



# 2015

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Ibrahim Index of  
African Governance

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**COUNTRY INSIGHTS**

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**SOUTH AFRICA**



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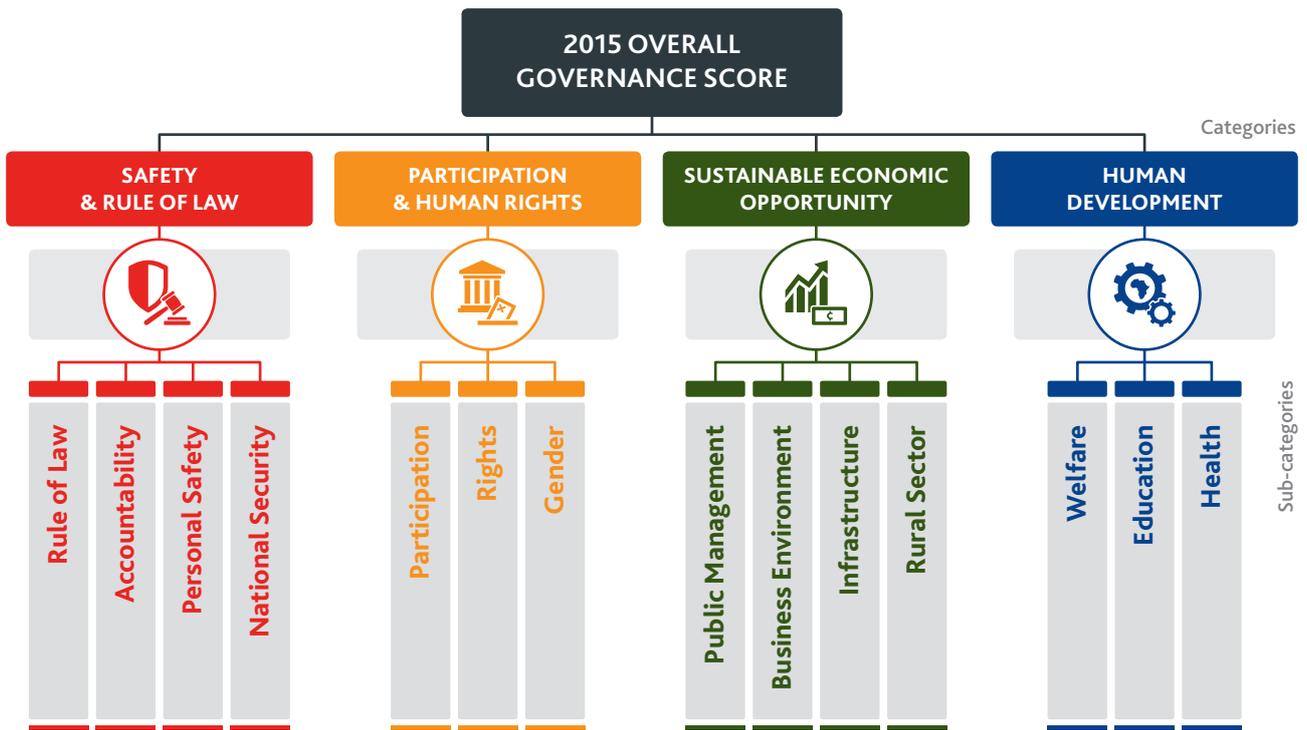
All figures have been rounded to the nearest one decimal place. This means that countries may appear to have the same score, or the change over time may appear inaccurate, but this is not the case when all decimal places are taken into account. Countries have been ranked and trends have been described on the basis of full scores not the rounded numbers that appear here.

Regional Economic Community (REC) averages are calculated by applying the REC's current membership configuration for all data years.

The Mo Ibrahim Foundation (MIF) is aware that some sources update their data sets after our documentation is sent to print. IIAG raw data are correct as per the date 'last accessed', which is stated for each indicator within the Data Portal ([www.moibrahimfoundation.org/iiag/downloads/](http://www.moibrahimfoundation.org/iiag/downloads/)).

South Sudan and Sudan are excluded from all group averages pre-2011 as neither country existed in their current configurations before the secession of South Sudan in 2011.

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The Ibrahim Index of African Governance (IIAG) measures the quality of governance in every African country on an annual basis. It does this by compiling data from diverse global sources to build an accurate and detailed picture of governance performance in African countries.

The broad aim of the IIAG is to better inform and sustain the debate on African governance by providing a transparent and user-friendly resource to:

- support citizens, governments, institutions and the private sector to accurately assess the delivery of public goods and services, and policy outcomes.

- encourage data-driven narratives on governance issues.
- help determine, debate and strengthen government performance.

The IIAG was created in 2007 in recognition of the need for a quantifiable tool to accurately measure and monitor African governance performance, its progress over time and across countries, and as a means of supporting effective and responsive solutions to complex public policy challenges in developing countries. Policies need to be evaluated by their results, which can only be done if accompanied by robust data.

### 2015 Ibrahim Index of African Governance

**1** overall governance score is:



### SOUTH AFRICA

A historically strong performer in the IIAG, South Africa continues to rank highly in many governance aspects, including overall governance and each of the four categories. However, high ranks conceal some concerning trends at the sub-category level, including deterioration in the issues of *Rights, Gender, Public Management, Rural Sector* and *Health*.

South Africa is one of only 13 countries to show a decline in *Health*, and is the only country in the top five performers to show a negative trajectory in this issue.

The country's *Personal Safety* score continues to be of concern, with not only a low score and rank position, but a recent score drop (-3.0), triggered by a fall in the measure of *Social Unrest*.

#### **Overall governance: highest ranking country to demonstrate improvement since 2011.**

South Africa is one of the top ten performers in the 2015 IIAG. It ranks 4<sup>th</sup> (out of 54) in Africa, being the second best non-island country after Botswana. The country scores 73.0 in overall governance, an achievement that places it higher than both the African average and the regional average for Southern Africa. It has ranked 4<sup>th</sup> in Africa in overall governance since 2004, demonstrating fairly consistent performance in both score and rank over that time period. Within the region of Southern Africa, South Africa ranks 3<sup>rd</sup> in overall governance, being outperformed by both Mauritius and Botswana. In comparison to the other traditional 'powerhouses' of Africa, such as Nigeria, Kenya and Egypt, South Africa performs well and is the only one of these countries to feature in the top ten performers.

South Africa exhibited its best overall governance performance in 2007, reaching a score of 74.1. Since then, the country appears to have plateaued, although it has still shown some improvement (+0.9) since 2011. South Africa is the highest ranking country to demonstrate improvement in overall governance over this time period.

The improvement seen in overall governance since 2011 is driven by positive trends in three of the four categories. *Participation & Human Rights* is the only category in which South Africa declines.

The country demonstrates a wide range of ranks among its sub-categories, although many of them are high. Its ranks in *Personal Safety* (45<sup>th</sup>) and *National Security* (28<sup>th</sup>) are noticeably lower than those of all the other sub-categories, in which it ranks 12<sup>th</sup> or higher.

#### **Safety & Rule of Law: persistently low scores and ranks in *Personal Safety*.**

South Africa scores 68.4 in *Safety & Rule of Law*, ranking 7<sup>th</sup> on the continent. This relatively high score and rank is accompanied by improvement in recent years, showing gains of +0.8 score points since 2011. However, the country showed its weakest ever score in this category in 2013.

South Africa's best sub-category performance within this governance component is in *Rule of Law*, scoring 95.4 and placing it as the second best performing country in Africa. In stark contrast, South Africa ranks 45<sup>th</sup> in *Personal Safety*, demonstrating its lowest score of any sub-category in the IIAG (31.6), and 28<sup>th</sup> in *National Security*. The country's performance in *Personal Safety* is by far the most concerning within this category, being the lowest scoring, but also showing noticeable deterioration since 2011 (-3.0) with South Africa's worst score since 2000 reached in 2012. The weakening of South Africa's score in *Personal Safety* is entirely driven by a decline in the measure of *Social Unrest* (-25.0).

The three other sub-categories show improvement since 2011: *Rule of Law* (+5.3), *Accountability* (+0.9) and *National Security* (+0.0, positive movement is visible only at the fourth decimal). The indicators that are driving these gains, and hence underpinning the improvement at category level, include *Judicial Process* (+16.7), *Public Sector Corruption Investigation* (+12.5) and *Political Violence* (+6.9).

***Participation & Human Rights: South Africa's only deteriorating category score.***

South Africa's second best performing category, *Participation & Human Rights*, also exhibits the country's only decline at the category level. South Africa scores 73.9, ranking 4<sup>th</sup>, and shows a weakening in its score by -0.2 points. This deterioration is the second smallest in magnitude on the continent in this category, but is South Africa's only category fall since 2011.

South Africa's best score is in *Participation*, scoring 81.1, and this is the only sub-category improvement to be seen in *Participation & Human Rights*. Meanwhile, both other sub-categories show deterioration, tipping the balance at the category level to be one of general decline, even if marginal. The drop in *Rights* of -1.3 score points is triggered by two particular indicators: *Freedom of Association & Assembly* (-18.1) and *Freedom of Expression* (-3.2). *Gender*, on the other hand, which shows a decline of -0.7 score points, is driven down by both *Legislation on Violence against Women* (-8.3) and *Women in Politics* (-0.6). Both *Freedom of Association & Assembly* and *Legislation on Violence against Women* are two of South Africa's ten most deteriorated indicators across the IIAG, since 2011.

***Sustainable Economic Opportunity: high ranks mask a mixed picture.***

South Africa's most improved category, *Sustainable Economic Opportunity*, is also the one in which the country ranks highest on the continent (2<sup>nd</sup>). This high rank is underpinned by South Africa ranking 1<sup>st</sup> in *Public Management*, 2<sup>nd</sup> in *Business Environment* and 3<sup>rd</sup> in *Infrastructure*, but only 9<sup>th</sup> in *Rural Sector*. The country has ranked 2<sup>nd</sup> in *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* in every year since 2000.

Although the scores and ranks are high, they mask a mixed picture within the sub-categories. South Africa's best sub-category performance is in *Business Environment*, scoring 79.6, while its weakest sub-category performance in *Sustainable Economic Opportunity* is in *Rural Sector*, scoring 62.3. Meanwhile, *Public Management* shows its weakest score yet (since 2000) in 2014, following a deterioration of -5.0 score points since 2011, and *Infrastructure* exhibits the largest improvement of the category (+10.6). The drop in *Public Management* is driven by four indicators out of the nine, including *Statistical Capacity* (-9.0), *Diversification* (-3.8), *Ratio of External Debt Service to Exports* (-8.6) and *Access to Financial Records of State-owned Companies* (-25.0). Conversely, in *Infrastructure*, four of the seven indicators show improvement with the measure of *Telephone & IT Infrastructure* displaying the most noticeable gains (+66.7) since 2011.

***Human Development: one of only 13 countries to have declined in Health.***

As is the case in many countries in the IIAG, South Africa achieves its highest category score in *Human Development* (77.3), achieving a rank position of 6<sup>th</sup> on the continent. South Africa's best sub-category performance is in *Health*, scoring 79.3, while its weakest sub-category performance is in *Education*, scoring 74.5.

Although South Africa ranks 12<sup>th</sup> in *Health*, it is one of only 13 countries in Africa to show any deterioration in these issues since 2011 (-1.9). This is driven almost entirely by *Immunisation (Measles, DPT & Hepatitis B)* (-11.4) and *Public Health Campaigns* (-25.0). Many of the *Welfare* indicators have remained static since 2011, with the only improvement in the measure of *Welfare Regime* (+7.7) which has had a noticeable impact on the sub-category trajectory (+1.1).

## SOUTH AFRICA



OVERALL GOVERNANCE

2014 SCORES & RANKS

SCORE/100

73.0

AFRICAN AVERAGE

50.1

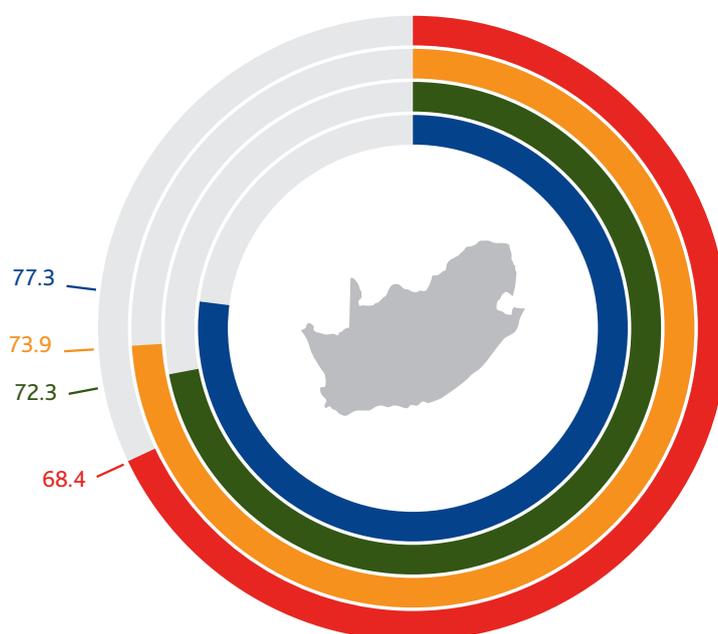
CHANGE SINCE 2011

+0.9

RANK/54

4

Head of State	President Jacob Zuma
Date came to power	9 May 2009
Head of Government	President Jacob Zuma
Date came to power	9 May 2009
Region	Southern Africa
REC Membership(s)	SADC
Population (total m)	54.0
Urban population (% of total population)	64.3
African Peer Review Mechanism	Member, Peer reviewed, Reported
African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance	Signed, Ratified
African Charter on Statistics	Not signed, Not ratified



Information correct at 23 July 2015

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



SAFETY & RULE OF LAW



PARTICIPATION & HUMAN RIGHTS



SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY



HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

SCORE/100

68.4

SCORE/100

73.9

SCORE/100

72.3

SCORE/100

77.3

AFRICAN AVERAGE

51.3

AFRICAN AVERAGE

49.3

AFRICAN AVERAGE

43.2

AFRICAN AVERAGE

56.4

CHANGE SINCE 2011

+0.8

CHANGE SINCE 2011

-0.2

CHANGE SINCE 2011

+2.8

CHANGE SINCE 2011

+0.3

RANK/54

7

RANK/54

4

RANK/54

2

RANK/54

6

### 2014 SUB-CATEGORY SCORES & RANKS

SAFETY & RULE OF LAW			
	SCORE/100	AFRICAN AVERAGE	RANK/54
RULE OF LAW	95.4	50.8	2
ACCOUNTABILITY	66.8	35.5	3
PERSONAL SAFETY	31.6	44.0	45
NATIONAL SECURITY	80.0	74.8	28

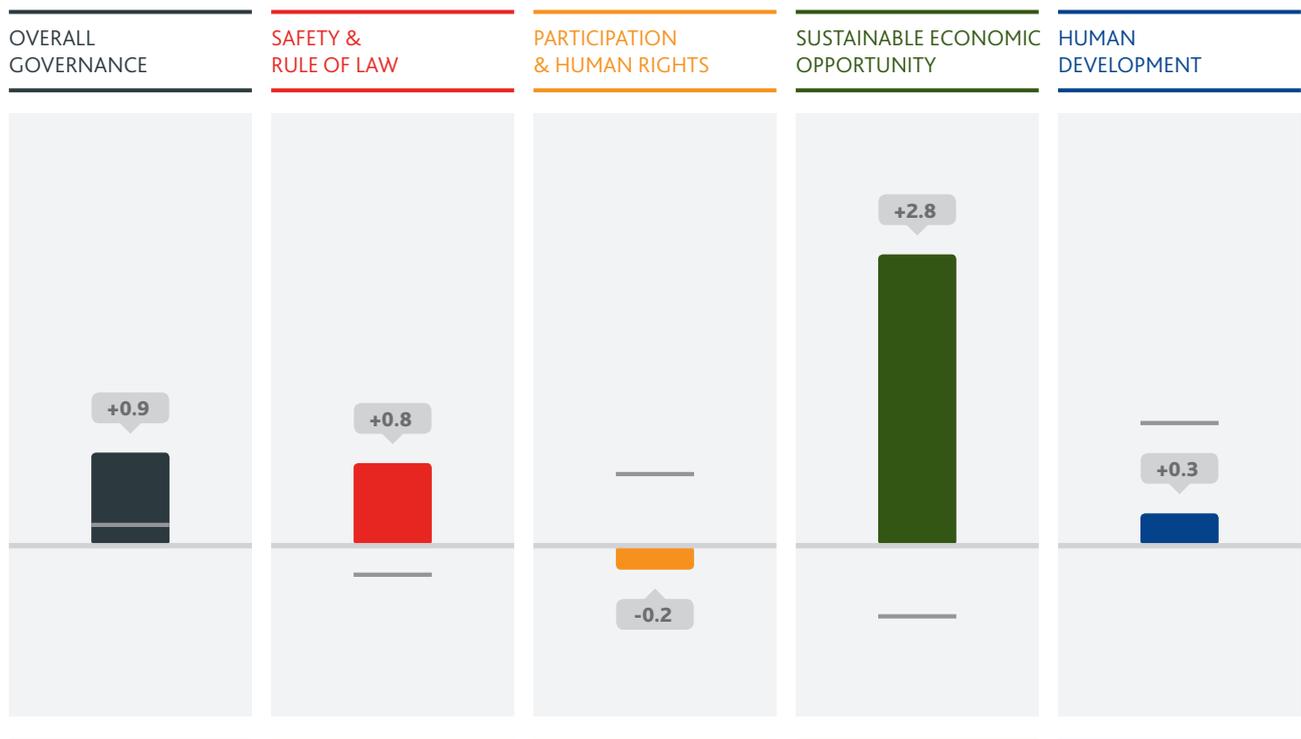
SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY			
	SCORE/100	AFRICAN AVERAGE	RANK/54
PUBLIC MANAGEMENT	71.6	46.0	1
BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT	79.6	40.7	2
INFRASTRUCTURE	75.7	36.5	3
RURAL SECTOR	62.3	50.5	9

PARTICIPATION & HUMAN RIGHTS			
	SCORE/100	AFRICAN AVERAGE	RANK/54
PARTICIPATION	81.1	45.9	4
RIGHTS	67.1	47.3	7
GENDER	73.6	54.8	5

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT			
	SCORE/100	AFRICAN AVERAGE	RANK/54
WELFARE	77.9	50.9	5
EDUCATION	74.5	48.8	3
HEALTH	79.3	69.9	12

### TRENDS SINCE 2011, OVERALL GOVERNANCE & CATEGORY LEVELS

■ 2011-2014 — African average



# Data Table

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## SOUTH AFRICA

Score/100; 100 = best

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Change 2011-2014
<b>OVERALL SCORE</b>	71.6	72.3	72.4	72.8	72.6	73.1	73.5	74.1	73.5	72.6	72.2	72.1	72.0	72.8	73.0	+0.9
<b>SAFETY &amp; RULE OF LAW</b>	72.4	71.7	71.6	71.6	71.7	71.8	71.3	70.6	70.5	67.6	67.8	67.6	67.0	66.9	68.4	+0.8
<b>RULE OF LAW</b>	92.5	92.5	92.5	92.5	92.5	92.5	91.8	91.4	90.7	89.3	89.0	90.0	91.1	93.8	95.4	+5.3
Property Rights (AfDB/WB/BS/HER/WEF)	86.9	86.9	86.9	86.9	86.9	86.9	85.5	84.0	84.1	81.8	80.3	81.0	81.6	83.0	82.9	+1.9
Judicial Process (EIU/GI)	83.3	83.3	83.3	83.3	83.3	83.3	83.3	83.3	83.3	83.3	83.3	83.3	83.3	91.7	100.0	+16.7
Judicial Independence (BS/GI/WEF)	92.3	92.3	92.3	92.3	92.3	92.3	90.2	89.8	86.1	81.6	81.6	85.9	90.6	94.2	93.9	+8.0
Sanctions (CDD)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
Transfers of Power (EIU)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
<b>ACCOUNTABILITY</b>	75.4	73.8	72.2	72.2	72.6	77.3	75.8	74.8	74.0	68.6	65.1	65.9	67.1	66.0	66.8	+0.9
Accountability, Transparency & Corruption in the Public Sector (AfDB/WB)	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	100.0	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	0.0
Access to Information (GI)	54.2	54.2	54.2	54.2	54.2	54.2	54.2	54.2	54.2	54.2	54.2	54.2	54.2	54.2	54.2	0.0
Online Services (UNDESA)	77.8	77.8	77.8	77.8	74.4	82.2	81.3	80.5	79.6	62.0	44.4	55.2	66.0	60.9	55.7	+0.4
Corruption & Bureaucracy (WB)	85.7	71.4	57.1	57.1	64.0	85.7	85.7	71.4	71.4	57.1	57.1	57.1	57.1	57.1	57.1	0.0
Corruption in Government & Public Officials (EIU)	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	0.0
Diversion of Public Funds (WEF)	53.6	53.6	53.6	53.6	53.6	53.6	53.6	59.6	60.5	50.9	37.3	33.3	33.4	28.9	28.5	-4.9
Accountability of Public Officials (EIU)	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	0.0
Public Sector Corruption Investigation (GI)	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	100.0	+12.5
Prosecution of Abuse of Office (BS)	85.7	85.7	85.7	85.7	85.7	85.7	85.7	85.7	78.6	71.4	71.4	71.4	71.4	71.4	71.4	0.0
<b>PERSONAL SAFETY</b>	41.7	40.6	41.7	41.7	41.7	37.5	37.5	36.3	37.1	37.5	37.2	34.6	29.8	31.2	31.6	-3.0
Safety of the Person (EIU)	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Police Services (GI/WEF)	50.1	50.1	50.1	50.1	50.1	50.1	50.1	48.8	47.9	50.1	51.7	54.2	56.5	55.7	54.3	+0.1
Social Unrest (EIU)	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	43.8	25.0	25.0	-25.0
Violent Crime (EIU)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Political Violence (ACLEDD/PTS)	75.0	68.8	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	68.8	75.0	75.0	71.5	53.1	28.5	56.6	60.0	+6.9
Human Trafficking (USDs)	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	0.0
<b>NATIONAL SECURITY</b>	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	75.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	76.7	80.0	+0.0
Government Involvement in Armed Conflict (UCDP)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	83.3	100.0	0.0
Domestic Armed Conflict (EIU)	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	0.0
Cross-border Tensions (EIU)	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	0.0
Internally Displaced People (IDMC)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
Political Refugees (UNHCR)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	+0.0
<b>PARTICIPATION &amp; HUMAN RIGHTS</b>	74.6	74.7	74.6	74.7	75.2	76.2	75.5	76.4	75.0	74.5	74.3	74.1	73.7	74.1	73.9	-0.2
<b>PARTICIPATION</b>	91.0	91.0	91.0	91.0	91.9	91.9	88.5	88.5	85.2	81.9	80.7	79.6	79.6	81.1	81.1	+1.4
Political Rights (FH)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	83.3	83.3	83.3	83.3	83.3	83.3	83.3	83.3	83.3	0.0
Political Participation (EIU)	92.6	92.6	92.6	92.6	92.6	92.6	92.6	92.6	92.6	92.6	92.6	92.6	92.6	99.7	99.7	+7.1
Free & Fair Elections (BS)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	94.4	88.9	83.3	77.8	77.8	77.8	77.8	0.0
Free & Fair Executive Elections (IREEP)	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	0.0
Effective Power to Govern (BS)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	88.9	77.8	77.8	77.8	77.8	77.8	77.8	0.0
<b>RIGHTS</b>	66.1	66.1	66.0	67.1	67.9	68.9	70.0	71.2	68.3	68.5	68.4	68.3	67.7	67.4	67.1	-1.3
Freedom of Expression (BS/FH/GI/RSF)	84.6	84.6	83.9	84.2	83.6	83.3	83.0	83.0	79.6	76.2	75.8	75.5	75.2	76.3	72.3	-3.2
Freedom of Association & Assembly (BS/GI)	81.9	81.9	81.9	81.9	81.9	81.9	84.7	87.5	84.7	81.9	81.9	81.9	79.2	76.4	63.9	-18.1
Civil Liberties (BS/FH)	79.2	79.2	79.2	79.2	79.2	79.2	82.3	85.4	82.3	79.2	79.2	79.2	79.2	79.2	79.2	0.0
International Human Rights Conventions (OHCHR/UNOLA)	35.0	35.0	35.0	40.0	45.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	45.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	70.0	+15.0
Human Rights (EIU)	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	0.0
<b>GENDER</b>	66.7	66.9	66.7	66.1	66.0	68.0	68.1	69.6	71.4	73.2	73.8	74.3	73.8	74.0	73.6	-0.7
Gender Equality (AfDB/WB)	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.5	75.0	75.0	87.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
Gender Balance in Education (WB)	82.5	83.2	82.1	81.1	80.8	80.3	79.8	79.4	78.8	79.2	79.4	79.0	79.2	82.2	82.2	+3.2
Women's Participation in the Labour Force (WB)	49.0	49.8	49.0	46.3	43.0	45.0	46.4	44.9	45.3	42.9	41.1	41.6	42.0	42.4	42.4	+0.8
Gender Equality in the Workplace (GI)	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	0.0
Legislation on Violence against Women (OECD)	58.0	58.0	58.0	58.0	58.0	58.0	58.0	58.0	58.0	63.7	69.3	75.0	70.8	66.7	66.7	-8.3
Women in Politics (GI/IPU)	73.4	73.4	73.4	73.4	75.7	75.7	75.7	75.9	75.9	84.9	84.9	83.2	83.2	85.1	82.5	-0.6
Women in the Judiciary (GI)	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	0.0
<b>SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY</b>	66.1	66.2	66.6	68.0	67.0	68.5	69.7	71.4	71.5	71.3	70.6	69.5	71.8	72.3	72.3	+2.8
<b>PUBLIC MANAGEMENT</b>	74.7	74.5	75.8	78.2	78.5	77.9	79.3	83.8	81.9	78.6	76.9	76.6	74.3	74.5	71.6	-5.0
Public Administration (AfDB/WB)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
Statistical Capacity (WB)	94.0	94.0	94.0	94.0	94.0	94.0	98.5	100.0	94.0	86.6	88.1	86.6	74.6	80.6	77.6	-9.0

Score/100; 100 = best

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Change 2011- 2014
Diversification (AfDB/OECD/UNDP)	36.8	36.8	50.3	60.6	58.3	48.3	46.7	46.2	43.4	31.8	30.1	24.5	23.5	20.7	20.7	-3.8
Budget Management (AfDB/WB)	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	77.8	88.9	88.9	88.9	88.9	88.9	88.9	88.9	88.9	0.0
Ratio of Total Revenue to Total Expenditure (AfDB/AU/UNECA)	46.7	48.6	52.1	50.6	48.9	52.4	56.0	59.5	60.7	58.5	43.1	45.3	46.8	45.3	46.2	+1.0
Fiscal Policy (AfDB/WB)	88.9	88.9	88.9	88.9	88.9	88.9	88.9	100.0	100.0	88.9	88.9	88.9	88.9	88.9	88.9	0.0
Ratio of External Debt Service to Exports (EIU)	72.6	68.1	63.4	76.7	82.4	82.3	76.0	89.8	81.6	85.4	85.4	87.7	78.3	77.8	79.0	-8.6
Revenue Mobilisation (AfDB/WB/ICTD)	66.7	67.1	66.5	66.4	67.3	68.5	69.4	69.6	68.9	67.0	67.6	67.7	68.0	68.0	68.0	+0.3
Access to Financial Records of State-owned Companies (GI)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	75.0	-25.0
<b>BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT</b>	<b>76.7</b>	<b>76.7</b>	<b>76.7</b>	<b>76.7</b>	<b>72.3</b>	<b>72.3</b>	<b>72.0</b>	<b>72.1</b>	<b>73.1</b>	<b>73.1</b>	<b>73.0</b>	<b>72.9</b>	<b>73.7</b>	<b>79.0</b>	<b>79.6</b>	<b>+6.8</b>
Competitive Environment (AfDB/WB/BS/GI)	91.7	91.7	91.7	91.7	91.7	91.7	90.6	89.4	89.4	89.4	85.3	85.3	85.3	85.3	85.3	0.0
Customs Procedures (WEF)	51.1	51.1	51.1	51.1	51.1	51.1	51.1	51.1	56.8	66.0	67.9	63.6	66.3	66.7	61.4	-2.2
Investment Climate (HER)	77.8	77.8	77.8	77.8	55.6	55.6	55.6	55.6	55.6	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	61.1	55.6	+5.6
Bureaucracy & Red Tape (EIU)	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	83.3	100.0	+33.3
Soundness of Banks (WEF)	96.3	96.3	96.3	96.3	96.3	96.3	96.3	97.7	96.9	93.4	95.0	98.9	100.0	98.4	96.0	-2.9
<b>INFRASTRUCTURE</b>	<b>62.6</b>	<b>63.3</b>	<b>63.7</b>	<b>66.6</b>	<b>67.0</b>	<b>67.7</b>	<b>68.1</b>	<b>66.1</b>	<b>62.9</b>	<b>63.5</b>	<b>64.4</b>	<b>65.1</b>	<b>75.9</b>	<b>76.1</b>	<b>75.7</b>	<b>+10.6</b>
Road Network (WEF)	77.8	77.8	77.8	77.8	77.8	77.8	77.8	75.5	77.0	80.6	77.0	76.0	79.1	79.8	80.0	+4.0
Rail Network (EIU)	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	56.3	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	0.0
Air Transport (GI/WEF)	96.6	96.6	96.6	96.6	96.6	96.6	96.6	96.8	97.5	98.0	98.9	100.0	99.6	98.9	98.0	-2.0
Access to Water (WHO/UNICEF)	72.0	72.7	73.4	74.1	74.8	75.5	76.1	76.8	77.5	78.1	78.8	79.4	79.7	79.9	80.1	+0.7
Electricity Supply (WEF)	70.9	70.9	70.9	70.9	70.9	70.9	70.9	59.4	45.3	47.6	54.4	53.0	57.0	54.0	50.0	-3.0
Telephone & IT Infrastructure (EIU)	45.8	45.8	45.8	45.8	45.8	45.8	45.8	50.0	37.5	33.3	33.3	33.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	+66.7
Digital Connectivity (ITU)	18.6	22.7	25.1	44.8	46.6	51.3	53.4	54.5	55.8	56.7	58.4	64.0	66.3	69.9	71.7	+7.7
<b>RURAL SECTOR</b>	<b>50.3</b>	<b>50.3</b>	<b>50.3</b>	<b>50.3</b>	<b>50.3</b>	<b>55.9</b>	<b>59.5</b>	<b>63.7</b>	<b>68.1</b>	<b>70.1</b>	<b>68.3</b>	<b>63.5</b>	<b>63.3</b>	<b>59.8</b>	<b>62.3</b>	<b>-1.2</b>
Public Resources for Rural Development (IFAD)	54.3	54.3	54.3	54.3	54.3	62.5	68.8	75.0	81.3	87.5	81.3	68.8	68.8	68.8	68.8	0.0
Accountability, Transparency & Corruption in Rural Areas (IFAD)	49.9	49.9	49.9	49.9	49.9	55.2	61.9	68.5	75.2	81.8	66.6	60.5	60.5	60.5	60.5	0.0
Land & Water for Low-income Rural Populations (IFAD)	50.2	50.2	50.2	50.2	50.2	50.2	53.0	55.7	58.4	61.2	61.2	61.2	61.2	61.2	61.2	0.0
Rural Business Climate (IFAD)	49.1	49.1	49.1	49.1	49.1	57.4	58.3	59.2	60.1	61.0	66.5	63.7	63.7	63.7	63.7	0.0
Agricultural Research & Extension Services (IFAD)	44.1	44.1	44.1	44.1	44.1	58.1	57.5	57.0	56.4	55.9	65.1	46.4	46.4	46.4	46.4	0.0
Agricultural Policy Costs (WEF)	70.2	70.2	70.2	70.2	70.2	70.2	70.2	75.9	83.0	71.0	66.1	67.7	66.2	62.9	58.2	-9.4
Engagement with Low-income Rural Populations (IFAD)	34.7	34.7	34.7	34.7	34.7	37.6	45.1	52.6	60.1	67.6	64.7	64.7	64.7	64.7	64.7	0.0
Equal Representation in Rural Areas (IFAD)	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	56.3	60.9	65.6	70.3	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	0.0
<b>HUMAN DEVELOPMENT</b>	<b>73.5</b>	<b>76.6</b>	<b>76.9</b>	<b>76.7</b>	<b>76.6</b>	<b>76.1</b>	<b>77.6</b>	<b>77.7</b>	<b>77.3</b>	<b>77.1</b>	<b>75.9</b>	<b>77.0</b>	<b>75.5</b>	<b>78.0</b>	<b>77.3</b>	<b>+0.3</b>
<b>WELFARE</b>	<b>79.1</b>	<b>79.1</b>	<b>79.1</b>	<b>78.4</b>	<b>77.8</b>	<b>73.9</b>	<b>77.8</b>	<b>78.4</b>	<b>76.8</b>	<b>75.2</b>	<b>75.2</b>	<b>76.8</b>	<b>77.4</b>	<b>77.9</b>	<b>77.9</b>	<b>+1.1</b>
Welfare Regime (BS)	76.9	76.9	76.9	76.9	76.9	76.9	80.8	84.6	80.8	76.9	76.9	76.9	80.8	84.6	84.6	+7.7
Welfare Services (Health & Education) (AfDB/WB)	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	0.0
Social Protection & Labour (AfDB/WB)	88.9	88.9	88.9	88.9	88.9	66.7	77.8	77.8	77.8	77.8	77.8	77.8	77.8	77.8	77.8	0.0
Social Exclusion (BS)	71.4	71.4	71.4	66.7	61.9	57.1	57.1	57.1	57.1	57.1	57.1	57.1	57.1	57.1	57.1	0.0
Equity of Public Resource Use (AfDB/WB)	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	0.0
Environmental Policy (BS)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	92.9	85.7	85.7	85.7	85.7	85.7	85.7	0.0
Environmental Sustainability (AfDB/WB)	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	77.8	77.8	77.8	77.8	0.0
<b>EDUCATION</b>	<b>70.2</b>	<b>70.0</b>	<b>71.2</b>	<b>71.9</b>	<b>72.9</b>	<b>73.8</b>	<b>73.9</b>	<b>73.7</b>	<b>73.7</b>	<b>73.2</b>	<b>73.0</b>	<b>72.8</b>	<b>67.1</b>	<b>74.1</b>	<b>74.5</b>	<b>+1.7</b>
Education Provision & Quality (BS)	83.3	83.3	83.3	83.3	83.3	83.3	83.3	83.3	83.3	83.3	83.3	83.3	83.3	83.3	83.3	0.0
Education System Quality (WEF)	30.5	30.5	30.5	30.5	30.5	30.5	30.5	28.5	27.4	21.6	18.0	13.5	10.5	7.7	10.2	-3.3
Ratio of Pupils to Teachers in Primary School (UNESCO)	74.4	69.9	74.0	73.9	73.7	78.4	76.6	76.4	76.9	75.9	77.0	77.1	76.7	77.7	77.7	+0.6
Literacy (UNESCO)	91.9	91.9	91.9	91.9	91.9	91.9	91.9	91.9	94.5	97.1	97.1	97.3	98.1	98.4	98.8	+1.4
Primary School Completion (WB)	67.6	69.8	72.1	75.1	79.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	0.0
Secondary School Enrolment (UNESCO)	73.5	74.4	75.4	76.5	78.8	79.7	82.1	82.9	81.0	82.4	83.8	86.7	89.9	98.3	98.3	+11.6
Tertiary Education Enrolment (UNESCO)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	32.1	.	.	.
<b>HEALTH</b>	<b>71.0</b>	<b>80.7</b>	<b>80.2</b>	<b>79.9</b>	<b>79.1</b>	<b>80.4</b>	<b>81.0</b>	<b>81.1</b>	<b>81.3</b>	<b>82.9</b>	<b>79.3</b>	<b>81.2</b>	<b>81.9</b>	<b>82.0</b>	<b>79.3</b>	<b>-1.9</b>
Access to Sanitation (WHO/UNICEF)	71.8	72.4	73.0	73.7	74.3	74.9	75.5	76.1	76.6	77.2	77.8	78.3	78.4	78.4	78.5	+0.2
Child Mortality (IGME)	72.3	71.1	69.9	69.4	69.4	69.9	71.1	73.0	74.6	77.4	82.1	84.7	85.9	86.3	86.3	+1.7
Maternal Mortality (WHO)	93.8	93.7	93.6	93.5	93.5	93.4	93.5	93.7	93.9	94.1	94.3	94.3	94.3	94.3	94.3	0.0
Undernourishment (WB)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0
Disease (Malaria & TB) (WHO)	85.0	84.7	83.9	83.6	83.1	83.2	83.1	83.5	84.5	86.1	87.3	87.9	87.1	87.3	87.3	-0.5
Immunisation (Measles, DPT & Hepatitis B) (WB/WHO)	70.4	68.1	66.2	64.2	58.6	66.8	68.6	66.4	64.2	70.6	69.1	73.6	71.5	62.2	62.2	-11.4
Antiretroviral Treatment (ART) Provision (UNAIDS)	0.0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	49.0	55.9	63.3	72.2	76.1	+20.2
Public Health Campaigns (GI)	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	50.0	-25.0

## South Africa within Southern Africa

10

# SOUTHERN AFRICA



OVERALL GOVERNANCE

58.9

2014 SCORE/100  
2014 RANK/12; 1=BEST



SAFETY & RULE OF LAW

63.4



PARTICIPATION  
& HUMAN RIGHTS

59.2



SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC  
OPPORTUNITY

51.5



HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

61.6

### ANGOLA

	40.8	11
	43.8	11
	40.2	11
	31.6	11
	47.6	11

### BOTSWANA

	74.2	2
	82.7	2
	68.7	5
	66.1	3
	79.5	2

### LESOTHO

	61.1	5
	66.7	6
	70.9	4
	50.5	6
	56.4	7

### MADAGASCAR

	49.1	10
	57.7	9
	53.0	9
	39.3	10
	46.3	12

### MALAWI

	56.7	7
	64.0	7
	63.0	6
	45.6	8
	54.2	8

### MAURITIUS

	79.9	1
	82.7	1
	73.8	3
	77.5	1
	85.7	1

### MOZAMBIQUE

	52.3	8
	54.0	10
	59.9	7
	45.4	9
	49.8	10

### NAMIBIA

	70.4	4
	74.3	3
	76.1	1
	64.0	4
	67.1	4

### SOUTH AFRICA

	73.0	3
	68.4	4
	73.9	2
	72.3	2
	77.3	3

### SWAZILAND

	49.6	9
	59.2	8
	29.5	12
	50.3	7
	59.6	6

### ZAMBIA

	59.5	6
	66.7	5
	59.1	8
	50.7	5
	61.5	5

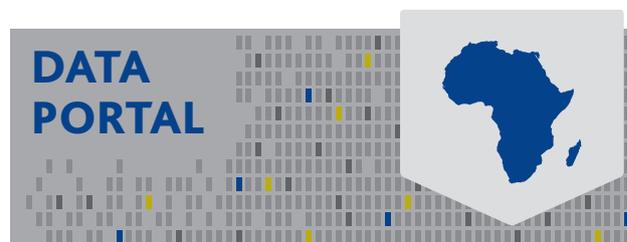
### ZIMBABWE

	40.4	12
	41.0	12
	41.9	10
	24.6	12
	54.2	9

The 2015 IIAG was calculated using data from 33 independent institutions.

African Development Bank (AfDB)  
 African Union Commission (AUC)  
 Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED)  
 Bertelsmann Stiftung (BS)  
 Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU)  
 Freedom House (FH)  
 Ghana Center for Democratic Development (CDD-Ghana)  
 Global Integrity (GI)  
 Institut de Recherche Empirique en Economie Politique (IREEP)  
 Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (IGME)  
 Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC)  
 International Centre for Tax and Development (ICTD)  
 International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)  
 International Telecommunication Union (ITU)  
 Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU)  
 Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)  
 Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)  
 Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)  
 Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)  
 Political Terror Scale (PTS)  
 Reporters sans frontières (RSF)  
 The Heritage Foundation (HER)  
 United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)  
 United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA)  
 United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)  
 United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA)  
 United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)  
 United Nations Office of Legal Affairs (UNOLA)  
 United States Department of State - Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (USDS)  
 Uppsala University, Department of Peace and Conflict Research - Uppsala Conflict Data Programme (UCDP)  
 World Bank (WB)  
 World Economic Forum (WEF)  
 World Health Organization (WHO)

To explore the 2015 IIAG further, including information on the IIAG methodology and data sources, download the IIAG Data Portal, Executive Summary or Sub-category Insights from [www.moibrahimfoundation.org/iiag/downloads/](http://www.moibrahimfoundation.org/iiag/downloads/).



The IIAG Data Portal is an interactive Excel-based application, available for in-depth analysis of the results of the IIAG, in English or French.

- > EXPLORE KEY FINDINGS
- > EXPLORE BY COUNTRY
- > EXPLORE BY REGION, REC OR GEOGRAPHICAL GROUPING
- > EXPLORE BY INDICATOR
- > COMPARE COUNTRIES OR GROUPS



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