

1 | An Overview

The Ibrahim Index of African Governance (IIAG) is a comprehensive ranking of African countries according to governance quality. Funded and led by an African institution, the Index aims to be Africa's leading assessment of governance that informs and empowers citizens to hold their governments and public institutions to account. Thus we hope to stimulate debate in a constructive way and establish a framework for good governance in Africa.

The Ibrahim Index measures the delivery of public goods and services to citizens by government or non-state actors. The Ibrahim Index uses indicators across four main pillars: Safety and Rule of Law; Participation and Human Rights; Sustainable Economic Opportunity; and Human Development as proxies for the quality of the processes and outcomes of governance.

The Ibrahim Index assesses governance against 84 criteria, making it the most comprehensive collection of qualitative and quantitative assessments that measures governance in Africa. The criteria are divided into four main categories:

- Safety and Rule of Law
- Participation and Human Rights
- Sustainable Economic Opportunity
- Human Development

	2009 IIAG* (out of 100)	Rank	Regional Rank
Safety and Rule of Law	53.3	32	7
Participation and Human Rights	58.9	18	3
Sustainable Economic Opportunity	50.5	18	5
Human Development	52.3	20	5
IIAG	53.7	22	3

- In 2007/08, Kenya scored a 53.7 out of 100, and was ranked 22nd out of 53 African countries.
- Within the East African region, Kenya was ranked third.
- Kenya scored above the East African regional average, which was 46.9.
- Kenya also scored above the overall continental average, which was 51.2.
- At category level, Kenya scored above the continental average in the categories of Participation and Human Rights and Sustainable Economic Opportunity, but just below the continental average for the Safety and Rule of Law and Human Development categories.

2 | Regional overview - East Africa

The Seychelles came top of the East African region, scoring 77.1 out of 100, while Somalia came bottom with 15.2. The overall regional average is 47.0.

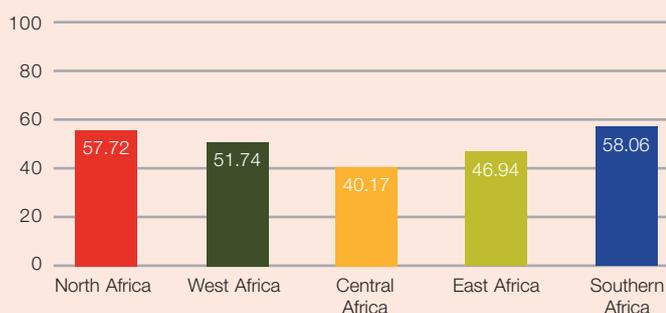
East Africa's best performance compared to the rest of the continent was in Human Development, in which it was third out of five regions. However, East Africa finished fourth in all three other categories, making it the second worst-performing region overall.

	Security and Rule of law	Participation and Human Rights	Sustainable Economic Opportunity	Human Development	2009 IIAG	Rank
Burundi	48.4	56.5	35.8	40.4	45.3	38
Comoros	59.2	48.5	27.4	59.1	48.6	31
Djibouti	56.0	32.9	41.7	53.5	46.0	36
Eritrea	45.3	19.8	31.5	51.2	37.0	46
Ethiopia	49.9	35.2	51.2	46.1	45.6	37
Kenya	53.3	58.9	50.5	52.3	53.7	22
Rwanda	55.5	45.7	47.1	45.8	48.5	32
Seychelles	75.5	70.6	64.5	97.9	77.1	3
Somalia	9.1	12.5	0.9	38.5	15.2	53
Sudan	23.8	21.6	36.9	51.5	33.4	49
Tanzania	64.6	67.6	51.5	53.4	59.2	12
Uganda	56.0	58.1	50.8	49.3	53.6	24

Overall score comparison for the region



Overview for all regions



North Africa vs. Sub-Saharan Africa



Africa is divided into the regions used by the African Development Bank.

Southern Africa: Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia, Zimbabwe

North Africa: Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Tunisia

East Africa: Burundi, Comoros, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Seychelles, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda

West Africa: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, São Tomé & Príncipe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo

Central Africa: Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Democratic Republic of Congo, Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon

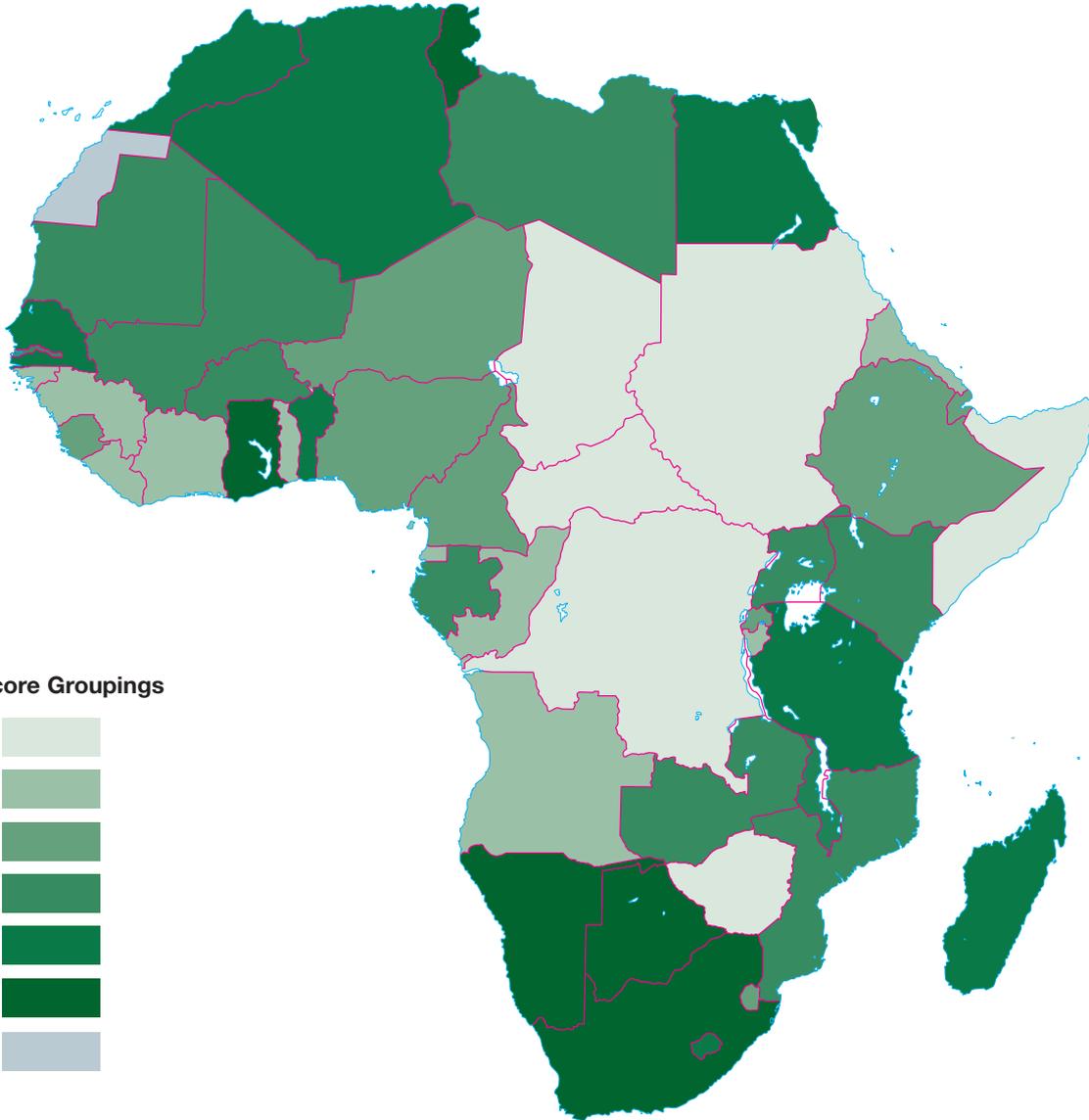
3 | Country data

	2009 IIAG	RA*		2009 IIAG	RA*
Safety and Rule of Law	53.3	49.7	Sustainable Economic Opportunity	50.5	40.8
Personal Safety	39.3	46.6	Economic Management	56.5	42.5
Safety of the Person (EIU)	25.0	52.1	Quality of Public Administration (AfDB/WB)	68.8	44.8
Violent Crime (EIU)	50.0	56.3	Quality of Budget Management (AfDB/WB)	62.5	51.0
Social Unrest (EIU)	50.0	52.1	Currency Inside Banks (IMF via EIU)	85.2	73.3
Human Trafficking (TPR)	40.0	26.7	Ratio of Total Revenue to Total Expenditure (EIU)	9.6	12.5
Domestic Political Persecution (CIRI; PTS)	31.3	39.6	Ratio of Budget Deficit or Surplus to GDP (EIU)	36.8	44.4
Rule of Law	57.6	45.5	Management of Public Debt (AfDB/WB)	72.2	49.1
Strength of Judicial Process (EIU)	0.0	22.2	Inflation (IMF via EIU)	72.9	79.1
Judicial Independence (BTI)	50.0	36.1	Ratio of External Debt Service to Exports (IMF via EIU)	85.2	70.0
Property Rights (AfDB/WB; BTI; EIU; HER)	48.4	36.1	Imports Covered by Reserves (IMF via EIU)	15.0	18.8
Time Taken to Settle a Contract Dispute (DB)	80.7	64.1	Private Sector	61.4	47.2
Orderly Transfers of Power (EIU)	66.7	41.7	Competitive Environment (AfDB/WB; BTI; EIU; EIU)	50.0	33.9
UN Sanctions (UN SC)	100.0	75.0	Investment Climate for Rural Businesses (IFAD)	91.4	63.1
Accountability and Corruption	34.3	37.8	Investment Climate (HER)	57.1	44.3
Transparency and Corruption (AfDB/WB)	50.0	41.1	Access to Credit (DB)	42.5	13.0
Accountability of Public Officials (EIU)	33.3	30.6	Extent of Bureaucracy and Red Tape (EIU)	0.0	27.8
Corruption in Government and Public Officials (EIU)	20.0	30.0	Dealing With Licences (DB)	97.8	76.3
Prosecution of Abuse of Office (BTI)	42.9	34.9	Time taken to Start a Business (DB)	82.8	79.7
Corruption (GI via WGI)	14.8	41.7	Trading Costs Across Borders (DB)	69.2	67.6
Accountability, Transparency and Corruption in Rural Areas (IFAD)	44.7	50.6	Infrastructure	21.5	22.9
National Security	81.9	69.0	Quality of Infrastructure (EIU)	36.8	39.9
Domestic Armed Conflict (EIU)	75.0	47.9	Reliability of Electricity Supply (EIU)	0.0	20.8
Government Involvement in Armed Conflict (UCDP)	100.0	76.7	Mobile Phone Subscribers (ITU)	41.7	21.8
Battle Deaths (Civilian and Combatants) (UCDP)	98.1	95.4	Computer Usage (ITU)	5.7	14.9
Civilian Deaths from Civilian-Targeted Violence (UCDP)	59.9	80.8	Internet Usage (ITU)	23.0	16.9
Refugees Coming from the Country (UNHCR)	99.2	69.8	Environment and Rural Sector	62.7	50.7
Internally Displaced Persons (IDMC/USCRI)	91.2	71.7	Policies & Institutions for Environmental Sustainability (AfDB/WB)	62.5	52.6
International Tensions (EIU)	50.0	41.7	Role of Environment in Policy Formulation (BTI)	42.9	34.9
Participation and Human Rights	58.9	44.0	Access to Land and Water for Agriculture (IFAD)	68.9	60.1
Participation	62.3	40.3	Access to Agricultural Input and Produce Markets (IFAD)	50.0	30.7
Political Participation (EIU)	76.9	46.2	Rural Financial Services Development (IFAD)	81.3	69.9
Strength of Democracy (BTI)	66.7	34.6	Policy and Legal Framework for Rural Organisations (IFAD)	77.3	58.8
Free and Fair Elections (BTI)	88.9	40.7	Allocation and Management of Public Resources for		
Electoral Self-Determination (CIRI)	50.0	36.4	Rural Development (IFAD)	50.0	58.8
Free and Fair Executive Elections (IREEP)	29.1	37.5	Dialogue Between Government and Rural Organisations (IFAD)	68.8	64.2
Rights	52.9	38.0	Human Development	52.3	53.3
Human Rights (EIU)	0.0	29.2	Poverty and Health	55.0	61.8
Political Rights (FH)	50.0	36.8	People Living with HIV, (UNAIDS & WHO via WB)	..	91.2
Collective Rights (CIRI)	25.0	20.8	Incidence of TB (WHO via WB)	71.6	76.1
Freedom of Expression (BTI)	77.8	40.7	Child Mortality (CME)	58.4	63.3
Freedom of Association (BTI; EIU)	63.9	38.7	Immunisation (Measles and DTP) (WHO & UNICEF via WB)	76.1	73.1
Press Freedom (CIRI; FH; PFI)	59.8	36.4	Welfare Regime (BTI)	38.5	28.2
Civil Liberties (BTI; EIU; FH)	67.9	43.5	Policies for Social Protection and Labour (AfDB/WB)	71.4	58.3
Ratification and Initial Reporting of Core International			Degree of Social Exclusion (BTI)	14.3	15.9
Human Rights Conventions (OHCHR)	78.6	57.1	Education	49.6	44.8
Gender	61.5	53.7	Education Provision and Quality (BTI)	50.0	35.2
Gender Equality (AfDB/WB)	62.5	54.2	Ratio of Pupils to Teachers in Primary School (UNESCO via WB)	69.9	67.7
Primary School Completion Rate, Female (UNESCO via WB)	76.6	68.3	Primary School Completion Rate (UNESCO via WB)	73.9	43.8
Ratio of Girls to Boys in Primary and Secondary Education (UNESCO via WB)	15.8	39.6	Progression to Secondary School (UNESCO via WB)	..	64.3
Women's Participation in the Labour Force (ILO via WB)	75.2	44.2	Tertiary Enrolment Rates (UNESCO via WB)	4.5	4.4
Ratio of Women to Men in Parliament (IPU via WB)	77.3	66.3			

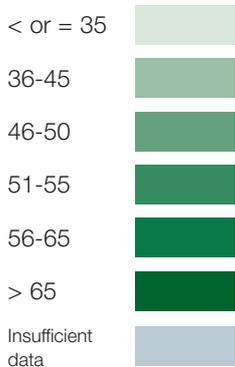


4 | The 2009 Ibrahim Index

	Safety and Rule of Law	Participation & Human Rights	Sustainable Economic Opportunity	Human Development	2009 IIAG	2009 Rank
Algeria	55.9	44.4	59.6	73.5	58.4	14
Angola	41.6	43.5	37.1	41.8	41.0	42
Benin	69.2	66.5	47.0	50.2	58.2	15
Botswana	85.0	72.8	68.3	68.2	73.6	4
Burkina Faso	61.9	55.5	46.7	42.2	51.6	27
Burundi	48.4	56.5	35.8	40.4	45.3	38
Cameroon	51.3	39.3	48.3	49.1	47.0	33
Cape Verde	89.9	79.6	68.0	74.5	78.0	2
Central African Republic	43.0	40.8	27.9	28.3	35.0	48
Chad	35.6	25.0	28.7	30.1	29.9	52
Comoros	59.2	48.5	27.4	59.1	48.6	31
Congo Republic of	44.9	40.6	40.4	45.2	42.8	41
Congo Democratic Republic of	31.4	35.6	29.9	36.1	33.2	50
Côte d'Ivoire	37.7	27.8	39.4	41.5	36.6	47
Djibouti	56.0	32.9	41.7	53.5	46.0	36
Egypt	63.1	41.2	62.7	73.3	60.1	11
Equatorial Guinea	47.6	19.6	40.6	49.8	39.4	45
Eritrea	45.3	19.8	31.5	51.2	37.0	46
Ethiopia	49.9	35.2	51.2	46.1	45.6	37
Gabon	55.1	50.8	46.6	63.1	53.9	21
Gambia	57.7	49.8	48.5	64.6	55.1	19
Ghana	71.3	75.2	49.7	67.7	66.0	7
Guinea	43.7	36.3	36.3	45.4	40.4	44
Guinea Bissau	46.9	47.6	32.1	47.4	43.5	40
Kenya	53.3	58.9	50.5	52.3	53.7	22
Lesotho	68.9	72.4	50.8	52.6	61.2	9
Liberia	45.7	54.0	33.7	46.3	44.9	39
Libya	52.6	20.4	53.5	88.3	53.7	23
Madagascar	63.4	66.7	51.9	51.5	58.4	13
Malawi	65.6	57.9	43.8	44.7	53.0	25
Mali	62.4	61.0	49.5	45.3	54.5	20
Mauritania	46.3	56.1	50.0	49.9	50.6	28
Mauritius	87.0	80.7	80.5	83.2	82.8	1
Morocco	61.8	35.9	64.5	69.1	57.8	16
Mozambique	62.5	63.0	46.6	37.5	52.4	26
Namibia	79.5	72.7	61.7	61.3	68.8	6
Niger	56.4	50.2	43.7	36.1	46.6	34
Nigeria	50.6	41.8	42.6	50.8	46.5	35
Rwanda	55.5	45.7	47.1	45.8	48.5	32
Sao Tome and Principe	67.5	64.2	42.7	66.5	60.2	10
Senegal	61.8	61.1	50.1	50.9	56.0	17
Seychelles	75.5	70.6	64.5	97.9	77.1	3
Sierra Leone	52.4	60.2	41.3	41.7	48.9	30
Somalia	9.1	12.5	0.9	38.5	15.2	53
South Africa	70.3	77.0	62.1	68.4	69.4	5
Sudan	23.8	21.6	36.9	51.5	33.4	49
Swaziland	63.3	32.5	52.2	49.8	49.4	29
Tanzania	64.6	67.6	51.5	53.4	59.2	12
Togo	55.3	32.6	30.4	45.0	40.8	43
Tunisia	62.5	41.1	69.6	89.9	65.8	8
Uganda	56.0	58.1	50.8	49.3	53.6	24
Zambia	66.5	59.7	47.8	47.3	55.3	18
Zimbabwe	28.9	32.0	20.2	44.1	31.3	51



Country Score Groupings



The 2009 Ibrahim Index of African Governance is based on the latest available data for each indicator; this data is from either 2007 or 2008.

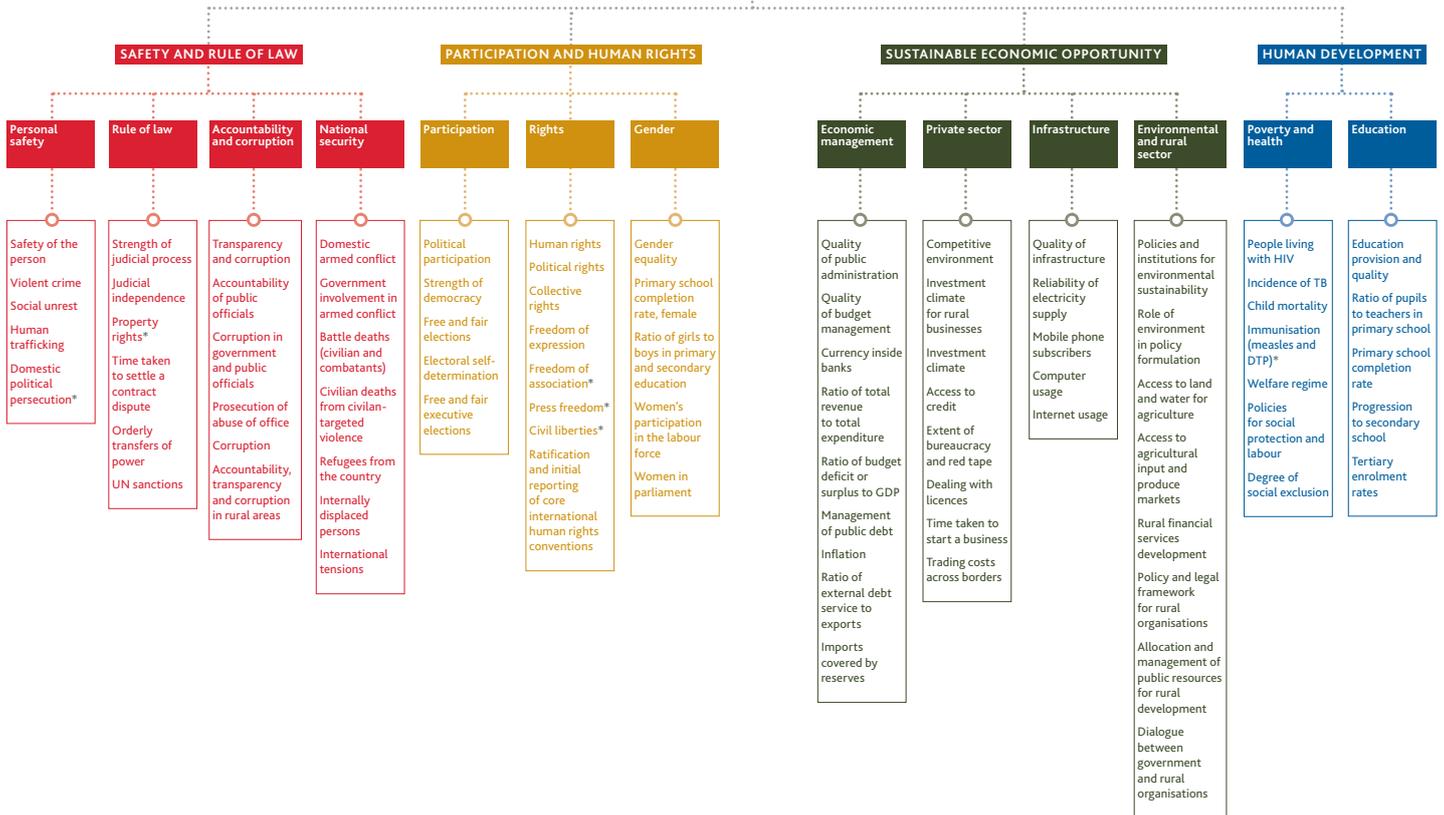
5 | Data Sources

AfDB	African Development Bank	OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
AfDB/WB	African Development Bank / World Bank	PFI	Press Freedom Index
BTI	Bertelsmann Transformation Index	PTS	Political Terror Scale
CIRI	Cingranelli-Richards Human Rights Dataset	TPR	US State Department Trafficking People Report
CME	Child Mortality Estimates	UCDP	Uppsala Conflict Data Programme
DB	World Bank, Doing Business	UN SC	United Nations Security Council
EIU	Economist Intelligence Unit	UNESCO	United Nations Education Scientific and Cultural Organization
EPI	Environmental Performance Index	UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
FH	Freedom House	UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
HER	Heritage Foundation	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
GI	Global Insight	USCRI	United States Committee for Refugees and Immigrants
IDMC	Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre	WB	International Bank for Reconstruction, World Bank
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development	WGI	World Governance Indicators
IREEP	Institute for Empirical Research in Political Economy	WHO	World Health Organization
ITU	International Telecommunications Union		



6 | Structure of the Index

2009 IBRAHIM INDEX OF AFRICAN GOVERNANCE



* MIF clustered indicators