Maintaining Peace and Security in Sub-Saharan Africa – the Tragic Connection between Corruption, bad Governance and Criminality

Abstract

The state of peace and security in the Sub-Saharan region of Africa isworrisome. This paper therefore submitted that the fragile nature of security and peace in Africa is a factor of corruption, poor governance and criminality. It is however recommended that genuine soul cleansing, accountable and participatory governance, education-for-peace, serious collective anti-corruption crusade and Integrated African Regional Surveillance (ARS) would go a long way to checkmate the current high rate of instability in the region.

Key Words: Peace, Security, Sub-Saharan Africa, Corruption, Bad governance, Criminality.

Introduction

The Sub-Saharan Africa refers to all the 49 countries located in Africa south of the Sahara desert. They include Angola, Burundi, Congo Democratic Republic, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Republic of Congo, Gabon, Kenya, Equatorial Guinea, Nigeria, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda, Sao Tome and Principe, Sudan, South Sudan,Eritrea, Comoros, Somalia, Ethiopia, Botswana, Lesotho, Mauritius, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, Zambia, Swaziland, South Africa, Zimbabwe, Mali,Benin Republic, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Gambia, Coted' I voire, Cape Verde, Niger, Togo, Sierra Leone, Mauritania, Guinea Bissau, Guinea, Liberia, Senegal and Djibouti. This region has been noted to be the hot-bed of insecurity and instability in the world. By 2015 Global Peacefulness index, six Sub-Saharan countries namely Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan, Central African Republic, Congo Democratic Republic and Nigeria were among the ten least world peaceful nations out

29   of 162 nations so surveyed, only to be surpassed by Iraq, Syria and Afghanistan. This

30   paper thereforediscusses the tragic connection between corruption, bad governance

31   and criminality as the factorial matrix that engenders lack of peace and insecurity in the

32   Sub-Saharan Africa.

33

34   **Conceptual clarifications on peace and security**

35   Peace refers to a state of tranquility, non-violence and absence of war. It involves

36   the presence of human and national security. To live peacefully means acquisition of

37   spirit of tolerance, human dignity and non-discrimination in a society. It could also mean

38   removal of anti-social behaviour that can threaten the corporate existence of people in a

39   community.

40   Galtung (1996) identified two types of peace to include positive and negative

41   peace. According to him, positive peace goes beyond absence of war and violence to

42   include elimination of unjust structures and inequitable relationships that is geared

43   towards freedom from all forms of discrimination. Thus, according to Institute for

44   Economics and Peace (IEP, 2015a), positive peace is transformational because it is a

45   cross-cutting facilitator of progress that makes it easier for individuals to produce, have

46   business to sell with entrepreneurs and scientists to innovate and governments to

47   effectively regulate.

48   The pillars of positive peace include sound business environment, high levels of

49   human capital, low levels of corruption, free flow of information, good relations with

50   neighbours, acceptance of the rights of others, well-functioning government and

51   equitable distribution of resources (IEP, 2015a). Thus, the advantage of positive peace

over negative peace are business competiveness, entrepreneurialism, foundations for human well-being, gender equality, steady progress for attaining the Millennium Development Goals, youth development, high levels of happenings, social cohesion and capital development. Indeed, positive peace builds capacity for resilience and the appropriate environment for non-violent conflict resolution and the higher the level of positive peace, the higher the likelihood of compromise and non-violent reconciliation of grievances (IEP, 2015a).

Diagrammatic Representation of Pillars of Peace
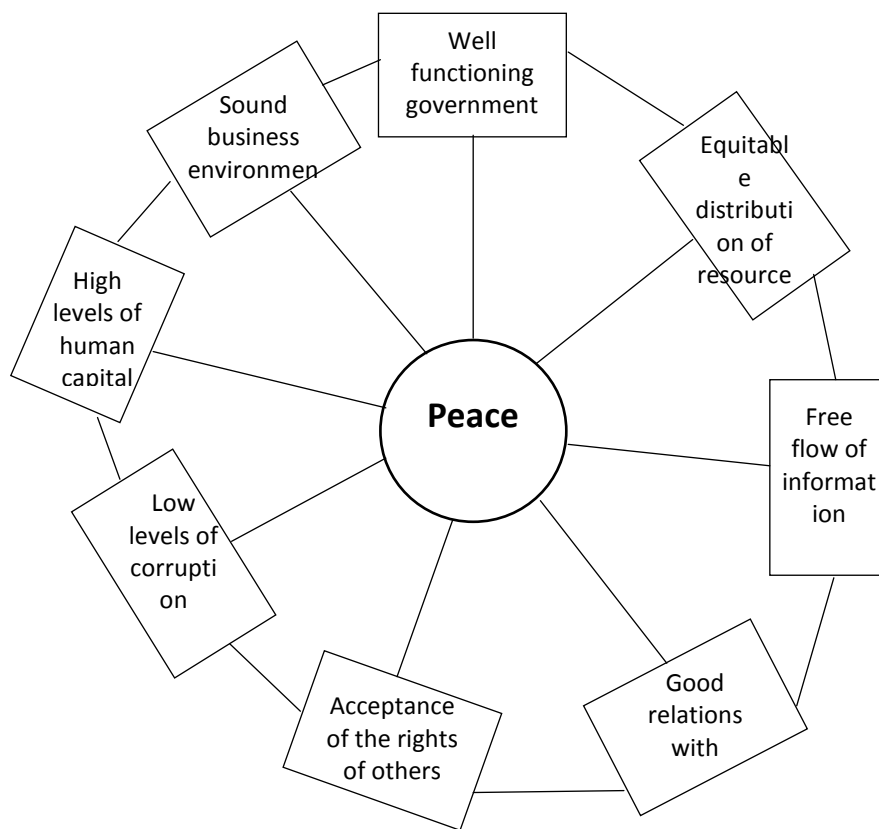
Source: Institute for Economics and Peace (IEP, 2015a: 85).

75 National and human securities are however engendered by peaceful attitude in the

76 society. Scholars agree that there can be no peace without security because security is

77 the condition of being protected physically, emotionally, psychologically from harms,

78 attack and terror (Ani, 2010). It is an assurance for future well-being and freedom from

79 threat (Edem, 2010). Thus, while protection of territorial integrity is within the confines of

80 national security; the promotion of progressive human development falls within the

81 purview of human security. However, there is "soul sickness" all over the world in terms

82 of terrorism, corruption, insecurity, criminality and human degradation (Ijaiya, 2005).

Corruption and Insecurity in the Sub-Saharan Region

84 Corruption in Sub-Saharan Africa has been the single most devastating factor

85 promoting insecurity. According to Transparency International (2015b), forty out of the

86 region's 49 countries show a serious corruption problem with the continental

87 powerhouses Nigeria and South Africa not showing improvement. The organization's

88 report further shows that nearly 75 million people in Sub-Saharan Africa were estimated

89 to have paid bribes in the past year with many escaping punishment by bribing the state

90 securities. With an average score of 33%, corruption in Sub-Saharan countries creates

91 and increases poverty and exclusion with more than 40 percent living on less than 1.25

92 dollar per day thus generating tension and violence (Transparency International,

93 2015b).

94 From the latest African edition of the Global Corruption Barometer

95 (Afrobarometer), covering 43,143 respondents in 28 Sub-Saharan countries, it was

96 discovered that courts officials were ranked 1st among people that were engulfed in

97 bribery with 28% of the total views, 2nd were the police with 27%, 3rd were the

98   Household service providers with 19%, 4th were the Document/Permit providers with

99   17%, 5th were the public school stakeholders with 13% and 6th were the public

100   clinic/hospital officials with 11% responses (Transparency International-Afrobarometer,

101   2015b). Thus, while corrupt individuals with political power enjoy lavish life, millions of

102   Africans are deprived of their basic needs like food, health, education, housing, clean

103   water and sanitation thereby engendering criminality and violence (Transparency

104   International, 2015b).

105   Shehu (2011) noted that the twin problems of corruption and violent conflicts are

106   the two most enduring challenges to governance, stability, security and development in

107   Africa. According to him, the potent relationship between corruption and conflict are:

108   (a) Corruption is an important cause of conflict, weakening the government and at

109   the same time causing grievances and discontent,

110   (b) Corruption prevent conflicts, by bribing competing contenders for power; and

111   (c) Corruption and violent conflicts are basically co-flux phenomena caused by the

112   same or closely connected mechanisms (Andvig, 2007 quoted by Shehu, 2013).

113   As an abuse of office for private gain, Shehu (2013) submitted that corruption appears

114   to be the strongest bond that holds the members of the ruling elite together in Africa

115   with a higher level of patrimonial politics manifesting through political interference in

116   corruption cases involving 'highly-connected' individuals as were the cases of corrupt

117   past Governors and Presidents in the continent. According to Huntington (1968), the

118   causes of corruption are similar to those of violence as both are symptoms of the

119   weakness of political institutions in the process of governance. This is to state that the

120 society that has high capacity for corruption also has a high capacity for violence

121 (Huntington, 1968).

122   Johnston (1986) as cited by Shehu (2013) identified four types of corruption viz:

123 market, patronage, nepotist and crisis corruption. According to him, the market

124 corruption involves 'routine stakes of exchanges' with many suppliers dispensing

125 corrupt benefits. These are the cases of admission racketeering, sexual harassment in

126 schools, etc. The patronage corruption involves few suppliers with routine stakes and

127 large networks as in cases of government contracts, employment, and law enforcement

128 bribes. The nepotistic corruption is disintegrative because it involves extraordinary

129 stakes and a few suppliers within a kingship and friendship network as in high-level

130 appointments leading to marginalization threat/secession. The crisis corruption involves

131 multiple suppliers and extraordinary stakes, and is the most unstable and disintegrative

132 as in the cases of examination malpractice and petroleum racketeering in Nigeria.

133   Andvig (2007) as cited by Shehu (2013) observed that extensive bureaucratic

134 corruption, particularly when connected to armed forces and tax collection, increases

135 the likelihood of a successful rebellion as the apparatuses of the state and its military

136 capability are compromised as was the case of 2.1 billion dollars arm scandal in Nigeria.

137 This escalated the Boko Haram insurgency in Nigeria as corrupt transactions involving

138 bribes to the politicians, military, border guards and custom officials also facilitated

139 weapon smuggling and purchase of vital military information from public officials which

140 made Boko Haram to secure military advantage over the state forces. It is further

141 submitted that corruption at higher level made political elites to deliberately operate the

142   state informally inorder to enhance their selfish interest and thereby manipulate violence

143   as a profitable resource (Shehu, 2013 citing Chabal and Daloz, 1999).

144   As a consequence of corruption-insecurity connection therefore, Boko Haram

145   was ranked as the most deadliest terror group in the world with a total death of 6,644 in

146   2014 alone ranking ahead of ISIS that killed 6,073 people in the same year in the

147   Maghreb region (Institute for Economics & Peace, 2015b). Allen, Lewis and Martfess,

148   (2014) further reported that at least 29,600 Nigerians have been killed in more than

149   2,300 ethnic, religious, political and economic-induced violence since 1998 with Boko

150   Haram alone contributing more than 40 percent (11,100) of the deaths since July, 2009.

151   While Boko Haram was rampaging violently in North-Eastern Nigeria, Northern

152   Cameroon, Southern Niger and Chad; the Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM) and

153   the Al-Shabaab were reigning terror in North Africa and East Africa respectively.

154   Among, the most deadly attacks committed by the AQIM were:

155   • December 11, 2007: Bombing of the United Nations' offices and the

156   constitutional court killing of 41 people including 17 UN employees.

157   • December 24, 2007: Killing of four French family vacationing in Mauritania.

158   • November 29, 2009: Kidnapping of 3 Spanish Aid works in Mauritania, only for

159   them to be released after ransom payment of between 6.3 and 12.7 million

160   dollars.

161   • September 16, 2010: Kidnapping of 5 French nationals in Niger who were

162   released after 3years.

163   • January 7, 2011: Kidnapping of 2 French nationals who were later killed after

164   abortive French and Nigerian forces rescue mission.

165 • January 24, 2012: Execution of more than 100 Malian soldiers who ran-out of

166   ammunition in Aguelhok.

167 • August 16, 2014: Suicide-bombing killing of 2 Malian soldiers on patrol and

168   injuring other nine

169 • January 5, 2015: Bamako attack in Mali killing soldiers with several others

170   injured.

171 • November 20, 2015: Attack on the Radisson Blu Hotel in Bamako, Mali, killing 21

172   people.

173 • January 15, 2016: Attack on another hotel in Burkina Faso and a police station

174   killing 30 people of 18 different nationalities (counter-terrorism.com, 2016: 10-

175   12).

176 Kenya has witnessed more than 440 terrorist attacks between 1970 and 2014, killing

177 more than 1,400 people and wounding more than 5,800 others as a result of the

178 lethality of Al-Shabaab (The National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and

179 Responses to Terrorism - (START), 2015). Recent high-profile attacks by Al-Shabaab

180 include the September 21, 2013 attack on Westgate Mall in Nairobi, Kenya which

181 claimed 72 lives with over 201 people injured; the April 2, 2015 attack on Garissa

182 University in eastern Kenya near Somali border which killed 147 students with 79 others

183 injured. Indeed, it is on record that the cost of terrorism all over the world, most of which

184 are correlated with political violence, economic deprivation and corruption amounts to

185 52.9 billion dollars in 2014, 50 percent of which happened in Sub-Saharan Africa alone

186 (Institute for Economic and Peace, 2015b).

187

The Current Fragility of the Sub-Saharan Countries

According to the Fund for Peace (2015), most Sub-Saharan countries fall under the categories of worsening and critically worsening fragile states between 2006 and 2015. On a score of 120, countries like South Sudan is on a very High Alert with 114.5, ranking 1st on the scale of the most unstable country in the world. It is followed by Somalia with 114.0 (ranking 2nd), Central African Republic with 11.9 9 (ranking 3rd) and Sudan with 110.8 (ranking 4th). These four most unstable and insecure countries of Africa were also ranked among the ten most corrupt nations of the world with poor governance index (see table1 as attached).

On the High Alert categories for insecurity are Congo Democratic Republic with a score of 109.7 (5th), Chad 108.4 (6th), Guinea 104.9 (10th), Nigeria 102.4 (14th), Zimbabwe and Cote d'Ivoire 100.0 (15th) respectively (Fund for Peace, 2015). On the Alert of instability are Guinea Bissau with a score of 99.9 (ranking 17th), Burundi 98.1 (18th), Niger 97.8 (19th), Ethiopia 97.5 (20th) etc. Indeed, except for Mauritius with a low score of 45.2, ranking 142nd is the only Sub-Saharan Africa nation that is categorized as very stable while all other countries are in the category of warning for being unstable and fragile (for details see table 1).

The fragility of each Sub-Saharan African country equally correlates with their peacefulness ranking in the world. In a survey of 162 nations (South Sudan 159th position) ranks as the fourth most unpeaceful nation of the world (after Syria, Iraq and Afghanistan) due to the genocidal wars against the population by Al-Shabaab, followed by Central African Republic ranking fifth (158th position) because of rebels attack on the populace. Somalia on 157th position also ranks as the sixth most unpeaceful nation in

211   the world because of the brutal attacks of the Al-Shabaab Islamic militant group on the

212   populace. It is however heartwarming that Mauritius (a population of about 1.4 million

213   people) which is ranked among the countries of High Human Development and stable in

214   the world is ranked as 25th on the world chart of most peaceful nation (see table 1 and

215   Institute for Economics and Peace, 2015a).

216

Governance Factor

218   Governance as a factor of personality traits and value orientation is in shamble in

219   Sub-Saharan Africa. This is because most African leaders are enmeshed in corruption,

220   political violence and flagrant disobedience to the rule of law. In a 2015 World Bank

221   rating of effective governance from scale -2.5 to +2.5, Somalia that was in perpetual

222   terror attack ranked as the poorest with a maximum negative score of -2.5. Indeed

223   Somalia is known for no stable government and ranked as the most criminal nation of

224   the world with popularity in sea piracy, fighting for power and territorial control, theft,

225   human trafficking and unwarranted killing of non-collaborators across East African

226   states. It is on record that the sea pirates in Somalia had hijacked more than 42 ships

227   for ransom since 1994 (Answersafrica.com, 2015).

228   On poor governance scale therefore, abuse of the rule of law, corruption and

229   criminality positively enhance insecurity in Sub-Saharan Africa with only Mauritius (1.1),

230   Botswana (0.32), Seychelles (0.39), South Africa (0.7), Sao Tome and Principle (0.3),

231   Benin Republic (0.5), Senegal (0.4), Namibia (0.1) and Cape Verde (0.0) passing the

232   test of effective governance. This is to state that only 9 out of the 49 Sub-Saharan

233   African States passed the effective governance test (see table 1). Indeed, apart from

234 Somalia, other worsening countries on poor governance were South Sudan (-2.10),

235 Eritrea (-2.0) and Central African Republic (-1.8). These were countries noted for

236 massive instability and criminalities.

Other Criminal Connections

238 Bayart and Hibou (1999) as cited by Shehu (2011) observed the 'criminalization'

239 of the state by the elites crippling bureaucratic effectiveness. This process according to

240 them involves the entrenchment of criminal practices at the heart of government

241 institutions, including the private use of public security forces, the privatization of

242 violence and participation of rulers in semi-clandestine economy as were the cases of

243 fuel importation scandals and untransparent privatization of Power Holding Company in

244 Nigeria. Hence, the parochial submission that "corruption is not stealing" in Nigeria

245 reflects bureaucratic criminalization.

246 The state criminalization therefore extended to the situation whereby the political

247 elites were distributing state economic rents through a system of political patronage

248 leading to social exclusion agitation like that of the Niger-Delta militancy between 1998

249 and 2009. These were the situation that also led to civil wars in Liberia, Sierra Leone,

250 Rwanda, Burundi and Cote d'Ivoire. As a result of this, Liberia had two civil wars that

251 claimed over 250,000 lives between 1989 and 2003. This was followed by that of Sierra

252 Leone between 1991 and 2002 with over 75,000 deaths. A post-2010 election violence

253 in Coted'Ivoire equally led to over 65,000 deaths when an ethnic group felt that the

254 unfair resource distribution necessitated the sit-tight syndrome of the other in power

255 (Antwi-Danso, 2014).

256   Today, kidnapping seems to be replacing armed banditry as a factor of insecurity

257   in Sub-Saharan Africa. Hardly would a week pass-bye without some news of kidnapping

258   in Nigeria. According to Ani (2010), people are kidnapped in schools, in their work

259   place, at home and everywhere as they struggle to develop their human capacity base.

260   Control Risks (2015) reported that Nigeria ranks as 5th in kidnapping for ransom in the

261   world but 1st in Africa. NYA International (2015) thus submitted that she accounted for

262   15% of the world kidnapping in 2014. Sudan ranked 9th in the world but 3rd in Africa

263   (after Libya that ranked 2nd). Other countries that were classified as being on the very

264   High Alert like Mauritania, Chad, Mali South Sudan, Somalia, Central African Republic

265   Congo, Burkina Faso were also ranked among the 50 most terrorized by kidnappers.

266   Relatedly, drug trafficking propels insecurity in Sub-Saharan Africa. Udeh (2011),

267   Ewi (2012), Onuoha and Ezirim (2013), Afokpa (2013) as well as Adetoro (2015),

268   reported the strong connection between funds generated from drug trafficking and

269   terrorism in Africa. As a matter of fact, WACD (2014) reported that the illicit drug trade in

270   cocaine, heroine, cannabis etc has played a direct or indirect role in series of political

271   upheavals in countries such as Guinea Bissau and Mali and have also contributed to

272   the funding of extremist groups in North and West Africa. As a matter of fact, AQIM and

273   MUJAO (Movement for Monotheism and Jihad in North Africa) were nicknamed narco-

274   terrorists because majority of their funds for terrorist attack in Algeria, Mauritania, Mali

275   and Burkina Faso came from illegal drug trafficking proceeds. It was also observed that

276   drug criminals also have the means of contracting legal services that excel in exploiting

277   loopholes in the law and corruption in the judiciary (WACD, 2014). From the slogan of

278   "no drugs, no money laundering, and no trade at all", Afokpa (2013) reported how the

279 Hezbollah in Togo using Lebanese Diaspora were raising hundreds of million dollars to

280 fund the terror activities of AQIM between 2010 and 2012. Indeed, there is no doubt that

281 the nexus of corruption, bad governance and criminality tend to fuel-up insecurity in the

282 Sub-Saharan Africa.

283

284 **Recommendations**

285 • First and foremost, there is the need for genuine 'soul cleansing' specifically in

286   Africa and generally in the world. After all, no religion preaches violence or

287   cannibalism as exhibited in terrorism and violent criminality. Man must purge

288   himself from religiosity without Godliness as characterized by the reign of terror

289   all over the world. There is therefore the need for both inner peace (peace with

290   oneself) and outer peace (peace with the wider community) through spirit of love,

291   kindness, forgiveness, tolerance, hospitality, hardwork, patience, generosity,

292   patriotism, servant-oriented leadership, selflessness, obedience to rules and

293   regulations, cooperation, justice, equity and environment friendliness in all

294   human dealings.

295 • There is no doubt that corruption breeds social neglect, discontentment and

296   destroys a nation. Hence, we must all stand-up to fight it. We all need to change

297   our common mentality of immediate reward for the pursuit of a better future.

298   Nevertheless, adequate reward for good performance is necessary from

299   leadership to ensure that people are contented. Indeed, provision of basic

300   necessities of life like feeding, housing, clothing, electricity, water and basic

301   education must be provided to all citizens by various governments in order to

302   reduce sense of human insecurity drastically.

303 • As a rider therefore, good governance that protects human rights, accountability

304   and public participation is a sine-qua-non for averting insecurity and promoting

305   peace and unity in the Sub-Saharan countries of Africa. Asituation whereby

306   political office is too monetized is dangerous for the sustenance of democracy

307   inAfrica. Thus, the need for moderate sitting allowance is highly recommended to

308   replace the bogus political salaries in order to reduce political violence in Africa.

309 • In the spirit of education-for-peace as advocated by UNESCO (2002), there is

310   therefore "the need to catch them young" in schools (Adetoro, 2014), through a

311   deliberate teaching of peace education concepts using learning together and

312   constructive controversy pedagogies. Adetoro (2015) further suggested the use

313   of Tolerant Sociometry (TS) and Reciprocal Peer Relations Conditional Learning

314   (RPRCL) for promoting psychological rehabilitation, sharing and reconciliation

315   values as well as culture of peace in the classrooms. This is to deconstruct the

316   endemic culture of violence that is pervasive in peoples' minds and replace it with

317   culture of peace through the establishment of peace corps across the continent.

318 • The need to stop the current high rate of criminalities and senseless terrorism

319   demands the development of a robust Continental Early Warming System

320   (CEWS) through regional intelligence sharing and regional counter-terrorism

321   activities in Africa. At this juncture, the use of African Peer Review Mechanism

322   (APRM) and the New Partnership for Africa Development (NEPAD) initiatives

323   must be strengthened under a new African Commission in African Union (AU) to

13

324   be tagged African Regional Surveillance (ARS). This new commission should

325   coordinate all the various regional activities on counter-terrorism, drug trafficking

326   and illegal arms trafficking for combating and check-mating of other criminal

327   activities in Africa.

328

Conclusion

330   There is no doubt that the Sub-Saharan Africa countries are bedeviled with

331 instability and insecurity of different dimensions. In the words of Late Bob Marley, "we

332 do not need no more trouble" in Africa. This can only be achieved through Africa

333 alliance that is built on good governance and collective anti-corruption crusade. Any

334 attempt to delay action may be catastrophic. Hence, the need to take prompt action to

335 safe man from further destructions in Africa is a collective responsibility.

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422

423 **Table 1**

424 2015 Sub-Saharan Countries' Human Development Index (HDI)/Life Expectancy/

425 Corruption Rank/Effective Governance Index/Fragility Rank/Peacefulness Index

S/N	Countries	HDI ranking out of 188	Overall HDI	Life Expectancy in years	Anti-Corruption Score (%) & Ranking	Effective Governance Index from -2.5 to +2.5	Fragility of the States on a Score of 120 & Ranking	Peacefulness Index Ranking
1	Mauritius	63	0.777	74.4	53 (45)	1.1	45.2 (145)	1.503 (25)
2	Seychelles	64	0.772	73.1	55 (40)	0.39	62.1 (124)	-
3	Botswana	106	0.698	64.5	63 (28)	0.32	62.8 (122)	1.597 (31)
4	Gabon	110	0.684	64.4	34 (99)	-0.7	71.3 (103)	1.904 (66)
5	South Africa	116	0.666	57.4	44 (61)	0.7	67.0 (113)	2.376 (136)
6	Cape Verde	122	0.646	73.3	55 (40)	0.0	73.5 (95)	-
7	Namibia	126	0.628	64.8	53 (45)	0.1	70.8 (106)	1.784 (48)
8	Congo	136	0.591	62.3	23 (146)	-1.1	90.8 (33)	2.196 (115)
9	Equatorial Guinea	138	0.587	57.6	-	-1.4	84.8 (54)	1.987 (81)
10	Zambia	139	0.586	60.1	38 (76)	-0.5	85.2 (53)	1.846 (55)
11	Ghana	140	0.579	61.4	47 (56)	-0.3	71.9 (98)	1.840 (54)
12	Sao Tome & Principle	143	0.555	66.5	42 (66)	0.3	73.7 (93)	-
13	Kenya	145	0.548	61.6	25 (139)	-0.3	97.4 (21)	2.342 (133)
14	Angola	149	0.532	52.3	15 (163)	-1.1	88.1 (40)	2.020 (88)
15	Swaziland	150	0.531	49.0	-	-0.5	86.3 (48)	2.102 (101)
16	Tanzania	151	0.521	65.0	30 (117)	-0.6	80.8 (63)	1.903 (64)
17	Nigeria	152	0.514	52.8	26 (136)	-1.2	102.4 (14)	2.910 (151)
18	Cameroon	153	0.512	55.5	27 (130)	-0.7	94.3 (28)	2.349 (134)
19	Madagascar	154	0.510	65.1	28 (123)	-1.3	83.6 (56)	1.911 (67)
20	Zimbabwe	155	0.509	57.5	21 (150)	-1.2	100.0 (15)	2.294 (125)
21	Mauritania	156	0.506	63.1	31 (112)	-1.05	94.9 (26)	2.262 (122)
22	Comoros	159	0.503	63.3	26 (136)	-1.67	83.3 (59)	-
23	Lesotho	161	0.497	49.8	44 (61)	-0.5	79.9 (66)	1.891 (63)
24	Togo	162	0.484	59.7	32 (107)	-1.3	86.8 (47)	1.944 (71)
25	Rwanda	163	0.483	64.2	54 (44)	-0.0	90.2 (37)	2.420 (139)
26	Uganda	163	0.483	58.5	25 (139)	-0.4	97.0 (23)	2.179 (111)
27	Benin Republic	166	0.480	59.6	37 (83)	0.5	78.8 (73)	1.958 (77)

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28	Sudan	167	0.479	63.5	12 (165)	-1.6	110.8 (4)	-
29	Djibouti	168	0.470	62.0	34 (99)	-1.0	88.1 (40)	2.113 (102)
30	South Sudan	169	0.467	55.7	15 (163)	-2.1	114.5 (1)	3.383 (159)
31	Senegal	170	0.466	66.5	44 (61)	0.4	83.0 (61)	1.805 (49)
32	Cote d'Ivoire	172	0.462	51.5	32 (107)	-0.8	100.0 (15)	2.133 (105)
33	Malawi	173	0.445	62.8	31 (112)	-0.7	86.9 (45)	1.814 (51)
34	Ethiopia	174	0.442	64.1	33 (103)	-0.5	97.5 (20)	2.234 (119)
35	Gambia	175	0.441	60.2	28 (123)	-0.6	85.4 (51)	2.086 (99)
36	Congo D.R.	176	0.433	58.7	22 (147)	-1.6	109.7 (5)	3.085 (155)
37	Liberia	177	0.430	60.9	37 (83)	-1.4	97.3 (22)	1.963 (78)
38	Guinea Bissau	178	0.420	55.2	17 (158)	-1.6	99.9 (17)	2.235 (120)
39	Mali	179	0.419	58.0	35 (95)	-1.1	93.1 (30)	2.310 (128)
40	Mozambique	180	0.416	55.1	31 (112)	-0.2	86.9 (45)	1.976 (80)
41	Sierra Leone	181	0.413	50.9	29 (119)	-1.2	91.9 (31)	1.864 (59)
42	Guinea	182	0.411	58.8	25 (139)	-1.2	104.9 (10)	2.214 (117)
43	Burkina Faso	183	0.402	58.7	38 (76)	-0.6	89.2 (39)	1.994 (83)
44	Burundi	184	0.400	56.7	21 (150)	-1.1	98.1 (18)	2.323 (130)
45	Chad	185	0.392	51.6	22 (147)	-1.5	108.4 (6)	2.429 (140)
46	Eritrea	186	0.391	63.7	18 (154)	-2.0	96.9 (24)	2.309 (127)
47	Central African Republic	187	0.350	50.7	24 (145)	-1.8	111.9 (3)	3.332 (158)
48	Niger	188	0.348	61.4	34 (99)	-0.7	97.8 (19)	2.320 (129)
49	Somalia	-	-	-	8 (167)	-2.5	114.0 (2)	3.307 (157)

426 Source: 1. UNDP (2015). Human Development Report 2015. New York: Communications Development Incorporated

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435 5. Institute for Economics and Peace (2015). Global Peace Index 2015. Retrieved 28th February, 2016 from www.economicsandpeace.org.

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439 **Notes:**

440 • The rankings are ranking in the world

441 • HDI was calculated based on population trend, health outcomes, educational
442   achievements, national income, environmental sustainability, work and
443   employment, human security, international integration and perceptions of well-
444   being.

445 • Governance index was calculated between +2.5 to -2.5 scores

446 • The correlation therefore is that the poorer the anti-corruption stance, the poorer
447   the governance and the more fragile the country.