



Mo Ibrahim Foundation

2024 Ibrahim Index of African Governance (2014-2023)

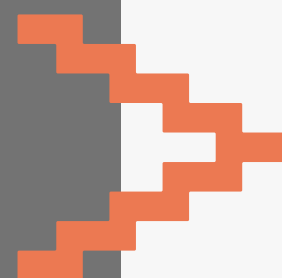
Key findings presentation

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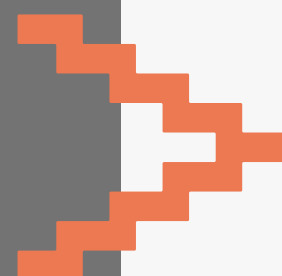
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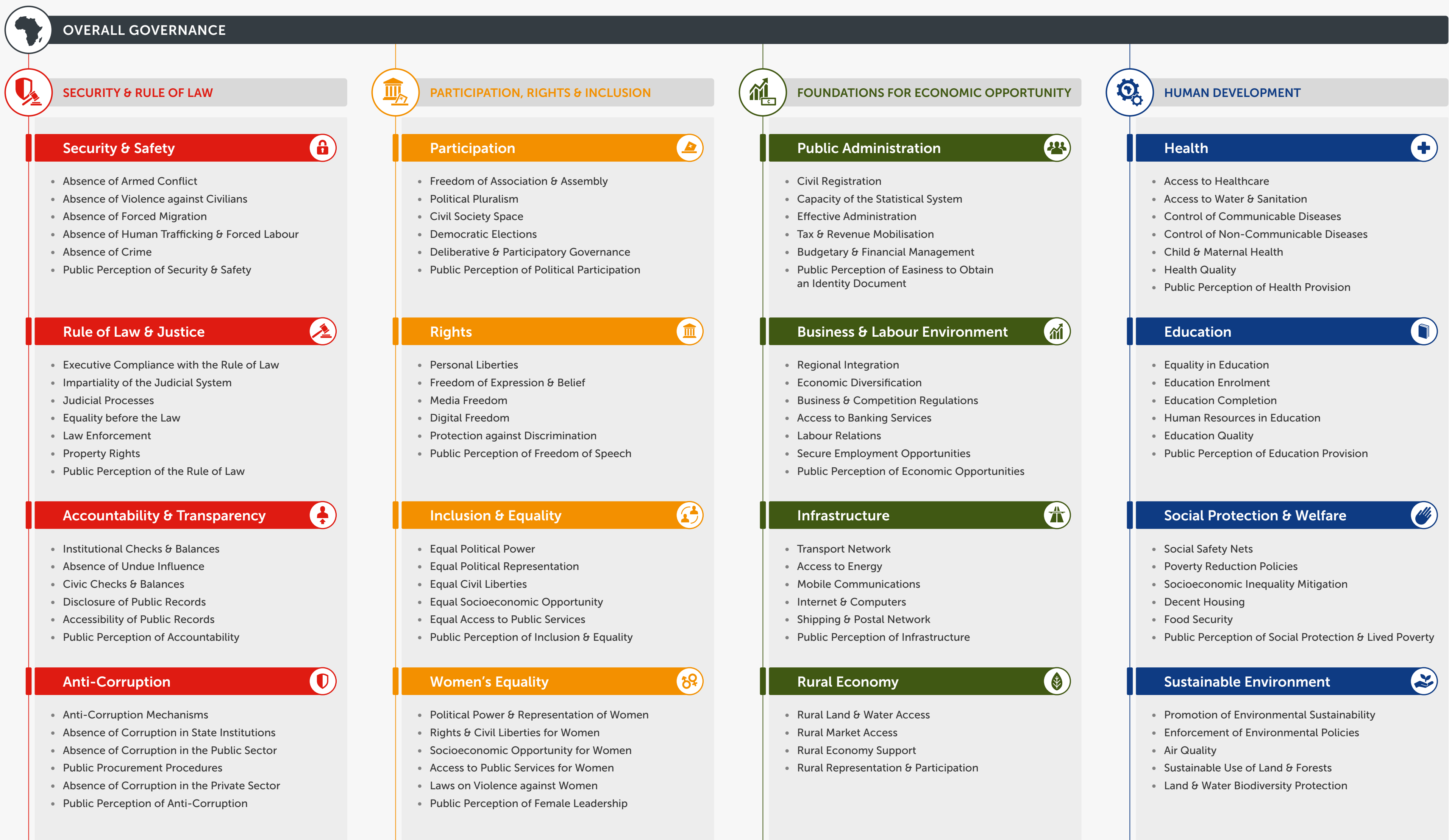
The 2024 IIAG at a glance

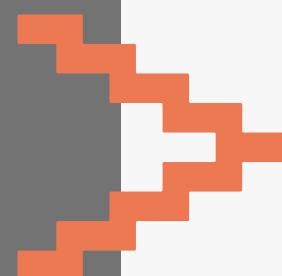
- The 2024 Index covers the latest available data decade - 2014 to 2023.
- Our analysis provides not only the final performances for each country, across all governance dimensions, as of 2023. It also shows changes and trends since 2014 and midperiod (2019).
- This enables to reveal diverging shifts across countries and governance dimensions from accelerating progress to worsening deterioration.
- To create this Index, we consolidate data produced from 49 independent sources, some commissioned by MIF, which is not a primary data provider.
- This 2024 IIAG includes 322 variables for each country, clustered into 96 indicators, organised across 16 thematic sub-categories and 4 main categories of governance.

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



2024 IIAG Framework



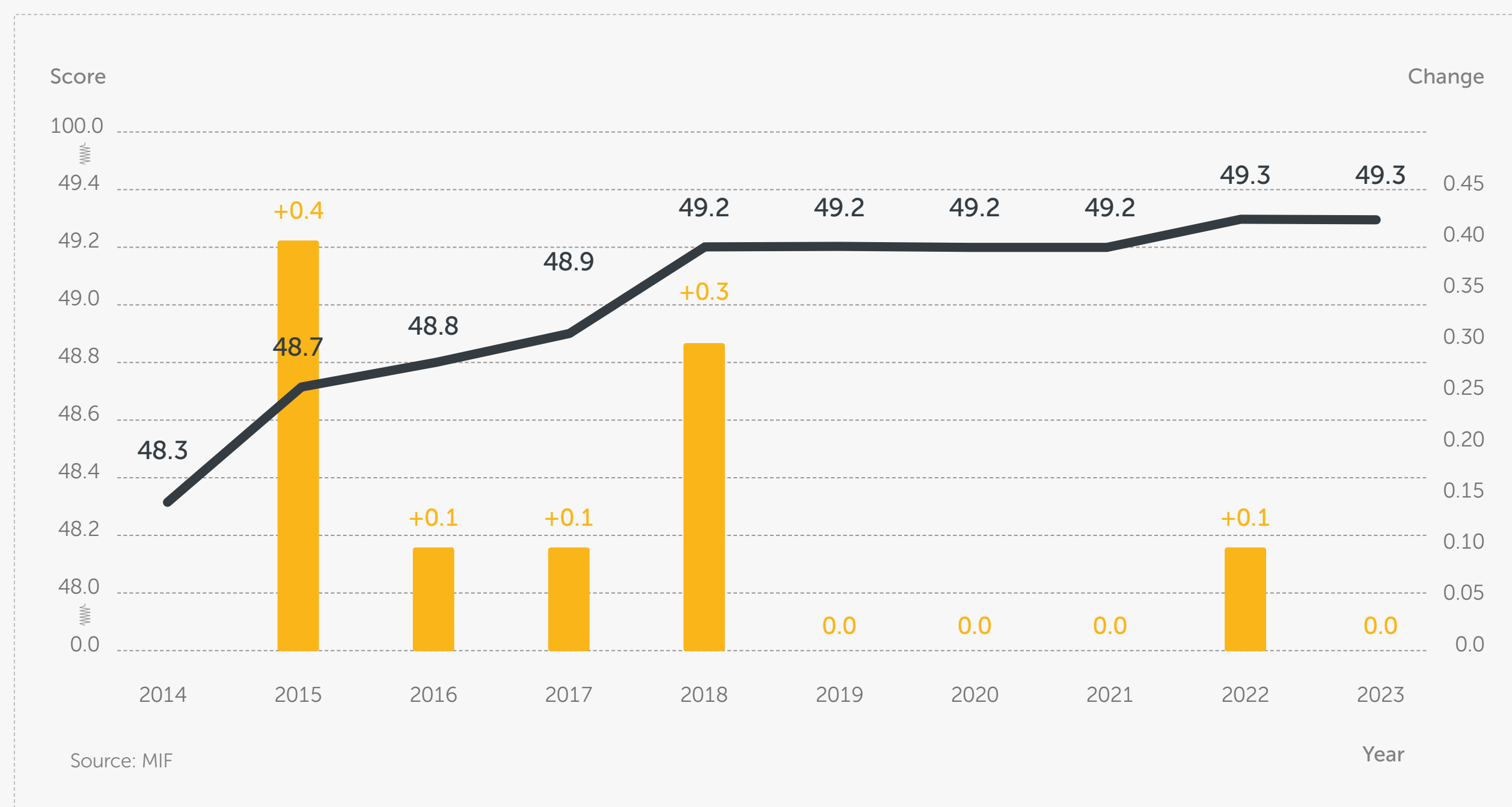


Overall Governance grinds to a halt

The overall continental picture is not an optimistic one.

Africa's *Overall Governance* progress between 2014 and 2023 has been limited to +1.0 with almost no change from 2018 and a complete standstill from 2022.

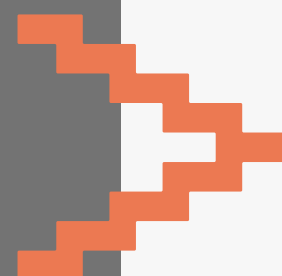
Africa: *Overall Governance* scores & yearly change (2014-2023)



Between 2014 and 2023, there is progress for only just over half – 52% – of Africa's population, but for the remaining half of the population, *Overall Governance* has deteriorated

Since 2018, there was no improvement in Africa's *Overall Governance* performance apart from a +0.1 increase in 2022

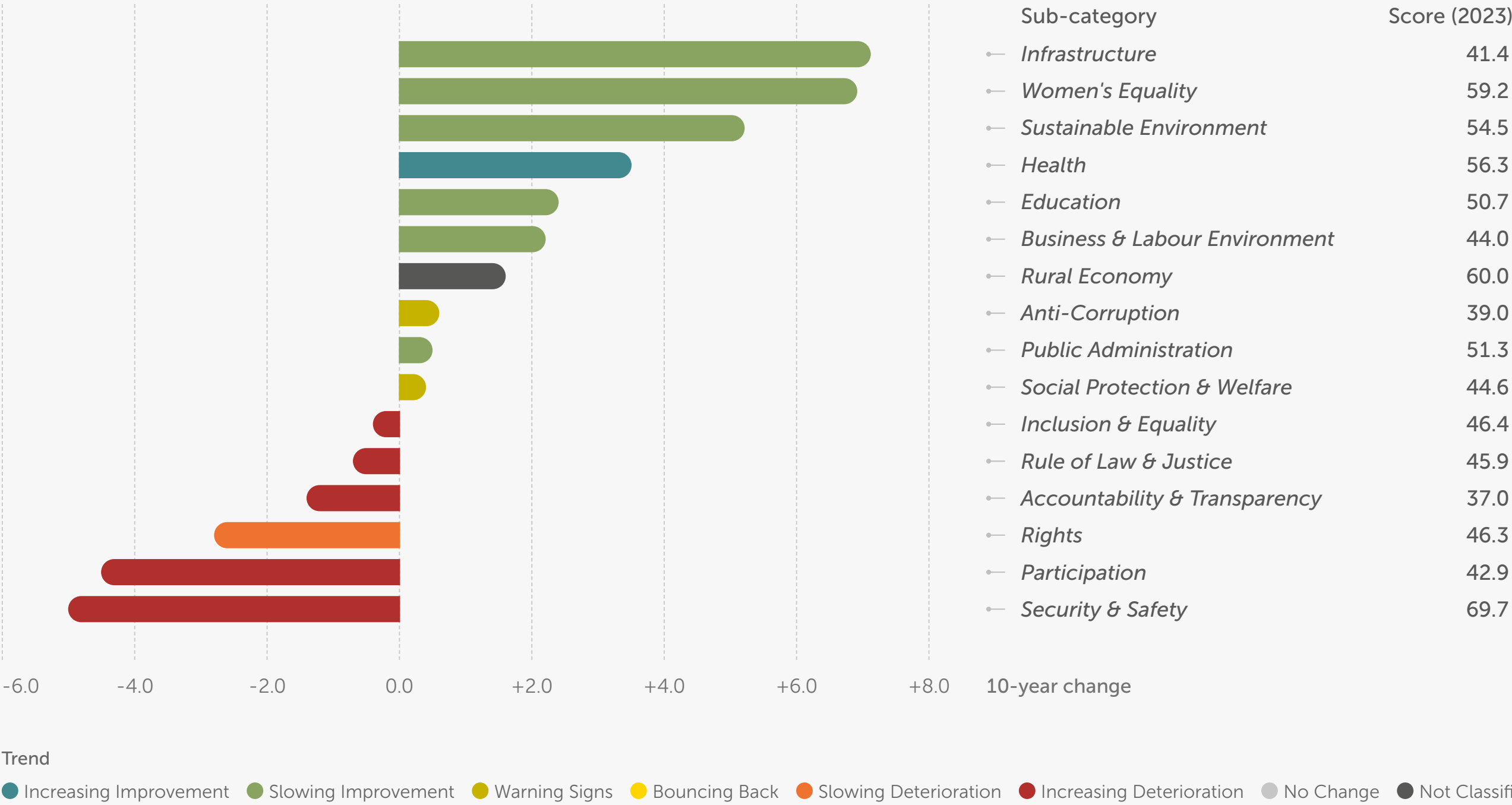
With an increase of +0.4, *Overall Governance* improved the most between 2014 and 2015



Overall Governance progress held back by an ongoing security deterioration and an increasingly shrinking space for participation and democracy

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

Source: MIF



Progress in the economic-and human development-related sub-categories is offset by the deterioration of key security- and democracy-related sub-categories such as *Participation, Rights, Rule of Law & Justice* and *Security & Safety*.

This gloomy scenario mirrors the global landscape, as outside Africa we also witness multiplying conflicts and a growing distrust in democratic values and institutions.

But it is specifically concerning for the continent because it threatens the progress achieved in development, democracy, and stability at the beginning of this century, and prevents further needed advancements.

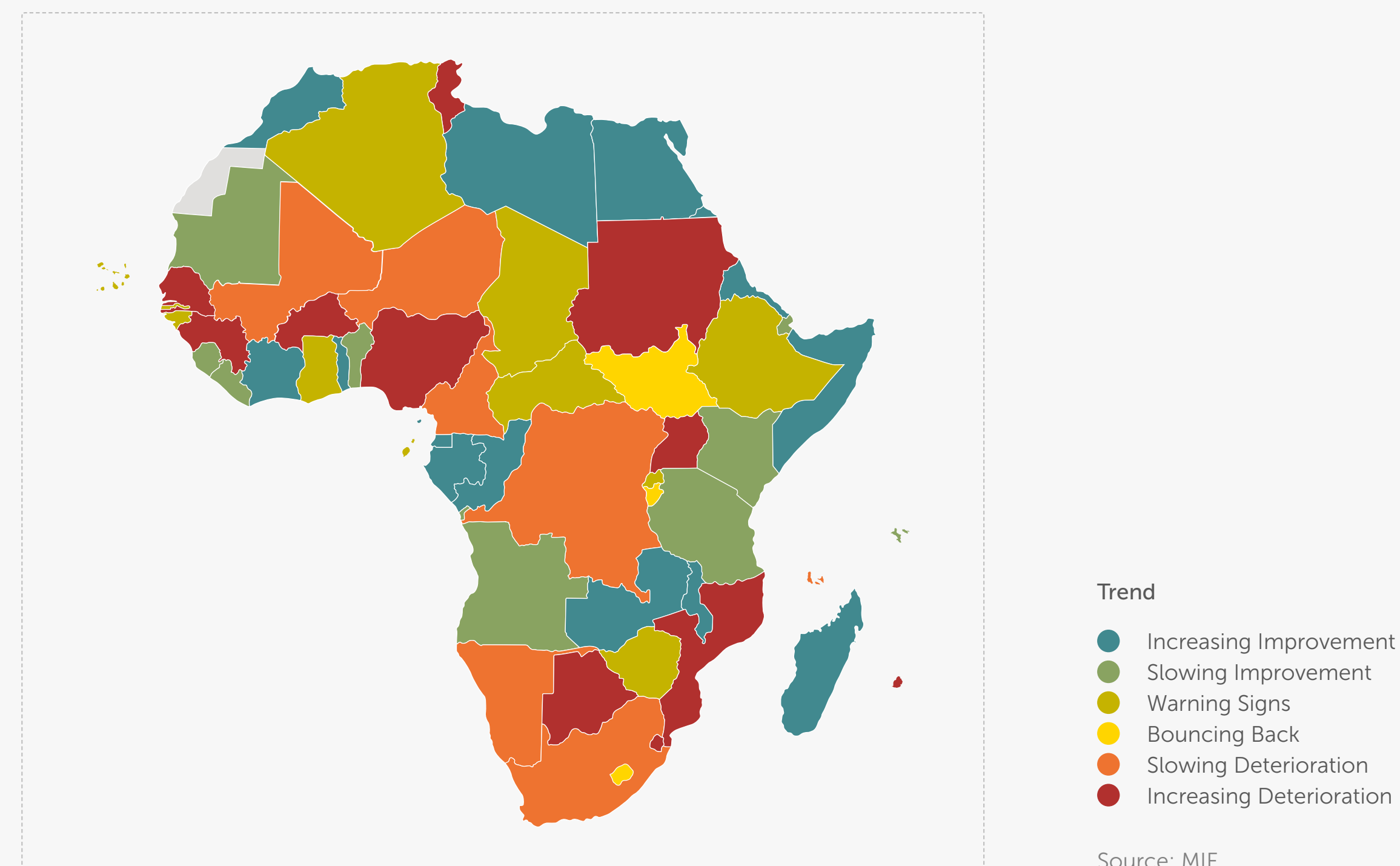
We should not reduce the continent to a simple average: opposing country trends

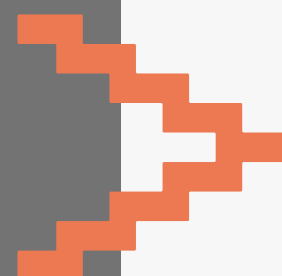
33 countries, hosting just over half (52.1%) of the continent's population have made progress in *Overall Governance*. But for the remaining 21 countries, hosting 47.9% of the population, the *Overall Governance* level is worse in 2023 than in 2014.

For 13 countries, hosting over 1/5th (20.5%) of the continent's population, progress has accelerated over the second half of the period: Congo Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Gabon, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Morocco, Somalia, Togo, Zambia

For 11 countries, hosting almost 1/3 (29.3%) of the continent's population, deterioration has worsened over the second part of the decade: Botswana, Burkina Faso, Eswatini, Guinea, Mauritius, Mozambique, Nigeria, Senegal, Sudan, Tunisia, Uganda

Africa: *Overall Governance* trends (2023)





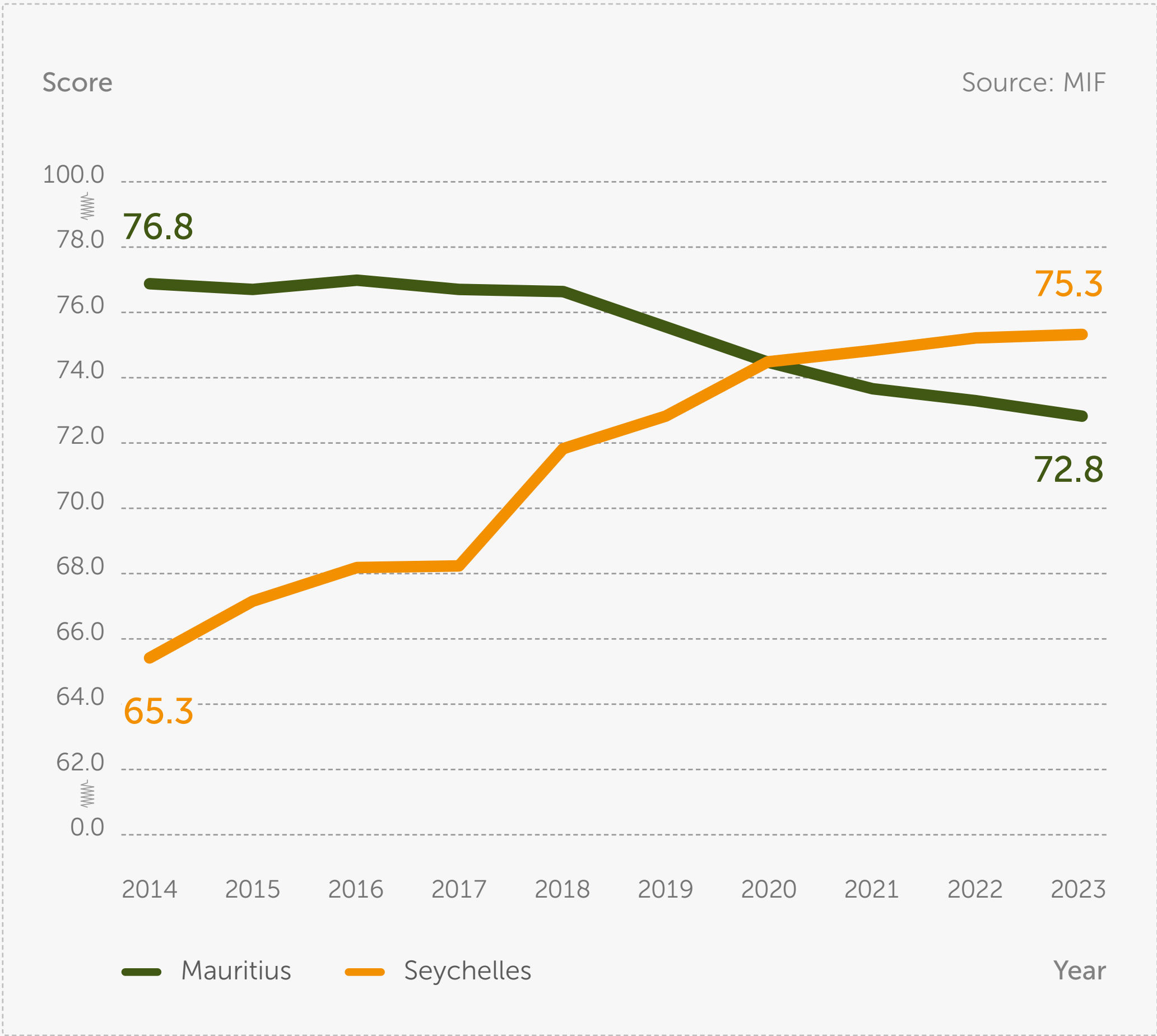
A reshuffle at the top of the *Overall Governance* ranking table

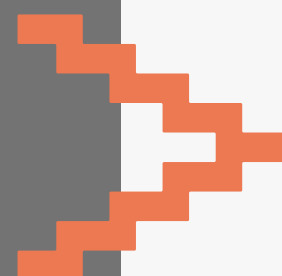
Seychelles has overtaken Mauritius from 2020, rising to the 1st rank in *Overall Governance*.

Starting from 7th rank in 2014, Seychelles is both the best performing and most improved country on the whole continent, gaining an impressive +10.0 points over the decade 2014-2023.

Meanwhile, Mauritius is on an opposite course of worsening deterioration over the decade, losing -4.0 points, and ranking 2nd after Seychelles.

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





Diverging trajectories among the top 10 ranking countries

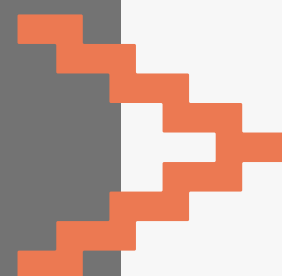
Within the top 10 ranking countries trends are diverging, from Morocco being the only country increasing improvement, to increasing deterioration in Mauritius, Botswana and Tunisia.

Top 10 countries	2014 rank	2023 rank	Trend
Seychelles	7	1	●
Mauritius	1	2	●
Cabo Verde	3	3	●
South Africa	4	4	●
Botswana	2	5	●
Namibia	5	6	●
Ghana	8	7	●
Morocco	13	8	●
Tunisia	6	9	●
Kenya	12	10	●

Morocco (8th) and Kenya (10th) have both entered the top 10 in *Overall Governance*. Both were ranking outside in 2014 (13th and 12th, respectively)

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

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



Largest improvements spread across the ranking scale

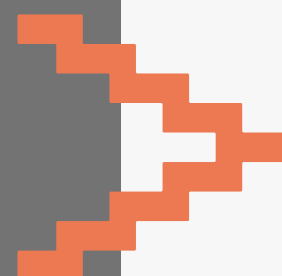
Six countries, ranking across the continental scale from 1st to 53rd in *Overall Governance*, record the most notable improvements of over 5 points: **Seychelles** (+10.0/1st), **Gambia** (+7.2/20th), **Somalia** (+6.8/53rd), **Sierra Leone** (+6.4 /23rd), **Angola** (+5.8/ 36th) and **Morocco** (+5.3 /8th).



Togo, Côte d'Ivoire, Mauritania and Djibouti also register notable progress, seeing their scores increase by around 4 points

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



Largest deteriorations spread across the ranking scale

Along with Mauritius, other top 10 ranking countries in *Overall Governance* also feature among the 10 largest deteriorations at continental level, falling by just under -5 points: **Tunisia** (-4.7/9th), **Mauritius** (-4.0/2nd), **Botswana** (-3.6/5th) and **Namibia** (-3.3, 6th).



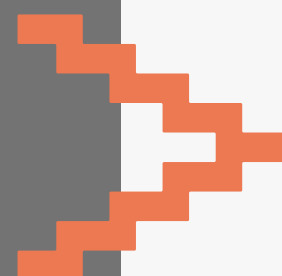
DR Congo, the 4th most populous country in Africa, ranks 48th and follows a path of deterioration since 2014



Comoros and Tunisia are both the most declined (-4.7) countries between 2014 and 2023 at the *Overall Governance* level

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

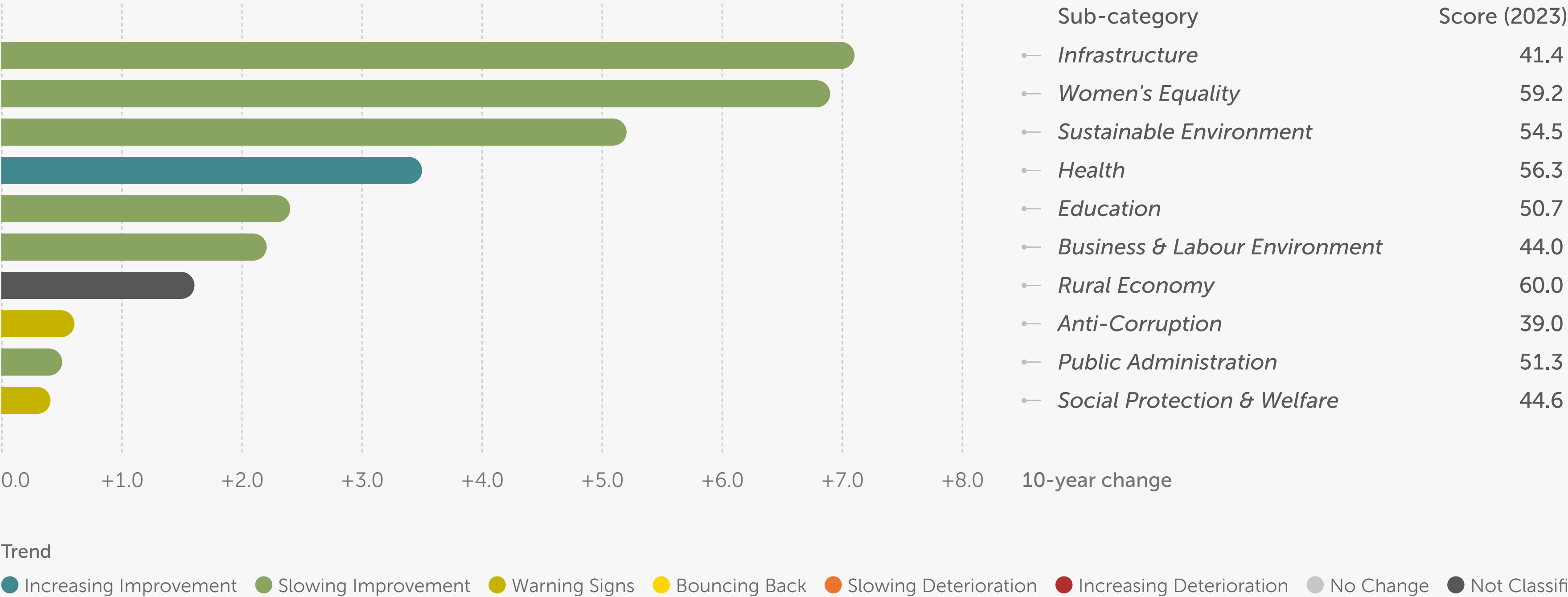
Source: MIF



Governance areas also follow opposing paths: largest improvements highlight the continent's development advancements

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

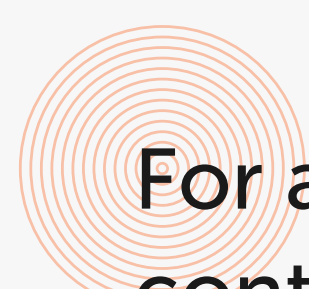
Source: MIF





Infrastructure, Women's Equality and Health improve for around 90% of Africa's citizens

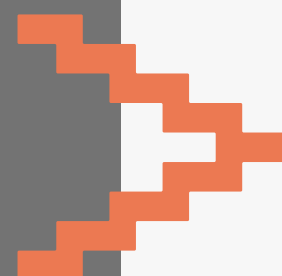
In *Infrastructure, Women's Equality and Health*, around 90% of Africa's citizens experienced an improvement over the decade (2014-2023) – with the majority of countries even registering accelerated progress from 2019.



For almost the entire population of the continent (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 even progressed at an accelerating pace since 2019



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



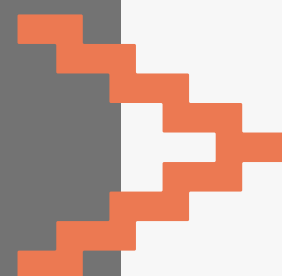
10 most improved indicators

Three out of the ten most improved indicators signal Africa’s improvement in key infrastructure: *Mobile Communications* (+19.8), *Internet & Computers* (+16.2) and *Access to Energy* (+7.2), although the latter two are still scoring under 50.

Laws on Violence against Women, Public Perception of Female Leadership, Air Quality, Child & Maternal Health and *Rural Economy Support*, all of them scoring above 60, also register the most progress.

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



On the other hand, concerning deteriorations in *Security & Safety, Participation and Rights* for around 80% of Africa's population

Around 80% of Africa's population have experienced declines in *Security & Safety, Participation, and Rights*. *Security & Safety* and *Participation* have even registered a worsening pace of deterioration since 2019.

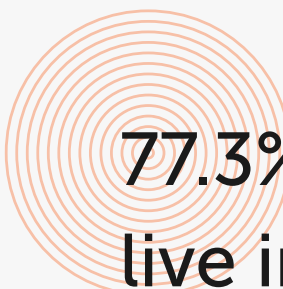
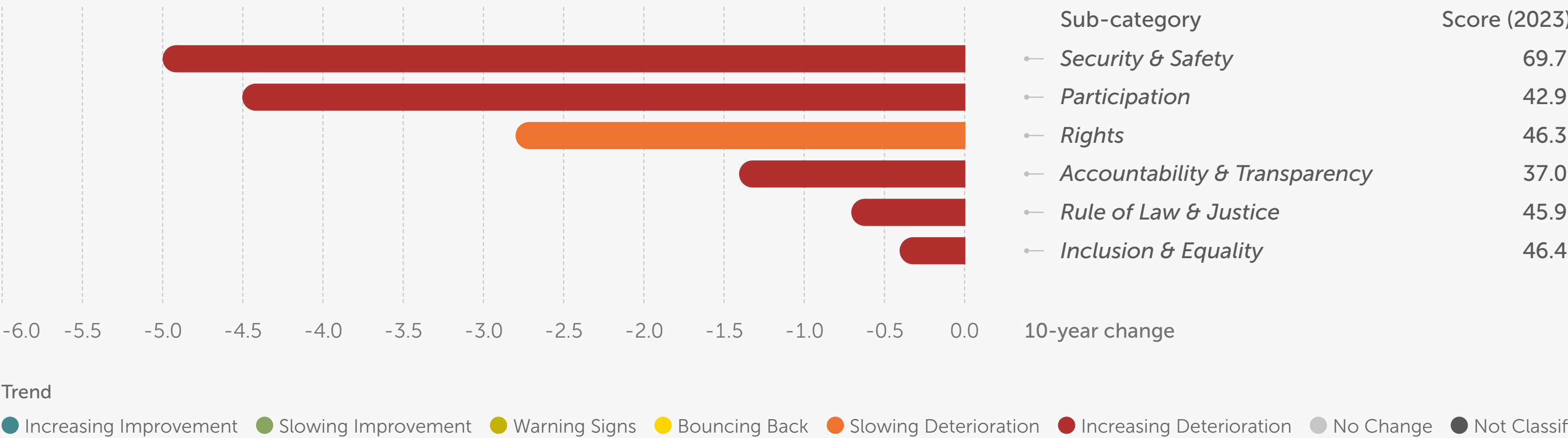
77.9% of Africa's population live in 43 countries where *Security & Safety* has declined between 2014 and

2023, with over half (53.9%) living in 26 countries experiencing increasing deterioration over the last five years.

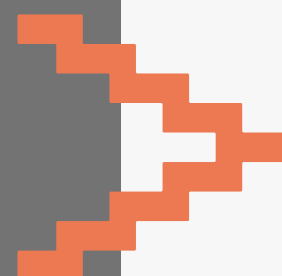
This negative trend is mostly driven by a strong deterioration in *Public Perception of Security & Safety* (-10.9) and *Absence of Violence against Civilians* (-7.7).

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

Source: MIF



77.3% of Africa's population live in 38 countries where *Participation* has deteriorated since 2014 - with 30.3% living in 20 countries where the pace of deterioration has even accelerated over the last five years



10 most deteriorated indicators

6 out of the 10 most declined indicators are public perception indicators. The most declined indicator of the entire IIAG is *Public Perception of Economic Opportunities*, scoring very low at 24.9.

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

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

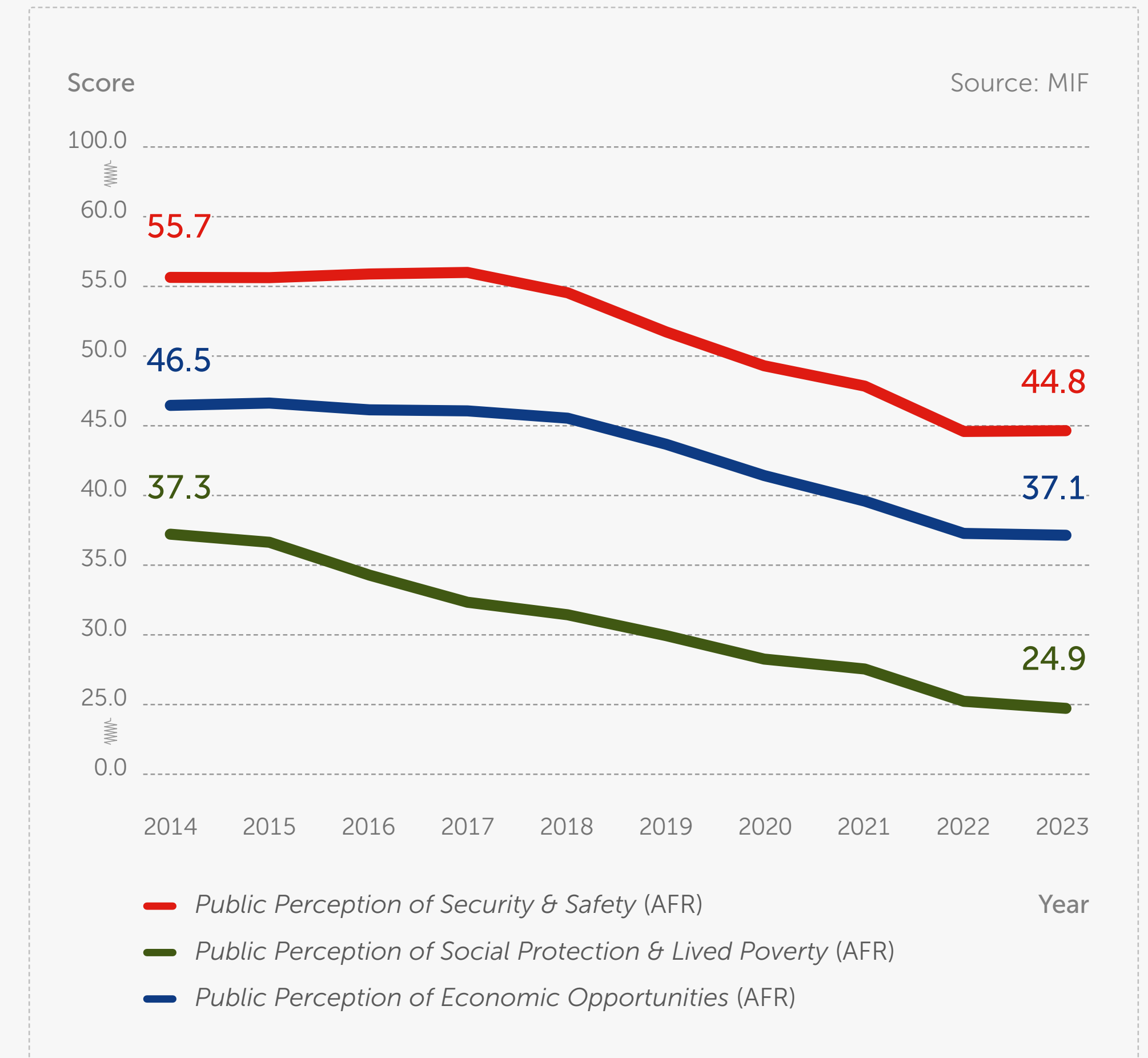
Even when corresponding governance dimensions showcase progress, public perceptions mostly plummet

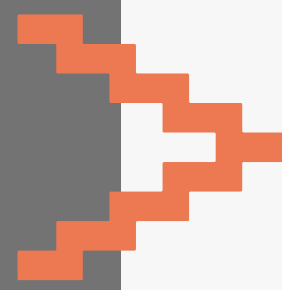
The IIAG's three most deteriorated indicators between 2014 and 2023 all relate to public perceptions: *Public Perception of Economic Opportunities* (-12.4), *Public Perception of Security & Safety* (-10.9) and *Public Perception of Social Protection & Lived Poverty* (-9.4).

Public Perception of Economic Opportunities is the most declined indicator of the whole IIAG

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

Africa: selected indicators scores (2014-2023)





Data availability remains a challenge: despite key improvements, data gaps are still prevalent

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 IIAG includes **important new variables** such as: political interference in the civil service, independent appointments to anti-corruption bodies as well as access to public services by political groups.

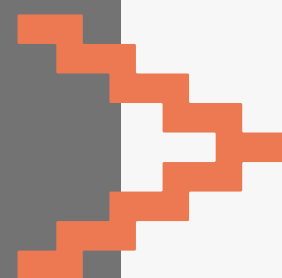
However, data challenges remain prevalent. **Weak data** hinders measurements in key areas such as *Education* and *Rural Economy*. In both, more than 1/5 of variable-level data points were not available at source and could not be estimated.

Key governance data gaps remain, relating to lack of recent and geographically comprehensive data on the informal economy, illicit financial flows, rural sector, health structures, inequalities, and youth employment – all vital for a complete view of governance in Africa.

“

There can be no efficient public policy without sound data: we need to know where we are coming from, what we wish to attain, and whether we go there correctly, in order to define, and amend, when necessary, public policies.

Mo Ibrahim, Founder & Chair of the Mo Ibrahim Foundation (MIF)



2024 IIAG launch: resources

- Press release (EN, FR, PT, AR)
- 2024 IIAG Report (EN)
- 2024 IIAG Report foreword by Mo Ibrahim (EN, FR)
- 2024 IIAG Key findings presentation (EN, FR)
- 54 country profiles (EN / *FR, PT, AR available soon*)
- Consult and interact with the 2024 IIAG data at iiag.online (EN, FR, PT, AR)