

About the Ibrahim Index of African Governance (IIAG)

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

The IIAG provides:

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

Partnerships

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

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

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

The 2012 IIAG

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

Data

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

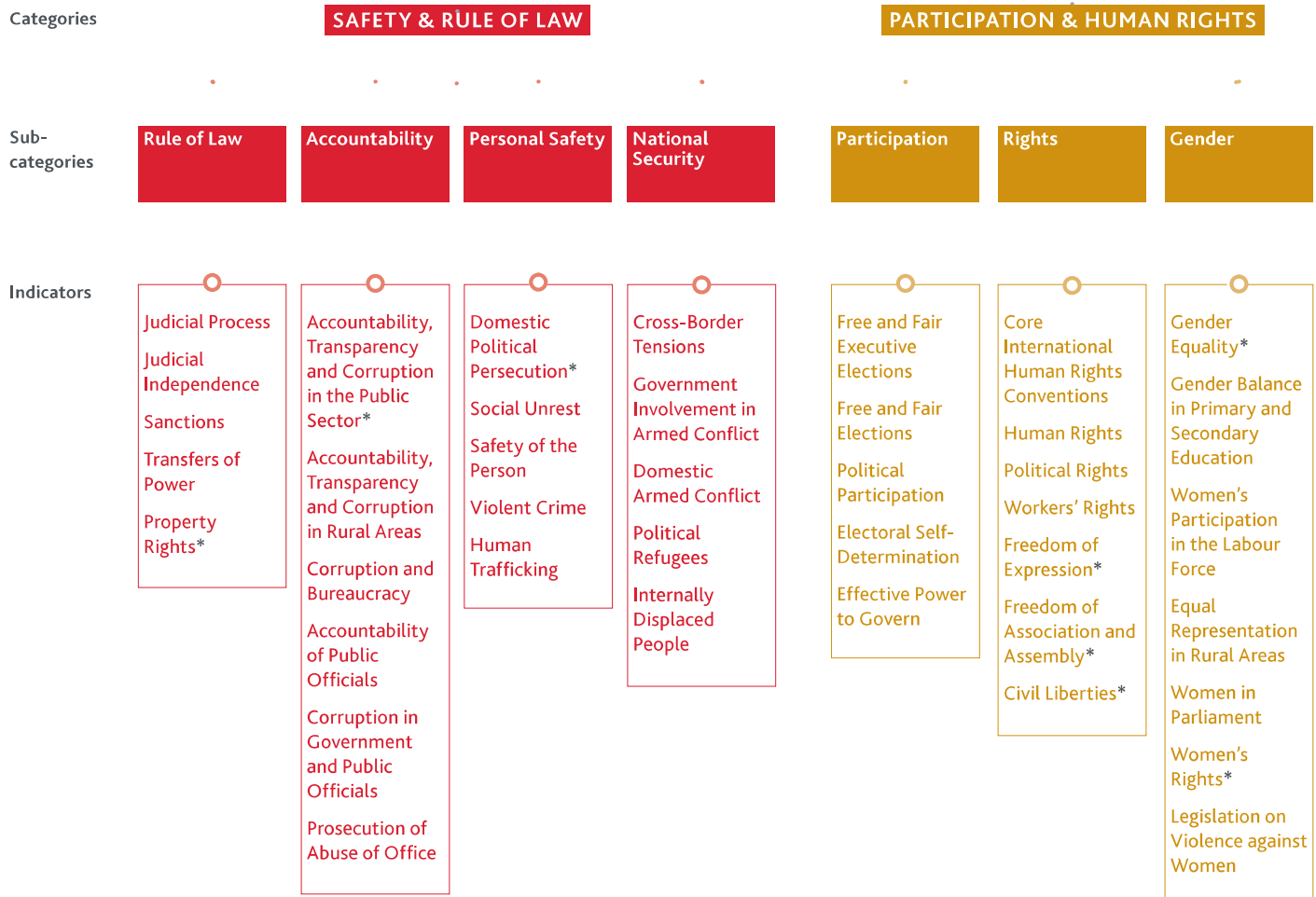
2012 IIAG COUNTRY RANKINGS

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

Structure of the IIAG

4

2012 IBRAHIM INDEX OF



SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

Categories

Public
ManagementBusiness
Environment

Infrastructure

Rural Sector

Welfare

Education

Health

Sub-
categories

Statistical Capacity

Public Administration*

Inflation

Diversification

Reserves

Budget Management*

Ratio of Total Revenue to Total Expenditure

Ratio of Budget Deficit or Surplus to GDP

Fiscal Policy*

Ratio of External Debt Service to Exports

Reliability of Financial Institutions

Revenue Collection*

Competitive Environment*

Investment Climate

Investment Climate for Rural Businesses

Rural Financial Services Development

Bureaucracy and Red Tape

Access to Electricity

Road and Rail Networks*

Air Transport Facilities

Telephone and IT Infrastructure*

Digital Connectivity*

Public Resources for Rural Development

Land and Water for Low-Income Rural Populations*

Agricultural Research and Extension Services

Agricultural Input and Produce Markets

Policy and Legal Framework for Rural Organisations

Dialogue between Government and Rural Organisations

Welfare Regime

Social Protection and Labour*

Social Exclusion

Welfare Services (Health and Education)*

Equity of Public Resource Use*

Access to Water*

Access to Sanitation*

Environmental Policy

Environmental Sustainability*

Education Provision and Quality

Ratio of Pupils to Teachers in Primary School

Primary School Completion

Progression to Secondary School

Tertiary Enrolment

Literacy

Maternal Mortality

Child Mortality

Immunisation (Measles and DPT)*

Antiretroviral Treatment Provision*

Disease (Malaria and TB)*

Indicators

* clustered indicator