

2024 Ibrahim Index of African Governance — Index Report

OCTOBER 2024

MO IBRAHIM FOUNDATION

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Index Report

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"The 2024 IIAG is a sobering reminder of the threat that a deepening security crisis and shrinking participatory environment poses to the continent's progress. Of course, it also reflects the global crisis. Escalating conflicts and deepening mistrust in democratic institutions and values are not specific to Africa; we see it right around the world. But it is specifically concerning in Africa because it threatens our progress in economic and social development, as well as the advancements which we are yet to achieve.

But let us not summarise too quickly Africa's governance landscape under a single average. Ours is a huge continent of 54 countries, with highly diverging trends, some with strikingly successful trajectories, others with concerning warning signs. Indeed, deteriorations in Sudan, in Sahelian countries as well as in the DRC, Tunisia and Mauritius are concerning. However, the remarkable progress registered by countries such as Morocco, Cote d'Ivoire, Seychelles, Angola and Benin, and in some key areas, such as Infrastructure and Women's Equality, should offer hope of what we can achieve."

Mo Ibrahim, Founder and Chair of the Mo Ibrahim Foundation

Foreword by Mo Ibrahim

Founder and Chair of the Mo Ibrahim
Foundation (MIF)

The 2024 IIAG is sobering: after years of steady progress, Africa's overall governance has stalled, grinding to a halt in 2022. For almost half of the continent's population, overall governance performance is worse in 2023 than it was in 2014. The main driver of this is a deepening security crisis and shrinking participatory environment almost all over the continent. Of course, this also reflects what is happening at the global level. Escalating conflicts and deepening mistrust in democratic institutions are not specific to Africa: we see them right around the world. But it is specifically concerning in Africa because it threatens the progress we achieved in economic and social development, as well as the progress yet to build.

But let us not either summarise too quickly Africa's governance landscape too quickly under one single average. Ours is a huge continent of 54 countries, with highly diverging trends, some with strikingly successful trajectories, other with concerning warning signs. Indeed, the deteriorations seen in Sudan, in countries where coup have taken place and in the DRC, Tunisia and Mauritius are concerning. But other countries, such as Morocco, Seychelles, Cote d'Ivoire, Benin and Angola have made substantial strides over the 2014-2023 decade. Gaining 10 points- far above the modest continental average change limited to 1 point- Seychelles has overtaken Mauritius and ranks first in 2023 in *Overall Governance*.

Concerningly, security and democracy-related areas have deteriorated for the vast majority of Africa's people, with over 77% of the continent's population living in a country where these two crucial dimensions are worse in 2023 than in 2014. But there are also areas of tangible improvement. It is great to see that the greatest progress at the continental level was made in infrastructure and in gender equality – both very different of course, but both key to governance.

Data remains a key challenge. Without sound data, there can be no sound public policy. We need to know where we are starting from, what we are aiming at, and how we go there efficiently. The Foundation has been at the forefront of strengthening the data landscape in Africa since its inception and continues to support some key data providers. I am glad to see the progress made in data availability both in terms of country coverage and in terms of thematic areas including accountability and transparency, corruption, and inclusion and equality. However, there is still a long way to go. We need to remain committed as data gaps remain prevalent in crucial governance challenges such as rural economy, health capacities, youth employment and economic inequalities.

But one of the most striking aspects of this report is the gap between governance improvements and the perceptions of Africa's citizens. Even as governments make advances in areas like infrastructure and economic opportunities, many people in Africa feel left behind, perceiving a lack of tangible improvements in their daily lives or at least unmet expectations. We must work harder to ensure that progress is felt in the everyday lives of our people and better reported when that is the case. Because unmet expectations, especially for the young people, fuel frustration and anger, the best triggers for unrest and conflict.



OVERALL GOVERNANCE



SECURITY & RULE OF LAW

Security & Safety

- Absence of Armed Conflict
- Absence of Violence against Civilians
- Absence of Forced Migration
- Absence of Human Trafficking & Forced Labour
- Absence of Crime
- Public Perception of Security & Safety

Rule of Law & Justice

- Executive Compliance with the Rule of Law
- Impartiality of the Judicial System
- Judicial Processes
- Equality before the Law
- Law Enforcement
- Property Rights
- Public Perception of the Rule of Law

Accountability & Transparency

- Institutional Checks & Balances
- Absence of Undue Influence
- Civic Checks & Balances
- Disclosure of Public Records
- Accessibility of Public Records
- Public Perception of Accountability

Anti-Corruption

- Anti-Corruption Mechanisms
- Absence of Corruption in State Institutions
- Absence of Corruption in the Public Sector
- Public Procurement Procedures
- Absence of Corruption in the Private Sector
- Public Perception of Anti-Corruption



PARTICIPATION, RIGHTS & INCLUSION

Participation

- Freedom of Association & Assembly
- Political Pluralism
- Civil Society Space
- Democratic Elections
- Deliberative & Participatory Governance
- Public Perception of Political Participation

Rights

- Personal Liberties
- Freedom of Expression & Belief
- Media Freedom
- Digital Freedom
- Protection against Discrimination
- Public Perception of Freedom of Speech

Inclusion & Equality

- Equal Political Power
- Equal Political Representation
- Equal Civil Liberties
- Equal Socioeconomic Opportunity
- Equal Access to Public Services
- Public Perception of Inclusion & Equality

Women's Equality

- Political Power & Representation of Women
- Rights & Civil Liberties for Women
- Socioeconomic Opportunity for Women
- Access to Public Services for Women
- Laws on Violence against Women
- Public Perception of Female Leadership



FOUNDATIONS FOR ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

Public Administration

- Civil Registration
- Capacity of the Statistical System
- Effective Administration
- Tax & Revenue Mobilisation
- Budgetary & Financial Management
- Public Perception of Easiness to Obtain an Identity Document

Business & Labour Environment

- Regional Integration
- Economic Diversification
- Business & Competition Regulations
- Access to Banking Services
- Labour Relations
- Secure Employment Opportunities
- Public Perception of Economic Opportunities

Infrastructure

- Transport Network
- Access to Energy
- Mobile Communications
- Internet & Computers
- Shipping & Postal Network
- Public Perception of Infrastructure

Rural Economy

- Rural Land & Water Access
- Rural Market Access
- Rural Economy Support
- Rural Representation & Participation



HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

Health

- Access to Healthcare
- Access to Water & Sanitation
- Control of Communicable Diseases
- Control of Non-Communicable Diseases
- Child & Maternal Health
- Health Quality
- Public Perception of Health Provision

Education

- Equality in Education
- Education Enrolment
- Education Completion
- Human Resources in Education
- Education Quality
- Public Perception of Education Provision

Social Protection & Welfare

- Social Safety Nets
- Poverty Reduction Policies
- Socioeconomic Inequality Mitigation
- Decent Housing
- Food Security
- Public Perception of Social Protection & Lived Poverty

Sustainable Environment

- Promotion of Environmental Sustainability
- Enforcement of Environmental Policies
- Air Quality
- Sustainable Use of Land & Forests
- Land & Water Biodiversity Protection

Published since 2007, the Ibrahim Index of African Governance (IIAG) assesses governance performance in each African country over the latest available ten-year period.

The Mo Ibrahim Foundation defines governance as the provision of the political, social, economic and environmental public goods that every citizen has the right to expect from its government, and that every government has the responsibility to deliver to its citizens.

The 2024 IIAG covers the 2014-2023 decade. The data for the 2024 IIAG comes from 49 data sources, from which 322 variables, clustered into 96 indicators, are collected. In total there are more than 265,000 data points in the 2024 IIAG dataset.

The 96 indicators are organised under 16 sub-categories and four categories – *Security & Rule of Law; Participation, Rights & Inclusion; Foundations for Economic Opportunity; Human Development* – that make up the *Overall Governance* score.

Each category is composed of four sub-categories.

Each sub-category is composed of a number of indicators ranging from four to seven. When possible, each sub-category includes one indicator composed of public perception variables sourced from Afrobarometer.

Nearly 95% of the 2024 IIAG indicators (90 out of 96) are clustered indicators, which are composed of more than one variable collected from sources.

Categories	Sub-categories
Security & Rule of Law	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Security & Safety Rule of Law & Justice Accountability & Transparency Anti-Corruption
Participation, Rights & Inclusion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation Rights Inclusion & Equality Women’s Equality
Foundations for Economic Opportunity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public Administration Business & Labour Environment Infrastructure Rural Economy
Human Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health Education Social Protection & Welfare Sustainable Environment

Four main criteria can be used to analyse the performance of a country or a governance measure: latest year score, latest year rank, change over the past decade and trend over that decade.

Scores and ranks

Rounded to one decimal point, the IAG scores quantify a country's performance for each governance measure for each data year, expressed out of 100.0 (with 100.0 always being the best score).

Ranks are calculated based on the respective scores and are expressed out of 54. When two or more countries have the same score, they share the same place in the ranking table (tied ranks).

Changes and trends

Ten-year changes quantify the difference in absolute score between the last and the first data years of the decade under review. The 2024 IAG ten-year changes compare the country's performance reached in 2023 to the one reached in 2014.

Trends are a fourth layer of analysis, complementing scores, ranks and ten-year changes. The IAG trends serve to assess the trajectory over the decade, by comparing the average rate of change over the latest five years (2019-2023) to that of the full decade series (2014-2023). This comparison helps identify early signs of the direction and pace of country trajectories – 'trends within trends'.

Trend	Characteristic
Increasing Improvement	Score is better in 2023 compared to 2014, with the rate of improvement increasing since 2019
Slowing Improvement	Score is better in 2023 compared to 2014, but the rate of improvement is slowing since 2019
Warning Signs	Score is better/no change in 2023 compared to 2014, but showing decline since 2019
Bouncing Back	Score is worse/no change in 2023 compared to 2014, but showing progress since 2019
Slowing Deterioration	Score is worse in 2023 compared to 2014, but the rate of deterioration is slowing since 2019
Increasing Deterioration	Score is worse in 2023 compared to 2014, with the rate of deterioration increasing since 2019



Overall Governance

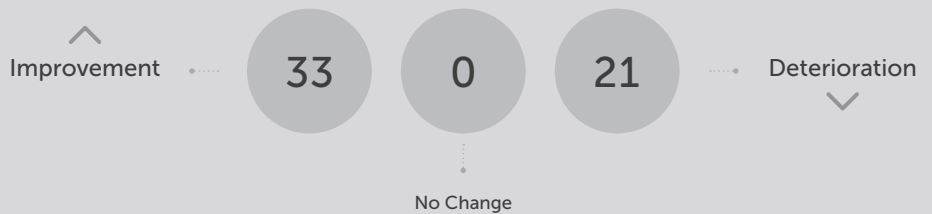
African average

Source: MIF

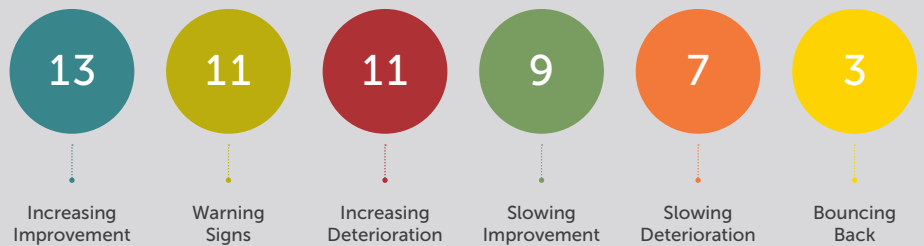
2023 score (out of 100.0)	49.3
10-year change (2014-2023)	+1.0
Trend: 5-year change (2019-2023) compared to 10-year change	Slowing Improvement ●

African countries

10-year change (2014-2023) by number of countries



Trend: 5-year change (2019-2023) compared to 10-year change by number of countries

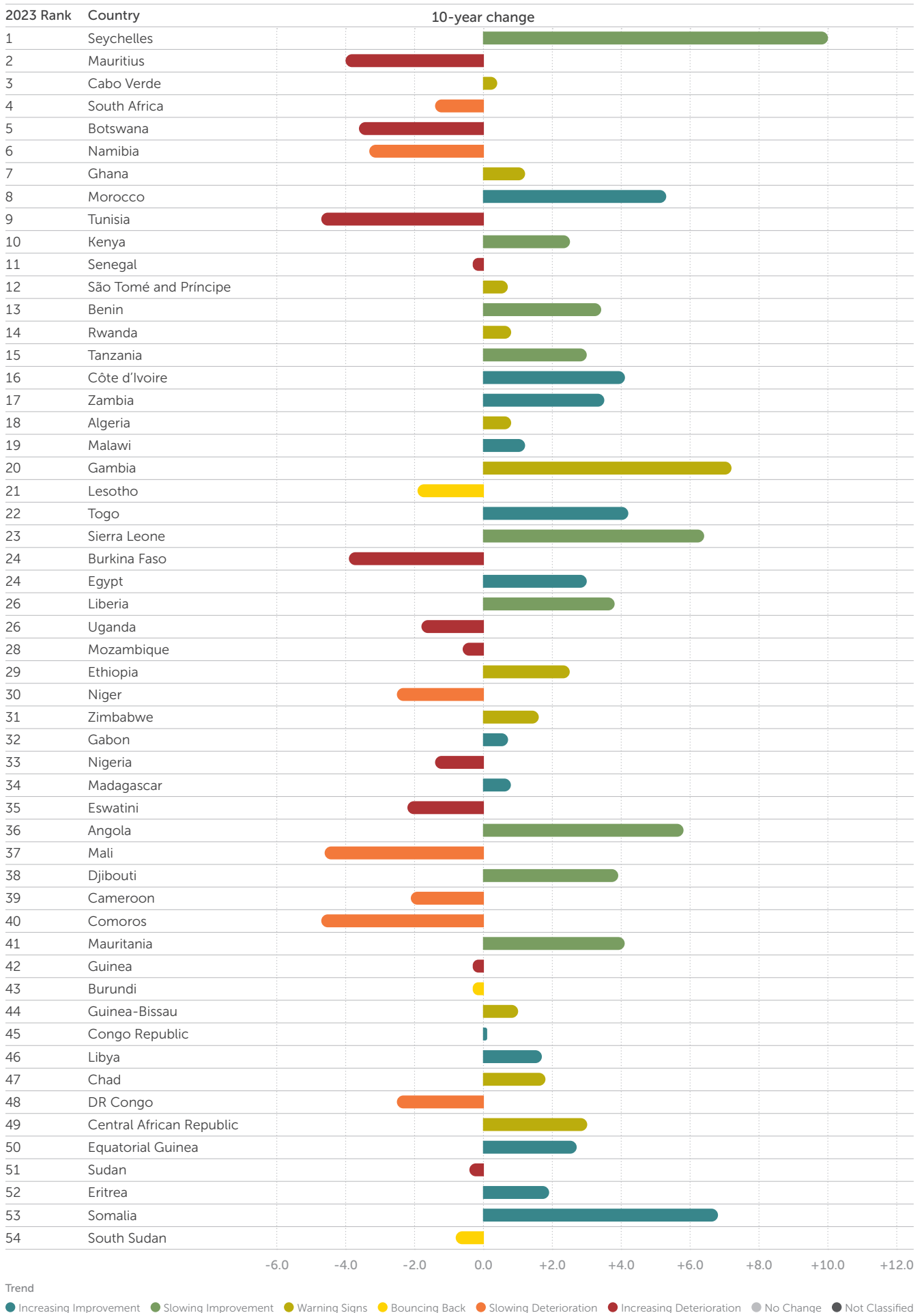


Largest Improvement	Seychelles
Change 2014-2023	+10.0
Score/Rank (2023)	75.3/1st
Largest Deterioration	Comoros and Tunisia
Change 2014-2023	-4.7
Score/Rank (2023)	42.8/40th and 61.2/9th

Underlying measures	Score (2023)	10-year change (2014-2023)	
Security & Rule of Law	47.9	-1.6	●
Participation, Rights & Inclusion	48.7	-0.2	●
Foundations for Economic Opportunity	48.9	+2.8	●
Human Development	51.6	+2.9	●

Overall Governance: 2023 rank, 10-year change & trend (2014-2023)

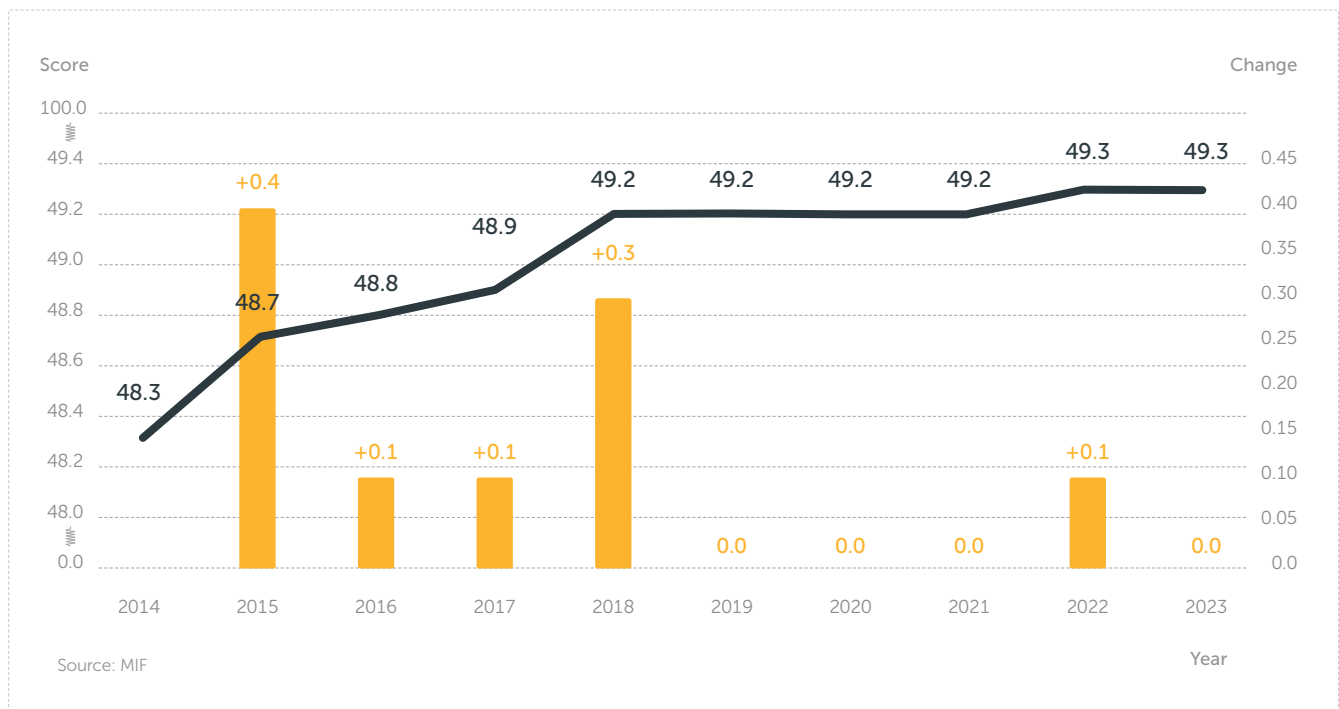
Source: MIF



At the continental average level, *Overall Governance* progress between 2014 and 2023 has come to a standstill since 2022

The 2024 IIAG paints a picture of stagnation in Africa's *Overall Governance* performance between 2014 and 2023. With a score of 49.3 in 2023, progress has been limited to +1.0 with almost no change from 2018 and coming to a complete stop in 2022.

Africa: *Overall Governance* scores & yearly changes (2014-2023)



Over the decade, 33 countries, hosting just over half (52.1%) of the continent's population, have made progress in *Overall Governance*. For 13 of them – Congo Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Gabon, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Morocco, Somalia, Togo, Zambia – hosting over 1/5th (20.5%) of the continent's population, progress is even accelerating over the second half of the period.

But for the remaining 21 countries, hosting 47.9% of the population, the *Overall Governance* level is worse in 2023 than in 2014. For 11 of those – Botswana, Burkina Faso, Eswatini, Guinea, Mauritius, Mozambique, Nigeria, Senegal, Sudan, Tunisia, Uganda – home to almost 1/3 (29.3%) of the population, deterioration is even worsening over the second part of the decade.

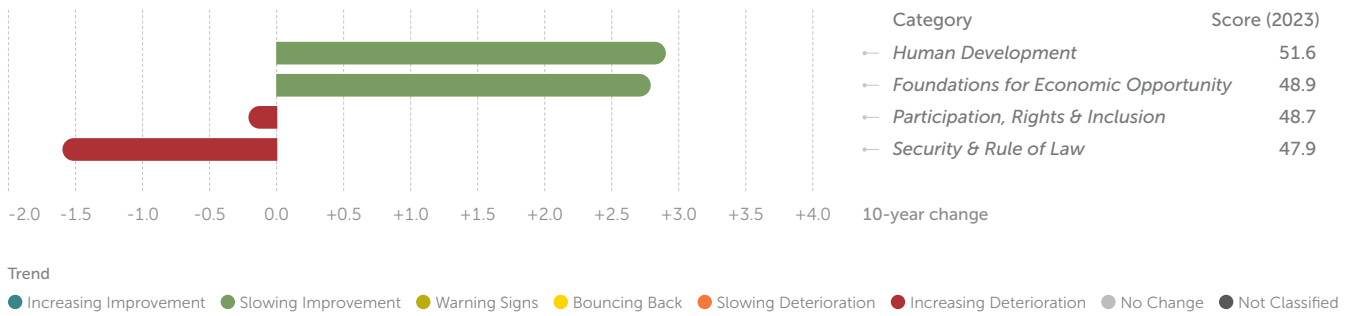
This concerning overall trend is driven by the ongoing deterioration of the *Security & Rule of Law* dimension, which has been the most deteriorated category since 2014 (-1.6 points), as well as, to a lesser extent, by the irregular trajectory of *Participation, Rights & Inclusion*, ending with a loss of -0.2 points between 2014 and 2023. Within these categories, deterioration is worst in both *Security & Safety* and in *Participation*, with a loss of -5.0 and -4.5 points respectively, while *Rights* (-2.8) and *Accountability & Transparency* (-1.4) also decline, but to a lesser extent.

Overall Governance is better in 2023 than in 2014 for 52.1% of Africa's population

From 2018, no improvement is recorded in Africa's Overall Governance performance, apart from a marginal +0.1 point increase in 2022

Africa: category scores, 10-year changes and trends (2014-2023)

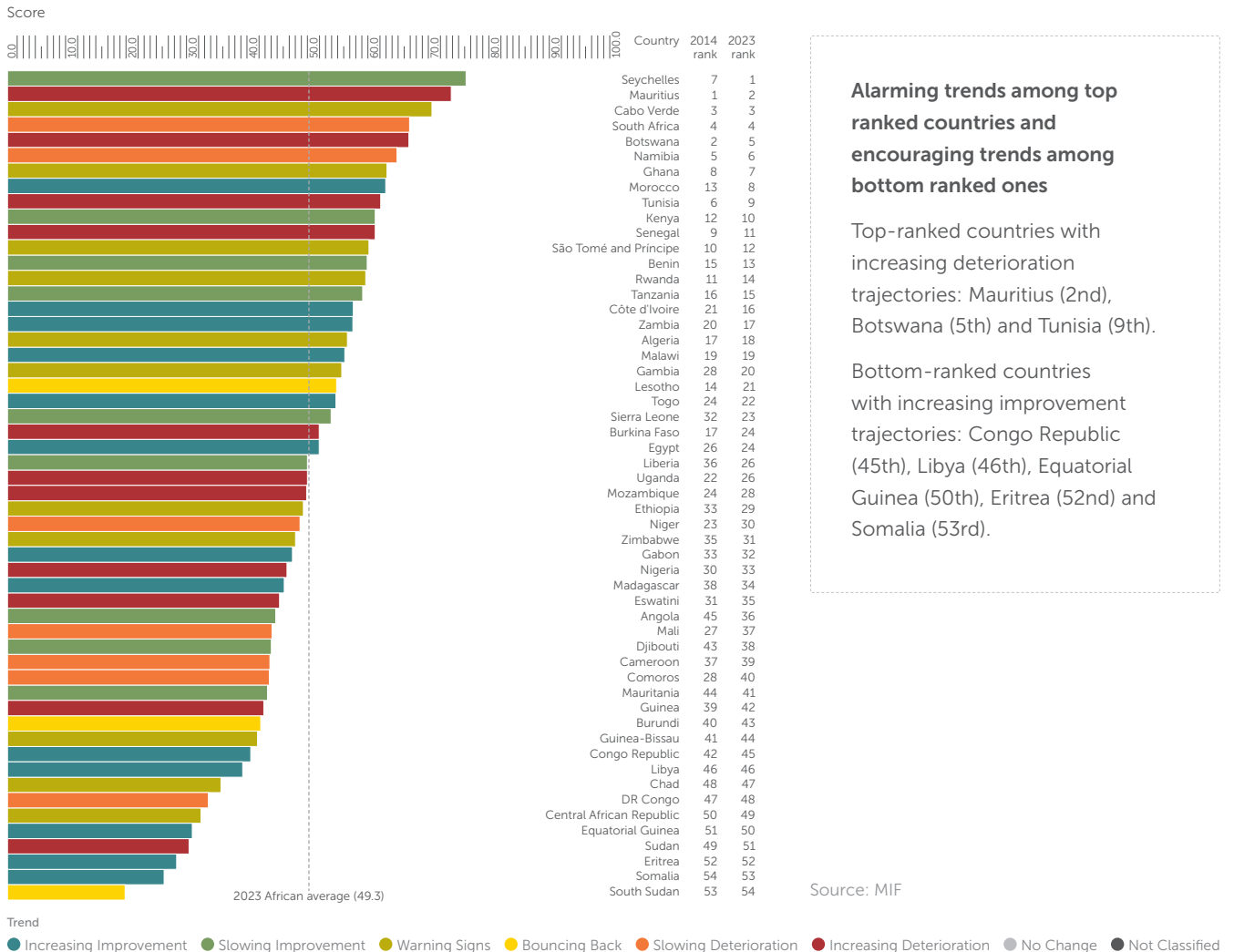
Source: MIF



Meanwhile, *Human Development* (+2.9) and *Foundations for Economic Opportunity* (+2.8) improved over the decade under review, but progress has ultimately slowed from 2019. This slowing improvement trend applies to all underlying sub-categories of these two categories since 2019, with the exception of *Health*, which still managed to accelerate progress, and *Social Protection & Welfare*, which remained unchanged.

Reshuffles and unexpected moves at country level

African countries: Overall Governance scores (2023), trends (2014-2023) & ranks (2014 & 2023)



Alarming trends among top ranked countries and encouraging trends among bottom ranked ones

Top-ranked countries with increasing deterioration trajectories: Mauritius (2nd), Botswana (5th) and Tunisia (9th).

Bottom-ranked countries with increasing improvement trajectories: Congo Republic (45th), Libya (46th), Equatorial Guinea (50th), Eritrea (52nd) and Somalia (53rd).

Source: MIF

13 countries on a course of accelerating progress, 11 countries on a course of worsening deterioration

Africa: Overall Governance trends (2023)



33 countries improved their *Overall Governance* performance over the decade 2014-2023, while 21 deteriorated

Trend

- Increasing Improvement
- Slowing Improvement
- Warning Signs
- Bouncing Back
- Slowing Deterioration
- Increasing Deterioration

Source: MIF

Increasing Improvement 13: Congo Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Gabon, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Morocco, Somalia, Togo, Zambia

Increasing Deterioration 11: Botswana, Burkina Faso, Eswatini, Guinea, Mauritius, Mozambique, Nigeria, Senegal, Sudan, Tunisia, Uganda

Warning Signs 11: Algeria, Cabo Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Rwanda, São Tomé and Príncipe, Zimbabwe

Slowing Improvement 9: Angola, Benin, Djibouti, Kenya, Liberia, Mauritania, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Tanzania

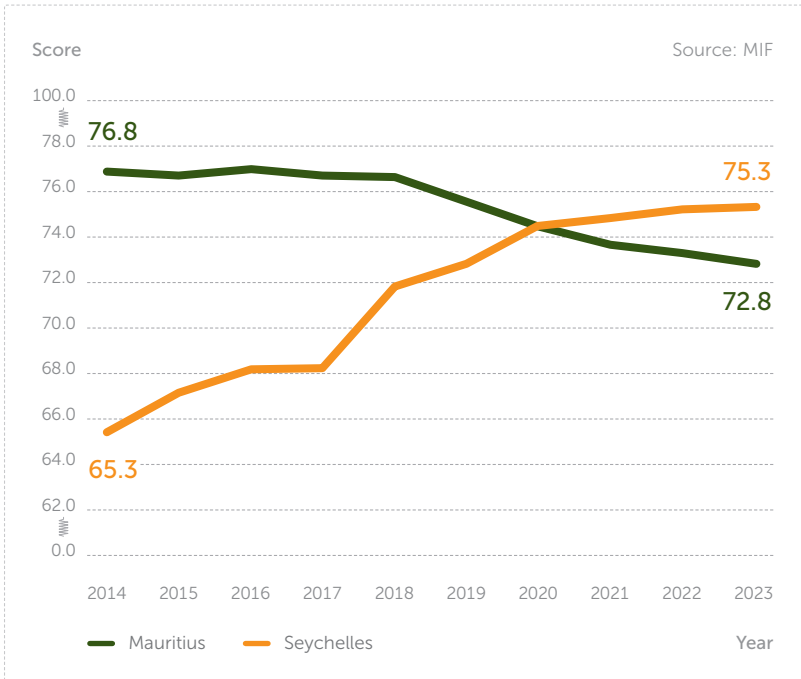
Slowing Deterioration 7: Cameroon, Comoros, DR Congo, Mali, Namibia, Niger, South Africa

Bouncing Back 3: Burundi, Lesotho, South Sudan

A reshuffle at the top of the *Overall Governance* ranking table

Seychelles has overtaken Mauritius from 2020, moving into the 1st rank. Seychelles is both the best performing and most improved country of the whole continent, gaining an impressive +10.0 points following progress over the decade, starting from 7th rank in 2014. Meanwhile, Mauritius is on an opposing trajectory of worsening deterioration over the decade, losing -4.0 points.

Seychelles & Mauritius: Overall Governance scores (2014-2023)



Additionally, within the top ten ranking countries, trends are highly diverging, from increasing improvement in Morocco to increasing deterioration in Mauritius, Botswana and Tunisia.

Top 10 countries	2014 rank	2023 rank	Trend
Seychelles	7	1	Rank Improve
Mauritius	1	2	Rank Decline
Cabo Verde	3	3	No Change
South Africa	4	4	No Change
Botswana	2	5	Rank Decline
Namibia	5	6	Rank Decline
Ghana	8	7	Rank Improve
Morocco	13	8	Rank Improve
Tunisia	6	9	Rank Decline
Kenya	12	10	Rank Improve

Four top 10 countries – Botswana, Mauritius, Namibia and Tunisia – also feature among the top 10 most deteriorated countries over the decade

Rank

- Rank Improve
- Rank Decline
- No Change

Trend

- Increasing Improvement
- Slowing Improvement
- Warning Signs
- Bouncing Back
- Slowing Deterioration
- Increasing Deterioration

Source: MIF

Morocco and Kenya have both entered the top 10 in Overall Governance in 2023, despite ranking 13th and 12th in 2014

Senegal and São Tomé and Príncipe have both dropped out of the top 10, ranking 11th and 12th in 2023

Largest deteriorations spread across the continental scale

Along with Mauritius, three top-ten ranking countries also feature among the top-ten largest deteriorations at continental level, falling by just under -5.0 points: Tunisia (-4.7/9th), Mauritius (-4.0/2nd), Botswana (-3.6/5th) and Namibia (-3.3/6th).

10 most deteriorated countries

	10-year change	Rank
Comoros	-4.7	40
Tunisia	-4.7	9
Mali	-4.6	37
Mauritius	-4.0	2
Burkina Faso	-3.9	24
Botswana	-3.6	5
Namibia	-3.3	6
DR Congo	-2.5	48
Niger	-2.5	30
Eswatini	-2.2	35

Source: MIF

Largest improvements also spread across the continental scale

Six countries, ranking throughout the continental scale from 1st to 53rd, record the most notable improvements of over +5.0 points: Seychelles (+10.0/1st), Gambia (+7.2/20th), Somalia (+6.8/53rd), Sierra Leone (+6.4/23rd), Angola (+5.8/36th) and Morocco (+5.3/8th).

10 most improved countries

	10-year change	Rank
Seychelles	+10.0	1
Gambia	+7.2	20
Somalia	+6.8	53
Sierra Leone	+6.4	23
Angola	+5.8	36
Morocco	+5.3	8
Togo	+4.2	22
Côte d'Ivoire	+4.1	16
Mauritania	+4.1	41
Djibouti	+3.9	38

Source: MIF

Comoros and Tunisia are the two most declined countries over the decade

DR Congo, the 4th most populous country in Africa, ranks 48th and follows a path of slowing deterioration since 2014

Togo, Côte d'Ivoire, Mauritania and Djibouti also register notable progress, with increases of around four points over the decade

11 countries registering warning signs

11 countries show *Warning Signs*: although they are still scoring better in 2023 than in 2014, they have deteriorated over the last five years. These are Cabo Verde (+0.4/3rd), Ghana (+1.2/7th), São Tomé and Príncipe (+0.7/12th), Rwanda (+0.8/14th), Algeria (+0.8/18th), Gambia (+7.2/20th), Ethiopia (+2.5/29th), Zimbabwe (+1.6/31st), Guinea-Bissau (+1.0/44th), Chad (+1.8/47th) and Central African Republic (+3.0/49th).

15 African countries to watch

Angola: the 5th most improved country of the continent, progressing in 15 out of 16 sub-categories between 2014 and 2023

In *Overall Governance*, Angola improved by +5.8 points over the decade, and gained an impressive nine ranks, moving from 45th to 36th on the continental scale. Despite slowing progress from 2019, Angola is the fifth most improved country over the decade.

Impressively, Angola reported improvements in 15 out of 16 sub-categories, only registering a decline of -2.9 points in *Security & Safety*. Further, Angola is the second most improved country within *Anti-Corruption*, increasing by +17.9 points over the decade.

Within the *Anti-Corruption* sub-category, the country improved in five out of six underlying indicators, with four of these indicators improving by at least +20.0 points, some as high as +32.1 (*Anti-Corruption Mechanisms*).

Botswana: still the 5th best scoring country at the continental level, but 6th most deteriorated

In *Overall Governance*, with a score of 65.8 in 2023, Botswana scores considerably higher than the African average of 49.3 and is ranked 5th. However, on an increasing deterioration trajectory (-3.6), Botswana is the 6th most declined country.

10 of 16 IAG sub-categories have deteriorated, with three of them registering double-digit declines. The most declined of which is *Anti-Corruption* (-15.8), compared to *Infrastructure* which is the most improved (+5.9).

Deterioration is registered in over half of the IAG indicators (55), where 23 of them have declined by double digits – led by *Public Perception of Economic Opportunities* (-37.2), *Public Procurement Procedures* (-30.7), and *Anti-Corruption Mechanisms* (-28.5). On the other hand, 36 indicators have improved, where 11 of them grew by double digits – led by *Internet & Computers* (+37.4), *Health Quality* (+22.6), and *Protection Against Discrimination* (+19.4).

Côte d'Ivoire: impressive economic progress drives improvement, but fallbacks in *Participation*

In *Overall Governance*, Côte d'Ivoire improves by +4.1 points between 2014 and 2023, even accelerating this improvement from 2019. It reaches 16th rank in 2023, from 21st in 2014. However, this positive trajectory is stalled with a substantial decline in *Participation* (-6.4), the most deteriorated sub-category for the country.

The country has made impressive strides in *Sustainable Environment* (+15.5), *Infrastructure* (+13.8) and *Business & Labour Environment* (+11.1) over the past decade. Indeed, it

features amongst only four countries across the continent that have experienced double-digit improvement (+11.1) since 2014 in *Business & Labour Environment*, due to substantial improvement in *Labour Relations* (+29.4) and *Business & Competition Regulations* (+20.6).

DR Congo: the 8th most deteriorated country of the continent

At the *Overall Governance* level, DR Congo ranks 48th in 2023, with a score of 32.8. It is the 8th most declined country in *Overall Governance*.

At sub-category level, DR Congo registered declines in 12 out of 16 sub-categories, the most severe of which recorded in *Security & Safety* (-19.5), and the second in *Participation* (-7.4). Both declines are concerning given the country is the 4th most populous country in Africa.

At indicator level, the largest decline is seen in *Absence of Armed Conflict* (-47.0), and DR Congo ranks as the 6th most declined country in this indicator. The country reported other notable declines in *Absence of Violence against Civilians* (-28.6), *Freedom of Association & Assembly* (-25.0) and *Civil Registration* (-25.0). On the other hand, DR Congo recorded the most improvements within *Laws on Violence against Women* (+20.0) and *Deliberative & Participatory Governance* (+18.7).

Ethiopia: the 2nd most deteriorated country in armed conflict, impacting overall progress

In *Overall Governance*, Ethiopia improved by +2.5 points since 2014. Performing slightly under the African average, the country ranks 29th in 2023. Progress was achieved in 12 out of 16 sub-categories while *Security & Safety* massively deteriorated (-25.0).

Ethiopia's two most declined indicators are *Absence of Armed Conflict* (-63.0) and *Absence of Violence against Civilians* (-58.4) – in the former, Ethiopia is the second most declined country after Burkina Faso and ranks in the bottom five (49th). Both indicators deteriorate even more rapidly since 2019, in line with the escalation of violent conflict within the country since 2020.

On the other hand, the country has made remarkable progress in *Political Power & Representation of Women* (+42.7) and *Regional Integration* (+33.8). It is the most improved country for both indicators, especially since 2018.

Ghana: economic and human development progress, but concerning results in security and rule of law, with presidential election scheduled in December 2024

Over the last decade, *Overall Governance* in Ghana improved by +1.2 points, and the country ranks 7th in 2023. Ghana has made robust progress in key economic and human development related sub-categories such as *Public Administration* (+9.7), *Education* (+9.4), *Infrastructure* (+9.2), *Health* (+7.4) and *Business & Labour Environment* (+7.2). However, all security and rule of law related sub-categories have declined since 2014, spearheaded by *Rule of Law & Justice* (-14.9) and *Security & Safety* (-8.5), both on trajectories of increasing deterioration.

Ghana has registered double-digit improvements in 16 indicators, led by *Civil Registration* (+50.0) and *Public Perception of Education Provision* (+28.8). The country's worst ranked indicators are *Sustainable Use of Land & Forests* (50th) and *Land & Water Biodiversity Protection* (44th). This has caused Ghana to register the largest deterioration of the continent in the sub-category *Sustainable Environment* (-2.5 points).

Kenya: enters the top-ten in Overall Governance and is the most improved country in Infrastructure

In *Overall Governance*, Kenya's progress (+2.5) is above the continental average, albeit the pace slows from 2019. The most significant improvement is made in *Infrastructure* (+17.5), with Kenya being the most improved country over the decade, mainly due to advancements in *Access to Energy* (+30.9) and *Internet & Computers* (+30.8).

Decent Housing performance has also more than doubled over the past decade increasing by +33.4 points. Kenya is also the 6th most improved country in *Inclusion & Equality* with a +12.1 point increase in *Equal Socioeconomic Opportunity*.

However, Kenya has strongly declined in *Security & Safety* particularly in the *Absence of Violence against Civilians* (-31.7) indicator, which plummeted since 2022.

Mauritius: loses its 1st rank to Seychelles, on a concerning course of worsening deterioration

Mauritius has followed an increasing deterioration course throughout the decade in *Overall Governance*, declining by -4.0 points, and becoming the fourth most deteriorated country across the continent.

The country remains the highest scoring in *Education* (85.4) and *Business & Labour Environment* (72.9) but has given way to Sierra Leone (+15.4) and Seychelles (+14.4) as the most improved countries in these respective sub-categories.

Internet & Computers (+33.3), and *Disclosure of Public Records* (+25.1) are Mauritius' most improved indicators,

growing by at least 25 points. However, nine indicators deteriorated by at least 20 points. *Protection against Discrimination* (-44.5), and *Public Perception of Health Provision* (-29.9) were the most deteriorated.

Morocco: ranking 1st in Infrastructure, and now in the top-ten for Overall Governance

At *Overall Governance* level, Morocco ranks 8th, following a +5.3 points increase from 2014 and improving by 5 ranks since 2014, following increasing improvement over the decade.

The country improved in 14 out of 16 sub-categories, the most improved of which being *Infrastructure* (+17.4), where Morocco ranks 1st with a score of 85.8. Within *Infrastructure*, no underlying indicator registers any decline.

At the indicator level, Morocco's strongest improvements are recorded in *Internet & Computers* (+46.1) and *Impartiality of the Judicial System* (+44.0), both improving by more than 40.0 points.

Morocco's two most deteriorated indicators are *Freedom of Association & Assembly* (-25.0) and *Access to Public Services for Women* (-17.4).

Nigeria: worrying performance driven by declines in Security & Safety for Africa's most populated country

At *Overall Governance* level, Nigeria ranks 33rd in 2023 with a score of 45.7, falling by three ranks, and follows a trend of increasing deterioration.

At sub-category level, Nigeria reports declines in 10 out of 16 sub-categories, five of which larger than -5.0 points. The largest is *Security & Safety*, declining by -11.0 points, thus placing Nigeria in the bottom 10 most declined countries over the decade and in the bottom five lowest scoring countries in 2023 for this sub-category.

At indicator level, Nigeria reported concerning declines within *Absence of Armed Conflict*, declining by -49.8 points, making Nigeria the fifth most declined country within this indicator and the lowest ranked country in 2023 (54th).

Seychelles: becomes the top-ranking country in Overall Governance, improving in all 16 sub-categories

Seychelles is the most improved country (+10.0) in *Overall Governance*, bringing the country to rank 1st in 2023. Impressively, Seychelles is one of only two countries, along with Sierra Leone, that registered improvements in all 16 sub-categories.

Participation and *Anti-Corruption* saw the largest growth, of +26.6 and +24.7 points respectively.

Seychelles improved in 56 out of 96 indicators. The country's progress in *Anti-Corruption* was propelled by a major improvement in *Anti-Corruption Mechanisms* (+58.4). In addition, Seychelles, along with Gambia, had the biggest improvement (+37.5) in *Freedom of Association & Assembly*.

Somalia: on a good track despite still low rank

In *Overall Governance*, Somalia is the 3rd most improved country (+6.8), despite its rank remaining 53rd for the majority of the decade. Somalia has improved in 14 out of the 16 sub-categories, with double-digit increases in six: *Public Administration* (+20.1), *Social Protection & Welfare* (+19.6), *Participation* (+13.7), *Sustainable Environment* (+12.2), *Rule of Law & Justice* (+12.0) and *Business & Labour Environment* (+10.3).

Although Somalia has declined in *Security & Safety* between 2014 and 2023, this has only been marginal (-0.2) and largely driven by the indicator *Absence of Forced Migration* (-10.9). On a positive note, within this sub-category, *Absence of Violence against Civilians* has shown progress (+12.8).

Somalia has registered significant progress above 50 points in *Decent Housing* (+53.8), ranking it 4th out of the entire continent, and *Law Enforcement* (+50.0). Overall, the country has registered double-digit progress in 28 indicators with *Business & Competition Regulations* (+10.0) at the 'bottom' of those.

Key democratic measures are among the top ten most improved indicators: *Democratic Elections* (+25.2) and *Freedom of Association & Assembly* (+25.0). At the same time, *Media Freedom* (-6.7) is among the ten most declined.

South Africa: the largest decline of the continent in Infrastructure for Africa's 1st economy

At the *Overall Governance* level, South Africa ranks 4th in 2023, scoring slightly lower than in 2014, following a trend of slowing deterioration since 2014.

Over the decade, South Africa has improved in 7 sub-categories and deteriorated in other 7 sub-categories.

South Africa registers the largest sub-category decline in *Anti-Corruption* (-11.2), making it the fifth most deteriorated country on the continent. This has been mostly driven by large deterioration in the indicators *Anti-Corruption Mechanisms* (-31.3) and *Public Perception of Anti-Corruption* (-22.9). The only indicator in this sub-category to improve for South Africa is *Public Procurement Procedures* (+6.4).

Despite still being ranked tenth for *Infrastructure* in 2023, South Africa registers the largest decline of the whole continent in this sub-category and loses -2.1 points since 2014. Despite considerable improvements in the indicators *Internet & Computers* (+25.4), *Mobile Communications*

(+7.9) and *Access to Energy* (+5.1), *Public Perception of Infrastructure* has dropped at a much faster rate (-34.9).

South Africa registers the largest sub-category improvement in *Women's Equality* (+4.2). This has been mostly driven by large improvements in the indicators *Public Perception of Female Leadership* (+21.8) and *Political Power & Representation of Women* (+11.8).

Sudan: increasingly deteriorating

After steady gains in *Overall Governance* until 2020 (+3.9 from 2014-2020), Sudan is increasingly deteriorating, especially since 2021. While the country has progressed in nine of the 16 sub-categories, including *Inclusion & Equality* (+9.1), *Women's Equality* (+7.9) and *Health* (+3.4), massive declines in security and democracy have offset these positives.

Sudan is the lowest ranked country for the *Security & Safety* sub-category with a score of 25.4 in 2023. It shows the most deterioration in *Absence of Forced Migration* (-32.7) and is second for *Absence of Armed Conflict* (-45.5). Both indicators rank 50th and 52nd (tied with DR Congo), along with *Absence of Violence against Civilians*, ranked 53rd (tied with Mali).

Other deteriorating indicators highlight a concerning trajectory: *Institutional Checks & Balances* (-20.9/51st), *Executive Compliance with the Rule of Law* (-8.2/53rd), *Equal Political Representation* (-12.4/50th), *Democratic Elections* (-12.0/51st), *Civil Registration* (-50.0/50th) and *Tax & Revenue Mobilisation* (-16.8/52nd).

Tunisia: the most declined country in Overall Governance, with particular concerns for participation and transparency

Tunisia is the most declined country in *Overall Governance* (tied with Comoros), declining by -4.7 points over the period 2014-2023. The country has registered declines in 11 out of 16 sub-categories.

Tunisia is by far the most declined country over the decade for *Participation* (-34.7), and the second most declined for *Accountability & Transparency* (-13.1). Tunisia is one of the only 11 countries which decline in *Education*.

At indicator level, Tunisia is the most declined country for *Freedom of Association & Assembly* (-50.0) and the second most declined country for *Anti-Corruption Mechanisms* (-52.7).

Highly diverging trajectories among governance dimensions

The continent continues to register progress in the economic- and human development-related sub-categories, but further progress is stunted by the deterioration of key governance-related sub-categories such as *Security & Safety, Participation, Rights* and *Rule of Law & Justice*.



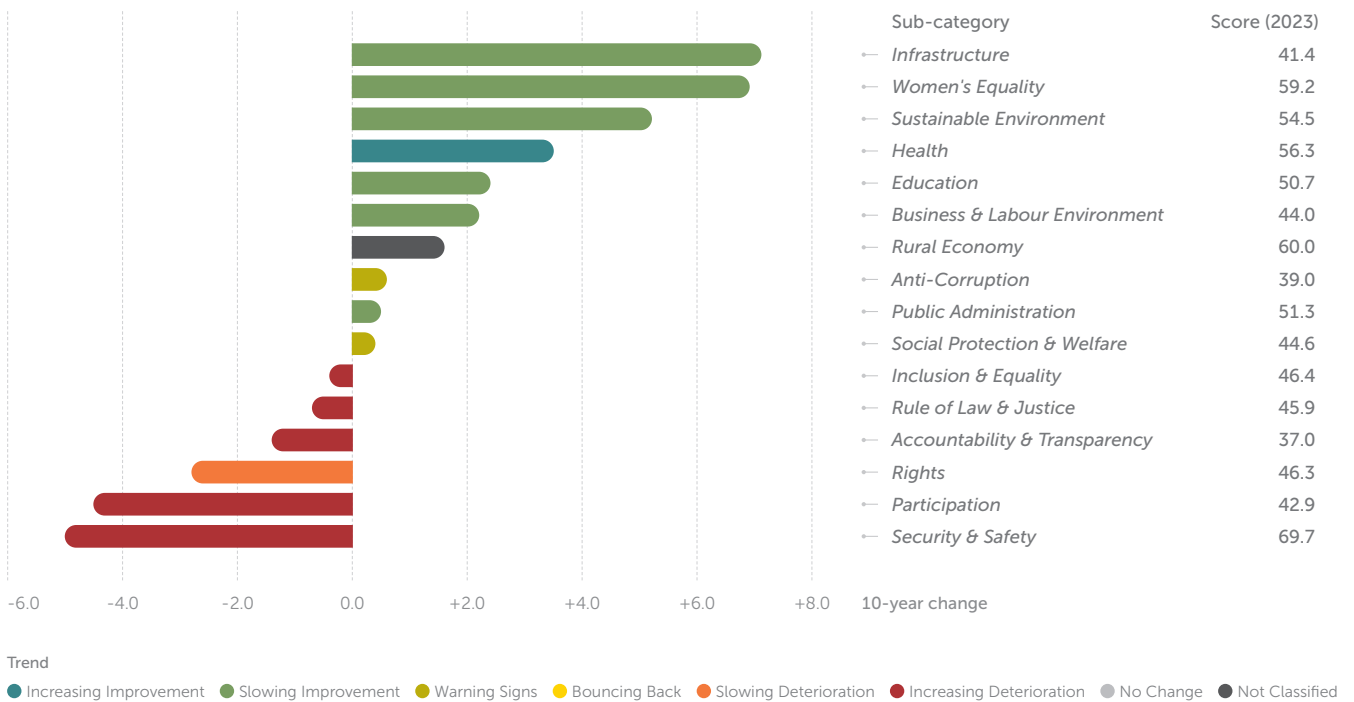
Infrastructure and Women's Equality are the two most improved sub-categories between 2014 and 2023, gaining over 6.0 points

Countries with impressive improvements across sub-categories

Seychelles and Sierra Leone are the only two countries to have improved in every sub-category. While Angola and Somalia have also improved in 15 and 14 out of 16 sub-categories.

Africa: sub-category scores, 10-year changes and trends (2014-2023)

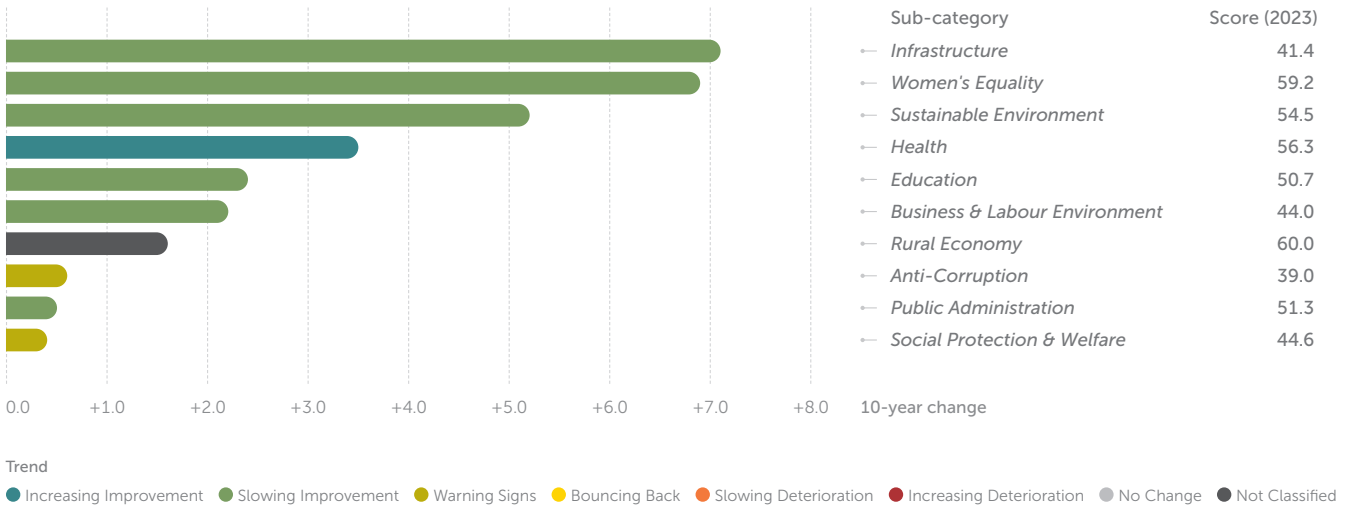
Source: MIF



Progress over the decade for around 90% of Africa’s population in *Infrastructure, Women’s Equality and Health*. In these areas, a majority of countries even accelerate progress from 2019

Africa: selected sub-category scores, 10-year changes and trends (2014-2023)

Source: MIF



Infrastructure (+7.1 points at continental level)

- For almost the entire continent’s population (95.7%), living in 52 countries, *Infrastructure* has improved over the decade – with over 1/3 (36.1%) living in 24 countries where it has progressed at an accelerating pace since 2019.
- The positive trend here is mainly driven by substantial progress in *Mobile Communications* (+19.8), *Internet & Computers* (+16.2) and *Access to Energy* (+7.2).
- Meanwhile, *Shipping & Postal Network* (-4.0) has declined.

Infrastructure
improved for 95.7%
of Africa’s population
from 2014 to 2023

Morocco leads Africa
in *Infrastructure*
performance (85.8
in 2023)

Lesotho is the only
country to register a
decline (-1.6) in *Mobile*
Communications,
although it is bouncing
back in recent years

Substantial progress achieved over the whole continent between 2014 and 2023 for *Mobile Communications* (+19.8), *Internet & Computers* (+16.2) and *Access to Energy* (+7.2)

DR Congo is the only country to register a decline (-9.6) in the *Internet & Computers* indicator

Senegal and Benin both register the two largest improvements in *Public Perception of Infrastructure*, (+42.4 and +41.4 respectively) driven by growing transport and energy infrastructure capacities over the decade

Women's Equality (+6.9 points at continental level)

- For 94.8% of Africa's population, living in 47 countries, *Women's Equality* has improved since 2014 – with 60% living in 23 countries where it has even increasingly improved since 2019.
- The positive trend here is mainly driven by substantial progress in *Laws on Violence against Women* (+16.7), *Public Perception of Female Leadership* (+14.5) and *Political Power and Representation of Women* (+6.5).

Laws on Violence against Women improve all across the continent. This indicator is the second most improved of the entire IIAG (+16.7), with half of the 54 countries reaching a maximum score of 100.0 in 2023

Mixed results for *Access to Socioeconomic Opportunities for Women*: It has improved for more than half of Africa's population (56.6%) while it has declined for around 40%.

Health (+3.5 points at continental level)

- For almost 90% (89.1%) of Africa's population, living in 47 countries, *Health* has improved over the decade – with over 1/3 (36.2%) living in 28 countries where it is has even increasingly improved since 2019.
- The positive trend here is mainly driven by substantial progress in *Child & Maternal Health* (+7.9), *Control of Communicable Diseases* (+6.6) and *Access to Water & Sanitation* (+5.3).
- However, despite this broad range of progress, *Public Perception of Health Provision* has registered a sharp deterioration (-6.9).

Although *Health* is one of the most improved sub-categories, with almost 90% of Africa's population living in a country where the level reached is higher in 2023 than in 2014, *Public Perception of Health Provision* has declined sharply by almost 7.0 points

Education (+2.4 points at continental level)

- For almost 2/3rd of Africa's population, living in 40 countries, *Education* has improved since 2014 – with 23% of Africa's population living in a total of 17 countries where the pace of improvement has even accelerated since 2019.
- The positive trend here is mainly driven by progress in *Education Completion* (+6.1).



Women's Equality improved for 94.8% of Africa's population between 2014 and 2023



The steep decline of *Human Resources in Education* in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic makes Algeria the most deteriorated country in *Education* across the continent (-14.3)

Mpox is an infectious viral disease declared by the WHO as an international public health emergency in August 2024. According to the latest available Epidemic Intelligence Report from 18 October 2024, there have been over 42,442 suspected and 8,548 confirmed cases of Mpox across 1/3rd of African countries (18 out of 54 countries). The 2024 IIAG's Health Emergency Management sub-indicator measures a country's surveillance and response to health emergencies. At the continental level, the sub-indicator has registered progress (+4.2) over 2014-2023. However, the relatively low African average score (48.4), signals that there is still a long way to go, especially in the wake of Mpox cases rising rapidly.

10 indicators to watch – the most improved between 2014 and 2023

10 most improved indicators	2023 Score	10-year change
Mobile Communications	65.5	+19.8
Laws on Violence against Women	79.3	+16.7
Internet & Computers	36.4	+16.2
Public Perception of Female Leadership	66.7	+14.5
Air Quality	65.4	+11.9
Capacity of the Statistical System	48.8	+7.9
Child & Maternal Health	61.8	+7.9
Protection against Discrimination	19.6	+7.7
Access to Energy	43.5	+7.2
Rural Economy Support	62.0	+7.1

Source: MIF

Three out of the ten most improved indicators signal Africa's improvement in digital technology: *Mobile Communications* (+19.8), *Internet & Computers* (+16.2) as well as *Access to Energy* (+7.2) – key to addressing the digital divide. However, both *Access to Energy* and *Internet & Computers* still remain at a low level (43.5 and 36.4, respectively)

Bridging the financing gap in *Health and Education*: a key challenge for Africa's development

Dr. Enock Nyorekwa Twinoburyo, Senior Economist, The Sustainable Development Goals Center for Africa (SDGC/A), IIAG Expert Panel

Recent improvements in health and education outcomes reflect increased investment in these sectors across Africa. Countries like Namibia, Botswana, South Africa, Cabo Verde, and Lesotho stand out, each allocating over 10% of their GDP to health and education, as shown in the graph. This level of commitment is essential for progress, yet significant challenges persist, particularly in bridging the financing gap.

According to UNESCO estimates, in 2021, total education spending in Africa rose by 2%, primarily driven by government contributions, which account for 69% of the total. However, governments spent an average of 3.7% of GDP on education, still below the recommended 4%. Aid to education in sub-Saharan Africa dropped by 23%, returning to pre-COVID levels, further straining resources. Aid now makes up just 5% of education spending, while households contribute 27%, with families paying 1.5 to 5 times more for private education than for public schooling.

Achieving education goals will require an additional \$77 billion annually, but international aid to the sector has stagnated. On health, catastrophic out-of-pocket expenditures remain a major burden in countries like Uganda, Burundi, Kenya, and Tanzania, where over 20% of health expenses are paid by citizens directly. Reducing this figure to below 15% is critical for achieving Universal Health Coverage and shielding households from financial hardship.

A dangerous trade-off: human and economic development vs participation, rights, rule of law and justice, and security

Dr. Adeelah Kodabux, Director of LEDA Research and Advocacy, Mauritius, IIAG Expert Panel

This year marks 14 years since the IIAG was setup by the Mo Ibrahim Foundation. A review of the index reports since 2007 indicates that the IIAG remains a reliable indicator about the quality of governance of African countries in multiple categories and sub-categories. Every year when the IIAG is published, the general focus tends to be on the ranking of countries. From a public relations' perspective, it may be understandable why some governments would welcome being top ranked while others would desire to distance themselves from data indicating declines in the quality of their public governance particularly if it is a year of planned election in their country. Nevertheless, it remains disappointing that state actors would primarily favour misusing the IIAG as a ranking mechanism when it suits their public image at the expense of ignoring data presented to them that signal areas of concern requiring their continuing and urgent attention.

Overall, the IIAG captures more than the classification of African countries as top or low scorers. Instead, the IIAG indicates the performance of respective countries in effectively deliver social, political, economic, environmental and public goods and services for their citizens. On account of the IIAG's rigorous and transparent methodology in addition to the regular updating of its framework, the data from the IIAG provide valuable information that can be used for multiple purposes: for comparing governance performances over time; for contrasting public service deliveries in relation with other countries; for identifying areas of improvement or declines in governance systems; for addressing data gaps; and for revealing trends that require urgent attention for the sake of enhancing the quality of public governance for citizens of African countries.

In the latest report, a key finding is that the overall African governance is stagnating – meaning that progress is neither improving nor declining since 2022. This is problematic because in the years prior to 2018, the data reflected country-level endeavours to improve in multiple dimensions or categories of governance. The latest IIAG exposes an alarming trend whereby African countries prioritise 'progress mainly in the economic and human development related sub-categories' at the expense of neglecting improvements in 'governance related sub-categories including participation, rights, rule of law and justice and security.'

Going forward, any state actor seeking to strengthen their performance as reliable deliverers of social, political, economic, environmental and public goods and services would need to succeed in multiple dimensions of governance. Declines in areas of participation, rights, rule of law and justice and security are difficult to offset in the long run unless immediate actions are taken to remedy lapses in these categories. Matters related to rights, respect of rule of law, justice and inclusion are essential for the overall determination of a state's ability to achieve goals in the interest of their citizens rather than for political aspirations. The data suggesting declines in these matters are not sudden captures of the reality of the deteriorations on the ground. Instead, the data reflect gradual failures over several years which indicate governments' continuing neglect for putting measures in place to address such gaps. The ordeal of a continental stagnation in overall governance needs to be surpassed.



Infrastructure

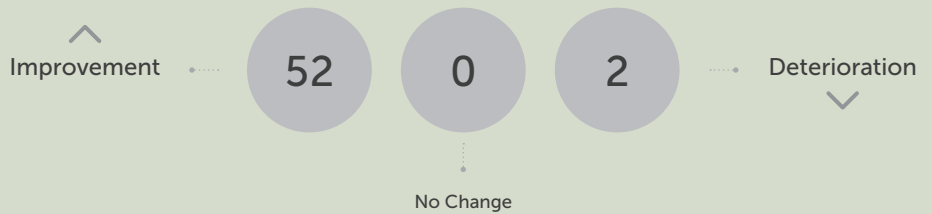
African average

Source: MIF

2023 score (out of 100.0)	41.4
10-year change (2014-2023)	+7.1
Trend: 5-year change (2019-2023) compared to 10-year change	Slowing Improvement ●

African countries

10-year change (2014-2023) by number of countries



Trend: 5-year change (2019-2023) compared to 10-year change by number of countries

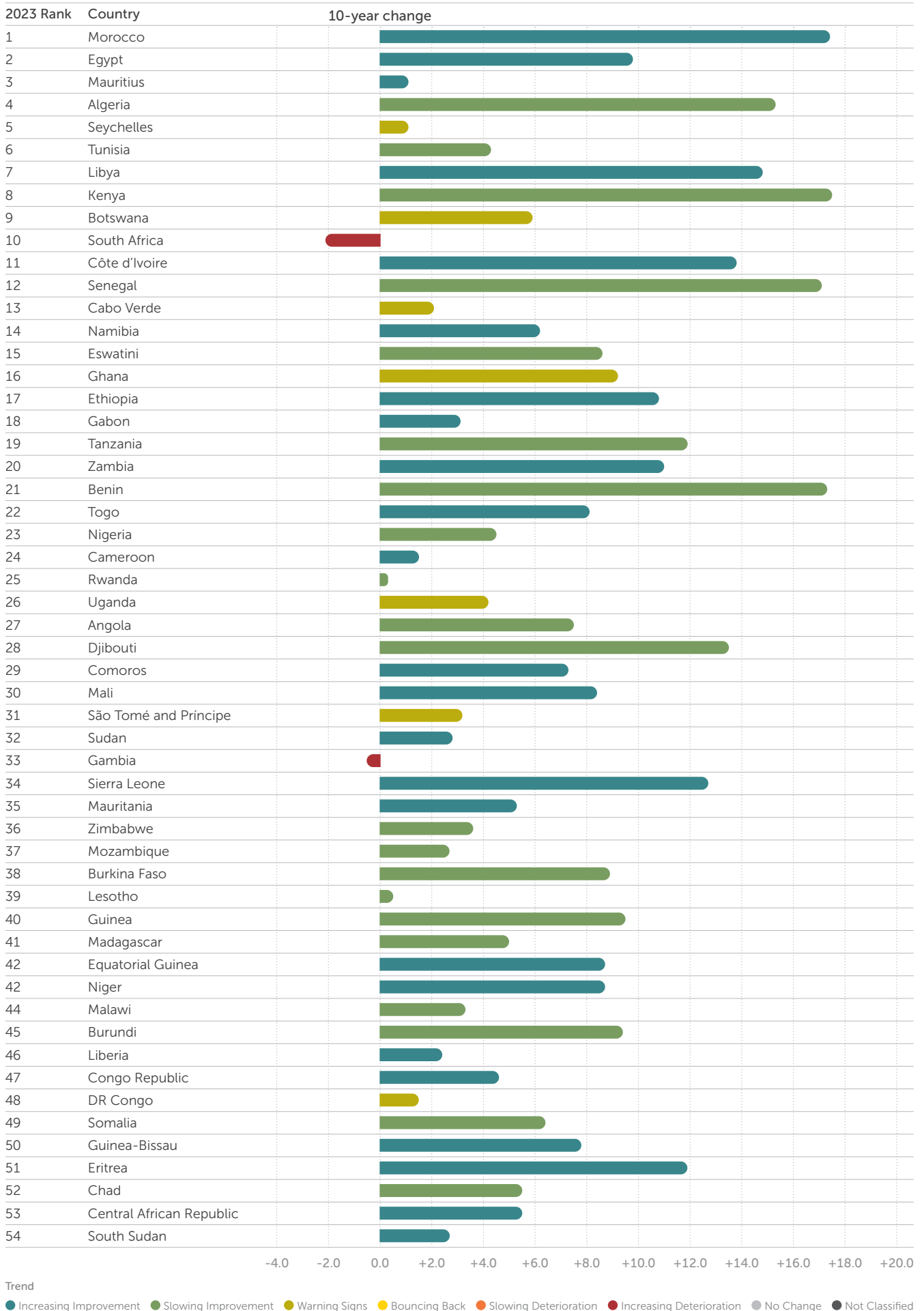


Largest Improvement	Kenya
Change 2014-2023	+17.5
Score/Rank (2023)	61.5/8th
Largest Deterioration	South Africa
Change 2014-2023	-2.1
Score/Rank (2023)	60.5/10th

Underlying measures	Score (2023)	10-year change (2014-2023)	
Transport Network	34.1	+2.0	●
Access to Energy	43.5	+7.2	●
Mobile Communications	65.5	+19.8	●
Internet & Computers	36.4	+16.2	●
Shipping & Postal Network	28.1	-4.0	●
Public Perception of Infrastructure	44.0	-1.5	●

Infrastructure sub-category: 2023 rank, 10-year change & trend (2014-2023)

Source: MIF





Women's Equality

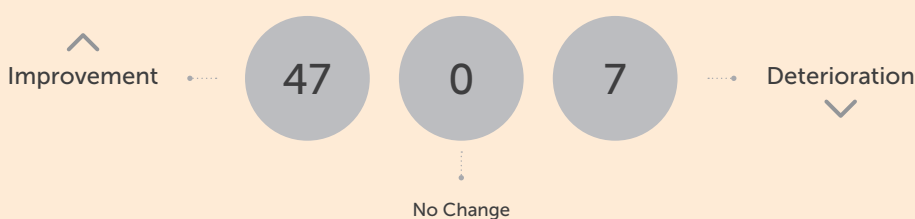
African average

Source: MIF

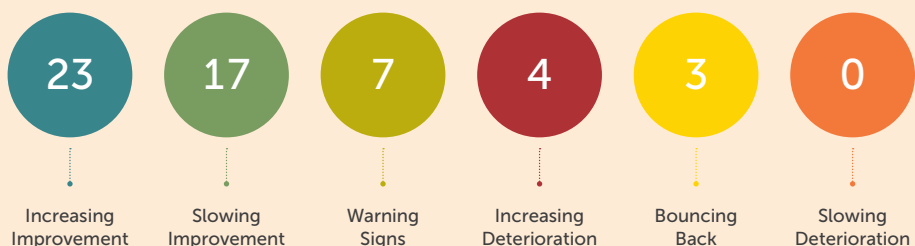
2023 score (out of 100.0)	59.2
10-year change (2014-2023)	+6.9
Trend: 5-year change (2019-2023) compared to 10-year change	Slowing Improvement ●

African countries

10-year change (2014-2023) by number of countries



Trend: 5-year change (2019-2023) compared to 10-year change by number of countries

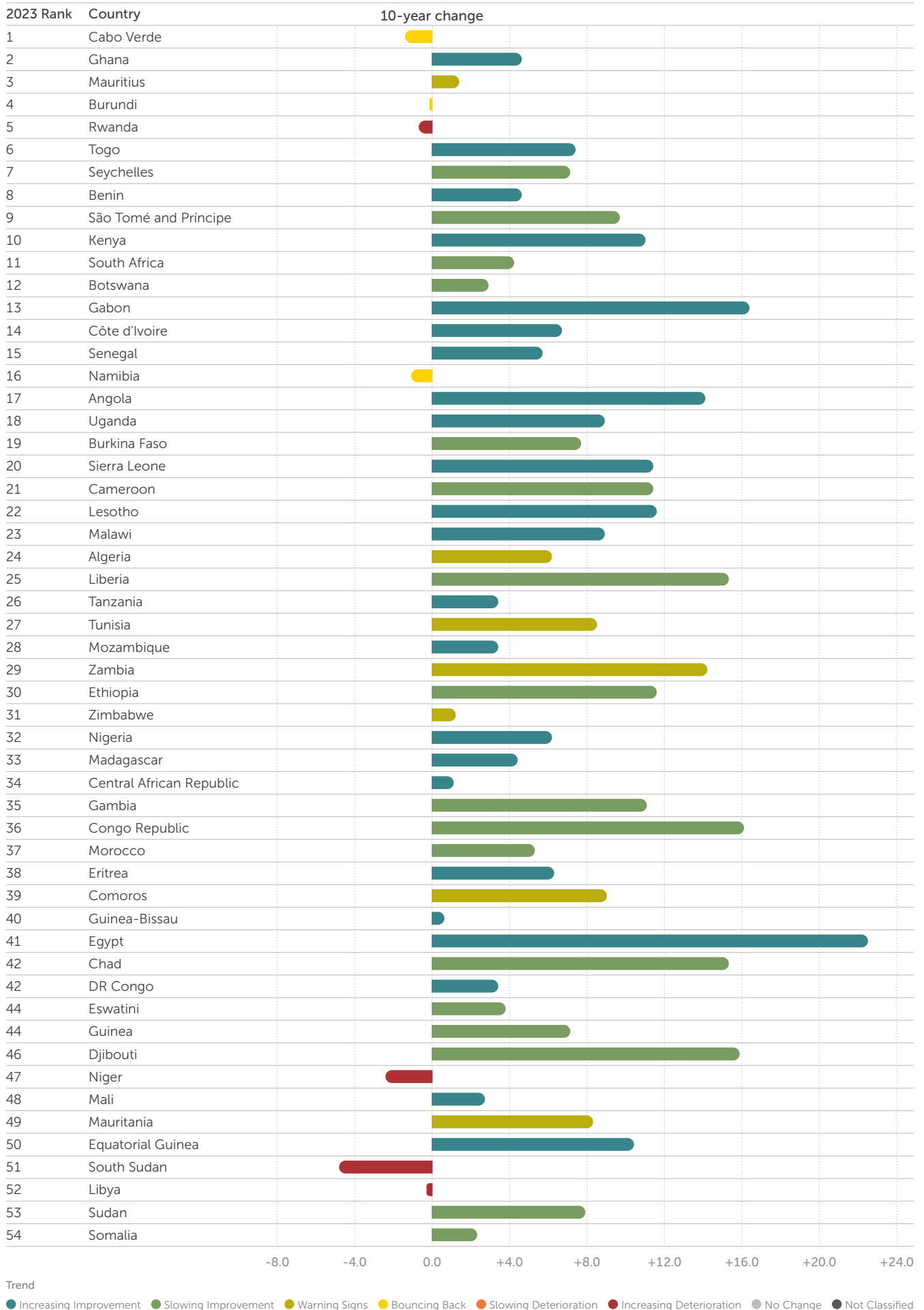


Largest Improvement	Egypt
Change 2014-2023	+22.5
Score/Rank (2023)	49.6/41st
Largest Deterioration	South Sudan
Change 2014-2023	-4.8
Score/Rank (2023)	31.9/51st

Underlying measures	Score (2023)	10-year change (2014-2023)	
<i>Political Power & Representation of Women</i>	51.5	+6.5	●
<i>Equal Rights & Civil Liberties for Women</i>	70.3	+1.9	●
<i>Socioeconomic Opportunity for Women</i>	48.6	+3.1	●
<i>Equal Access to Public Services for Women</i>	44.3	+0.9	●
<i>Laws on Violence against Women</i>	79.3	+16.7	●
<i>Public Perception of Female Leadership</i>	66.7	+14.5	●

Women's Equality sub-category: 2023 rank, 10-year change & trend (2014-2023)

Source: MIF





Health

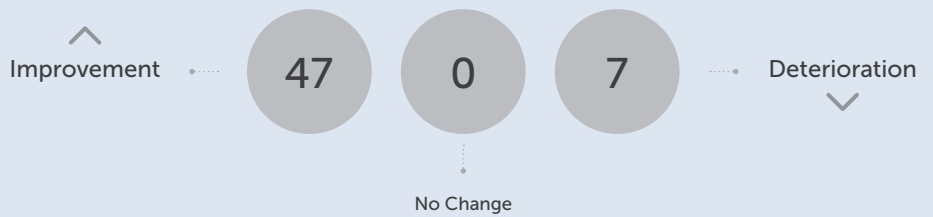
African average

Source: MIF

2023 score (out of 100.0)	56.3
10-year change (2014-2023)	+3.5
Trend: 5-year change (2019-2023) compared to 10-year change	Increasing Improvement ●

African countries

10-year change (2014-2023) by number of countries



Trend: 5-year change (2019-2023) compared to 10-year change by number of countries

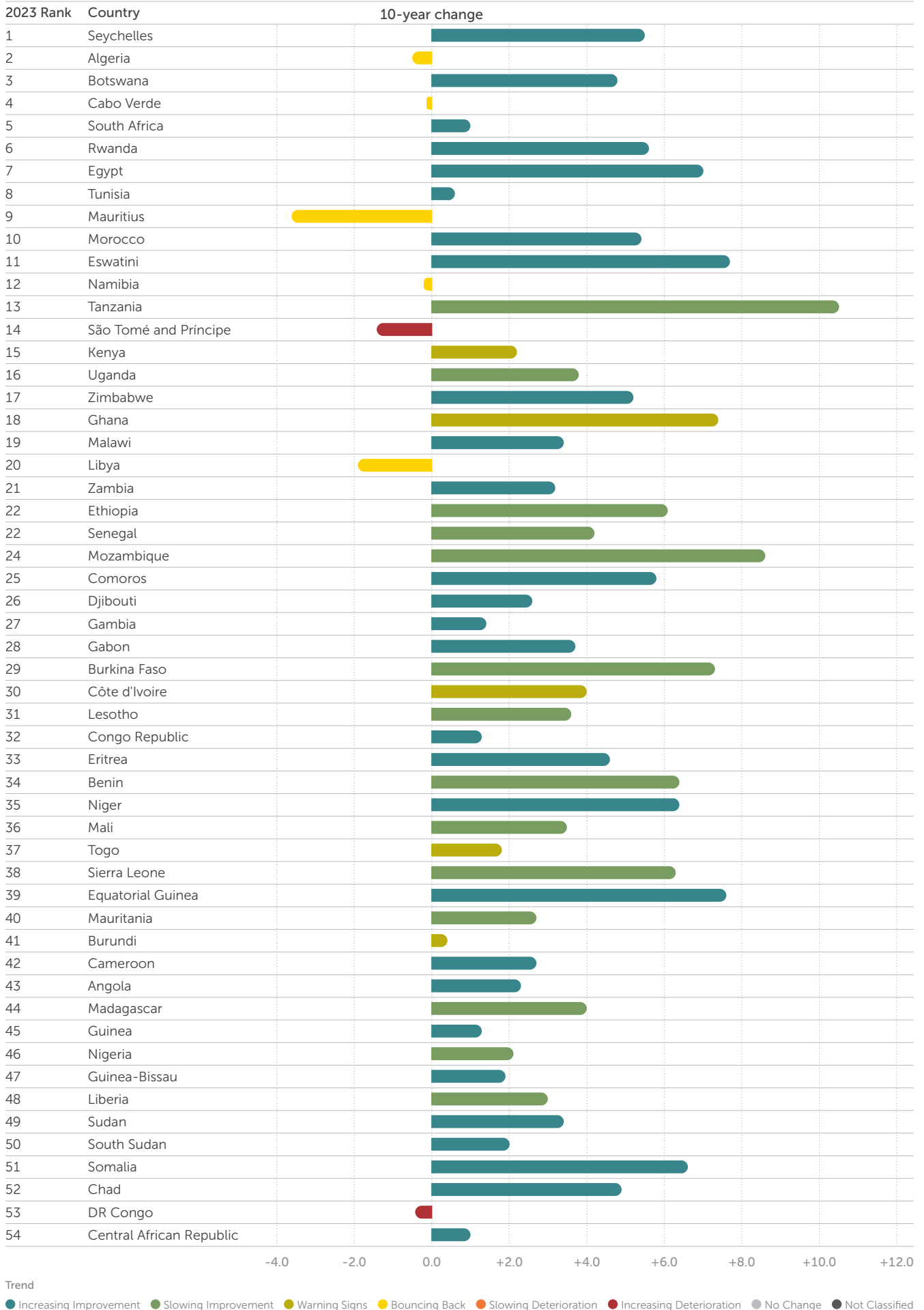


Largest Improvement	Tanzania
Change 2014-2023	+10.5
Score/Rank (2023)	64.9/13th
Largest Deterioration	Mauritius
Change 2014-2023	-3.6
Score/Rank (2023)	68.0/9th

Underlying measures	Score (2023)	10-year change (2014-2023)	
Access to Healthcare	47.1	+1.1	●
Access to Water and Sanitation	51.3	+5.3	●
Control of Communicable Diseases	68.5	+6.6	●
Control of Non-Communicable Diseases	74.3	+3.4	●
Child & Maternal Health	61.8	+7.9	●
Health Quality	43.2	+3.8	●
Public Perception of Health Provision	45.6	-6.9	●

Health sub-category: 2023 rank, 10-year change & trend (2014-2023)

Source: MIF





Education

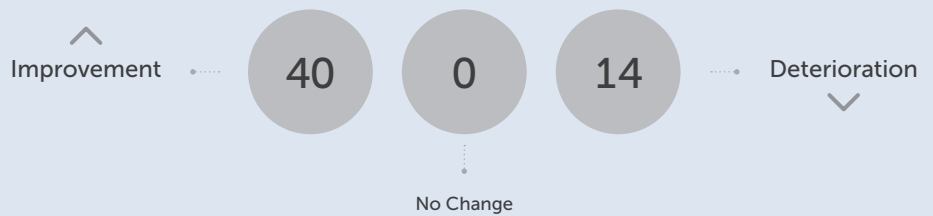
African average

Source: MIF

2023 score (out of 100.0)	50.7
10-year change (2014-2023)	+2.4
Trend: 5-year change (2019-2023) compared to 10-year change	Slowing Improvement ●

African countries

10-year change (2014-2023) by number of countries



Trend: 5-year change (2019-2023) compared to 10-year change by number of countries

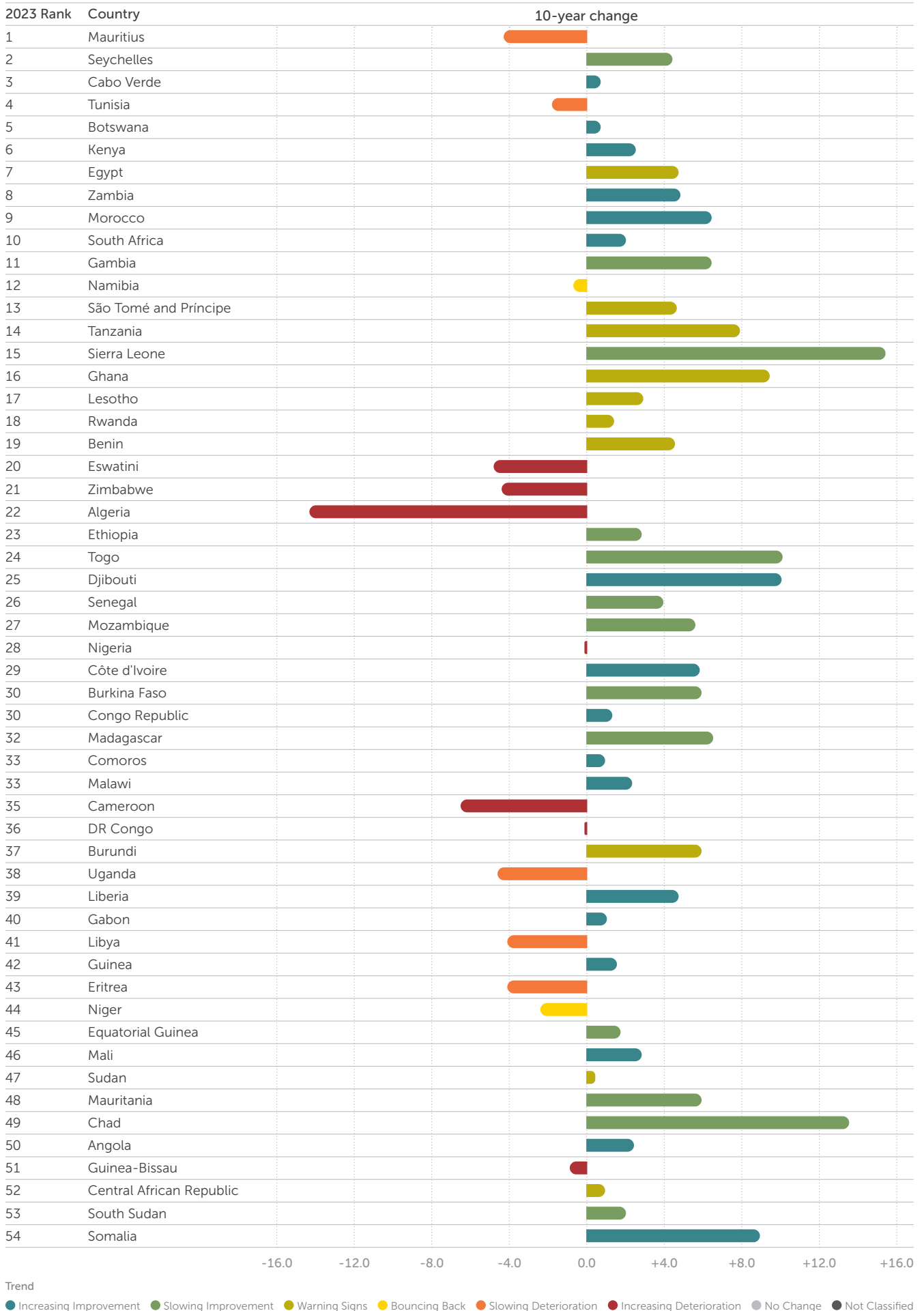


Largest Improvement	Sierra Leone
Change 2014-2023	+15.4
Score/Rank (2023)	60.6/15th
Largest Deterioration	Algeria
Change 2014-2023	-14.3
Score/Rank (2023)	56.6/22nd

Underlying measures	Score (2023)	10-year change (2014-2023)	
<i>Equality in Education</i>	49.2	+2.8	●
<i>Education Enrolment</i>	43.5	+2.4	●
<i>Education Completion</i>	51.2	+6.1	●
<i>Human Resources in Education</i>	83.6	+2.5	●
<i>Education Quality</i>	41.4	+1.7	●
<i>Public Perception of Education Provision</i>	55.2	-0.3	●

Education sub-category: 2023 rank, 10-year change & trend (2014-2023)

Source: MIF



Progress for a large majority of Africa's population in *Sustainable Environment* and *Business & Labour Environment*, even if the pace of improvement slows down from 2019

***Sustainable Environment* (+5.2 points at continental level)**

- 90.3% of Africa's population live in 45 countries where *Sustainable Environment* has improved in the ten-year period – even if for 54.7% of the population, living in 25 countries, the pace of progress has been slowing since 2019.
- This is driven by strong progress in all underlying indicators, but mostly in *Air Quality* (+11.9).

Togo is the best performing country in *Sustainable Environment*, driven by substantial progress in *Sustainable Use of Land and Forests* (+47.3) as well as *Promotion of Environmental Sustainability* (+23.4)

***Business & Labour Environment* (+2.2 points at continental level)**

- 71.1% of Africa's population live in 38 countries where *Business & Labour Environment* has progressed throughout the decade – even if for 1/5th of the continent's population, living in 14 countries, the pace of progress has been slowing since 2019.
- This is mainly driven by substantial progress in *Access to Banking Services* (+6.7) and *Regional Integration* (+4.4).
- However, *Public Perception of Economic Opportunities* deteriorates strongly over the period (-12.4).

Though *Business & Labour Environment* scores better in 2023 than in 2014 for over 70% of Africa's population, *Public Perception of Economic Opportunities* deteriorates strongly (-12.4)

Despite progress, *Access to Banking Services* remains low performing with a continental average score of 21.7 in 2023



In *Sustainable Environment*, the pace of progress is slowing for over half (54.7%) of Africa's population since 2019

Public Administration (+0.5 points at continental level)

- Progress over the decade remains very limited, at +0.5 points, due to conflicting trends between indicators.
- 43.8% of the continent's population live in 28 countries where *Public Administration* has improved – even if for 1/5th of Africa's population, living in 12 countries, the pace of progress is slowing since 2019.
- This is mainly driven by substantial progress in *Capacity of the Statistical System* (+7.9) and *Effective Administration* (+5.0).
- However, *Budgetary & Financial Management* (-6.4) and *Public Perception to Obtain an Identity Document* (-5.2) have registered concerning declines.

Identity documents remain a key concern

Public Perception of Easiness to Obtain an Identity Document declines by a concerning -5.2 points across Africa, despite the arguably most related tangible indicators *Effective Administration* (+5.0) and *Civil Registration* (+1.4) both registering improvements.

Fiscal management is deteriorating, with two fiscal indicators, *Tax & Revenue Mobilisation* and *Budgetary & Financial Management* declining by -1.8 and -6.4 respectively

Rwanda catching up with the two consistently top-ranked countries in *Business & Labour Environment*

The two top-performing countries Mauritius and South Africa have kept the same ranking (first and second). Rwanda has caught up from 6th to 3rd place. In all three countries, *Economic Diversification* and *Business & Competition Regulation* are among the highest performing indicators, scoring between 73.4 and 94.5 respectively.



Sustainable Environment

African average

Source: MIF

2023 score (out of 100.0)	54.5
10-year change (2014-2023)	+5.2
Trend: 5-year change (2019-2023) compared to 10-year change	Slowing Improvement ●

African countries

10-year change (2014-2023) by number of countries



Trend: 5-year change (2019-2023) compared to 10-year change by number of countries

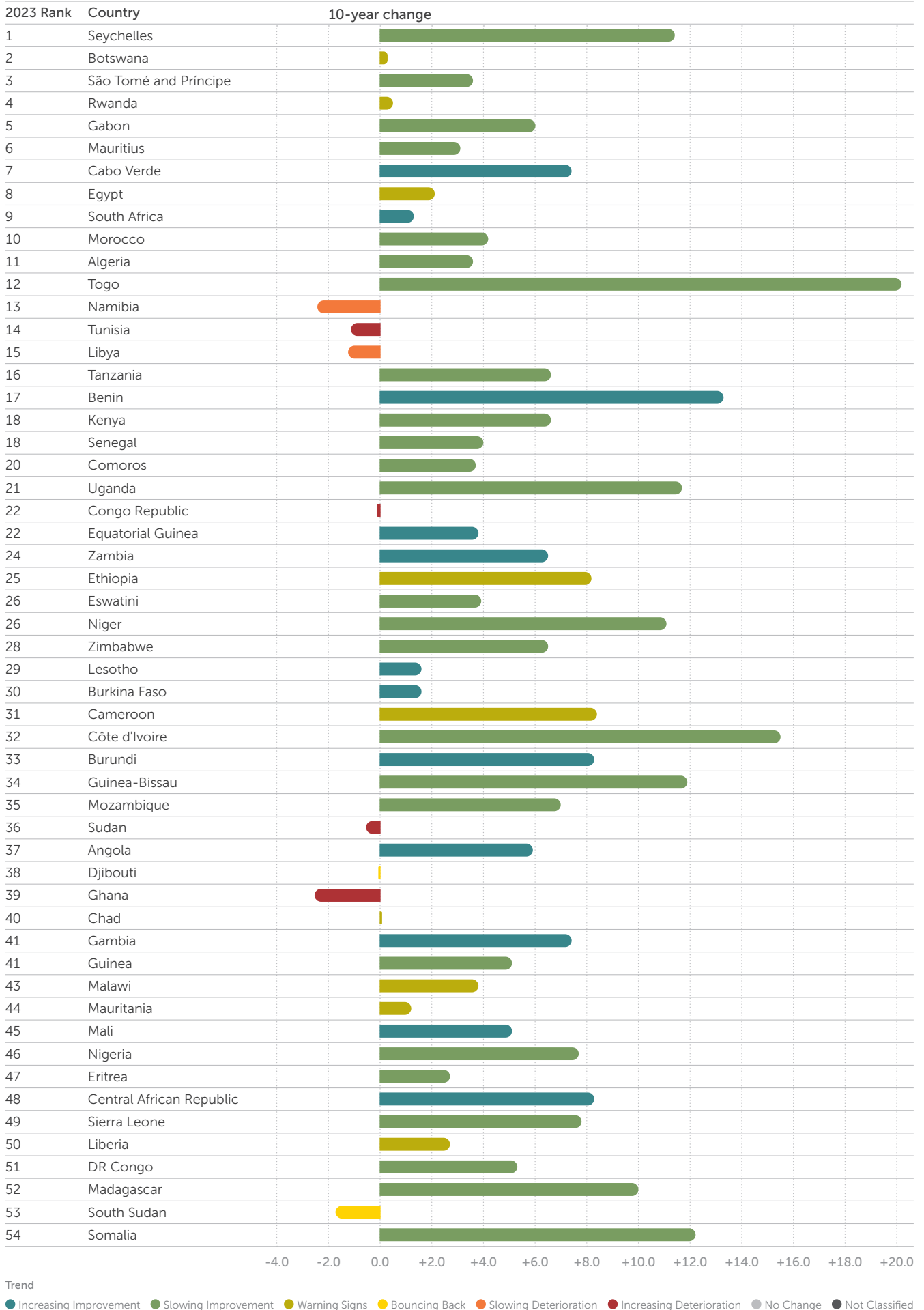


Largest Improvement	Togo
Change 2014-2023	+20.2
Score/Rank (2023)	63.3/12th
Largest Deterioration	Ghana
Change 2014-2023	-2.5
Score/Rank (2023)	49.6/39th

Underlying measures	Score (2023)	10-year change (2014-2023)	
<i>Promotion of Environmental Sustainability</i>	54.7	+4.4	●
<i>Enforcement of Environmental Policies</i>	51.4	+4.6	●
<i>Air Quality</i>	65.4	+11.9	●
<i>Sustainable Use of Land & Forests</i>	59.3	+4.0	●
<i>Land & Water Biodiversity Protection</i>	41.4	+0.8	●

Sustainable Environment sub-category: 2023 rank, 10-year change & trend (2014-2023)

Source: MIF





Business & Labour Environment

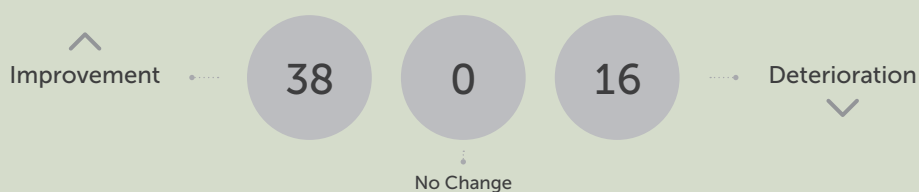
African average

Source: MIF

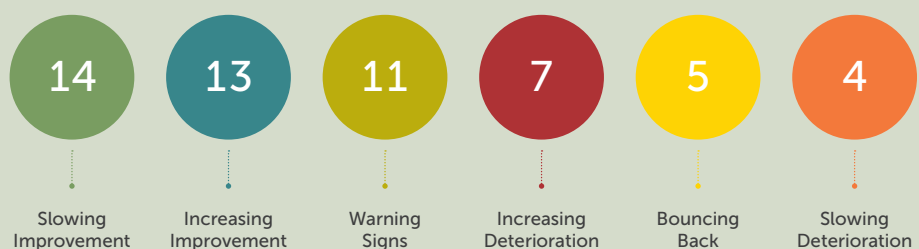
2023 score (out of 100.0)	44.0
10-year change (2014-2023)	+2.2
Trend: 5-year change (2019-2023) compared to 10-year change	Slowing Improvement ●

African countries

10-year change (2014-2023) by number of countries



Trend: 5-year change (2019-2023) compared to 10-year change by number of countries

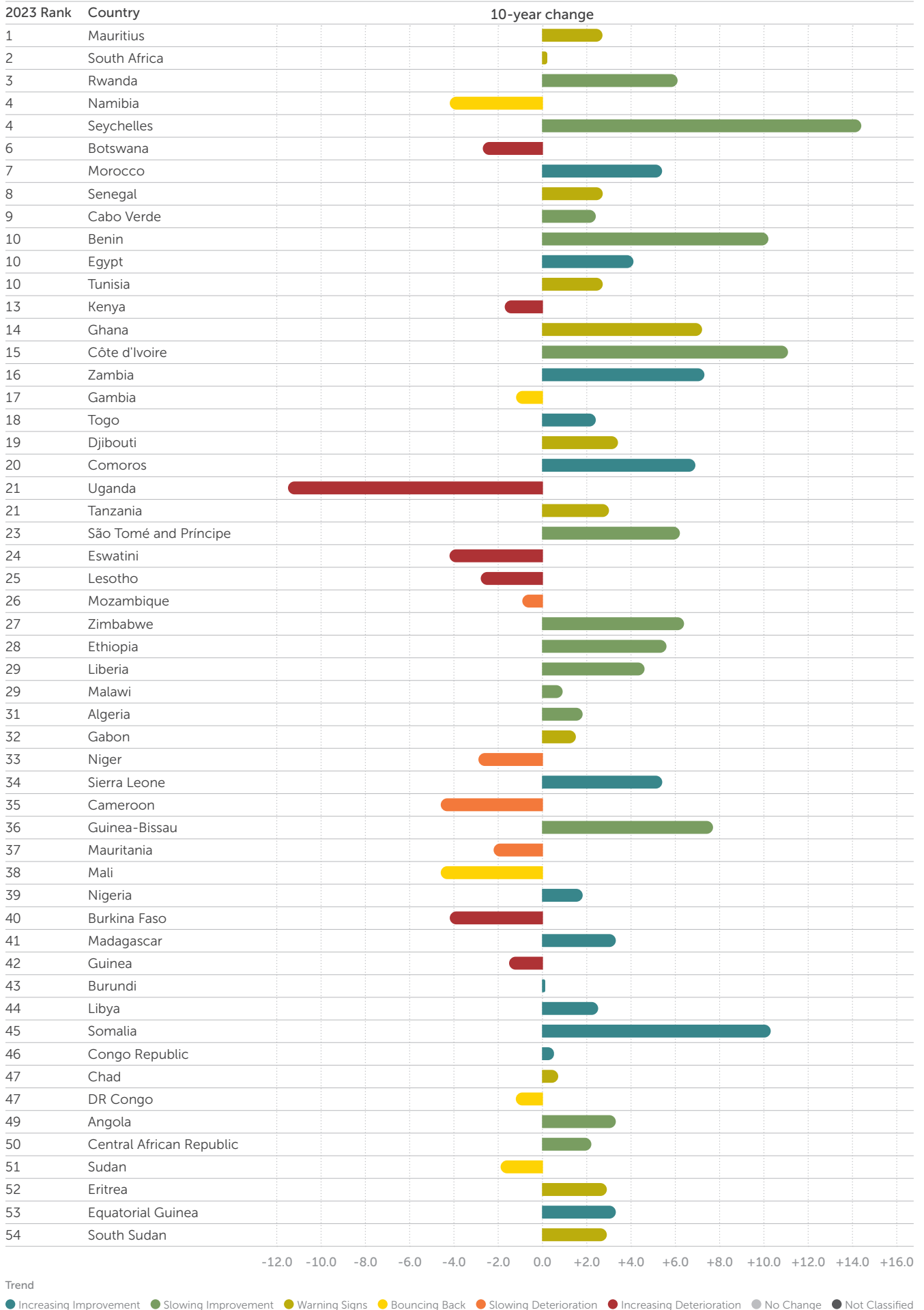


Largest Improvement	Seychelles
Change 2014-2023	+14.4
Score/Rank (2023)	58.7/4th
Largest Deterioration	Uganda
Change 2014-2023	-11.5
Score/Rank (2023)	45.9/21st

Underlying measures	Score (2023)	10-year change (2014-2023)	
<i>Regional Integration</i>	43.4	+4.4	●
<i>Economic Diversification</i>	61.7	+2.1	●
<i>Business & Competition Regulations</i>	53.9	+3.3	●
<i>Access to Banking Services</i>	21.7	+6.7	●
<i>Labour Relations</i>	45.6	+2.3	●
<i>Secure Employment Opportunities</i>	51.8	+2.6	●
<i>Public Perception of Economic Opportunities</i>	24.9	-12.4	●

Business & Labour Environment sub-category: 2023 rank, 10-year change & trend (2014-2023)

Source: MIF





Public Administration

African average

Source: MIF

2023 score (out of 100.0)	51.3
10-year change (2014-2023)	+0.5
Trend: 5-year change (2019-2023) compared to 10-year change	Slowing Improvement ●

African countries

10-year change (2014-2023) by number of countries



Trend: 5-year change (2019-2023) compared to 10-year change by number of countries

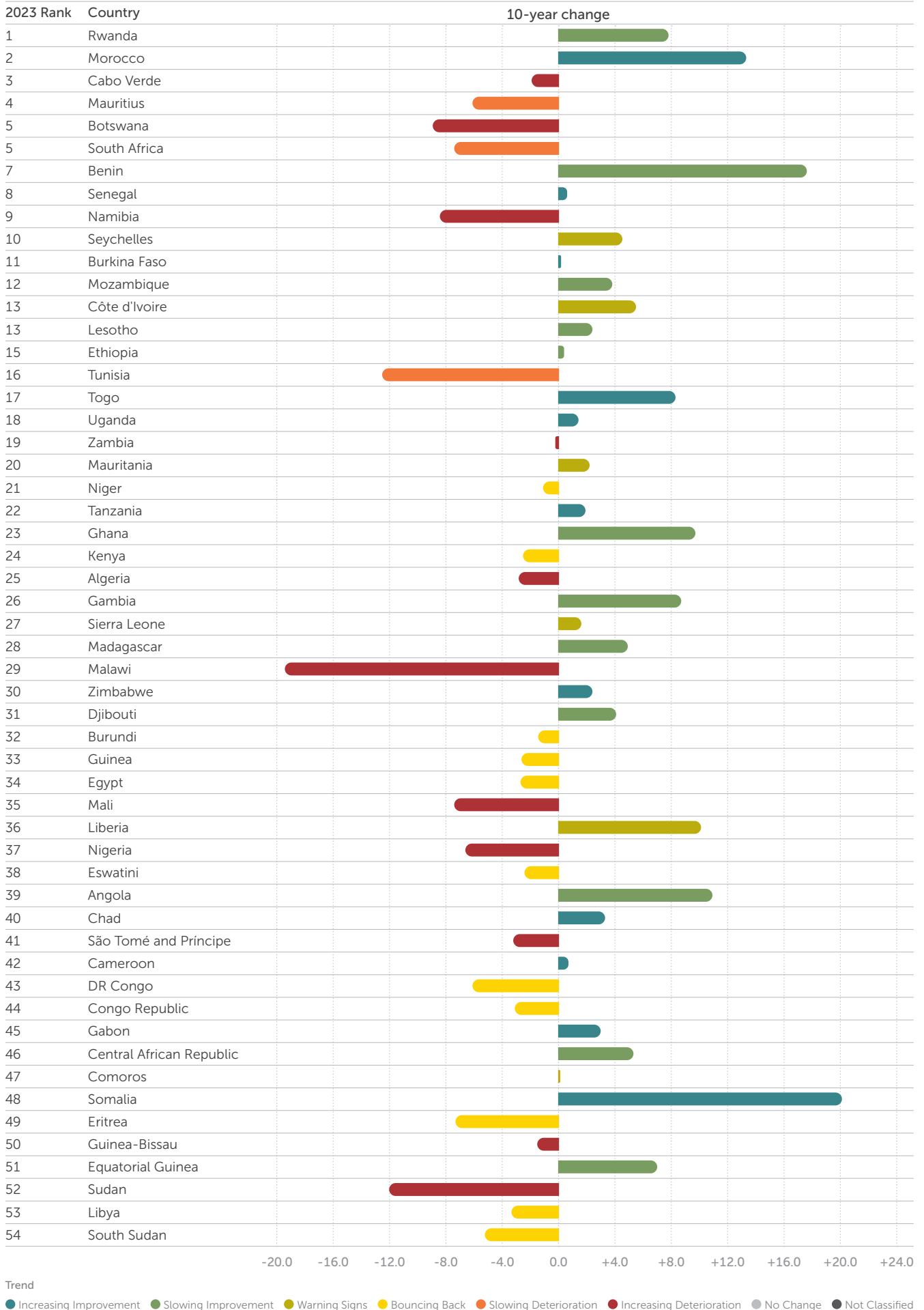


Largest Improvement	Somalia
Change 2014-2023	+20.1
Score/Rank (2023)	30.1/48th
Largest Deterioration	Malawi
Change 2014-2023	-19.4
Score/Rank (2023)	49.9/29th

Underlying measures	Score (2023)	10-year change (2014-2023)	
<i>Civil Registration</i>	61.1	+1.4	●
<i>Capacity of the Statistical System</i>	48.8	+7.9	●
<i>Effective Administration</i>	50.9	+5.0	●
<i>Tax & Revenue Mobilisation</i>	45.4	-1.8	●
<i>Budgetary & Financial Management</i>	55.5	-6.4	●
<i>Public Perception of Easiness to Obtain an Identity Document</i>	48.6	-5.2	●

Public Administration sub-category: 2023 rank, 10-year change & trend (2014-2023)

Source: MIF



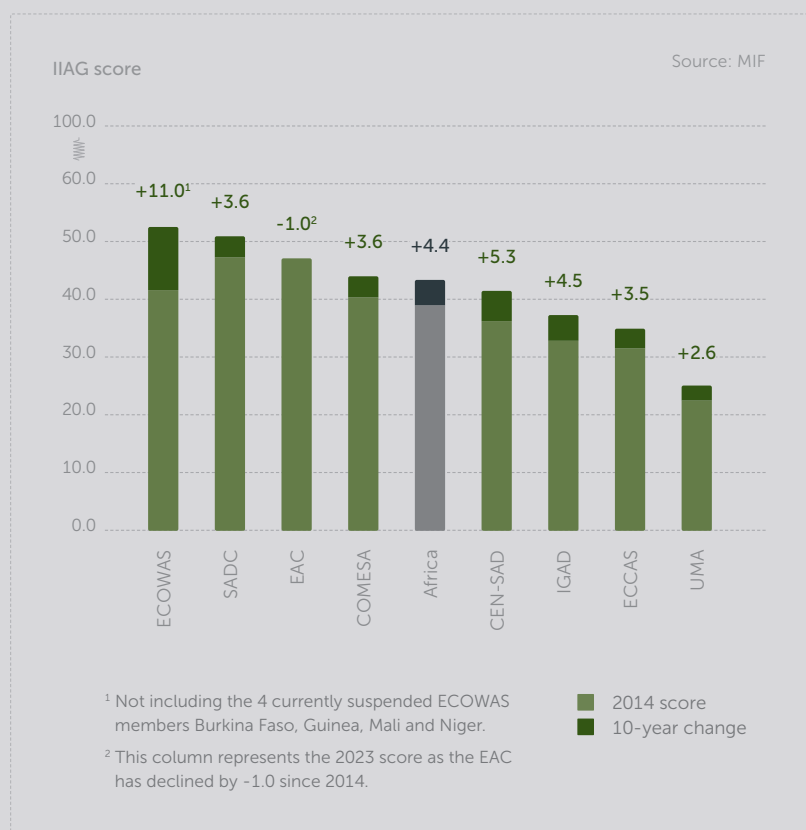
Mixed progress in Regional Integration

After a small Covid-19-induced dent in *Regional Integration* in 2021, the continental average is steadily improving again (+4.4 since 2014). While only three countries are seeing double-digit deteriorations for this indicator (Uganda, Mali and Kenya), 40 countries register positive changes, led by Ethiopia (+33.8), Benin (+24.7) and Ghana (+20.2).

Except for the EAC, whose small overall deterioration is driven by massive declines in Uganda and Kenya (-17.8 and -14.1, respectively), all African RECs have seen improvements over the last decade, spearheaded by ECOWAS (+11.0, excluding currently suspended or withdrawn countries). In 2023, four RECs perform above the African average of 43.4 (ECOWAS, SADC, EAC and COMESA), while four RECs register scores below (CEN-SAD, IGAD, ECCAS and UMA).

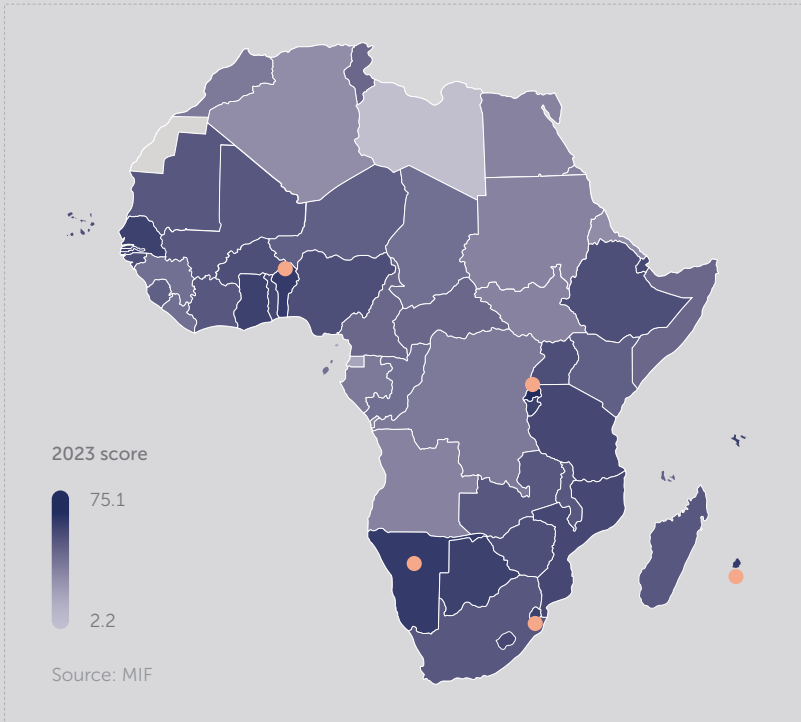
40 countries register progress in *Regional Integration*, with 19 countries even seeing *Increasing Improvement*

RECs: *Regional Integration* scores (2014) & 10-year changes



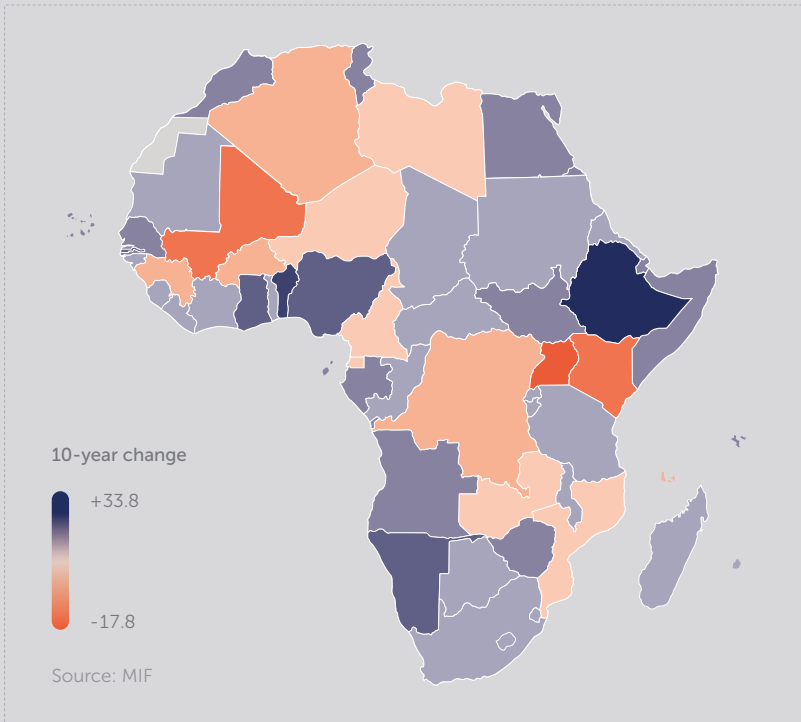
Four RECs perform above the Africa average: ECOWAS, SADC, EAC and COMESA

Africa: Regional Integration scores (2023)



Top 5 countries	2023 score
Rwanda	75.1
Mauritius	66.6
Benin	65.9
Namibia	64.7
Eswatini	64.0

Africa: Regional Integration, ten-year change (2014-2023)



Concerning *Regional Integration* trends for Uganda (-17.8) and Kenya (-14.1), driven by worsened regional travel integration

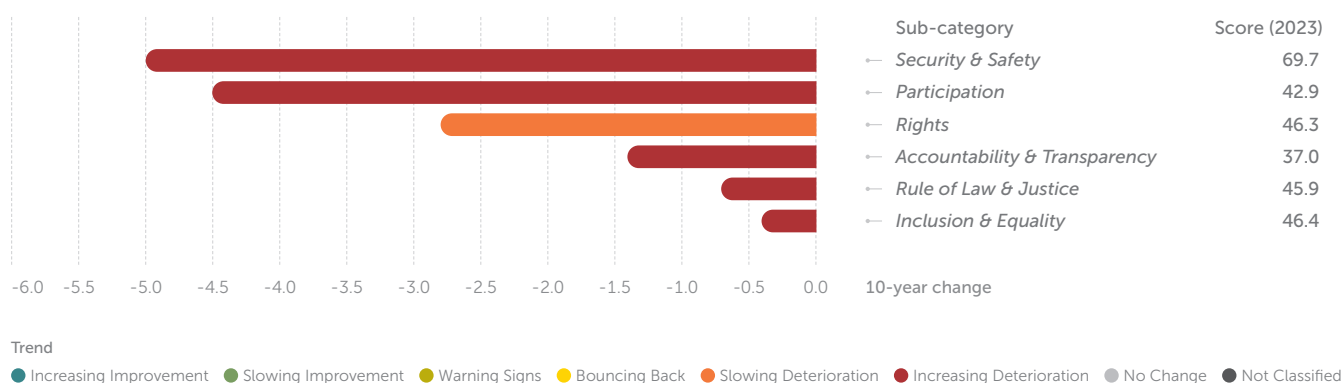
Ethiopia is leading progress in *Regional Integration* with a 10-year change of +33.8

Top 3 countries	10-year change	Bottom 3 countries	10-year change
Ethiopia	+33.8	Uganda	-17.8
Benin	+24.7	Mali	-16.6
Ghana	+20.2	Kenya	-14.1

Concerning deterioration, especially since 2014, for around 80% of Africa's population in *Security & Safety, Participation and Rights*

Africa: selected sub-category scores, 10-year changes and trends (2014-2023)

Source: MIF



Three of the five most deteriorated indicators between 2014 and 2023 belong to the *Participation, Rights & Inclusion* and *Security & Rule of Law* categories: *Public Perception of Security & Safety* (-10.9), *Absence of Undue Influence* (-9.1) and *Freedom of Association & Assembly* (-8.4)

Security & Safety (-5.0 points at continental level)

- 77.9% of Africa's population live in a total of 43 countries where *Security & Safety* declined between 2014 and 2023 – with over half (53.9%) living in 26 countries experiencing increasing deterioration over the last five years.
- This negative trend is mostly driven by a strong deterioration in *Public Perception of Security & Safety* (-10.9) and *Absence of Violence against Civilians* (-7.7).

Burkina Faso is the most deteriorated country in *Security & Safety*, driven by major declines in *Absence of Armed Conflict* (-75.9) and *Absence of Violence against of Civilians* (-73.2)

West African alliances deteriorating at a faster rate than ECOWAS

Security & Safety in the four withdrawn or suspended ex-ECOWAS members (Burkina Faso, Guinea, Mali and Niger) has deteriorated almost five times more than in current ECOWAS countries. Similar observations can be made for other regional (West African) security alliances like the Multinational Joint Task Force, the Sahel G5 and, most recently, the 'Coup Belt' stretching from Guinea to Sudan.

For over half (53.9%) of Africa's population, living in 26 countries, *Security & Safety* has deteriorated since 2014, and even at an increasing pace since 2019

Participation (-4.5 points at continental level)

- 77.3% of Africa's population live in 38 countries where *Participation* has deteriorated since 2014 – with 30.3% living in 20 countries experiencing an accelerated pace of deterioration over the last five years.
- This negative trend is mostly driven by a strong deterioration in *Freedom of Association & Assembly* (-8.4) and *Civil Society Space* (-6.3).
- The only positive signal is the minimal progress registered in *Deliberative Participatory Governance* (+0.1).

Gambia registers impressive progress in key democratic measures

Gambia has seen impressive progress in 11 out of 16 sub-categories, with *Participation* (+34.2) driving growth, more than twice that of the second most improved sub-category, *Rights* (+15.8). In seven sub-categories, Gambia features among the ten most improved countries. In three sub-categories the country is even the most improved: *Participation*, *Rights* and *Inclusion & Equality*.

Gambia ranks 1st for *Public Perception in Freedom of Speech* and *Labour Relations* while ranking among the top-ten best performing countries in 17 other indicators.



Security & Safety in ex-ECOWAS members has declined five times more than in current member states

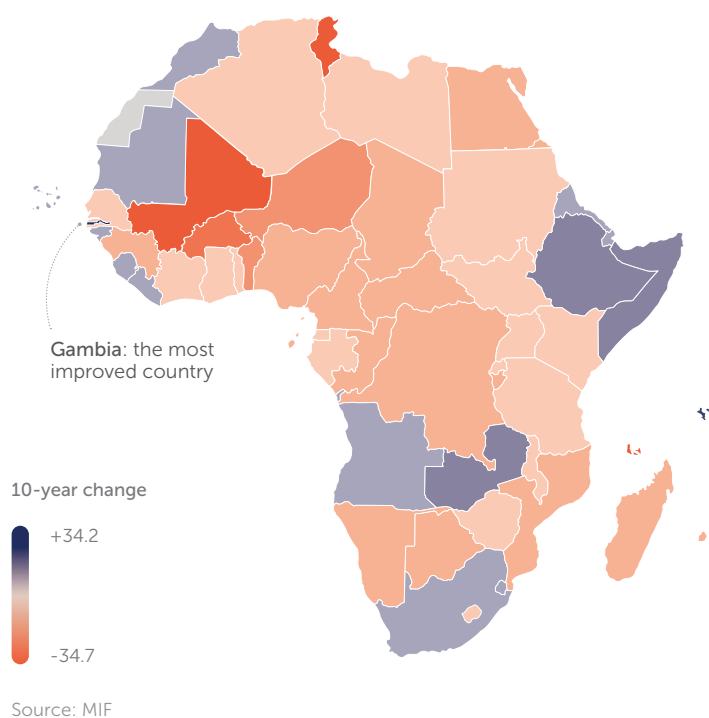


Civil Society Space has shrunk for 75.6% of Africa's population between 2014 and 2023

Participation is the second most deteriorated (-4.5) sub-category of the entire IIAG

All underlying indicators have declined apart from *Deliberative & Participatory Governance* (+0.1), which is only marginally improving. Only two countries have registered scores above 80.0: Seychelles (82.6) and Cabo Verde (80.9). For six of the still top-ten ranked countries, participatory governance worsened between 2014 and 2023. A major driver of this decline is attributed to the *Freedom of Association & Assembly* indicator which is not only the most declined indicator within the *Participation* sub-category but the fifth most of the entire IIAG. In total, 64.4% of Africa's population are living in 29 countries where freedoms to assemble and associate have been substantially reduced between 2014 and 2023.

Africa: Participation sub-category, ten-year change (2014-2023)



Rights (-2.8 points at continental level)

- 80.3% of Africa's population live in 38 countries where *Rights* have deteriorated since 2014 – with almost 50% living in 16 countries worsening at a faster pace since 2019.
- This concerning trend is mostly driven by *Public Perception of Freedom of Speech* (-8.0) and *Digital Freedom* (-6.0).
- Substantial progress is registered in *Protection against Discrimination* (+7.7), but this remains at a very low level.

Protection against Discrimination: strong progress, but still a long way to go

This is the only indicator to improve within the *Rights* sub-category between 2014 and 2023. This is mainly due to better protection against ethnic discrimination across the continent. Kenya and Liberia are the most improved countries with identical scores of 44.4, and both feature in the top-ten. However, the indicator also remains the lowest scoring (19.6) indicator out of the entire IIAG.

Digital Freedoms more restricted across the continent

Digital Freedoms have become restricted in Africa largely driven by the weakening of *Freedom of Expression in Digital Spaces*. The indicator is the second most declined within the *Rights* sub-category, worsening in 40 countries hosting just over 65% of the continent's population. Only 14 countries have improved between 2014 and 2023 and only four of them by double-digits: Gambia (+44.6), Zambia (+19.7), Malawi (+13.3) and Seychelles (+12.0). Senegal has registered the largest decline (-27.3) of any other country.

For almost half of Africa's population, living in 16 countries, the performance of *Rights* is worse in 2023 than in 2014, and is actually declining at a worsening pace since 2019

About 60% of Africa's population experience declines in *Accountability & Transparency, Rule of Law & Justice, and Social Protection & Welfare*

***Accountability & Transparency* (-1.4 points at the continental level)**

- 63.7% of Africa's population live in 31 countries where *Accountability & Transparency* has declined since 2014 – with 42.1% living in 17 countries deteriorating faster since 2019.
- This concerning trend is mainly driven by substantial decline in *Absence of Undue Influence* (-9.1) and *Institutional Checks & Balances* (-6.7).
- However, significant progress has been made in *Disclosure of Public Records* (+5.9) and *Accessibility of Public Records* (+5.1).

***Rule of Law & Justice* (-0.7 points at the continental level)**

- 64.8% of the continent's population live in 33 countries that have experienced deterioration since 2014 in *Rule of Law & Justice* – with almost 40% living in 17 countries experiencing an accelerated pace of decline since 2019.
- This decline is mostly driven by deterioration in *Public Perception of the Rule of Law* (-5.0) and *Executive Compliance with the Rule of Law* (-3.1).
- The only indicator to register improvement in the sub-category is *Law Enforcement* (+5.3).

Comoros is the most deteriorated country in *Anti-Corruption* (-19.9) and *Accountability & Transparency* (-19.3), both declining by almost 20 points

Social Protection & Welfare (+0.4 points at the continental level)

- Despite marginal progress in the decade, 62.8% of Africa's population live in 27 countries where *Social Protection & Welfare* has deteriorated since 2014 – with 41.9% of the population living in 16 countries deteriorating at a worsening pace since 2019.
- This trend is mainly driven by a strong decline in *Public Perception of Social Protection & Lived Poverty* (-9.4), as well as, though to a lesser extent, *Food Security* (-1.9).
- Meanwhile, noteworthy progress is registered in *Decent Housing* (+3.4), *Socioeconomic Inequality Mitigation* (+3.3) and *Social Safety Nets* (+2.7).

In 27 countries hosting 62.8% of Africa's population, social protection and welfare for the people has declined over the past decade

Socioeconomic Inequality Mitigation has improved for about 70% of Africa's population

Inclusion & Equality (-0.4 points at the continental level)

- 47.3% of Africa's population live in a country (29 in total) where *Inclusion & Equality* has declined since 2014 – with over 1/3 (34.3%) living in 20 countries experiencing increasing deterioration since 2019.
- This trend is mostly driven by declines in *Equal Political Representation* (-1.4) and *Equal Civil Liberties* (-1.3).

Anti-Corruption: Warning Signs

While Africa has registered minimal progress (+0.6) throughout the decade, almost half (46.9%) of the continent's population live in 28 countries where *Anti-Corruption* has deteriorated since 2014. For 14.8% of Africa's population living in 11 countries *Anti-Corruption* has deteriorated at a worsening pace since 2019. This recent decline is mostly driven by the deterioration of *Public Perception of Anti-Corruption* (-8.4) and *Public Procurement Procedures* (-0.4). The positive trend is still seen at the continental level, in *Absence of Corruption in the Private Sector* (+4.2) and *Absence of Corruption in the Public Sector* (+2.2).

In *Anti-Corruption*, Angola improved by +17.9 while other higher scoring countries registered large declines: Botswana (-15.8), South Africa (-11.2) and Mauritius (-5.0)

Food Security levels have declined for almost 80% (77.5%) of Africa's population

Over 2/3 of Africa's population live in countries with improved *Decent Housing* levels

In *Anti-Corruption Mechanisms* Comoros has declined by -58.3 points while Seychelles has improved by +58.4 points over the period

10 indicators to watch – the most deteriorated between 2014 and 2023

10 most deteriorated indicators	2023 Score	10-year change
Public Perception of Economic Opportunities	24.9	-12.4
Public Perception of Security & Safety	44.8	-10.9
Public Perception of Social Protection & Lived Poverty	37.1	-9.4
Absence of Undue Influence	29.9	-9.1
Freedom of Association & Assembly	30.3	-8.4
Public Perception of Anti-Corruption	45.8	-8.4
Public Perception of Freedom of Speech	61.9	-8.0
Absence of Violence against Civilians	71.4	-7.7
Public Perception of Health Provision	45.6	-6.9
Institutional Checks & Balances	41.4	-6.7

Source: MIF

Already low-scoring indicators are among the most deteriorated, with eight scoring below 50.0. However, two higher scoring indicators are: *Public Perception of Freedom of Speech* and *Absence of Violence against Civilians*.

“Leave no one behind”: participation is key

Horst Köhler, former President of the Federal Republic of Germany (2004-2010), MIF Council

“Leave no one behind” is one of the central principles and transformative promises of the United Nations’ 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). If this appeal is taken seriously, there is no room for discrimination and inequalities that undermine the agency of people as holders of rights. “Leave no one behind” – This can only succeed where self-determination and personal responsibility are promoted, where citizens have the opportunity to influence political decisions as a group or individually, where they can freely and unhindered participate in elections and votes, where they can demonstrate and protest, and where their voice is heard. All this means **participation**.

More than three quarters (77.3%) of the African population live in countries where participation has deteriorated since 2014. This finding from the latest IIAG report is alarming, as participation is an essential key to the acceptance of a state system and political stability.

In the run-up to the UN Future Summit, UN Secretary-General António Guterres rightly emphasized how important it is that all countries of the world can meaningfully participate in global governance structures as equals. Looking at a necessary reform of the UN Security Council, Guterres said: “African voices, African insights, and African participation must be brought to bear across the Council’s deliberations and actions. This is not just a question of ethics and justice. It is also a strategic imperative that can increase global acceptance of the Council’s decisions - benefitting Africa and the world.”

It is long overdue to fulfill the African Union’s demand for two permanent seats in the UN Security Council. Participation must be exemplified at the very top. But at the same time, it must be tangible for every individual at grassroots level. Anyone who is serious about the goal of leaving no one behind cannot accept the negative trend in participation that has persisted in most African countries for a decade.

The global community must do its homework when it comes to participation, but in the meantime African governments should not forget to work on this issue on a local level as well.

Deterioration in *Security & Safety, Participation, and Rights*: insights from the 2024 SDG Index and Dashboard

Dr. Enock Nyorekwa Twinoburyo, Senior Economist, The Sustainable Development Goals Center for Africa (SDGC/A), IIAG Expert Panel

The worsening situation in Security and Safety across Africa is increasingly evident, as shown by various indicators, including the SDG Index and Dashboard. SDG 16, which focuses on peace, justice, and strong institutions, highlights significant challenges across the continent. The latest data shows that 20 countries are on a declining trend, while 22 countries are stagnating, indicating limited progress in improving safety, justice, and institutional resilience. Furthermore, trend data is unavailable for 10 countries, which reveals gaps in monitoring and reporting. In addition, 39 countries face major challenges in achieving the targets set under SDG 16.

The subcomponent on SDG16_security reveals that 21 countries face either major challenges or challenges. However, trend analysis is constrained by a lack of data, with 33 countries missing trend information, and of the remaining countries, 9 showed declining or stagnating trends. SDG16_corruption data shows 49 countries facing either major challenges (39) or challenges (10), with 27 countries showing a declining trend and 20 stagnating. Similarly, the subcomponent on SDG16_access to affordable justice indicates 34 countries with either major challenges (26) or challenges (8), and 16 countries without data. For trend analysis, 33 countries lacked data, with the remaining 9 showing a declining trend and 10 stagnating.

This deterioration underscores the need for urgent interventions to address growing insecurity, corruption, and governance challenges that threaten sustainable development. Without a concerted effort to strengthen institutions and improve security, the outlook for peace and stability remains uncertain, stalling broader progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030. Addressing these issues will be pivotal in shaping Africa's future development trajectory.



Security & Safety

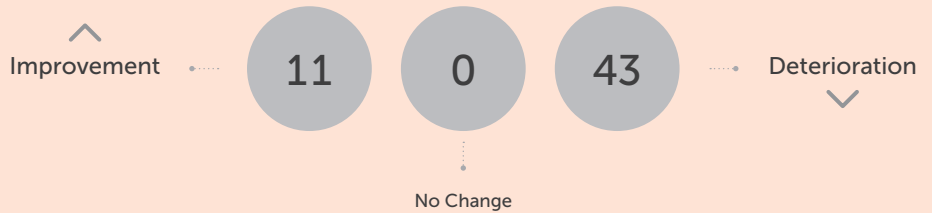
African average

Source: MIF

2023 score (out of 100.0)	69.7
10-year change (2014-2023)	-5.0
Trend: 5-year change (2019-2023) compared to 10-year change	Increasing Deterioration ●

African countries

10-year change (2014-2023) by number of countries



Trend: 5-year change (2019-2023) compared to 10-year change by number of countries

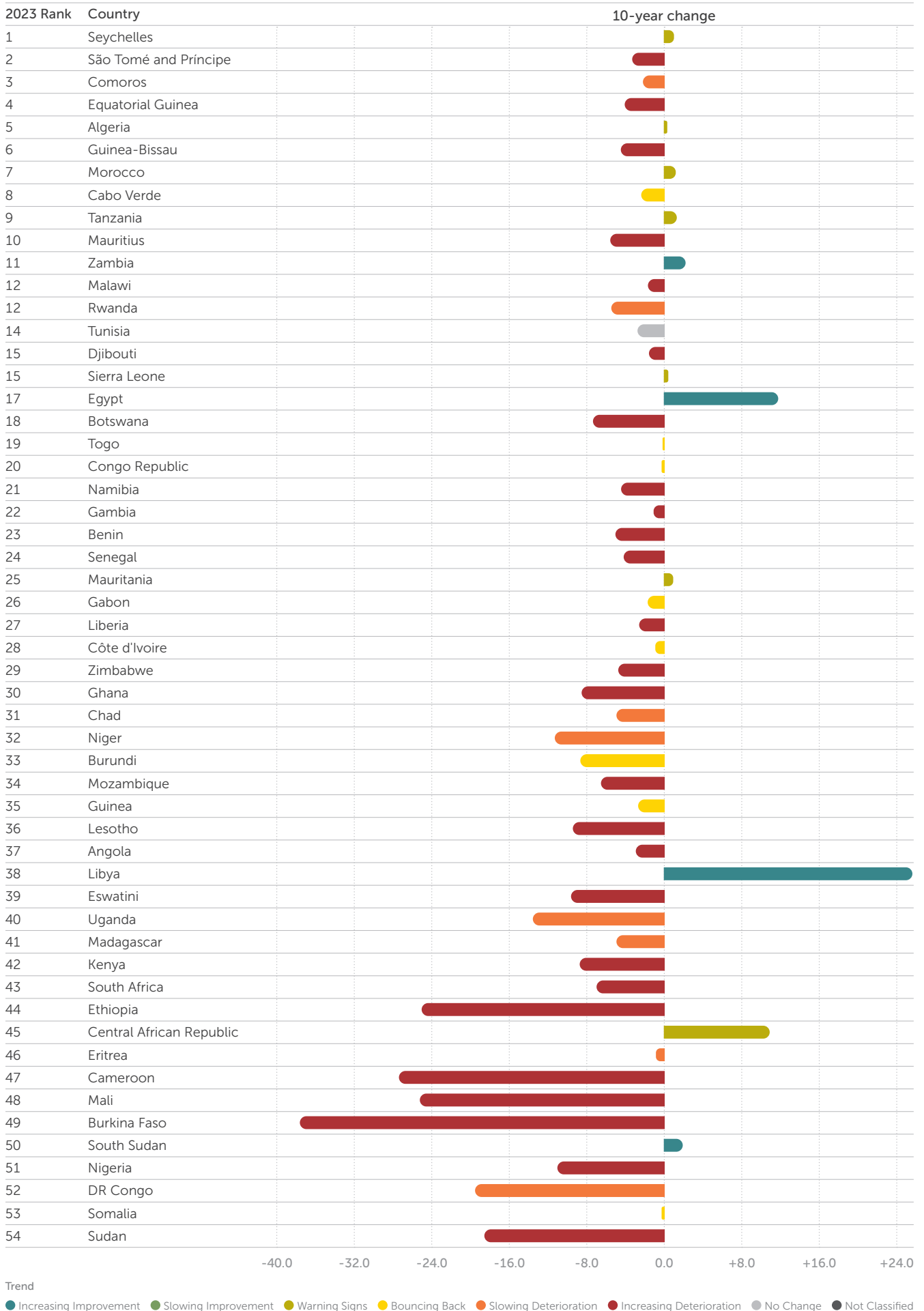


Largest Improvement	Libya
Change 2014-2023	+25.7
Score/Rank (2023)	68.7/38th
Largest Deterioration	Burkina Faso
Change 2014-2023	-37.6
Score/Rank (2023)	43.3/49th

Underlying measures	Score (2023)	10-year change (2014-2023)	
<i>Absence of Armed Conflict</i>	86.1	-4.8	●
<i>Absence of Violence against Civilians</i>	71.4	-7.7	●
<i>Absence of Forced Migration</i>	89.6	-2.3	●
<i>Absence of Human Trafficking & Forced Labour</i>	54.6	-5.4	●
<i>Absence of Crime</i>	63.4	-2.5	●
<i>Public Perception of Security & Safety</i>	44.8	-10.9	●

Security & Safety sub-category: 2023 rank, 10-year change & trend (2014-2023)

Source: MIF





Participation

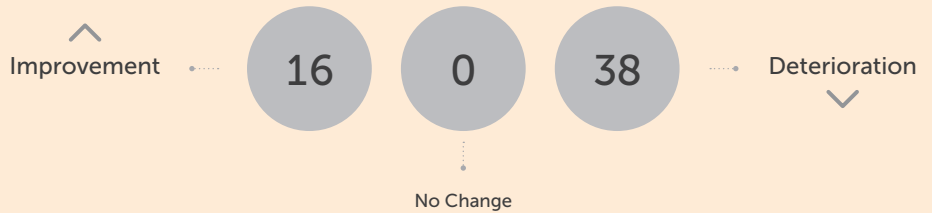
African average

Source: MIF

2023 score (out of 100.0)	42.9
10-year change (2014-2023)	-4.5
Trend: 5-year change (2019-2023) compared to 10-year change	Increasing Deterioration ●

African countries

10-year change (2014-2023) by number of countries



Trend: 5-year change (2019-2023) compared to 10-year change by number of countries

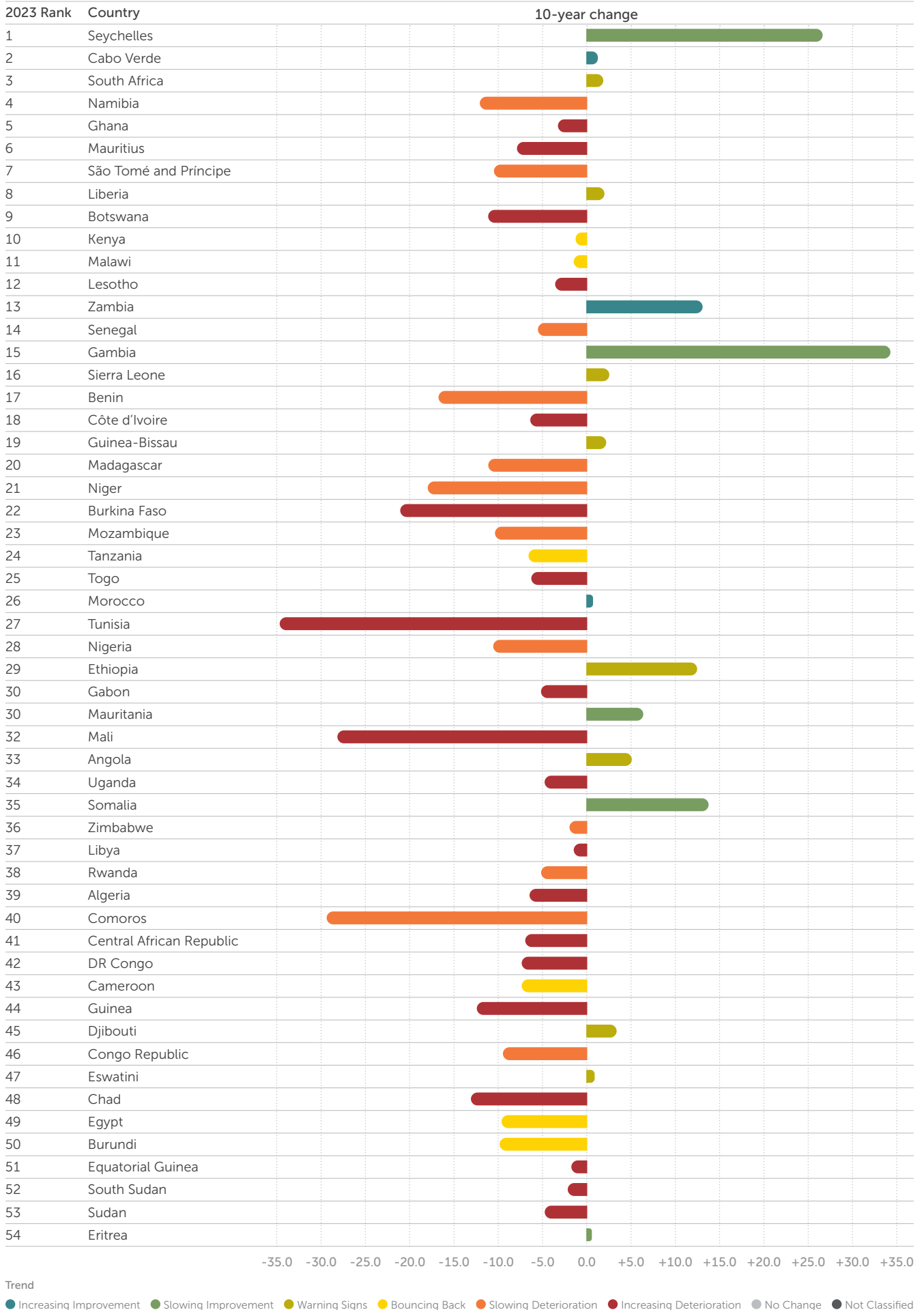


Largest Improvement	Gambia
Change 2014-2023	+34.2
Score/Rank (2023)	58.6/15th
Largest Deterioration	Tunisia
Change 2014-2023	-34.7
Score/Rank (2023)	46.1/27th

Underlying measures	Score (2023)	10-year change (2014-2023)	
<i>Freedom of Association & Assembly</i>	30.3	-8.4	●
<i>Political Pluralism</i>	40.1	-4.2	●
<i>Civil Society Space</i>	49.1	-6.3	●
<i>Democratic Elections</i>	37.6	-4.5	●
<i>Deliberative & Participatory Governance</i>	53.0	+0.1	●
<i>Public Perception of Political Participation</i>	57.1	-4.1	●

Participation sub-category: 2023 rank, 10-year change & trend (2014-2023)

Source: MIF





Rights

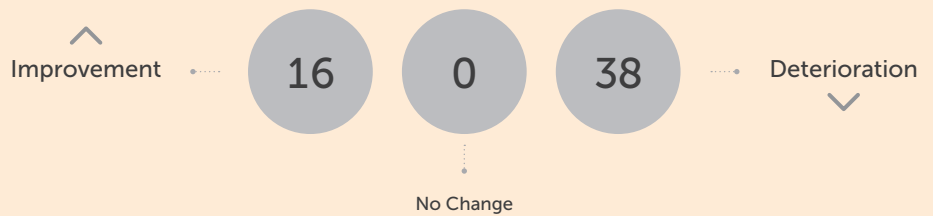
African average

Source: MIF

2023 score (out of 100.0)	46.3
10-year change (2014-2023)	-2.8
Trend: 5-year change (2019-2023) compared to 10-year change	Slowing Deterioration ●

African countries

10-year change (2014-2023) by number of countries



Trend: 5-year change (2019-2023) compared to 10-year change by number of countries

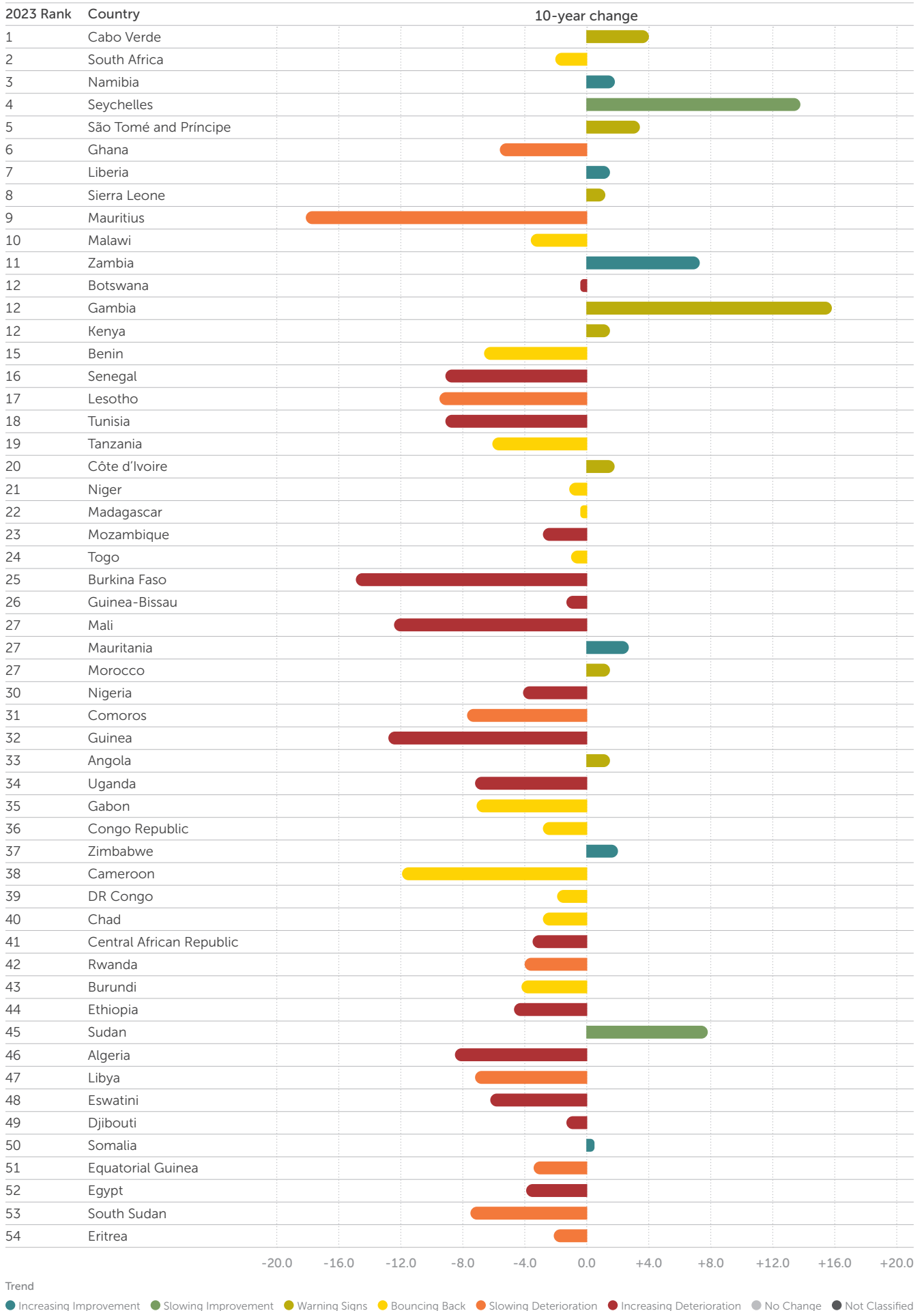


Largest Improvement	Gambia
Change 2014-2023	+15.8
Score/Rank (2023)	61.5/12th
Largest Deterioration	Mauritius
Change 2014-2023	-18.1
Score/Rank (2023)	64.7/9th

Underlying measures	Score (2023)	10-year change (2014-2023)	
<i>Personal Liberties</i>	43.5	-2.6	●
<i>Freedom of Expression & Belief</i>	57.9	-4.9	●
<i>Media Freedom</i>	52.2	-4.7	●
<i>Digital Freedom</i>	52.9	-6.0	●
<i>Protection against Discrimination</i>	19.6	+7.7	●
<i>Public Perception of Freedom of Speech</i>	61.9	-8.0	●

Rights sub-category: 2023 rank, 10-year change & trend (2014-2023)

Source: MIF





Accountability & Transparency

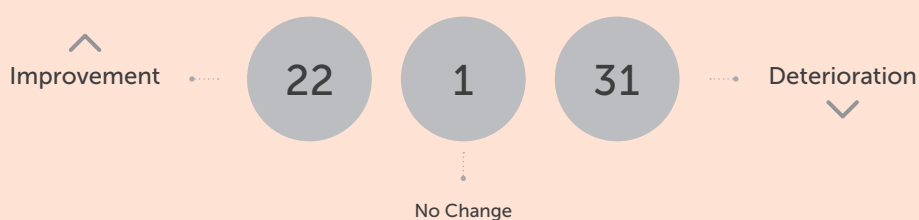
African average

Source: MIF

2023 score (out of 100.0)	37.0
10-year change (2014-2023)	-1.4
Trend: 5-year change (2019-2023) compared to 10-year change	Increasing Deterioration ●

African countries

10-year change (2014-2023) by number of countries



Trend: 5-year change (2019-2023) compared to 10-year change by number of countries

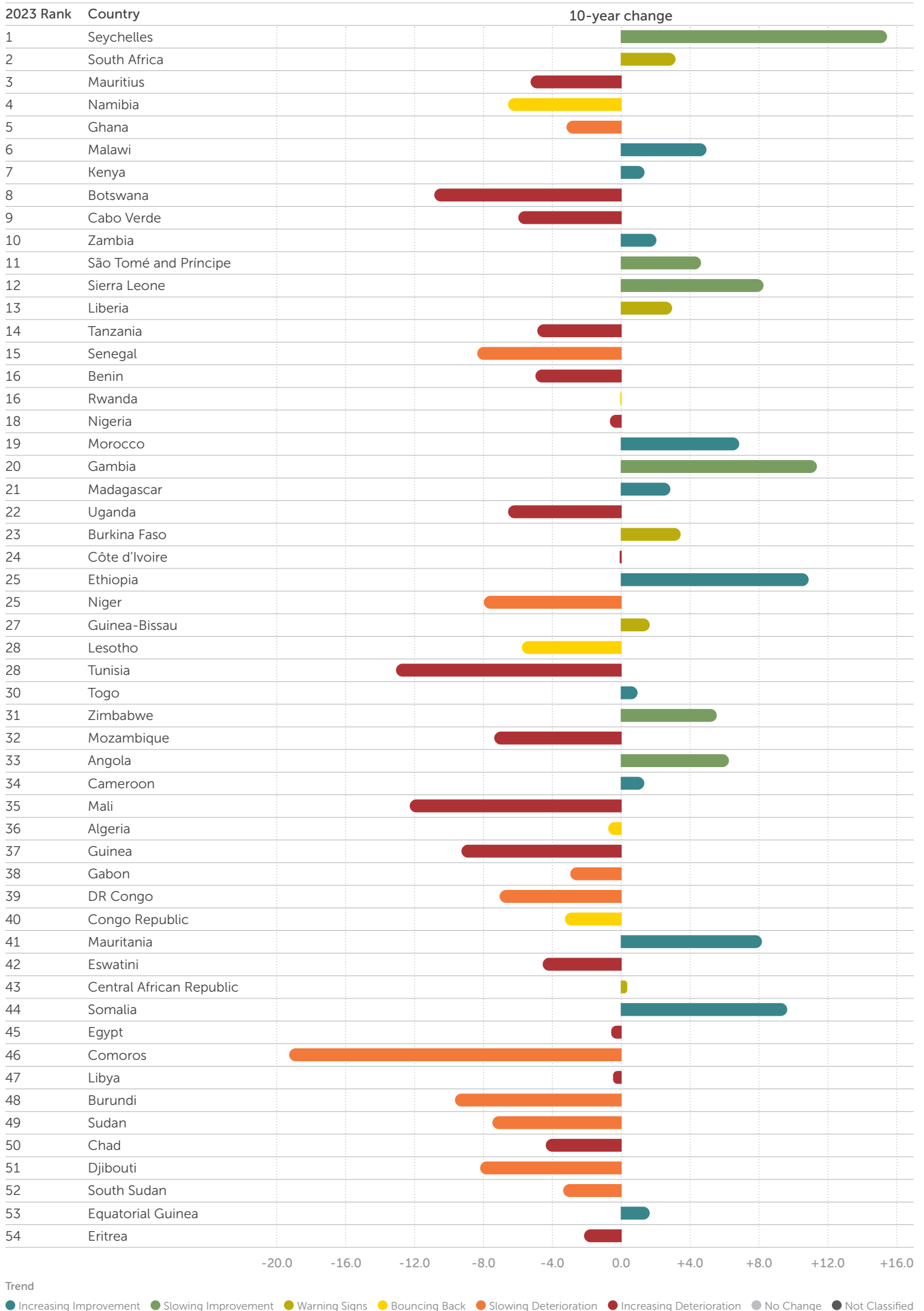


Largest Improvement	Seychelles
Change 2014-2023	+15.4
Score/Rank (2023)	67.3/1st
Largest Deterioration	Comoros
Change 2014-2023	-19.3
Score/Rank (2023)	18.5/46th

Underlying measures	Score (2023)	10-year change (2014-2023)	
<i>Institutional Checks & Balances</i>	41.4	-6.7	●
<i>Absence of Undue Influence</i>	29.9	-9.1	●
<i>Civic Checks & Balances</i>	49.4	-1.0	●
<i>Disclosure of Public Records</i>	32.9	+5.9	●
<i>Accessibility of Public Records</i>	30.8	+5.1	●
<i>Public Perception of Accountability</i>	44.8	-3.0	●

Accountability & Transparency sub-category: 2023 rank, 10-year change & trend (2014-2023)

Source: MIF





Rule of Law & Justice

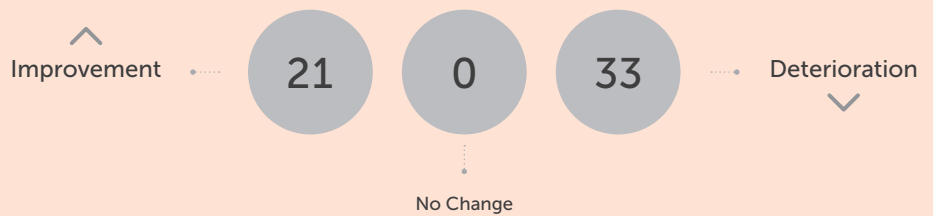
African average

Source: MIF

2023 score (out of 100.0)	45.9
10-year change (2014-2023)	-0.7
Trend: 5-year change (2019-2023) compared to 10-year change	Increasing Deterioration ●

African countries

10-year change (2014-2023) by number of countries



Trend: 5-year change (2019-2023) compared to 10-year change by number of countries

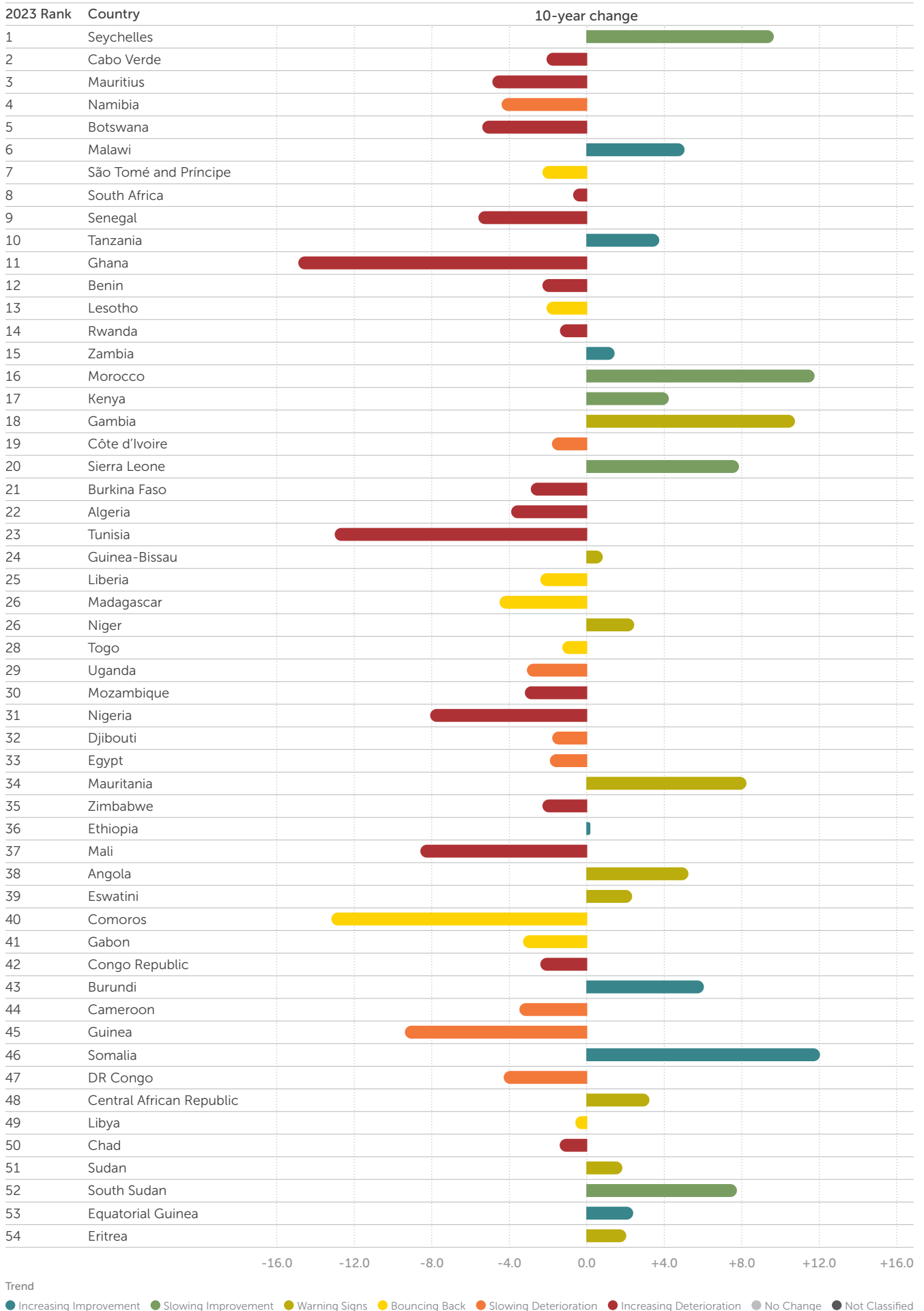


Largest Improvement	Somalia
Change 2014-2023	+12.0
Score/Rank (2023)	28.1/46th
Largest Deterioration	Ghana
Change 2014-2023	-14.9
Score/Rank (2023)	60.1/11th

Underlying measures	Score (2023)	10-year change (2014-2023)	
<i>Executive Compliance with Rule of Law</i>	53.7	-3.1	●
<i>Impartiality of the Judicial System</i>	47.0	-0.6	●
<i>Judicial Processes</i>	46.0	-0.2	●
<i>Equality before the Law</i>	43.1	-2.4	●
<i>Law Enforcement</i>	39.0	+5.3	●
<i>Property Rights</i>	55.7	-0.4	●
<i>Public Perception of Rule of Law</i>	37.5	-5.0	●

Rule of Law & Justice sub-category: 2023 rank, 10-year change & trend (2014-2023)

Source: MIF





Social Protection & Welfare

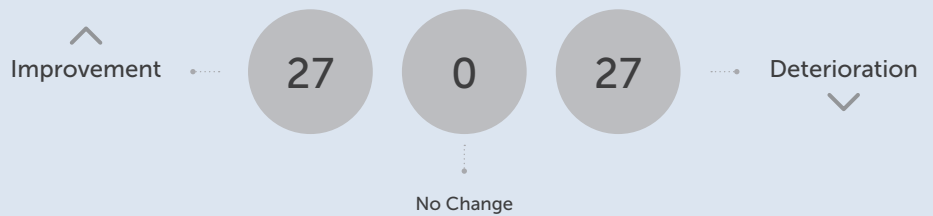
African average

Source: MIF

2023 score (out of 100.0)	44.6
10-year change (2014-2023)	+0.4
Trend: 5-year change (2019-2023) compared to 10-year change	Warning Signs ●

African countries

10-year change (2014-2023) by number of countries



Trend: 5-year change (2019-2023) compared to 10-year change by number of countries

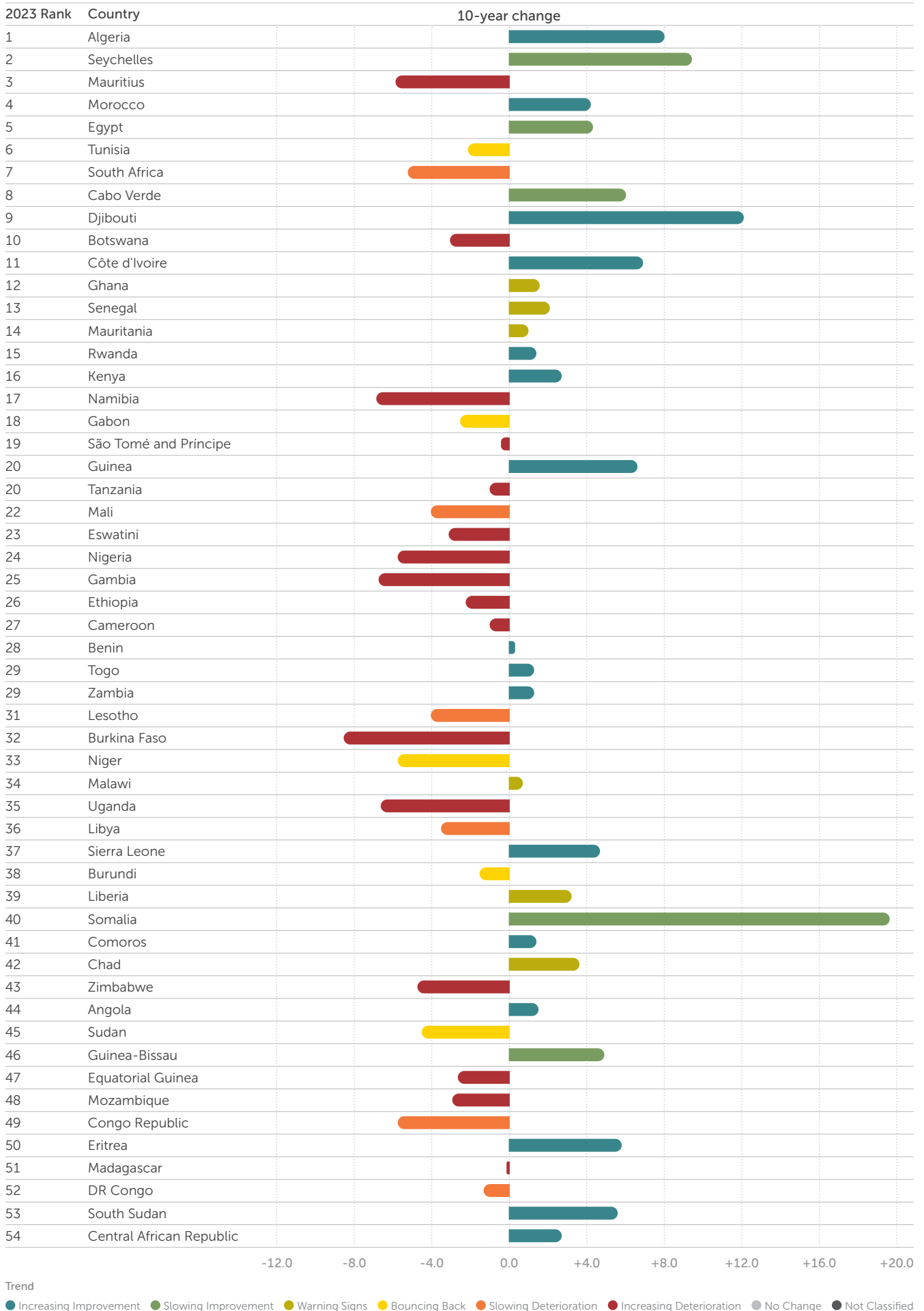


Largest Improvement	Somalia
Change 2014-2023	+19.6
Score/Rank (2023)	34.7/40
Largest Deterioration	Burkina Faso
Change 2014-2023	-8.5
Score/Rank (2023)	40.3/32

Underlying measures	Score (2023)	10-year change (2014-2023)	
Social Safety Nets	36.0	+2.7	●
Poverty Reduction Policies	48.6	-0.2	●
Socioeconomic Inequality Mitigation	46.4	+3.3	●
Decent Housing	37.8	+3.4	●
Food Security	62.1	-1.9	●
Lived Poverty & Public Perception of Social Protection	37.1	-9.4	●

Social Protection & Welfare sub-category: 2023 rank, 10-year change & trend (2014-2023)

Source: MIF





Inclusion & Equality

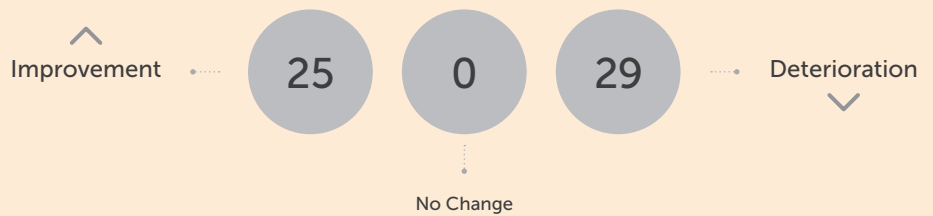
African average

Source: MIF

2023 score (out of 100.0)	46.4
10-year change (2014-2023)	-0.4
Trend: 5-year change (2019-2023) compared to 10-year change	Increasing Deterioration ●

African countries

10-year change (2014-2023) by number of countries



Trend: 5-year change (2019-2023) compared to 10-year change by number of countries

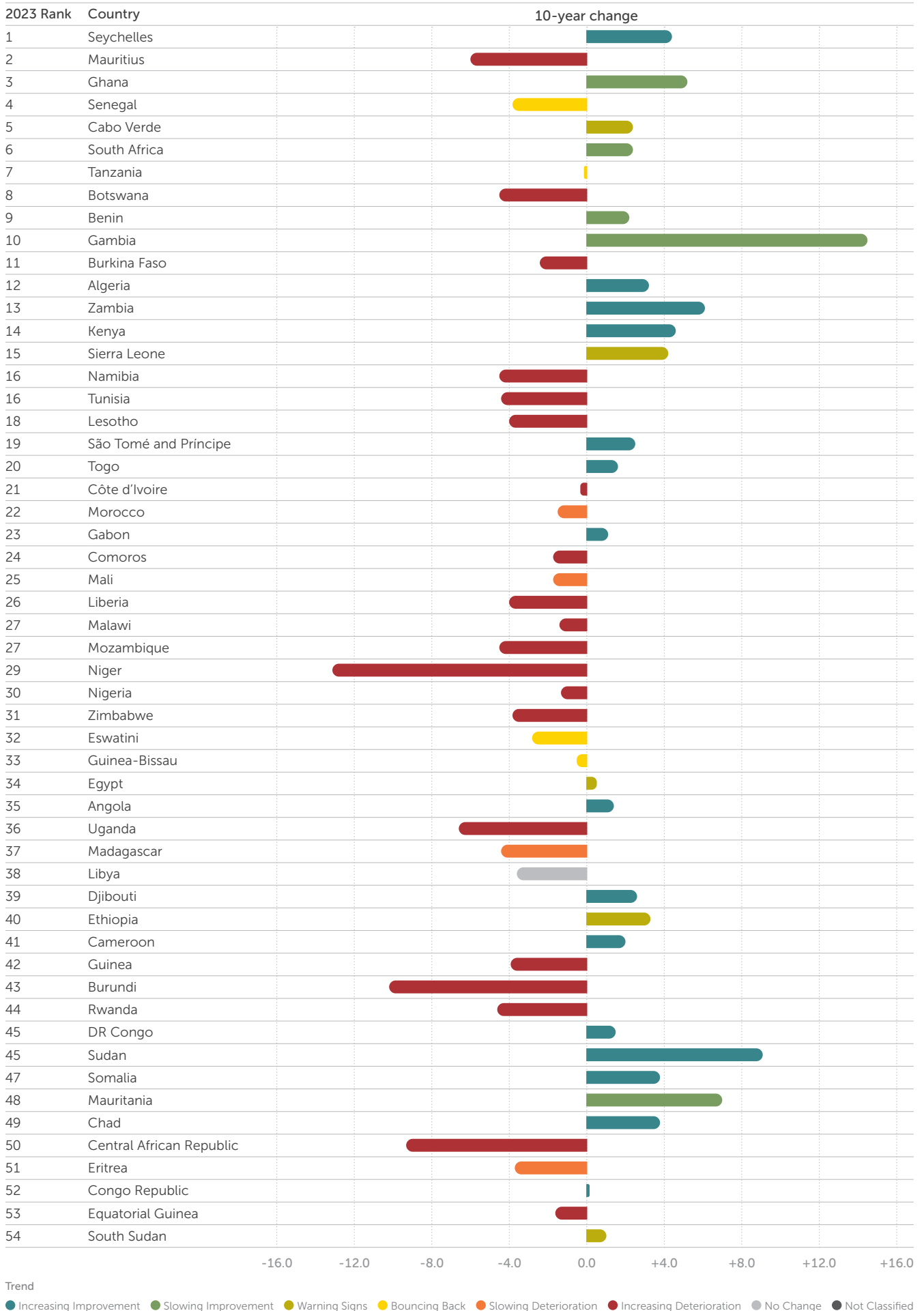


Largest Improvement	Gambia
Change 2014-2023	+14.5
Score/Rank (2023)	62.8/10th
Largest Deterioration	Niger
Change 2014-2023	-13.1
Score/Rank (2023)	44.3/29th

Underlying measures	Score (2023)	10-year change (2014-2023)	
<i>Equal Political power</i>	41.8	+0.6	●
<i>Equal Political Representation</i>	42.1	-1.4	●
<i>Equal Civil Liberties</i>	55.5	-1.3	●
<i>Equal Socioeconomic Opportunity</i>	49.8	-0.3	●
<i>Equal Access to Public Services</i>	41.0	+0.3	●
<i>Public Perception of Inclusion & Equality</i>	55.2	-0.2	●

Inclusion & Equality sub-category: 2023 rank, 10-year change & trend (2014-2023)

Source: MIF





Anti-Corruption

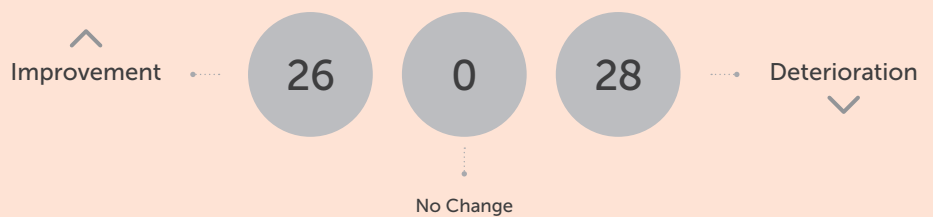
African average

Source: MIF

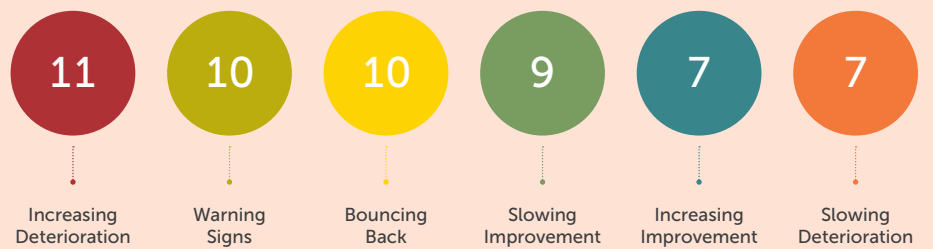
2023 score (out of 100.0)	39.0
10-year change (2014-2023)	+0.6
Trend: 5-year change (2019-2023) compared to 10-year change	Warning Signs ●

African countries

10-year change (2014-2023) by number of countries



Trend: 5-year change (2019-2023) compared to 10-year change by number of countries

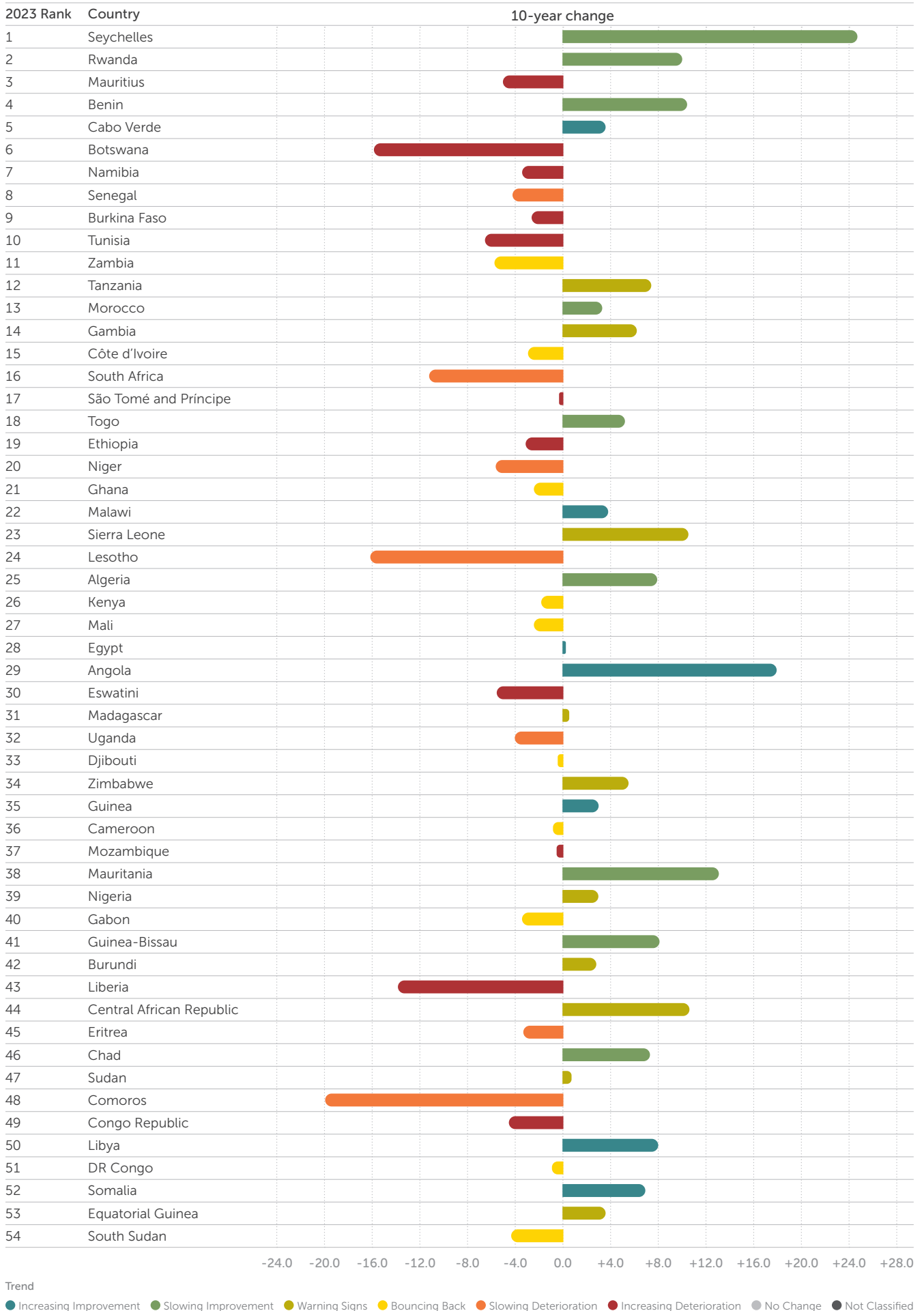


Largest Improvement	Seychelles
Change 2014-2023	+24.7
Score/Rank (2023)	76.9/1st
Largest Deterioration	Comoros
Change 2014-2023	-19.9
Score/Rank (2023)	20.8/48th

Underlying measures	Score (2023)	10-year change (2014-2023)	
<i>Anti-Corruption Mechanisms</i>	31.2	+0.8	●
<i>Absence of Corruption in State Institutions</i>	44.2	+1.2	●
<i>Absence of Corruption in the Public Sector</i>	41.8	+2.2	●
<i>Public Procurement Procedures</i>	33.7	-0.4	●
<i>Absence of Corruption in the Private Sector</i>	42.9	+4.2	●
<i>Public Perception of Anti-Corruption</i>	45.8	-8.4	●

Anti-Corruption sub-category: 2023 rank, 10-year change & trend (2014-2023)

Source: MIF



Official Statistics: moving towards data ownership in the future? Challenges and opportunities

Dr. Cristina D'Alessandro, Centre on Governance, University of Ottawa, Canada, IIAG Expert Panel

Official statistics are produced by national statistical institutes or agencies or offices (NSOs). Despite institutional differences that are rooted in history and legal inheritance of countries, they are produced by public sector institutions, according to state needs, priorities, and choices. Despite being state products, independence of official statistics is critical. Nevertheless, it is a continuous struggle for NSOs, not only in Africa.

Official statistics must comply to international standards, including quality requirements, reduction of burden on respondents, protection of information on individuals, avoiding releasing data allowing recognizing a person, a household or a business. They provide data for policymaking and for policy evaluation, for the public debate as well as for monitoring the national economy and demographic changes.

In Africa, like elsewhere, NSOs are part of a wider national and international statistical ecosystem, guaranteeing quality, compliance to international standards, and exchanges of data and statistical capacities. International organizations and non-African NSOs contribute providing funding, training, sharing expertise and building capacities through international technical assistance programs. South South cooperation among African NSOs is also growing in recent years, as some of them have reached higher levels of development.

In Africa, NSOs have generally been created after Independence. In addition to being young institutions, they are often confronted to lack of regular funding, technical skills and too limited qualified staff to undertake their annual workplan. Furthermore, they are confronted to a series of other challenges impacting their effectiveness. The legal instruments, on which their legitimacy is based, have in many cases not been updated or they are not adapted to recent changes. Users cannot be properly involved in the decision-making mechanisms. If users do not trust the data produced or if they do not know their value added, levels of response to surveys are too low. In addition to these challenges, access to administrative data is not ensured: data matching is not always possible and easy in these conditions.

Given all these challenges, to which must be added deep historical differences between countries and institutions, official statistics are generally not comparable in Africa. NSOs across the continent do not produce regularly and timely the same or comparable data. For these reasons, official statistics have not yet been included in the IIAG.

Official statistics are a guarantee of quality and ownership for African countries. If, ideally, in the future the IIAG should be based only or mainly on official statistics, how to get to that point? Could the index contribute to regularly produce everywhere in Africa comparable data on critical issues? I hope that the IIAG Expert Panel will be able to provide a meaningful contribution to this extent.



Overall, the 2024 IIAG brings a good and a bad news. The good news is that the developmental state seems to progressively bear fruit, despite the economic consequences of the COVID pandemic and of ongoing global crises. Basic services and needs, including infrastructure, health and education show a general improvement. The bad news comes from declining levels of democracy and democratic freedom in some states. This explains their decreasing scores related to security, safety, participation and rights.

Dr. Cristina D'Alessandro, Centre on Governance, University of Ottawa, Canada, IIAG Expert Panel

Rule of law, public records transparency: democratic push and pull?

Joseph Asunka, CEO, Afrobarometer,
IIAG Expert Panel

Within the 2024 IIAG's sobering news that more than six in 10 Africans live in countries where certain key democratic governance norms have deteriorated over the past decade, two findings stand out for their implications for the continent's democratic project. One is positive, the other less so.

To start with the less positive news, the report shows that the average rule of law score has declined, and four in 10 Africans now live in countries where the pace of deterioration in rule of law has worsened compared to a decade ago.

This trend represents a clear threat to citizens' commitment to democracy and their evaluations of public officials. Afrobarometer public-attitude survey data show that weak rule of law is correlated with declining popular commitment to democracy. In other words, citizens' faith in democracy is at increased risk of erosion with the declining quality of rule of law.

On the other hand, the IIAG records significant improvements in two elements of *Transparency & Accountability: disclosure of public records and accessibility of public records*. This is encouraging. The right of access to public information is guaranteed in the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, and a growing number of African countries have adopted right-to-information laws. This aligns strongly with citizen expectations: A majority of Africans consistently express support for public access to information held by government officials.

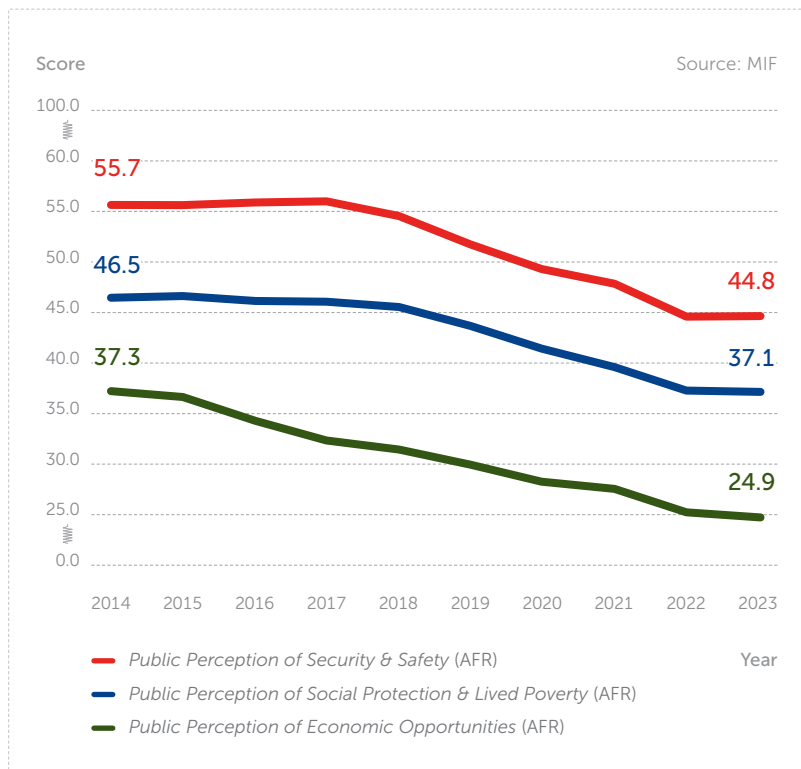
Survey data further reveal that when citizens believe they can easily access public information, they are more likely to trust public officials and less likely to view them as corrupt. Providing easy access to public information is thus not just the right – and increasingly the lawful – thing to do, but it also directly influences how citizens assess the integrity of public officials. This, in turn, bodes well for popular support for democracy: Afrobarometer data show that popular support for democracy is enhanced when perceived corruption among public officials, especially at the local level, is low.

While the declining quality of rule of law reported in the 2024 IIAG may be eroding public faith in democracy on the continent, the progress in disclosure of public information and access to public records may be bolstering it – countervailing influences on what Afrobarometer data show is Africans' remarkably resilient support for democracy.

Public perceptions largely fall, even when corresponding governance dimensions showcase progress

The IIAG's three most deteriorated indicators between 2014 and 2023 all relate to public perceptions: *Public Perception of Economic Opportunities* (-12.4), *Public Perception of Security & Safety* (-10.9) and *Public Perception of Social Protection & Lived Poverty* (-9.4).

Africa: selected indicators scores (2014-2023)



Public Perception of Economic Opportunities (-12.4) and *Public Perception of Security & Safety* (-10.9) both decline by more than 10.0 points

Public Perception of Education Provision (-0.3) and *Public Perception of Inclusion & Equality* (-0.2) decline only marginally

The only public perception indicator to improve, considerably so, is *Public Perception of Women's Leadership* (+14.5) – the fourth most improved indicator of the entire IIAG



By mainstreaming citizens voices into the calculation of the 2024 Index, the foundation has demonstrated clearly the richness of citizen data. When combined with other data sources - it gives an even more accurate picture of the state of the continent's governance. The 2024 index has uncovered the categories that citizens truly care about. This is the economy, their security and their resilience. As observed over time, citizens perceptions in these categories have declined. And these voices should be taken into account.

Karen Bett, Senior Policy Manager, Data Equity & Inclusion, Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data, IIAG Expert Panel

Data availability remains a challenge: some important improvements, but weak data and key data gaps need addressing

The Foundation has been at the forefront of strengthening the data landscape in Africa since its inception and continues to support some key data providers.

Reflecting improvements in data availability, the 2024 IAG includes key new variables in the sub-categories *Accountability & Transparency*, *Anti-Corruption* and *Inclusion & Equality*, such as *Absence of Political Interference in the Civil Service*, *Independent Appointments to Anti-Corruption Bodies* as well as *Access to Public Services by Political Group*.

However, data challenges remain prevalent. Weak data hinders measurements in key sub-categories such as *Education* and *Rural Economy*. In both, more than 1/5th of variable-level data points across the 2024 IAG time series (2014-2023) were not available at source and could not be estimated (23.7% and 21%, respectively).

Additionally, key governance data gaps remain, particularly those relating to informal economy, health structures and capacities, child labour, illicit financial flows, prevalence of discrimination/hate crimes, disability, and waste management.

“

Data remain a key challenge. Without sound data, there can be no sound public policy. We need to know where we are starting from, what we are aiming at, and whether we go there efficiently. The Foundation has been at the forefront of strengthening the data landscape in Africa since its inception and continues to support some key data providers. I am glad to see the progress made in data availability both in terms of country coverage and in terms of thematic areas – accountability and transparency, corruption, and inclusion and equality.

However, there is still a long way to go. We need to remain committed as data gaps remain prevalent in crucial governance challenges such as rural economy, health capacities, youth employment and economic inequalities.

Mo Ibrahim, Founder & Chair of the Mo Ibrahim Foundation

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Without sound data, governments drive blind and there can be no real progress towards development.

Mo Ibrahim, Founder & Chair of the Mo Ibrahim Foundation



Rural Economy

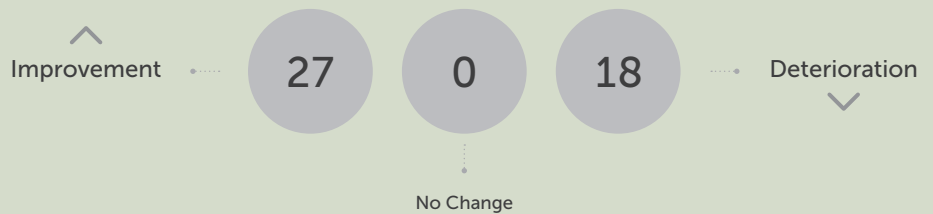
African average

Source: MIF

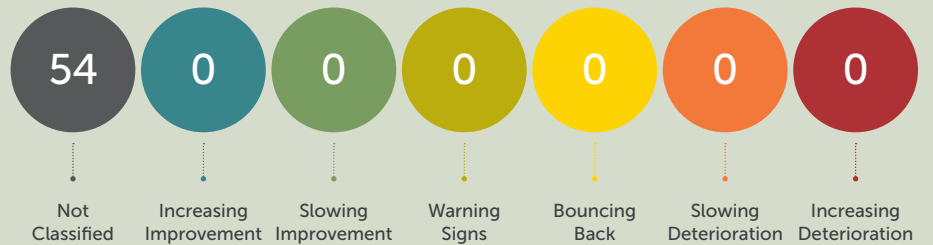
2023 score (out of 100.0)	60.0
10-year change (2014-2023)	+1.6
Trend: 5-year change (2019-2023) compared to 10-year change	Not Classified ●

African countries

10-year change (2014-2023) by number of countries



Trend: 5-year change (2019-2023) compared to 10-year change by number of countries



Largest Improvement	Liberia
Change 2014-2023	+30.9
Score/Rank (2023)	71.1/11th
Largest Deterioration	Somalia
Change 2014-2023	-23.6
Score/Rank (2023)	17.0/44th

Underlying measures	Score (2023)	10-year change (2014-2023)	
Rural Land & Water Access	57.0	+1.1	●
Rural Market Access	60.7	-4.6	●
Rural Economy Support	62.0	+7.1	●
Rural Representation & Participation	64.4	+3.7	●

Rural Economy sub-category: 2023 rank, 10-year change & trend (2014-2023)

Source: MIF



SECURITY & RULE OF LAW**SECURITY & SAFETY**

Absence of Armed Conflict (ACLED/UCDP)	This indicator measures the number of violent events in both state-based and non-state-based conflicts as well as the number of non-state-based armed conflicts within a country's territory.
Absence of Violence against Civilians (ACLED/PTS)	This indicator measures the number of violent events against civilians committed by government forces and non-state actors, as well as the levels of political violence in a country.
Absence of Forced Migration (IDMC/UNHCR)	This indicator estimates the total stock of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and the number of refugees fleeing a country.
Absence of Human Trafficking & Forced Labour (ENACT/V-DEM)	This indicator assesses the extent to which human trafficking activity and forced labour are prevalent in a country.
Absence of Crime (ENACT/WHO)	This indicator assesses the extent of organised crime in a country and the homicide rate.
Public Perception of Security & Safety (AFR)	This indicator assesses the extent to which citizens feel safe walking in their neighbourhood, public trust in the police and military, as well as the extent to which citizens are satisfied with how the government is doing at reducing crime.

RULE OF LAW & JUSTICE

Executive Compliance with the Rule of Law (V-DEM/WJP)	This indicator assesses the extent to which the executive respects the constitution, the government complies with decisions by the courts and transitions of power are subject to the law.
Impartiality of the Judicial System (AFIDEP/V-DEM)	This indicator assesses the extent to which the judicial system is impartial, based on the independence of the courts, the autonomy of judges and the appointment of judges.
Judicial Processes (V-DEM/WJP)	This indicator assesses the extent to which justice is accessible and affordable, due process of law and rights of the accused are guaranteed, trials are timely, and justice is effectively enforced.
Equality before the Law (FH/WJP)	This indicator assesses the extent to which there is equality before the law and that civil and criminal justice systems are impartial and free of discrimination.
Law Enforcement (AFIDEP/WEF/WJP)	This indicator assesses the extent to which the police are reliable and subject to effective misconduct investigations and sanctioning as well as to which extent the criminal investigation and prosecutorial system is functional.
Property Rights (BS/V-DEM/WJP)	This indicator assesses the extent to which private property rights are guaranteed and enjoyed by citizens.
Public Perception of the Rule of Law (AFR)	This indicator assesses the extent to which citizens feel that the head of the executive does not ignore the courts and laws, as well as the extent to which citizens feel that they are treated equally under the law.

ACCOUNTABILITY & TRANSPARENCY

Institutional Checks & Balances (BS/V-DEM/WJP)	This indicator assesses the extent to which there is a separation of powers and government powers are checked upon and limited by both the legislature and the judiciary as well as the extent to which public office holders are being sanctioned for abuse of office.
Absence of Undue Influence (AFIDEP/BS/FH)	This indicator assesses the extent to which the elected government has the effective power to govern and that the government and the legislature determine the policies without undue influence from veto powers, as well as the extent to which civil servants' work is not compromised by political interference.
Civic Checks & Balances (BS/V-DEM/WJP)	This indicator assesses the extent to which effective citizen complaint mechanisms exist and that citizens have the right to petition and to civic engagement as well as the extent to which cooperative associations, interest groups and civil society organisations (CSOs) are being consulted in policy making.
Disclosure of Public Records (AFIDEP/IBP/WJP)	This indicator assesses the extent to which budget information is made publicly available in a timely manner, public officials and civil servants disclose their assets, and laws and judicial information are publicised.
Accessibility of Public Records (AFIDEP/UNDESA/WJP)	This indicator assesses the extent to which different sorts of information of interest to the public, political party financing information and financial records associated with natural resources exploitation are accessible, the extent to which citizens have the right to request reliable and high-quality information, as well as the scope and quality of online services provided by the government.
Public Perception of Accountability (AFR)	This indicator assesses the extent to which citizens feel that the head of the executive does not ignore parliament, as well as the extent to which citizens feel that officials who commit crimes are punished.

ANTI-CORRUPTION

Anti-Corruption Mechanisms (AFIDEP/BS)	This indicator assesses the extent to which there is an anti-corruption policy in place contributing to the containment of corruption, there is a functioning and independent anti-corruption body and corruption allegations are being investigated.
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Absence of Corruption in State Institutions (V-DEM/WJP)	This indicator assesses the extent to which corruption is absent in the judiciary, the legislature and the executive.
Absence of Corruption in the Public Sector (V-DEM/WEF/WJP)	This indicator assesses the extent to which there are no illegal diversions of public funds and public sector employees (including the police and the military) do not engage in bribery, embezzlement or theft, as well as the extent to which administrative processes are free from bribery.
Public Procurement Procedures (AFIDEP/WJP)	This indicator assesses the extent to which there are competitive bidding procedures for public procurement, government procurement is free from corruption and companies found guilty of violating the law are excluded from participating in future bidding.
Absence of Corruption in the Private Sector (WB/WEF)	This indicator assesses the extent to which individuals/companies do not engage in corrupt activities to conduct business.
Public Perception of Anti-Corruption (AFR)	This indicator assesses the extent to which citizens feel that the head of the executive, members of parliament and the police are not involved in corruption, the extent to which citizens feel that they do not need to bribe government officials in exchange of administrative services, as well as citizens' satisfaction with how well the government is handling fighting corruption.

PARTICIPATION, RIGHTS & INCLUSION

PARTICIPATION

Freedom of Association & Assembly (AFIDEP/FH)	This indicator assesses the extent to which citizens can associate and assemble freely.
Political Pluralism (AFIDEP/V-DEM)	This indicator assesses the extent to which political parties are free to operate and have equal access to state-owned media and public financing for campaigns.
Civil Society Space (AFIDEP/V-DEM)	This indicator assesses the extent to which civil society and non-governmental organisations are free to establish and operate and are free from repression and persecution.
Democratic Elections (AFIDEP/CDD-Ghana/V-DEM)	This indicator assesses the extent to which elections are free and fair and the extent to which election monitoring bodies and agencies are independent and have operating capacity, including for reporting.
Deliberative & Participatory Governance (V-DEM)	This indicator assesses the extent to which political elites provide public, reasoned and common good considerations prior to policy changes, acknowledge and respect counterarguments, as well as the extent to which there is a wide range of consultation at elite levels when policy changes are being considered.
Public Perception of Political Participation (AFR)	This indicator assesses whether citizens were able to vote in the last national election as well as the extent to which citizens think that political pluralism is beneficial.

RIGHTS

Personal Liberties (FH/V-DEM/WJP)	This indicator assesses the extent to which citizens enjoy freedom of movement, personal social freedoms and the right to privacy.
Freedom of Expression & Belief (FH/V-DEM/WJP)	This indicator assesses the extent to which citizens enjoy freedom of expression, academic freedom and freedom of religion and belief.
Media Freedom (AFIDEP/RSF/V-DEM)	This indicator assesses the extent to which the legislative framework and the political, economic and sociocultural context allow journalists to do their work freely, as well as the extent to which there are abuses against media and against journalists in connection with their work.
Digital Freedom (AFIDEP/DSP&V-DEM/V-DEM)	This indicator assesses the extent to which there are no internet and social media shutdowns, internet users' privacy and data are being protected as well as the extent to which people are free to express themselves online and there is no limited access to online content.
Protection against Discrimination (AFIDEP)	This indicator assesses the extent to which there are official functioning mechanisms to protect citizens against ethnic, religious and sexual orientation-based discrimination.
Public Perception of Freedom of Speech (AFR)	This indicator assesses the extent to which citizens feel free to say what they think.

INCLUSION & EQUALITY

Equal Political Power (V-DEM)	This indicator assesses the extent to which political power is distributed by socioeconomic position, sexual orientation, social group and urban-rural location.
Equal Political Representation (FH/IPU/V-DEM)	This indicator assesses the extent to which various segments of the population have political rights and electoral opportunities and to what extent disadvantaged social groups and youth (of or under 40 years old) are represented in the legislature.
Equal Civil Liberties (V-DEM)	This indicator assesses the extent to which the enjoyment of civil liberties is equal by region, income level, social group, political group and urban-rural location.
Equal Socioeconomic Opportunity (AFIDEP/V-DEM)	This indicator assesses the extent to which state jobs and business opportunities are equally accessible regardless of income level, social group or urban-rural location, as well as the extent to which there are institutions and programmes dedicated to the socioeconomic integration of youth.

Equal Access to Public Services (V-DEM)	This indicator assesses the existence of equal access to basic public services regardless of socioeconomic position, social group, political group and urban-rural location.
Public Perception of Inclusion & Equality (AFR)	This indicator assesses the extent to which citizens feel their ethnic group is treated fairly by the government as well as the extent to which citizens would dislike having as neighbours people of a different ethnic group, different religion or different sexual orientation.
WOMEN'S EQUALITY	
Political Power & Representation of Women (AFIDEP/IPU/V-DEM)	This indicator assesses the extent to which political power is distributed by gender and measures the proportion of women in the executive, in the legislature and in the highest branch of the judiciary.
Rights & Civil Liberties for Women (V-DEM/WB)	This indicator assesses the extent to which women enjoy the same level of civil liberties and property rights as men, are free to participate in civil society organisations and the extent to which women's civil society organisations are free to operate.
Socioeconomic Opportunity for Women (AFIDEP/V-DEM)	This indicator assesses the extent to which state jobs and business opportunities are equally open regardless of gender and the extent to which women receive equal pay, benefits and treatment as men in the workplace.
Access to Public Services for Women (V-DEM)	This indicator assesses if gender is an important cleavage in society for the distribution of basic public services, such as order and security, primary education, clean water, and healthcare.
Laws on Violence against Women (WB)	This indicator assesses the extent to which there are laws and regulations on violence against women by assessing whether there is legislation specifically addressing domestic violence, there is legislation on sexual harassment in employment, there are criminal penalties or civil remedies for sexual harassment in employment, whether the law is free of legal provisions that require a married woman to obey her husband, and whether a woman can obtain a judgment of divorce in the same way as a man.
Public Perception of Female Leadership (AFR)	This indicator assesses the extent to which citizens believe women should have the same chance of being elected to political office as men.
FOUNDATIONS FOR ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY	
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	
Civil Registration (AFIDEP)	This indicator assesses the extent to which birth and death certificates are available within 30 days free of charge.
Capacity of the Statistical System (AFIDEP/ODW/V-DEM/WB)	This indicator assesses the capacity of a country's statistical system and measures the extent of statistical data coverage and openness, the independence of national statistics offices as well as government's cyber security capacity.
Effective Administration (AfDB/AFIDEP/V-DEM/WB)	This indicator assesses the extent to which there is an effective and professional public administration.
Tax & Revenue Mobilisation (AfDB/UNU-WIDER/WB)	This indicator measures a country's taxation capacity and assesses the efficiency of its revenue mobilisation.
Budgetary & Financial Management (AfDB/WB)	This indicator assesses the extent to which there is a comprehensive and credible budget linked to policy priorities, effective financial management systems, and timely and accurate accounting and fiscal reporting.
Public Perception of Ease to Obtain an Identity Document (AFR)	This indicator assesses citizens' perceptions of how easy it is to obtain the identity documents they need.
BUSINESS & LABOUR ENVIRONMENT	
Regional Integration (AfDB/AfDB&AUC/UNCTAD)	This indicator assesses the extent of the government's development of regional integration, the extent of a country's intra-African trade as well as the visa openness towards other African countries.
Economic Diversification (OEC/UNCTAD)	This indicator assesses the extent to which there is a diversification of exports and the extent of a country's economic complexity.
Business & Competition Regulations (AfDB/BS/WB)	This indicator assesses the extent to which a country's regulatory environment helps private businesses and the extent to which safeguards are enforced to protect competition.
Access to Banking Services (IMF/WB)	This indicator measures the extent to which the population has access to bank branches, ATMs and financial institution accounts as well as the usage of mobile money services.
Labour Relations (AFIDEP/WEF)	This indicator assesses the extent to which labour-employer relations are generally cooperative, a country's compliance with collective labour rights, as well as the extent to which workers are free to organise into trade unions.
Secure Employment Opportunities (ILO/WB)	This indicator measures the extent to which employed persons are not living in poverty and are not in vulnerable employment.
Public Perception of Economic Opportunities (AFR)	This indicator assesses the extent to which citizens feel the government is doing well at creating jobs as well as citizens' perceptions of the country's present economic condition.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Transport Network (AfDB/WEF)	This indicator assesses the quality, coverage and efficiency of a country's transport network including road, rail and air infrastructure.
Access to Energy (WB/WHO)	This indicator measures the extent to which a country's population has access to electricity and clean cooking fuels.
Mobile Communications (ITU)	This indicator measures the extent to which mobile phones and mobile internet are accessible and affordable.
Internet & Computers (Cable/ITU/WB)	This indicator measures the share of households with a computer and internet access, as well as broadband internet pricing, internet speed and internet security.
Shipping & Postal Network (UNCTAD/UPU)	This indicator assesses a country's integration level into global liner shipping networks as well as its performance in postal development.
Public Perception of Infrastructure (AFR)	This indicator assesses the extent to which citizens are satisfied with how the government is doing at maintaining roads and bridges and at providing a reliable supply of electricity.

RURAL ECONOMY

Rural Land & Water Access (IFAD)	This indicator assesses the extent to which people who live in rural areas have access to land and water.
Rural Market Access (IFAD)	This indicator assesses the extent to which existing agricultural input markets and produce markets are reliably providing value for money to smallholders for inputs and the highest proportion of the retail price for produce.
Rural Economy Support (IFAD)	This indicator assesses the extent to which government strategies foster rural development and investment as well as the extent to which policy and legal frameworks create an enabling environment for the provision of rural financial services and provide access to public or private extension services for smallholder farmers.
Rural Representation & Participation (IFAD)	This indicator assesses the extent to which people who live in rural areas can organise into autonomous groups and have representation and power in policy-making processes.

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

HEALTH

Access to Healthcare (V-DEM/WHO)	This indicator estimates how much households spend on health directly out of pocket and assesses the extent to which basic high-quality healthcare is guaranteed to all.
Access to Water & Sanitation (WHO&UNICEF)	This indicator measures the availability of drinking water, of handwashing facilities as well as the use of improved sanitation facilities.
Control of Communicable Diseases (UNAIDS/WHO)	This indicator measures the absence of malaria and tuberculosis deaths, the extent to which the HIV-positive population receive antiretroviral treatment and children receive vaccines against measles, diphtheria, tetanus toxoid, pertussis and hepatitis B.
Control of Non-Communicable Diseases (IHME)	This indicator measures the years of healthy life lost due to metabolic risks and the death rate due to non-communicable diseases.
Child & Maternal Health (IGME/MMEIG/UNDESA/ UNICEF&WHO&WB)	This indicator measures the probability of child mortality and the prevalence of stunting among children under the age of five years old, as well as the annual number of maternal deaths and the proportion of women of reproductive age using modern contraceptive methods.
Health Quality (WHO)	This indicator measures countries' compliance with three out of 13 WHO International Health Regulations, namely Health Human Resources, Health Services Provision as well as Health Emergency Management.
Public Perception of Health Provision (AFR)	This indicator assesses the extent to which citizens are satisfied with how the government is doing at improving basic health services and at providing water and sanitation services, as well as citizens' perceptions of how easy it is to obtain the medical care they need.

EDUCATION

Equality in Education (V-DEM/UNESCO)	This indicator measures the gender parity ratio in primary and lower secondary education and assesses the extent to which high quality basic education is guaranteed to all citizens.
Education Enrolment (UNESCO)	This indicator measures the percentage of students enrolled from pre-primary to tertiary education over the corresponding eligible official school-age population for each level of education.
Education Completion (UNESCO)	This indicator measures the completion rate at primary and secondary education levels.
Human Resources in Education (UNESCO)	This indicator measures the average number of pupils per qualified teacher at primary level of education and the percentage of teachers in primary education who have received the minimum standard of training required for teaching.
Education Quality (BS/WB/WEF)	This indicator assesses the extent to which education policy is successful in delivering high quality education and supports research and development, as well as the extent to which the education system meets the needs of a competitive economy and the number of expected years of learning-adjusted years of schooling.

Public Perception of Education Provision (AFR)	This indicator assesses the extent to which citizens are satisfied with how the government is doing at addressing educational needs as well as citizens' perceptions of how easy it is to obtain the public school services they need.
SOCIAL PROTECTION & WELFARE	
Social Safety Nets (AFIDEP/BS)	This indicator assesses the extent to which social safety nets exist to compensate for social risks of the market economy, including social safety nets for the elderly, those with an illness or health conditions, and the unemployed.
Poverty Reduction Policies (AfDB/BS/WB)	This indicator assesses the extent to which socioeconomic factors are not a barrier to participation in society, while also assessing the social protection, labour and welfare policies that guarantee a minimum level of welfare and ensure access to quality health and education services.
Socioeconomic Inequality Mitigation (AfDB/FFP/WB/WID.World)	This indicator assesses the extent to which there is equity of public resource use and income equality as well the extent to which there is no structural economic inequality.
Decent Housing (CAHF/UN-Habitat&UNDESA)	This indicator measures the share of the urban population living in slum households, as well as the affordability of the cheapest newly built urban housing constructed by formal developers.
Food Security (FAO)	This indicator measures the adequacy of food supply in terms of calories and the variability of food supply as well as the prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity and undernourishment.
Public Perception of Social Protection & Lived Poverty (AFR)	This indicator assesses citizens' lived poverty in terms of food, water and cooking fuel deprivation, citizens' perceptions of their present living conditions, as well as the extent to which citizens are satisfied with how the government is doing at improving the living standards of the poor.
SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT	
Promotion of Environmental Sustainability (AfDB/BS/WB)	This indicator assesses the extent to which economic policy considers environmental concerns and the government's environmental policies foster sustainability and pollution management.
Enforcement of Environmental Policies (WEF/WJP)	This indicator assesses the extent to which environmental laws and regulations are effectively enforced.
Air Quality (HEI&IHME)	This indicator measures the absence of air pollution both outside and inside the household.
Sustainable Use of Land & Forests (FAO/WB/WRI)	This indicator measures the extent to which land, soil and forests are used sustainably.
Land & Water Biodiversity Protection (ENACT/WB/Yale & Columbia)	This indicator measures the extent to which terrestrial biomes and marine areas are protected as well as the extent to which flora and fauna are not illegally exploited.

ACLED	Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project	UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
AfDB	African Development Bank	UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
AFIDEP	African Institute for Development Policy	UNDESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
AFR	Afrobarometer	UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
AUC	African Union Commission	UN-Habitat	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
BS	Bertelsmann Stiftung	UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
Cable	Cable.co.uk	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
CAHF	Centre for Affordable Housing Finance in Africa	UNU-WIDER	United Nations University - World Institute for Development Economics Research
CDD-Ghana	Ghana Center for Democratic Development	UPU	Universal Postal Union
Columbia	Center for International Earth Science Information Network Earth Institute, Columbia University	V-DEM	Varieties of Democracy Institute
DSP	Digital Society Project	WB	World Bank
ENACT	ENACT Africa	WEF	World Economic Forum
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	WHO	World Health Organization
FFP	Fund for Peace	WID.World	World Inequality Database
FH	Freedom House	WJP	World Justice Project
HEI	Health Effects Institute	WRI	World Resources Institute
IBP	International Budget Partnership	Yale	Yale Center for Environmental Law & Policy
IDMC	Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre		
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development		
IHME	Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation		
ILO	International Labour Organization		
IMF	International Monetary Fund		
IPU	Inter-Parliamentary Union		
ITU	International Telecommunication Union		
ITUC	International Trade Union Confederation		
ODW	Open Data Watch		
OEC	Observatory for Economic Complexity		
PTS	Political Terror Scale		
RSF	Reporters sans frontières (Reporters Without Borders)		
UCDP	Uppsala Conflict Data Program		
UN IGME	United Nations Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation		
UN MMEIG	United Nations Maternal Mortality Estimation Inter-agency Group		

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