence of Corruption in the Private Sector (WEF/WB)	0.0	51	-14.3
Absence of Favouritism (EIU/WEF)	0.0	44	0.0
Anti-corruption Mechanisms (BS/GI/AFR)	0.0	50	0.0
PERSONAL SAFETY	5.9	54	-5.2
Perception of Personal Safety (EIU/AFR)	0.0	48	0.0
Reliability of Police Services (WEF/GI)	0.0	49	0.0
Absence of Social Unrest (EIU/ACLED)	21.0	50	-20.1
Absence of Crime (EIU/AFR)	0.0	50	0.0
Absence of Government Violence against Civilians (ACLED/PTS)	8.3	51	-6.0
Absence of Human Trafficking (USDS)	-	-	-
NATIONAL SECURITY	17.1	53	+4.1
Absence of Government Involvement in Armed Conflict (UCDP)	77.8	25	0.0
Absence of Domestic Armed Conflict or Risk of Conflict (EIU)	0.0	50	0.0
Absence of Violence by Non-state Actors (ACLED)	0.0	46	0.0
Absence of Cross-border Tensions (EIU)	25.0	44	+25.0
Absence of Internally Displaced Persons (IDMC)	0.0	51	0.0
Absence of Refugees (UNHCR)	0.0	50	0.0

PARTICIPATION
& HUMAN RIGHTSSCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

PARTICIPATION & HUMAN RIGHTS	18.3	53	+8.3
PARTICIPATION	24.3	45	+12.7
Political Participation (EIU/FH/V-Dem)	35.0	45	+8.1
Civil Society Participation (BS/V-Dem/GI)	37.3	40	+13.8
Democratic Elections (BS/CDD/V-Dem)	29.4	40	+27.7
Capacity of Election Monitoring Agencies (V-Dem/GI)	19.9	45	+14.0
Effective Power to Govern (BS)	0.0	42	0.0
RIGHTS	12.8	52	+3.1
Freedom of Expression (BS/RSF/V-Dem/GI)	36.7	44	+4.1
Freedom of Association & Assembly (BS/GI)	11.8	48	+6.2
Civil Rights & Liberties (BS/FH)	4.8	52	+3.8
Ratification & Reporting of International Human Rights Conventions (UNOLA/OHCHR)	23.8	52	+4.8
Un-likelihood of Human Rights Abuses by the Government (EIU)	0.0	40	0.0
Protection against Ethnic & Religious Discrimination (GI)	0.0	35	0.0
GENDER	17.8	53	+9.2
Promotion of Gender Equality (AfDB/WB)	4.2	41	+4.2
Women's Political Representation (IPU/GI/WB)	41.0	23	+13.2
Gender Parity in Primary & Lower Secondary School (UNESCO)	-	-	-
Women's Labour Force Participation (WB)	6.6	52	+1.7
Workplace Gender Equality (GI)	25.0	40	+25.0
Representation of Women in the Judiciary (GI)	0.0	44	0.0
Laws on Violence against Women (OECD)	8.3	44	-16.7
Women's Political Empowerment (V-Dem)	39.6	48	+37.1

SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC
OPPORTUNITYSCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY	7.4	54	+4.6
PUBLIC MANAGEMENT	10.9	54	+7.5
Governmental Statistical Capacity (WB/GI)	2.3	54	0.0
Civil Registration (GI)	12.5	51	+12.5
Effectiveness of the Public Service (AfDB/WB)	16.7	40	+16.7
Online Public Services (UNDESA)	2.0	53	+2.0
Diversification of Exports (AfDB&OECD&UNDP)	6.6	35	-18.5
Budgetary & Financial Management (AfDB/WB)	17.1	40	+17.1
Budget Balance (AfDB&AUC&UNECA)	-	-	-
Fiscal Policy (AfDB/WB)	19.8	39	+19.8
Tax & Revenue Mobilisation (ICTD&UNU-WIDER/AfDB/WB)	10.0	52	+10.0
BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT	1.5	53	+0.8
Business Regulatory Environment (BS/GI/AfDB/WB)	4.6	52	+2.4
Absence of Excessive Bureaucracy & Red Tape (EIU)	0.0	30	0.0
Absence of Restrictions on Foreign Investment (WEF)	-	-	-
Efficiency of Customs Procedures (WEF)	-	-	-
Robustness of Banks (WEF)	-	-	-
Satisfaction with Employment Creation (AFR)	-	-	-
Government Development of Regional Integration (AfDB)	0.0	40	0.0
INFRASTRUCTURE	9.9	54	+5.7
Enabling Environment for Infrastructure Development (AfDB)	0.0	40	0.0
Transport Infrastructure (WEF/AFR/EIU/GI)	0.0	53	0.0
Reliability of Electricity Supply (WEF/AFR)	-	-	-
Digital & IT Infrastructure (EIU/ITU)	12.7	46	+11.8
Access to Drinking Water (WHO&UNICEF)	27.0	51	+11.2
Satisfaction with Provision of Water & Sanitation Services (AFR)	-	-	-
RURAL SECTOR	-	-	-
Access to Rural Land & Water for Agriculture (IFAD)	-	-	-
Rural Business Climate (IFAD)	-	-	-
Government Investment in Rural Development (IFAD)	-	-	-
Access to Agricultural Research & Extension Services (IFAD)	-	-	-
Budgetary Balance of Agricultural Policy (WEF)	-	-	-
Participation of Rural Organisations (IFAD)	-	-	-
Promotion of Gender Parity in Rural Organisations (IFAD)	-	-	-
Rural Accountability & Transparency (IFAD)	-	-	-

HUMAN
DEVELOPMENTSCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT	16.4	54	+8.2
WELFARE	11.9	53	+11.9
Welfare Policies & Services (AfDB/WB)	20.3	41	+20.3
Promotion of Socio-economic Integration of Youth (GI)	25.0	38	+25.0
Social Safety Nets (GI/BS)	0.0	54	0.0
Social Protection & Labour Policies (AfDB/WB)	17.1	40	+17.1
Social Inclusion (BS)	0.0	33	0.0
Absence of Lived Poverty (AFR)	-	-	-
Poverty Reduction Efforts (AFR/AfDB/WB)	16.4	49	+16.4
Satisfaction with Narrowing Income Gaps (AFR)	-	-	-
Environmental Policies (BS)	0.0	43	0.0
Promotion of Environmental Sustainability (AfDB/WB)	16.7	40	+16.7
EDUCATION	0.0	53	0.0
Satisfaction with Education Provision (AFR)	-	-	-
Education Quality (BS)	0.0	41	0.0
Alignment of Education with Market Needs (WEF)	-	-	-
Human Resources in Primary Schools (UNESCO)	-	-	-
Primary School Completion (WB)	-	-	-
Secondary Education Enrolment (UNESCO)	-	-	-
Tertiary Education Enrolment (UNESCO)	-	-	-
HEALTH	37.4	54	+12.8
Satisfaction with Basic Health Services (AFR)	-	-	-
Public Health Campaigns (GI)	25.0	50	+25.0
Absence of Child Mortality (IGME)	28.0	54	+21.6
Absence of Maternal Mortality (MMEIG)	57.9	48	+7.7
Access to Sanitation (WHO&UNICEF)	31.6	45	+3.6
Absence of Undernourishment (WB)	-	-	-
Absence of Communicable Diseases (WHO)	61.6	43	+0.4
Immunisation (WB/WHO)	35.0	52	+8.9
Antiretroviral Treatment (ART) Provision (UNAIDS)	22.4	47	+21.8

2018 IIAG South Africa Scores, Ranks & Trends

116



OVERALL GOVERNANCE

2017 SCORE/100	2017 RANK/54	TREND 2008-2017
68.0	7 th	-0.6



SAFETY & RULE OF LAW

SCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

SAFETY & RULE OF LAW	66.7	9	-4.7
RULE OF LAW	90.2	3	-1.4
Independence of the Judiciary (BS/WEF/V-Dem/GI)	92.6	2	+8.2
Independence & Transparency of the Judicial Process (EIU/GI)	100.0	1	+16.7
Access to Justice (V-Dem)	80.0	17	-14.5
Property Rights (BS/WEF/AfDB/WB)	68.7	8	-18.8
Mechanisms for Orderly Transfers of Power (EIU)	100.0	1	0.0
Absence of Multilateral Sanctions (CDD)	100.0	1	0.0
TRANSPARENCY & ACCOUNTABILITY	57.4	7	-14.3
Access to Public & Legislative Information (GI)	54.2	9	0.0
Access to Records of State-owned Companies (GI)	50.0	1	-50.0
Accountability of Government & Public Employees (V-Dem/AfDB/WB/EIU)	80.3	2	+2.4
Sanctions for Abuse of Office (BS)	71.4	3	0.0
Absence of Corruption in Government Branches (V-Dem)	73.5	10	+4.2
Absence of Corruption in the Public Sector (V-Dem/EIU/WEF)	44.8	17	-18.5
Absence of Corruption in the Private Sector (WEF/WB)	46.9	16	-23.3
Absence of Favouritism (EIU/WEF)	52.0	8	-20.6
Anti-corruption Mechanisms (BS/GI/AFR)	43.2	19	-23.4
PERSONAL SAFETY	33.5	47	-6.0
Perception of Personal Safety (EIU/AFR)	19.3	47	-14.0
Reliability of Police Services (WEF/GI)	38.3	26	+0.4
Absence of Social Unrest (EIU/ACLED)	12.5	52	-35.3
Absence of Crime (EIU/AFR)	13.6	49	-4.9
Absence of Government Violence against Civilians (ACLED/PTS)	67.4	34	-6.9
Absence of Human Trafficking (USDS)	50.0	1	+25.0
NATIONAL SECURITY	85.7	21	+3.0
Absence of Government Involvement in Armed Conflict (UCDP)	100.0	1	0.0
Absence of Domestic Armed Conflict or Risk of Conflict (EIU)	50.0	28	0.0
Absence of Violence by Non-state Actors (ACLED)	89.4	32	-6.6
Absence of Cross-border Tensions (EIU)	75.0	9	+25.0
Absence of Internally Displaced Persons (IDMC)	100.0	1	0.0
Absence of Refugees (UNHCR)	100.0	1	0.0



PARTICIPATION & HUMAN RIGHTS

SCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

PARTICIPATION & HUMAN RIGHTS	74.4	4	+2.6
PARTICIPATION	80.7	7	+2.9
Political Participation (EIU/FH/V-Dem)	91.7	1	+0.7
Civil Society Participation (BS/V-Dem/GI)	79.7	13	+19.2
Democratic Elections (BS/CDD/V-Dem)	77.6	13	-5.7
Capacity of Election Monitoring Agencies (V-Dem/GI)	76.9	1	+0.7
Effective Power to Govern (BS)	77.8	6	0.0
RIGHTS	71.3	4	+0.7
Freedom of Expression (BS/RSF/V-Dem/GI)	79.7	9	-4.2
Freedom of Association & Assembly (BS/GI)	58.3	12	-23.6
Civil Rights & Liberties (BS/FH)	93.3	4	+3.3
Ratification & Reporting of International Human Rights Conventions (UNOLA/OHCHR)	71.4	16	+28.5
Un-likelihood of Human Rights Abuses by the Government (EIU)	50.0	8	0.0
Protection against Ethnic & Religious Discrimination (GI)	75.0	1	0.0
GENDER	71.3	5	+4.2
Promotion of Gender Equality (AfDB/WB)	.	.	-
Women's Political Representation (IPU/GI/WB)	77.6	2	+5.7
Gender Parity in Primary & Lower Secondary School (UNESCO)	66.2	27	-5.6
Women's Labour Force Participation (WB)	46.4	39	-0.1
Workplace Gender Equality (GI)	50.0	4	0.0
Representation of Women in the Judiciary (GI)	100.0	1	+25.0
Laws on Violence against Women (OECD)	66.7	6	+8.7
Women's Political Empowerment (V-Dem)	92.1	5	-4.4



SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

SCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY	65.1	4	-1.2
PUBLIC MANAGEMENT	62.6	4	-2.8
Governmental Statistical Capacity (WB/GI)	79.5	4	-7.6
Civil Registration (GI)	75.0	9	0.0
Effectiveness of the Public Service (AfDB/WB)	.	.	-
Online Public Services (UNDESA)	75.5	5	+0.8
Diversification of Exports (AfDB&OECD&UNDP)	57.8	4	-3.5
Budgetary & Financial Management (AfDB/WB)	.	.	-
Budget Balance (AfDB&AUC&UNECA)	35.1	16	-8.5
Fiscal Policy (AfDB/WB)	.	.	-
Tax & Revenue Mobilisation (ICTD&UNU-WIDER/AfDB/WB)	52.9	11	+2.3
BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT	67.6	3	-2.2
Business Regulatory Environment (BS/GI/AfDB/WB)	84.2	1	0.0
Absence of Excessive Bureaucracy & Red Tape (EIU)	100.0	1	+33.3
Absence of Restrictions on Foreign Investment (WEF)	57.8	24	-17.3
Efficiency of Customs Procedures (WEF)	63.0	9	+6.2
Robustness of Banks (WEF)	74.7	1	-22.6
Satisfaction with Employment Creation (AFR)	25.9	21	-12.8
Government Development of Regional Integration (AfDB)	.	.	-
INFRASTRUCTURE	65.9	8	+6.6
Enabling Environment for Infrastructure Development (AfDB)	.	.	-
Transport Infrastructure (WEF/AFR/EIU/GI)	65.3	5	-3.3
Reliability of Electricity Supply (WEF/AFR)	48.9	16	-6.0
Digital & IT Infrastructure (EIU/ITU)	76.8	5	+38.6
Access to Drinking Water (WHO&UNICEF)	81.5	9	+4.1
Satisfaction with Provision of Water & Sanitation Services (AFR)	57.0	7	-0.6
RURAL SECTOR	64.1	9	-6.7
Access to Rural Land & Water for Agriculture (IFAD)	58.8	21	0.0
Rural Business Climate (IFAD)	66.7	6	+8.7
Government Investment in Rural Development (IFAD)	81.3	5	-6.2
Access to Agricultural Research & Extension Services (IFAD)	49.8	35	-10.3
Budgetary Balance of Agricultural Policy (WEF)	52.1	23	-30.9
Participation of Rural Organisations (IFAD)	62.4	19	+0.5
Promotion of Gender Parity in Rural Organisations (IFAD)	75.0	2	0.0
Rural Accountability & Transparency (IFAD)	66.6	8	-15.2



HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

SCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT	65.6	8	+0.5
WELFARE	57.1	10	-5.1
Welfare Policies & Services (AfDB/WB)	.	.	-
Promotion of Socio-economic Integration of Youth (GI)	50.0	12	0.0
Social Safety Nets (GI/BS)	67.6	4	-4.2
Social Protection & Labour Policies (AfDB/WB)	.	.	-
Social Inclusion (BS)	50.0	5	-16.7
Absence of Lived Poverty (AFR)	77.8	5	+14.3
Poverty Reduction Efforts (AFR/AfDB/WB)	33.7	42	-17.9
Satisfaction with Narrowing Income Gaps (AFR)	35.2	13	-10.7
Environmental Policies (BS)	85.7	1	0.0
Promotion of Environmental Sustainability (AfDB/WB)	.	.	-
EDUCATION	62.9	10	+0.4
Satisfaction with Education Provision (AFR)	56.0	14	+3.7
Education Quality (BS)	66.7	5	-16.6
Alignment of Education with Market Needs (WEF)	29.6	31	+0.1
Human Resources in Primary Schools (UNESCO)	79.7	14	+2.7
Primary School Completion (WB)	.	.	-
Secondary Education Enrolment (UNESCO)	100.0	1	+12.2
Tertiary Education Enrolment (UNESCO)	45.5	9	+0.6
HEALTH	76.8	12	+6.2
Satisfaction with Basic Health Services (AFR)	55.1	16	+11.0
Public Health Campaigns (GI)	50.0	34	-25.0
Absence of Child Mortality (IGME)	81.7	12	+13.6
Absence of Maternal Mortality (MMEIG)	92.5	8	0.0
Access to Sanitation (WHO&UNICEF)	84.4	8	+5.9
Absence of Undernourishment (WB)	98.0	4	-0.4
Absence of Communicable Diseases (WHO)	79.0	29	+6.2
Immunisation (WB/WHO)	65.2	46	-5.1
Antiretroviral Treatment (ART) Provision (UNAIDS)	85.7	13	+49.7

Increasing Improvement
 Slowing Improvement
 Warning Signs
 Bouncing Back
 Slowing Deterioration
 Increasing Deterioration
 No Change
 Not Classified

For a full list of data sources see Annex.

For a full list of data sources see Annex.

OVERALL
GOVERNANCE

2017 SCORE/100	2017 RANK/54	TREND 2011-2017	
19.3	53 rd	-9.3	N/A

SAFETY &
RULE OF LAW

	SCORE/100 2017	RANK/54 2017	TREND 2011-2017	
SAFETY & RULE OF LAW	14.2	53	-20.3	N/A
RULE OF LAW	23.2	51	-13.6	N/A
Independence of the Judiciary (BS/WEF/V-Dem/GI)	21.4	45	+5.5	N/A
Independence & Transparency of the Judicial Process (EIU/GI)	12.5	46	0.0	N/A
Access to Justice (V-Dem)	12.7	52	-13.9	N/A
Property Rights (BS/WEF/AfDB/WB)	26.0	50	-6.6	N/A
Mechanisms for Orderly Transfers of Power (EIU)	0.0	39	-33.3	N/A
Absence of Multilateral Sanctions (CDD)	66.7	31	-33.3	N/A
TRANSPARENCY & ACCOUNTABILITY	9.1	52	-3.0	N/A
Access to Public & Legislative Information (GI)	0.0	44	0.0	N/A
Access to Records of State-owned Companies (GI)	0.0	28	0.0	N/A
Accountability of Government & Public Employees (V-Dem/AfDB/WB/EIU)	14.3	52	-20.1	N/A
Sanctions for Abuse of Office (BS)	14.3	38	0.0	N/A
Absence of Corruption in Government Branches (V-Dem)	27.7	42	-11.3	N/A
Absence of Corruption in the Public Sector (V-Dem/EIU/WEF)	4.4	53	-3.6	N/A
Absence of Corruption in the Private Sector (WEF/WB)	0.0	51	0.0	N/A
Absence of Favouritism (EIU/WEF)	0.0	44	0.0	N/A
Anti-corruption Mechanisms (BS/GI/AFR)	21.4	37	+8.3	N/A
PERSONAL SAFETY	7.3	53	-31.2	N/A
Perception of Personal Safety (EIU/AFR)	0.0	48	-25.0	N/A
Reliability of Police Services (WEF/GI)	0.0	49	0.0	N/A
Absence of Social Unrest (EIU/ACLED)	43.7	44	-31.3	N/A
Absence of Crime (EIU/AFR)	0.0	50	-50.0	N/A
Absence of Government Violence against Civilians (ACLED/PTS)	0.0	53	-56.3	N/A
Absence of Human Trafficking (USDS)	0.0	39	-25.0	N/A
NATIONAL SECURITY	17.1	53	-33.3	N/A
Absence of Government Involvement in Armed Conflict (UCDP)	77.8	25	+33.4	N/A
Absence of Domestic Armed Conflict or Risk of Conflict (EIU)	0.0	50	0.0	N/A
Absence of Violence by Non-state Actors (ACLED)	0.0	46	-95.2	N/A
Absence of Cross-border Tensions (EIU)	25.0	44	0.0	N/A
Absence of Internally Displaced Persons (IDMC)	0.0	51	-37.7	N/A
Absence of Refugees (UNHCR)	0.0	50	-100.0	N/A

PARTICIPATION
& HUMAN RIGHTS

	SCORE/100 2017	RANK/54 2017	TREND 2011-2017	
PARTICIPATION & HUMAN RIGHTS	21.1	52	-7.5	N/A
PARTICIPATION	12.1	53	-14.8	N/A
Political Participation (EIU/FH/V-Dem)	39.8	40	-5.3	N/A
Civil Society Participation (BS/V-Dem/GI)	18.2	48	-18.4	N/A
Democratic Elections (BS/CDD/V-Dem)	0.0	54	-18.8	N/A
Capacity of Election Monitoring Agencies (V-Dem/GI)	2.7	53	-9.3	N/A
Effective Power to Govern (BS)	0.0	42	-22.2	N/A
RIGHTS	17.0	50	-9.8	N/A
Freedom of Expression (BS/RSF/V-Dem/GI)	23.1	47	-16.6	N/A
Freedom of Association & Assembly (BS/GI)	29.9	35	-11.8	N/A
Civil Rights & Liberties (BS/FH)	10.0	49	-31.6	N/A
Ratification & Reporting of International Human Rights Conventions (UNOLA/OHCHR)	14.3	54	+14.3	N/A
Un-likelihood of Human Rights Abuses by the Government (EIU)	0.0	40	-25.0	N/A
Protection against Ethnic & Religious Discrimination (GI)	25.0	17	+12.5	N/A
GENDER	34.2	49	+2.1	N/A
Promotion of Gender Equality (AfDB/WB)	16.7	40	-10.0	N/A
Women's Political Representation (IPU/GI/WB)	50.5	13	+3.1	N/A
Gender Parity in Primary & Lower Secondary School (UNESCO)	14.9	46	+8.9	N/A
Women's Labour Force Participation (WB)	77.7	15	+0.2	N/A
Workplace Gender Equality (GI)	50.0	4	+25.0	N/A
Representation of Women in the Judiciary (GI)	0.0	44	0.0	N/A
Laws on Violence against Women (OECD)	.	.	.	N/A
Women's Political Empowerment (V-Dem)	29.3	52	-12.7	N/A

SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC
OPPORTUNITY

	SCORE/100 2017	RANK/54 2017	TREND 2011-2017	
SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY	17.1	53	-10.0	N/A
PUBLIC MANAGEMENT	17.6	52	-5.4	N/A
Governmental Statistical Capacity (WB/GI)	24.2	44	+11.7	N/A
Civil Registration (GI)	37.5	44	0.0	N/A
Effectiveness of the Public Service (AfDB/WB)	10.9	41	-21.4	N/A
Online Public Services (UNDESA)	16.7	37	-2.8	N/A
Diversification of Exports (AfDB&OECD&UNDP)	1.7	47	+1.7	N/A
Budgetary & Financial Management (AfDB/WB)	15.3	41	-14.3	N/A
Budget Balance (AfDB&AUC&UNECA)	39.1	7	+3.3	N/A
Fiscal Policy (AfDB/WB)	0.0	41	-31.0	N/A
Tax & Revenue Mobilisation (ICTD&UNU-WIDER/AfDB/WB)	12.9	51	+4.0	N/A
BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT	15.6	50	-12.7	N/A
Business Regulatory Environment (BS/GI/AfDB/WB)	21.9	48	-4.6	N/A
Absence of Excessive Bureaucracy & Red Tape (EIU)	0.0	30	-33.3	N/A
Absence of Restrictions on Foreign Investment (WEF)	.	.	.	N/A
Efficiency of Customs Procedures (WEF)	.	.	.	N/A
Robustness of Banks (WEF)	.	.	.	N/A
Satisfaction with Employment Creation (AFR)	.	.	.	N/A
Government Development of Regional Integration (AfDB)	25.0	38	0.0	N/A
INFRASTRUCTURE	16.9	52	+2.7	N/A
Enabling Environment for Infrastructure Development (AfDB)	23.3	37	0.0	N/A
Transport Infrastructure (WEF/AFR/EIU/GI)	0.0	53	0.0	N/A
Reliability of Electricity Supply (WEF/AFR)	.	.	.	N/A
Digital & IT Infrastructure (EIU/ITU)	4.4	53	+1.1	N/A
Access to Drinking Water (WHO&UNICEF)	39.7	43	+9.3	N/A
Satisfaction with Provision of Water & Sanitation Services (AFR)	.	.	.	N/A
RURAL SECTOR	18.4	52	-24.5	N/A
Access to Rural Land & Water for Agriculture (IFAD)	32.4	44	-19.3	N/A
Rural Business Climate (IFAD)	22.7	49	-17.2	N/A
Government Investment in Rural Development (IFAD)	18.8	50	-25.0	N/A
Access to Agricultural Research & Extension Services (IFAD)	9.9	51	-30.0	N/A
Budgetary Balance of Agricultural Policy (WEF)	.	.	.	N/A
Participation of Rural Organisations (IFAD)	18.8	51	-21.8	N/A
Promotion of Gender Parity in Rural Organisations (IFAD)	8.3	51	-33.5	N/A
Rural Accountability & Transparency (IFAD)	18.2	48	-24.2	N/A

HUMAN
DEVELOPMENT

	SCORE/100 2017	RANK/54 2017	TREND 2011-2017	
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT	24.7	52	+0.6	N/A
WELFARE	10.7	54	-7.2	N/A
Welfare Policies & Services (AfDB/WB)	31.4	39	-4.0	N/A
Promotion of Socio-economic Integration of Youth (GI)	0.0	48	0.0	N/A
Social Safety Nets (GI/BS)	11.5	51	-4.2	N/A
Social Protection & Labour Policies (AfDB/WB)	8.3	41	-5.8	N/A
Social Inclusion (BS)	0.0	33	0.0	N/A
Absence of Lived Poverty (AFR)	.	.	.	N/A
Poverty Reduction Efforts (AFR/AfDB/WB)	28.9	45	-7.1	N/A
Satisfaction with Narrowing Income Gaps (AFR)	.	.	.	N/A
Environmental Policies (BS)	0.0	43	0.0	N/A
Promotion of Environmental Sustainability (AfDB/WB)	5.6	41	-36.1	N/A
EDUCATION	20.6	48	+6.2	N/A
Satisfaction with Education Provision (AFR)	.	.	.	N/A
Education Quality (BS)	0.0	41	0.0	N/A
Alignment of Education with Market Needs (WEF)	.	.	.	N/A
Human Resources in Primary Schools (UNESCO)	61.0	40	+3.6	N/A
Primary School Completion (WB)	.	.	.	N/A
Secondary Education Enrolment (UNESCO)	0.9	43	+0.9	N/A
Tertiary Education Enrolment (UNESCO)	.	.	.	N/A
HEALTH	42.8	52	+2.6	N/A
Satisfaction with Basic Health Services (AFR)	.	.	.	N/A
Public Health Campaigns (GI)	50.0	34	0.0	N/A
Absence of Child Mortality (IGME)	53.2	42	+10.6	N/A
Absence of Maternal Mortality (MMEIG)	54.6	49	+4.6	N/A
Access to Sanitation (WHO&UNICEF)	15.0	51	+7.5	N/A
Absence of Undernourishment (WB)	.	.	.	N/A
Absence of Communicable Diseases (WHO)	76.1	31	-4.7	N/A
Immunisation (WB/WHO)	12.0	53	-31.9	N/A
Antiretroviral Treatment (ART) Provision (UNAIDS)	38.7	38	+32.3	N/A

2018 IIAG Sudan Scores, Ranks & Trends

118

OVERALL GOVERNANCE

2017 SCORE/100	2017 RANK/54	TREND 2008-2017
30.8	49 th	+1.4

SAFETY & RULE OF LAW

	SCORE/100 2017	RANK/54 2017	TREND 2008-2017
SAFETY & RULE OF LAW	24.1	50	-1.4
RULE OF LAW	25.3	49	+3.2
Independence of the Judiciary (BS/WEF/V-Dem/GI)	9.4	52	-3.6
Independence & Transparency of the Judicial Process (EIU/GI)	16.7	44	+16.7
Access to Justice (V-Dem)	28.7	47	+8.9
Property Rights (BS/WEF/AfDB/WB)	30.2	48	-3.1
Mechanisms for Orderly Transfers of Power (EIU)	33.3	22	0.0
Absence of Multilateral Sanctions (CDD)	33.3	50	0.0
TRANSPARENCY & ACCOUNTABILITY	11.3	50	-1.0
Access to Public & Legislative Information (GI)	0.0	44	0.0
Access to Records of State-owned Companies (GI)	0.0	28	0.0
Accountability of Government & Public Employees (V-Dem/AfDB/WB/EIU)	17.7	51	-8.8
Sanctions for Abuse of Office (BS)	14.3	38	+14.3
Absence of Corruption in Government Branches (V-Dem)	38.0	32	+4.1
Absence of Corruption in the Public Sector (V-Dem/EIU/WEF)	8.3	47	-0.2
Absence of Corruption in the Private Sector (WEF/WB)	19.0	44	-9.6
Absence of Favouritism (EIU/WEF)	0.0	44	0.0
Anti-corruption Mechanisms (BS/GI/AFR)	4.8	48	-8.3
PERSONAL SAFETY	24.5	49	-9.1
Perception of Personal Safety (EIU/AFR)	45.5	27	+4.3
Reliability of Police Services (WEF/GI)	0.0	49	0.0
Absence of Social Unrest (EIU/ACLED)	50.5	37	-23.3
Absence of Crime (EIU/AFR)	50.9	27	+2.9
Absence of Government Violence against Civilians (ACLED/PTS)	0.0	53	-38.5
Absence of Human Trafficking (USDS)	0.0	39	0.0
NATIONAL SECURITY	35.3	50	+1.2
Absence of Government Involvement in Armed Conflict (UCDP)	66.7	40	0.0
Absence of Domestic Armed Conflict or Risk of Conflict (EIU)	25.0	40	+25.0
Absence of Violence by Non-state Actors (ACLED)	33.6	43	-36.4
Absence of Cross-border Tensions (EIU)	25.0	44	+25.0
Absence of Internally Displaced Persons (IDMC)	4.9	50	+4.9
Absence of Refugees (UNHCR)	56.7	48	-11.1

PARTICIPATION & HUMAN RIGHTS

	SCORE/100 2017	RANK/54 2017	TREND 2008-2017
PARTICIPATION & HUMAN RIGHTS	23.4	50	+3.8
PARTICIPATION	20.3	49	+5.3
Political Participation (EIU/FH/V-Dem)	38.3	41	+8.9
Civil Society Participation (BS/V-Dem/GI)	15.9	50	-6.5
Democratic Elections (BS/CDD/V-Dem)	16.8	51	+10.7
Capacity of Election Monitoring Agencies (V-Dem/GI)	19.2	47	+2.0
Effective Power to Govern (BS)	11.1	28	+11.1
RIGHTS	16.2	51	-3.6
Freedom of Expression (BS/RSF/V-Dem/GI)	21.4	50	-5.4
Freedom of Association & Assembly (BS/GI)	11.1	50	-22.9
Civil Rights & Liberties (BS/FH)	2.9	53	-2.9
Ratification & Reporting of International Human Rights Conventions (UNOLA/OHCHR)	61.9	31	+9.5
Un-likelihood of Human Rights Abuses by the Government (EIU)	0.0	40	0.0
Protection against Ethnic & Religious Discrimination (GI)	0.0	35	0.0
GENDER	33.8	50	+10.0
Promotion of Gender Equality (AfDB/WB)	35.0	34	+10.0
Women's Political Representation (IPU/GI/WB)	35.5	38	+12.1
Gender Parity in Primary & Lower Secondary School (UNESCO)	60.5	33	+9.1
Women's Labour Force Participation (WB)	13.4	50	+0.5
Workplace Gender Equality (GI)	25.0	40	0.0
Representation of Women in the Judiciary (GI)	50.0	32	+50.0
Laws on Violence against Women (OECD)	8.3	44	-16.7
Women's Political Empowerment (V-Dem)	42.8	45	+14.9

SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

For a full list of data sources see Annex.

	SCORE/100 2017	RANK/54 2017	TREND 2008-2017
SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY	36.0	42	+4.1
PUBLIC MANAGEMENT	34.4	42	+0.9
Governmental Statistical Capacity (WB/GI)	31.8	42	+21.2
Civil Registration (GI)	50.0	33	-25.0
Effectiveness of the Public Service (AfDB/WB)	37.0	37	-6.8
Online Public Services (UNDESA)	29.4	25	+20.8
Diversification of Exports (AfDB&OECD&UNDP)	14.7	14	+14.0
Budgetary & Financial Management (AfDB/WB)	43.7	35	+12.7
Budget Balance (AfDB&AUC&UNECA)	32.6	24	-10.3
Fiscal Policy (AfDB/WB)	43.7	32	-18.2
Tax & Revenue Mobilisation (ICTD&UNU-WIDER/AfDB/WB)	26.8	43	-0.5
BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT	21.7	47	-13.4
Business Regulatory Environment (BS/GI/AfDB/WB)	21.3	49	-0.7
Absence of Excessive Bureaucracy & Red Tape (EIU)	0.0	30	-33.3
Absence of Restrictions on Foreign Investment (WEF)	-	-	-
Efficiency of Customs Procedures (WEF)	-	-	-
Robustness of Banks (WEF)	-	-	-
Satisfaction with Employment Creation (AFR)	-	-	-
Government Development of Regional Integration (AfDB)	43.8	29	-6.2
INFRASTRUCTURE	36.3	39	+4.0
Enabling Environment for Infrastructure Development (AfDB)	32.6	34	-6.9
Transport Infrastructure (WEF/AFR/EIU/GI)	25.0	40	0.0
Reliability of Electricity Supply (WEF/AFR)	-	-	-
Digital & IT Infrastructure (EIU/ITU)	37.7	21	+11.0
Access to Drinking Water (WHO&UNICEF)	50.1	35	+12.0
Satisfaction with Provision of Water & Sanitation Services (AFR)	-	-	-
RURAL SECTOR	51.6	27	+25.2
Access to Rural Land & Water for Agriculture (IFAD)	60.2	18	+41.0
Rural Business Climate (IFAD)	54.3	22	+33.6
Government Investment in Rural Development (IFAD)	47.0	30	+34.5
Access to Agricultural Research & Extension Services (IFAD)	70.0	16	+30.1
Budgetary Balance of Agricultural Policy (WEF)	-	-	-
Participation of Rural Organisations (IFAD)	52.1	35	+9.0
Promotion of Gender Parity in Rural Organisations (IFAD)	35.5	40	-2.0
Rural Accountability & Transparency (IFAD)	42.4	31	+30.3

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

	SCORE/100 2017	RANK/54 2017	TREND 2008-2017
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT	39.8	48	-0.9
WELFARE	27.7	47	-0.4
Welfare Policies & Services (AfDB/WB)	42.6	37	+9.2
Promotion of Socio-economic Integration of Youth (GI)	0.0	48	-25.0
Social Safety Nets (GI/BS)	12.2	49	+4.2
Social Protection & Labour Policies (AfDB/WB)	42.3	35	0.0
Social Inclusion (BS)	16.7	19	0.0
Absence of Lived Poverty (AFR)	49.7	20	+4.4
Poverty Reduction Efforts (AFR/AfDB/WB)	38.1	35	-2.1
Satisfaction with Narrowing Income Gaps (AFR)	-	-	-
Environmental Policies (BS)	14.3	38	0.0
Promotion of Environmental Sustainability (AfDB/WB)	33.3	39	+5.5
EDUCATION	32.1	44	-5.7
Satisfaction with Education Provision (AFR)	-	-	-
Education Quality (BS)	16.7	34	-33.3
Alignment of Education with Market Needs (WEF)	-	-	-
Human Resources in Primary Schools (UNESCO)	-	-	-
Primary School Completion (WB)	33.6	35	-1.7
Secondary Education Enrolment (UNESCO)	39.2	24	+8.0
Tertiary Education Enrolment (UNESCO)	38.8	11	+4.1
HEALTH	59.7	42	+3.6
Satisfaction with Basic Health Services (AFR)	-	-	-
Public Health Campaigns (GI)	25.0	50	-25.0
Absence of Child Mortality (IGME)	68.6	28	+9.6
Absence of Maternal Mortality (MMEIG)	82.4	16	+3.8
Access to Sanitation (WHO&UNICEF)	49.0	33	+14.2
Absence of Undernourishment (WB)	59.9	28	+0.6
Absence of Communicable Diseases (WHO)	90.4	13	+5.6
Immunisation (WB/WHO)	90.0	21	+11.4
Antiretroviral Treatment (ART) Provision (UNAIDS)	12.0	49	+8.2

▲ Increasing Improvement
 ▲ Slowing Improvement
 ▲ Warning Signs
 ▲ Bouncing Back
 ▲ Slowing Deterioration
 ▲ Increasing Deterioration
 ▲ No Change
 — Not Classified

For a full list of data sources see Annex.

OVERALL
GOVERNANCE

2017 SCORE/100 2017 RANK/54 TREND 2008-2017

48.7 **32nd** **+1.4**

SAFETY &
RULE OF LAWSCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

SAFETY & RULE OF LAW	61.0	18	+0.4
RULE OF LAW	55.5	28	-3.4
Independence of the Judiciary (BS/WEF/V-Dem/GI)	24.1	43	-6.6
Independence & Transparency of the Judicial Process (EIU/GI)	70.8	9	-12.5
Access to Justice (V-Dem)	60.5	30	+25.8
Property Rights (BS/WEF/AfDB/WB)	44.3	38	-26.9
Mechanisms for Orderly Transfers of Power (EIU)	33.3	22	0.0
Absence of Multilateral Sanctions (CDD)	100.0	1	0.0
TRANSPARENCY & ACCOUNTABILITY	40.1	21	-7.2
Access to Public & Legislative Information (GI)	0.0	44	-29.2
Access to Records of State-owned Companies (GI)	25.0	11	-25.0
Accountability of Government & Public Employees (V-Dem/AfDB/WB/EIU)	41.2	35	+3.9
Sanctions for Abuse of Office (BS)	.	.	-
Absence of Corruption in Government Branches (V-Dem)	51.2	20	-3.1
Absence of Corruption in the Public Sector (V-Dem/EIU/WEF)	48.5	16	+11.1
Absence of Corruption in the Private Sector (WEF/WB)	54.0	11	-2.3
Absence of Favouritism (EIU/WEF)	46.8	16	-16.7
Anti-corruption Mechanisms (BS/GI/AFR)	54.3	8	+3.8
PERSONAL SAFETY	56.7	13	+7.7
Perception of Personal Safety (EIU/AFR)	62.3	10	+2.3
Reliability of Police Services (WEF/GI)	39.0	24	+12.1
Absence of Social Unrest (EIU/ACLED)	62.2	25	-12.0
Absence of Crime (EIU/AFR)	69.0	10	+11.3
Absence of Government Violence against Civilians (ACLED/PTS)	82.7	10	+7.7
Absence of Human Trafficking (USDS)	25.0	19	+25.0
NATIONAL SECURITY	91.6	10	+4.2
Absence of Government Involvement in Armed Conflict (UCDP)	100.0	1	0.0
Absence of Domestic Armed Conflict or Risk of Conflict (EIU)	75.0	9	0.0
Absence of Violence by Non-state Actors (ACLED)	100.0	1	+0.3
Absence of Cross-border Tensions (EIU)	75.0	9	+25.0
Absence of Internally Displaced Persons (IDMC)	100.0	1	0.0
Absence of Refugees (UNHCR)	99.6	19	-0.3

PARTICIPATION
& HUMAN RIGHTSSCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

PARTICIPATION & HUMAN RIGHTS	26.8	47	-1.0
PARTICIPATION	16.3	52	-0.4
Political Participation (EIU/FH/V-Dem)	12.0	53	+0.8
Civil Society Participation (BS/V-Dem/GI)	24.1	47	-2.0
Democratic Elections (BS/CDD/V-Dem)	12.4	52	-0.3
Capacity of Election Monitoring Agencies (V-Dem/GI)	16.7	49	-0.1
Effective Power to Govern (BS)	.	.	-
RIGHTS	23.9	45	-2.9
Freedom of Expression (BS/RSF/V-Dem/GI)	31.1	46	+2.7
Freedom of Association & Assembly (BS/GI)	12.5	45	0.0
Civil Rights & Liberties (BS/FH)	26.9	42	-9.6
Ratification & Reporting of International Human Rights Conventions (UNOLA/OHCHR)	47.6	42	+14.3
Un-likelihood of Human Rights Abuses by the Government (EIU)	25.0	24	-25.0
Protection against Ethnic & Religious Discrimination (GI)	0.0	35	0.0
GENDER	40.2	44	+0.5
Promotion of Gender Equality (AfDB/WB)	.	.	-
Women's Political Representation (IPU/GI/WB)	35.9	36	-2.5
Gender Parity in Primary & Lower Secondary School (UNESCO)	63.4	29	-0.3
Women's Labour Force Participation (WB)	39.3	43	+4.0
Workplace Gender Equality (GI)	0.0	54	-50.0
Representation of Women in the Judiciary (GI)	75.0	18	+50.0
Laws on Violence against Women (OECD)	33.3	29	+8.3
Women's Political Empowerment (V-Dem)	34.1	49	-6.7

SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC
OPPORTUNITYSCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY	49.7	17	+1.2
PUBLIC MANAGEMENT	36.1	41	-8.3
Governmental Statistical Capacity (WB/GI)	34.8	40	-5.7
Civil Registration (GI)	50.0	33	0.0
Effectiveness of the Public Service (AfDB/WB)	.	.	-
Online Public Services (UNDESA)	37.3	21	+3.4
Diversification of Exports (AfDB&OECD&UNDP)	19.5	12	-23.4
Budgetary & Financial Management (AfDB/WB)	.	.	-
Budget Balance (AfDB&AUC&UNECA)	23.9	44	-21.6
Fiscal Policy (AfDB/WB)	.	.	-
Tax & Revenue Mobilisation (ICTD&UNU-WIDER/AfDB/WB)	50.9	15	-2.3
BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT	50.9	17	+1.5
Business Regulatory Environment (BS/GI/AfDB/WB)	50.0	25	0.0
Absence of Excessive Bureaucracy & Red Tape (EIU)	33.3	10	0.0
Absence of Restrictions on Foreign Investment (WEF)	62.7	15	+6.0
Efficiency of Customs Procedures (WEF)	60.3	12	+16.9
Robustness of Banks (WEF)	71.4	7	-4.4
Satisfaction with Employment Creation (AFR)	27.8	20	-9.5
Government Development of Regional Integration (AfDB)	.	.	-
INFRASTRUCTURE	53.3	16	+7.9
Enabling Environment for Infrastructure Development (AfDB)	.	.	-
Transport Infrastructure (WEF/AFR/EIU/GI)	60.6	7	+3.4
Reliability of Electricity Supply (WEF/AFR)	54.9	13	+6.0
Digital & IT Infrastructure (EIU/ITU)	35.3	24	+17.1
Access to Drinking Water (WHO&UNICEF)	60.7	26	+9.0
Satisfaction with Provision of Water & Sanitation Services (AFR)	54.9	8	+3.8
RURAL SECTOR	58.5	18	+3.5
Access to Rural Land & Water for Agriculture (IFAD)	59.4	19	+9.6
Rural Business Climate (IFAD)	57.9	14	+7.4
Government Investment in Rural Development (IFAD)	56.3	20	-6.2
Access to Agricultural Research & Extension Services (IFAD)	49.8	35	+9.9
Budgetary Balance of Agricultural Policy (WEF)	68.6	5	+10.9
Participation of Rural Organisations (IFAD)	56.9	26	+8.4
Promotion of Gender Parity in Rural Organisations (IFAD)	58.3	10	0.0
Rural Accountability & Transparency (IFAD)	60.5	12	-12.1

HUMAN
DEVELOPMENTSCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT	57.3	18	+5.0
WELFARE	34.7	45	-0.4
Welfare Policies & Services (AfDB/WB)	.	.	-
Promotion of Socio-economic Integration of Youth (GI)	25.0	38	-25.0
Social Safety Nets (GI/BS)	16.7	46	0.0
Social Protection & Labour Policies (AfDB/WB)	.	.	-
Social Inclusion (BS)	.	.	-
Absence of Lived Poverty (AFR)	61.1	11	+14.8
Poverty Reduction Efforts (AFR/AfDB/WB)	37.4	37	+0.8
Satisfaction with Narrowing Income Gaps (AFR)	33.6	14	+7.6
Environmental Policies (BS)	.	.	-
Promotion of Environmental Sustainability (AfDB/WB)	.	.	-
EDUCATION	56.9	13	+4.7
Satisfaction with Education Provision (AFR)	78.4	3	-8.3
Education Quality (BS)	.	.	-
Alignment of Education with Market Needs (WEF)	53.0	13	+11.4
Human Resources in Primary Schools (UNESCO)	82.9	11	+4.7
Primary School Completion (WB)	54.4	15	+9.0
Secondary Education Enrolment (UNESCO)	61.9	10	+13.6
Tertiary Education Enrolment (UNESCO)	11.2	32	-1.6
HEALTH	80.2	8	+10.5
Satisfaction with Basic Health Services (AFR)	84.8	1	-11.9
Public Health Campaigns (GI)	75.0	15	+25.0
Absence of Child Mortality (IGME)	65.4	31	+23.9
Absence of Maternal Mortality (MMEIG)	77.9	26	+5.1
Access to Sanitation (WHO&UNICEF)	71.1	12	+5.8
Absence of Undernourishment (WB)	70.8	26	+6.2
Absence of Communicable Diseases (WHO)	90.1	14	+6.1
Immunisation (WB/WHO)	89.0	23	-1.5
Antiretroviral Treatment (ART) Provision (UNAIDS)	97.4	3	+35.4

2018 IIAG Tanzania Scores, Ranks & Trends

120



OVERALL GOVERNANCE

2017 SCORE/100	2017 RANK/54	TREND 2008-2017
58.5	14 th	+1.3



SAFETY & RULE OF LAW

SCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

SAFETY & RULE OF LAW	63.8	14	+1.9
RULE OF LAW	58.2	22	+1.7
Independence of the Judiciary (BS/WEF/V-Dem/GI)	58.4	16	0.0
Independence & Transparency of the Judicial Process (EIU/GI)	54.2	18	0.0
Access to Justice (V-Dem)	73.1	24	+6.9
Property Rights (BS/WEF/AfDB/WB)	63.4	10	+3.4
Mechanisms for Orderly Transfers of Power (EIU)	33.3	22	0.0
Absence of Multilateral Sanctions (CDD)	66.7	31	0.0
TRANSPARENCY & ACCOUNTABILITY	42.0	19	+3.9
Access to Public & Legislative Information (GI)	29.2	22	+4.2
Access to Records of State-owned Companies (GI)	0.0	28	0.0
Accountability of Government & Public Employees (V-Dem/AfDB/WB/EIU)	60.5	15	-2.3
Sanctions for Abuse of Office (BS)	42.9	12	-14.2
Absence of Corruption in Government Branches (V-Dem)	55.2	18	+14.1
Absence of Corruption in the Public Sector (V-Dem/EIU/WEF)	52.2	12	+14.9
Absence of Corruption in the Private Sector (WEF/WB)	35.5	24	+6.0
Absence of Favouritism (EIU/WEF)	48.4	14	+6.8
Anti-corruption Mechanisms (BS/GI/AFR)	54.5	7	+6.1
PERSONAL SAFETY	64.0	5	+2.4
Perception of Personal Safety (EIU/AFR)	71.6	6	-5.2
Reliability of Police Services (WEF/GI)	39.4	23	+13.6
Absence of Social Unrest (EIU/ACLED)	74.0	13	+0.5
Absence of Crime (EIU/AFR)	73.9	8	+11.8
Absence of Government Violence against Civilians (ACLED/PTS)	75.0	19	-6.3
Absence of Human Trafficking (USDS)	50.0	1	0.0
NATIONAL SECURITY	90.9	13	-0.5
Absence of Government Involvement in Armed Conflict (UCDP)	100.0	1	0.0
Absence of Domestic Armed Conflict or Risk of Conflict (EIU)	75.0	9	0.0
Absence of Violence by Non-state Actors (ACLED)	95.5	27	-2.8
Absence of Cross-border Tensions (EIU)	75.0	9	0.0
Absence of Internally Displaced Persons (IDMC)	100.0	1	0.0
Absence of Refugees (UNHCR)	100.0	1	+0.1



PARTICIPATION & HUMAN RIGHTS

SCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

PARTICIPATION & HUMAN RIGHTS	62.1	16	+2.4
PARTICIPATION	57.8	23	+0.7
Political Participation (EIU/FH/V-Dem)	64.4	24	-3.1
Civil Society Participation (BS/V-Dem/GI)	47.2	34	-10.3
Democratic Elections (BS/CDD/V-Dem)	59.8	21	-0.1
Capacity of Election Monitoring Agencies (V-Dem/GI)	40.1	25	+6.4
Effective Power to Govern (BS)	77.8	6	+11.1
RIGHTS	59.1	12	+3.8
Freedom of Expression (BS/RSF/V-Dem/GI)	53.0	34	-13.7
Freedom of Association & Assembly (BS/GI)	34.0	33	-12.5
Civil Rights & Liberties (BS/FH)	63.6	16	-5.8
Ratification & Reporting of International Human Rights Conventions (UNOLA/OHCHR)	66.7	22	+4.8
Un-likelihood of Human Rights Abuses by the Government (EIU)	75.0	1	0.0
Protection against Ethnic & Religious Discrimination (GI)	62.5	2	+50.0
GENDER	69.2	9	+2.5
Promotion of Gender Equality (AfDB/WB)	57.5	16	-3.8
Women's Political Representation (IPU/GI/WB)	57.3	9	+5.0
Gender Parity in Primary & Lower Secondary School (UNESCO)	78.8	10	+10.4
Women's Labour Force Participation (WB)	89.6	5	-3.2
Workplace Gender Equality (GI)	50.0	4	+25.0
Representation of Women in the Judiciary (GI)	75.0	18	0.0
Laws on Violence against Women (OECD)	58.3	12	-16.7
Women's Political Empowerment (V-Dem)	87.3	11	+3.6



SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

SCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY	54.1	14	-2.4
PUBLIC MANAGEMENT	58.7	8	-0.3
Governmental Statistical Capacity (WB/GI)	68.2	10	+3.8
Civil Registration (GI)	50.0	33	+12.5
Effectiveness of the Public Service (AfDB/WB)	80.7	3	+1.5
Online Public Services (UNDESA)	77.5	4	+47.0
Diversification of Exports (AfDB&OECD&UNDP)	23.3	10	-55.8
Budgetary & Financial Management (AfDB/WB)	67.5	15	-1.5
Budget Balance (AfDB&AUC&UNECA)	37.9	9	-3.6
Fiscal Policy (AfDB/WB)	74.6	7	-8.7
Tax & Revenue Mobilisation (ICTD&UNU-WIDER/AfDB/WB)	48.5	18	+2.1
BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT	50.2	18	-5.7
Business Regulatory Environment (BS/GI/AfDB/WB)	46.5	31	-10.7
Absence of Excessive Bureaucracy & Red Tape (EIU)	33.3	10	0.0
Absence of Restrictions on Foreign Investment (WEF)	50.0	30	-35.3
Efficiency of Customs Procedures (WEF)	53.1	17	+31.3
Robustness of Banks (WEF)	43.0	27	-24.2
Satisfaction with Employment Creation (AFR)	38.1	10	-0.8
Government Development of Regional Integration (AfDB)	87.5	3	0.0
INFRASTRUCTURE	45.6	22	+8.9
Enabling Environment for Infrastructure Development (AfDB)	74.4	5	-4.7
Transport Infrastructure (WEF/AFR/EIU/GI)	44.4	20	+12.6
Reliability of Electricity Supply (WEF/AFR)	43.2	19	+17.3
Digital & IT Infrastructure (EIU/ITU)	22.6	39	+9.0
Access to Drinking Water (WHO&UNICEF)	39.4	44	+10.7
Satisfaction with Provision of Water & Sanitation Services (AFR)	49.8	14	+8.6
RURAL SECTOR	62.0	10	-12.4
Access to Rural Land & Water for Agriculture (IFAD)	61.9	15	-17.3
Rural Business Climate (IFAD)	57.9	14	+2.6
Government Investment in Rural Development (IFAD)	62.5	11	-18.8
Access to Agricultural Research & Extension Services (IFAD)	79.9	7	-20.1
Budgetary Balance of Agricultural Policy (WEF)	56.1	15	0.0
Participation of Rural Organisations (IFAD)	67.4	8	-2.5
Promotion of Gender Parity in Rural Organisations (IFAD)	50.0	13	-25.0
Rural Accountability & Transparency (IFAD)	60.5	12	-18.2



HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

SCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT	54.2	24	+3.4
WELFARE	53.1	16	+8.0
Welfare Policies & Services (AfDB/WB)	80.9	8	+8.0
Promotion of Socio-economic Integration of Youth (GI)	25.0	38	+25.0
Social Safety Nets (GI/BS)	31.4	31	0.0
Social Protection & Labour Policies (AfDB/WB)	84.5	3	+14.1
Social Inclusion (BS)	33.3	7	0.0
Absence of Lived Poverty (AFR)	49.6	21	+9.5
Poverty Reduction Efforts (AFR/AfDB/WB)	67.4	6	+11.1
Satisfaction with Narrowing Income Gaps (AFR)	55.6	5	+26.8
Environmental Policies (BS)	28.6	26	-14.3
Promotion of Environmental Sustainability (AfDB/WB)	75.0	8	0.0
EDUCATION	42.3	28	-4.1
Satisfaction with Education Provision (AFR)	74.7	4	-8.1
Education Quality (BS)	33.3	20	-16.7
Alignment of Education with Market Needs (WEF)	44.6	18	+6.4
Human Resources in Primary Schools (UNESCO)	65.2	35	+10.6
Primary School Completion (WB)	46.3	22	-26.3
Secondary Education Enrolment (UNESCO)	24.1	37	+1.1
Tertiary Education Enrolment (UNESCO)	7.7	39	+4.3
HEALTH	67.2	30	+6.3
Satisfaction with Basic Health Services (AFR)	60.2	12	-6.5
Public Health Campaigns (GI)	50.0	34	-50.0
Absence of Child Mortality (IGME)	73.6	23	+13.5
Absence of Maternal Mortality (MMEIG)	77.3	27	+9.7
Access to Sanitation (WHO&UNICEF)	52.7	26	+4.0
Absence of Undernourishment (WB)	47.7	37	+3.4
Absence of Communicable Diseases (WHO)	65.0	41	+39.5
Immunisation (WB/WHO)	94.7	11	+9.1
Antiretroviral Treatment (ART) Provision (UNAIDS)	83.4	15	+33.7

Increasing Improvement
 Slowing Improvement
 Warning Signs
 Bouncing Back
 Slowing Deterioration
 Increasing Deterioration
 No Change
 Not Classified

For a full list of data sources see Annex.

For a full list of data sources see Annex.

OVERALL
GOVERNANCE

2017 SCORE/100	2017 RANK/54	TREND 2008-2017
49.1	30 th	+5.2

SAFETY &
RULE OF LAWSCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

SAFETY & RULE OF LAW	53.7	30	-1.4
RULE OF LAW	45.6	36	-6.7
Independence of the Judiciary (BS/WEF/V-Dem/GI)	28.3	39	-1.8
Independence & Transparency of the Judicial Process (EIU/GI)	29.2	38	-12.5
Access to Justice (V-Dem)	33.4	42	-25.1
Property Rights (BS/WEF/AfDB/WB)	49.2	28	-0.8
Mechanisms for Orderly Transfers of Power (EIU)	33.3	22	0.0
Absence of Multilateral Sanctions (CDD)	100.0	1	0.0
TRANSPARENCY & ACCOUNTABILITY	32.7	32	+11.1
Access to Public & Legislative Information (GI)	29.2	22	+16.7
Access to Records of State-owned Companies (GI)	0.0	28	0.0
Accountability of Government & Public Employees (V-Dem/AfDB/WB/EIU)	38.5	36	+2.5
Sanctions for Abuse of Office (BS)	42.9	12	+14.3
Absence of Corruption in Government Branches (V-Dem)	31.0	40	-2.7
Absence of Corruption in the Public Sector (V-Dem/EIU/WEF)	31.3	27	+16.2
Absence of Corruption in the Private Sector (WEF/WB)	57.1	7	0.0
Absence of Favouritism (EIU/WEF)	50.0	10	+50.0
Anti-corruption Mechanisms (BS/GI/AFR)	14.8	42	+3.8
PERSONAL SAFETY	55.4	17	-1.3
Perception of Personal Safety (EIU/AFR)	50.9	21	-12.7
Reliability of Police Services (WEF/GI)	50.0	13	+25.0
Absence of Social Unrest (EIU/ACLED)	52.2	35	-22.5
Absence of Crime (EIU/AFR)	49.2	36	+3.4
Absence of Government Violence against Civilians (ACLED/PTS)	80.1	13	-1.2
Absence of Human Trafficking (USDS)	50.0	1	0.0
NATIONAL SECURITY	81.3	28	-8.7
Absence of Government Involvement in Armed Conflict (UCDP)	77.8	25	-22.2
Absence of Domestic Armed Conflict or Risk of Conflict (EIU)	62.5	26	-12.5
Absence of Violence by Non-state Actors (ACLED)	100.0	1	0.0
Absence of Cross-border Tensions (EIU)	50.0	28	-25.0
Absence of Internally Displaced Persons (IDMC)	100.0	1	+2.9
Absence of Refugees (UNHCR)	97.4	33	+4.3

PARTICIPATION
& HUMAN RIGHTSSCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

PARTICIPATION & HUMAN RIGHTS	51.5	27	+5.6
PARTICIPATION	43.6	30	+3.8
Political Participation (EIU/FH/V-Dem)	51.1	33	+3.2
Civil Society Participation (BS/V-Dem/GI)	54.9	30	-10.3
Democratic Elections (BS/CDD/V-Dem)	51.7	28	+7.3
Capacity of Election Monitoring Agencies (V-Dem/GI)	38.3	30	+8.0
Effective Power to Govern (BS)	22.2	23	+11.1
RIGHTS	51.6	19	+2.6
Freedom of Expression (BS/RSF/V-Dem/GI)	64.2	22	-7.1
Freedom of Association & Assembly (BS/GI)	59.0	11	+12.5
Civil Rights & Liberties (BS/FH)	55.5	26	+3.9
Ratification & Reporting of International Human Rights Conventions (UNOLA/OHCHR)	81.0	6	+19.1
Un-likelihood of Human Rights Abuses by the Government (EIU)	25.0	24	-25.0
Protection against Ethnic & Religious Discrimination (GI)	25.0	17	+12.5
GENDER	59.1	24	+10.3
Promotion of Gender Equality (AfDB/WB)	42.9	29	+4.1
Women's Political Representation (IPU/GI/WB)	35.7	37	+3.8
Gender Parity in Primary & Lower Secondary School (UNESCO)	.	.	-
Women's Labour Force Participation (WB)	84.6	8	-4.2
Workplace Gender Equality (GI)	50.0	4	+25.0
Representation of Women in the Judiciary (GI)	50.0	32	0.0
Laws on Violence against Women (OECD)	66.7	6	+41.7
Women's Political Empowerment (V-Dem)	84.2	17	+2.0

SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC
OPPORTUNITYSCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY	39.6	34	+7.3
PUBLIC MANAGEMENT	47.7	21	+10.0
Governmental Statistical Capacity (WB/GI)	63.3	13	+15.2
Civil Registration (GI)	87.5	4	+12.5
Effectiveness of the Public Service (AfDB/WB)	56.8	19	+27.6
Online Public Services (UNDESA)	43.1	18	+31.3
Diversification of Exports (AfDB&OECD&UNDP)	7.1	34	-6.4
Budgetary & Financial Management (AfDB/WB)	47.8	32	+11.3
Budget Balance (AfDB&AUC&UNECA)	27.4	39	-11.3
Fiscal Policy (AfDB/WB)	50.8	27	-5.5
Tax & Revenue Mobilisation (ICTD&UNU-WIDER/AfDB/WB)	45.4	24	+15.5
BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT	30.7	42	+0.9
Business Regulatory Environment (BS/GI/AfDB/WB)	51.9	22	+8.0
Absence of Excessive Bureaucracy & Red Tape (EIU)	0.0	30	0.0
Absence of Restrictions on Foreign Investment (WEF)	.	.	-
Efficiency of Customs Procedures (WEF)	.	.	-
Robustness of Banks (WEF)	.	.	-
Satisfaction with Employment Creation (AFR)	14.7	28	-4.4
Government Development of Regional Integration (AfDB)	56.3	22	0.0
INFRASTRUCTURE	43.4	27	+15.6
Enabling Environment for Infrastructure Development (AfDB)	51.2	22	0.0
Transport Infrastructure (WEF/AFR/EIU/GI)	51.9	12	+28.9
Reliability of Electricity Supply (WEF/AFR)	38.4	21	+14.5
Digital & IT Infrastructure (EIU/ITU)	32.9	26	+28.5
Access to Drinking Water (WHO&UNICEF)	54.9	33	+9.9
Satisfaction with Provision of Water & Sanitation Services (AFR)	31.2	28	+11.7
RURAL SECTOR	36.5	46	+2.4
Access to Rural Land & Water for Agriculture (IFAD)	39.6	39	+15.8
Rural Business Climate (IFAD)	31.6	44	-4.4
Government Investment in Rural Development (IFAD)	37.5	38	-9.5
Access to Agricultural Research & Extension Services (IFAD)	55.0	31	+15.1
Budgetary Balance of Agricultural Policy (WEF)	.	.	-
Participation of Rural Organisations (IFAD)	42.6	42	+6.4
Promotion of Gender Parity in Rural Organisations (IFAD)	25.0	44	+4.2
Rural Accountability & Transparency (IFAD)	24.2	45	-10.9

HUMAN
DEVELOPMENTSCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT	51.8	31	+9.4
WELFARE	45.7	29	+9.0
Welfare Policies & Services (AfDB/WB)	63.7	27	+11.1
Promotion of Socio-economic Integration of Youth (GI)	100.0	1	0.0
Social Safety Nets (GI/BS)	27.6	35	+7.7
Social Protection & Labour Policies (AfDB/WB)	56.3	23	+13.8
Social Inclusion (BS)	16.7	19	0.0
Absence of Lived Poverty (AFR)	24.4	33	-2.0
Poverty Reduction Efforts (AFR/AfDB/WB)	40.0	33	+11.9
Satisfaction with Narrowing Income Gaps (AFR)	13.0	29	-6.2
Environmental Policies (BS)	42.9	16	+28.6
Promotion of Environmental Sustainability (AfDB/WB)	72.2	13	+25.0
EDUCATION	46.0	25	+4.4
Satisfaction with Education Provision (AFR)	28.8	29	-18.2
Education Quality (BS)	50.0	10	+16.7
Alignment of Education with Market Needs (WEF)	.	.	-
Human Resources in Primary Schools (UNESCO)	67.1	29	-0.1
Primary School Completion (WB)	56.7	13	+16.2
Secondary Education Enrolment (UNESCO)	.	.	-
Tertiary Education Enrolment (UNESCO)	27.6	15	+7.5
HEALTH	63.7	37	+14.9
Satisfaction with Basic Health Services (AFR)	30.8	30	-11.8
Public Health Campaigns (GI)	50.0	34	0.0
Absence of Child Mortality (IGME)	62.2	35	+12.0
Absence of Maternal Mortality (MMEIG)	79.1	24	+2.0
Access to Sanitation (WHO&UNICEF)	23.2	49	+2.9
Absence of Undernourishment (WB)	85.5	17	+20.2
Absence of Communicable Diseases (WHO)	86.9	19	+14.9
Immunisation (WB/WHO)	87.4	25	+39.0
Antiretroviral Treatment (ART) Provision (UNAIDS)	68.1	23	+54.9

2018 IIAG Tunisia Scores, Ranks & Trends

122



OVERALL GOVERNANCE

2017 SCORE/100	2017 RANK/54	TREND 2008-2017
63.5	9 th	+6.9



SAFETY & RULE OF LAW

SCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

SAFETY & RULE OF LAW	62.0	16	+1.1
RULE OF LAW	68.0	12	+21.2
Independence of the Judiciary (BS/WEF/V-Dem/GI)	66.9	9	+20.6
Independence & Transparency of the Judicial Process (EIU/GI)	45.8	28	+29.1
Access to Justice (V-Dem)	100.0	1	+24.3
Property Rights (BS/WEF/AfDB/WB)	62.2	13	-13.5
Mechanisms for Orderly Transfers of Power (EIU)	66.7	8	+66.7
Absence of Multilateral Sanctions (CDD)	66.7	31	0.0
TRANSPARENCY & ACCOUNTABILITY	56.6	9	+7.4
Access to Public & Legislative Information (GI)	25.0	33	-29.2
Access to Records of State-owned Companies (GI)	50.0	1	+25.0
Accountability of Government & Public Employees (V-Dem/AfDB/WB/EIU)	78.8	3	+42.5
Sanctions for Abuse of Office (BS)	42.9	12	0.0
Absence of Corruption in Government Branches (V-Dem)	82.2	5	+54.9
Absence of Corruption in the Public Sector (V-Dem/EIU/WEF)	64.3	6	+8.9
Absence of Corruption in the Private Sector (WEF/WB)	48.0	15	-32.3
Absence of Favouritism (EIU/WEF)	71.4	3	+1.3
Anti-corruption Mechanisms (BS/GI/AFR)	47.2	14	-3.8
PERSONAL SAFETY	45.4	30	-10.5
Perception of Personal Safety (EIU/AFR)	37.9	37	-8.5
Reliability of Police Services (WEF/GI)	39.0	24	-28.8
Absence of Social Unrest (EIU/ACLED)	12.5	52	-71.3
Absence of Crime (EIU/AFR)	59.3	15	+20.2
Absence of Government Violence against Civilians (ACLED/PTS)	73.7	27	+0.7
Absence of Human Trafficking (USDS)	50.0	1	+25.0
NATIONAL SECURITY	77.8	35	-13.8
Absence of Government Involvement in Armed Conflict (UCDP)	77.8	25	-22.2
Absence of Domestic Armed Conflict or Risk of Conflict (EIU)	50.0	28	-25.0
Absence of Violence by Non-state Actors (ACLED)	89.4	32	-10.6
Absence of Cross-border Tensions (EIU)	50.0	28	-25.0
Absence of Internally Displaced Persons (IDMC)	100.0	1	0.0
Absence of Refugees (UNHCR)	99.6	19	+0.2



PARTICIPATION & HUMAN RIGHTS

SCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

PARTICIPATION & HUMAN RIGHTS	67.3	9	+27.1
PARTICIPATION	80.8	6	+52.1
Political Participation (EIU/FH/V-Dem)	90.9	2	+65.8
Civil Society Participation (BS/V-Dem/GI)	78.5	14	+42.5
Democratic Elections (BS/CDD/V-Dem)	89.2	3	+69.6
Capacity of Election Monitoring Agencies (V-Dem/GI)	67.9	5	+16.4
Effective Power to Govern (BS)	77.8	6	+66.7
RIGHTS	56.9	13	+22.8
Freedom of Expression (BS/RSF/V-Dem/GI)	74.3	11	+41.6
Freedom of Association & Assembly (BS/GI)	58.3	12	+15.9
Civil Rights & Liberties (BS/FH)	73.2	11	+35.4
Ratification & Reporting of International Human Rights Conventions (UNOLA/OHCHR)	85.7	4	+19.0
Un-likelihood of Human Rights Abuses by the Government (EIU)	50.0	8	+25.0
Protection against Ethnic & Religious Discrimination (GI)	0.0	35	0.0
GENDER	64.1	17	+6.3
Promotion of Gender Equality (AfDB/WB)	.	.	-
Women's Political Representation (IPU/GI/WB)	54.1	11	+32.9
Gender Parity in Primary & Lower Secondary School (UNESCO)	72.4	22	+2.2
Women's Labour Force Participation (WB)	14.3	49	-1.2
Workplace Gender Equality (GI)	50.0	4	0.0
Representation of Women in the Judiciary (GI)	100.0	1	0.0
Laws on Violence against Women (OECD)	58.3	12	-16.7
Women's Political Empowerment (V-Dem)	99.3	1	+26.6



SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

SCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY	59.4	9	-0.2
PUBLIC MANAGEMENT	61.3	7	+9.3
Governmental Statistical Capacity (WB/GI)	58.0	21	-8.3
Civil Registration (GI)	75.0	9	0.0
Effectiveness of the Public Service (AfDB/WB)	.	.	-
Online Public Services (UNDESA)	97.1	2	+79.5
Diversification of Exports (AfDB&OECD&UNDP)	71.5	1	-8.1
Budgetary & Financial Management (AfDB/WB)	.	.	-
Budget Balance (AfDB&AUC&UNECA)	29.3	35	-11.3
Fiscal Policy (AfDB/WB)	.	.	-
Tax & Revenue Mobilisation (ICTD&UNU-WIDER/AfDB/WB)	37.1	34	+4.2
BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT	48.7	21	-18.0
Business Regulatory Environment (BS/GI/AfDB/WB)	80.0	3	-6.7
Absence of Excessive Bureaucracy & Red Tape (EIU)	66.7	4	+8.4
Absence of Restrictions on Foreign Investment (WEF)	61.5	20	-32.0
Efficiency of Customs Procedures (WEF)	33.8	34	-36.9
Robustness of Banks (WEF)	35.7	30	-35.8
Satisfaction with Employment Creation (AFR)	14.6	29	-5.1
Government Development of Regional Integration (AfDB)	.	.	-
INFRASTRUCTURE	66.2	6	+13.6
Enabling Environment for Infrastructure Development (AfDB)	.	.	-
Transport Infrastructure (WEF/AFR/EIU/GI)	45.5	17	-14.0
Reliability of Electricity Supply (WEF/AFR)	71.9	4	+9.1
Digital & IT Infrastructure (EIU/ITU)	78.5	4	+43.0
Access to Drinking Water (WHO&UNICEF)	93.1	5	+3.4
Satisfaction with Provision of Water & Sanitation Services (AFR)	41.8	18	+26.2
RURAL SECTOR	61.5	12	-5.6
Access to Rural Land & Water for Agriculture (IFAD)	70.9	8	0.0
Rural Business Climate (IFAD)	64.3	7	-10.5
Government Investment in Rural Development (IFAD)	78.3	7	+3.3
Access to Agricultural Research & Extension Services (IFAD)	60.1	24	+5.1
Budgetary Balance of Agricultural Policy (WEF)	45.6	26	-45.4
Participation of Rural Organisations (IFAD)	59.4	23	0.0
Promotion of Gender Parity in Rural Organisations (IFAD)	50.0	13	0.0
Rural Accountability & Transparency (IFAD)	63.7	10	+3.2



HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

SCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT	65.4	10	-0.5
WELFARE	49.2	22	+4.6
Welfare Policies & Services (AfDB/WB)	.	.	-
Promotion of Socio-economic Integration of Youth (GI)	50.0	12	0.0
Social Safety Nets (GI/BS)	59.3	5	-3.8
Social Protection & Labour Policies (AfDB/WB)	.	.	-
Social Inclusion (BS)	66.7	2	+16.7
Absence of Lived Poverty (AFR)	75.1	7	+10.4
Poverty Reduction Efforts (AFR/AfDB/WB)	16.4	49	+1.6
Satisfaction with Narrowing Income Gaps (AFR)	5.6	31	-7.0
Environmental Policies (BS)	71.4	4	+14.3
Promotion of Environmental Sustainability (AfDB/WB)	.	.	-
EDUCATION	67.7	5	-7.0
Satisfaction with Education Provision (AFR)	13.9	32	+2.9
Education Quality (BS)	83.3	2	0.0
Alignment of Education with Market Needs (WEF)	38.4	24	-61.6
Human Resources in Primary Schools (UNESCO)	95.9	2	+1.3
Primary School Completion (WB)	76.8	3	+10.7
Secondary Education Enrolment (UNESCO)	89.4	5	+0.3
Tertiary Education Enrolment (UNESCO)	76.0	4	-2.7
HEALTH	79.3	9	+0.9
Satisfaction with Basic Health Services (AFR)	24.9	31	+11.4
Public Health Campaigns (GI)	75.0	15	-25.0
Absence of Child Mortality (IGME)	99.6	2	+3.5
Absence of Maternal Mortality (MMEIG)	96.9	5	+0.4
Access to Sanitation (WHO&UNICEF)	95.8	5	+5.3
Absence of Undernourishment (WB)	97.3	6	+0.4
Absence of Communicable Diseases (WHO)	96.6	7	+0.8
Immunisation (WB/WHO)	98.0	2	-1.6
Antiretroviral Treatment (ART) Provision (UNAIDS)	30.0	43	+12.9

Increasing Improvement
 Slowing Improvement
 Warning Signs
 Bouncing Back
 Slowing Deterioration
 Increasing Deterioration
 No Change
 Not Classified

For a full list of data sources see Annex.

OVERALL
GOVERNANCE

2017 SCORE/100 2017 RANK/54 TREND 2008-2017

55.0 **20th** **+1.4**

SAFETY &
RULE OF LAW

SCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

SAFETY & RULE OF LAW	58.1	24	+2.2
RULE OF LAW	55.9	27	-11.0
Independence of the Judiciary (BS/WEF/V-Dem/GI)	61.4	13	+5.5
Independence & Transparency of the Judicial Process (EIU/GI)	70.8	9	0.0
Access to Justice (V-Dem)	76.2	22	-7.3
Property Rights (BS/WEF/AfDB/WB)	60.4	18	+2.3
Mechanisms for Orderly Transfers of Power (EIU)	0.0	39	-66.7
Absence of Multilateral Sanctions (CDD)	66.7	31	0.0
TRANSPARENCY & ACCOUNTABILITY	35.7	27	+2.1
Access to Public & Legislative Information (GI)	29.2	22	+12.5
Access to Records of State-owned Companies (GI)	25.0	11	+25.0
Accountability of Government & Public Employees (V-Dem/AfDB/WB/EIU)	52.0	27	-5.4
Sanctions for Abuse of Office (BS)	42.9	12	-28.5
Absence of Corruption in Government Branches (V-Dem)	40.4	30	+4.3
Absence of Corruption in the Public Sector (V-Dem/EIU/WEF)	27.6	33	+3.5
Absence of Corruption in the Private Sector (WEF/WB)	22.8	41	-3.5
Absence of Favouritism (EIU/WEF)	35.7	33	+8.3
Anti-corruption Mechanisms (BS/GI/AFR)	45.6	15	+2.7
PERSONAL SAFETY	56.4	15	-0.8
Perception of Personal Safety (EIU/AFR)	67.2	8	+6.5
Reliability of Police Services (WEF/GI)	45.8	16	+1.1
Absence of Social Unrest (EIU/ACLED)	56.6	30	-15.5
Absence of Crime (EIU/AFR)	56.4	18	+4.8
Absence of Government Violence against Civilians (ACLED/PTS)	62.2	39	-1.8
Absence of Human Trafficking (USDS)	50.0	1	0.0
NATIONAL SECURITY	84.5	23	+18.7
Absence of Government Involvement in Armed Conflict (UCDP)	66.7	40	-11.1
Absence of Domestic Armed Conflict or Risk of Conflict (EIU)	75.0	9	+50.0
Absence of Violence by Non-state Actors (ACLED)	91.9	29	-0.7
Absence of Cross-border Tensions (EIU)	75.0	9	+50.0
Absence of Internally Displaced Persons (IDMC)	99.0	36	+23.7
Absence of Refugees (UNHCR)	99.6	19	+0.2

PARTICIPATION
& HUMAN RIGHTS

SCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

PARTICIPATION & HUMAN RIGHTS	54.6	23	-1.4
PARTICIPATION	39.5	33	-11.8
Political Participation (EIU/FH/V-Dem)	50.0	34	-5.3
Civil Society Participation (BS/V-Dem/GI)	48.9	33	-4.1
Democratic Elections (BS/CDD/V-Dem)	36.8	34	+0.4
Capacity of Election Monitoring Agencies (V-Dem/GI)	39.4	26	+5.4
Effective Power to Govern (BS)	22.2	23	-55.6
RIGHTS	51.6	19	+1.0
Freedom of Expression (BS/RSF/V-Dem/GI)	57.8	32	-4.6
Freedom of Association & Assembly (BS/GI)	41.0	29	-5.5
Civil Rights & Liberties (BS/FH)	59.8	21	-3.8
Ratification & Reporting of International Human Rights Conventions (UNOLA/OHCHR)	76.2	11	-4.8
Un-likelihood of Human Rights Abuses by the Government (EIU)	25.0	24	-25.0
Protection against Ethnic & Religious Discrimination (GI)	50.0	5	+50.0
GENDER	72.7	4	+6.7
Promotion of Gender Equality (AfDB/WB)	65.8	11	-1.7
Women's Political Representation (IPU/GI/WB)	62.8	4	+6.9
Gender Parity in Primary & Lower Secondary School (UNESCO)	.	.	-
Women's Labour Force Participation (WB)	72.0	20	+1.5
Workplace Gender Equality (GI)	50.0	4	0.0
Representation of Women in the Judiciary (GI)	100.0	1	0.0
Laws on Violence against Women (OECD)	75.0	3	+50.0
Women's Political Empowerment (V-Dem)	83.1	21	-10.2

SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC
OPPORTUNITY

SCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY	52.6	15	+0.7
PUBLIC MANAGEMENT	51.8	15	+1.7
Governmental Statistical Capacity (WB/GI)	66.3	12	+14.4
Civil Registration (GI)	50.0	33	0.0
Effectiveness of the Public Service (AfDB/WB)	61.5	14	+3.2
Online Public Services (UNDESA)	67.6	8	+31.4
Diversification of Exports (AfDB&OECD&UNDP)	8.3	29	-12.6
Budgetary & Financial Management (AfDB/WB)	60.5	19	-15.7
Budget Balance (AfDB&AUC&UNECA)	31.3	29	-4.2
Fiscal Policy (AfDB/WB)	76.2	6	-7.1
Tax & Revenue Mobilisation (ICTD&UNU-WIDER/AfDB/WB)	44.3	27	+5.9
BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT	57.9	7	+0.5
Business Regulatory Environment (BS/GI/AfDB/WB)	55.5	19	-6.3
Absence of Excessive Bureaucracy & Red Tape (EIU)	33.3	10	0.0
Absence of Restrictions on Foreign Investment (WEF)	74.6	6	-23.8
Efficiency of Customs Procedures (WEF)	63.6	8	+29.7
Robustness of Banks (WEF)	49.9	17	-11.2
Satisfaction with Employment Creation (AFR)	28.5	17	+9.1
Government Development of Regional Integration (AfDB)	100.0	1	+6.2
INFRASTRUCTURE	42.1	28	+7.8
Enabling Environment for Infrastructure Development (AfDB)	74.4	5	-14.0
Transport Infrastructure (WEF/AFR/EIU/GI)	37.8	25	+16.1
Reliability of Electricity Supply (WEF/AFR)	43.3	18	+31.0
Digital & IT Infrastructure (EIU/ITU)	22.7	37	+10.1
Access to Drinking Water (WHO&UNICEF)	25.7	53	+5.1
Satisfaction with Provision of Water & Sanitation Services (AFR)	48.6	15	-1.7
RURAL SECTOR	58.7	17	-7.2
Access to Rural Land & Water for Agriculture (IFAD)	67.9	11	+12.6
Rural Business Climate (IFAD)	57.9	14	-3.9
Government Investment in Rural Development (IFAD)	68.8	10	+6.3
Access to Agricultural Research & Extension Services (IFAD)	39.9	41	-50.2
Budgetary Balance of Agricultural Policy (WEF)	49.1	25	+1.8
Participation of Rural Organisations (IFAD)	64.9	15	+2.5
Promotion of Gender Parity in Rural Organisations (IFAD)	66.8	5	-8.2
Rural Accountability & Transparency (IFAD)	54.5	21	-18.1

HUMAN
DEVELOPMENT

SCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT	54.5	21	+3.8
WELFARE	54.5	14	+1.0
Welfare Policies & Services (AfDB/WB)	81.7	7	-9.2
Promotion of Socio-economic Integration of Youth (GI)	50.0	12	+25.0
Social Safety Nets (GI/BS)	34.9	26	0.0
Social Protection & Labour Policies (AfDB/WB)	74.6	8	+4.2
Social Inclusion (BS)	33.3	7	-16.7
Absence of Lived Poverty (AFR)	54.4	17	+4.3
Poverty Reduction Efforts (AFR/AfDB/WB)	60.2	12	+8.4
Satisfaction with Narrowing Income Gaps (AFR)	18.0	27	-3.8
Environmental Policies (BS)	57.1	8	0.0
Promotion of Environmental Sustainability (AfDB/WB)	80.6	5	-2.7
EDUCATION	44.2	26	-0.4
Satisfaction with Education Provision (AFR)	49.0	20	-18.0
Education Quality (BS)	66.7	5	0.0
Alignment of Education with Market Needs (WEF)	48.0	17	+9.3
Human Resources in Primary Schools (UNESCO)	65.6	33	+8.2
Primary School Completion (WB)	26.7	41	-3.8
Secondary Education Enrolment (UNESCO)	.	.	-
Tertiary Education Enrolment (UNESCO)	9.4	37	+2.0
HEALTH	64.7	35	+10.6
Satisfaction with Basic Health Services (AFR)	43.8	25	-15.7
Public Health Campaigns (GI)	50.0	34	+25.0
Absence of Child Mortality (IGME)	75.9	19	+23.9
Absence of Maternal Mortality (MMEIG)	80.5	21	+6.2
Access to Sanitation (WHO&UNICEF)	53.5	25	+3.5
Absence of Undernourishment (WB)	35.6	39	-16.7
Absence of Communicable Diseases (WHO)	73.3	36	+6.1
Immunisation (WB/WHO)	77.1	36	+10.3
Antiretroviral Treatment (ART) Provision (UNAIDS)	92.3	8	+52.4

2018 IIAG Zambia Scores, Ranks & Trends

124



OVERALL GOVERNANCE

2017 SCORE/100	2017 RANK/54	TREND 2008-2017
56.2	18 th	+1.8



SAFETY & RULE OF LAW

SCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

SAFETY & RULE OF LAW	64.9	12	-1.5
RULE OF LAW	71.7	11	-0.7
Independence of the Judiciary (BS/WEF/V-Dem/GI)	52.5	19	-7.6
Independence & Transparency of the Judicial Process (EIU/GI)	83.3	5	0.0
Access to Justice (V-Dem)	67.4	27	-6.7
Property Rights (BS/WEF/AfDB/WB)	60.3	20	-6.3
Mechanisms for Orderly Transfers of Power (EIU)	66.7	8	+16.7
Absence of Multilateral Sanctions (CDD)	100.0	1	0.0
TRANSPARENCY & ACCOUNTABILITY	42.5	18	-1.3
Access to Public & Legislative Information (GI)	25.0	33	0.0
Access to Records of State-owned Companies (GI)	50.0	1	+25.0
Accountability of Government & Public Employees (V-Dem/AfDB/WB/EIU)	57.4	23	-4.4
Sanctions for Abuse of Office (BS)	42.9	12	-14.2
Absence of Corruption in Government Branches (V-Dem)	58.8	15	-5.2
Absence of Corruption in the Public Sector (V-Dem/EIU/WEF)	39.8	20	+1.3
Absence of Corruption in the Private Sector (WEF/WB)	33.7	28	-11.7
Absence of Favouritism (EIU/WEF)	37.0	29	+1.7
Anti-corruption Mechanisms (BS/GI/AFR)	37.7	23	-4.8
PERSONAL SAFETY	49.8	27	-4.0
Perception of Personal Safety (EIU/AFR)	54.8	18	-3.7
Reliability of Police Services (WEF/GI)	31.9	36	-16.5
Absence of Social Unrest (EIU/ACLED)	62.5	24	-10.0
Absence of Crime (EIU/AFR)	53.1	22	+7.6
Absence of Government Violence against Civilians (ACLED/PTS)	71.6	31	-1.4
Absence of Human Trafficking (USDS)	25.0	19	0.0
NATIONAL SECURITY	95.7	6	0.0
Absence of Government Involvement in Armed Conflict (UCDP)	100.0	1	0.0
Absence of Domestic Armed Conflict or Risk of Conflict (EIU)	75.0	9	-25.0
Absence of Violence by Non-state Actors (ACLED)	99.2	20	-0.3
Absence of Cross-border Tensions (EIU)	100.0	1	+25.0
Absence of Internally Displaced Persons (IDMC)	100.0	1	0.0
Absence of Refugees (UNHCR)	100.0	1	0.0



PARTICIPATION & HUMAN RIGHTS

SCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

PARTICIPATION & HUMAN RIGHTS	57.5	19	-0.8
PARTICIPATION	56.6	25	-2.7
Political Participation (EIU/FH/V-Dem)	62.3	25	-6.7
Civil Society Participation (BS/V-Dem/GI)	57.7	29	-9.9
Democratic Elections (BS/CDD/V-Dem)	45.7	31	-9.3
Capacity of Election Monitoring Agencies (V-Dem/GI)	39.3	28	+0.9
Effective Power to Govern (BS)	77.8	6	+11.1
RIGHTS	49.7	23	-10.4
Freedom of Expression (BS/RSF/V-Dem/GI)	50.3	35	-19.3
Freedom of Association & Assembly (BS/GI)	41.0	29	-17.3
Civil Rights & Liberties (BS/FH)	59.3	22	-16.2
Ratification & Reporting of International Human Rights Conventions (UNOLA/OHCHR)	47.6	42	-9.5
Un-likelihood of Human Rights Abuses by the Government (EIU)	50.0	8	-25.0
Protection against Ethnic & Religious Discrimination (GI)	50.0	5	+25.0
GENDER	66.2	14	+10.6
Promotion of Gender Equality (AfDB/WB)	55.4	17	+0.4
Women's Political Representation (IPU/GI/WB)	48.5	15	+10.0
Gender Parity in Primary & Lower Secondary School (UNESCO)	76.2	18	+6.2
Women's Labour Force Participation (WB)	76.8	16	-2.8
Workplace Gender Equality (GI)	50.0	4	+50.0
Representation of Women in the Judiciary (GI)	100.0	1	0.0
Laws on Violence against Women (OECD)	33.3	29	+8.3
Women's Political Empowerment (V-Dem)	89.3	7	+12.8



SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

SCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY	48.0	23	+2.2
PUBLIC MANAGEMENT	46.8	22	+1.5
Governmental Statistical Capacity (WB/GI)	51.1	26	-0.4
Civil Registration (GI)	75.0	9	0.0
Effectiveness of the Public Service (AfDB/WB)	61.5	14	+3.2
Online Public Services (UNDESA)	50.0	16	+50.0
Diversification of Exports (AfDB&OECD&UNDP)	8.0	30	+3.3
Budgetary & Financial Management (AfDB/WB)	67.7	13	+4.2
Budget Balance (AfDB&AUC&UNECA)	22.8	47	-13.3
Fiscal Policy (AfDB/WB)	43.7	32	-30.9
Tax & Revenue Mobilisation (ICTD&UNU-WIDER/AfDB/WB)	41.9	30	-2.3
BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT	51.2	16	-3.7
Business Regulatory Environment (BS/GI/AfDB/WB)	72.3	6	+0.1
Absence of Excessive Bureaucracy & Red Tape (EIU)	33.3	10	0.0
Absence of Restrictions on Foreign Investment (WEF)	72.5	7	-19.6
Efficiency of Customs Procedures (WEF)	50.0	18	+13.7
Robustness of Banks (WEF)	45.6	23	-32.5
Satisfaction with Employment Creation (AFR)	22.1	23	+12.4
Government Development of Regional Integration (AfDB)	62.5	16	0.0
INFRASTRUCTURE	40.5	30	+7.9
Enabling Environment for Infrastructure Development (AfDB)	51.2	22	+4.7
Transport Infrastructure (WEF/AFR/EIU/GI)	42.4	22	+16.2
Reliability of Electricity Supply (WEF/AFR)	33.0	26	-2.0
Digital & IT Infrastructure (EIU/ITU)	27.8	30	+14.6
Access to Drinking Water (WHO&UNICEF)	52.9	34	+7.1
Satisfaction with Provision of Water & Sanitation Services (AFR)	35.7	24	+6.5
RURAL SECTOR	53.5	25	+3.2
Access to Rural Land & Water for Agriculture (IFAD)	45.6	35	+3.0
Rural Business Climate (IFAD)	57.9	14	0.0
Government Investment in Rural Development (IFAD)	43.8	31	0.0
Access to Agricultural Research & Extension Services (IFAD)	70.0	16	+9.9
Budgetary Balance of Agricultural Policy (WEF)	55.1	17	-12.4
Participation of Rural Organisations (IFAD)	53.5	33	+5.0
Promotion of Gender Parity in Rural Organisations (IFAD)	41.8	29	+8.5
Rural Accountability & Transparency (IFAD)	60.5	12	+12.1



HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

SCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT	54.5	21	+7.4
WELFARE	46.3	28	+0.4
Welfare Policies & Services (AfDB/WB)	65.7	23	-1.2
Promotion of Socio-economic Integration of Youth (GI)	25.0	38	-25.0
Social Safety Nets (GI/BS)	47.8	10	+12.5
Social Protection & Labour Policies (AfDB/WB)	61.9	17	-1.4
Social Inclusion (BS)	33.3	7	0.0
Absence of Lived Poverty (AFR)	57.9	14	+9.3
Poverty Reduction Efforts (AFR/AfDB/WB)	49.2	22	+6.2
Satisfaction with Narrowing Income Gaps (AFR)	23.7	24	+17.4
Environmental Policies (BS)	28.6	26	-14.3
Promotion of Environmental Sustainability (AfDB/WB)	69.4	15	0.0
EDUCATION	47.8	21	+3.9
Satisfaction with Education Provision (AFR)	57.6	13	+22.3
Education Quality (BS)	50.0	10	0.0
Alignment of Education with Market Needs (WEF)	59.2	9	+4.3
Human Resources in Primary Schools (UNESCO)	59.6	41	+7.1
Primary School Completion (WB)	52.5	17	-10.2
Secondary Education Enrolment (UNESCO)	.	.	-
Tertiary Education Enrolment (UNESCO)	8.0	38	-0.1
HEALTH	69.6	24	+18.2
Satisfaction with Basic Health Services (AFR)	58.5	15	+29.1
Public Health Campaigns (GI)	75.0	15	+25.0
Absence of Child Mortality (IGME)	69.6	26	+18.1
Absence of Maternal Mortality (MMEIG)	87.5	11	+3.8
Access to Sanitation (WHO&UNICEF)	54.3	24	+3.8
Absence of Undernourishment (WB)	23.0	44	+12.8
Absence of Communicable Diseases (WHO)	74.3	34	+25.3
Immunisation (WB/WHO)	91.5	19	+5.5
Antiretroviral Treatment (ART) Provision (UNAIDS)	92.5	7	+40.3

Increasing Improvement
 Slowing Improvement
 Warning Signs
 Bouncing Back
 Slowing Deterioration
 Increasing Deterioration
 No Change
 Not Classified

For a full list of data sources see Annex.

OVERALL
GOVERNANCE

2017 SCORE/100 2017 RANK/54 TREND 2008-2017

44.7 **39th** **+10.8**

SAFETY &
RULE OF LAW

SCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

SAFETY & RULE OF LAW	46.7	37	+11.1
RULE OF LAW	41.6	39	+14.6
Independence of the Judiciary (BS/WEF/V-Dem/GI)	44.6	24	+18.0
Independence & Transparency of the Judicial Process (EIU/GI)	37.5	36	+37.5
Access to Justice (V-Dem)	46.5	35	+20.1
Property Rights (BS/WEF/AfDB/WB)	20.8	51	+11.8
Mechanisms for Orderly Transfers of Power (EIU)	0.0	39	0.0
Absence of Multilateral Sanctions (CDD)	100.0	1	0.0
TRANSPARENCY & ACCOUNTABILITY	25.5	38	+1.7
Access to Public & Legislative Information (GI)	54.2	9	+4.2
Access to Records of State-owned Companies (GI)	25.0	11	+25.0
Accountability of Government & Public Employees (V-Dem/AfDB/WB/EIU)	37.5	37	+21.7
Sanctions for Abuse of Office (BS)	14.3	38	-14.3
Absence of Corruption in Government Branches (V-Dem)	37.5	33	+9.9
Absence of Corruption in the Public Sector (V-Dem/EIU/WEF)	13.5	44	-6.0
Absence of Corruption in the Private Sector (WEF/WB)	26.2	34	-12.8
Absence of Favouritism (EIU/WEF)	0.0	44	0.0
Anti-corruption Mechanisms (BS/GI/AFR)	21.0	38	-12.4
PERSONAL SAFETY	39.3	42	+8.0
Perception of Personal Safety (EIU/AFR)	42.5	33	+3.7
Reliability of Police Services (WEF/GI)	41.6	19	+26.4
Absence of Social Unrest (EIU/ACLED)	46.2	42	-24.8
Absence of Crime (EIU/AFR)	52.9	24	+21.1
Absence of Government Violence against Civilians (ACLED/PTS)	27.6	48	+21.3
Absence of Human Trafficking (USDS)	25.0	19	0.0
NATIONAL SECURITY	80.3	30	+20.2
Absence of Government Involvement in Armed Conflict (UCDP)	100.0	1	0.0
Absence of Domestic Armed Conflict or Risk of Conflict (EIU)	50.0	28	+25.0
Absence of Violence by Non-state Actors (ACLED)	84.7	35	+70.8
Absence of Cross-border Tensions (EIU)	50.0	28	+25.0
Absence of Internally Displaced Persons (IDMC)	100.0	1	0.0
Absence of Refugees (UNHCR)	97.3	34	+0.4

PARTICIPATION
& HUMAN RIGHTS

SCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

PARTICIPATION & HUMAN RIGHTS	42.3	34	+12.2
PARTICIPATION	31.0	39	+5.6
Political Participation (EIU/FH/V-Dem)	59.1	29	+10.0
Civil Society Participation (BS/V-Dem/GI)	30.4	43	+12.3
Democratic Elections (BS/CDD/V-Dem)	27.1	44	+9.2
Capacity of Election Monitoring Agencies (V-Dem/GI)	27.3	40	-3.4
Effective Power to Govern (BS)	11.1	28	0.0
RIGHTS	27.6	44	+12.8
Freedom of Expression (BS/RSF/V-Dem/GI)	37.6	43	+2.9
Freedom of Association & Assembly (BS/GI)	22.9	40	+6.2
Civil Rights & Liberties (BS/FH)	32.6	39	+18.7
Ratification & Reporting of International Human Rights Conventions (UNOLA/OHCHR)	47.6	42	+23.8
Un-likelihood of Human Rights Abuses by the Government (EIU)	25.0	24	+25.0
Protection against Ethnic & Religious Discrimination (GI)	0.0	35	0.0
GENDER	68.2	10	+18.3
Promotion of Gender Equality (AfDB/WB)	67.1	9	+44.6
Women's Political Representation (IPU/GI/WB)	39.4	29	+7.3
Gender Parity in Primary & Lower Secondary School (UNESCO)	76.2	18	0.0
Women's Labour Force Participation (WB)	88.3	6	+1.8
Workplace Gender Equality (GI)	50.0	4	+50.0
Representation of Women in the Judiciary (GI)	100.0	1	0.0
Laws on Violence against Women (OECD)	58.3	12	+25.3
Women's Political Empowerment (V-Dem)	66.3	33	+17.1

SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC
OPPORTUNITY

SCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY	37.0	41	+13.5
PUBLIC MANAGEMENT	41.3	34	+19.1
Governmental Statistical Capacity (WB/GI)	48.1	29	+16.3
Civil Registration (GI)	62.5	26	0.0
Effectiveness of the Public Service (AfDB/WB)	40.6	34	+28.1
Online Public Services (UNDESA)	35.3	22	+23.5
Diversification of Exports (AfDB&OECD&UNDP)	14.3	18	-19.2
Budgetary & Financial Management (AfDB/WB)	55.2	25	+42.5
Budget Balance (AfDB&AUC&UNECA)	30.2	32	+17.4
Fiscal Policy (AfDB/WB)	32.5	36	+32.5
Tax & Revenue Mobilisation (ICTD&UNU-WIDER/AfDB/WB)	52.9	11	+30.8
BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT	20.2	48	-3.7
Business Regulatory Environment (BS/GI/AfDB/WB)	23.3	47	+3.8
Absence of Excessive Bureaucracy & Red Tape (EIU)	0.0	30	0.0
Absence of Restrictions on Foreign Investment (WEF)	11.7	41	+5.9
Efficiency of Customs Procedures (WEF)	27.4	37	+7.0
Robustness of Banks (WEF)	31.3	35	-22.0
Satisfaction with Employment Creation (AFR)	3.8	33	-39.8
Government Development of Regional Integration (AfDB)	43.8	29	+18.8
INFRASTRUCTURE	38.7	34	+4.4
Enabling Environment for Infrastructure Development (AfDB)	39.5	31	+20.9
Transport Infrastructure (WEF/AFR/EIU/GI)	26.4	39	-11.7
Reliability of Electricity Supply (WEF/AFR)	37.5	23	+28.5
Digital & IT Infrastructure (EIU/ITU)	41.9	20	+21.6
Access to Drinking Water (WHO&UNICEF)	59.4	31	-2.6
Satisfaction with Provision of Water & Sanitation Services (AFR)	27.7	29	-30.4
RURAL SECTOR	48.0	33	+34.5
Access to Rural Land & Water for Agriculture (IFAD)	73.1	6	+56.3
Rural Business Climate (IFAD)	54.2	23	+38.9
Government Investment in Rural Development (IFAD)	31.3	43	+25.0
Access to Agricultural Research & Extension Services (IFAD)	60.1	24	+50.2
Budgetary Balance of Agricultural Policy (WEF)	24.8	40	+24.8
Participation of Rural Organisations (IFAD)	54.0	30	+51.5
Promotion of Gender Parity in Rural Organisations (IFAD)	50.0	13	+16.7
Rural Accountability & Transparency (IFAD)	36.3	34	+12.1

HUMAN
DEVELOPMENT

SCORE/100 RANK/54 TREND
2017 2017 2008-2017

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT	52.7	30	+6.2
WELFARE	39.3	39	+5.4
Welfare Policies & Services (AfDB/WB)	74.9	12	+62.9
Promotion of Socio-economic Integration of Youth (GI)	25.0	38	-25.0
Social Safety Nets (GI/BS)	27.9	34	+3.9
Social Protection & Labour Policies (AfDB/WB)	43.7	34	+29.8
Social Inclusion (BS)	16.7	19	0.0
Absence of Lived Poverty (AFR)	47.0	23	+15.7
Poverty Reduction Efforts (AFR/AfDB/WB)	36.0	39	-6.1
Satisfaction with Narrowing Income Gaps (AFR)	26.7	20	-60.5
Environmental Policies (BS)	28.6	26	0.0
Promotion of Environmental Sustainability (AfDB/WB)	66.7	21	+33.4
EDUCATION	52.0	17	+3.7
Satisfaction with Education Provision (AFR)	50.9	16	+3.5
Education Quality (BS)	50.0	10	+16.7
Alignment of Education with Market Needs (WEF)	68.4	7	-1.3
Human Resources in Primary Schools (UNESCO)	72.8	23	-0.6
Primary School Completion (WB)	62.7	9	+0.9
Secondary Education Enrolment (UNESCO)	40.6	21	+0.7
Tertiary Education Enrolment (UNESCO)	18.6	24	+5.8
HEALTH	66.7	31	+9.3
Satisfaction with Basic Health Services (AFR)	40.2	26	-28.1
Public Health Campaigns (GI)	50.0	34	0.0
Absence of Child Mortality (IGME)	73.8	22	+25.0
Absence of Maternal Mortality (MMEIG)	74.7	30	+5.2
Access to Sanitation (WHO&UNICEF)	51.2	29	-0.1
Absence of Undernourishment (WB)	25.2	43	-15.8
Absence of Communicable Diseases (WHO)	94.2	9	+8.8
Immunisation (WB/WHO)	91.6	18	+21.8
Antiretroviral Treatment (ART) Provision (UNAIDS)	99.4	1	+67.1

Annex

Indicators: Definitions & Sources

Data Sources

Notes

Board of Directors

Research Team & Advisory Council

Indicators: definitions & sources

128

Safety & Rule of Law

Rule of Law

1	<i>Independence of the Judiciary</i> (BS/WEF/V-Dem/GI)	This indicator captures the independence of the judiciary from the influence of external actors; whether the judiciary has the ability and autonomy to interpret and review existing laws, legislation and policy; and the integrity of the process of appointing and removing national-level judges. It consists of four sub-indicators.
2	<i>Independence & Transparency of the Judicial Process</i> (EIU/GI)	This indicator captures the extent to which the legal process is free from interference, and the existence of formal judicial reasoning. It consists of two sub-indicators.
3	<i>Access to Justice</i> (V-Dem)	This indicator assesses the extent to which citizens enjoy secure and effective access to justice.
4	<i>Property Rights</i> (BS/WEF/AfDB/WB)	This indicator captures the extent to which the government protects and enforces private property and contract rights. It consists of three sub-indicators.
5	<i>Mechanisms for Orderly Transfers of Power</i> (EIU)	This indicator assesses the clarity of established and accepted constitutional mechanisms for the orderly transfer of power from one government to another.
6	<i>Absence of Multilateral Sanctions</i> (CDD)	This indicator measures whether or not economic and other sanctions have been imposed on a country and/or non-governmental actors in a country, by the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) and/or the African Union (AU) Peace and Security Council, due to gross violations of international law.

Transparency & Accountability

1	<i>Access to Public & Legislative Information</i> (GI)	This indicator captures the extent to which public and legislative records are accessible. It consists of two sub-indicators.
2	<i>Access to Records of State-owned Companies</i> (GI)	This indicator assesses the extent to which the financial records of state-owned companies are available online/offline to journalists, auditors and citizens at least quarterly. It also captures whether the records can be obtained immediately online for free, or on paper, in less than two weeks of the request, at the cost of photocopying.
3	<i>Accountability of Government & Public Employees</i> (V-Dem/AfDB/WB/EIU)	This indicator captures the extent of executive corruption and the extent to which the executive and public employees can be held to account by the electorate, legislative and judiciary. It consists of three sub-indicators.
4	<i>Sanctions for Abuse of Office</i> (BS)	This indicator assesses the extent to which public office holders who abuse their positions are prosecuted or penalised. It assesses whether public servants and politicians are held accountable by legal prosecution and public contempt when they break the law and engage in corrupt practices. It also includes conflicts of interest and ethical misconduct, focusing on the extent to which the rule of law is undermined by political corruption.
5	<i>Absence of Corruption in Government Branches</i> (V-Dem)	This indicator assesses how routinely members of the executive, or their agents, grant favours in exchange for bribes, kickbacks, or other material inducements, and how often they steal, embezzle, or misappropriate public funds or other state resources for personal or family use, whether members of the legislature abuse their position for financial gain, and how often individuals or businesses make undocumented extra payments or bribes in order to speed up or delay the process or to obtain a favourable judicial decision. It consists of three sub-indicators.
6	<i>Absence of Corruption in the Public Sector</i> (V-Dem/EIU/WEF)	This indicator assesses the extent to which public sector employees grant favours in exchange for bribes, kickbacks, or other material inducements, and how often do they steal, embezzle, or misappropriate public funds or other state resources for personal or family use, and the prevalence of illegal diversion of public funds to companies, individuals or groups. It assesses the pervasiveness of corruption among public officials and the perception or degree to which public officials are involved in corrupt practices. The length of time that the regime/government has been in power, the number of officials that are appointed rather than elected, and the frequency of reports/rumours of bribery are all taken into account. It consists of two sub-indicators.
7	<i>Absence of Corruption in the Private Sector</i> (WEF/WB)	This indicator assesses the prevalence of undocumented extra payments or bribes by firms and the risk that individuals/companies will face bribery or other corrupt practices to carry out business, from securing major contracts to being allowed to import/export a small product or obtain everyday paperwork. It consists of two sub-indicators.

8	<i>Absence of Favouritism</i> (EIU/WEF)	This indicator assesses the degree to which vested interests and cronyism distort decision-making in the public and/or private sectors. It considers if award of public contracts are based on merit or connections/political affiliations, the extent to which government officials show favouritism to well-connected firms and individuals when deciding upon policies and contracts, if appointments/promotions to key government and private sector are based on merit or connections/political affiliations, if key individuals have undue and distorting influence over appointments or contract awards, and if enforcement agencies exist and are independent. It consists of two sub-indicators.
9	<i>Anti-corruption Mechanisms</i> (BS/GI/AFR)	This indicator assesses the extent to which the government successfully contains corruption, whether adequate institutional arrangements exist to implement an anti-corruption policy and if they successfully contribute to an effective prosecution of corruption. It also assesses whether the body/bodies that investigate allegations of public sector corruption has/have a functioning system in place to receive citizens' allegations; the extent to which allegations, including against senior level politicians and/or civil servants of any level are investigated, whether the members of the body mandated to investigate the allegations work without fear or favour from other offices, and the extent to which the public are satisfied with how the government is handling fighting corruption in government. It consists of four sub-indicators.

Personal Safety

1	<i>Perception of Personal Safety</i> (EIU/AFR)	This indicator captures the perceived level of criminality, and public perceptions of neighbourhood safety. It consists of two sub-indicators.
2	<i>Reliability of Police Services</i> (WEF/GI)	This indicator captures the reliability of the police and the extent to which allegations of police misconduct and abuse of force are investigated. It consists of two sub-indicators.
3	<i>Absence of Social Unrest</i> (EIU/ACLED)	This indicator assesses the prevalence of violent demonstrations and social unrest, and the degree of riots and protests in a given year. Protests are defined as non-violent demonstrations against a (typically) political entity, such as a government institution, although this may also include some demonstrations against businesses or other private institutions. Riots are defined as violent demonstrations, or spontaneous acts of violence by disorganised groups, which may target property, or businesses, or may involve clashes with other disorganised groups or security institutions. It consists of two sub-indicators.
4	<i>Absence of Crime</i> (EIU/AFR)	This indicator captures the prevalence of violent crime; public perception of violent crime; and the degree to which the public are satisfied with how the government is reducing crime. It consists of three sub-indicators.
5	<i>Absence of Government Violence against Civilians</i> (ACLED/PTS)	This indicator captures the level of violence and violations of physical integrity rights committed against civilians by the state. It consists of two sub-indicators.
6	<i>Absence of Human Trafficking</i> (USDS)	This indicator assesses the nature and scope of trafficking in persons and the broad range of government actions to confront and eliminate it. It is coded by the Mo Ibrahim Foundation using the trafficking classification tiers as mandated in the US State Department Trafficking in Persons (TIP) Report. "Trafficking in persons" and "Human trafficking" have been used as umbrella terms for the act of recruiting, harbouring, transporting, providing, or obtaining a person for compelled labour or commercial sex acts through the use of force, fraud or coercion. The [US] Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, describe this compelled service using a number of different terms, including involuntary servitude, slavery or practices similar to slavery, debt bondage, and forced labour. A victim need not be physically transported from one location to another in order for the crime to fall within these definitions.

National Security

1	<i>Absence of Government Involvement in Armed Conflict</i> (UCDP)	<p>This indicator assesses the extent to which a government is involved in an armed conflict. It is coded by the Mo Ibrahim Foundation using the following variables at source: "Primary party in armed conflict" and "Secondary party in armed conflict".</p> <p>An armed conflict is a contested incompatibility that concerns government and/or territory where the use of armed force between two parties, of which at least one is the government of a state, results in at least 25 battle-related deaths in one calendar year.</p> <p>"Primary parties" are identified as the parties that have formed the incompatibility by stating incompatible positions; at least one of the primary parties is the government of a state. "Secondary parties" are identified as states that enter a conflict with troops to actively support one of the primary parties. A secondary warring party does not need to meet the 25 battle-related deaths criteria; an active troop participation of their forces is enough.</p>
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Indicators: definitions & sources

130

2	<i>Absence of Domestic Armed Conflict or Risk of Conflict</i> (EIU)	This indicator assesses the level of domestic armed conflict in a country (both internal conflict and/or civil war, but excluding cross-border conflict), or the likelihood of conflict developing in the near future. The assessment is based on whether a country is presently subject to armed conflict or whether there is at least a moderate risk of such conflict in the forecast period.
3	<i>Absence of Violence by Non-state Actors</i> (ACLED)	This indicator assesses the degree of violence against civilians perpetrated by rebel groups, political militias and identity militias ("identity militia" are defined by where armed and violent groups organise around a collective, common feature including community, ethnicity, region, religion or, in exceptional cases, livelihood). Violence against civilians is a violent act upon civilians by an armed, organised, and violent group. By definition, civilians are unarmed and not engaged in political violence. Rebels, governments, militias, external forces, and rioters can all commit violence against civilians. Protesters are also civilians, and significant violence against protesters falls under this category.
4	<i>Absence of Cross-border Tensions</i> (EIU)	This indicator assesses the threat that international disputes/tensions could negatively affect the economy and/or polity and considers issues such as regional armed conflict and disputes over trade, borders and human rights.
5	<i>Absence of Internally Displaced Persons</i> (IDMC)	This indicator estimates the total number of people displaced as a result of conflict and violence. Internally displaced persons (IDPs) are defined as persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of, or in order to avoid, the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalised violence and violations of human rights, and who have not crossed an internationally recognised state border.
6	<i>Absence of Refugees</i> (UNHCR)	This indicator estimates the number of people fleeing a country due to conflict or persecution. Refugees, as defined by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), include individuals recognised under the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees; its 1967 Protocol; the 1969 Organisation of African Unity (OAU) Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa; those recognised in accordance with the UNHCR Statute; individuals granted complementary forms of protection; or those enjoying "temporary protection". The refugee population also includes people in refugee-like situations.

Participation & Human Rights

Participation

1	<i>Political Participation</i> (EIU/FH/V-Dem)	This indicator captures the extent to which citizens are free to participate in the political process or join a political organisation, and the existence and freedom of opposition parties. It consists of three sub-indicators.
2	<i>Civil Society Participation</i> (BS/V-Dem/GI)	This indicator captures the extent to which the government enables the participation of civil society in the political process; allows NGOs to organise freely and involves civil society actors in the political process; and does not persecute or harass NGO employees. It consists of three sub-indicators.
3	<i>Democratic Elections</i> (BS/CDD/V-Dem)	This indicator captures the extent to which executive and legislative elections are free and fair, including impartiality of the electoral laws and framework. It consists of three sub-indicators.
4	<i>Capacity of Election Monitoring Agencies</i> (V-Dem/GI)	This indicator captures the autonomy of election management bodies from the government to apply election laws and administrative rules impartially in national elections, the capacity to administer well-run national elections, and assesses the extent to which the agencies mandated to organise and monitor national elections are protected from political interference and make public reports available before and after a national election. It consists of two sub-indicators.
5	<i>Effective Power to Govern</i> (BS)	This indicator assesses the extent to which democratically elected political representatives have the effective power to govern, or the extent to which there are veto powers and political enclaves. Veto powers refer to individuals or groups who have the power to undermine democratic procedures without questioning the system as such. Veto powers can come from the military, the clergy, landowners, business elites and external actors, among others. They can veto the results of democratic decisions or retain prerogatives that cannot be touched by democratically elected officeholders (e.g. nominating the commander-in-chief of the armed forces). This point is distinct from the stateless criterion; guerrillas, paramilitaries and state-free regions (in slums, or in rural areas) are not the veto powers referred to in this indicator.

Rights

1	<i>Freedom of Expression</i> (BS/RSF/V-Dem/GI)	This indicator captures the extent to which citizens and organisations can express opinions freely; the degree of print, broadcast and internet freedom; whether the media is representative of a wide array of political perspectives; and the existence of media and citizen self-censorship. It consists of five sub-indicators
2	<i>Freedom of Association & Assembly</i> (BS/GI)	This indicator captures the extent to which citizens can associate freely in public and participate in civic and political organisations, and workers can organise into trade unions. It consists of two sub-indicators.
3	<i>Civil Rights & Liberties</i> (BS/FH)	This indicator captures the extent to which citizens enjoy civil liberties and can seek redress for violations of these rights. It consists of two sub-indicators.
4	<i>Ratification & Reporting of International Human Rights Conventions</i> (UNOLA/OHCHR)	This indicator measures how many core international human rights treaties a country has signed and ratified, and whether it has submitted a report to the relevant supervisory body within the past ten years. In addition it takes into account the two optional protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, on the involvement of children in armed conflict and on child prostitution and child pornography. It is coded by the Mo Ibrahim Foundation as the sum of two components: "Ratification of Core International Human Rights Conventions/Optional Protocols" and "Reporting on Core International Human Rights Conventions/Optional Protocols".
5	<i>Un-likelihood of Human Rights Abuses by the Government</i> (EIU)	This indicator assesses the likelihood of a state being accused of serious human rights abuses.
6	<i>Protection against Ethnic & Religious Discrimination</i> (GI)	This indicator captures whether the government protects ethnic minorities from discrimination and protects citizens from discrimination based on religious beliefs. This includes the existence of proactive official mechanisms that receive and investigate complaints of discrimination, implementation of programmes designed to reduce and combat discrimination, and whether these are accessible to most members of minorities. It consists of two sub-indicators.

Gender

1	<i>Promotion of Gender Equality</i> (AfDB/WB)	This indicator captures the extent to which the government promotes equal access for men and women to human capital development opportunities and productive and economic resources, and provides equal status and protection under the law. It consists of two sub-indicators.
2	<i>Women's Political Participation</i> (IPU/GI/WB)	This indicator captures the extent to which women are represented in the legislative and executive. It consists of two sub-indicators.
3	<i>Gender Parity in Primary & Lower Secondary School</i> (UNESCO)	This indicator estimates progress towards gender parity in primary and lower secondary school enrolment.
4	<i>Women's Labour Force Participation</i> (WB)	This indicator estimates the proportion of the female population aged 15 and older that is economically active. That is, all women who supply labour for the production of goods and services.
5	<i>Workplace Gender Equality</i> (GI)	This indicator assesses the extent to which women receive equal pay and benefits to men for performing the same job; have equal opportunities to be hired or promoted; and are not fired, demoted or in any other way discriminated against as a result of pregnancy.
6	<i>Representation of Women in the Judiciary</i> (GI)	This indicator assesses the extent to which at least a third of the members of the highest branch of the judiciary are women.
7	<i>Laws on Violence against Women</i> (OECD)	This indicator measures the existence of women's legal protection from domestic violence, rape and sexual harassment. It is based on three components: (a) laws on domestic violence; (b) laws on rape; and (c) laws on sexual harassment.
8	<i>Women's Political Empowerment</i> (V-Dem)	This indicator assesses the extent to which women are politically empowered. Three dimensions are incorporated: fundamental civil liberties, women's open discussion of political issues and participation in civil society organisations, and the descriptive representation of women in formal political positions.

Indicators: definitions & sources

132

Sustainable Economic Opportunity

Public Management

1	<i>Governmental Statistical Capacity</i> (WB/GI)	This indicator assesses the capacity of statistical systems using a diagnostic framework which consists of three assessment areas: statistical methodology; source data; and periodicity and timeliness. It assesses the extent to which the Office of National Statistics produces detailed and timely data on employment and poverty. This includes whether data are available and disaggregated by sex, geographic region, age, and economic activity, whether recent surveys are available online for free or can be obtained on paper within less than two weeks at the cost of photocopying. It also assesses if the independence of the Office of National Statistics is guaranteed. It consists of two sub-indicators.
2	<i>Civil Registration</i> (GI)	This indicator assesses the existence of a functioning a birth and death registration system and the ability of citizens to obtain birth and death certificates in a reasonable period and at no charge. It consists of two sub-indicators.
3	<i>Effectiveness of the Public Service</i> (AfDB/WB)	This indicator captures the effectiveness of the civilian central government in designing and implementing policy, delivering public services, and managing human resources. It consists of two sub-indicators.
4	<i>Online Public Services</i> (UNDESA)	This indicator assesses the use of ICT by the government to deliver public services at national level. It assesses the technical features of national websites as well as e-government policies and strategies applied in general and by specific sectors for delivery of services. An assessment of a country's national website in the native language, including the national portal, e-services portal and e-participation portal, as well as the websites of the related ministries of education, labour, social services, health, finance and environment are taken into account as applicable.
5	<i>Diversification of Exports</i> (AfDB & OECD & UNDP)	This indicator assesses the extent to which exports are diversified.
6	<i>Budgetary & Financial Management</i> (AfDB/WB)	This indicator captures the extent to which there is a comprehensive and credible budget, effective financial management and fiscal reporting. It consists of two sub-indicators.
7	<i>Budget Balance</i> (AfDB & AUC & UNECA)	This indicator estimates the total budget revenue as a proportion of total budget expenditure. This indicator is compiled by the Mo Ibrahim Foundation using the following indicators: "Total Revenues and Grants" and "Total Expenditures and Net Lending".
8	<i>Fiscal Policy</i> (AfDB/WB)	This indicator captures the quality and sustainability of fiscal policy. It consists of two sub-indicators.
9	<i>Tax & Revenue Mobilisation</i> (ICTD&UNU-WIDER/AfDB/WB)	This indicator captures the overall pattern of domestic resource mobilisation. It consists of two sub-indicators.

Business Environment

1	<i>Business Regulatory Environment</i> (BS/GI/AfDB/WB)	This indicator captures the business regulatory environment; the level of market-based competition; and the quality of the competitive bidding process. It consists of three sub-indicators.
2	<i>Absence of Excessive Bureaucracy & Red Tape</i> (EIU)	This indicator assesses the pervasiveness of red tape, including the extent of bureaucratic delay and complexity in obtaining the appropriate documentation or authorisation to engage in business activities.
3	<i>Absence of Restrictions on Foreign Investment</i> (WEF)	This indicator assesses the extent rules and regulations on foreign direct investments (FDI) are restrictive, ranging from extremely restrictive to not restrictive at all.
4	<i>Efficiency of Customs Procedures</i> (WEF)	This indicator assesses the level of efficiency of customs procedures relating to the entry and exit of merchandise, ranging from extremely inefficient and extremely efficient.
5	<i>Robustness of Banks</i> (WEF)	This indicator assesses the soundness of banks, ranging from needing recapitalisation to being generally healthy with sound balance sheets.
6	<i>Satisfaction with Employment Creation</i> (AFR)	This indicator assesses the extent to which the public are satisfied with how the government is handling creating jobs.
7	<i>Government Development of Regional Integration</i> (AfDB)	This indicator assesses the government's actions and efforts to (i) promote free movement of persons and labour and easy right of establishment, and (ii) contribute to regional financial integration.

Infrastructure

1	<i>Enabling Environment for Infrastructure Development</i> (AfDB)	This indicator assesses how government's policies and strategies as well as human and financial resources contribute to infrastructure development, providing rationale and support for score in three criteria: 1) Legal and Regulatory Frameworks for Infrastructure, 2) Sector Strategy, 3) Public Resource Management and Accountability in the Infrastructure Sector.
2	<i>Transport Infrastructure</i> (WEF/AFR/EIU/GI)	This indicator captures the quality of roads; level of public satisfaction with government maintenance of roads and bridges; adequacy of the rail network for business needs; and quality of air transport and aviation safety. It consists of four sub-indicators.
3	<i>Reliability of Electricity Supply</i> (WEF/AFR)	This indicator captures the quality of the electricity supply and level of public satisfaction with the provision of a reliable electricity supply by the government. It consists of two sub-indicators.
4	<i>Digital & IT Infrastructure</i> (EIU/ITU)	This indicator captures the extent to which IT infrastructure is adequate for business needs; subscriptions to a mobile telephone service; households with a computer; and internet subscriptions. It consists of four sub-indicators.
5	<i>Access to Drinking Water</i> (WHO & UNICEF)	This indicator estimates the percentage of the total population that is served with drinking water from an improved source, provided collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a round trip, including queuing. Improved sources include piped water, boreholes or tubewells, protected dug wells, protected springs, rainwater, and packaged or delivered water.
6.	<i>Satisfaction with Provision of Water & Sanitation Services</i> (AFR)	This indicator assesses the extent to which the public are satisfied with how the government is handling providing water and sanitation services.

Rural Sector

1	<i>Access to Rural Land & Water for Agriculture</i> (IFAD)	This indicator captures the extent to which the rural poor have secure access to land and equitable user-rights over water resources for agriculture. It consists of two sub-indicators.
2	<i>Rural Business Climate</i> (IFAD)	This indicator captures the extent to which the policy and institutional framework supports the development of private rural businesses and commercially-based agricultural and rural finance markets. It consists of three sub-indicators
3	<i>Government Investment in Rural Development</i> (IFAD)	This indicator assesses government policies, strategies and investment programmes for the agricultural and rural development sector, and the efficiency, consistency and transparency with which resources are allocated and managed, and their use is reported on. It assesses whether government: (a) gives adequate emphasis to the sector in its planning and budgeting and has in place policies, strategies and investment programmes that are appropriate and consistent with each other; (b) has in place effective financial management systems to ensure that expenditures are consistent with the approved budget, and to provide for timely and accurate financial reporting and auditing; and (c) allocates and makes available appropriate proportions of the sectoral budget to the different levels of government (national, state, provincial, district and below, as relevant).
4	<i>Access to Agricultural Research & Extension Services</i> (IFAD)	This indicator assesses the extent to which the agricultural research and extension system is accessible to poor farmers, including women farmers, and is responsive to their needs and priorities.
5	<i>Budgetary Balance of Agricultural Policy</i> (WEF)	This indicator assesses the nature of agricultural policy, ranging from excessively burdensome for the economy to balancing the interests of taxpayers, consumers and producers.
6	<i>Participation of Rural Organisations</i> (IFAD)	This indicator captures the extent to which the rural poor can organise for collective action and engage in dialogue with the government. It consists of two sub-indicators.
7	<i>Promotion of Gender Parity in Rural Organisations</i> (IFAD)	This indicator assesses whether a country has created laws, policies, institutions and practices that promote equal representation of men and women in local decision-making. It also assesses the enabling environment provided for women's representation in rural organisations (e.g. farmers' associations, cooperatives), or the existence of de jure or de facto barriers to women's entry (e.g. requirements to own land, literacy requirements, membership fees, etc.).
8	<i>Rural Accountability & Transparency</i> (IFAD)	This indicator assesses the extent to which, at the local level: (a) government (both the executive and the legislative) can be held accountable to rural poor people for its use of funds and the results of its actions; and (b) public employees and elected officials are required to account for the use of resources, administrative decisions and results obtained.

Indicators: definitions & sources

134

Human Development		
Welfare		
1	<i>Welfare Policies & Services</i> (AfDB/WB)	This indicator captures national policies and service delivery that affect access to and quality of health and education related services. It consists of two sub-indicators.
2	<i>Promotion of Socio-economic Integration of Youth</i> (GI)	This indicator assesses whether there is a government policy/strategy to increase the socio-economic integration of youth. This includes whether there is a department or equivalent mandated to ensure the socio-economic integration of youth, if in the last year it implemented permanent programs to ensure education, employment and/or housing, and if all or most in the total population have access to these programs.
3	<i>Social Safety Nets</i> (GI/BS)	This indicator assesses whether there are government social safety nets to assist the elderly, those who can't work due to a permanent or temporary illness or health condition, and to compensate for unemployment, and the extent to which equality of opportunity exists. It also assesses the forms of compensation: cash and conditional cash transfers, subsidies, waivers, food programmes, educational or empowerment initiatives; the funding: tax, redistribution, pay-as-you-go, investment funds; and the structure of the welfare regime: public, private or both. It consists of two sub-indicators.
4	<i>Social Protection & Labour Policies</i> (AfDB/WB)	This indicator captures the effectiveness of social protection and labour policies. It consists of two sub-indicators.
5	<i>Social Inclusion</i> (BS)	This indicator assesses the extent to which significant parts of the population are fundamentally excluded from society due to poverty and inequality. It assesses the level of social exclusion as a determining factor for economic transformation, referring to structural exclusion, not to the output strength of a country's economy as reflected in macroeconomic data. Factors taken into account include the overall level of socioeconomic development; the poverty rate; the level of inequality with regard to income and education; the level of exclusion based on gender, religion and ethnicity; and the scope of subsistence economy.
6	<i>Absence of Lived Poverty</i> (AFR)	This indicator captures the quality of living conditions of the public, and extent to which the public have gone without enough food to eat, clean water for home use and fuel to cook food in the past year. It consists of four sub-indicators.
7	<i>Poverty Reduction Efforts</i> (AFR/AfDB/WB)	This indicator captures the level of public satisfaction with how the government is improving the living standards of the poor; and extent to which public expenditure and revenue collection affects poor populations and is consistent with national poverty reduction priorities. It consists of two sub-indicators.
8	<i>Satisfaction with Narrowing Income Gaps</i> (AFR)	This indicator assesses the extent to which the public are satisfied with how the government is handling narrowing the gaps between rich and poor.
9	<i>Environmental Policies</i> (BS)	This indicator assesses the extent to which environmental concerns are effectively taken into account in both macro and microeconomic terms. It considers the extent to which externalisation of costs or inadequate time horizons are avoided or restrained by environmental regulation. In macroeconomic terms, it assesses whether tax and energy policies take ecological goals and measures into account (e.g. promotion of renewable energies, CO2 reduction goals). In microeconomic terms, it assesses whether the government sets incentives for environmentally sound consumption and investments to households and companies. A deeply ingrained awareness of the environment or nature in society may serve as a functional equivalent.
10	<i>Promotion of Environmental Sustainability</i> (AfDB/WB)	This indicator captures the extent to which environmental policies promote the protection and sustainable use of natural resources and the management of pollution. It consists of two sub-indicators.

Education

1	<i>Satisfaction with Education Provision</i> (AFR)	This indicator assesses the extent to which the public are satisfied with how the government is handling addressing educational needs.
2	<i>Education Quality</i> (BS)	This indicator assesses the extent to which there are solid institutions for basic, secondary and tertiary education, as well as for research and development. It assesses whether education policy is successful in delivering high-quality education and training, and research and development receive effective support from the government. It does not focus on expenditures alone, but also on the quality and competitiveness of the education system and the research sector, considering: the structure of funding and knowledge providers (public, private and international cooperation); the output of the educational and developmental efforts, e.g. enrolment rates, literacy rates, percentage of people with higher education; and number of patent applications.
3	<i>Alignment of Education with Market Needs</i> (WEF)	This indicator assesses how well the educational system meets the needs of a competitive economy, ranging from not well at all to extremely well.
4	<i>Human Resources in Primary Schools</i> (UNESCO)	This indicator estimates the average number of pupils per teacher in primary school, based on headcounts of both pupils and teachers.
5	<i>Primary School Completion</i> (WB)	This indicator estimates the percentage of students completing the last year of primary school. It is calculated by taking the total number of students in the last grade of primary school, minus the number of repeaters in that grade, regardless of age, divided by the population at the entrance age for the last grade of primary education.
6	<i>Secondary Education Enrolment</i> (UNESCO)	This indicator estimates the number of students enrolled in secondary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the official school-age population corresponding to the same level of education.
7	<i>Tertiary Education Enrolment</i> (UNESCO)	This indicator estimates the number of students enrolled in tertiary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the official school-age population corresponding to the same level of education. For the tertiary level, the population used is the 5-year age group starting from the official secondary school graduation age.

Health

1	<i>Satisfaction with Basic Health Services</i> (AFR)	This indicator assesses the extent to which the public are satisfied with how the government is handling improving basic health services.
2	<i>Public Health Campaigns</i> (GI)	This indicator assesses the extent to which citizens can find within easy reach abundant information about common illnesses, prevention and treatment; the information is presented in a way that is easy to grasp for citizens with less education; and public health hazards such as epidemics trigger awareness campaigns.
3	<i>Absence of Child Mortality</i> (IGME)	This indicator estimates the probability of dying between birth and exactly five years of age, expressed as a rate per 1,000 live births.
4	<i>Absence of Maternal Mortality</i> (MMEIG)	This indicator estimates the annual number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births. Maternal deaths are defined as death if a woman dies while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy, from any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy or its management, but not from accidental or incidental causes.
5	<i>Access to Sanitation</i> (WHO & UNICEF)	This indicator captures the percentage of the population with access to an improved sanitation facility, and the percentage of the population served with open defecation sanitation. It consists of two sub-indicators.
6	<i>Absence of Undernourishment</i> (WB)	This indicator estimates the percentage of the population whose food intake is insufficient to meet dietary energy requirements continuously.
7	<i>Absence of Communicable Diseases</i> (WHO)	This indicator captures the prevalence of deaths from malaria and tuberculosis. It consists of two sub-indicators.
8	<i>Immunisation</i> (WB/WHO)	This indicator captures the percentage of children that have received vaccinations against measles, DPT and hepatitis B. It consists of three sub-indicators.
9	<i>Antiretroviral Treatment (ART) Provision</i> (UNAIDS)	This indicator captures the percentage of eligible adults and children receiving antiretroviral treatment therapy, and the percentage of HIV-positive pregnant women who receive antiretrovirals to prevent mother-to-child transmission. It consists of two sub-indicators.

Data sources

136

Acronym	Name of Data Source
AfDB	African Development Bank
AUC	African Union Commission
AFR	Afrobarometer
ACLED	Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project
BS	Bertelsmann Stiftung
EIU	Economist Intelligence Unit
FH	Freedom House
CDD	Ghana Center for Democratic Development
GI	Global Integrity
IGME	Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation
IDMC	Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre
ICTD	International Centre for Tax and Development
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
IPU	Inter-Parliamentary Union
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
MMEIG	Maternal Mortality Estimation Inter-agency Group
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PTS	Political Terror Scale
RSF	Reporters sans frontières
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNDESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNOLA	United Nations Office of Legal Affairs
UNU-WIDER	United Nations University World Institute for Development Economics Research
USDS	United States Department of State - Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons
UCDP	Uppsala University, Department of Peace and Conflict Research - Uppsala Conflict Data Programme
V-Dem	V-Dem Institute
WB	World Bank
WEF	World Economic Forum
WHO	World Health Organization

Synthesis of the methodology

The Ibrahim Index of African Governance (IIAG) is an annually published index that provides a statistical measure of governance performance in 54 African countries. Governance is defined by the Mo Ibrahim Foundation 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. This definition is focused on outputs and outcomes of policy.

The IIAG governance framework comprises four categories: *Safety & Rule of Law*, *Participation & Human Rights*, *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* and *Human Development*. These categories are made up of 14 sub-categories, consisting of 102 indicators. The 2018 IIAG is calculated using data from 35 independent African and global institutions.

The IIAG is refined on an annual basis. Refinements may be methodological or based on the inclusion or exclusion of indicators. When new historical data are made available, or the structure of the IIAG is strengthened, the entire dataset is updated. Users of the Index should therefore always reference the most recent version of the IIAG dataset.

Calculation stages

1. Variables that are consistent with the Foundation's definition of governance and meet specific standards of quality, periodicity and country coverage are selected and missing raw data values are estimated.
2. Raw data come on different scales from source. To be compared and combined, data are transformed to a standardised range of 0.0-100.0, where 100.0 is the best possible score.
3. Once the 102 indicators have been transformed to a common scale, a simple method of aggregation is applied to calculate the scores. The *Overall Governance* score is the average of the underlying category scores; the category scores are the average of their underlying sub-categories; and the sub-categories are the average of their constituent indicators.

Please visit our website for a full technical Index methodology: <http://mo.ibrahim.foundation/>. For any other enquiries and clarifications please contact the Mo Ibrahim Foundation's Research Team at research@moibrahimfoundation.org.

Notes

The 2018 IIAG covers a ten-year time period from 2008 to 2017. The full IIAG dataset, including underlying raw data and normalised scores, as calculated for the express purposes of the Index, is available online via the Foundation's website.

Even though the 2018 IIAG publications and tables trends shown are usually for the ten-year period (2008-2017), users of the IIAG can carry out analysis of any other time periods by using our online and offline Data Portals, also available via our website.

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

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

- Both trends over time and ranks are calculated on the scores to one decimal place.

The exception to this are the annual average trend figures. These are calculated on the rounded trends over time and displayed to two decimal places.

The 2018 IIAG publications also explore the correlations between different measures in the Index dataset and also variables not included in the IIAG. Correlation is a statistical measure that describes the extent to which two variables are associated. The correlation coefficient indicates the strength and direction of the relationship between two variables. Correlation does not equal causation and users are advised to take care when interpreting these statistics. Correlation coefficients shown in this report are also rounded to two decimal places.

The 2018 IIAG does not include data for South Sudan prior to secession in 2011. Due to the lack of data, ten-year trends are not available for this country. Since the country trend classifications are based on a comparison of a country's ten and five-year trends, these are not provided for South Sudan.

The absence of South Sudan scores prior to 2011 means that 53 countries are ranked in 2008 to 2010 inclusive and 54 countries are ranked in 2011 to 2017 inclusive. This should be taken into account when looking at rank change over time. Similarly, averages calculated for groups which include South Sudan exclude the country in pre-secession years. All group averages, including Regional Economic Communities, are calculated on their current group composition.

Data for Sudan prior to 2011 (Former Sudan) have been used in the 2018 IIAG. Despite Sudan being a new country post-secession of South Sudan, pre-2011 data for 'Former Sudan' are deemed a suitable proxy for governance in Sudan.

Data for Morocco may or may not include Western Sahara depending on the source.

Somalia has no underlying raw data for all indicators in the *Rural Sector* sub-category (2008-2017). The same occurs for Guinea-Bissau in the *Education* sub-category for all years except 2010. In these instances, Somalia and Guinea-Bissau do not receive a score or rank. For these cases and any years where a country does not receive a score or rank, this is indicated by ".".

The Mo Ibrahim Foundation (MIF) is aware that some sources update their datasets after our documentation is sent to print. IIAG raw data are correct as per the data "last accessed", which is stated for each indicator within the Xls. Data Portal and the Metadata (downloadable via our website). Please see the Metadata for all information on all variables and sources used in the 2018 IIAG.

Unless indicated otherwise, GDP statistics are taken from the World Development Indicators (WDI) from the World Bank, and population statistics (including working age - 15-64 years old - population statistics) are taken from the 2017 revision of the World Population Prospects from the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA). For population projections, medium variant estimates have been collected. The period 2018-2027 is used when talking about changes in population figures over the next decade.

Finally, the terms Africans, African citizens and Africa's citizens are used in the report interchangeably, these all refer to the people residing on the continent unless specified otherwise.

Trend classification approach

The annual average trends for the ten and five-year periods are calculated as follows:

- The annual average trend for the ten-year period (AAT10) is the total change in score between 2008 and 2017, divided by nine (the number of annual time periods experienced).
- The annual average trend for the five-year period (AAT5) is the total change in score between 2013 and 2017, divided by four (the number of annual time periods experienced).



Trend classifications are assigned based on the full precision of the ten and five-year annual average trends. They are applied to all measures in the IIAG. Depending on the size and direction of the annual average trends in the ten and five-year periods, countries and groups are assigned different trend classifications, which are best explained as follows:

CLASSIFICATION	MEANING	FORMULA	COMMENT
Increasing Improvement	Annual average improvement over both periods, accelerating in the last five years	$AAT5 > AAT10; AAT5 > 0$	
Slowing Improvement	Annual average improvement over both periods, losing momentum in the last five years.	$AAT10 > AAT5; AAT5 > 0$	
Warning Signs	Annual average improvement over the decade, but decline in the last five years	$AAT10 > 0; AAT5 < 0$	
	STATIC (no change) over the decade, but decline in the last five years.	$AAT10 = 0; AAT5 < 0$	
	Annual average improvement over the decade, but STATIC (no change) in the last five years	$AAT10 > 0; AAT5 = 0$	
Bouncing Back	Annual average decline over the decade, but improvement in the last five years	$AAT10 < 0; AAT5 > 0$	
	Annual average decline over the decade, but STATIC (no change) in the last five years	$AAT10 < 0; AAT5 = 0$	
	STATIC (no change) over the decade, but improvement in the last five years.	$AAT10 = 0; AAT5 > 0$	
Slowing Deterioration	Annual average decline over both periods, decelerating in the last five years	$AAT5 > AAT10 < 0$	
Increasing Deterioration	Annual average decline over both periods, worsening in the last five years	$AAT10 > AAT5 < 0$	
No Change	No change over five or ten years	$AAT10 = AAT5$	Note this classification covers countries which have improved (at a steady rate) and countries which have deteriorated (at a steady rate) as well as countries where there is no change in score across the decade.
	Country achieves best possible score of 100 in both 2017 and 2013	$Score2017 = 100; Score2013 = 100$	
	Country achieves worst possible score of 0 in 2017 and 2013	$Score2017 = 0; Score2013 = 0$	
Not classified	Country achieves best possible score of 100 after 2013 and maintains it until 2017	$Score2013 < 100, Score2016 = 100, Score2017 = 100$ AND $Score2014, 2015 = 100$ OR $Score2014 < 100, Score2015 = 100$ OR $Score2014 < 100, Score2015 < 100$	Note this classification covers countries which have reached the best possible score of 100 after 2013 and have maintained it until 2017.
	Country achieves worst possible score of 0 after 2013 and maintains it until 2017	$Score2013 > 0, Score2016 = 0, Score2017 = 0$ AND $Score2014, 2015 = 0$ OR $Score2014 > 0, Score2015 = 0$ OR $Score2014 > 0, Score2015 > 0$	Note this classification covers countries which have reached the worst possible score of 0 after 2013 and have maintained it until 2017.
	Country data is not available for 2008, 2013 or 2017	$Score2008 = n/a$ OR $Score2013 = n/a$ OR $Score2017 = n/a$	Note data for South Sudan is available starting from 2011, so trend classifications are not available for the country.

Country groupings according to resources

Classification taken from: United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) (2017). Economic Report on Africa (ERA) 2017.

According to the ERA, oil exporters are those African countries with oil exports at least 20 per cent higher than their oil imports. They include: Algeria, Angola, Cameroon, Chad, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Ghana, Libya, Niger, Nigeria and Sudan.

The ERA considers mineral-rich countries as those where mineral exports account for more than 20 per cent of total exports. They include: Algeria, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Guinea, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

For the purpose of this analysis, resource-rich countries are those that feature as oil exporters, mineral-rich, or both in the ERA. They are: Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Conversely, non resource-rich countries are those that do not feature as oil exporters, mineral rich, or both in the ERA. They include: Burundi, Cabo Verde, Comoros, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Malawi, Mauritius, Morocco, São Tomé & Príncipe, Senegal, Seychelles, Somalia, South Sudan, Swaziland, Tunisia and Uganda.

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140



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142

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