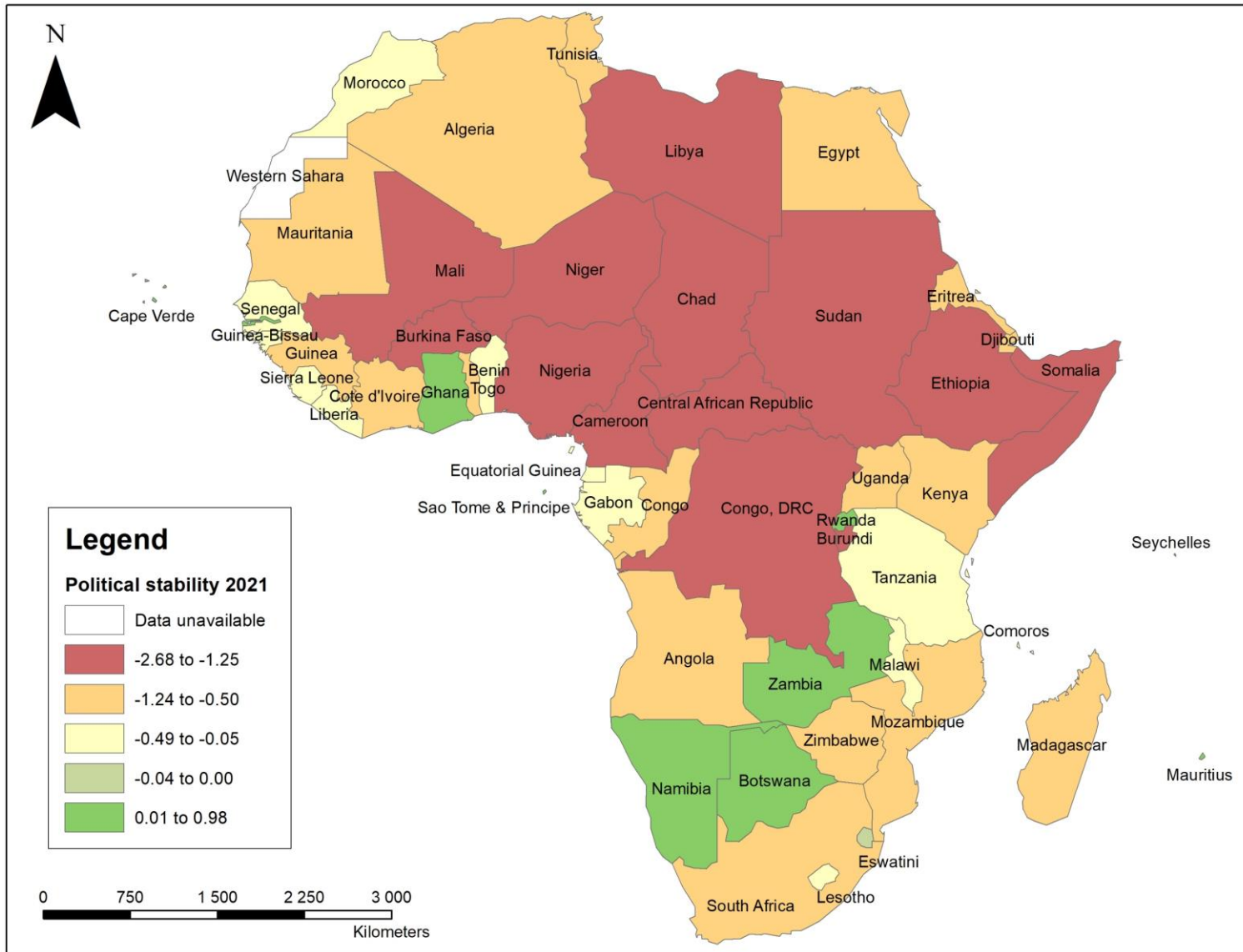


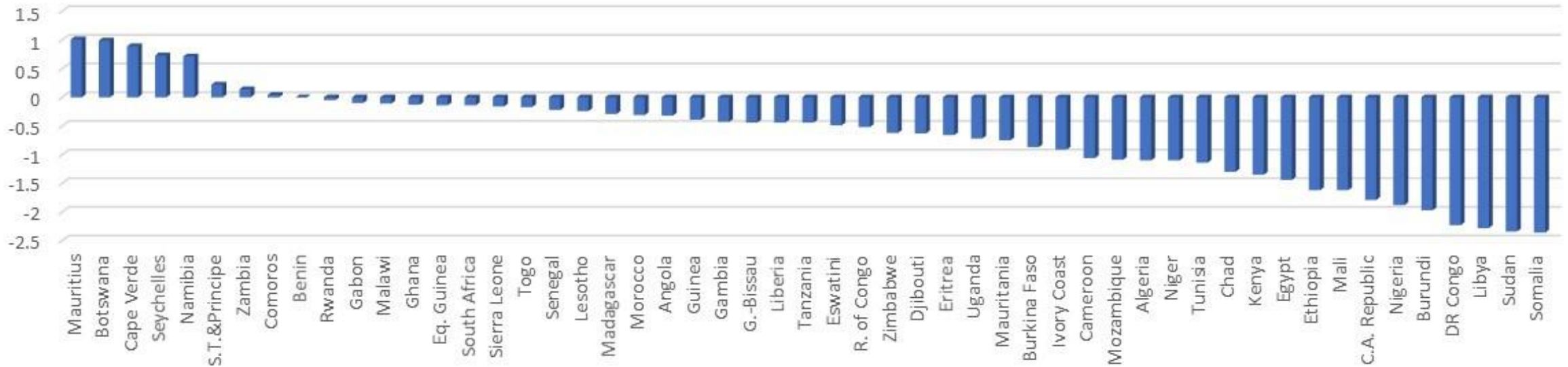
Political stability in Africa



Since 2020, there have been successful military coups in Burkina Faso (twice), Chad, Guinea, Mali (twice), and Sudan, and failed ones in a number of countries (Chatham House, 2023). Democratic governance in Africa has gradually declined over the past ten years and this has had a negative impact on political stability (Ajayi et al., 2022). More recently, multiple unlawful transitions of power and military coups in Burkina Faso, Chad, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Mali, Sudan, and Niger have been hallmarks of the continent's collapse in democratic governance ([Read more](#)).

The Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism Index measures perceptions of the possibility that the government may be toppled or destabilized through unlawful or violent means, including politically motivated violence and terrorism (The Global Economy.com, n.d.). The index is combined using a number of other indices, including those from the Political Risk Services, the World Economic Forum, and the Economist Intelligence Unit. The risk of a chaotic handover of power, military conflict, violent protests, social unrest, international tensions, terrorism, and ethnic, religious, or regional conflicts are all reflected in the underlying indexes ([Read more](#)).

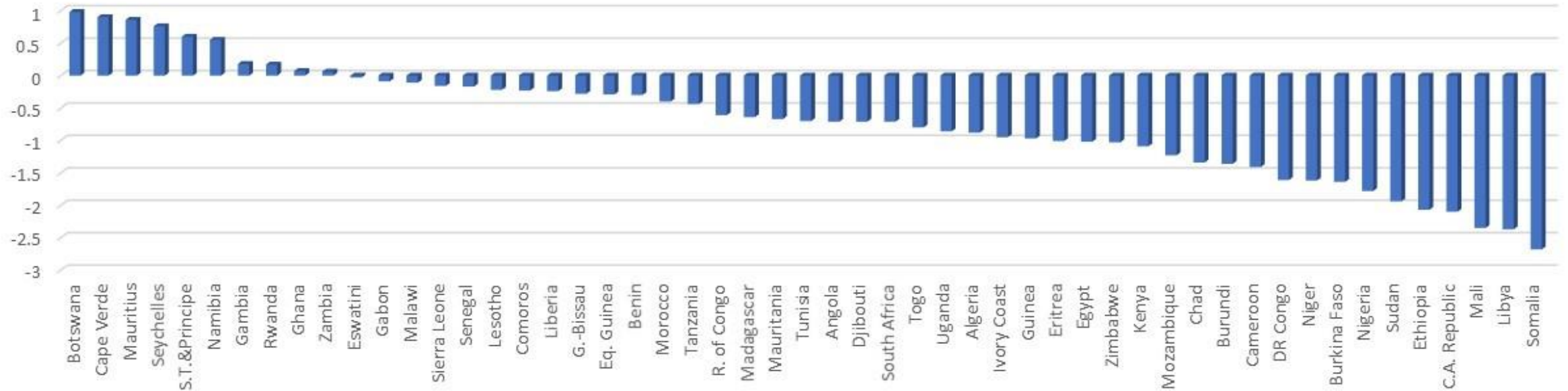
Political stability (2016)



The political stability index ranges from 2.5 (strong) to -2.5 (weak). Over the five-year period between 2016 to 2021, there have been some shifts in Africa's political stability. The average index count in 2016 was -0.63. Mauritius had the highest rating (1.01), while Somalia had the lowest value (-2.36). Mauritius, Botswana, Cape Verde, Seychelles, Namibia, São Tomé and Príncipe, Zambia, Comoros, Benin, and Rwanda were among the nations with a high political stability score (of more than 0) in 2016. Countries with the scores below -2, were Somalia, Sudan, Libya, DR Congo and Burundi. This score of below -2 indicates nations with the least stable political systems.

For more information or access to the data, contact:
Thabiso Moeti, tmoeti@hsrc.ac.za or
Gina Weir-Smith, gweir-smith@hsrc.ac.za

Political stability (2021)



The average index value in 2021 was -0.69. Botswana had the highest value at 0.98 points, while Somalia had the lowest value at -2.68. The top six countries remained the same over this period, even though their ranking shifted slightly. Somalia and Libya remained in the lowest rankings while Burundi showed the highest improvement in political stability over this period and improved from 49th position to 42nd.

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