

PROFILE:

MO IBRAHIM FOUNDATION
— 2022 IIAG

Libya

2012-2021
GOVERNANCE RESULTS



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2022 IIAG Framework

Published since 2007, the Ibrahim Index of African Governance (IIAG) assesses governance performance in 54 African countries over the latest available 10-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 their state, and that a state has the responsibility to deliver to its citizens.

The 2022 IIAG covers ten years from 2012 to 2021. The data for the IIAG come from 47 sources, from which 265 variables, clustered into 81 indicators, are collected. All but four IIAG indicators are formed of more than one variable to provide a governance assessment supported by multiple proxy measurements.

The IIAG 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.

Including all the data from source as well as the composite scores calculated expressly for the IIAG, there are a total of 413 different measures of governance for any given country or group in any given data year across the ten years covered. These are made up of indicators that measure specific issues, such as *Executive Compliance with the Rule of Law*, which sits within the broader sub-category measure *Rule of Law & Justice*, which in turn is one part of the overarching category *Security & Rule of Law*. In total there are more than 220,000 data points in the 2022 IIAG dataset.

As citizens are the end recipients of public leadership and governance, measuring governance performance cannot rely on official and expert assessment data alone. For this reason, the IIAG is accompanied by a complementary dataset focused on Citizens' Voices to provide an assessment of Africa's citizens' perceptions of governance performance, composed of 36 public perception variables sourced from Afrobarometer.

2022 Ibrahim Index of African Governance (IIAG)



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

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

Accountability & Transparency

- Institutional Checks & Balances
- Absence of Undue Influence on Government
- Civic Checks & Balances
- Disclosure of Public Records
- Accessibility of Public Records

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



PARTICIPATION, RIGHTS & INCLUSION

Participation

- Freedom of Association & Assembly
- Political Pluralism
- Civil Society Space
- Democratic Elections

Rights

- Personal Liberties
- Freedom of Expression & Belief
- Media Freedom
- Digital Rights
- Protection against Discrimination

Inclusion & Equality

- Equal Political Power
- Equal Political Representation
- Equal Civil Liberties
- Equal Socioeconomic Opportunity
- Equal Access to Public Services

Women's Equality

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

Citizens' Voices (CV)



PUBLIC PERCEPTION OF OVERALL GOVERNANCE

Public Perception of Security & Rule of Law

- Public Perception of Security & Safety
- Public Perception of the Rule of Law
- Public Perception of Accountability
- Public Perception of Anti-Corruption

Public Perception of Participation, Rights & Inclusion

- Public Perception of Elections & Freedom
- Public Perception of Inclusion & Equality
- Public Perception of Female Leadership



FOUNDATIONS FOR ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

Public Administration

- Civil Registration
- Capacity of the Statistical System
- Tax & Revenue Mobilisation
- Budgetary & Financial Management
- Effective Administration

Business & Labour Environment

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

Infrastructure

- Transport Network
- Access to Energy
- Mobile Communications
- Internet & Computers
- Shipping & Postal Network

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
- Compliance with International Health Regulations

Education

- Equality in Education
- Education Enrolment
- Education Completion
- Human Resources in Education
- Education Quality

Social Protection & Welfare

- Social Safety Nets
- Poverty Reduction Policies
- Socioeconomic Inequality Mitigation
- Decent Housing
- Food Security

Sustainable Environment

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

Public Perception of Economic Opportunity Foundations

- Public Perception of Public Administration
- Satisfaction with Economic Opportunities
- Satisfaction with Infrastructure

Public Perception of Human Development

- Satisfaction with Health Provision
- Satisfaction with Education Provision
- Lived Poverty & Public Perception of Social Protection

Reading the Results

Scores and ranks

The IIAG scores quantify a country's performance for each governance measure each data year, expressed out of 100.0 (with 100.0 being always the best score). Rounded to one decimal point, scores are relative to each country's performance in relation to the other 54 African countries.

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).

10-year trends

The IIAG 10-year trends offer an additional layer of analysis to scores and ranks, as they quantify change in absolute score between the last and the first data years of the time series. The 2022 IIAG 10-year trends compare a country's performance for each governance measure in 2021 compared to 2012, offering an assessment of the change.

Trend classifications

Trend classifications are a third layer of analysis, complementing scores, ranks and 10-year trends. The IIAG trend classifications serve to assess the mid-period trend (2017-2021 in the 2022 IIAG) in relation to the 10-year trend (2012-2021). The comparison of mid-period and full period trends help identify early signs of the direction and pace of country trajectories - 'trends within trends'.

| Trend Classification | Characteristic |
|--------------------------|---|
| Increasing Improvement | Score is better in 2021 compared to 2012, with the rate of improvement increasing since 2017 |
| Slowing Improvement | Score is better in 2021 compared to 2012, but the rate of improvement is slowing since 2017 |
| Warning Signs | Score is better/no change in 2021 compared to 2012, but showing decline since 2017 |
| Bouncing Back | Score is worse/no change in 2021 compared to 2012, but showing progress since 2017 |
| Slowing Deterioration | Score is worse in 2021 compared to 2012, but the rate of deterioration is slowing since 2017 |
| Increasing Deterioration | Score is worse in 2021 compared to 2012, with the rate of deterioration increasing since 2017 |

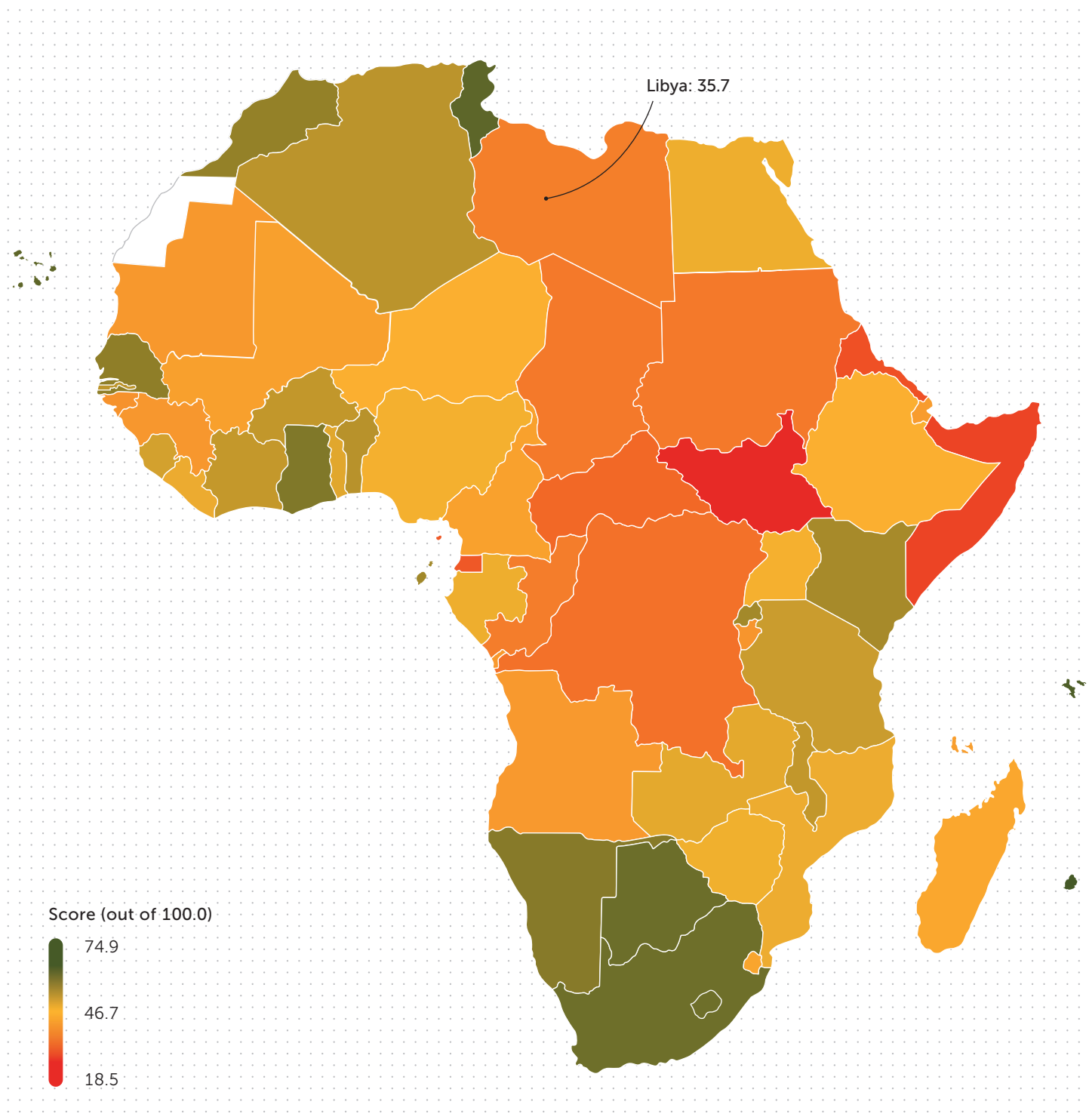
Overall Governance: Scores, Ranks & Trends

With a score of 35.7 (out of 100.0), Libya ranks 45th (out of 54) in *Overall Governance* in 2021.

Score (2021) 35.7

Rank (2021) 45th

African countries: *Overall Governance* scores (2021)



Overall Governance: Scores, Ranks & Trends

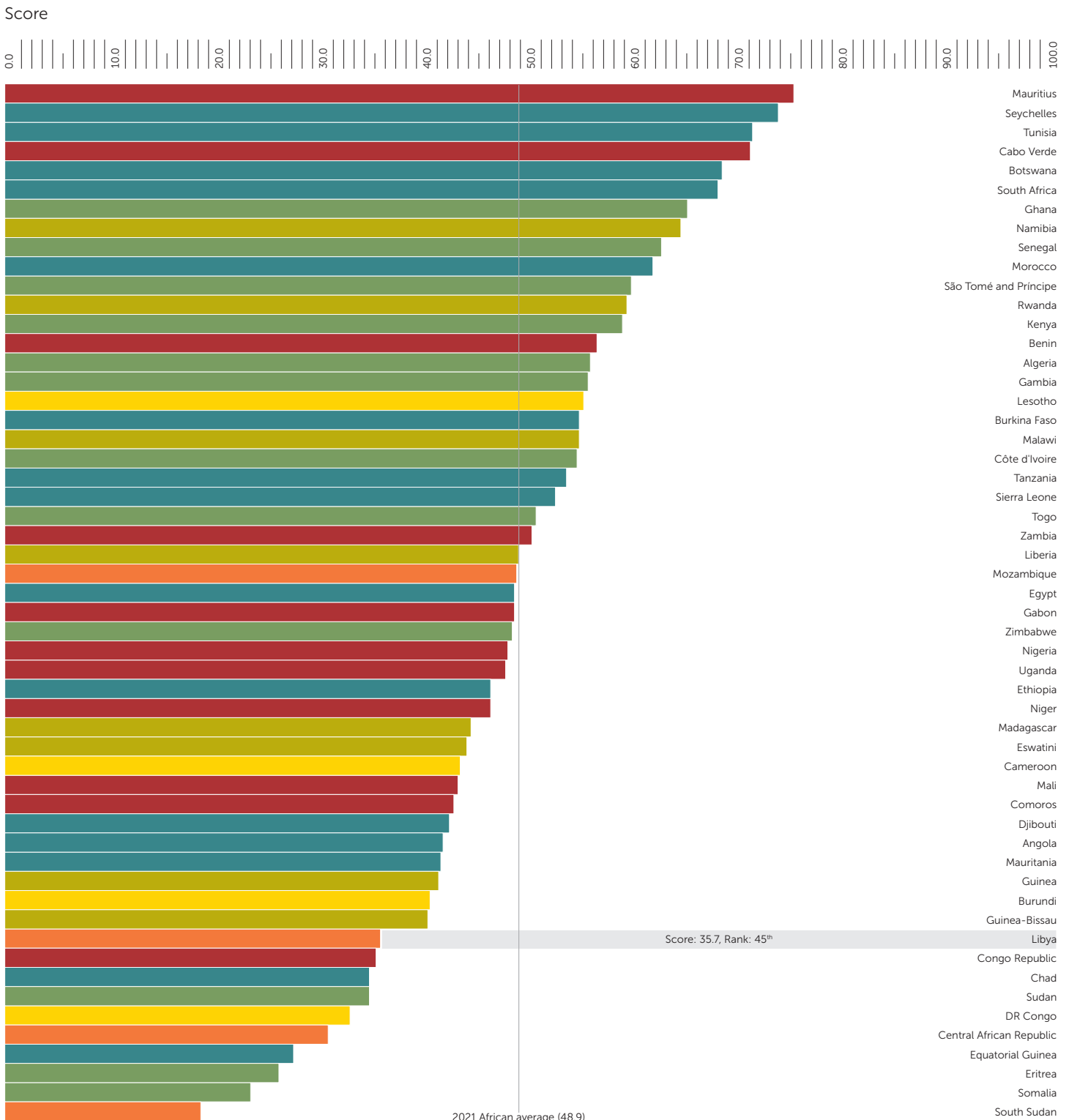
Libya's *Overall Governance* score has deteriorated over the last decade (2012-2021). However, the pace of decline has slowed down over the most recent five years (2017-2021).

| Trends | 10-year trend (2012-2021) | 5-year trend (2017-2021) |
|----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Score Change | -8.5 | -2.0 |
| Rank Change | -10 | -1 |
| Trend Classification | Slowing Deterioration | █ |

Trend classifications

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

African countries: *Overall Governance* scores (2021) & trend classification (2012-2021)



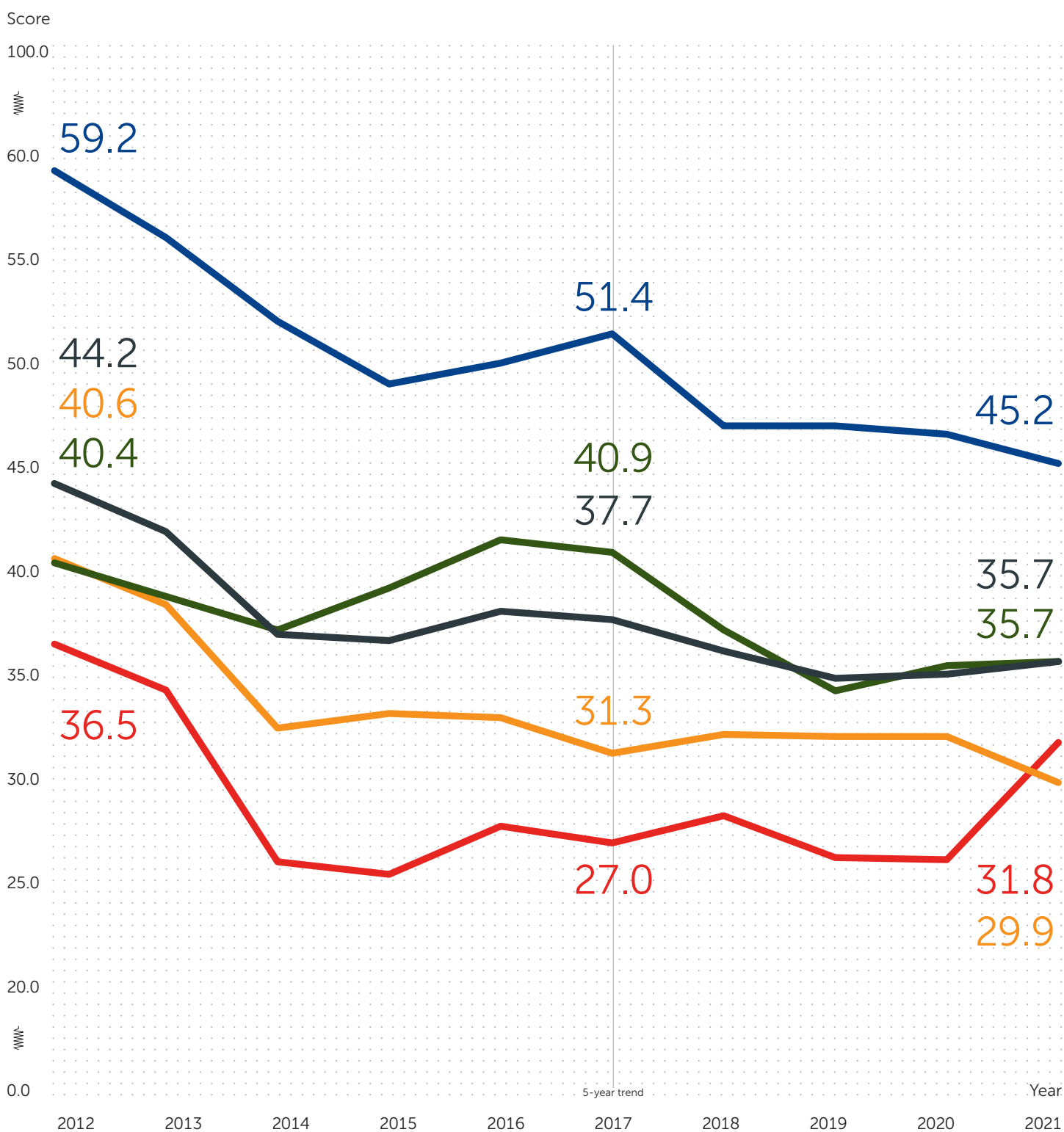
Category Level: Scores & Trends

Libya has deteriorated in all four categories since 2012. Libya has deteriorated the most in *Human Development*, driven by decline in all sub-categories.

IIAG categories

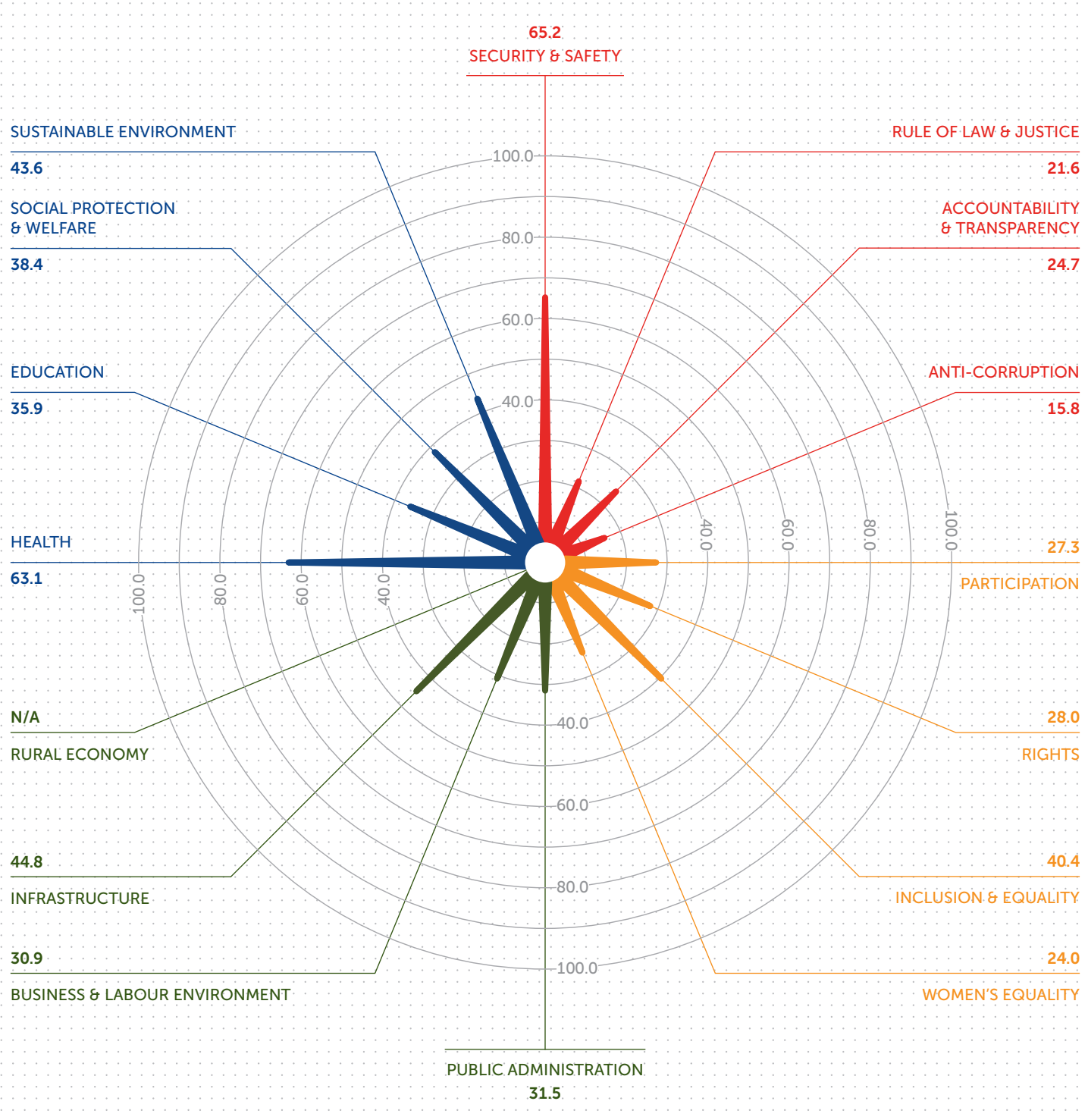
- Overall Governance
- Security & Rule of Law
- Participation, Rights & Inclusion
- Foundations for Economic Opportunity
- Human Development

Libya: Overall Governance and category scores (2012-2021)



Sub-category Level: Scores & Trends

Libya: sub-category scores (2021)



Sub-category Level: Scores & Trends

Libya has deteriorated in 13 out of the 16 sub-categories since 2012. It has deteriorated in all sub-categories of the *Security & Rule of Law* and *Human Development* categories. The categories to have seen the most sub-categories improve are *Participation, Rights & Inclusion* and *Foundations for Economic Opportunity*. Libya scores below the continental average for 13 sub-categories and is among the bottom ten for six of the 16 sub-categories in 2021.*

* Libya does not have a score for the *Rural Economy* sub-category.

| Best scoring | Score (2021) |
|-------------------|--------------|
| Security & Safety | 65.2 |
| Health | 63.1 |
| Infrastructure | 44.8 |

| Worst scoring | Score (2021) |
|-----------------------|--------------|
| Anti-Corruption | 15.8 |
| Rule of Law & Justice | 21.6 |
| Women's Equality | 24.0 |

Overall Governance drivers of change: sub-category trends (2012-2021)

Change driven by (2012-2021)

| Sub-category | Trend | Score |
|-------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Participation | -21.7 | 27.3 |
| Education | -19.2 | 35.9 |
| Social Protection & Welfare | -15.4 | 38.4 |
| Sustainable Environment | -13.2 | 43.6 |
| Inclusion & Equality | -11.6 | 40.4 |
| Public Administration | -11.1 | 31.5 |
| Rights | -10.7 | 28.0 |
| Health | -7.9 | 63.1 |
| Accountability & Transparency | -7.2 | 24.7 |
| Rule of Law & Justice | -4.7 | 21.6 |
| Anti-Corruption | -3.9 | 15.8 |
| Business & Labour Environment | -3.6 | 30.9 |
| Security & Safety | -3.1 | 65.2 |

Change opposed by (2012-2021)

| Sub-category | Trend | Score |
|------------------|-------|-------|
| Women's Equality | +1.5 | 24.0 |
| Infrastructure | +0.6 | 44.8 |

IIAG categories

- Security & Rule of Law
- Participation, Rights & Inclusion
- Foundations for Economic Opportunity
- Human Development

Indicator Level: Scores & Trends

Libya scores below the continental average for 53 of the 81 indicators. Libya received the lowest possible score of 0.0 for six indicators. Libya improved in 14 out of the 81 indicators across the IIAG since 2012 and declined in 52. No change was registered in six indicators.*

* Libya does not have data for nine indicators.

IIAG categories

- Security & Rule of Law
- Participation, Rights & Inclusion
- Foundations for Economic Opportunity
- Human Development

Best scoring & worst scoring indicators (2021)

Best scoring indicators (2021)

| | Score (2021) | Rank (2021) | Sub-category |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------------------------|
| Access to Water & Sanitation | 97.6 | 3 | Health |
| Air Quality | 94.8 | 5 | Sustainable Environment |
| Absence of Armed Conflict | 92.7 | 37 | Security & Safety |
| Sustainable Use of Land & Forests | 92.4 | 3 | Sustainable Environment |
| Absence of Forced Migration | 91.6 | 41 | Security & Safety |
| Food Security | 78.4 | 13 | Social Protection & Welfare |
| Control of Communicable Diseases | 76.7 | 31 | Health |
| Civil Registration | 75.0 | 7 | Public Administration |
| Secure Employment Opportunities | 69.0 | 14 | Business & Labour Environment |
| Access to Energy | 68.7 | 10 | Infrastructure |

Worst scoring indicators (2021)

| | Score (2021) | Rank (2021) | Sub-category |
|---|--------------|-------------|-------------------------------|
| Accessibility of Public Records | 0.0 | 48 | Accountability & Transparency |
| Enforcement of Environmental Policies | 0.0 | 43 | Sustainable Environment |
| Equality before the Law | 0.0 | 46 | Rule of Law & Justice |
| Laws on Violence against Women | 0.0 | 48 | Women's Equality |
| Promotion of Environmental Sustainability | 0.0 | 53 | Sustainable Environment |
| Protection against Discrimination | 0.0 | 39 | Rights |
| Decent Housing | 1.4 | 54 | Social Protection & Welfare |
| Regional Integration | 3.0 | 53 | Business & Labour Environment |
| Effective Administration | 4.7 | 54 | Public Administration |
| Anti-Corruption Mechanisms | 4.8 | 48 | Anti-Corruption |

Most improved & most deteriorated indicators (2012-2021)

Most improved indicators (2012-2021)

| | 10-year trend | Score (2021) | Rank (2021) | Sub-category |
|--|---------------|--------------|-------------|-------------------------------|
| Internet & Computers | +31.0 | 41.3 | 12 | Infrastructure |
| Compliance with International Health Regulations (IHR) | +23.7 | 64.5 | 14 | Health |
| Impartiality of the Judicial System | +19.9 | 41.9 | 32 | Rule of Law & Justice |
| Absence of Armed Conflict | +13.2 | 92.7 | 37 | Security & Safety |
| Public Procurement Procedures | +12.5 | 12.5 | 44 | Anti-Corruption |
| Political Power & Representation of Women | +12.1 | 38.3 | 41 | Women's Equality |
| Socioeconomic Opportunity for Women | +9.9 | 24.4 | 48 | Women's Equality |
| Civic Checks & Balances | +5.4 | 47.9 | 32 | Accountability & Transparency |
| Mobile Communications | +5.2 | 48.9 | 43 | Infrastructure |
| Access to Water & Sanitation | +4.2 | 97.6 | 3 | Health |

Most deteriorated indicators (2012-2021)

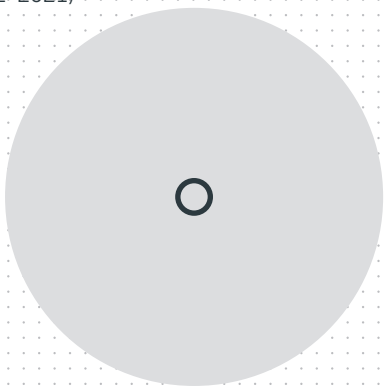
| | 10-year trend | Score (2021) | Rank (2021) | Sub-category |
|---|---------------|--------------|-------------|-----------------------------|
| Democratic Elections | -49.7 | 11.0 | 46 | Participation |
| Access to Healthcare | -46.9 | 19.1 | 46 | Health |
| Freedom of Association & Assembly | -37.5 | 12.5 | 32 | Participation |
| Social Safety Nets | -34.5 | 16.7 | 46 | Social Protection & Welfare |
| Poverty Reduction Policies | -33.4 | 33.3 | 42 | Social Protection & Welfare |
| Enforcement of Environmental Policies | -31.4 | 0.0 | 43 | Sustainable Environment |
| Promotion of Environmental Sustainability | -28.6 | 0.0 | 53 | Sustainable Environment |
| Equal Political Representation | -26.3 | 21.6 | 46 | Inclusion & Equality |
| Capacity of the Statistical System | -24.0 | 14.9 | 54 | Public Administration |
| Education Quality | -19.6 | 20.6 | 47 | Education |

Citizens' Voices: Scores & Trends

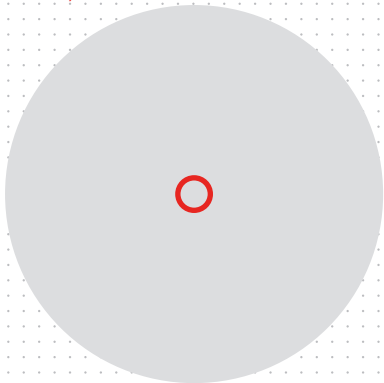
Citizens' Voices (CV) acts as a parallel index that complements the IAG results with citizens' perceptions and satisfaction with public services. CV mirrors the IAG categories and provides public perception data on the closest proxies to the IAG measures.

All the raw data in the CV complementary dataset is sourced from Afrobarometer. There is no CV data for Libya.

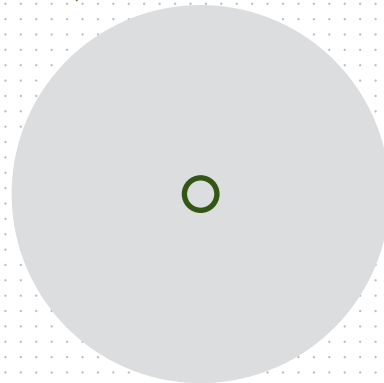
Public Perception of Overall Governance
(2012-2021)



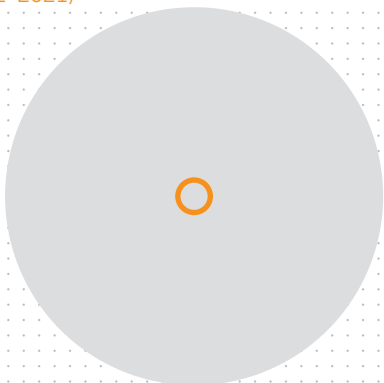
Public Perception of Security & Rule of Law
(2012-2021)



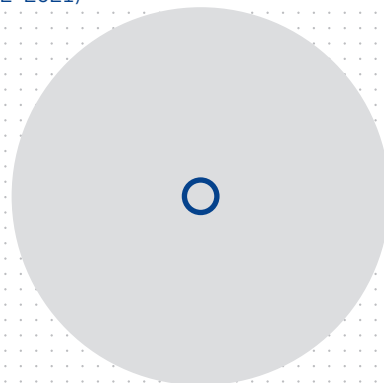
Public Perception of Economic Opportunity Foundations
(2012-2021)



Public Perception of Participation, Rights & Inclusion
(2012-2021)



Public Perception of Human Development
(2012-2021)



Country Info

Region

Northern Africa

Geography

Coastal

REC Membership(s)

Arab Maghreb Union (UMA)
Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)
Community of Sahel-Saharan States (CEN-SAD)

Leadership (2012-2021)

Chairman of the National Transitional Council Mustafa Jalil (2011-2012)
Interim President of the General National Congress Mohammed Magariaf (2012-2013)
President of the General National Congress Giuma Ahmed Atigha (2013-2013)
President of the General National Congress Nouri Abusahmain (2013-2014)
Speaker of the House of Representatives Aguila Saleh Issa (2014-2016)
Prime Minister Fayez al-Sarraj (2016-2021)
Prime Minister Abdul Hamid Dbeibeh (2021-)

Additional Data

| Measure | Value | Unit |
|---------------------------------|---------|-----------------------------|
| Demographic data | | |
| Population | 6.7 | millions |
| Urban population | 81.0 | % of total population |
| Economic data | | |
| GDP | 41.9 | current USD (billions) |
| GDP growth | +31.4 | annual % |
| GDP per capita | 6018.4 | current USD |
| GDP per capita, PPP | 23356.6 | current international \$ |
| GNI | 42.2 | current USD (billions) |
| GNI growth | . | annual % |
| GNI per capita, PPP | 23550.0 | current international \$ |
| Total Trade | 78.2* | % of GDP |
| Unemployment rate (15+) | 19.6 | % of working-age population |
| Youth Unemployment Rate (15-24) | 50.5 | % of working age population |
| Financial data | | |
| Central Government Debt | 142.7* | % of GDP |
| ODA | 296.0* | current USD (millions) |
| ODA | 0.6* | % of GNI |
| FDI | 0.0* | % of GDP |

* If 2021 data unavailable, latest available data is displayed.

2022 IIAG Scorecard

OVERALL GOVERNANCE

| 2021 SCORE/100 | 2021 RANK/54 | TREND 2012-2021 |
|----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 35.7 | 45 th | -8.5 |

TREND CLASSIFICATION KEY

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ■ Increasing Improvement | ■ Bouncing Back | ■ No Change |
| ■ Slowing Improvement | ■ Slowing Deterioration | ■ Not Classified |
| ■ Warning Signs | ■ Increasing Deterioration | |

SECURITY & RULE OF LAW

| | SCORE/100 2021 | RANK/54 2021 | TREND 2012-2021 |
|--|-------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| SECURITY & RULE OF LAW | 31.8 | 47 | -4.7 |
| SECURITY & SAFETY | 65.2 | 42 | -3.1 |
| Absence of Armed Conflict | 92.7 | 37 | +13.2 |
| Absence of Violence against Civilians | 67.8 | 40 | -5.8 |
| Absence of Forced Migration | 91.6 | 41 | -5.5 |
| Absence of Human Trafficking & Forced Labour | 14.3 | 53 | -16.1 |
| Absence of Crime | 59.8 | 39 | -1.1 |
| RULE OF LAW & JUSTICE | 21.6 | 49 | -4.7 |
| Executive Compliance with the Rule of Law | 30.9 | 46 | -11.6 |
| Impartiality of the Judicial System | 41.9 | 32 | +19.9 |
| Judicial Processes | 7.0 | 53 | -15.0 |
| Equality before the Law | 0.0 | 46 | +0.0 |
| Law Enforcement | 12.9 | 47 | -4.6 |
| Property Rights | 37.2 | 42 | -16.3 |
| ACCOUNTABILITY & TRANSPARENCY | 24.7 | 40 | -7.2 |
| Institutional Checks & Balances | 37.2 | 30 | -11.8 |
| Absence of Undue Influence on Government | 25.7 | 36 | -12.9 |
| Civic Checks & Balances | 47.9 | 32 | +5.4 |
| Disclosure of Public Records | 12.5 | 46 | -12.5 |
| Accessibility of Public Records | 0.0 | 48 | -4.2 |
| ANTI-CORRUPTION | 15.8 | 50 | -3.9 |
| Anti-Corruption Mechanisms | 4.8 | 48 | +0.0 |
| Absence of Corruption in State Institutions | 31.9 | 39 | -7.1 |
| Absence of Corruption in the Public Sector | 16.0 | 51 | -10.4 |
| Public Procurement Procedures | 12.5 | 44 | +12.5 |
| Absence of Corruption in the Private Sector | 14.0 | 52 | -14.3 |

FOUNDATIONS FOR ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

| | SCORE/100 2021 | RANK/54 2021 | TREND 2012-2021 |
|---|-------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| FOUNDATIONS FOR ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY | 35.7 | 46 | -4.7 |
| PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION | 31.5 | 48 | -11.1 |
| Civil Registration | 75.0 | 7 | +0.0 |
| Capacity of the Statistical System | 14.9 | 54 | -24.0 |
| Tax & Revenue Mobilisation | . | . | - |
| Budgetary & Financial Management | . | . | - |
| Effective Administration | 4.7 | 54 | -9.2 |
| BUSINESS & LABOUR ENVIRONMENT | 30.9 | 48 | -3.6 |
| Regional Integration | 3.0 | 53 | +0.2 |
| Economic Diversification | 35.9 | 47 | -15.4 |
| Business & Competition Regulations | 28.6 | 48 | +0.0 |
| Access to Banking Services | 8.0 | 47 | -0.1 |
| Labour Relations | 40.9 | 35 | -1.5 |
| Secure Employment Opportunities | 69.0 | 14 | -5.1 |
| INFRASTRUCTURE | 44.8 | 16 | +0.6 |
| Transport Network | 50.0 | 11 | -19.4 |
| Access to Energy | 68.7 | 10 | -8.9 |
| Mobile Communications | 48.9 | 43 | +5.2 |
| Internet & Computers | 41.3 | 12 | +31.0 |
| Shipping & Postal Network | 14.8 | 38 | -5.1 |
| RURAL ECONOMY | . | . | - |
| Rural Land & Water Access | . | . | - |
| Rural Market Access | . | . | - |
| Rural Economy Support | . | . | - |
| Rural Representation & Participation | . | . | - |

PARTICIPATION, RIGHTS & INCLUSION

| | SCORE/100 2021 | RANK/54 2021 | TREND 2012-2021 |
|--|-------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| PARTICIPATION, RIGHTS & INCLUSION | 29.9 | 45 | -10.7 |
| PARTICIPATION | 27.3 | 36 | -21.7 |
| Freedom of Association & Assembly | 12.5 | 32 | -37.5 |
| Political Pluralism | 33.3 | 34 | -0.9 |
| Civil Society Space | 52.5 | 27 | +1.4 |
| Democratic Elections | 11.0 | 46 | -49.7 |
| RIGHTS | 28.0 | 44 | -10.7 |
| Personal Liberties | 19.3 | 46 | -18.1 |
| Freedom of Expression & Belief | 30.5 | 46 | -14.6 |
| Media Freedom | 42.4 | 43 | -16.1 |
| Digital Rights | 47.7 | 34 | -4.6 |
| Protection against Discrimination | 0.0 | 39 | +0.0 |
| INCLUSION & EQUALITY | 40.4 | 32 | -11.6 |
| Equal Political Power | 43.5 | 29 | -13.2 |
| Equal Political Representation | 21.6 | 46 | -26.3 |
| Equal Civil Liberties | 47.1 | 42 | -11.6 |
| Equal Socioeconomic Opportunity | 48.1 | 26 | -4.0 |
| Equal Access to Public Services | 41.6 | 20 | -3.2 |
| WOMEN'S EQUALITY | 24.0 | 51 | +1.5 |
| Political Power & Representation of Women | 38.3 | 41 | +12.1 |
| Equal Rights & Civil Liberties for Women | 32.1 | 50 | -0.4 |
| Socioeconomic Opportunity for Women | 24.4 | 48 | +9.9 |
| Equal Access to Public Services for Women | 25.2 | 39 | -14.3 |
| Laws on Violence against Women | 0.0 | 48 | +0.0 |

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

| | SCORE/100 2021 | RANK/54 2021 | TREND 2012-2021 |
|--|-------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| HUMAN DEVELOPMENT | 45.2 | 37 | -14.0 |
| HEALTH | 63.1 | 19 | -7.9 |
| Access to Healthcare | 19.1 | 46 | -46.9 |
| Access to Water & Sanitation | 97.6 | 3 | +4.2 |
| Control of Communicable Diseases | 76.7 | 31 | -19.5 |
| Control of Non-Communicable Diseases | 57.4 | 41 | -3.8 |
| Child & Maternal Health | 63.1 | 23 | -5.4 |
| Compliance with International Health Regulations (IHR) | 64.5 | 14 | +23.7 |
| EDUCATION | 35.9 | 43 | -19.2 |
| Equality in Education | 51.1 | 24 | -19.0 |
| Education Enrolment | . | . | - |
| Education Completion | . | . | - |
| Human Resources in Education | . | . | - |
| Education Quality | 20.6 | 47 | -19.6 |
| SOCIAL PROTECTION & WELFARE | 38.4 | 37 | -15.4 |
| Social Safety Nets | 16.7 | 46 | -34.5 |
| Poverty Reduction Policies | 33.3 | 42 | -33.4 |
| Socioeconomic Inequality Mitigation | 62.3 | 7 | +2.9 |
| Decent Housing | 1.4 | 54 | -8.0 |
| Food Security | 78.4 | 13 | -3.8 |
| SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT | 43.6 | 48 | -13.2 |
| Promotion of Environmental Sustainability | 0.0 | 53 | -28.6 |
| Enforcement of Environmental Policies | 0.0 | 43 | -31.4 |
| Air Quality | 94.8 | 5 | +0.3 |
| Sustainable Use of Land & Forests | 92.4 | 3 | -2.0 |
| Land & Water Biodiversity Protection | 30.7 | 45 | -4.2 |

Sources

SECURITY & RULE OF LAW

SECURITY & RULE OF LAW

SECURITY & SAFETY

Absence of Armed Conflict (ACLED/UCDP)
Absence of Violence against Civilians (ACLED/PTS)
Absence of Forced Migration (IDMC/UNHCR)
Absence of Human Trafficking & Forced Labour (ENACT/V-DEM)
Absence of Crime (ENACT/WHO)

RULE OF LAW & JUSTICE

Executive Compliance with the Rule of Law (V-DEM/WJP)
Impartiality of the Judicial System (AFIDEP&GI/V-DEM)
Judicial Processes (V-DEM/WJP)
Equality before the Law (FH/WJP)
Law Enforcement (AFIDEP&GI/WEF/WJP)
Property Rights (BS/V-DEM/WJP)

ACCOUNTABILITY & TRANSPARENCY

Institutional Checks & Balances (BS/V-DEM/WJP)
Absence of Undue Influence on Government (BS/FH/V-DEM)
Civic Checks & Balances (BS/V-DEM/WJP)
Disclosure of Public Records (AFIDEP&GI/IBP/WJP)
Accessibility of Public Records (AFIDEP&GI/WJP)

ANTI-CORRUPTION

Anti-Corruption Mechanisms (AFIDEP&GI/BS)
Absence of Corruption in State Institutions (V-DEM/WJP)
Absence of Corruption in the Public Sector (V-DEM/WEF/WJP)
Public Procurement Procedures (AFIDEP&GI/WJP)
Absence of Corruption in the Private Sector (WB/WEF)

PARTICIPATION, RIGHTS & INCLUSION

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PARTICIPATION

Freedom of Association & Assembly (AFIDEP&GI/FH)
Political Pluralism (AFIDEP&GI/V-DEM)
Civil Society Space (AFIDEP&GI/V-DEM)
Democratic Elections (AFIDEP&GI/CDD-Ghana/V-DEM)

RIGHTS

Personal Liberties (FH/V-DEM/WJP)
Freedom of Expression & Belief (FH/V-DEM/WJP)
Media Freedom (AFIDEP&GI/V-DEM/RSF)
Digital Rights (AFIDEP&GI/DSP&V-DEM/V-DEM)
Protection against Discrimination (AFIDEP&GI)

INCLUSION & EQUALITY

Equal Political Power (V-DEM)
Equal Political Representation (FH/IPU/V-DEM)
Equal Civil Liberties (V-DEM)
Equal Socioeconomic Opportunity (AFIDEP&GI/V-DEM)
Equal Access to Public Services (V-DEM)

WOMEN'S EQUALITY

Political Power & Representation of Women (AFIDEP&GI/IPU/V-DEM)
Equal Rights & Civil Liberties for Women (V-DEM/WB)
Socioeconomic Opportunity for Women (AFIDEP&GI/V-DEM)
Equal Access to Public Services for Women (V-DEM)
Laws on Violence against Women (WB)

FOUNDATIONS FOR ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

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PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Civil Registration (AFIDEP&GI)
Capacity of the Statistical System (AFIDEP&GI/ODW/V-DEM/WB)
Tax & Revenue Mobilisation (AfDB/UNU-WIDER/WB)
Budgetary & Financial Management (AfDB/WB)
Effective Administration (AfDB/AFIDEP&GI/V-DEM/WB)

BUSINESS & LABOUR ENVIRONMENT

Regional Integration (AfDB/AfDB&AUC/UNCTAD)
Economic Diversification (OEC/UNCTAD)
Business & Competition Regulations (AfDB/BS/WB)
Access to Banking Services (GSMA/IMF)
Labour Relations (AFIDEP&GI/WEF)
Secure Employment Opportunities (ILO/WB)

INFRASTRUCTURE

Transport Network (AfDB/WEF)
Access to Energy (WB/WHO)
Mobile Communications (ITU)
Internet & Computers (ITU/WB)
Shipping & Postal Network (UNCTAD/UPU)

RURAL ECONOMY

Rural Land & Water Access (IFAD)
Rural Market Access (IFAD)
Rural Economy Support (IFAD)
Rural Representation & Participation (IFAD)

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

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HEALTH

Access to Healthcare (V-DEM/WHO)
Access to Water & Sanitation (WHO&UNICEF)
Control of Communicable Diseases (UNAIDS/WHO)
Control of Non-Communicable Diseases (IHME)
Child & Maternal Health (IGME/MMEIG/UNDESA/UNICEF&WHO&WB)
Compliance with International Health Regulations (IHR) (WHO)

EDUCATION

Equality in Education (V-DEM/UNESCO)
Education Enrolment (UNESCO)
Education Completion (UNESCO)
Human Resources in Education (UNESCO)
Education Quality (BS/WB/WEF)

SOCIAL PROTECTION & WELFARE

Social Safety Nets (AFIDEP&GI/BS)
Poverty Reduction Policies (AfDB/BS/WB)
Socioeconomic Inequality Mitigation (AfDB/FFP/WB/WID.World)
Decent Housing (CAHF/UN-Habitat&UNDESA)
Food Security (FAO)

SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT

Promotion of Environmental Sustainability (AfDB/BS/WB)
Enforcement of Environmental Policies (WEF/WJP)
Air Quality (HEI&IHME)
Sustainable Use of Land & Forests (FAO/WB/WRI)
Land & Water Biodiversity Protection (ENACT/WB/Yale & Columbia)

Acronyms

| | | | |
|-----------|---|------------|--|
| 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 |
| AUC | African Union Commission | UNESCO | United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization |
| BS | Bertelsmann Stiftung | UN-Habitat | United Nations Human Settlements Programme |
| CAHF | Centre for Affordable Housing Finance in Africa | UNHCR | United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees |
| CDD-Ghana | Ghana Center for Democratic Development | UNICEF | United Nations Children's Fund |
| Columbia | Center for International Earth Science Information Network Earth Institute, Columbia University | UNU-WIDER | United Nations University - World Institute for Development Economics Research |
| DSP | Digital Society Project | UPU | Universal Postal Union |
| ENACT | ENACT Africa | V-DEM | Varieties of Democracy Institute |
| FAO | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations | WB | World Bank |
| FFP | Fund for Peace | WEF | World Economic Forum |
| FH | Freedom House | WHO | World Health Organization |
| GI | Global Integrity | WID.World | World Inequality Database |
| GSMA | Global System for Mobile Communications | 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 | | |
| 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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