



2018

IBRAHIM INDEX OF
AFRICAN GOVERNANCE

KEY FINDINGS

MO IBRAHIM FOUNDATION





Mo Ibrahim Foundation (MIF)

The Mo Ibrahim Foundation is an African Foundation, founded in 2006.

Its objective is to put governance at the centre of any conversation on African development.

It is based on the belief that governance and leadership lie at the heart of any tangible and shared improvement in the quality of life of African citizens.



MIF Pillars

Overseen by a Board of eminent Africans and Africanists, MIF focuses on defining, assessing and ultimately enhancing governance and leadership in Africa through four key initiatives:



Ibrahim Index
of African
Governance (IIAG)



Ibrahim Prize
for Achievement
in African Leadership



Ibrahim Forum



Ibrahim Fellowships
& Scholarships





The Ibrahim Index of African Governance (IIAG)

The IIAG provides:

- A framework for citizens, governments, institutions, academics and business to assess the delivery of public goods and services, and policy outcomes, across Africa.
- A tool with which to govern, highlighting continental, regional, national and thematic governance results.

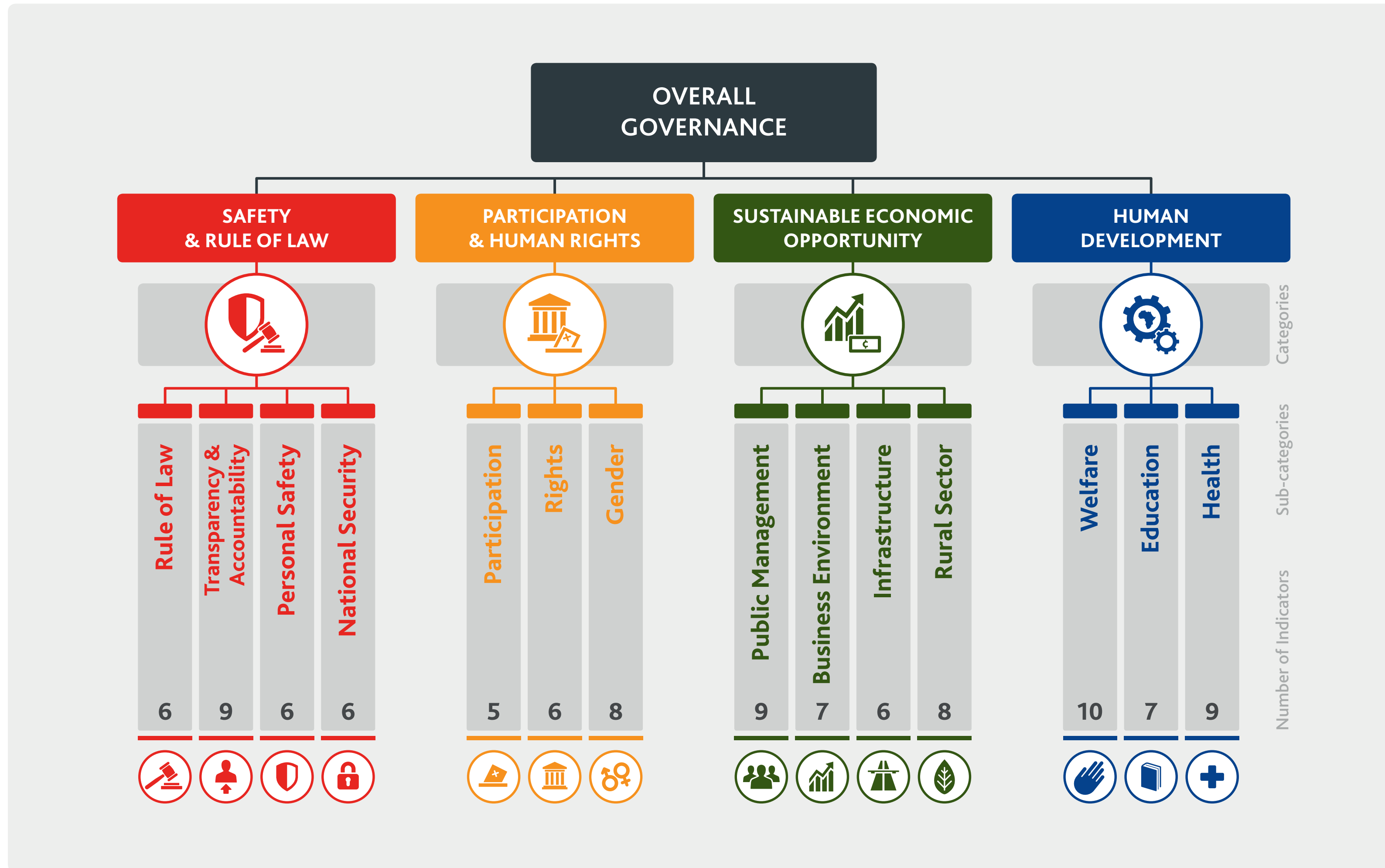


MIF definition of governance

The provision of the political, social and economic goods that a citizen has the right to expect from his or her state, and that a state has the responsibility to deliver to its citizens.

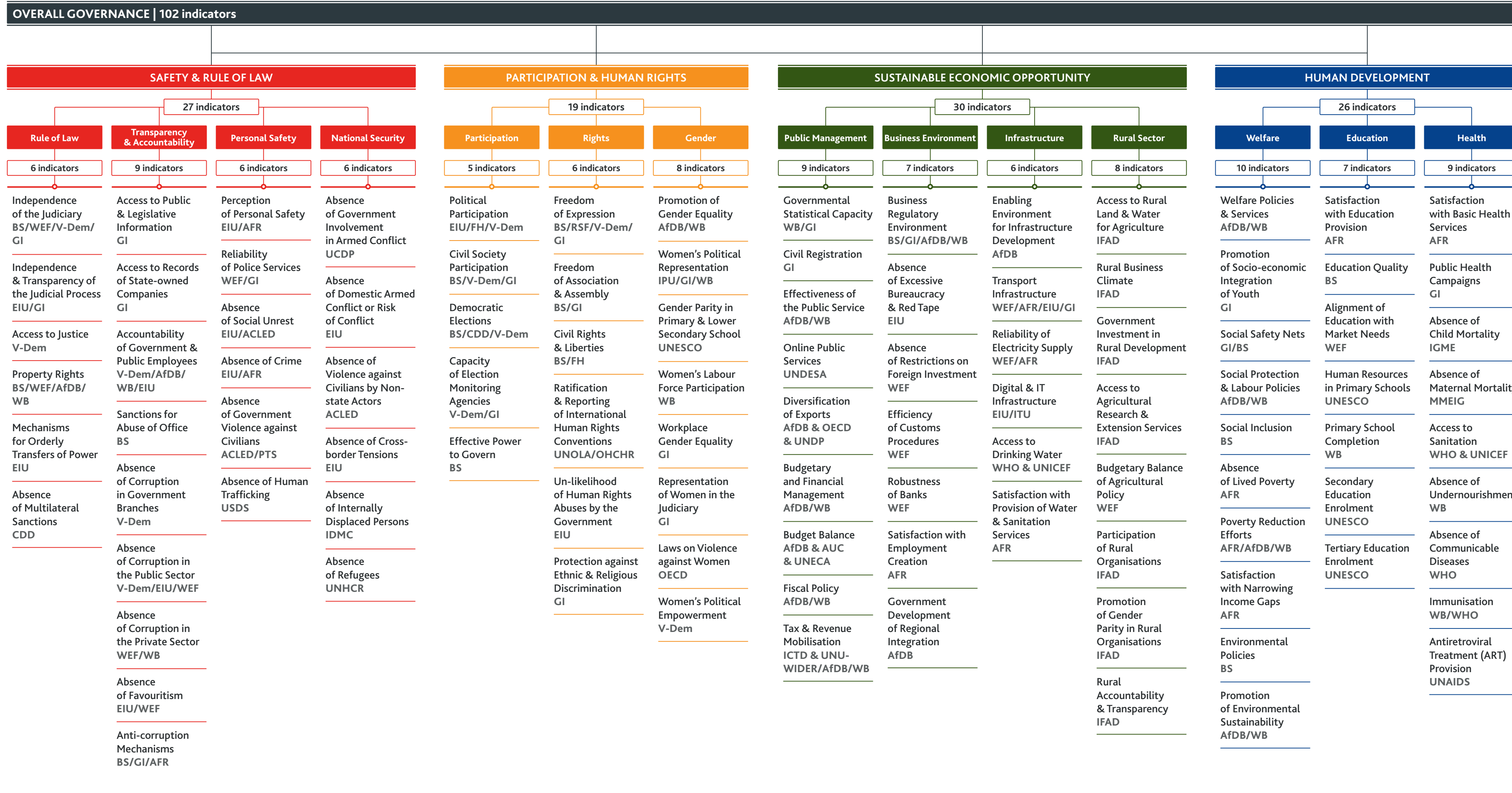


Structure of the 2018 IIAG to sub-category level





Framework of the 2018 IIAG





Methodology

The journey of a data point





Selection: key criteria for inclusion in IIAG

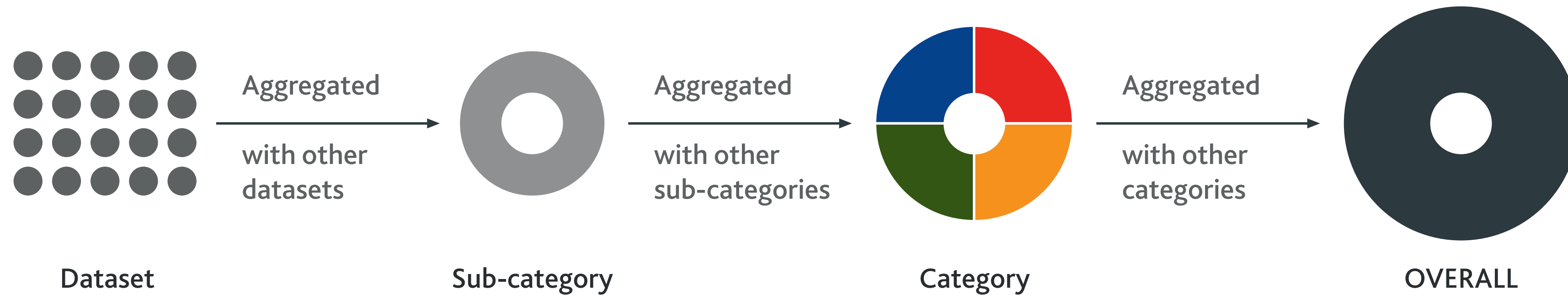
- Suitable governance proxy
- Covers at least 33 of 54 countries
- Has at least two years' worth of data since 2008
- Latest data point exists within the last three years



Calculation: data sets are put on the same scale



Data sets are aggregated according to IIAG structure





2018 IIAG: Overview

STRUCTURE & UPDATES

- 12th iteration
- 102 indicators
 - 14 sub-categories
 - 4 categories
 - 1 *Overall Governance* score
- 54 countries
- 10-year time-series (2008-2017)
- Almost 150,000 total data points in the IIAG
- 35 independent data sources
- 16 new variables introduced

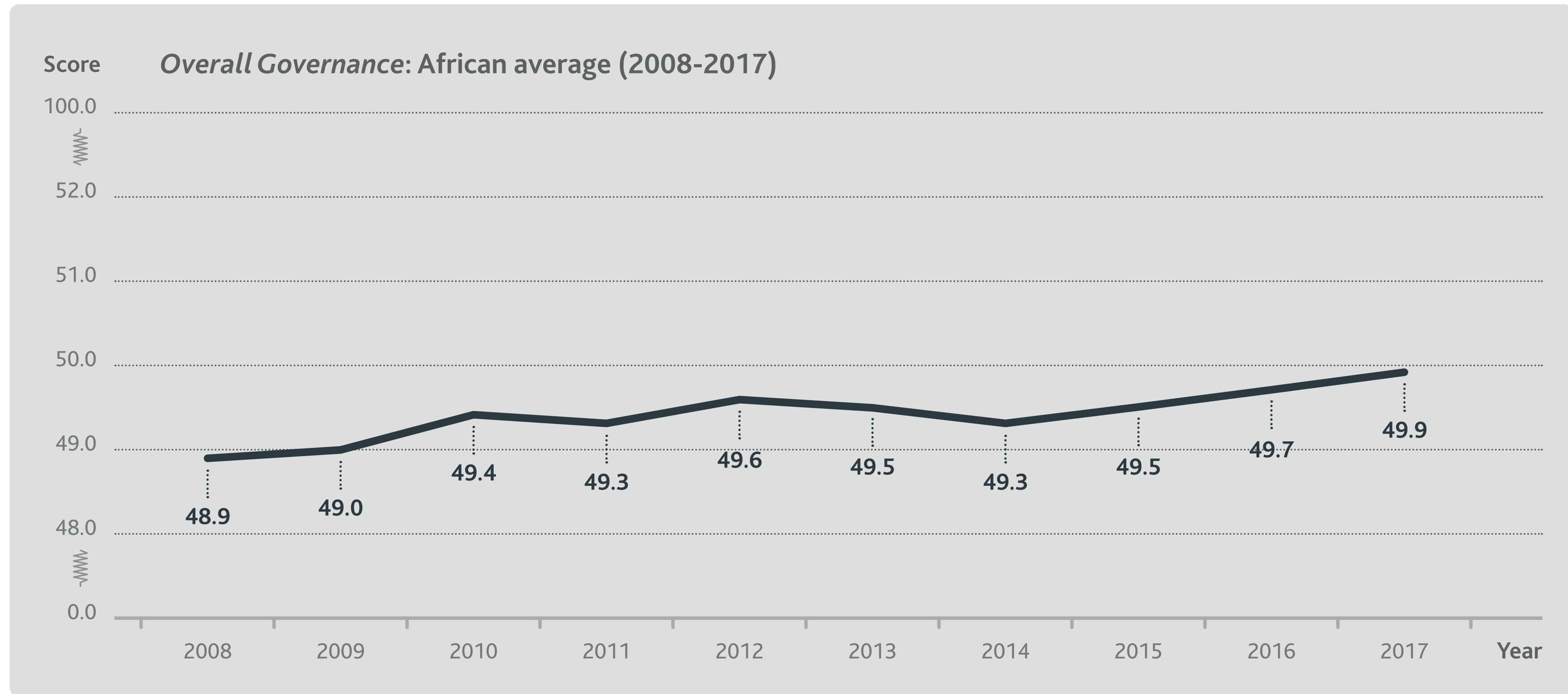
TREND ANALYSIS

- Analysis of last five years (2013-2017) alongside the last ten (2008-2017)
- Indicates emerging trends

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 over the last ten years, but showing recent decline
	Deteriorated
Bouncing Back	Decline 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



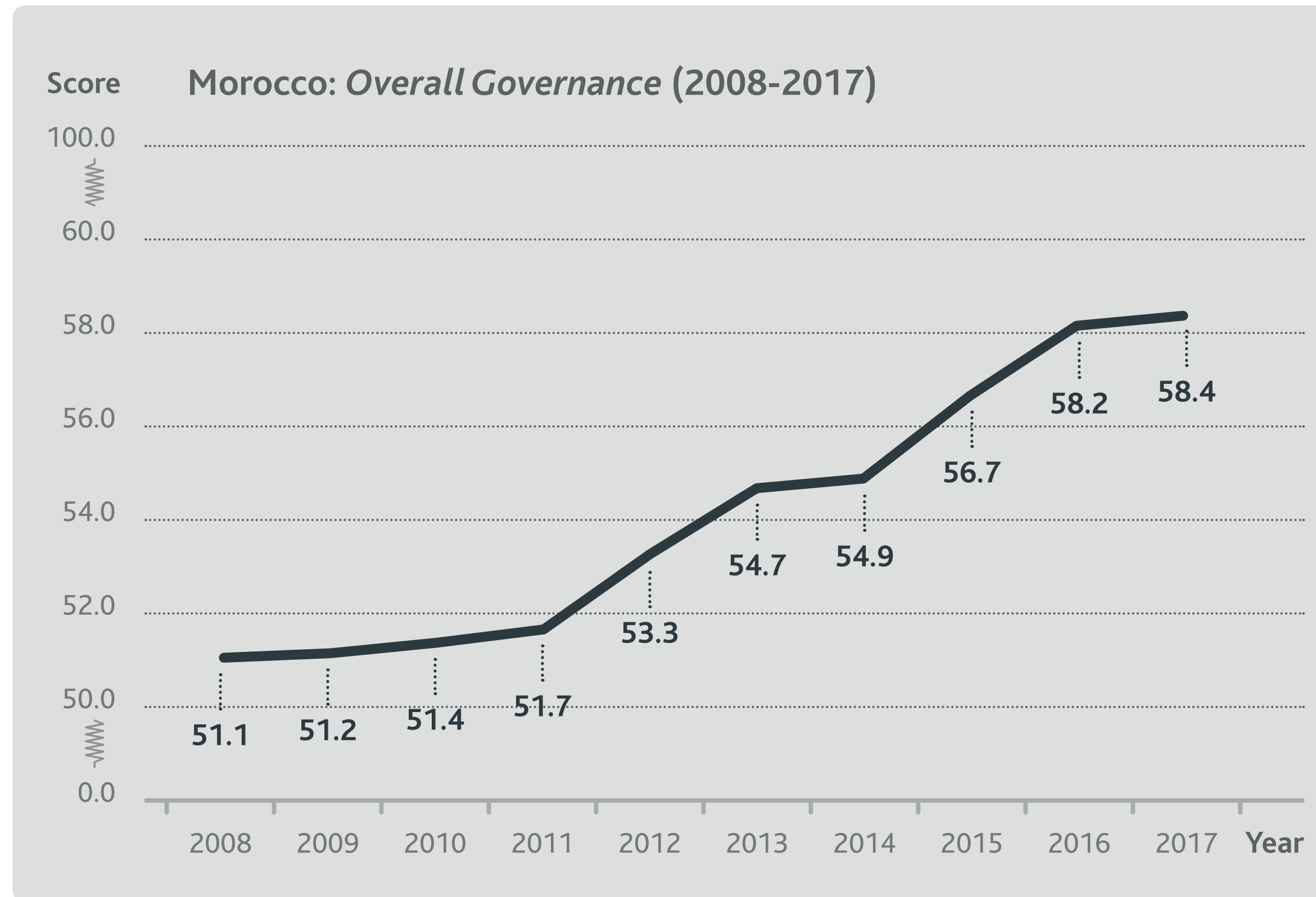
Overall Governance: on average, keeps a slow upward trajectory



- African average score in 2017 is 49.9 out of 100.0.
- Highest African average score in ten years.
- 34 out of 54 countries improved *Overall Governance* score.
- Almost 3 out of 4 of Africa's citizens (71.6%) have seen improved governance over the last ten years.



This average trend is driven mainly by 15 countries increasing their rate of improvement over the last five years



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

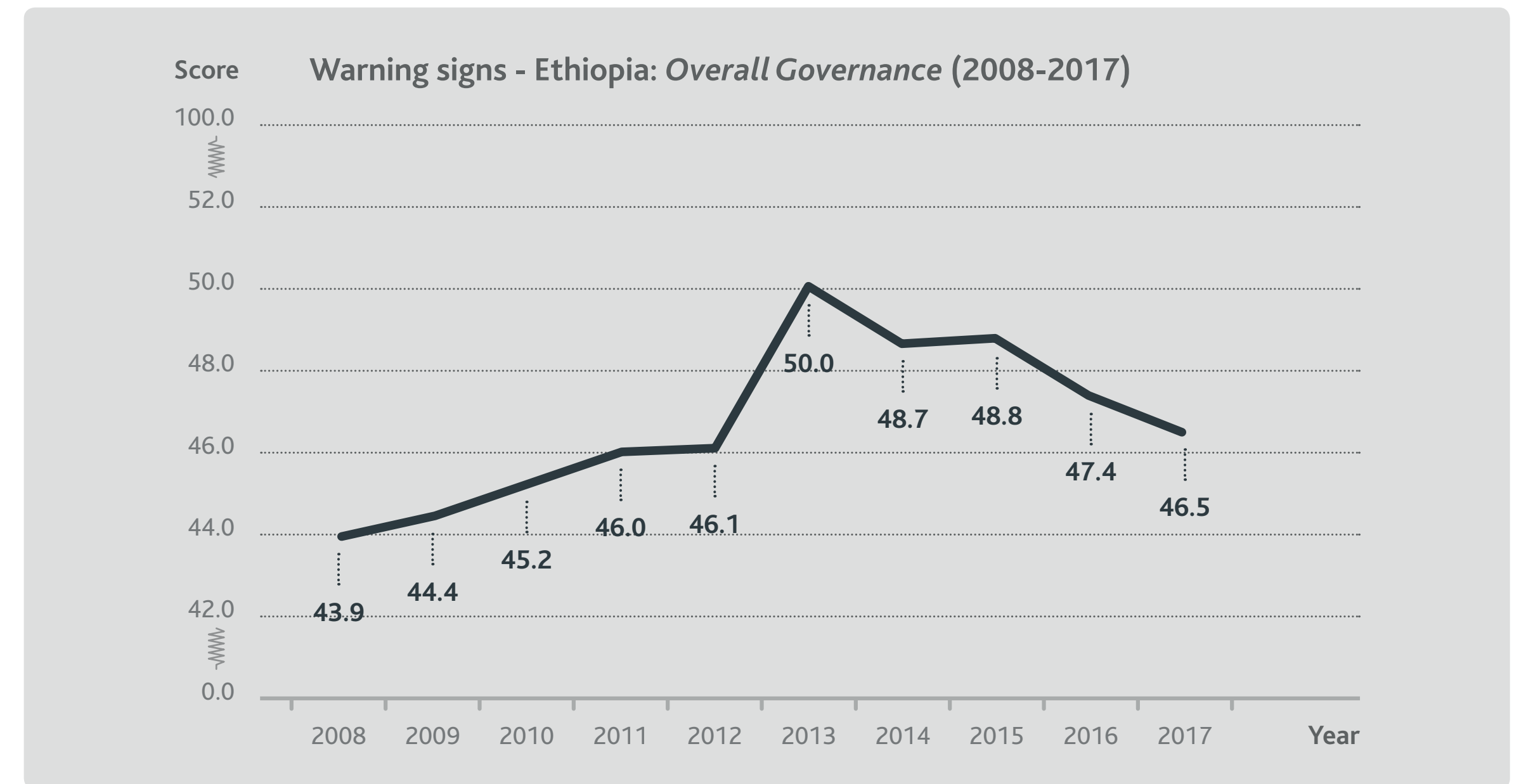
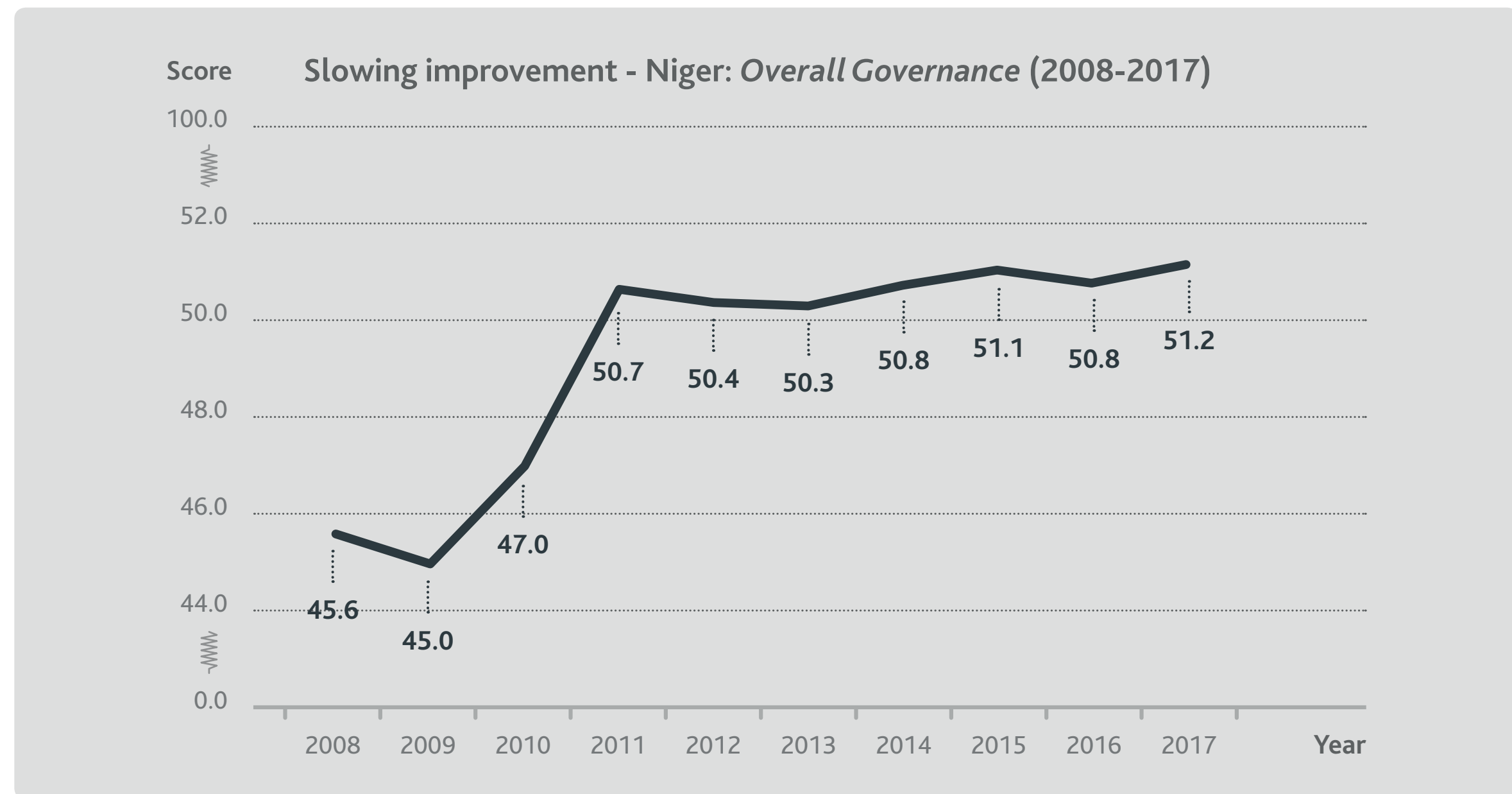
- 15 countries representing almost half (48.7%) of Africa’s citizens display both improved scores over the last 10 years and an increased rate of progress over the last 5.
- Kenya, Morocco and Côte d’Ivoire among the 5 most improved countries over the decade, and increasing progress over the last 5 years.



A majority of the 34 improved countries over the decade have lost momentum

<i>Overall Governance: ten year trends (2008-2017)</i>	<i>#countries</i>	<i>% of population</i>
IMPROVED (2008-2017)	34	71.6
Trend classifications of improved countries		
Increasing Improvement	15	48.7
Slowing Improvement	13	9.5
Warning Signs	7	13.7

Note 1 country showing no change over a decade declined in the last 5 years and also displays 'warning signs'.

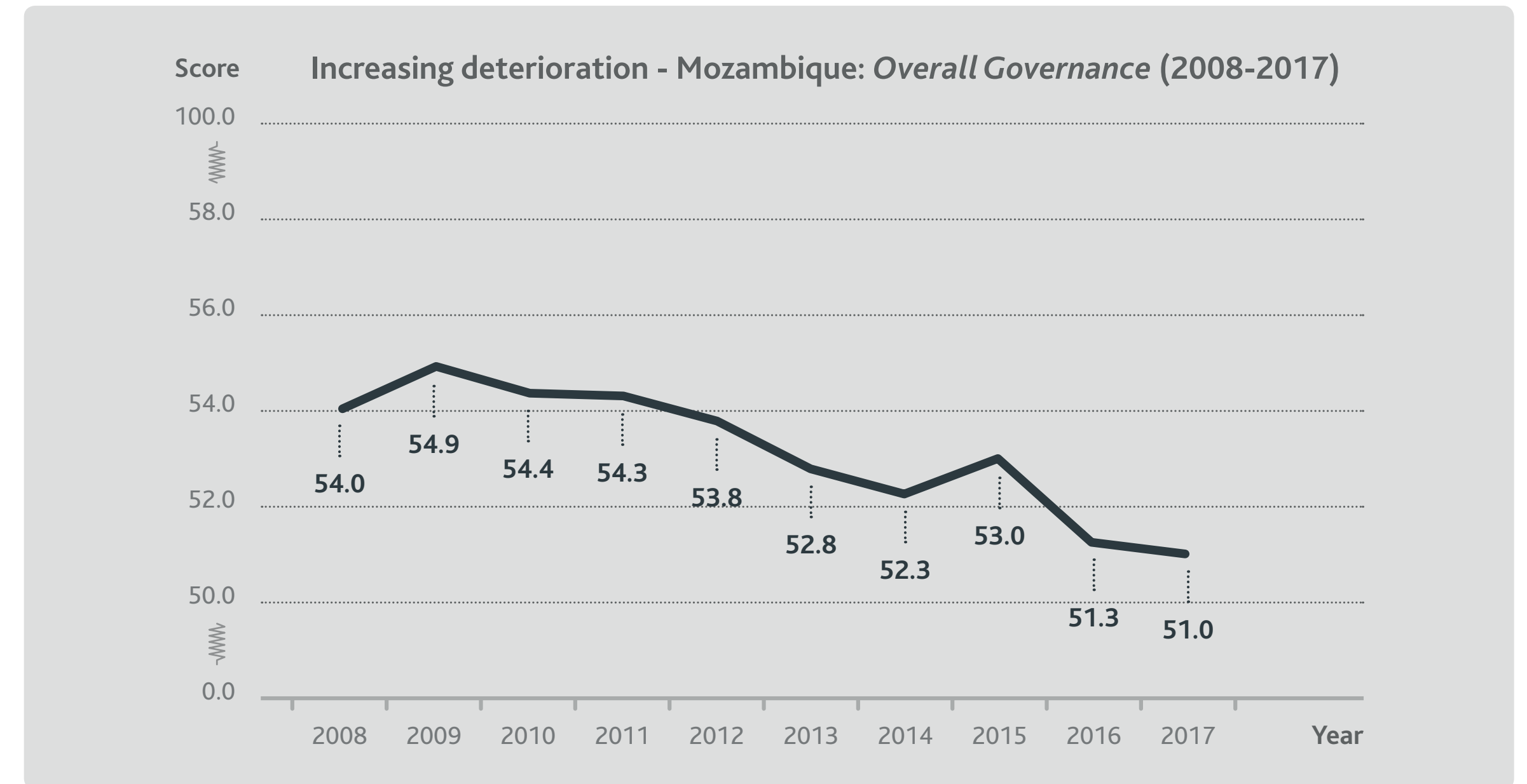




Meanwhile, deterioration is worsening for the majority of the 18 declining countries

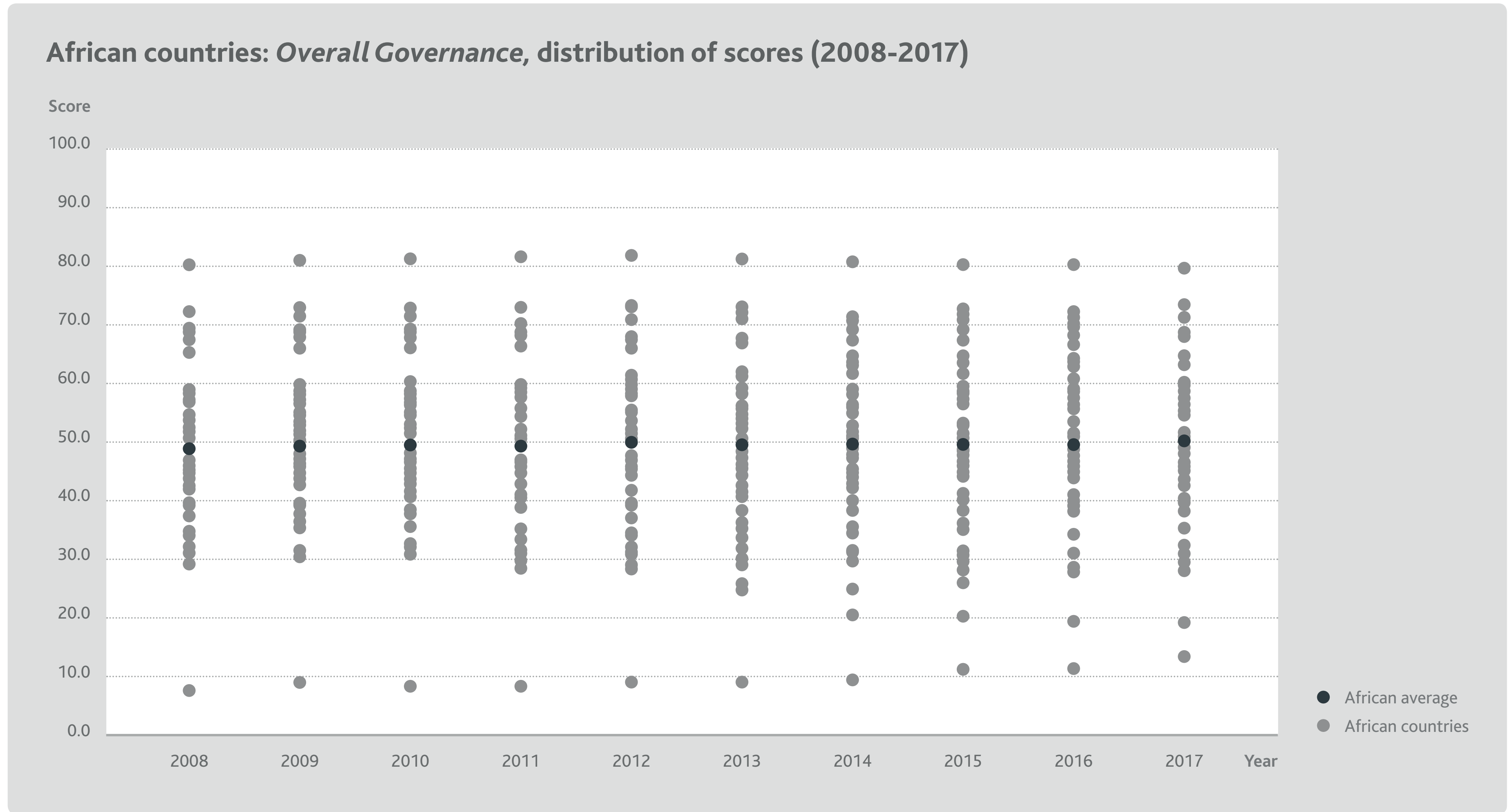
<i>Overall Governance: ten year trends (2008-2017)</i>	<i>#countries</i>	<i>% of population</i>
DETERIORATED (2008-2017)	18	27.2
Trend classifications of deteriorated countries		
	<i>#countries</i>	
Bouncing Back	6	9.7
Slowing Deterioration	0	0.0
Increasing Deterioration	12	17.5
NO CHANGE (2008-2017)	1	0.2

- The majority of countries that have declined have failed to turn things around.



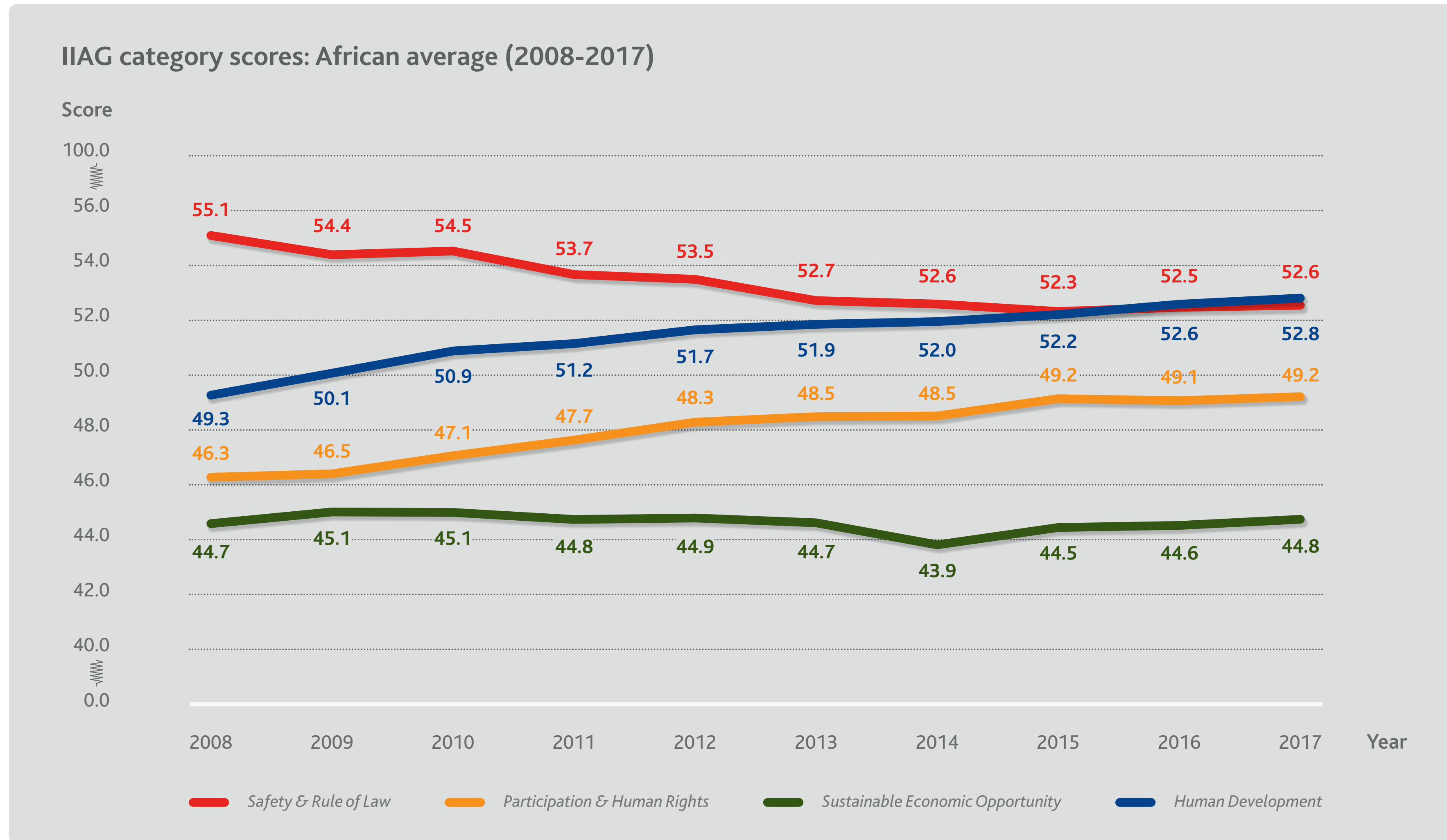


Increasing divergence between country performance



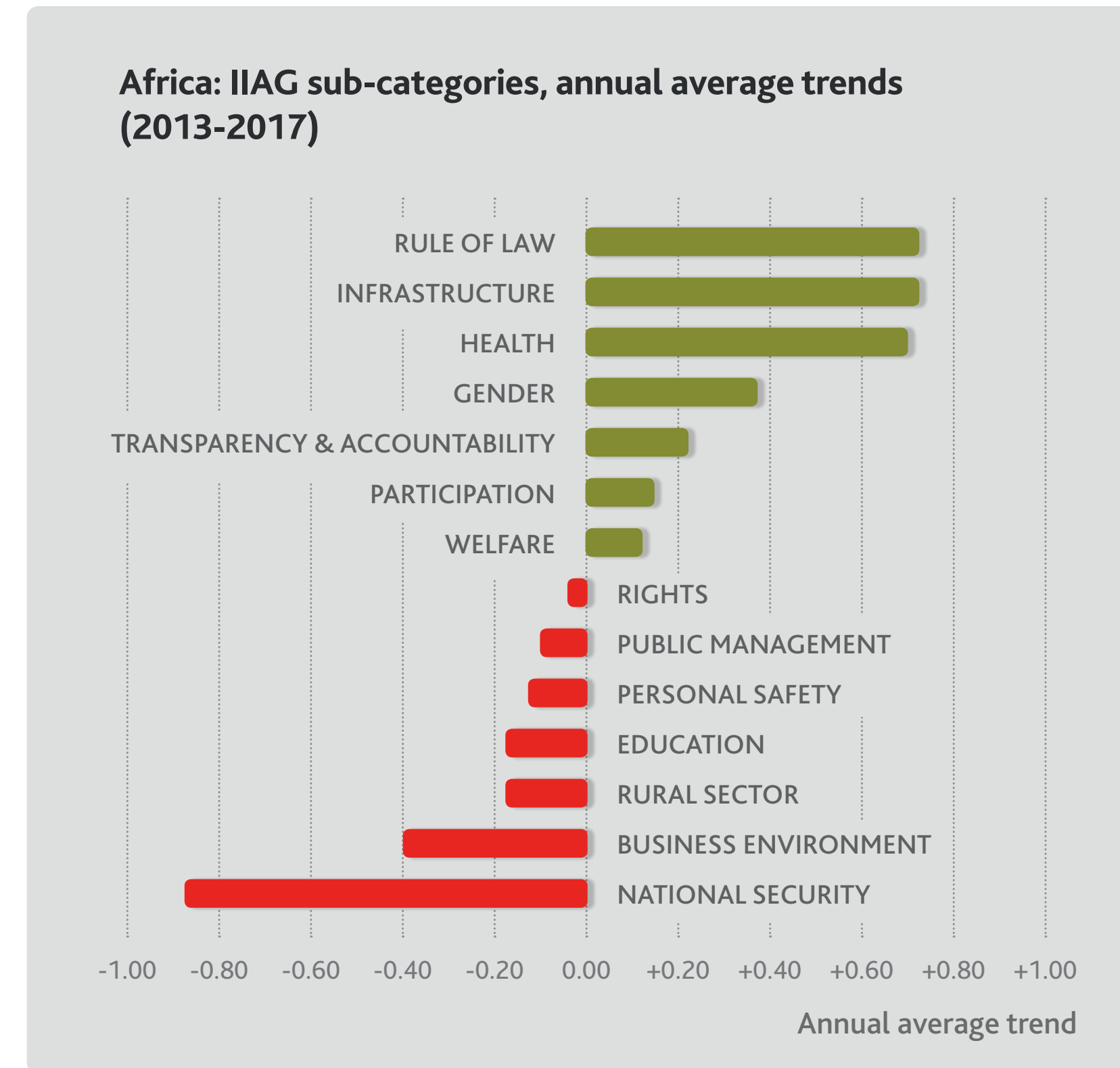
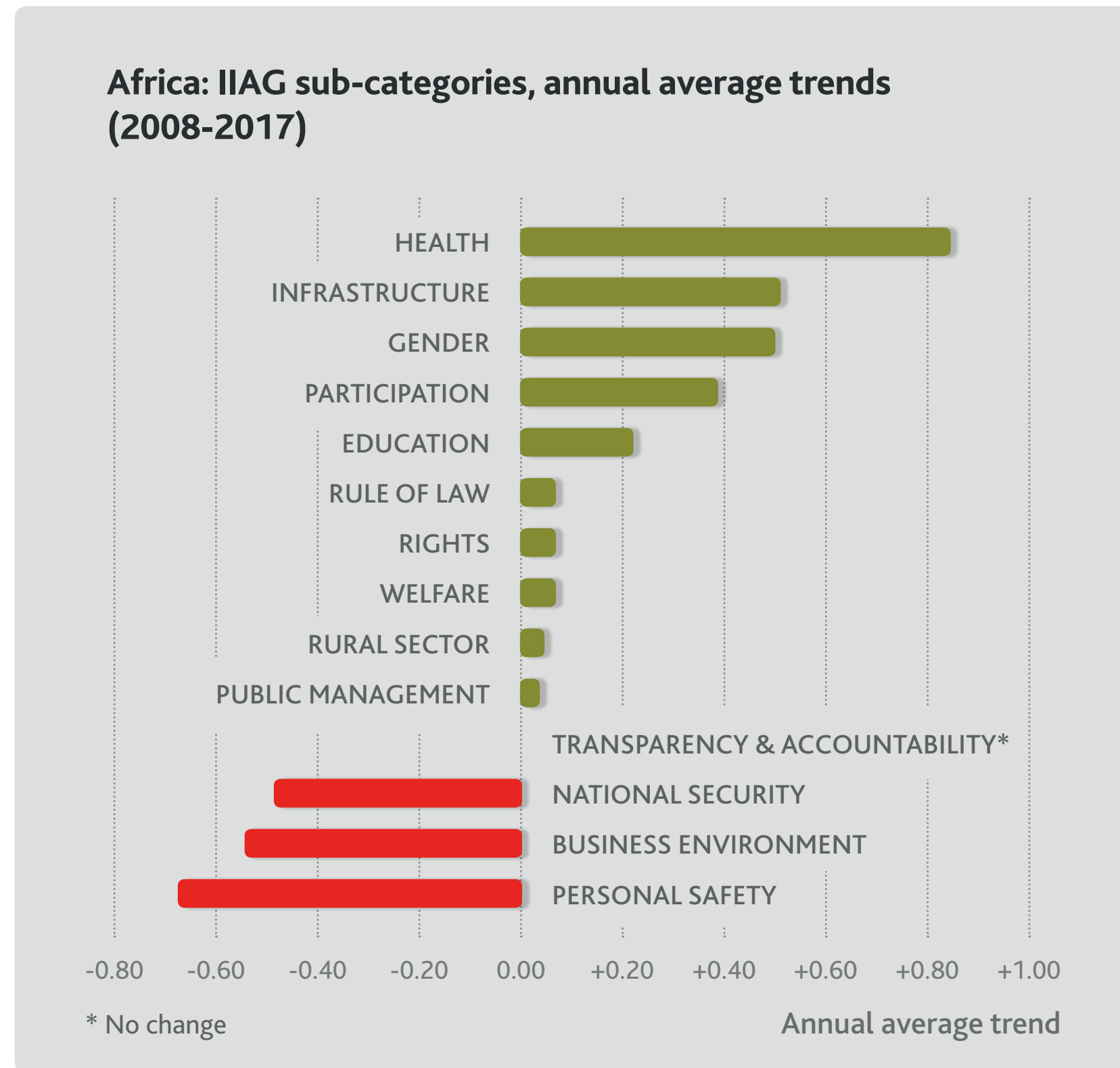


Mixed trends both between and within categories





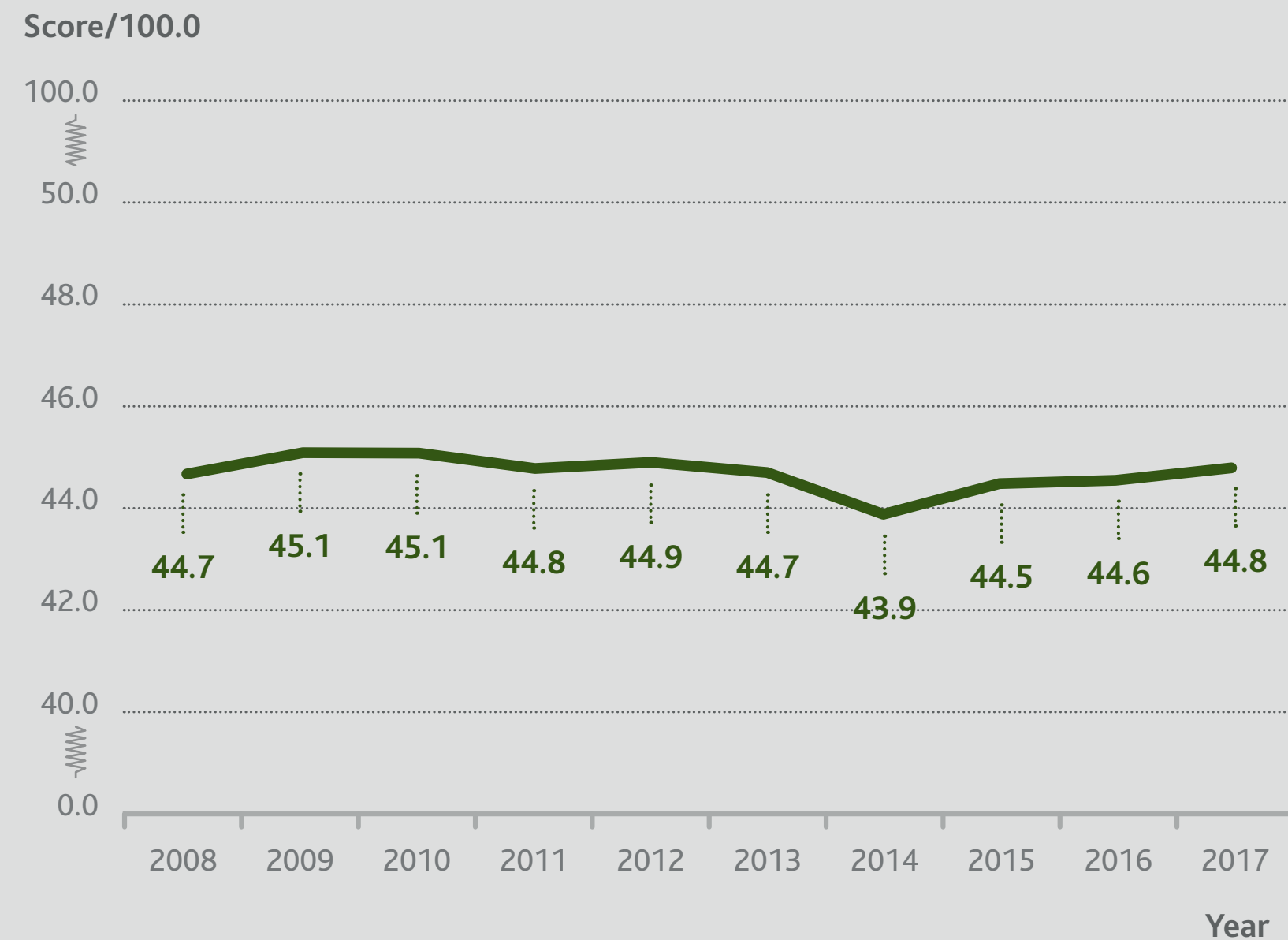
Increasing warning signs as key governance dimensions move to decline



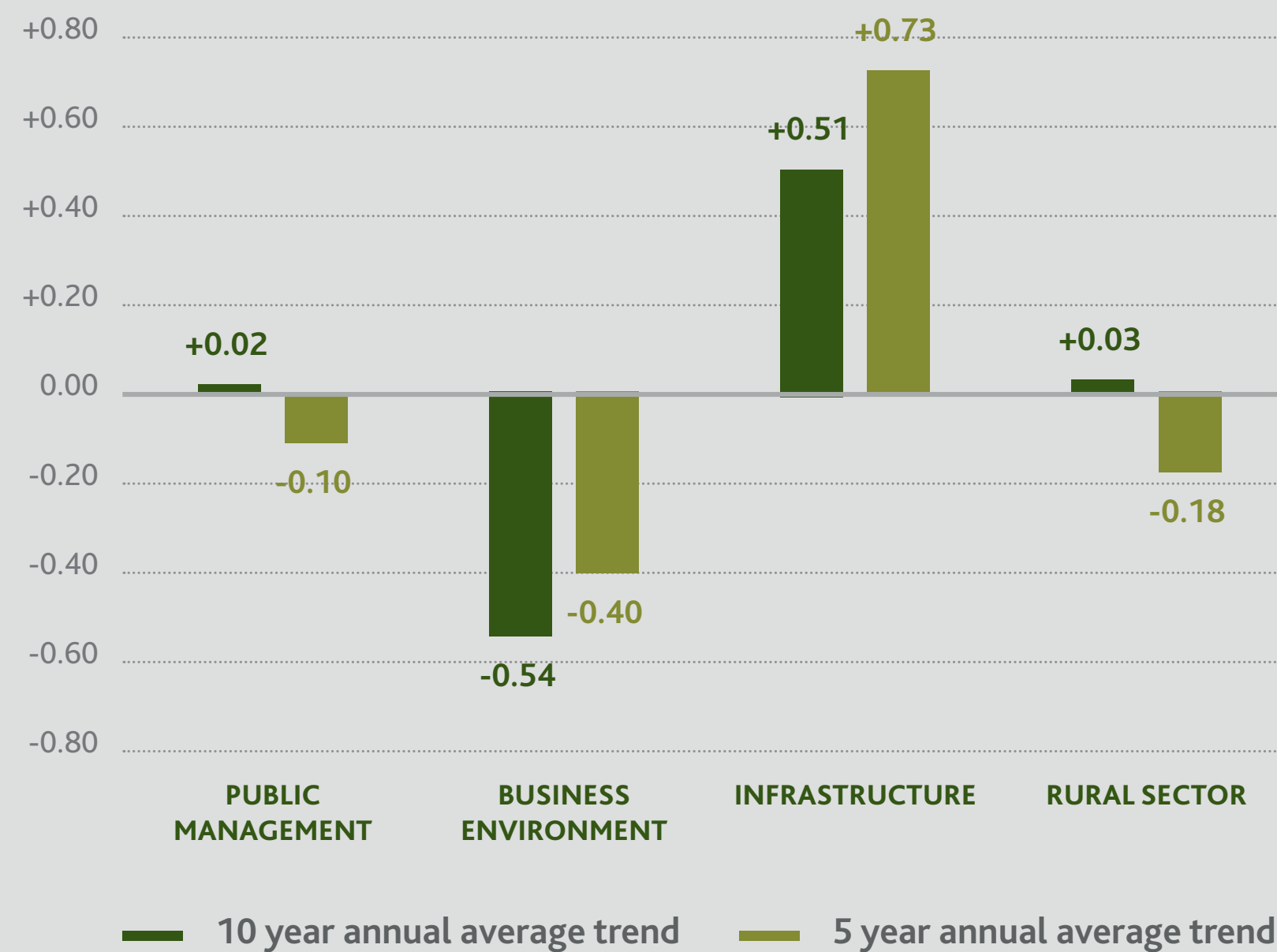


Sustainable Economic Opportunity: on average, the worst performing and slowest improving category of the IIAG

Sustainable Economic Opportunity: African average scores (2008-2017)



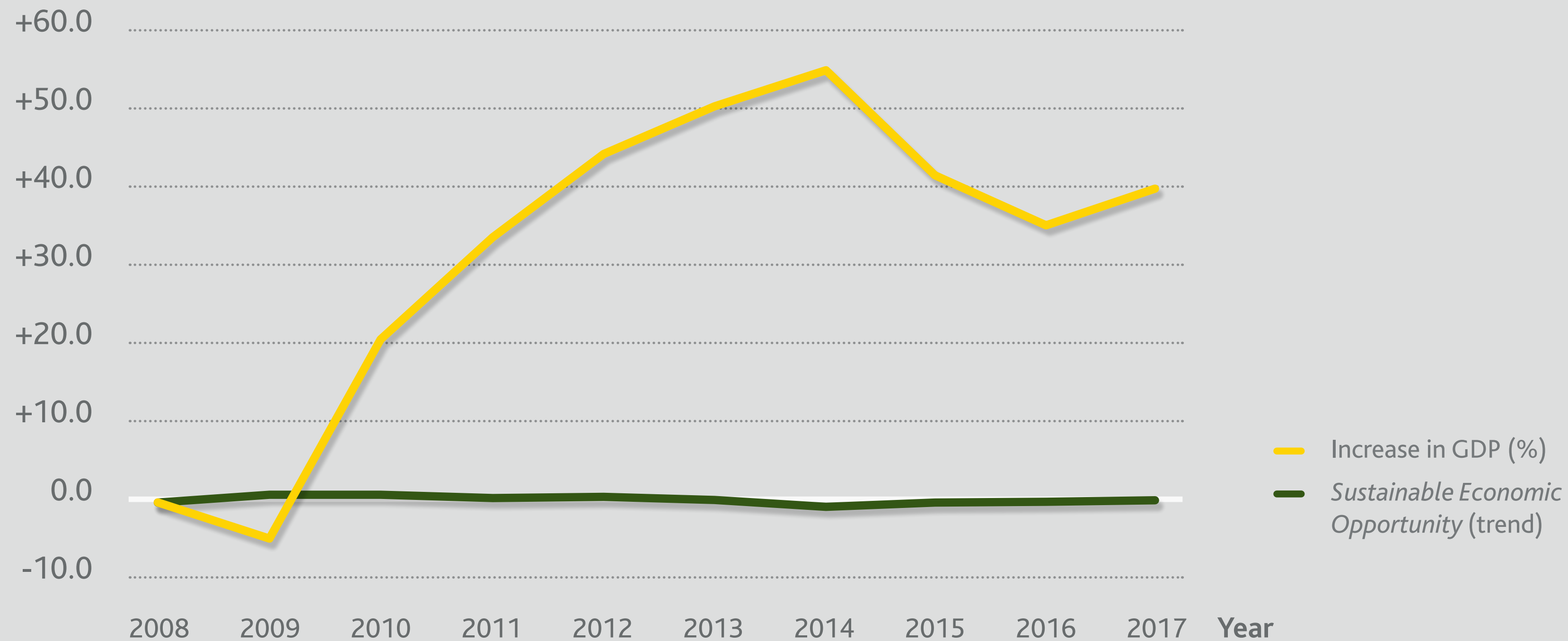
Sustainable Economic Opportunity sub-categories: 10 year annual average trend vs 5 year annual average trend



- The 2017 African average score is only +0.1 points higher than ten years ago.
- African average progress has stalled over the last 5 years.
- Slight Improvement in the last 5 years is solely driven by increasing progress in *Infrastructure*.
- Almost half of Africa's citizens (43.2%) live in a country where *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* has declined in the last ten years.

A decade of lost opportunities: increase in GDP has not translated into improving *Sustainable Economic Opportunity*

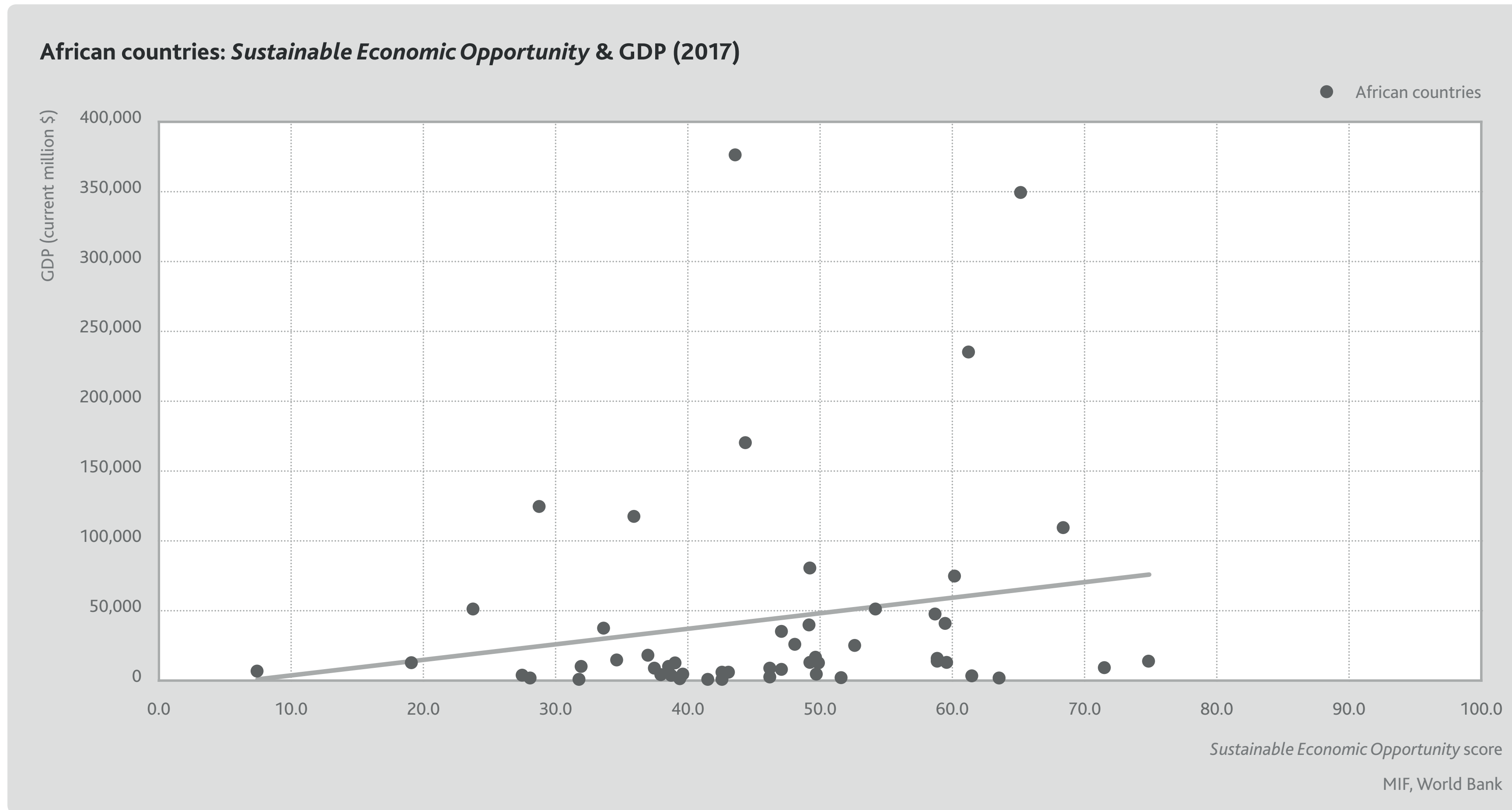
Africa: *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* average trend & percent increase in GDP (2008-2017)



- GDP growth over the last ten years has not translated into any progress in *Sustainable Economic Opportunity*.
- In the last ten years, Africa's total GDP has grown by 39.7%, whilst Africa's average *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* score has improved by only 0.2%.
- There is no strong relationship between the size of a country's GDP and high governance scores in *Sustainable Economic Opportunity*.
- In 2017, 4 of the 10 countries with the highest GDP on the continent score below the African average score for *Sustainable Economic Opportunity*.



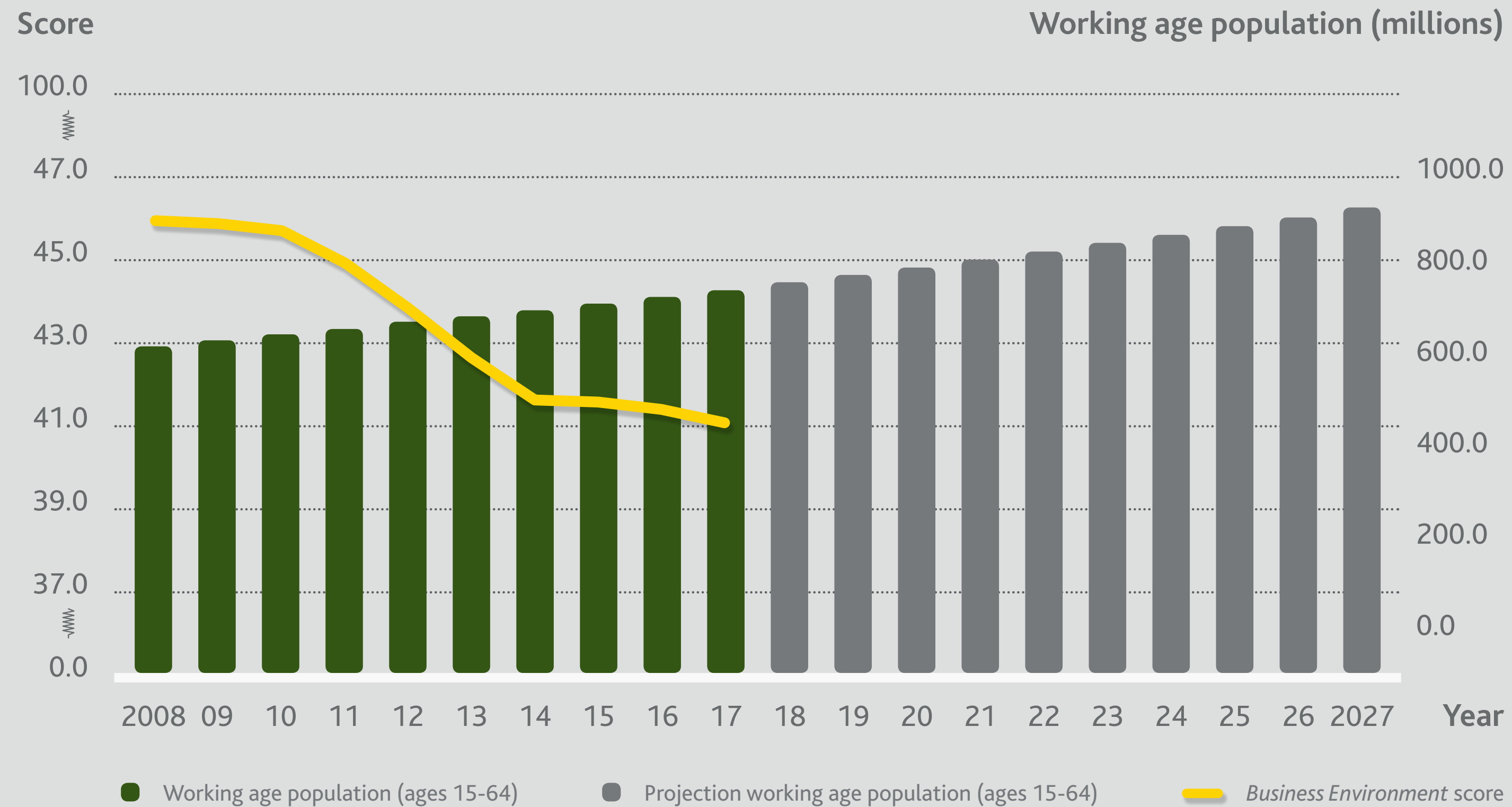
A decade of lost opportunities: increase in GDP has not translated into improving *Sustainable Economic Opportunity*





Deterioration in *Business Environment* runs counter to growing working age population

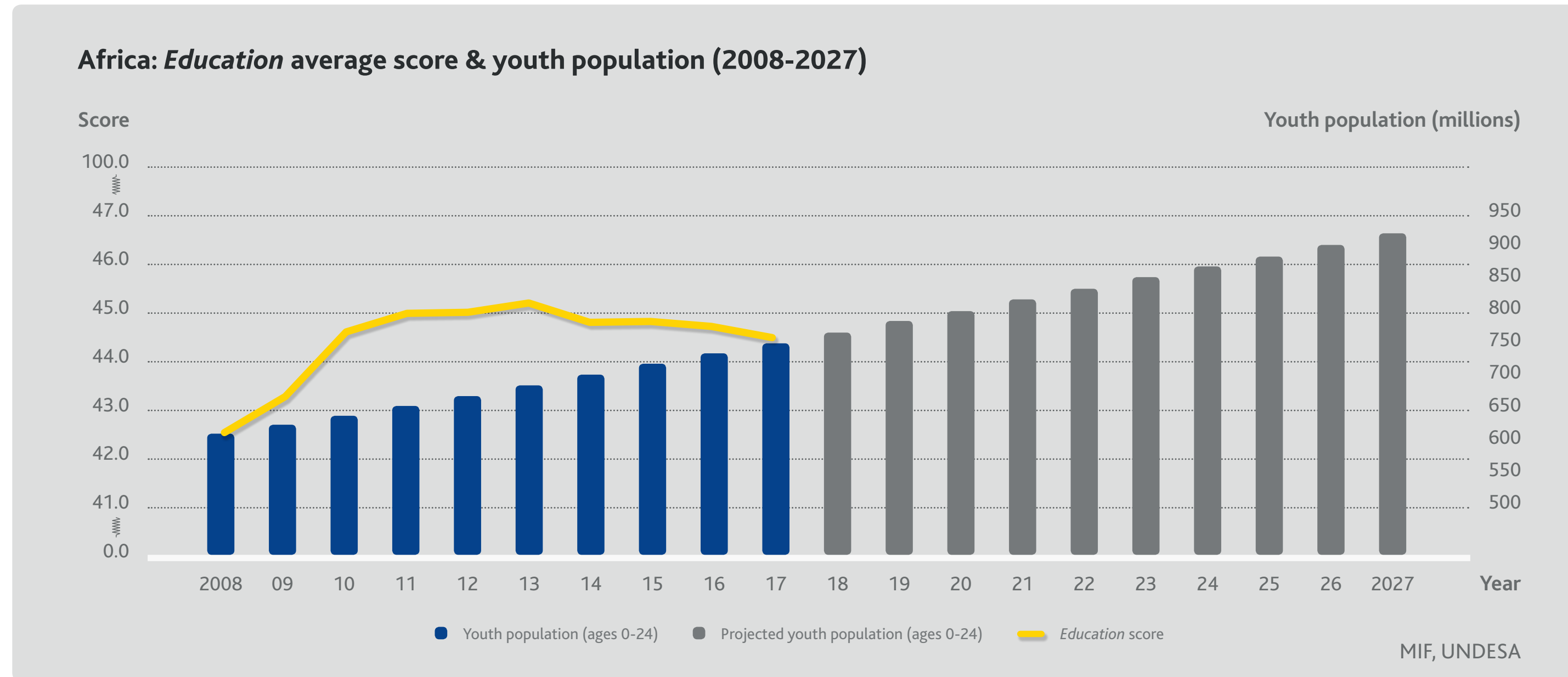
Africa: *Business Environment* average score & working age population (2008-2027)



- Number of Africans in working age (15-64) is expected to grow by +27.9 over the next ten years but Africa's average score for *Business Environment* has deteriorated by -4.9 points since 2008.
- Many African citizens are unhappy with the job-creation performance of African governments, demonstrated by African average decline in the indicator measuring *Satisfaction with Employment Creation* (-3.1 since 2008).



Education has declined over the last five years



- The African average *Education* score has improved over a decade but declined over the last 5 years.
- 60.0% of Africa’s 1.25 billion people were under the age of 25 in 2017. The absolute number of Africans under 25 is expected to grow by +19.7% over the next 10 years.
- Half the continent’s countries (27) register deteriorated *Education* scores in the last five years.
- These are home to 52.8% of Africa’s youth population.
- Decline is driven by a fall in both the indicators measuring whether *Education* is meeting the needs of the economy and citizens expectations of education provision.

Indicators where score improved between 2013 and 2017

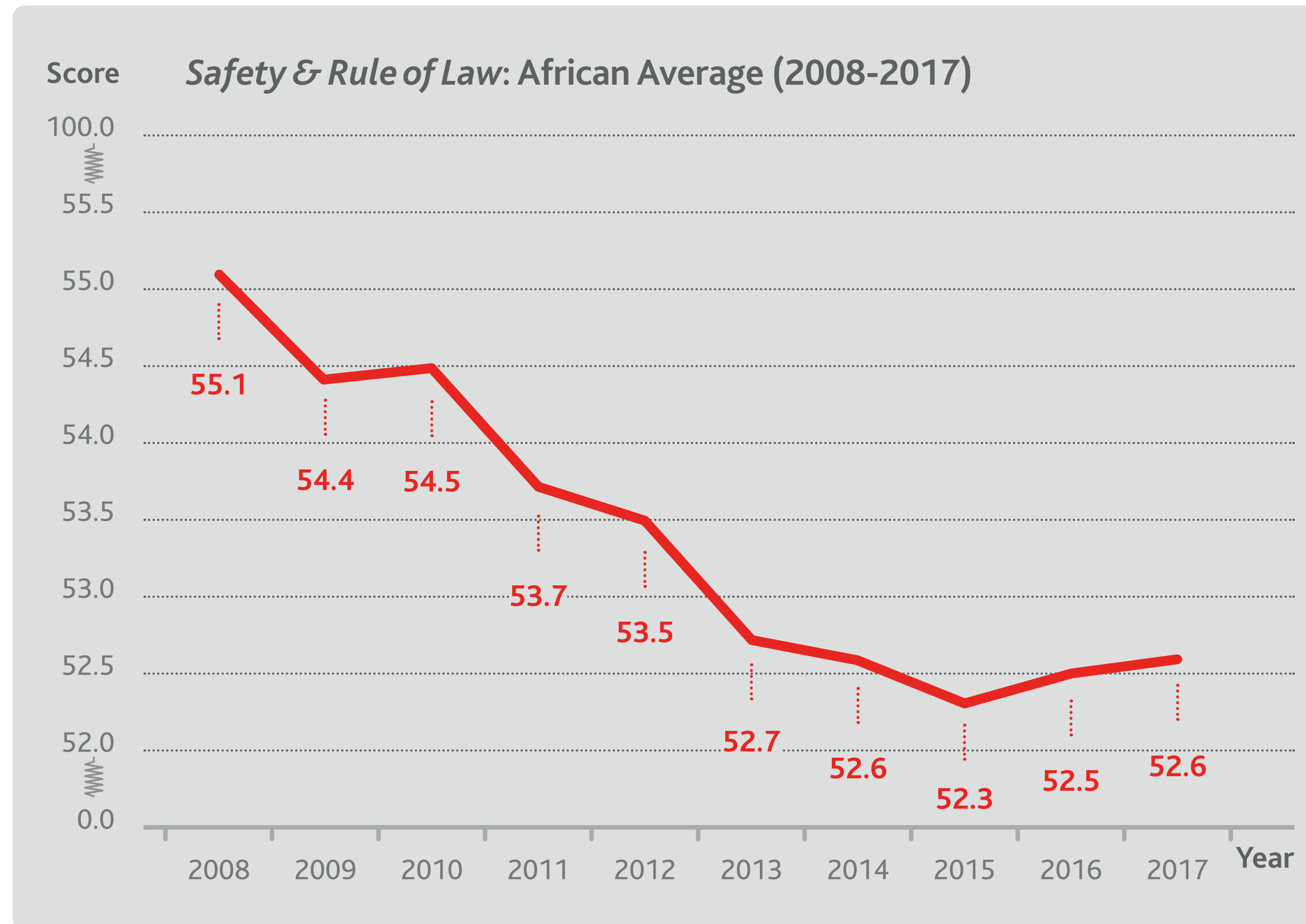
Indicator	Δ
Tertiary Education Enrolment	+2.5
Secondary Education Enrolment	+2.2
Human Resources in Primary Schools	+0.8
Primary School Completion	+0.6

Indicators where score deteriorated between 2013 and 2017

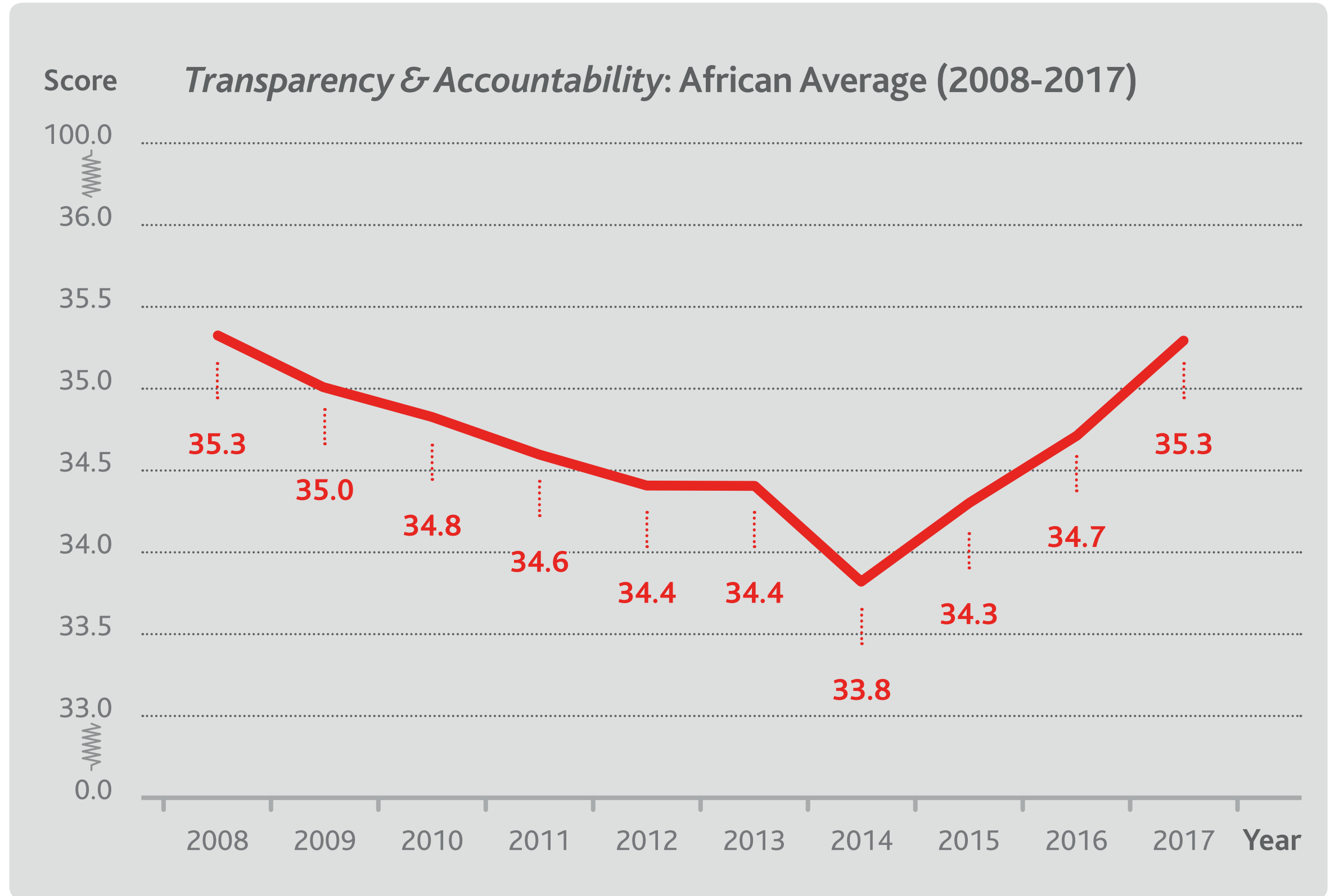
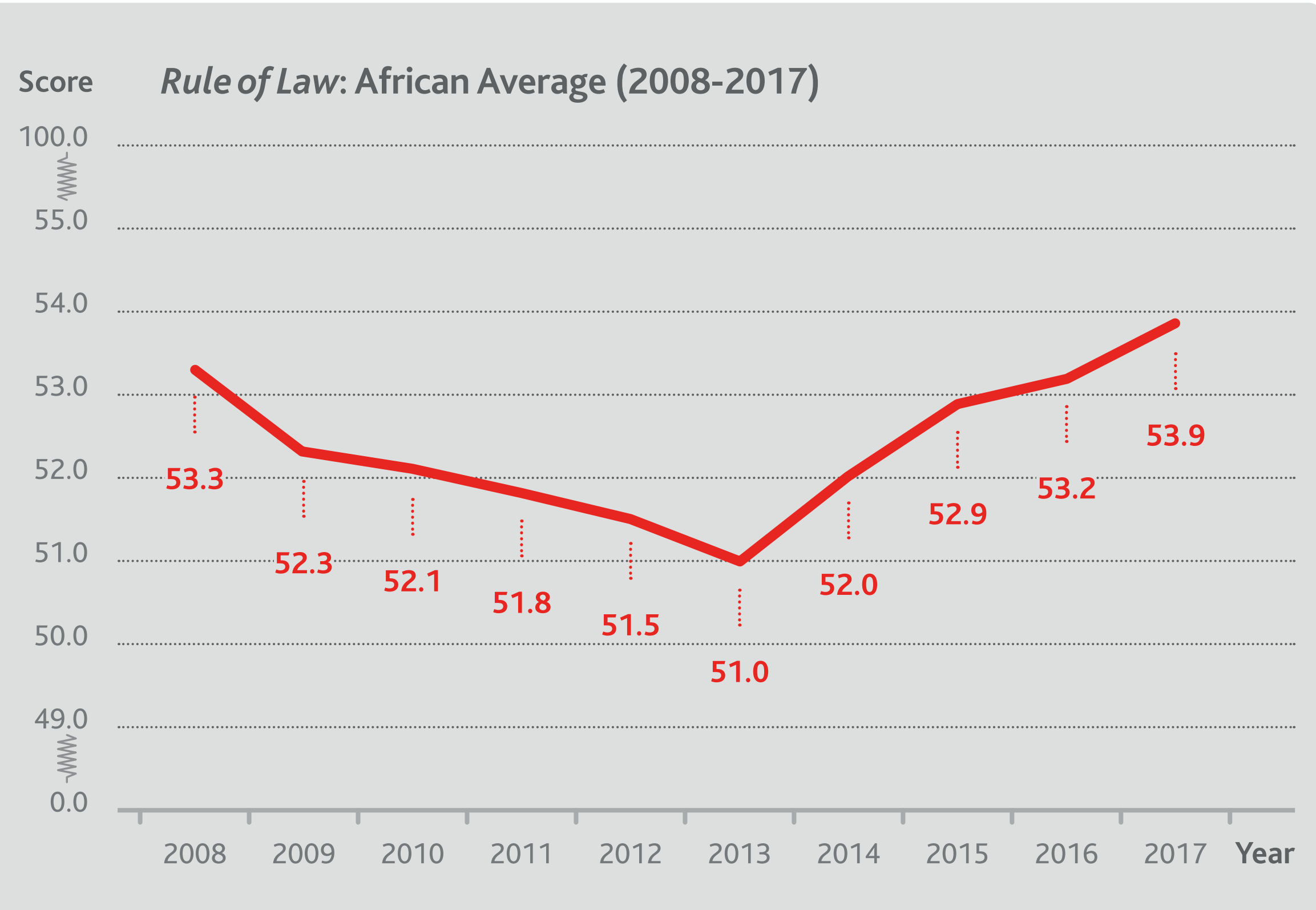
Indicator	Δ
Education Quality	-5.0
Satisfaction with Education Provision	-4.0
Alignment of Education with Market Needs	-0.8



Safety & Rule of Law: signs of recovery in Rule of Law, but increasing decline in National Security



- *Safety & Rule of Law* continues to decline on average. *Personal Safety* and *National Security* display their lowest African average scores of a decade.
- In the last 5 years improvement in a majority of countries appears, driven by large gains in *Rule of Law* and improving *Transparency & Accountability*.





2017 Score

Top 10

Country	Score	Change
Mauritius	79.5	-0.7
Seychelles	73.2	+4.0
Cabo Verde	71.1	-0.8
Namibia	68.6	+3.3
Botswana	68.5	-3.7
Ghana	68.1	+0.9
South Africa	68.0	-0.6
Rwanda	64.3	+5.9
Tunisia	63.5	+6.9
Senegal	63.3	+5.9

Bottom 10

Country	Score	Change
Angola	38.3	+0.7
Chad	35.4	+4.6
DRC	32.1	-2.8
Equatorial Guinea	30.9	-0.1
Sudan	30.8	+1.4
CAR	29.5	-2.5
Eritrea	29.3	-2.9
Libya	28.3	-15.6
South Sudan	19.3	.
Somalia	13.6	+6.0

Change, 2008-2017

Most improved

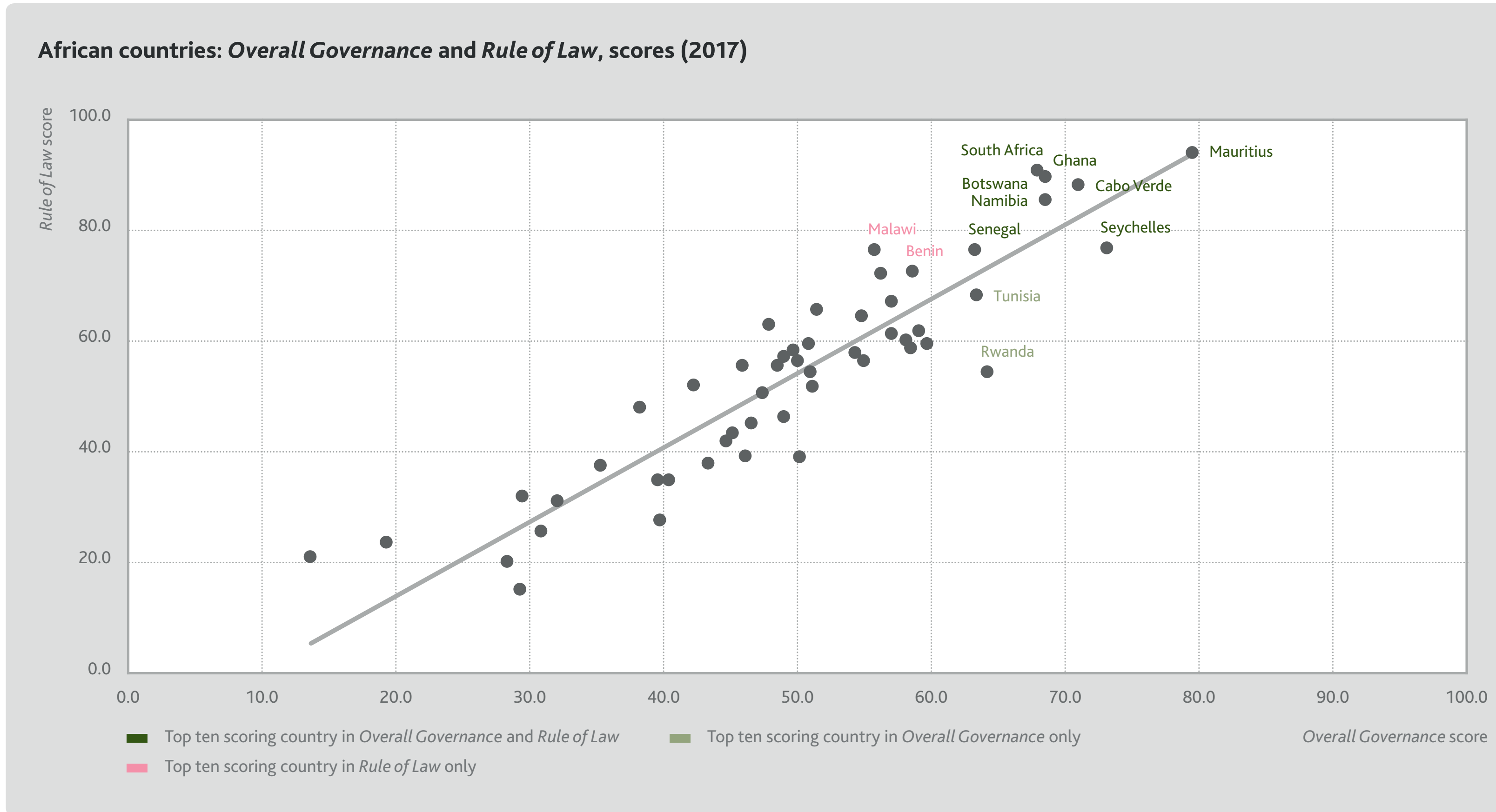
Country	Score	Change
Côte d'Ivoire	54.5	+12.7
Zimbabwe	44.7	+10.8
Morocco	58.4	+7.3
Tunisia	63.5	+6.9
Guinea	45.9	+6.1
Kenya	59.8	+6.1
Somalia	13.6	+6.0
Rwanda	64.3	+5.9
Senegal	63.3	+5.9
Niger	51.2	+5.6

Most deteriorated

Country	Score	Change
Libya	28.3	-15.6
Burundi	39.8	-5.0
Madagascar	49.0	-4.4
Mali	50.1	-4.0
Botswana	68.5	-3.7
Mozambique	51.0	-3.0
Eritrea	29.3	-2.9
DRC	32.1	-2.8
CAR	29.5	-2.5
Malawi	55.8	-1.4

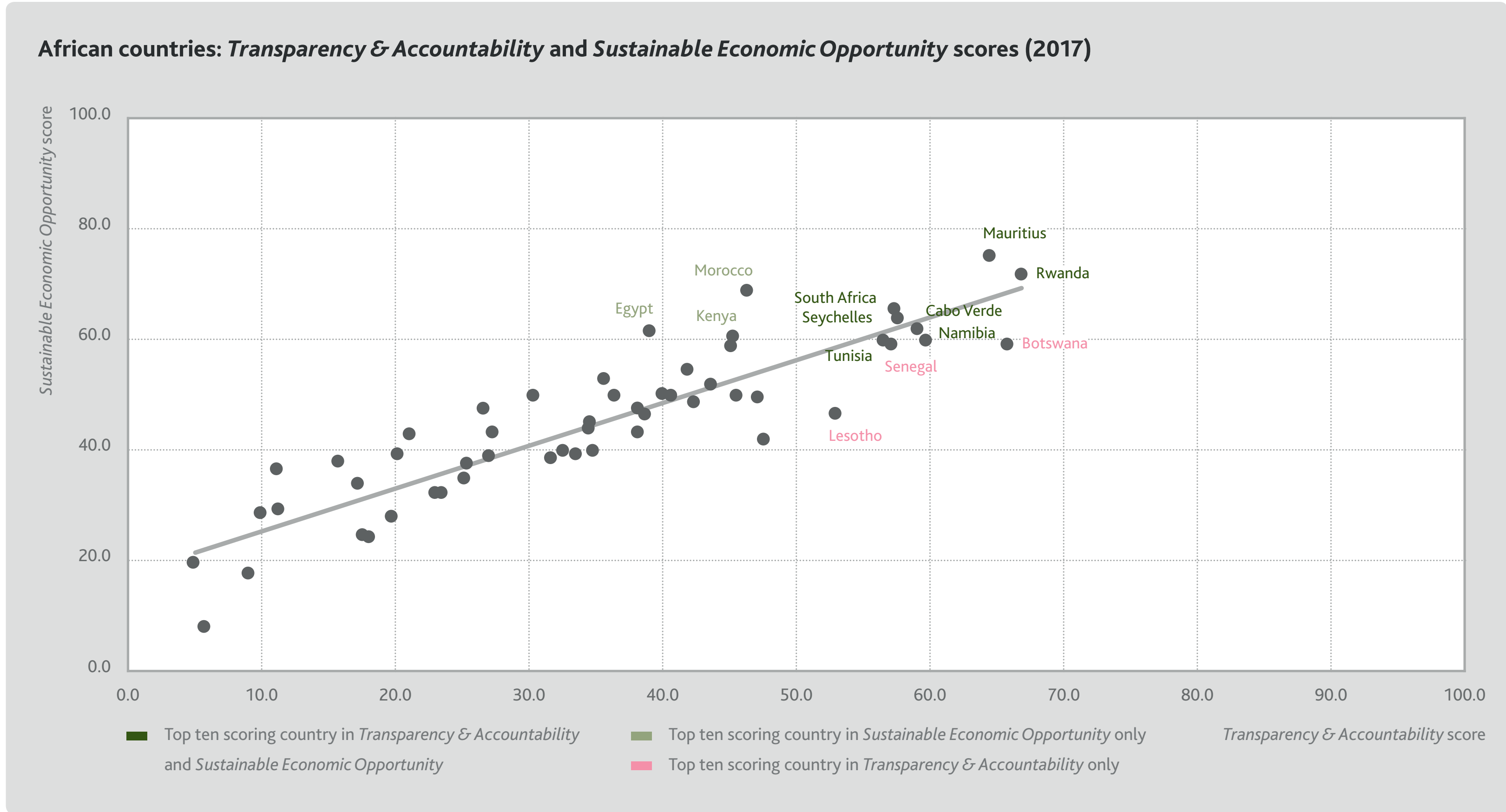


Rule of Law and Transparency & Accountability show the strongest relationships with high Overall Governance scores





Transparency & Accountability is also highly related to Sustainable Economic Opportunity





Relationships with good performance

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	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-categories showing the strongest 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)