

# 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 is worrisome. 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, Cote d' Ivoire, 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 [21].  
30 This paper therefore discusses the tragic connection between corruption, bad  
31 governance and criminality as the factorial matrix that engenders lack of peace and  
32 insecurity in the Sub-Saharan Africa.

### 33 **Theoretical and Hypothetical Foundations of the Study**

34 A lot of theoretical frameworks have been used to connect corruption and poor  
35 governance with insecurity in the Sub-Saharan Africa. Adetoro [2] identified such as  
36 anomie, justified thievery, Queer Ladder, public choice and leadership failure theories.  
37 By anomie, it is posited that the breakdown of law and order during coups in some West  
38 African countries like Guinea, Mali and Burkina Faso in the past attracted more  
39 criminality into the region. The justified thievery and Queer Ladder theorists were of the  
40 view that criminal activities like kidnapping, armed robbery, smuggling, cybercrimes,  
41 drug and human trafficking are the outcome of peoples' desperation to climb-up social  
42 ladder. The public choice theory states that it is the prevalence of public corruption that  
43 encourages people to pursue dastard economic gains through terror acts. Indeed, the  
44 corruption rating of the Sub-Saharan African countries in 2015 was so embarrassing as  
45 Sierra Leone ranked 2<sup>nd</sup>, Mauritania 4<sup>th</sup>, Gambia 5<sup>th</sup>, Chad 13<sup>th</sup> and Guinea Bissau 18<sup>th</sup>  
46 on the chart of the African 20 topmost corrupt nations [4].

47 Corruption is even seen to be propelled by the "greese-the-wheel" hypothesis  
48 which suggests that criminality is an outcome of inefficient institutions and bad  
49 governance, making people to move towards outwitting due processes and short-  
50 changing individuals and government [11]. This is why Avnimelech et al. [10] submitted  
51 that the theoretical implication of corruption is that payment of bribes to corrupt

52 government bureaucrats and these add more cost and uncertainty to business activities.  
53 This in turn breeds overnight millionaires and billionaires among government officials  
54 thereby attracting criminalities like kidnapping and armed robberies in the Sub- Saharan  
55 Africa. All these aggregate to leadership failure which ignited the Boko-Haram  
56 insurgency that had claimed thousands of lives with massive destruction of  
57 infrastructures in Niger, Chad, Cameroon and Nigeria.

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### 59 **Conceptual clarifications on peace and security**

60 Peace refers to a state of tranquility, non-violence and absence of war. It involves  
61 the presence of human and national security. To live peacefully means acquisition of  
62 spirit of tolerance, human dignity and non-discrimination in a society. It could also mean  
63 removal of anti-social behaviour that can threaten the corporate existence of people in a  
64 community.

65 Galtung [17] identified two types of peace to include positive and negative peace.  
66 According to him, positive peace goes beyond absence of war and violence to include  
67 elimination of unjust structures and inequitable relationships that is geared towards  
68 freedom from all forms of discrimination. Thus, according to Institute for Economics and  
69 Peace [21], positive peace is transformational because it is a cross-cutting facilitator of  
70 progress that makes it easier for individuals to produce, have business to sell with  
71 entrepreneurs and scientists to innovate and governments to effectively regulate.

72 The pillars of positive peace include sound business environment, high levels of  
73 human capital, low levels of corruption, free flow of information, good relations with  
74 neighbours, acceptance of the rights of others, well-functioning government and

75 equitable distribution of resources [21]. Thus, the advantage of positive peace over  
76 negative peace are business competitiveness, entrepreneurialism, foundations for  
77 human well-being, gender equality, steady progress for attaining the Millennium  
78 Development Goals, youth development, high levels of happenings, social cohesion and  
79 capital development. Indeed, positive peace builds capacity for resilience and the  
80 appropriate environment for non-violent conflict resolution and the higher the level of  
81 positive peace, the higher the likelihood of compromise and non-violent reconciliation of  
82 grievances [21].

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### 84 **Diagrammatic Representation of Pillars of Peace**

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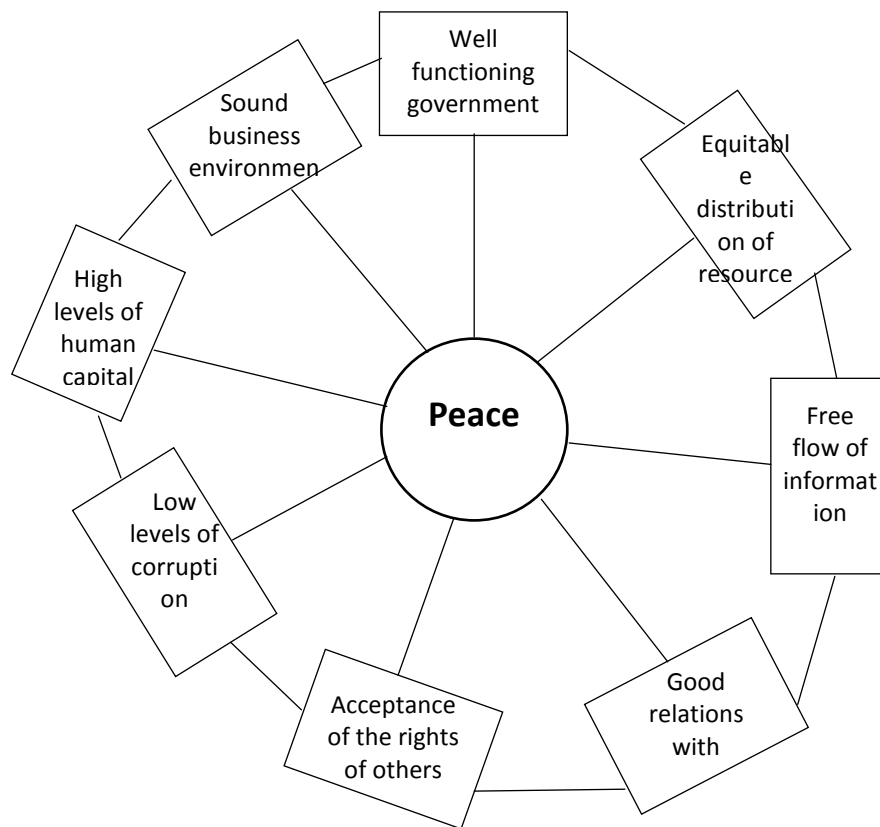
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97 **Figure 1: Pillars of peace**

98 Source: Institute for Economics and Peace (2015: 85).

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100 National and human securities are however engendered by peaceful attitude in the  
101 society as represented by various indices in pillars of peace in figure 1. Scholars agree  
102 that there can be no peace without security because security is the condition of being  
103 protected physically, emotionally, psychologically from harms, attack and terror [6]. It is  
104 an assurance for future well-being and freedom from threat [14]. Thus, while protection  
105 of territorial integrity is within the confines of national security; the promotion of  
106 progressive human development falls within the purview of human security. However,  
107 there is “soul sickness” all over the world in terms of terrorism, corruption, insecurity,  
108 criminality and human degradation [20].

## 109 **Corruption and Insecurity in the Sub-Saharan Region**

110 Corruption in Sub-Saharan Africa has been the single most devastating factor  
111 promoting insecurity. According to Transparency International [22], forty out of the  
112 region’s 49 countries show a serious corruption problem with the continental  
113 powerhouses Nigeria and South Africa not showing improvement. The organization’s  
114 report further shows that nearly 75 million people in Sub-Saharan Africa were estimated  
115 to have paid bribes in the past year with many escaping punishment by bribing the state  
116 securities. With an average score of 33%, corruption in Sub-Saharan countries creates  
117 and increases poverty and exclusion with more than 40 percent living on less than 1.25  
118 dollar per day thus generating tension and violence [22].

119 From the latest African edition of the Global Corruption Barometer  
120 (Afrobarometer), covering 43,143 respondents in 28 Sub-Saharan countries, it was

121 discovered that courts officials were ranked 1<sup>st</sup> among people that were engulfed in  
122 bribery with 28% of the total views, 2<sup>nd</sup> were the police with 27%, 3<sup>rd</sup> were the  
123 Household service providers with 19%, 4<sup>th</sup> were the Document/Permit providers with  
124 17%, 5<sup>th</sup> were the public school stakeholders with 13% and 6<sup>th</sup> were the public  
125 clinic/hospital officials with 11% responses [29]. Thus, while corrupt individuals with  
126 political power enjoy lavish life, millions of Africans are deprived of their basic needs like  
127 food, health, education, housing, clean water and sanitation thereby engendering  
128 criminality and violence [29].

129 Shehu [26] noted that the twin problems of corruption and violence are the two  
130 most enduring challenges facing governance in Africa. According to him; the potent  
131 relationship between corruption and conflict are:

- 132 (a) Corruption is an important cause of conflict, weakening the government and at  
133 the same time causing grievances and discontent,
- 134 (b) Corruption prevent conflicts, by bribing competing contenders for power; and
- 135 (c) Corruption and violent conflicts are basically co-flux phenomena caused by the  
136 same or closely connected mechanisms [26].

137 As an abuse of office for private gain, Shehu [26] submitted that corruption appears to  
138 be the strongest bond that holds the members of the ruling elite together in Africa with a  
139 higher level of patrimonial politics manifesting through political interference in corruption  
140 cases involving “highly-connected” individuals as were the cases of corrupt past  
141 Governors and Presidents in the continent. According to Huntington [19], the causes of  
142 corruption are similar to those of violence as both are symptoms of the weakness of

143 political institutions in the process of governance. This is to state that the society that  
144 has high capacity for corruption also has a high capacity for violence [19].

145         Johnston as cited by Shehu [26] identified four types of corruption as market,  
146 patronage, nepotist and crisis corruption. According to him, the market corruption  
147 involves “routine stakes of exchanges” with many suppliers dispensing corrupt benefits.  
148 These are the cases of admission racketeering, sexual harassment in schools, etc. The  
149 patronage corruption involves few suppliers with routine stakes and large networks as in  
150 cases of government contracts, employment, and law enforcement bribes. The  
151 nepotistic corruption is disintegrative because it involves extraordinary stakes and a few  
152 suppliers within a kingship and friendship network as in high-level appointments leading  
153 to marginalization threat/secession. The crisis corruption involves multiple suppliers and  
154 extraordinary stakes, and is the most unstable and disintegrative as in the cases of  
155 examination malpractice and petroleum racketeering in Nigeria.

156         Andvig as cited by Shehu [26] observed that extensive bureaucratic corruption,  
157 particularly when connected to armed forces and tax collection, increases the likelihood  
158 of a successful rebellion as the apparatuses of the state and its military capability are  
159 compromised as was the case of 2.1 billion dollars arm scandal in Nigeria. This  
160 escalated the Boko Haram insurgency in Nigeria as corrupt transactions involving bribes  
161 to the politicians, military, border guards and custom officials also facilitated weapon  
162 smuggling and purchase of vital military information from public officials which made  
163 Boko Haram to secure military advantage over the state forces. It is further submitted  
164 that corruption at higher level made political elites to deliberately operate the state

165 informally in order to enhance their selfish interest and thereby manipulate violence as a  
166 profitable resource [26].

167 As a consequence of corruption-insecurity connection therefore, Boko Haram  
168 was ranked as the most deadliest terror group in the world with a total death of 6,644 in  
169 2014 alone ranking ahead of ISIS that killed 6,073 people in the same year in the  
170 Maghreb region [22]. Allen, Lewis and Martfess [5] further reported that at least 29,600  
171 Nigerians have been killed in more than 2,300 ethnic, religious, political and economic-  
172 induced violence since 1998 with Boko Haram alone contributing more than 40 percent  
173 (11,100) of the deaths since July, 2009.

174 While Boko Haram was rampaging violently in North-Eastern Nigeria, Northern  
175 Cameroon, Southern Niger and Chad; the Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM) and  
176 the Al-Shabaab were reigning terror in North Africa and East Africa respectively.  
177 Among, the most deadly attacks committed by the AQIM were:

- 178 • December 11, 2007: Bombing of the United Nations' offices and the  
179 constitutional court killing of 41 people including 17 UN employees.
- 180 • December 24, 2007: Killing of four French family vacationing in Mauritania.
- 181 • November 29, 2009: Kidnapping of 3 Spanish Aid works in Mauritania, only for  
182 them to be released after ransom payment of between 6.3 and 12.7 million  
183 dollars.
- 184 • September 16, 2010: Kidnapping of 5 French nationals in Niger who were  
185 released after 3years.
- 186 • January 7, 2011: Kidnapping of 2 French nationals who were later killed after  
187 abortive French and Nigerian forces rescue mission.



- 188 • January 24, 2012: Execution of more than 100 Malian soldiers who ran-out of  
189 ammunition in Aguelhok.
- 190 • August 16, 2014: Suicide-bombing killing of 2 Malian soldiers on patrol and  
191 injuring other nine
- 192 • January 5, 2015: Bamako attack in Mali killing soldiers with several others  
193 injured.
- 194 • November 20, 2015: Attack on the Radisson Blu Hotel in Bamako, Mali, killing 21  
195 people.
- 196 • January 15, 2016: Attack on another hotel in Burkina Faso and a police station  
197 killing 30 people of 18 different nationalities [13].

198 Kenya has witnessed more than 440 terrorist attacks between 1970 and 2014, killing  
199 more than 1,400 people and wounding more than 5,800 others as a result of the  
200 lethality of Al-Shabaab [27]. Recent high-profile attacks by Al-Shabaab include the  
201 September 21, 2013 attack on Westgate Mall in Nairobi, Kenya which claimed 72 lives  
202 with over 201 people injured; the April 2, 2015 attack on Garissa University in eastern  
203 Kenya near Somali border which killed 147 students with 79 others injured. Indeed, it is  
204 on record that the cost of terrorism all over the world, most of which are correlated with  
205 political violence, economic deprivation and corruption amounts to 52.9 billion dollars in  
206 2014, 50 percent of which happened in Sub-Saharan Africa alone [22].

207

## 208 **The Current Fragility of the Sub-Saharan Countries**

209 According to Fund for Peace [16], most Sub-Saharan countries fall under the  
210 categories of worsening and critically worsening fragile states between 2006 and 2015.

211 On a score of 120, countries like South Sudan is on a very High Alert with 114.5,  
212 ranking 1<sup>st</sup> on the scale of the most unstable country in the world. It is followed by  
213 Somalia with 114.0 (ranking 2<sup>nd</sup>), Central African Republic with 11.9 9 (ranking 3<sup>rd</sup>) and  
214 Sudan with 110.8 (ranking 4<sup>th</sup>). These four most unstable and insecure countries of  
215 Africa were also ranked among the ten most corrupt nations of the world with poor  
216 governance index (see table1 as attached).

217 On the High Alert categories for insecurity are Congo Democratic Republic with a  
218 score of 109.7 (5<sup>th</sup>), Chad 108.4 (6<sup>th</sup>), Guinea 104.9 (10<sup>th</sup>), Nigeria 102.4 (14<sup>th</sup>),  
219 Zimbabwe and Cote d'Ivoire 100.0 (15<sup>th</sup>) respectively (Fund for Peace, 2015). On the  
220 Alert of instability are Guinea Bissau with a score of 99.9 (ranking 17<sup>th</sup>), Burundi 98.1  
221 (18<sup>th</sup>), Niger 97.8 (19<sup>th</sup>), Ethiopia 97.5 (20<sup>th</sup>) etc. Indeed, except for Mauritius with a low  
222 score of 45.2, ranking 142nd is the only Sub-Saharan Africa nation that is categorized  
223 as very stable while all other countries are in the category of warning for being unstable  
224 and fragile (for details see Table 1).

225 The fragility of each Sub-Saharan African country equally correlates with their  
226 peacefulness ranking in the world. In a survey of 162 nations (South Sudan 159<sup>th</sup>  
227 position) ranks as the fourth most unpeaceful nation of the world (after Syria, Iraq and  
228 Afghanistan) due to the genocidal wars against the population by Al-Shabaab, followed  
229 by Central African Republic ranking fifth (158<sup>th</sup> position) because of rebels attack on the  
230 populace. Somalia on 157<sup>th</sup> position also ranks as the sixth most unpeaceful nation in  
231 the world because of the brutal attacks of the Al-Shabaab Islamic militant group on the  
232 populace. It is however heartwarming that Mauritius (a population of about 1.4 million  
233 people) which is ranked among the countries of High Human Development and stable in

234 the world is ranked as 25<sup>th</sup> on the world chart of most peaceful nation -see table 1 and  
235 Institute for Economics and Peace [21].

236

## 237 **Governance Factor**

238 Governance as a factor of personality traits and value orientation is in shamble in  
239 Sub-Saharan Africa. This is because most African leaders are enmeshed in corruption,  
240 political violence and flagrant disobedience to the rule of law. In a 2015 World Bank  
241 rating of effective governance from scale -2.5 to +2.5, Somalia that was in perpetual  
242 terror attack ranked as the poorest with a maximum negative score of -2.5. Indeed  
243 Somalia is known for no stable government and ranked as the most criminal nation of  
244 the world with popularity in sea piracy, fighting for power and territorial control, theft,  
245 human trafficking and unwarranted killing of non-collaborators across East African  
246 states. It is on record that the sea pirates in Somalia had hijacked more than 42 ships  
247 for ransom since 1994 [7].

248 On poor governance scale therefore, abuse of the rule of law, corruption and  
249 criminality positively enhance insecurity in Sub-Saharan Africa with only Mauritius (1.1),  
250 Botswana (0.32), Seychelles (0.39), South Africa (0.7), Sao Tome and Principe (0.3),  
251 Benin Republic (0.5), Senegal (0.4), Namibia (0.1) and Cape Verde (0.0) passing the  
252 test of effective governance. This is to state that only 9 out of the 49 Sub-Saharan  
253 African States passed the effective governance test (see Table 1). Indeed, apart from  
254 Somalia, other worsening countries on poor governance were South Sudan (-2.10),  
255 Eritrea (-2.0) and Central African Republic (-1.8). These were countries noted for  
256 massive instability and criminalities.

## 257 **Other Criminal Connections**

258 Bayart and Hibou as cited by Shehu [26] observed the “criminalization” of the  
259 state by the elites crippling bureaucratic effectiveness. This process according to them  
260 involves the entrenchment of criminal practices at the heart of government institutions,  
261 including the private use of public security forces, the privatization of violence and  
262 participation of rulers in semi-clandestine economy as were the cases of fuel  
263 importation scandals and un-transparent privatization of Power Holding Company in  
264 Nigeria. Hence, the parochial submission that “corruption is not stealing” in Nigeria  
265 reflects bureaucratic criminalization [9].

266 The state criminalization therefore extended to the situation whereby the political  
267 elites were distributing state economic rents through a system of political patronage  
268 leading to social exclusion agitation like that of the Niger-Delta militancy between 1998  
269 and 2009. These were the situation that also led to civil wars in Liberia, Sierra Leone,  
270 Rwanda, Burundi and Cote d’Ivoire. As a result of this, Liberia had two civil wars that  
271 claimed over 250,000 lives between 1989 and 2003. This was followed by that of Sierra  
272 Leone between 1991 and 2002 with over 75,000 deaths. A post-2010 election violence  
273 in Cote d’Ivoire equally led to over 65,000 deaths when an ethnic group felt that the  
274 unfair resource distribution necessitated the sit-tight syndrome of the other in power [8].

275 Today, kidnapping seems to be replacing armed banditry as a factor of insecurity  
276 in Sub-Saharan Africa. Hardly would a week pass-by without some news of kidnapping  
277 in Nigeria. According to Ani [6], people are kidnapped in schools, in their work place, at  
278 home and everywhere as they struggle to develop their human capacity base. Control  
279 Risks [12] reported that Nigeria ranks as 5<sup>th</sup> in kidnapping for ransom in the world but 1<sup>st</sup>

280 in Africa. NYA International [23] thus submitted that she accounted for 15% of the world  
281 kidnapping in 2014. Sudan ranked 9<sup>th</sup> in the world but 3<sup>rd</sup> in Africa (after Libya that  
282 ranked 2<sup>nd</sup>). Other countries that were classified as being on the very High Alert like  
283 Mauritania, Chad, Mali South Sudan, Somalia, Central African Republic Congo, Burkina  
284 Faso were also ranked among the 50 most terrorized by kidnapers.

285 Relatedly, drug trafficking propels insecurity in Sub-Saharan Africa. Udeh [30],  
286 Ewi [15], Onuoha and Ezirim [24], Afokpa [3] as well as Adetoro [2], reported the strong  
287 connection between funds generated from drug trafficking and terrorism in Africa. As a  
288 matter of fact, West Africa Commission on Drugs [33] reported that the illicit drug trade  
289 in cocaine, heroine, cannabis etc has played a direct or indirect role in series of political  
290 upheavals in countries such as Guinea Bissau and Mali and have also contributed to  
291 the funding of extremist groups in North and West Africa. As a matter of fact, AQIM and  
292 MUJAO (Movement for Monotheism and Jihad in North Africa) were nicknamed narco-  
293 terrorists because majority of their funds for terrorist attack in Algeria, Mauritania, Mali  
294 and Burkina Faso came from illegal drug trafficking proceeds. It was also observed that  
295 drug criminals also have the means of contracting legal services that excel in exploiting  
296 loopholes in the law and corruption in the judiciary [33]. From the slogan of “no drugs,  
297 no money laundering, and no trade at all”, Afokpa [3] reported how the Hezbollah in  
298 Togo using Lebanese Diaspora were raising hundreds of million dollars to fund the  
299 terror activities of AQIM between 2010 and 2012. Indeed, there is no doubt that the  
300 nexus of corruption, bad governance and criminality tend to fuel-up insecurity in the  
301 Sub-Saharan Africa.

302

## 303 **Recommendations**

304 First and foremost, there is the need for genuine 'soul cleansing' specifically in  
305 Africa and generally in the world. After all, no religion preaches violence or cannibalism  
306 as exhibited in terrorism and violent criminality. Man must purge himself from religiosity  
307 without Godliness as characterized by the reign of terror all over the world. There is  
308 therefore the need for both inner peace (peace with oneself) and outer peace (peace  
309 with the wider community) through spirit of love, kindness, forgiveness, tolerance,  
310 hospitality, hardwork, patience, generosity, patriotism, servant-oriented leadership,  
311 selflessness, obedience to rules and regulations, cooperation, justice, equity and  
312 environment friendliness in all human dealings.

313 There is no doubt that corruption breeds social neglect, discontentment and  
314 destroys a nation. Hence, we must all stand-up to fight it. We all need to change our  
315 common mentality of immediate reward for the pursuit of a better future. Nevertheless,  
316 adequate reward for good performance is necessary from leadership to ensure that  
317 people are contented. Indeed, provision of basic necessities of life like feeding, housing,  
318 clothing, electricity, water and basic education must be provided to all citizens by  
319 various governments in order to reduce sense of human insecurity drastically.

320 As a rider therefore, good governance that protects human rights,  
321 accountability and public participation is a sine-qua-non for averting insecurity  
322 and promoting peace and unity in the Sub-Saharan countries of Africa. A  
323 situation whereby political office is too monetized is dangerous for the  
324 sustenance of democracy in Africa. Thus, the need for moderate sitting

325 allowance is highly recommended to replace the bogus political salaries in order  
326 to reduce political violence in Africa.

327 In the spirit of education-for-peace as advocated by UNESCO [32], there is  
328 therefore “the need to catch them young” in schools [1], through a deliberate  
329 teaching of peace education concepts using learning together and constructive  
330 controversy pedagogies. Adetoro [2] further suggested the use of Tolerant  
331 Sociometry (TS) and Reciprocal Peer Relations Conditional Learning (RPRCL)  
332 for promoting psychological rehabilitation, sharing and reconciliation values as  
333 well as culture of peace in the classrooms. This is to deconstruct the endemic  
334 culture of violence that is pervasive in peoples’ minds and replace it with culture  
335 of peace through the establishment of peace-corps across the continent.

336 The need to stop the current high rate of criminalities and senseless  
337 terrorism demands the development of a robust Continental Early Warning  
338 System (CEWS) through regional intelligence sharing and regional counter-  
339 terrorism activities in Africa. At this juncture, the use of African Peer Review  
340 Mechanism (APRM) and the New Partnership for Africa Development (NEPAD)  
341 initiatives must be strengthened under a new African Commission in African  
342 Union (AU) to be tagged African Regional Surveillance (ARS). This new  
343 commission should coordinate all the various regional activities on counter-  
344 terrorism, drug trafficking and illegal arms trafficking for combating and check-  
345 mating of other criminal activities in Africa.

346

347

## 348 **Conclusion**

349           There is no doubt that the Sub-Saharan Africa countries are bedeviled with  
350 instability and insecurity of different dimensions. In the words of Late Bob Marley, “we  
351 do not need no more trouble” in Africa. This can only be achieved through Africa  
352 alliance that is built on good governance and collective anti-corruption crusade. Any  
353 attempt to delay action may be catastrophic. Hence, the need to take prompt action to  
354 safe man from further destructions in Africa is a collective responsibility.

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- 453

454 **Table 1**

455 2015 Sub-Saharan Countries' Human Development Index (HDI)/Life Expectancy/  
 456 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 & Principe	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)

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)

457 Source: 1. UNDP. Human Development Report 2015. New York: Communications  
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469 **Notes:**

- 470 • The rankings are ranking in the world
- 471 • HDI was calculated based on population trend, health outcomes, educational  
472 achievements, national income, environmental sustainability, work and  
473 employment, human security, international integration and perceptions of well-  
474 being.
- 475 • Governance index was calculated between +2.5 to -2.5 scores
- 476 • The correlation therefore is that the poorer the anti-corruption stance, the poorer  
477 the governance and the more fragile the country.