



AFRICA  
Regional  
Integration  
Index



# *Africa Regional Integration Index Report 2016*



AFRICAN UNION



AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK GROUP



United Nations  
Economic Commission for Africa

# Acknowledgements

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# *Integration Matters*

Regional integration is a development priority for Africa. All Africans, not just policy makers and decision makers, have a role to play in making integration a reality for the continent.

Integration matters in Africa. It affects what people can buy; the variety of what is on offer at the local market; how easily citizens move between countries; where individuals travel for leisure or for work; how cost-effective it is to keep in touch; where people choose to study or look for a job; how to transfer money to family or get start-up capital for a business.



**AFRICA  
Regional  
Integration  
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Regional integration is about getting things moving freely across the whole of Africa. This means getting goods to move more easily across borders; transport, energy and telecommunications to connect more people across more boundaries; people to move more freely across frontiers, and capital and production to move and grow beyond national limits.

Africa's integration journey towards a more connected, competitive and business-friendly continent is underway and its roadmap is, in some areas, under construction. Africa's Regional Integration Index is an action tool measuring the progress of an Africa on the move.

*“The Vision of the African Union is to become an integrated, prosperous and peaceful Africa, driven by its own citizens and representing a dynamic force in the global arena.”*

*African Union Agenda 2063*



# Foreword, African Union



Agenda 2063 sets out the vision for Africa's integration path over the next 50 years. The African Union's Minimum Integration Programme and the first ten-year action plan set out the specific steps that are needed to put this in place. Key areas of the plan focus on trade and market integration, free movement of people and infrastructure development.

The development of trade and economics are key elements for the success of Agenda 2063 and regional integration, as this will help transform economies and drive growth. It is therefore important

to put in place mechanisms for monitoring and evaluating progress being made across the continent, especially within the context of the first ten years development plan. In this regard, this index will contribute greatly to transforming the way we do business by institutionalizing a results-based mindset with regards to the implementation of Africa's development agenda.

Deeper regional integration means larger markets and industrialization and productivity as part of value chains. It means talent mobility thanks to greater visa openness. Investment in infrastructure means less congestion along regional corridors and facilitation of trade by cutting time and costs. With a stable economic outlook, foreign investment also rises.

The continent needs to up its pace and performance and measure how and what more can be done. That is where the Africa Regional Integration Index comes in. By acting upon calls to monitor and evaluate integration at the AU-ECA Conference of Ministers, as well as the Conference of African Ministers in Charge of Integration, a data platform has been created.

Through the Index, the African Union Commission, the African Development Bank and the Economic Commission for Africa are bringing the continent's integration goals within closer reach. Findings show that while progress is being made, with 28 high performing countries across the eight Regional Economic Communities, average integration scores stand at below half of the scale. It is time for Africa to build on this and drive regional integration ever further forward.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Erastus Mwencha'.

**Erastus Mwencha**  
Deputy Chairperson  
African Union Commission

*“The vision of the Bank Group is for a stable, integrated and prospering continent of competitive, diversified and sustainably growing economies participating fully in global trade and investment.”*

*Bank Group Regional Integration Policy  
and Strategy (RIPoS) 2014-2023*



AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK GROUP

# Foreword, *African Development Bank*



Integration is at the foundation of Africa's future. A future that will be forged by its 1.1 billion citizens and growing young population; a future of opportunities with a marketplace of 54 countries and growing consumer purchasing power; and a future where Africa is open for business with the rest of the world, competing in higher value goods and services.

'Integrate Africa,' along with 'Industrialise Africa,' 'Light up and power Africa,' 'Feed Africa' and 'Improve quality of life for the people of Africa' is one of the Bank's five priority areas to

transform the continent over the next ten years. Our Regional Integration Policy and Strategy (2014-2023) provides the blueprint to make this happen, from developing high quality regional infrastructure to boosting industrialization and trade and building critical country and regional capacity.

To empower Africa's transformation, data and information are vital. The Africa Regional Integration Index, now in its first edition, aims to plug the knowledge gap on regional integration. It is a dynamic and evolving tool that tracks how the continent's eight Regional Economic Communities (RECs), and countries within each REC, are doing on regional integration overall and by priority areas. The Index showcases the high performers and highlights what is now needed to accelerate progress.

Index findings show that each REC, and each country, score higher than average on at least one priority area of integration. This is a strong basis for each region to build on and for sharing lessons and insights to encourage greater policy reforms across the continent.

As a driver for change, the Index will build the case for a more competitive Africa. An Africa that is better connected through its people as well as on the ground and on the airwaves, with stronger intra-African trade flows and greater productivity. Ultimately, it will help us to improve the quality of life for all Africans and for our future generations.

A stylized, handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Stefan Nalletamby'.

**Stefan Nalletamby**

Acting Vice President

Infrastructure, Private Sector and Regional Integration

African Development Bank

*“Africans must seek growth that is primarily anchored on their priorities and that is capable of delivering structural transformation. Regional integration is a key strategy for development.”*

*Economic Commission for Africa,  
[www.uneca.org](http://www.uneca.org)*



United Nations  
Economic Commission for Africa



# *Foreword, Economic Commission for Africa*



Measuring regional integration matters for Africa's development, whether in the area of trade, infrastructure, production, talent mobility or capital. Yet progress on integration across the continent has been difficult to judge and map against agreed goals and plans. Tracking what is happening on the ground, region-by-region, by monitoring the flow of goods, production or people is as important as looking at policy frameworks or agreements.

The Economic Commission for Africa has been working to shape Africa's transformation and growth prospects by promoting prosperity at regional and subregional levels. Our overarching focus is to promote policies and programmes that strengthen the process of economic cooperation and integration, in furtherance of the Abuja Treaty establishing the African Economic Community and the Constitutive Act of the African Union and, of course, Agenda 2063.

Through our partnership with the African Development Bank and the African Union Commission, we have come up with a first on regional integration – the Africa Regional Integration Index. The Index is a measurement exercise and a call to action. It is for everyone interested in Africa's prospects: regional and national decision-makers, policymakers, researchers, business leaders, civil society, development partners, the media and the public.

The Index is an independent source of quality data on regional integration that helps to assess the level of integration for every Regional Economic Community and their member countries. It will help to identify particular strengths and gaps by looking at regional integration through five dimensions and also follow their progress and changes over time.

Index findings show that the highest average scores are on Trade integration, which has been a longstanding priority across the regions. This bodes well for the Continental Free Trade Area (CFTA), whose negotiations are currently under way. The lowest average regional scores are on financial and macroeconomic integration, where progress has been more limited to date.

In this way, the Index serves to identify where solutions are needed to bring the different regional and subregional development priorities to life and truly build an integrated Africa.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, consisting of a stylized 'A' followed by a horizontal line.

**Abdalla Hamdok**

Deputy Executive Secretary and Chief Economist  
Economic Commission for Africa

# Glossary

AfDB	African Development Bank
AU	African Union
CEN-SAD	Community of Sahel–Saharan States
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
COMTRADE	Commodity Trade Statistics Database (United Nations)
EAC	East African Community
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
ECCAS	Economic Community of Central African States
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HPCI	Harmonized Consumer Price Index
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
IMF	International Monetary Fund
REC	Regional Economic Community
SADC	Southern African Development Community
UMA	Arab Maghreb Union
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Economic Development
UN	United Nations
WTO	World Trade Organization

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# *Section 1. The Index*

*Measuring where Africa stands on regional integration gives an assessment of what is happening across the continent and is an important way of highlighting where the gaps are. It is a dynamic, evolving way to track integration by giving everyone access to verified, quality information to start a dialogue and take forward the next steps to integrate Africa.*

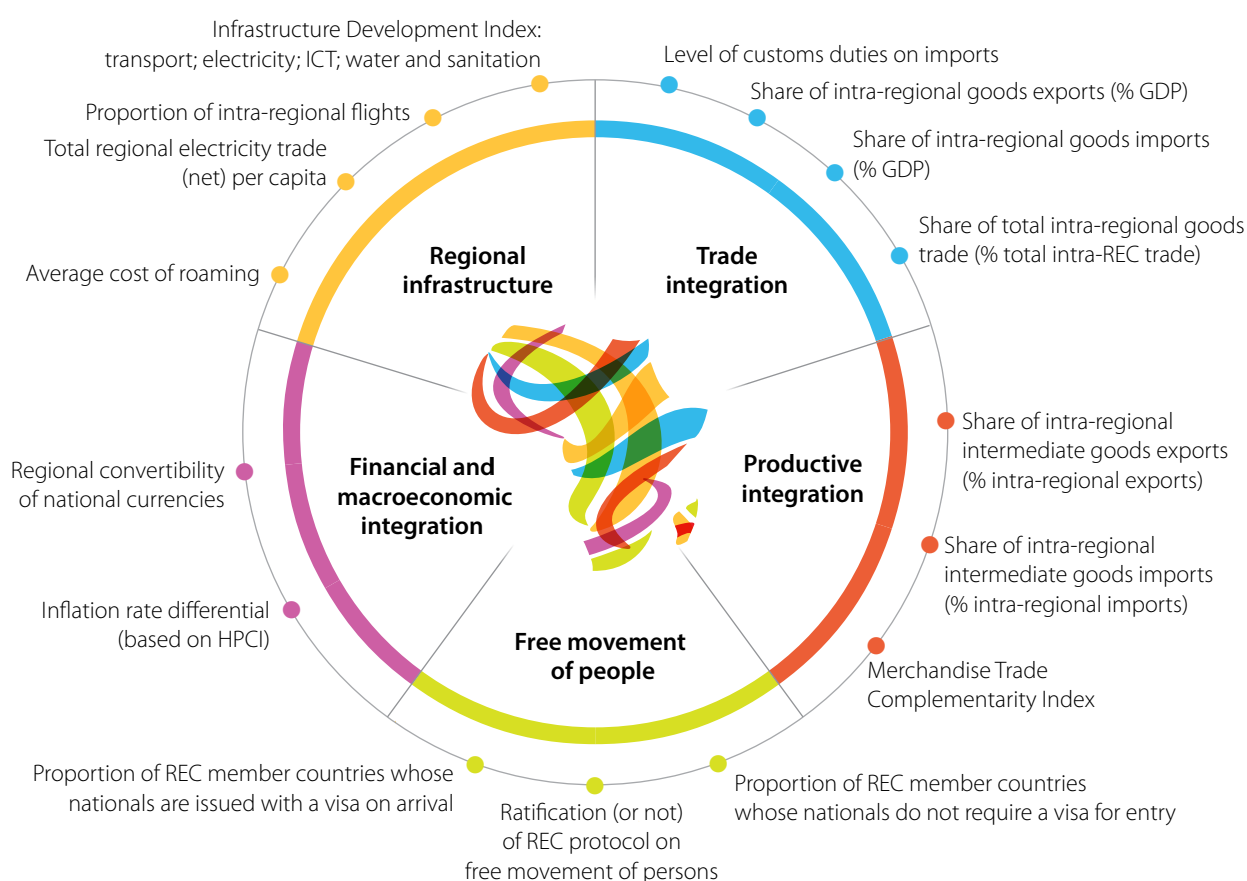
# Index Makeup

The Index is made up of five Dimensions, which are the key socio-economic categories that are fundamental to Africa's integration. Sixteen Indicators (based on available data), which cut across the five Dimensions, have been used to calculate the Index. Further details are set out in Table 1.

The Index 2016 report covers Member Countries from the eight Regional Economic Communities (RECs) recognized by the African Union. The Dimensions and Indicators chosen for the Index are based on the Abuja Treaty and its operational framework.

Regional integration is cross-border and multi-dimensional. Indicators that have a cross-border interaction, and where verified, quality data is available, have been used to make up the Index. Future editions of the Index will grow in scope as more data becomes available.

## The Index: Five Dimensions and sixteen Indicators



# Index Impacts

The Index aims to be an accessible, comprehensive, practical and results-focused regional integration tool that focuses on the policy level and on-the-ground realities.

- **Accessible:** a centralized data system on regional integration will be made publicly available to inform policy decisions and drive policy reforms on priority areas.
- **Comprehensive:** the 16 Indicators that make up the five Dimensions of the Index build an overview and dimensional view of Africa's regional integration.
- **Practical:** at-a-glance rankings and scores for RECs, and for countries within a REC, overall and by Dimension. Countries are classed as high performers, average performers or low performers within each REC.
- **Results-focused:** comparative analysis within and among RECs takes into account the diversity in Africa's integration process. A REC, and a country within a REC, can identify its strengths and gaps across each of the Dimensions.

RECs can be compared on overall integration scores and on scores in each of the five Dimensions. As the Index recognizes and uses the RECs as the building blocks for the African Economic Community, based on the Abuja Treaty, there are no overall country rankings.<sup>1</sup>

A country's classification within a REC shows (with a 95% confidence interval) when a country is a:

- **High performer** – score is higher than average of countries
- **Average performer** – score is within the average of countries
- **Low performer** – score is below the average of countries

As some countries are members of more than one REC, they have multiple rankings/scores. To see the distance they have to travel overall, as well as in particular Dimensions, countries can be compared against the average scores of the top performing countries in a REC. For a REC with six or more countries, the reference is the average of the top four countries.

The Regional Economic Communities (RECs) are regional groupings of African states. The RECs have developed individually and have differing roles and structures. Generally, the purpose of the RECs is to facilitate regional economic integration between members of the individual regions and through the wider African Economic Community (AEC), which was established under the Abuja Treaty (1991). The 1980 Lagos Plan of Action for the Development of Africa and the Abuja Treaty proposed the creation of RECs as the basis for wider African integration, with a view to regional and eventual continental integration.

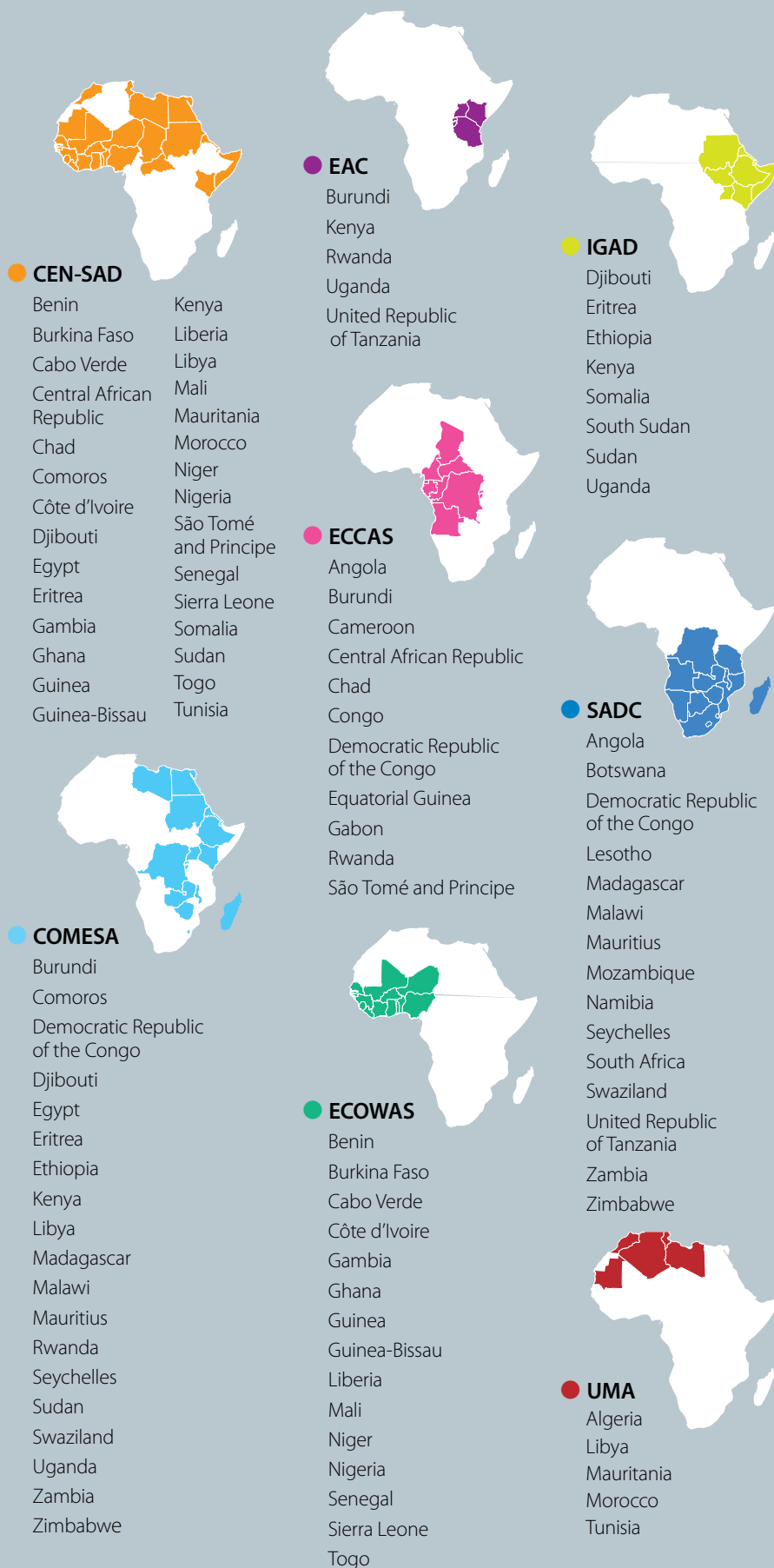
## The AU recognizes eight RECs:<sup>2</sup>

<b>CEN-SAD</b>	Community of Sahel-Saharan States
<b>COMESA</b>	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
<b>EAC</b>	East African Community
<b>ECCAS</b>	Economic Community of Central African States
<b>ECOWAS</b>	Economic Community of West African States
<b>IGAD</b>	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
<b>SADC</b>	Southern African Development Community
<b>UMA</b>	Arab Maghreb Union

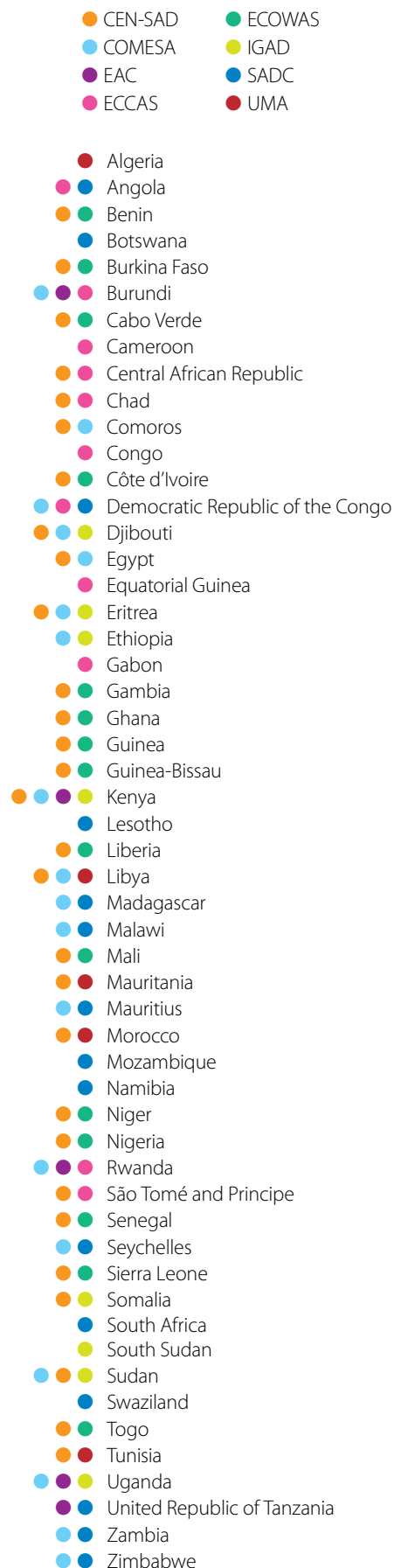
1. In subsequent editions, a full index that ranks the 54 countries will be provided.

2. Source: African Union, <http://www.au.int/en/organs/recs>

# Index in Africa

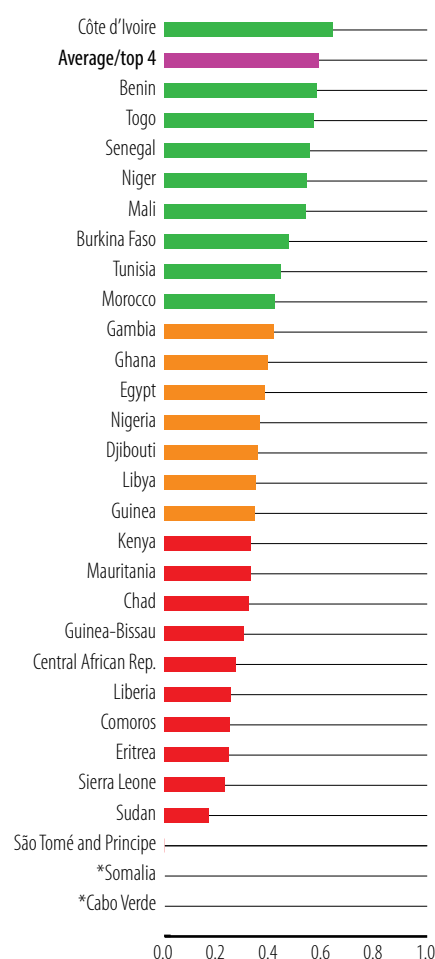


Some countries are members of more than one REC:

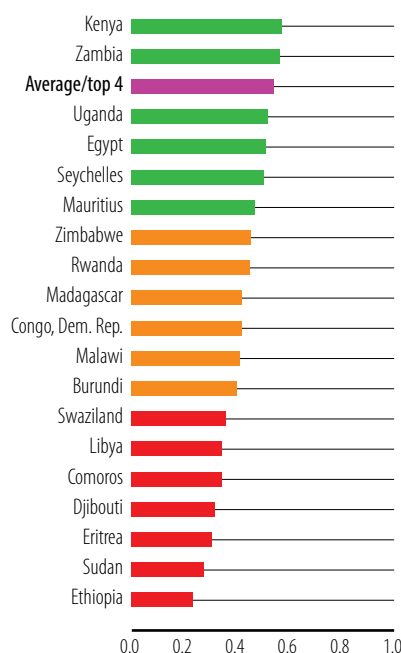


# Regional integration overall in Regional Economic Communities

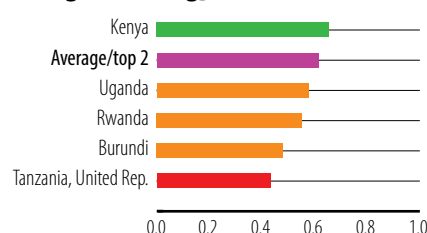
## CEN-SAD: Overall scores on Regional integration



## COMESA: Overall scores on Regional integration



## EAC: Overall scores on Regional integration



- Country is a high performer – score is higher than average of countries
- Country is an average performer – score is within the average of countries
- Country is a low performer – score is below the average of countries
- Average of top performing countries within REC

- Scores are calculated on a score of 0 (low) to 1 (high).

- Average with a 95% confidence interval

\* Indicates full data not available for calculation

Index findings are in line with progress being made on RECs' regional integration agendas. The RECs score highly on areas that they have prioritized on regional integration to date.

The different RECs' performance on the Dimensions reinforces how progress is being made through a regional approach to integration in Africa rather than through a continent-wide approach.

## Index findings

- Average REC scores on Regional integration stand at 0.470 on a scale of 0 (low) to 1 (high).

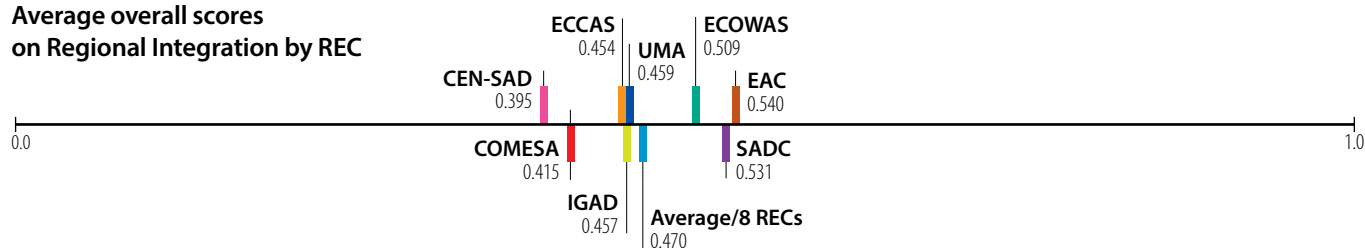
Average Regional integration scores for the eight RECs stand at below half of the scale from 0-1, showing that overall integration in the regions could significantly progress.

- EAC is the top performing REC on Regional integration overall.

EAC has higher than average scores across each Dimension of Regional integration, except for Financial and macroeconomic integration.



## Average overall scores on Regional Integration by REC



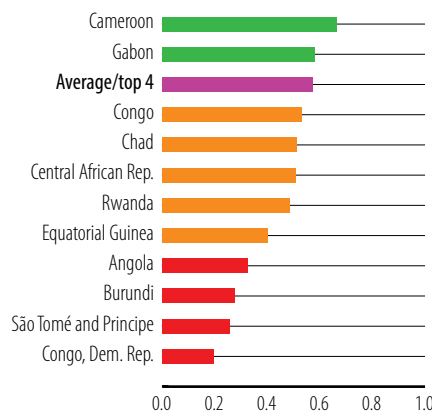
## Index findings

- SADC and ECOWAS have higher than average REC scores on Regional integration overall.

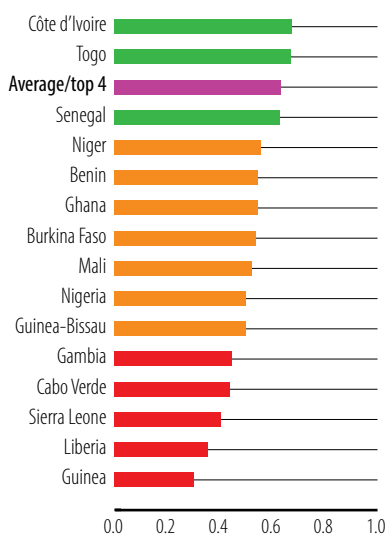
SADC has higher than average REC scores across the Dimensions of Regional infrastructure, Free movement of people and Financial and macroeconomic integration.

ECOWAS has higher than average REC scores across the Dimensions of Free movement of people and Financial and macroeconomic integration.

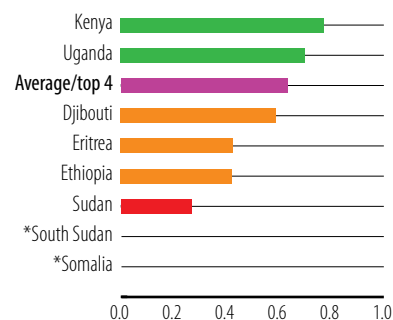
### ECCAS: Overall scores on Regional integration



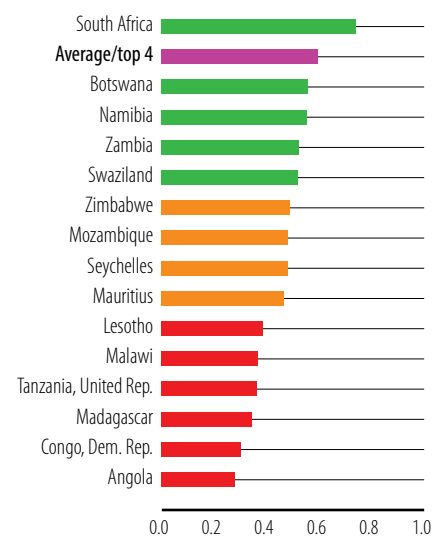
### ECOWAS: Overall scores on Regional integration scores



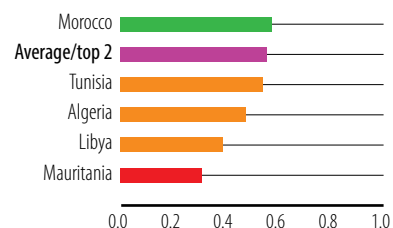
### IGAD: Overall scores on Regional integration



### SADC: Overall scores on Regional integration



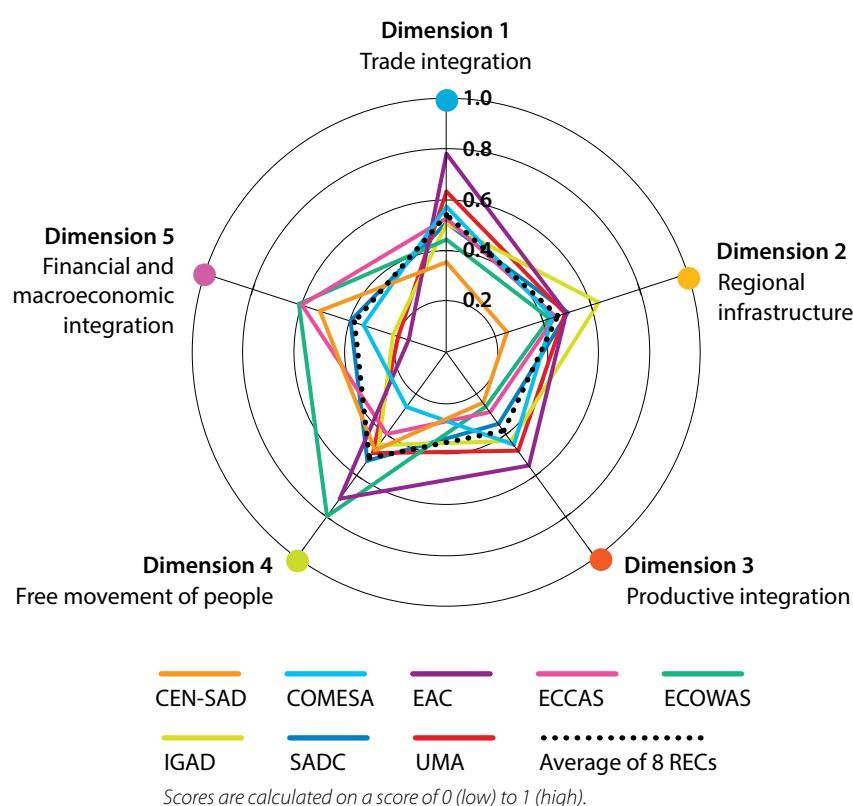
### UMA: Overall scores on Regional integration



# Index five Dimensions in Regional Economic Communities

There is a strong basis for every REC to build on and address other Dimensions, which can strengthen the integration agenda and drive up a REC's overall regional integration score. To further support integration policy reforms across the continent, the eight RECs can share lessons and insights on each of the Dimensions where they score higher than the average.

## Regional integration overall: average REC scores in the five Dimensions



REC	Trade integration	Regional infrastructure	Productive integration	Free movement of people	Financial and macroeconomic integration
CEN-SAD	0.353	0.251	0.247	0.479	0.524
COMESA	0.572	0.439	0.452	0.268	0.343
EAC	0.780	0.496	0.553	0.715	0.156
ECCAS	0.526	0.451	0.293	0.400	0.599
ECOWAS	0.442	0.426	0.265	0.800	0.611
IGAD	0.505	0.630	0.434	0.454	0.221
SADC	0.508	0.502	0.350	0.530	0.397
UMA	0.631	0.491	0.481	0.493	0.199
Average of eight RECs	0.540	0.461	0.384	0.517	0.381

## Index findings

■ Highest scores are on Trade integration, with average REC scores of 0.540. Trade integration has been a longstanding Regional integration priority across all RECs.

■ Lowest scores are on Financial and macroeconomic integration, with average REC scores of 0.381.

Financial and macroeconomic integration has been limited across the RECs, including ensuring the convertibility of currencies or coordination of macroeconomic policies.

■ Average REC scores are closest together on Regional infrastructure and Productive integration.

Regional infrastructure and Productive integration have recognized REC programmes and progress is ongoing across the regions.

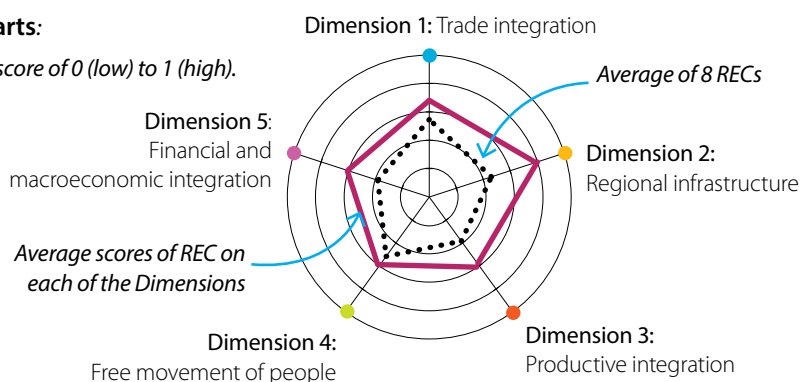
■ Average REC scores are furthest apart on Free movement of people and Financial and macroeconomic integration.

Free movement of people protocols have been signed but their application on the ground has faced challenges in different regions. Ensuring the convertibility of currencies and the coordination of macroeconomic policies at regional level has also not been consistent.

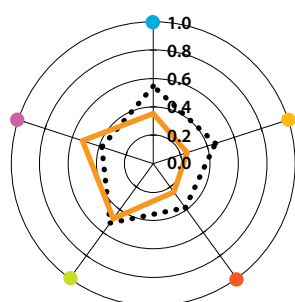
■ Every REC has higher than average scores in one or more Dimensions.

## How to read these charts:

Scores are calculated on a score of 0 (low) to 1 (high).

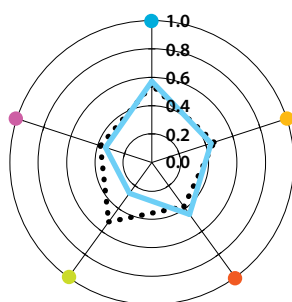


## Regional integration overall: Higher than average REC scores in one or more Dimensions



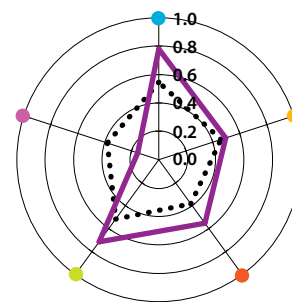
### CEN-SAD

Financial and macroeconomic integration.



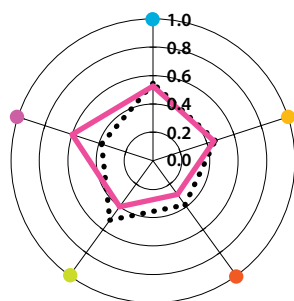
### COMESA

Trade integration and Productive integration.



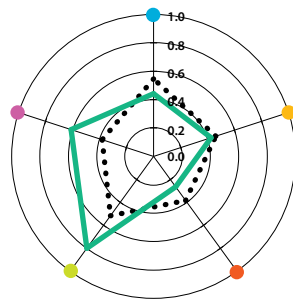
### EAC

Trade integration, Regional infrastructure, Productive integration and Free movement of people.



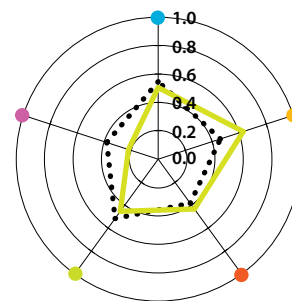
### ECCAS

Financial and macroeconomic integration.



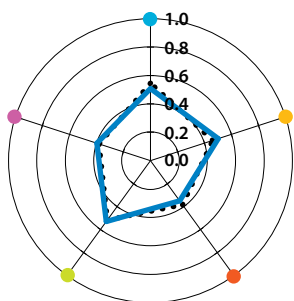
### ECOWAS

Free movement of people and Financial and macroeconomic integration.



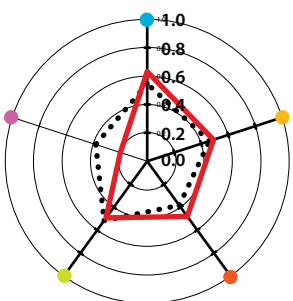
### IGAD

Regional infrastructure and Productive integration.



### SADC

Regional infrastructure, Free movement of people and Financial and macroeconomic integration.



### UMA

Trade integration, Regional infrastructure and Productive integration.

Notes: CEN-SAD's performance on Financial and macroeconomic integration is linked to the presence of WAEMU (West African Economic and Monetary Union) and CEMAC (Central African Economic and Monetary Community) member countries with a common currency in the franc zone.

# Regional integration overall in countries by Regional Economic Community

Integration is multi-dimensional for both RECs and for the countries within each REC. The majority of countries perform well on at least one dimension of Regional integration, even if their overall regional integration score is not high. With the exception of Somalia in CEN-SAD and IGAD, there are no countries that are marked as low performers across all the dimensions. Each country can share lessons and insights with other countries on the areas where they perform strongly and also identify how to address any gaps going forward.

## 'Deeply integrated' countries

Top performing countries on Regional integration overall, relative to other African countries, are considered 'deeply integrated,' with economies that are strongly integrated with others in the REC. These countries feature in the top four performers in a REC that has more than six member countries or they feature in the top two performers in a REC that has less than six member countries.

## Index findings

- **28 top performing countries across the eight RECs** on Regional integration overall are considered 'deeply integrated.' These are the top four countries in CEN-SAD, COMESA, ECCAS, ECOWAS, IGAD and SADC and the top two countries in EAC and UMA.<sup>3</sup>
- **A country's economic weight** (as % of regional GDP) does not necessarily correspond to its Regional integration score.<sup>4</sup>

Economically powerful countries are not necessarily better integrated in their RECs, with the exception of South Africa in SADC and Kenya in EAC. There is a strong potential for Algeria, Angola, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Libya, Nigeria, Sudan and the United Republic of Tanzania to integrate more within their RECs by steering their economies towards the region.

## CEN-SAD

- **Nigeria** represents 37% of regional GDP but is not in the top performers on Regional integration, neither is **Egypt**, which represents 18% of regional GDP.
- **Côte d'Ivoire**, which is the top performing country on Regional integration, represents just 3% of regional GDP.

## COMESA

- **Egypt** is the first contributor of wealth creation in the region (with 35% of regional GDP) but is in fourth place on Regional integration.
- **Sudan** and **Libya** are respectively second and third contributors of wealth creation but are not top performers.

## EAC

- **Kenya** and **Uganda** are in the top three contributors to wealth creation in the region with 39% of regional GDP and 21% of regional GDP respectively.

## ECCAS

- **Angola** and **Democratic Republic of the Congo** are the principal contributors to wealth creation in the region with 36% and 19% of regional GDP respectively, but are not top performers.
- **Cameroon** is in first place and is the third contributor of regional GDP.

## ECOWAS

- **Nigeria** is the first contributor of wealth creation in the region (75% of regional GDP), but does not feature in the top performing countries on Regional integration.
- **Côte d'Ivoire** is the top performer on Regional integration but only represents 6% of regional GDP.

## IGAD

- **Ethiopia**, **Sudan** and **Kenya** are the principal contributors to wealth creation in the region (29%, 28.5% and 27.7% of regional GDP respectively).
- Only **Kenya** features as the top performer on Regional integration.

## SADC

- **South Africa** represents 61% of regional GDP and is first of the top performing countries.
- The other top performers are not strong wealth creators in the region
  - **Botswana**, 2% of regional GDP;
  - **Namibia**, 1.8% of regional GDP and
  - **Zambia**, 2.5% of regional GDP).

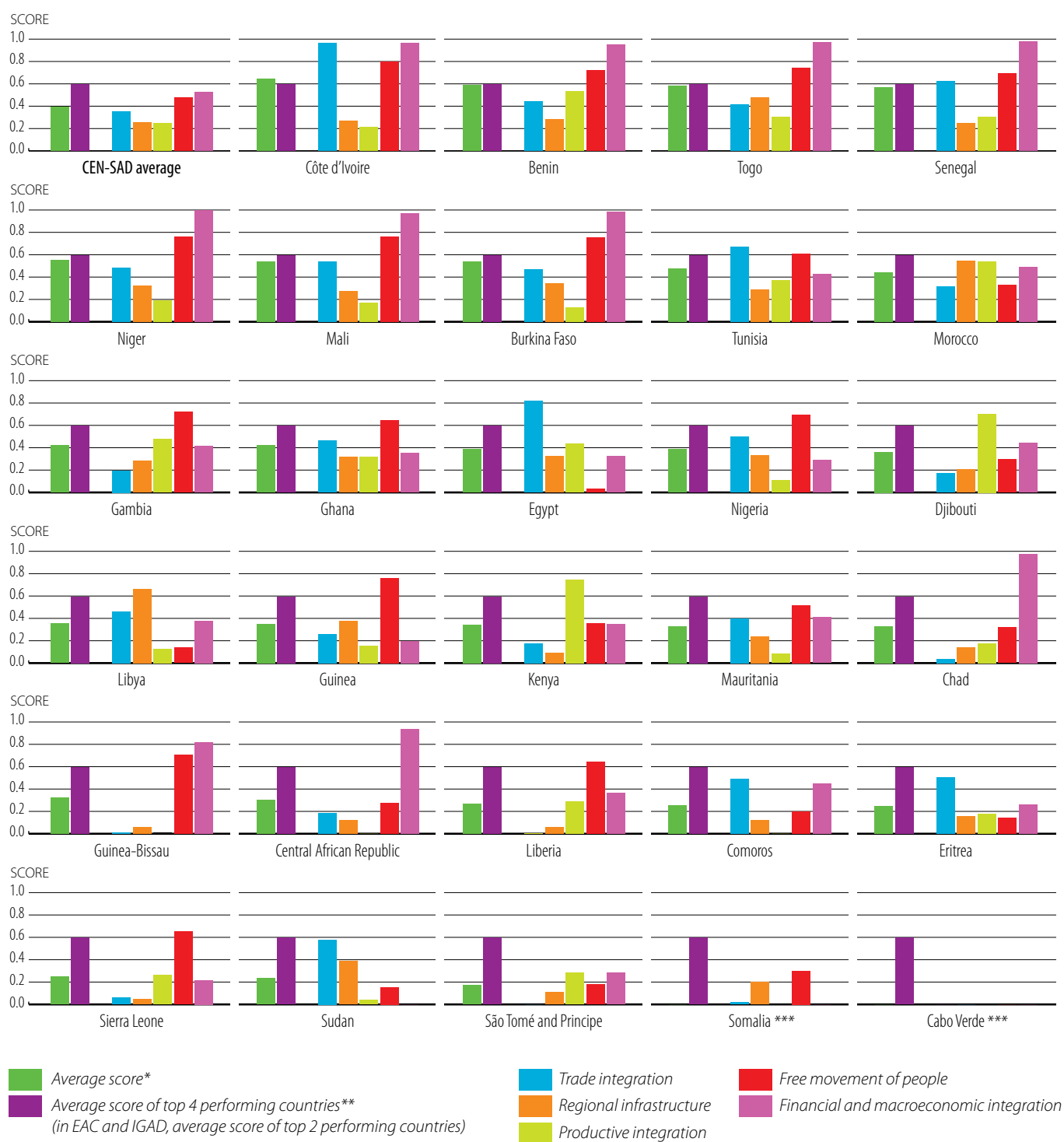
## UMA

- **Algeria** contributes to 42% of regional GDP but is not a top performer in Regional integration, with **Morocco** and **Tunisia** ahead in Regional integration scores.

3. Some countries appear twice in this list, since they are 'deeply integrated' into more than one REC.

4. Shares of regional GDP of the various countries were calculated based on UNCTADStat database, 2016.

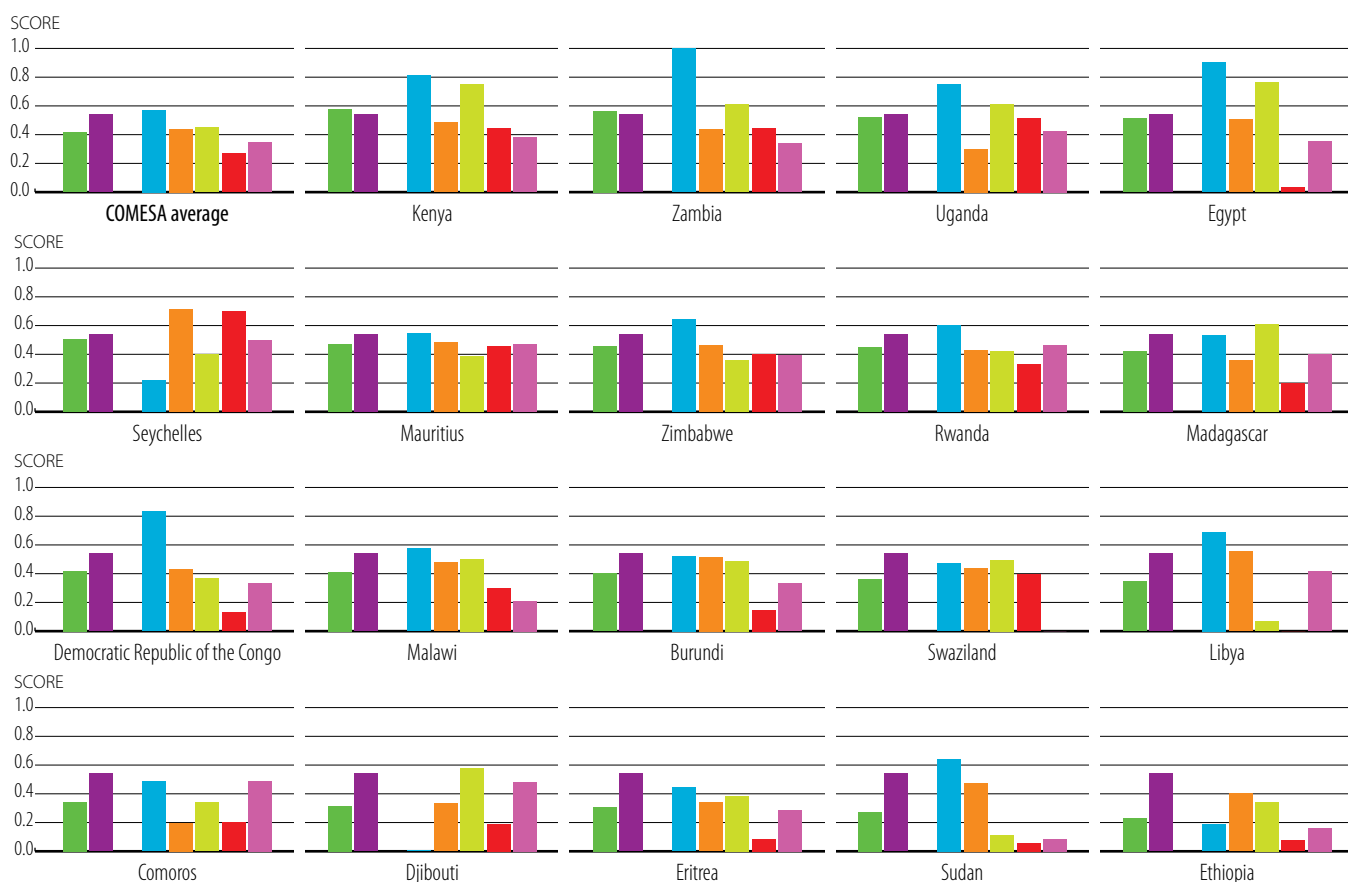
## CEN-SAD: Overview of regional integration scores by country (in order of overall ranking)



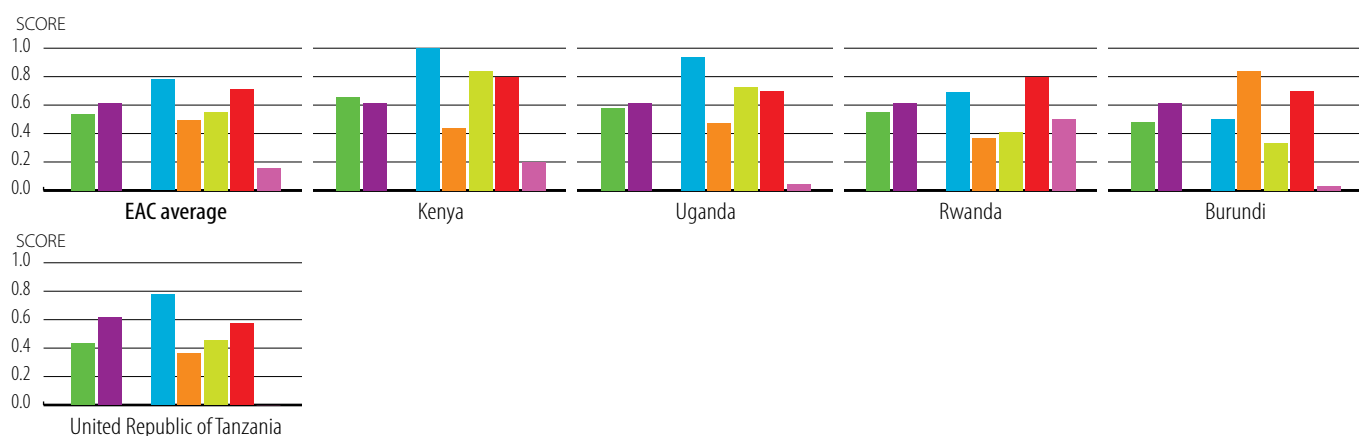
\* Simple average \*\*Average with a 95% confidence interval

\*\*\* Indicates full data not available for calculation

## COMESA: Overview of regional integration scores by country (in order of overall ranking)



## EAC: Overview of regional integration scores by country (in order of overall ranking)

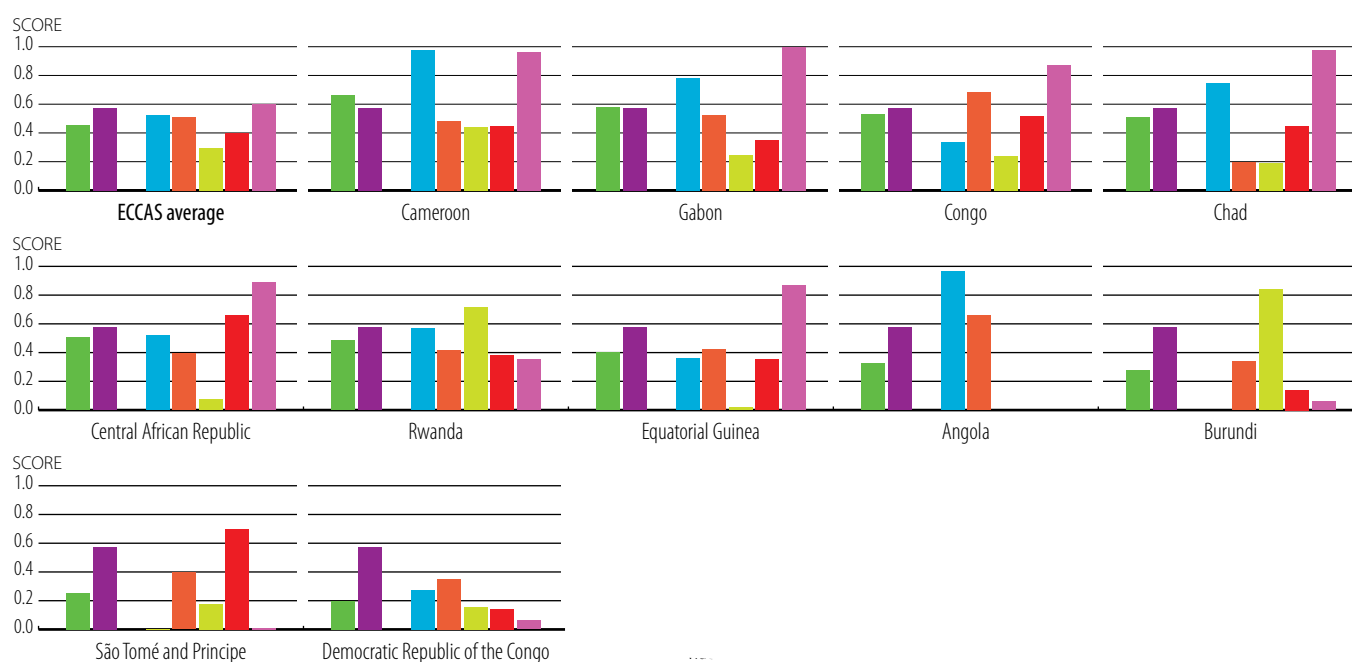


■ Average score\*  
■ Average score of top 4 performing countries\*\*  
 (in EAC and IGAD, average score of top 2 performing countries)

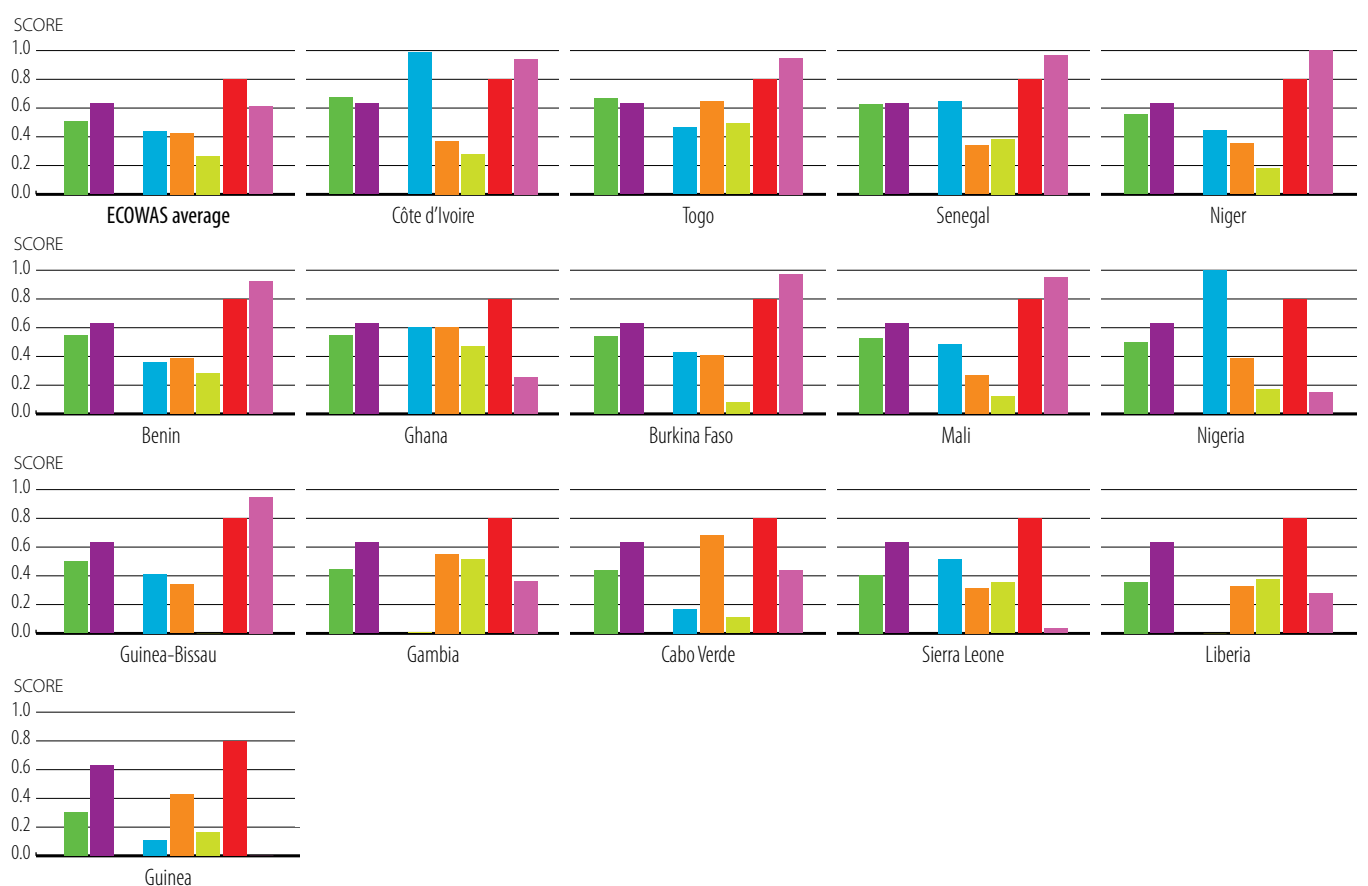
■ Trade integration  
■ Regional infrastructure  
■ Productive integration  
■ Free movement of people  
■ Financial and macroeconomic integration

\* Simple average \*\*Average with a 95% confidence interval

## ECCAS: Overview of regional integration scores by country (in order of overall ranking)

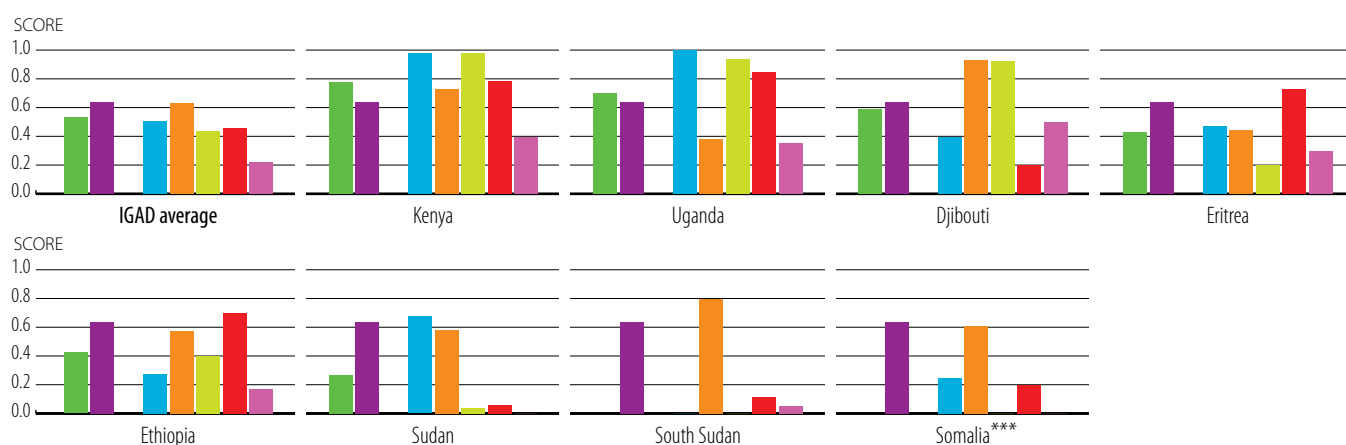


## ECOWAS: Overview of regional integration scores by country (in order of overall ranking)

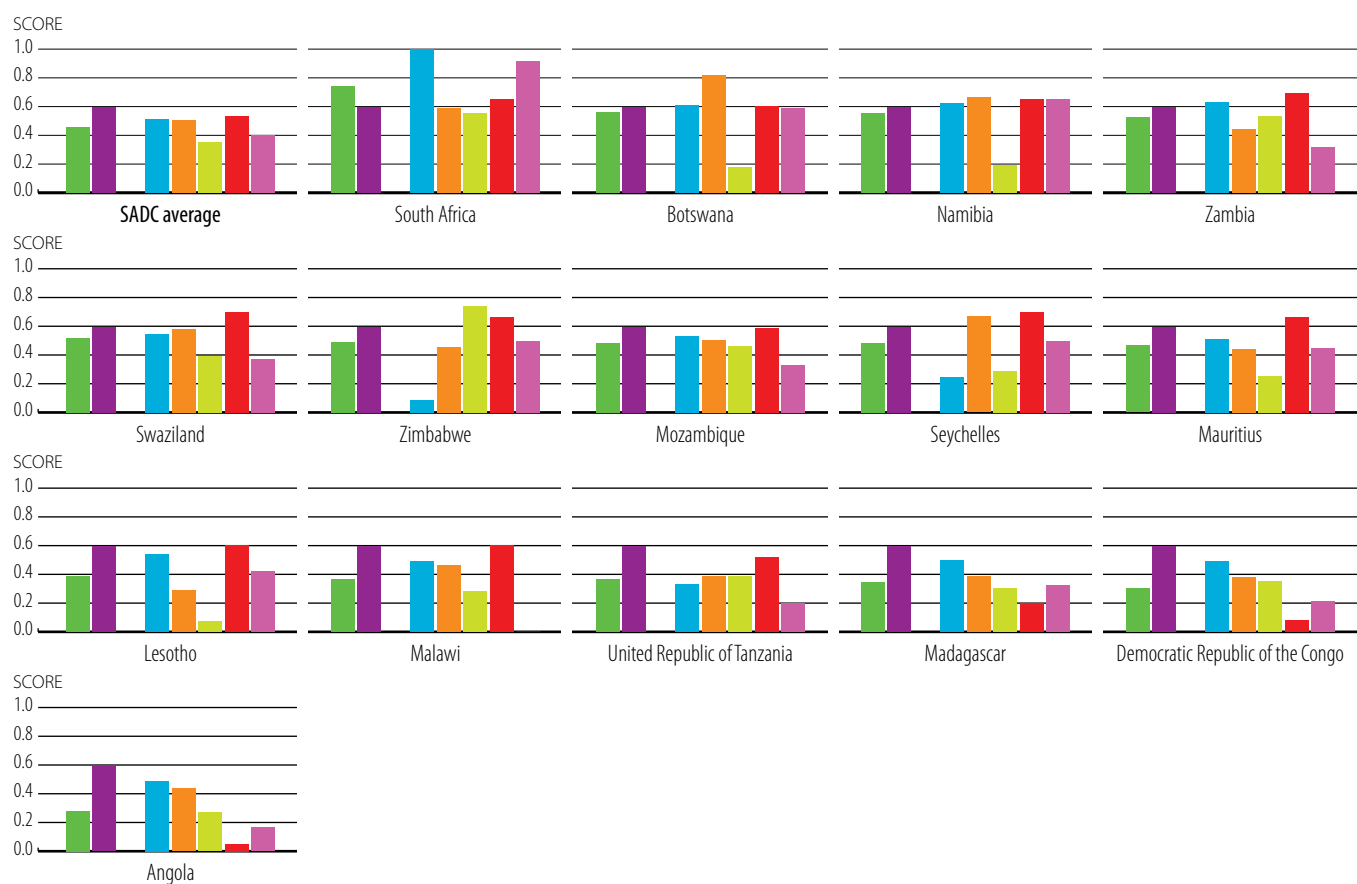


\* Simple average \*\*Average with a 95% confidence interval

## IGAD: Overview of regional integration scores by country (in order of overall ranking)



## SADC: Overview of regional integration scores by country (in order of overall ranking)



■ Average score\*  
■ Average score of top 4 performing countries\*\*  
 (in EAC and IGAD, average score of top 2 performing countries)

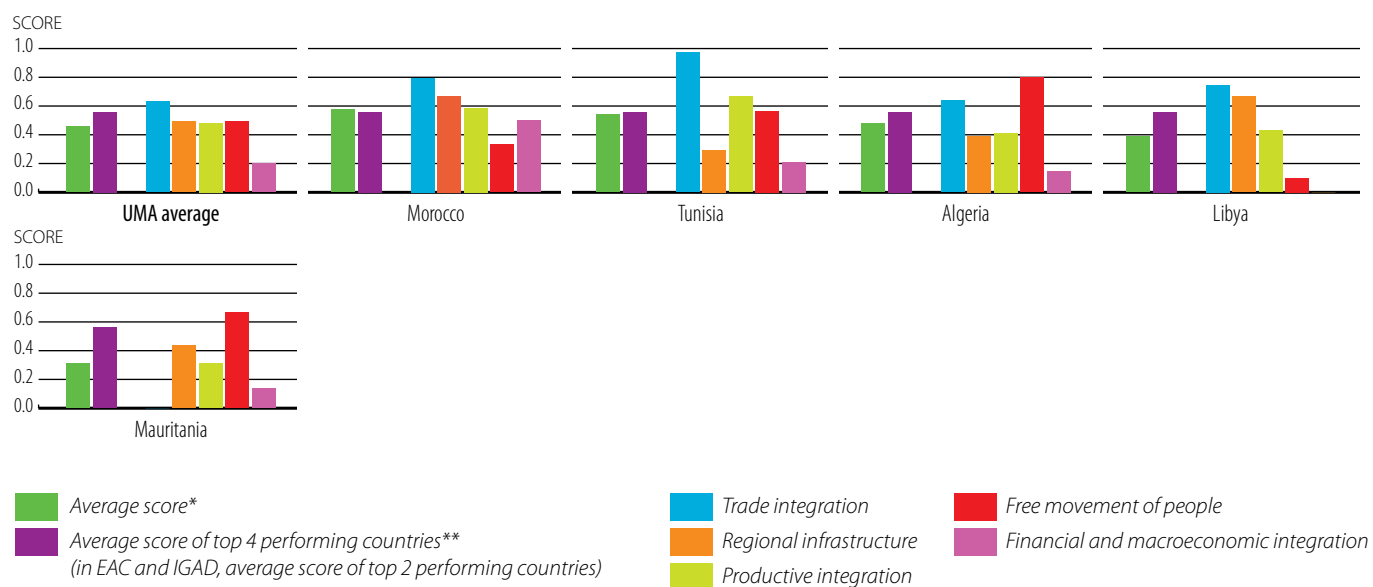
■ Trade integration  
■ Regional infrastructure  
■ Productive integration  
■ Free movement of people  
■ Financial and macroeconomic integration

\* Simple average \*\*Average with a 95% confidence interval

\*\*\* Indicates full data not available for calculation



## UMA: Overview of regional integration scores by country (in order of overall ranking)



# Index five Dimensions in countries by Regional Economic Communities

## 'Broadly integrated' countries

Countries are considered 'broadly integrated,' when a country is strongly integrated on three or more of the dimensions, showing a breadth of diversity in their integration agenda.

## Top countries on Regional integration with 'deep and broad' integration scores

Integration is 'deep and broad' when a country in a REC is strongly integrated (in the top four or top two countries in their REC) and performs strongly on three or more dimensions.

### CEN-SAD

- No. 1 Côte d'Ivoire** scores highly on:
- Trade integration
  - Free movement of people
  - Financial and macroeconomic integration
- No. 2 Benin** scores highly on:
- Productive integration
  - Free movement of people
  - Financial and macroeconomic integration
- No. 3 Togo** scores highly on:
- Regional infrastructure
  - Free movement of people
  - Financial and macroeconomic integration
- No. 4 Senegal** scores highly on:
- Trade integration
  - Free movement of people
  - Financial and macroeconomic integration

## Index findings

19 of the top performing countries that are 'deeply integrated,' can also be considered broadly integrated, performing strongly on three or more Dimensions

### COMESA

- No. 1 Kenya** scores highly on:
- Trade integration
  - Productive integration
  - Free movement of people
- No. 2 Zambia** scores highly on:
- Trade integration
  - Productive integration
  - Free movement of people
- No. 3 Uganda** scores highly on:
- Trade integration
  - Productive integration
  - Free movement of people
  - Financial and macroeconomic integration
- No. 4 Egypt** scores highly on:
- Trade integration;
  - Regional infrastructure;
  - Productive integration

### EAC

- No. 1 Kenya** scores highly on:
- Trade integration
  - Productive integration
  - Free movement of people

### ECOWAS

- No. 1 Côte d'Ivoire** scores highly on:
- Trade integration
  - Free movement of people
  - Financial and macroeconomic integration
- No. 2 Togo** scores highly on:
- Regional infrastructure
  - Productive integration
  - Free movement of people
  - Financial and macroeconomic integration
- No. 3 Senegal** scores highly on:
- Trade integration
  - Productive integration;
  - Free movement of people
  - Financial and macroeconomic integration

### IGAD

- No. 1 Kenya** scores highly on:
- Trade integration
  - Productive integration
  - Free movement of people
  - Financial and macroeconomic integration
- No. 2 Uganda** scores highly on:
- Trade integration
  - Productive integration
  - Free movement of people
- No. 3 Djibouti** scores highly on:
- Regional infrastructure
  - Productive integration
  - Financial and macroeconomic integration

## SADC

**No. 1 South Africa** scores highly across all five Dimensions:

- Trade integration
- Regional infrastructure;
- Productive integration;
- Free movement of people;
- Financial and macroeconomic integration

**No. 2 Botswana** scores highly on:

- Trade integration;
- Regional infrastructure;
- Financial and macroeconomic integration

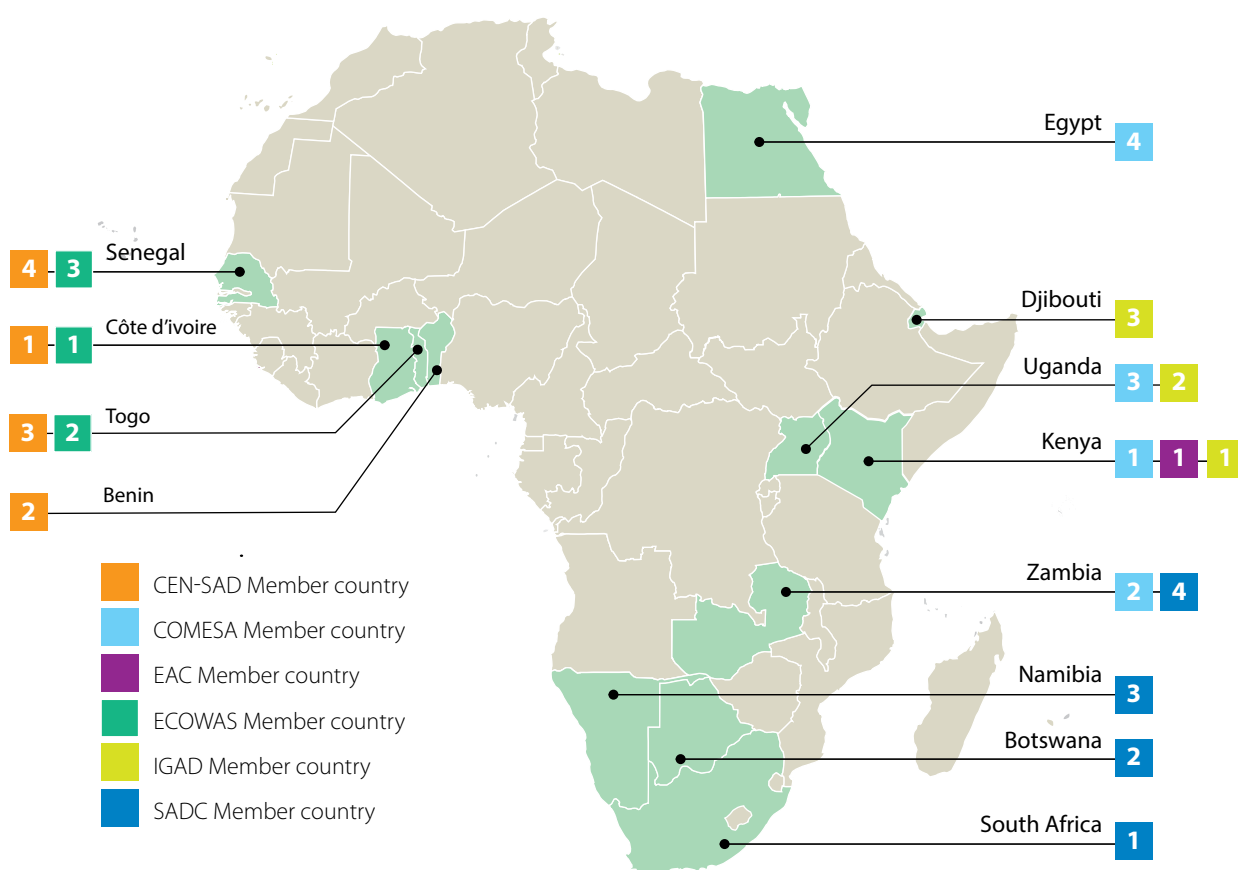
**No. 3 Namibia** scores highly on:

- Trade integration;
- Regional infrastructure;
- Free movement of people;
- Financial and macroeconomic integration

**No. 4 Zambia** scores highly on:

- Trade integration;
- Productive integration;
- Free movement of people

## Top countries on Regional integration with 'deep and broad' integration scores



Notes:

ECOWAS countries with 'deep and broad' integration scores are all WAEMU (West African Economic and Monetary Union) countries.

Benin's high performance in CEN-SAD on Productive integration can be explained by its proximity to Nigeria, since Benin re-exports manufactured products to its neighbour.

# Index Timeline

*“To promote economic, social and cultural development and the integration of African economies in order to increase economic self reliance and promote an endogenous and self-sustained development.”*

*Abuja Treaty establishing the African Economic Community, Article 4. Objective 1. (a)*

<b>Calls for monitoring and evaluation of regional integration in Africa</b>	
APRIL 2013	6 <sup>th</sup> Joint Annual Meetings of AU-ECA Conference of African Ministers of Finance, Planning and Economic Development  AfDB Board of Directors approve concept for a project on monitoring regional integration in Africa
MAY 2013	6 <sup>th</sup> Conference of African Ministers in charge of Integration  Decision to merge AU/ECA and AfDB projects on monitoring regional integration
<b>Design and Consultation</b>	
MARCH 2014	7 <sup>th</sup> AU-ECA Conference of Ministers - Framework for Index approved
JULY 2014	7 <sup>th</sup> Conference of African Ministers in charge of Integration – Framework for Index approved  Technical Working Group on Architecture of the Index and Roadmap
DECEMBER 2014	First Conference of African Director General of National Statistics Offices and Statistical Commission for Africa – presentation of an Update on Methodology and Indicators
MARCH 2015	8 <sup>th</sup> AU-ECA Conference of Ministers – Presentation and Review of Index in a side-event
<b>Capacity building</b>	
NOVEMBER 2014 - JULY 2015	Workshops with 32 national, REC and corridor statistical Focal Points as part of the pilot data training exercise.
<b>Data collection</b>	
NOVEMBER 2014 - SEPTEMBER 2015	Data collection by trained Focal Points as part of the pilot data collection exercise.
OCTOBER 2015 – FEBRUARY 2016	<b>Development</b>  Calculation of the Index with Rankings and Scores.
APRIL 2016	9 <sup>th</sup> AU-ECA Conference of Ministers side event <b>Launch of the Africa Regional Integration Index 2016 Report</b>

## *Section 2. The Dimensions*

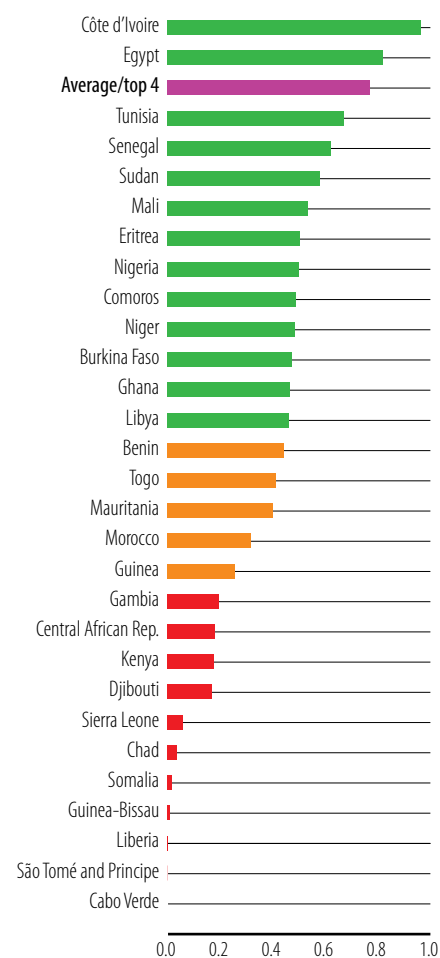
*To get the dimensions of regional integration to work together will take a series of actions on the ground, led by well thought-out strategies, matching policy reforms and backed up by capacity building. It will take political commitment and leadership as well as resources and networks to be mobilized. At the same time it will take engagement from Africa-wide organizations, regional bodies, governments, policy makers, business, civil society, researchers, development partners, the media and the public.*

# Dimension 1: Trade integration

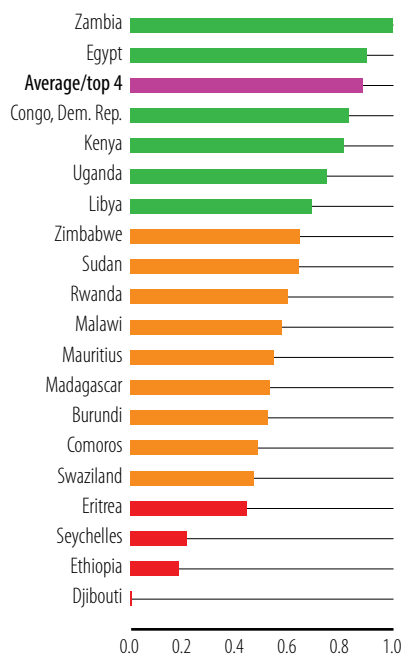
## Index of four indicators

- Level of customs duties on imports
- Share of intra-regional goods exports (% GDP)
- Share of intra-regional goods imports (% GDP)
- Share of total intra-regional goods trade (% total intra-REC trade)

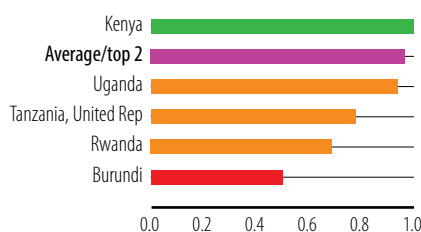
## CEN-SAD: country scores on Trade integration



## COMESA: country scores on Trade integration



## EAC: country scores on Trade integration



- Country is a high performer – score is higher than average of countries
- Country is an average performer – score is within the average of countries
- Country is a low performer – score is below the average of countries
- Average of top performing countries within REC

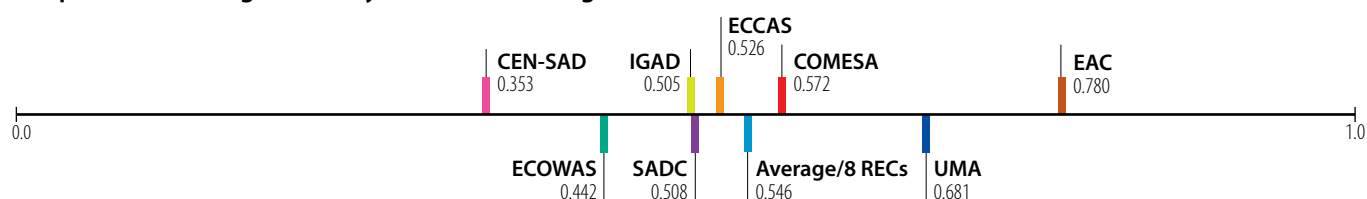
- Scores are calculated on a score of 0 (low) to 1 (high).  
 - Average with a 95% confidence interval  
 \* Indicates full data not available for calculation

Getting goods to move more freely across the continent matters for regional integration. When trade flows are faster and more cost-effective, business and consumers in the regions benefit. Trade impacts on people's livelihoods and incomes to accelerate Africa's development.

Trade links from Africa to the world can be more direct and efficient than trade between neighbouring regions due to infrastructure gaps or capital costs and non-tariff barriers. Facilitating Africa's trade is in line with the AU decision on Boosting Intra-African Trade and the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement, which puts soft infrastructure, from electronic customs systems to one-stop border posts, high up the agenda. That can start to make a significant difference for intra-regional traders through streamlining the queues of trucks at borders to supporting informal cross-border traders to go through the official channels.

The Continental Free Trade Area negotiations aim to make trade fully integrated across Africa. The Tripartite Free Trade Area (made up of COMESA, EAC and SADC) is making progress towards that bigger goal. Priority areas include connecting customs operations, liberalizing all tariff lines and making it simpler to measure how non-tariff barriers are being lowered.

## Comparison of average scores by REC on Trade integration

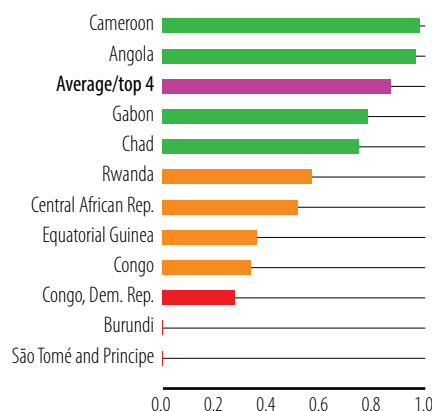


When trade is more interconnected Africa's high number of small economies access larger markets and regional hubs source from the region and are able to use the imports to grow. All of this makes Trade integration a key element in the continent's ongoing integration journey.

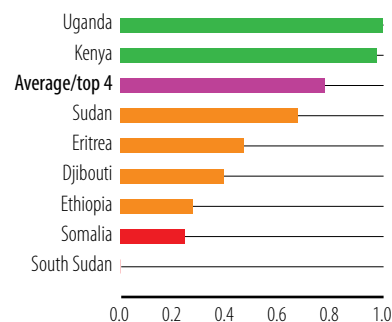
### Index findings

- EAC is the highest performing REC on Trade integration.
- Trade integration has the highest score overall among RECs with a 0.546 average.
- There are a total of 35 high performing countries across the eight RECs on Trade integration.<sup>5</sup>
- High performing countries on Trade integration in a particular REC that are not high performers on Regional integration overall in that REC:
  - CEN-SAD (Egypt, Sudan, Eritrea, Nigeria, Comoros, Ghana, Libya)
  - COMESA (Democratic Republic of the Congo, Libya)
  - ECCAS (Angola, Chad)
  - ECOWAS (Nigeria, Ghana)
  - UMA (Tunisia)

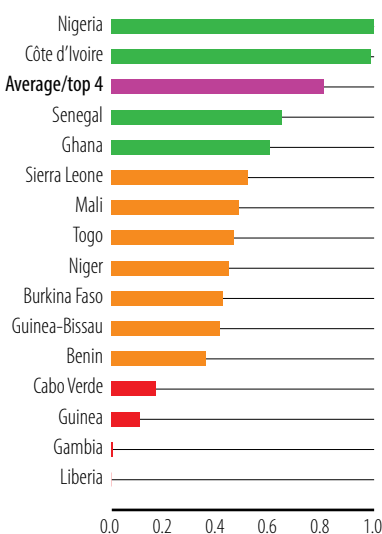
### ECCAS: country scores on Trade integration



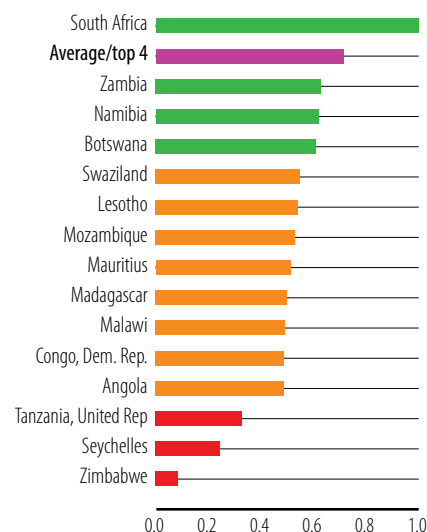
### IGAD: country scores on Trade integration



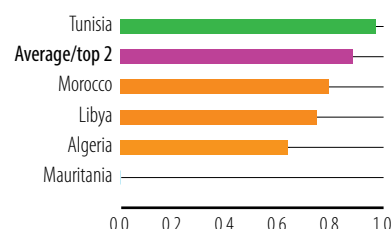
### ECOWAS: country scores on Trade integration



### SADC: country scores on Trade integration



### UMA: country scores on Trade integration



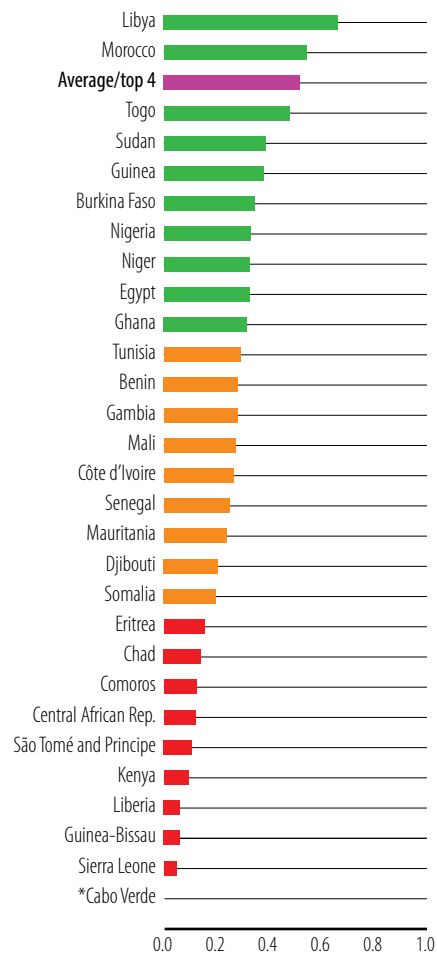
5. This includes some countries that are double-counted because they are members of more than one REC.

## Dimension 2: Regional infrastructure

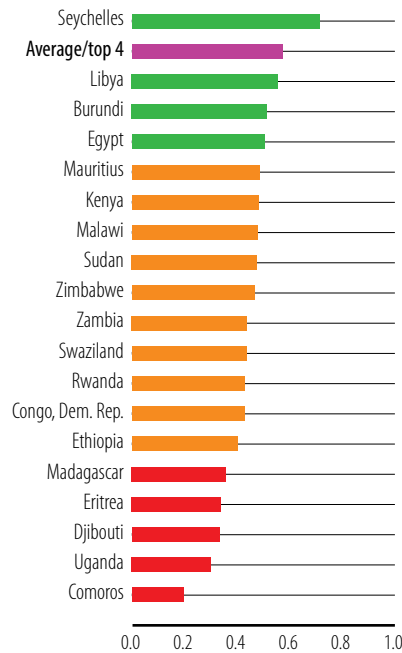
### Index of four indicators

- Infrastructure Development Index: transport; electricity; ICT; water and sanitation
- Proportion of intra-regional flights
- Total regional electricity trade (net) per capita
- Average cost of roaming

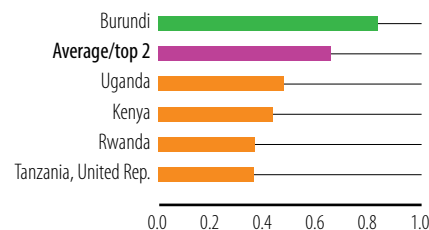
### CEN-SAD: country scores on Regional infrastructure



### COMESA: country scores on Regional infrastructure



### EAC: country scores on Regional infrastructure



- Country is a high performer – score is higher than average of countries
- Country is an average performer – score is within the average of countries
- Country is a low performer – score is below the average of countries
- Average of top performing countries within REC

- Scores are calculated on a score of 0 (low) to 1 (high).  
 - Average with a 95% confidence interval  
 \* Indicates full data not available for calculation

Infrastructure development across the continent is the most visible face of regional integration. It includes highways being built across borders, flights taking passengers from one capital to another and more people on mobile phones on city streets and at rural outposts.

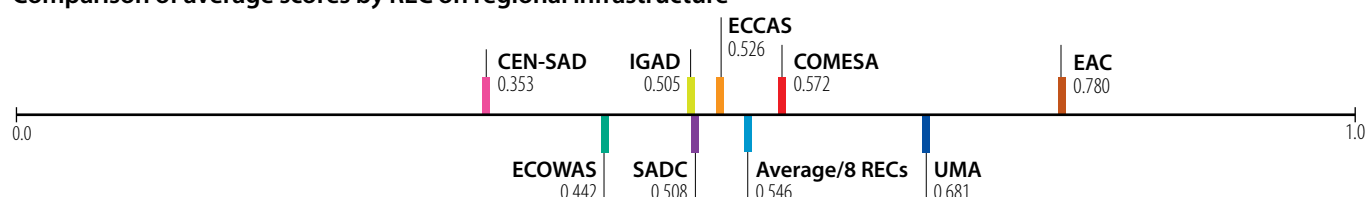
Countless connections made by road, by air or increasingly by airwaves have an important impact on Africa's integration efforts, expanding horizons and concrete realities on the ground. When regional infrastructure works better, business costs fall as transport corridors speed goods across boundaries and more customers access services as mobile phone roaming expands.

A flagship project in Agenda 2063 is to connect Africa's capitals and commercial centres through high-speed rail. Meanwhile, programmes, such as PIDA (Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa), are helping regions to get infrastructure projects off the ground. Information technology costs are also falling and there are plans for internet to be beamed to the continent via satellite.

Regional hubs, as well as small or landlocked countries, have a lot to gain from promoting infrastructure to boost economic growth. Both traditional and new funding partners are continuing to invest in Africa's infrastructure at regional level. To power the continent's energy needs and build first-class networks, regions and countries need to encourage stronger ownership and involve the private sector. Going forward it will mean focusing on green-friendly, growth opportunities that support communities and Africa's next generation.



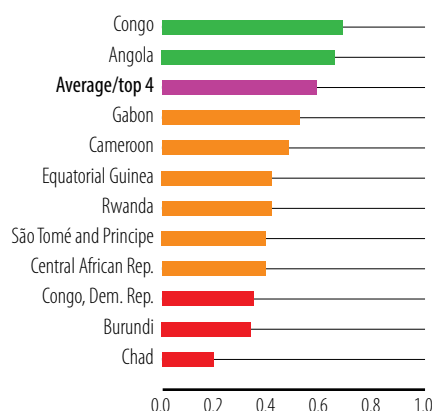
## Comparison of average scores by REC on regional infrastructure



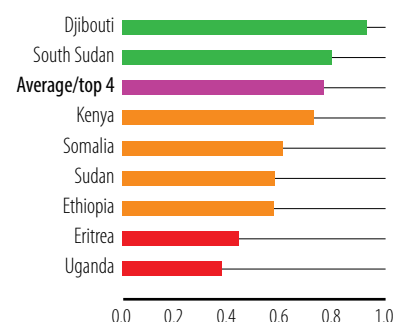
## Index findings

- IGAD is the highest performing REC on Regional infrastructure.
- Regional infrastructure has average REC scores (0.461) closest to the average REC scores on Regional integration overall (0.470).
- There are a total of 30 high performing countries across the eight RECs on Regional infrastructure.<sup>6</sup>
- High performing countries on Regional infrastructure in a particular REC that are not high performers on Regional integration overall in that REC:
  - CEN-SAD (Libya, Sudan, Guinea, Nigeria, Egypt, Ghana)
  - COMESA (Libya, Burundi)
  - EAC (Burundi)
  - ECCAS (Congo, Angola)
  - ECOWAS (Cabo Verde, Ghana, Gambia)
  - IGAD (Djibouti, South Sudan)
  - SADC (Seychelles)
  - UMA (Libya)

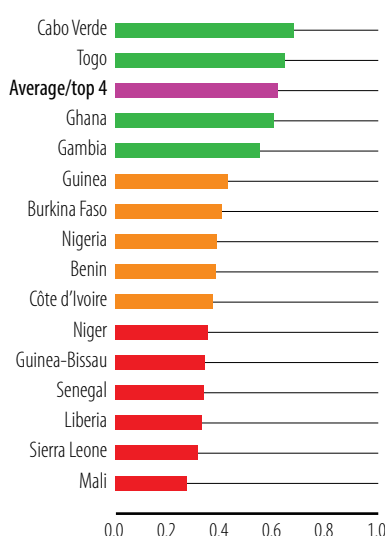
### ECCAS: country scores on Regional infrastructure



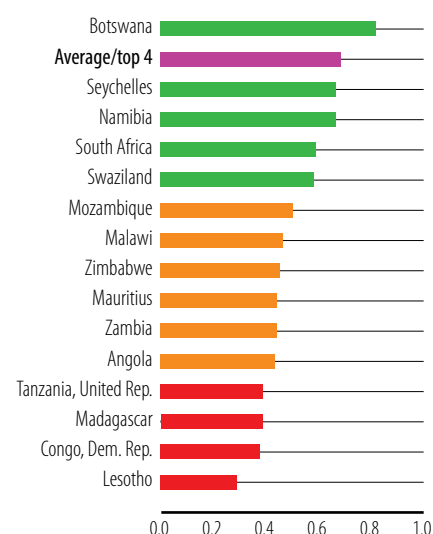
### IGAD: country scores on Regional infrastructure



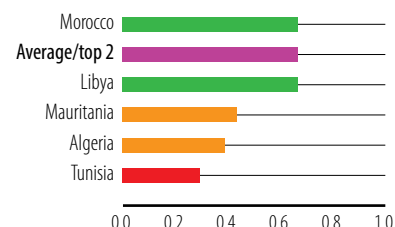
### ECOWAS: country scores on Regional infrastructure



### SADC: country scores on Regional infrastructure



### UMA: country scores on Regional infrastructure



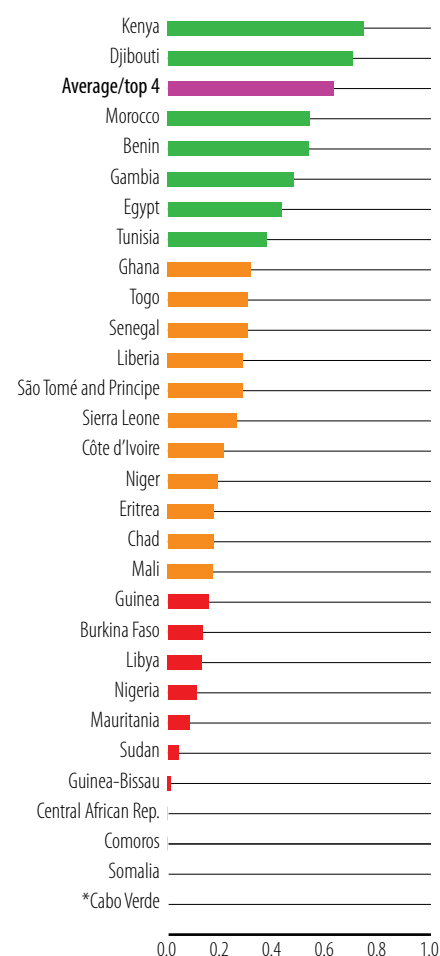
6. This includes some countries that are double-counted because they are members of more than one REC.

# Dimension 3: Productive integration

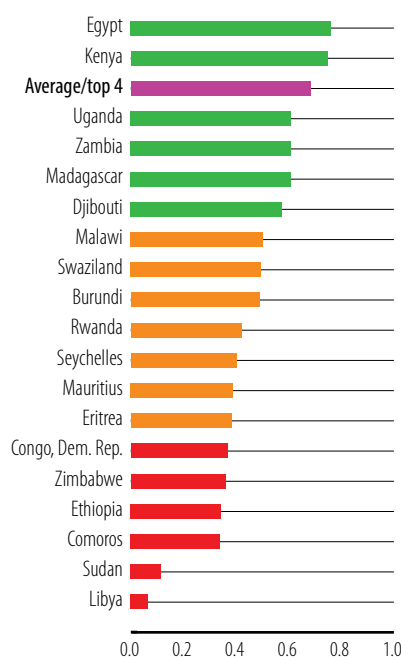
## Index of three indicators

- Share of intra-regional intermediate goods exports (% total intra-regional exports goods)
- Share of intra-regional intermediate goods imports (% total intra-regional imports goods)
- Merchandise Trade Complementarity Index: total absolute value of the difference between share of imports and share of exports of a member country in a REC

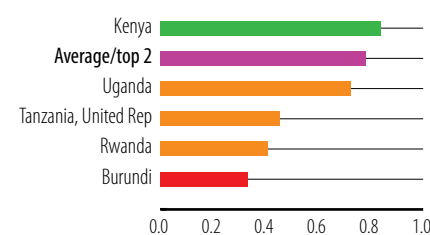
## CEN-SAD: country scores on Productive integration



## COMESA: country scores on Productive integration



## EAC: country scores on Productive integration



- Country is a high performer – score is higher than average of countries
- Country is an average performer – score is within the average of countries
- Country is a low performer – score is below the average of countries
- Average of top performing countries within REC

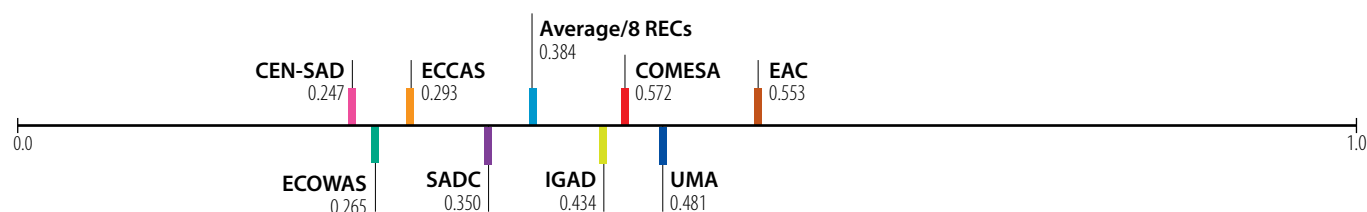
- Scores are calculated on a score of 0 (low) to 1 (high).  
 - Average with a 95% confidence interval  
 \* Indicates full data not available for calculation

As consumer purchasing power rises, intermediate goods that are used by a business in the production of finished goods or services will be important for Africa's internal market. This links to industrialization, which is a key goal in the African Union's Minimum Integration Programme. Building industrial clusters goes together with access to regional trade corridors that get goods moving and with promoting more regional electricity to power production.

Making production work better for the continent across different sectors, by being part of regional and global value chains, will be at the heart of Africa's economic success model. Whether on agriculture or industrial production, regions need to unlock their productive potential, inject investment, overcome bottlenecks and make sectors more competitive.

Productive integration matters for creating an economic base that is more resilient to shocks and more diverse, but also for building a more skilled regional labour force that adds value to goods and services while raising people's incomes on the ground. That includes opportunities with mining and manufacturing that are now shifting to Africa's advantage.

## Comparison of average scores by REC on Productive integration

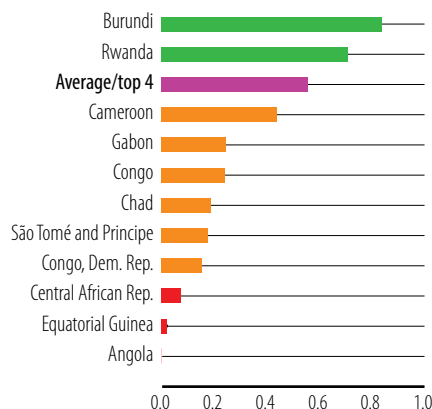


The priorities for the continent and the regions, from regional hubs to landlocked least developed countries, will be to move beyond low value production and deal with non-tariff barriers to make trade work faster and cheaper. That way, when commodity prices fluctuate and financial crises are nearby, the 'made in Africa' brand will become part of the solution.

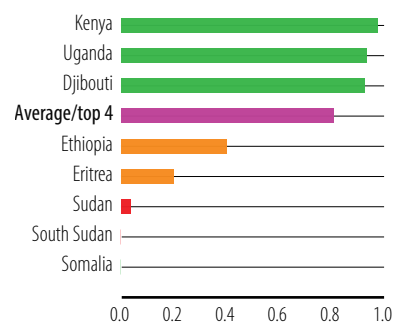
## Index findings

- EAC is the highest performing REC on Productive integration.
- There are a total of 30 high performing countries across the eight RECs on Productive integration.<sup>7</sup>
- High performing countries on Productive integration in a particular REC that are not high performers on Regional integration overall in that REC:
  - CEN-SAD (Kenya, Djibouti, Gambia, Egypt)
  - COMESA (Madagascar, Djibouti)
  - ECCAS (Burundi, Rwanda)
  - ECOWAS (Gambia, Ghana, Liberia, Sierra Leone)
  - IGAD (Djibouti)
  - SADC (Zimbabwe, Mozambique)
  - UMA (Tunisia)

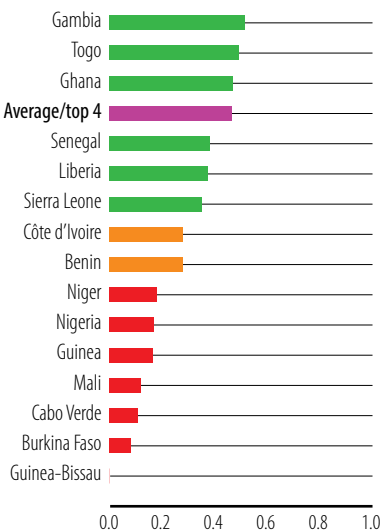
### ECCAS: country scores on Productive integration



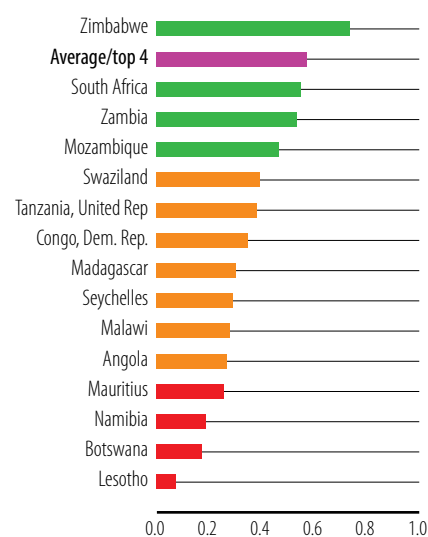
### IGAD: country scores on Productive integration



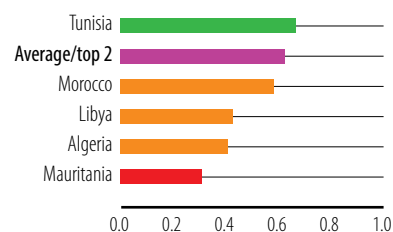
### ECOWAS: country scores on Productive integration



### SADC: country scores on Productive integration



### UMA: country scores on Productive integration



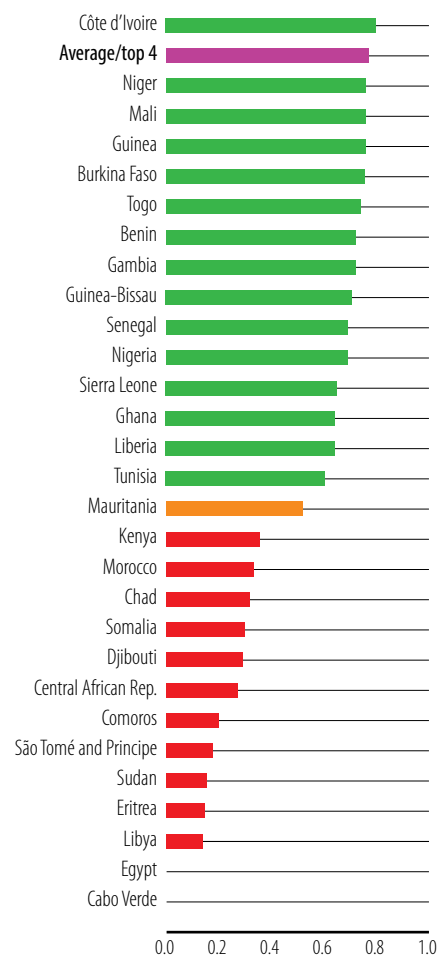
7. This includes some countries that are double-counted because they are members of more than one REC.

# Dimension 4: Free movement of people

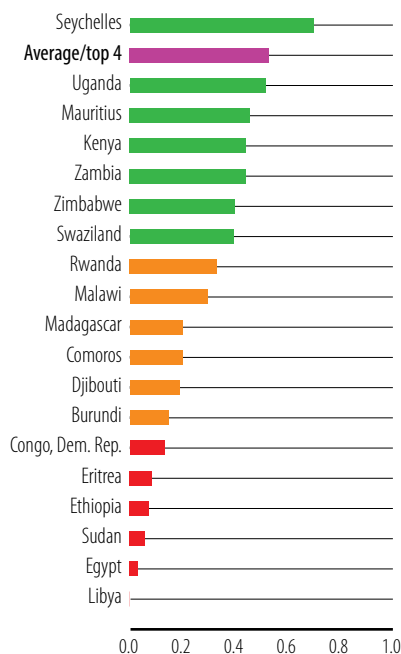
## Index of three indicators

- Ratification (or not) of REC protocol on free movement of persons
- Proportion of REC member countries whose nationals do not require a visa for entry
- Proportion of REC member countries whose nationals are issued with a visa on arrival

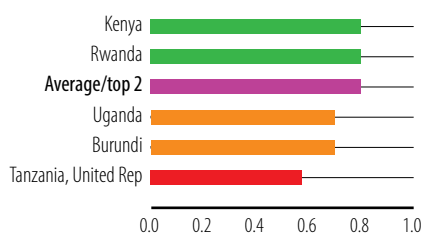
## CEN-SAD: country scores on Free movement of people



## COMESA: country scores on Free movement of people



## EAC: country scores on Free movement of people



- Country is a high performer – score is higher than average of countries
- Country is an average performer – score is within the average of countries
- Country is a low performer – score is below the average of countries
- Average of top performing countries within REC
- Scores are calculated on a score of 0 (low) to 1 (high).
- Average with a 95% confidence interval
- \* Indicates full data not available for calculation

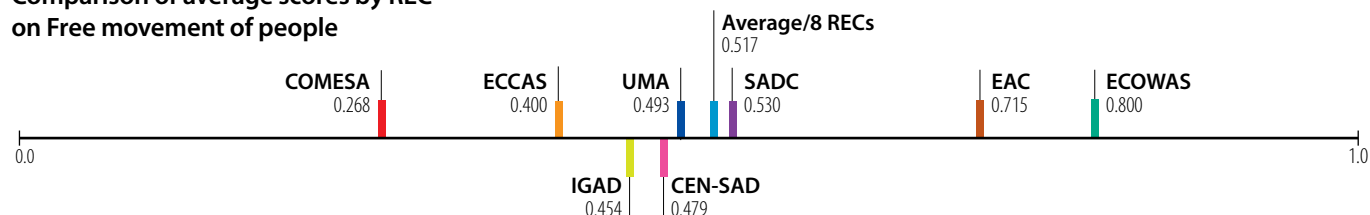
Getting people to move freely across Africa represents a powerful boost to economic growth and skills development. When people can travel with ease for business, tourism or education, everyone benefits, from the country opening up their borders as well as the country whose national is on the move, as seen in the growth in remittances in recent years.

Cross-border movement supports talent mobility and competitiveness. Skills gaps can be plugged and ideas are exchanged leading to entrepreneurship and innovation spreading out beyond borders. The free movement of people is a quick win on development for countries, regions and the continent as a whole. When visa or work permit restrictions are cut, gains in time and resources open up, which supports more competitive businesses and economies.

Early progress towards an increasingly borderless Africa has been made but there are still gaps. The idea has been at the foundation of the continent's integration journey. Political dialogue is ongoing to make the reality of the experience for Africans travelling across the continent, whether or not they need a visa or can get one on arrival, to match up to these ambitions.

Looking ahead, countries and regions need to encourage positive reciprocity, applying the treatment they are receiving from more visa-open countries, look at promoting a visa-on-arrival approach or regional bloc visas. Leaders and policy makers need to work towards the goal of every African being able to scan an African passport at immigration controls continent-wide.

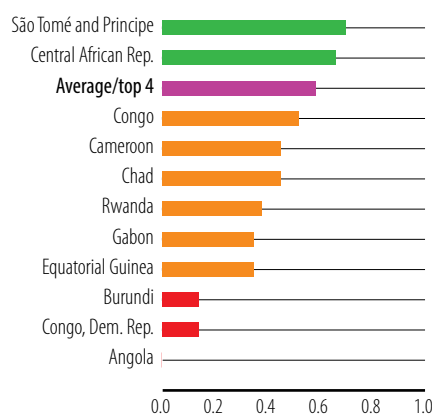
## Comparison of average scores by REC on Free movement of people



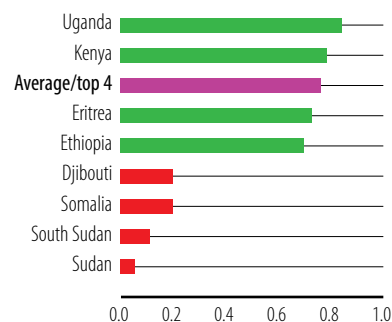
## Index findings

- ECOWAS is the highest performing REC on Free movement of people.
- ECOWAS has the highest REC score here across all of the Dimensions. All ECOWAS countries score 0.8, having implemented the Free movement of persons protocol, which enables ECOWAS citizens to travel to all member countries without a visa.
- There are a total of 53 high performing countries across the eight RECs on Free movement of people.<sup>8</sup>
- High performing countries on Free movement of people in a particular REC that are not high performers on Regional integration overall in that REC:
  - CEN-SAD (Guinea, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Ghana, Liberia)
  - COMESA (Zimbabwe, Swaziland)
  - EAC (Rwanda)
  - ECCAS (São Tomé and Príncipe, Central African Republic)
  - ECOWAS (Benin, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Sierra Leone)
  - IGAD (Eritrea, Ethiopia)
  - SADC (Seychelles, Mauritius, Zimbabwe)
  - UMA (Algeria)

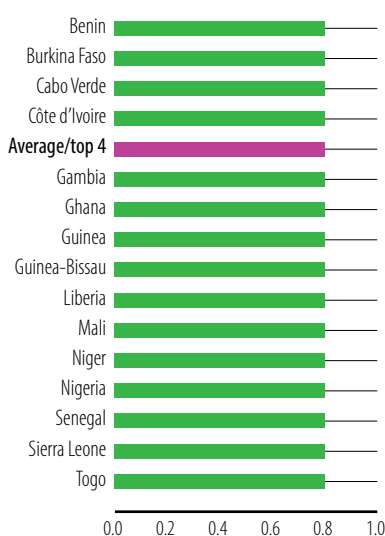
### ECCAS: country scores on Free movement of people



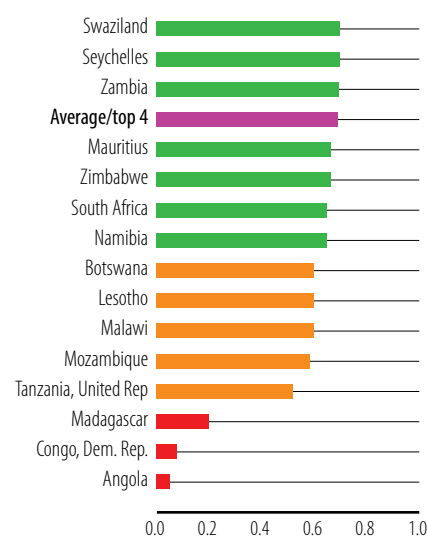
### IGAD: country scores on Free movement of people



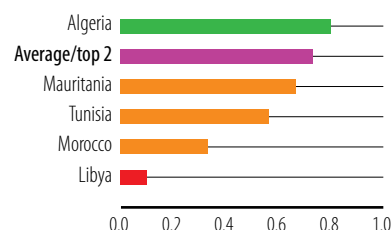
### ECOWAS: country scores on Free movement of people



### SADC: country scores on Free movement of people



### UMA: country scores on Free movement of people



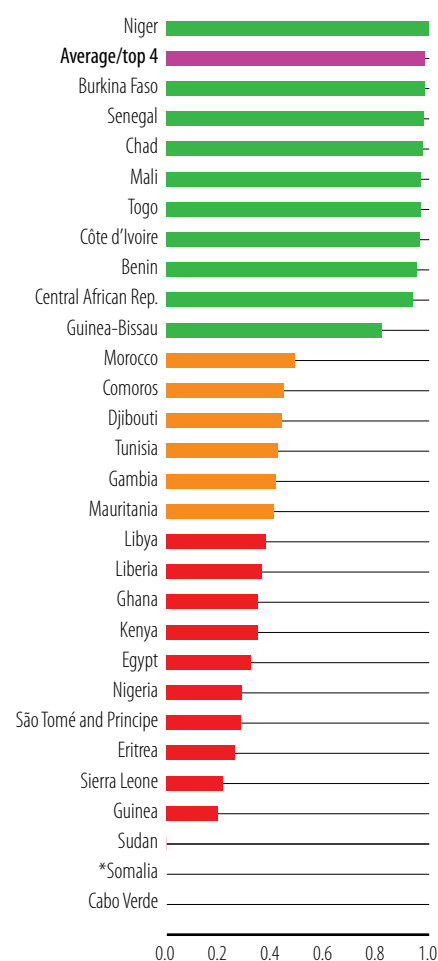
8. This includes some countries that are double-counted because they are members of more than one REC.

## Dimension 5: Financial and macroeconomic integration

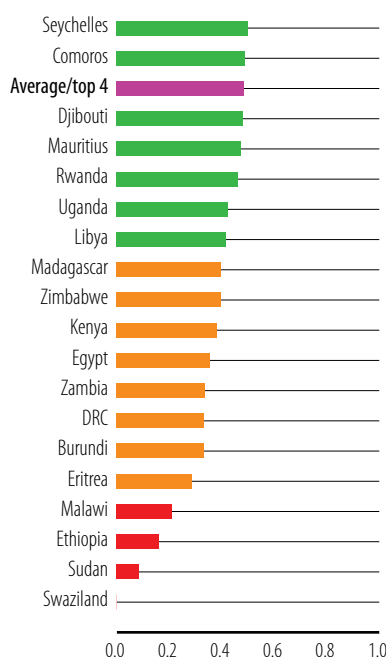
### Index of two indicators

- Regional convertibility of national currencies
- Inflation rate differential (based on the Harmonized Consumer Price Index)

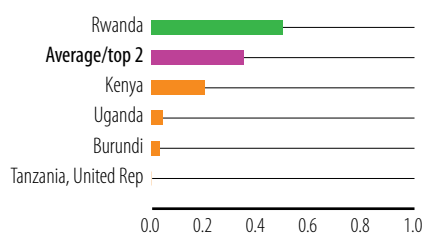
### CEN-SAD: country scores on Financial and macroeconomic integration



### COMESA: country scores on Financial and macroeconomic integration



### EAC: country scores on Financial and macroeconomic integration



- Country is a high performer – score is higher than average of countries
- Country is an average performer – score is within the average of countries
- Country is a low performer – score is below the average of countries
- Average of top performing countries within REC

- Scores are calculated on a score of 0 (low) to 1 (high).

- Average with a 95% confidence interval

\* Indicates full data not available for calculation

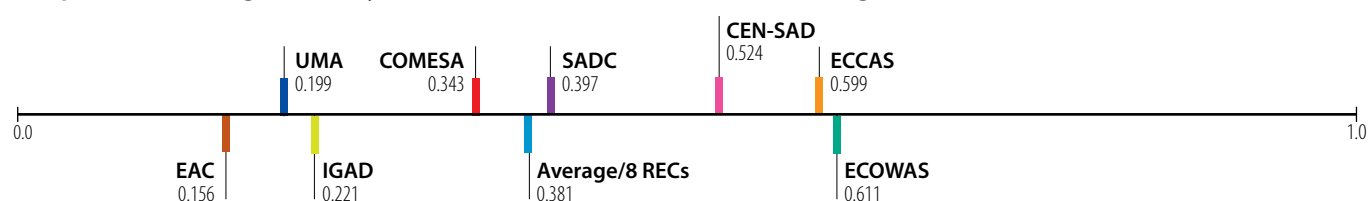
When capital flows more freely across Africa, investment increases and finance is allocated where it can generate the most productivity. In addition, the continent's investors get higher returns. In turn, as transaction costs of doing business fall and financial institutions work more effectively, companies, micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises and start-ups will benefit.

### Index findings

- ECOWAS is the highest performing REC on Financial and macroeconomic integration.
- Financial and macroeconomic integration has the lowest score overall among RECs with a 0.381 average.
- There are a total of 37 high performing countries across the eight RECs on Financial and macroeconomic integration.<sup>9</sup>
- High performing countries on Financial and macroeconomic integration that are not high performers on Regional integration overall:
  - CEN-SAD (Chad, Central African Republic, Guinea-Bissau)
  - COMESA (Comoros, Djibouti, Rwanda, Libya)
  - EAC (Rwanda)
  - ECCAS (Chad, Central African Republic, Congo)
  - ECOWAS (Niger, Burkina Faso, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Benin)
  - IGAD (Djibouti)

9. This includes some countries that are double-counted because they are members of more than one REC.

## Comparison of average scores by REC on Financial and macroeconomic integration

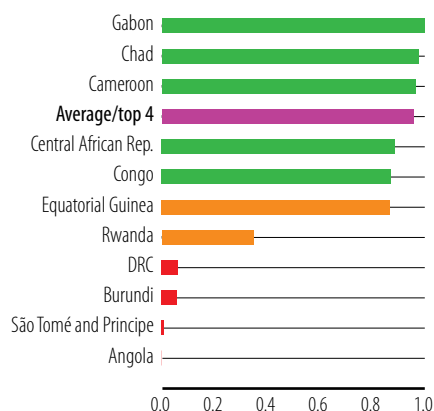


Financial integration has been promoting knowledge and technology transfer and greater innovation. The continent's heavy-weight economies to the small-sized players can make inroads from making financial cross-border flows smoother and reach further. Forward-looking island nations and landlocked countries have already blazed a trail on financial services.

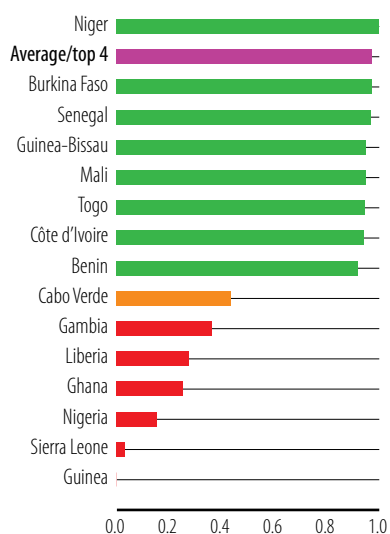
The Abuja Treaty sets out the continent's integration pathway and puts monetary union as a key priority. Yet many of the Regional Economic Communities have not made their currencies convertible and coordinating macroeconomic convergence needs a greater push. As the global financial crisis has shown, being more capital-connected comes with a risk. More data, information and transparency build confidence among national authorities and financial institutions, as does improving regulatory frameworks, safeguards and supervision.

A series of actions can make a difference, including promoting banking across borders, increasingly outside of the regional financial centres; standardizing regional payments; putting in place multilateral fiscal guidelines; and joining up policy on inflation, public finance and exchange rate stability. In turn, the continent will see more predictable conditions for cross-border trade and investment to thrive and it will help to light up Africa's financial future.

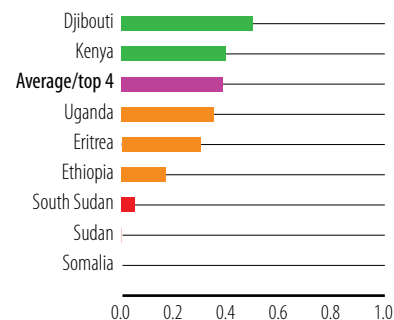
### ECCAS: country scores on Financial and macroeconomic integration



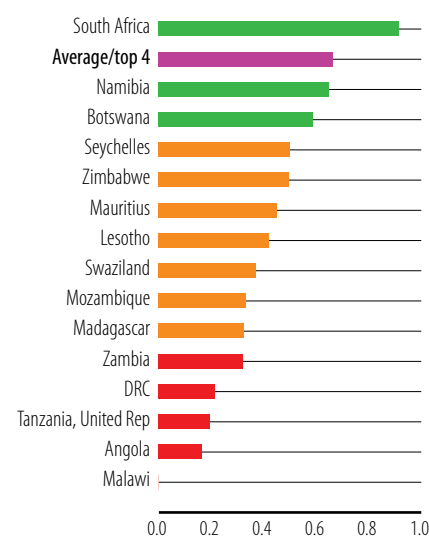
### ECOWAS: country scores on Financial and macroeconomic integration



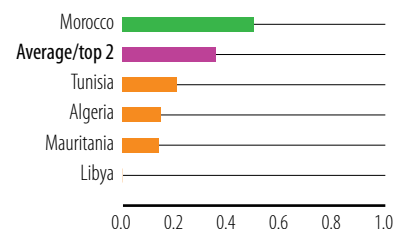
### IGAD: country scores on Financial and macroeconomic integration



### SADC: country scores on Financial and macroeconomic integration



### UMA: country scores on Financial and macroeconomic integration



## Section 3. Annexes

*The Index is part of a central database and system for collecting data on regional integration. It will capture additional data for indicators that are not part of the Index but that play a role in regional integration, from the movement of workers across borders to trade corridor costs. It is over to the Index user to make use of the information in the rankings and scores, by drilling down to priority areas, to drive concrete change at policy and operational level.*



# Index Blueprint

Each country starts at the same level in the Index. Data from the period 2010-2014 or an average of the years in this period was used in the calculations.

National and regional data (including from national websites) was added to data from public sources to complete the data sources where gaps exist. Sources for the Index include: African Airlines Association, African Development Bank, ECA, International Air Transport Association, International Trade Centre, UN COMTRADE, UNCTAD, United States' Energy Information Administration, and the World Economic Outlook database of the IMF.

For the First Edition, as part of a pilot data collection and training exercise, data was collected by trained Statistical Focal Points in 26 countries, across four regional corridors and in the regions of Eastern and Southern African over a period of three months.

The Index was built in five steps in line with good practice:

1. Selection of Indicators
2. Standardization process
3. Calculation of Index by Dimension
4. Calculation of overall Index for countries
5. Calculation of overall Index by REC

A detailed breakdown of the country and REC scores in individual dimensions and indicators and a detailed technical note on the calculation of the index are available from the Index website:

[www.integrate-africa.org](http://www.integrate-africa.org).

## Data Limitations

Indicators were included where 80% of countries had quality data available. Where data was missing, the most similar data sets for which data was available or an average of the scores from a comparable country were used.

## Index Choices

- Overall Index calculations are based on the sum of the average of all the Dimensions. The Index does not prioritize any particular topic on regional integration.
- Each of the Indicators is given equal weight in the calculation of Dimension scores using the sum of the average of the Indicators in a Dimension (except on Free movement of people).
- The Index uses the standard Min-Max method of scaling results from 0-1 (best). That includes a standardization of the results to get the same unity of measurement to aggregate the data.
- Indicators that are chosen are not linked so there is no double counting in the calculations.

## Notes: Higher Dimension scores for countries in one REC over another.

Countries that are members of more than one REC show differences between their rankings and scores in a particular Dimension in one REC as opposed to another. This can be explained by historical links, comparative advantages, regional policies and geography.

Geographical closeness goes a long way to explaining integration intensity. With common borders, countries exchange more among themselves and transaction costs are reduced. For example, in the case of Zimbabwe its geographical proximity to SADC member countries in Southern Africa can help to explain why it has the highest integration score on Productive integration in SADC and yet is a low performer in this Dimension in COMESA.

## CEN-SAD: Scores and rankings

Overall classification				Dimension 1 Trade integration				Dimension 2 Regional infrastructure			
Country	Score	Rank	Category	Country	Score	Rank	Category	Country	Score	Rank	Category
Côte d'Ivoire	0.641	1	+	Côte d'Ivoire	0.963	1	+	Libya	0.663	1	+
Benin	0.587	2	+	Egypt	0.821	2	+	Morocco	0.544	2	+
Togo	0.581	3	+	Tunisia	0.671	3	+	Togo	0.479	3	+
Senegal	0.569	4	+	Senegal	0.624	4	+	Sudan	0.387	4	+
Niger	0.553	5	+	Sudan	0.579	5	+	Guinea	0.378	5	+
Mali	0.542	6	+	Mali	0.536	6	+	Burkina Faso	0.345	6	+
Burkina Faso	0.538	7	+	Eritrea	0.505	7	+	Nigeria	0.331	7	+
Tunisia	0.474	8	+	Nigeria	0.500	8	+	Niger	0.327	8	+
Morocco	0.445	9	+	Comoros	0.490	9	+	Egypt	0.325	9	+
Gambia	0.419	10	=	Niger	0.484	10	+	Ghana	0.316	10	+
Ghana	0.418	11	=	Burkina Faso	0.473	11	+	Tunisia	0.292	11	=
Egypt	0.386	12	=	Ghana	0.466	12	+	Benin	0.282	12	=
Nigeria	0.384	13	=	Libya	0.461	13	+	Gambia	0.281	13	=
Djibouti	0.362	14	=	Benin	0.442	14	=	Mali	0.273	14	=
Libya	0.354	15	=	Togo	0.414	15	=	Côte d'Ivoire	0.265	15	=
Guinea	0.349	16	=	Mauritania	0.401	16	=	Senegal	0.249	16	=
Kenya	0.344	17	-	Morocco	0.318	17	=	Mauritania	0.238	17	=
Mauritania	0.331	18	-	Guinea	0.258	18	=	Djibouti	0.206	18	=
Chad	0.329	19	-	Gambia	0.195	19	-	Somalia	0.199	19	=
Guinea-Bissau	0.322	20	-	Central African Republic	0.181	20	-	Eritrea	0.154	20	-
Central African Republic	0.303	21	-	Kenya	0.176	21	-	Chad	0.141	21	-
Liberia	0.271	22	-	Djibouti	0.169	22	-	Comoros	0.124	22	-
Comoros	0.252	23	-	Sierra Leone	0.058	23	-	Central African Republic	0.121	23	-
Eritrea	0.249	24	-	Chad	0.036	24	-	São Tomé and Príncipe	0.107	24	-
Sierra Leone	0.247	25	-	Somalia	0.018	25	-	Kenya	0.093	25	-
Sudan	0.232	26	-	Guinea-Bissau	0.008	26	-	Liberia	0.061	26	-
São Tomé and Príncipe	0.170	27	-	Liberia	0.001	27	-	Guinea-Bissau	0.061	27	-
Somalia**				São Tomé and Príncipe	0.000	28	-	Sierra Leone	0.048	28	-
Cabo Verde**				Cabo Verde	0.000			Cabo Verde**	0.000		
Average	0.395			Average	0.353			Average	0.251		
*Average/Top 4	0.594			*Average/Top 4	0.770			*Average/Top 4	0.518		

\*Average of top performing countries within REC (with a 95% confidence interval) \*\* Indicates full data not available for calculation

Scores are calculated on a score of 0 (low) to 1 (high).

- Country is a high performer – score is higher than average of countries
- Country is an average performer – score is within the average of countries
- Country is a low performer – score is below the average of countries

Dimension 3 Productive integration				Dimension 4 Free movement of people				Dimension 5 Financial and macroeconomic integration			
Country	Score	Rank	Category	Country	Score	Rank	Category	Country	Score	Rank	Category
Kenya	0.746	1	+	Côte d'Ivoire	0.800	1	+	Niger	1.000	1	+
Djibouti	0.703	2	+	Niger	0.761	2	+	Burkina Faso	0.982	2	+
Morocco	0.541	3	+	Mali	0.761	2	+	Senegal	0.981	3	+
Benin	0.535	4	+	Guinea	0.761	2	+	Chad	0.976	4	+
Gambia	0.480	5	+	Burkina Faso	0.757	5	+	Mali	0.969	5	+
Egypt	0.433	6	+	Togo	0.741	6	+	Togo	0.968	6	+
Tunisia	0.375	7	+	Benin	0.722	7	+	Côte d'Ivoire	0.964	7	+
Ghana	0.317	8	=	Gambia	0.722	7	+	Benin	0.952	8	+
Togo	0.303	9	=	Guinea-Bissau	0.709	9	+	Central African Republic	0.939	9	+
Senegal	0.302	10	=	Senegal	0.691	10	+	Guinea-Bissau	0.820	10	+
Liberia	0.286	11	=	Nigeria	0.691	10	+	Morocco	0.489	11	=
São Tomé and Príncipe	0.284	12	=	Sierra Leone	0.652	12	+	Comoros	0.447	12	=
Sierra Leone	0.262	13	=	Ghana	0.644	13	+	Djibouti	0.439	13	=
Côte d'Ivoire	0.213	14	=	Liberia	0.644	13	+	Tunisia	0.426	14	=
Niger	0.190	15	=	Tunisia	0.606	15	+	Gambia	0.416	15	=
Eritrea	0.176	16	=	Mauritania	0.520	16	=	Mauritania	0.410	16	=
Chad	0.174	17	=	Kenya	0.357	17	-	Libya	0.380	17	-
Mali	0.172	18	=	Morocco	0.333	18	-	Liberia	0.364	18	-
Guinea	0.154	19	-	Chad	0.319	19	-	Ghana	0.349	19	-
Burkina Faso	0.132	20	-	Somalia	0.300	20	-	Kenya	0.348	20	-
Libya	0.130	21	-	Djibouti	0.293	21	-	Egypt	0.323	21	-
Nigeria	0.109	22	-	Central African Republic	0.272	22	-	Nigeria	0.289	22	-
Mauritania	0.083	23	-	Comoros	0.200	23	-	São Tomé and Príncipe	0.283	23	-
Sudan	0.041	24	-	São Tomé and Príncipe	0.178	24	-	Eritrea	0.262	24	-
Guinea-Bissau	0.012	25	-	Sudan	0.154	25	-	Sierra Leone	0.216	25	-
Central African Republic	0.000	26	-	Eritrea	0.146	26	-	Guinea	0.196	26	-
Comoros	0.000		-	Libya	0.139	27	-	Sudan	0.000	27	-
Somalia	0.000	26	-	Egypt	0.030	28	-	Somalia**	0.000		
Cabo Verde**	0.000			Cabo Verde	0.000	29	-	Cabo Verde	0.000		
Average	0.247			Average	0.479			Average	0.524		
*Average/Top 4	0.631			*Average/Top 4	0.771			*Average/Top 4	0.985		

## COMESA: Scores and rankings

Overall classification				Dimension 1 Trade integration				Dimension 2 Regional infrastructure			
Country	Score	Rank	Category	Country	Score	Rank	Category	Country	Score	Rank	Category
Kenya	0.573	1	+	Zambia	1.000	1	+	Seychelles	0.714	1	+
Zambia	0.565	2	+	Egypt	0.900	2	+	Libya	0.556	2	+
Uganda	0.520	3	+	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	0.833	3	+	Burundi	0.515	3	+
Egypt	0.511	4	+	Kenya	0.811	4	+	Egypt	0.506	4	+
Seychelles	0.506	5	+	Uganda	0.749	5	+	Mauritius	0.485	5	=
Mauritius	0.470	6	+	Libya	0.690	6	+	Kenya	0.483	6	=
Zimbabwe	0.454	7	=	Zimbabwe	0.646	7	=	Malawi	0.479	7	=
Rwanda	0.450	8	=	Sudan	0.642	8	=	Sudan	0.477	8	=
Madagascar	0.420	9	=	Rwanda	0.601	9	=	Zimbabwe	0.466	9	=
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	0.419	10	=	Malawi	0.575	10	=	Zambia	0.437	10	=
Malawi	0.412	11	=	Mauritius	0.547	11	=	Swaziland	0.437	11	=
Burundi	0.401	12	=	Madagascar	0.532	12	=	Rwanda	0.430	12	=
Swaziland	0.359	13	-	Burundi	0.523	13	=	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	0.428	13	=
Libya	0.345	14	-	Comoros	0.487	14	=	Ethiopia	0.402	14	=
Comoros	0.343	15	-	Swaziland	0.471	15	=	Madagascar	0.358	15	-
Djibouti	0.317	16	-	Eritrea	0.445	16	-	Eritrea	0.339	16	-
Eritrea	0.308	17	-	Seychelles	0.216	17	-	Djibouti	0.333	17	-
Sudan	0.275	18	-	Ethiopia	0.185	18	-	Uganda	0.301	18	-
Ethiopia	0.233	19	-	Djibouti	0.005	19	-	Comoros	0.196	19	-
Average	0.415			Average	0.572			Average	0.439		
*Average/Top 4	0.542			*Average/Top 4	0.886			*Average/Top 4	0.573		

## EAC: Scores and rankings

Global classification				Dimension 1 Trade integration				Dimension 2 Regional infrastructure			
Country	Score	Rank	Category	Country	Score	Rank	Category	Country	Score	Rank	Category
Kenya	0.656	1	+	Kenya	1.000	1	+	Burundi	0.836	1	+
Uganda	0.577	2	=	Uganda	0.940	2	=	Uganda	0.476	2	=
Rwanda	0.553	3	=	United Rep. of Tanzania	0.780	3	=	Kenya	0.437	3	=
Burundi	0.480	4	=	Rwanda	0.690	4	=	Rwanda	0.366	4	=
United Rep. of Tanzania	0.433	5	-	Burundi	0.500	5	-	United Rep. of Tanzania	0.363	5	=
Average	0.540			Average	0.780			Average	0.496		
*Average/Top 2	0.616			*Average/Top 2	0.968			*Average/Top 2	0.656		

\*Average of top performing countries within REC (with a 95% confidence interval) \*\* Indicates full data not available for calculation

Scores are calculated on a score of 0 (low) to 1 (high).

- Country is a high performer – score is higher than average of countries
- Country is an average performer – score is within the average of countries
- Country is a low performer – score is below the average of countries

Dimension 3 Productive integration				Dimension 4 Free movement of people				Dimension 5 Financial and macroeconomic integration			
Country	Score	Rank	Category	Country	Score	Rank	Category	Country	Score	Rank	Category
Egypt	0.762	1	+	Seychelles	0.700	1	+	Seychelles	0.500	1	+
Kenya	0.749	2	+	Uganda	0.516	2	+	Comoros	0.489	2	+
Uganda	0.610	3	+	Mauritius	0.458	3	+	Djibouti	0.481	3	+
Zambia	0.610	4	+	Kenya	0.442	4	+	Mauritius	0.472	4	+
Madagascar	0.610	5	+	Zambia	0.442	4	+	Rwanda	0.464	5	+
Djibouti	0.575	6	+	Zimbabwe	0.400	6	+	Uganda	0.426	6	+
Malawi	0.503	7	=	Swaziland	0.395	7	+	Libya	0.416	7	+
Swaziland	0.495	8	=	Rwanda	0.332	8	=	Madagascar	0.398	8	=
Burundi	0.489	9	=	Malawi	0.295	9	=	Zimbabwe	0.396	9	=
Rwanda	0.422	10	=	Madagascar	0.200	10	=	Kenya	0.381	10	=
Seychelles	0.402	11	=	Comoros	0.200	10	=	Egypt	0.354	11	=
Mauritius	0.389	12	=	Djibouti	0.189	12	=	Zambia	0.337	12	=
Eritrea	0.384	13	=	Burundi	0.147	13	-	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	0.334	13	=
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	0.368	14	-	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	0.132	14	-	Burundi	0.333	14	=
Zimbabwe	0.361	15	-	Eritrea	0.084	15	-	Eritrea	0.287	15	=
Ethiopia	0.344	16	-	Ethiopia	0.074	16	-	Malawi	0.210	16	-
Comoros	0.340	17	-	Sudan	0.058	17	-	Ethiopia	0.162	17	-
Sudan	0.115	18	-	Egypt	0.032	18	-	Sudan	0.084	18	-
Libya	0.065	19	-	Libya	0.000	19	-	Swaziland	0.000	19	-
Average	0.452			Average	0.268			Average	0.343		
*Average/Top 4	0.683			*Average/Top 4	0.529			*Average/Top 4	0.485		

Dimension 3 Productive integration				Dimension 4 Free movement of people				Dimension 5 Financial and macroeconomic integration			
Country	Score	Rank	Category	Country	Score	Rank	Category	Country	Score	Rank	Category
Kenya	0.841	1	+	Kenya	0.800	1	+	Rwanda	0.500	1	+
Uganda	0.725	2	=	Rwanda	0.800	1	+	Kenya	0.202	2	=
United Rep. of Tanzania	0.454	3	=	Uganda	0.700	3	=	Uganda	0.045	3	=
Rwanda	0.409	4	=	Burundi	0.700	3	=	Burundi	0.031	4	=
Burundi	0.333	5	-	United Rep. of Tanzania	0.575	5	-	United Rep. of Tanzania	0.000	5	=
Average	0.553			Average	0.715			Average	0.156		
*Average/Top 2	0.783			*Average/Top 2	0.800			*Average/Top 2	0.351		

## ECCAS: Scores and rankings

Overall classification				Dimension 1 Trade integration				Dimension 2 Regional infrastructure			
Country	Score	Rank	Category	Country	Score	Rank	Category	Country	Score	Rank	Category
Cameroon	0.664	1	+	Cameroon	0.980	1	+	Congo	0.687	1	+
Gabon	0.580	2	+	Angola	0.964	2	+	Angola	0.659	2	+
Congo	0.531	3	=	Gabon	0.783	3	+	Gabon	0.524	3	=
Chad	0.512	4	=	Chad	0.747	4	+	Cameroon	0.482	4	=
Central African Republic	0.507	5	=	Rwanda	0.569	5	=	Equatorial Guinea	0.419	5	=
Rwanda	0.485	6	=	Central African Republic	0.517	6	=	Rwanda	0.416	6	=
Equatorial Guinea	0.403	7	=	Equatorial Guinea	0.359	7	=	São Tomé and Príncipe	0.396	7	=
Angola	0.325	8	-	Congo	0.335	8	=	Central African Republic	0.395	8	=
Burundi	0.276	9	-	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	0.275	9	-	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	0.350	9	-
São Tomé and Príncipe	0.256	10	-	Burundi	0.002	10	-	Burundi	0.339	10	-
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	0.196	11	-	São Tomé and Príncipe	0.001	11	-	Chad	0.196	11	-
Average	0.454			Average	0.526			Average	0.451		
*Average/Top 4	0.572			*Average/Top 4	0.869			*Average/Top 4	0.588		

## ECOWAS: Scores and rankings

Overall classification				Dimension 1 Trade integration				Dimension 2 Regional infrastructure			
Country	Score	Rank	Category	Country	Score	Rank	Category	Country	Score	Rank	Category
Côte d'Ivoire	0.675	1	+	Nigeria	1.000	1	+	Cabo Verde	0.680	1	+
Togo	0.671	2	+	Côte d'Ivoire	0.986	2	+	Togo	0.646	2	+
Senegal	0.628	3	+	Senegal	0.648	3	+	Ghana	0.603	3	+
Niger	0.556	4	=	Ghana	0.604	4	+	Gambia	0.550	4	+
Benin	0.548	5	=	Sierra Leone	0.519	5	=	Guinea	0.430	5	=
Ghana	0.546	6	=	Mali	0.485	6	=	Burkina Faso	0.404	6	=
Burkina Faso	0.537	7	=	Togo	0.466	7	=	Nigeria	0.385	7	=
Mali	0.525	8	=	Niger	0.447	8	=	Benin	0.383	8	=
Nigeria	0.501	9	=	Burkina Faso	0.425	9	=	Côte d'Ivoire	0.370	9	=
Guinea-Bissau	0.500	10	=	Guinea-Bissau	0.413	10	=	Niger	0.352	10	-
Gambia	0.447	11	-	Benin	0.358	11	=	Guinea-Bissau	0.339	11	-
Cabo Verde	0.439	12	-	Cabo Verde	0.169	12	-	Senegal	0.338	12	-
Sierra Leone	0.404	13	-	Guinea	0.110	13	-	Liberia	0.331	13	-
Liberia	0.357	14	-	Gambia	0.005	14	-	Sierra Leone	0.315	14	-
Guinea	0.301	15	-	Liberia	0.000	15	-	Mali	0.271	15	-
Average	0.509			Average	0.442			Average	0.426		
*Average/Top 4	0.632			*Average/Top 4	0.809			*Average/Top 4	0.620		

\*Average of top performing countries within REC (with a 95% confidence interval) \*\* Indicates full data not available for calculation

Scores are calculated on a score of 0 (low) to 1 (high).

- Country is a high performer – score is higher than average of countries
- Country is an average performer – score is within the average of countries
- Country is a low performer – score is below the average of countries

Dimension 3 Productive integration				Dimension 4 Free movement of people				Dimension 5 Financial and macroeconomic integration			
Country	Score	Rank	Category	Country	Score	Rank	Category	Country	Score	Rank	Category
Burundi	0.838	1	+	São Tomé and Príncipe	0.700	1	+	Gabon	1.000	1	+
Rwanda	0.711	2	+	Central African Republic	0.660	2	+	Chad	0.978	2	+
Cameroon	0.439	3	=	Congo	0.520	3	=	Cameroon	0.966	3	+
Gabon	0.245	4	=	Cameroon	0.450	4	=	Central African Republic	0.887	4	+
Congo	0.242	5	=	Chad	0.450	4	=	Congo	0.872	5	+
Chad	0.190	6	=	Rwanda	0.378	6	=	Equatorial Guinea	0.868	6	=
São Tomé and Príncipe	0.176	7	=	Gabon	0.350	7	=	Rwanda	0.350	7	=
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	0.154	8	=	Equatorial Guinea	0.350	7	=	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	0.062	8	-
Central African Republic	0.073	9	-	Burundi	0.140	9	-	Burundi	0.059	9	-
Equatorial Guinea	0.020	10	-	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	0.140	9	-	São Tomé and Príncipe	0.008	10	-
Angola	0.000	11	-	Angola	0.000	11	-	Angola	0.000	11	-
Average	0.293			Average	0.400			Average	0.599		
*Average/Top 4	0.558			*Average/Top 4	0.583			*Average/Top 4	0.958		

Dimension 3 Productive integration				Dimension 4 Free movement of people				Dimension 5 Financial and macroeconomic integration			
Country	Score	Rank	Category	Country	Score	Rank	Category	Country	Score	Rank	Category
Gambia	0.517	1	+	Côte d'Ivoire	0.800	1	=	Niger	1.000	1	+
Togo	0.494	2	+	Togo	0.800	1	=	Burkina Faso	0.971	2	+
Ghana	0.470	3	+	Senegal	0.800	1	=	Senegal	0.968	3	+
Senegal	0.383	4	+	Niger	0.800	1	=	Guinea-Bissau	0.950	4	+
Liberia	0.376	5	+	Benin	0.800	1	=	Mali	0.950	5	+
Sierra Leone	0.353	6	+	Ghana	0.800	1	=	Togo	0.947	6	+
Côte d'Ivoire	0.280	7	=	Burkina Faso	0.800	1	=	Côte d'Ivoire	0.941	7	+
Benin	0.279	8	=	Mali	0.800	1	=	Benin	0.920	8	+
Niger	0.182	9	-	Nigeria	0.800	1	=	Cabo Verde	0.437	9	=
Nigeria	0.168	10	-	Guinea-Bissau	0.800	1	=	Gambia	0.362	10	-
Guinea	0.167	11	-	Gambia	0.800	1	=	Liberia	0.277	11	-
Mali	0.119	12	-	Cabo Verde	0.800	1	=	Ghana	0.253	12	-
Cabo Verde	0.110	13	-	Sierra Leone	0.800	1	=	Nigeria	0.153	13	-
Burkina Faso	0.083	14	-	Liberia	0.800	1	=	Sierra Leone	0.033	14	-
Guinea-Bissau	0.000	15	-	Guinea	0.800	1	=	Guinea	0.000	15	-
Average	0.265			Average	0.800			Average	0.611		
*Average/Top 4	0.466			*Average/Top 4	0.800			*Average/Top 4	0.972		

## IGAD: Scores and rankings

Overall classification				Dimension 1 Trade integration				Dimension 2 Regional infrastructure			
Country	Score	Rank	Category	Country	Score	Rank	Category	Country	Score	Rank	Category
Kenya	0.773	1	+	Uganda	0.998	1	+	Djibouti	0.930	1	+
Uganda	0.701	2	+	Kenya	0.978	2	+	South Sudan	0.796	2	+
Djibouti	0.590	3	=	Sudan	0.675	3	=	Kenya	0.729	3	=
Eritrea	0.428	4	=	Eritrea	0.469	4	=	Somalia	0.609	4	=
Ethiopia	0.424	5	=	Djibouti	0.393	5	=	Sudan	0.580	5	=
Sudan	0.270	6	-	Ethiopia	0.277	6	=	Ethiopia	0.577	6	=
South Sudan**			-	Somalia	0.247	7	-	Eritrea	0.444	7	-
Somalia**				South Sudan**	0.000			Uganda	0.378	8	-
Average	0.531			Average	0.505			Average	0.630		
*Average/Top 4	0.634			*Average/Top 4	0.780			*Average/Top 4	0.766		

## SADC: Scores and rankings

Overall classification				Dimension 1 Trade integration				Dimension 2 Regional infrastructure			
Country	Score	Rank	Category	Country	Score	Rank	Category	Country	Score	Rank	Category
South Africa	0.741	1	+	South Africa	1.000	1	+	Botswana	0.820	1	+
Botswana	0.559	2	+	Zambia	0.628	2	+	Seychelles	0.668	2	+
Namibia	0.555	3	+	Namibia	0.620	3	+	Namibia	0.666	3	+
Zambia	0.523	4	+	Botswana	0.611	4	+	South Africa	0.591	4	+
Swaziland	0.520	5	+	Swaziland	0.549	5	=	Swaziland	0.584	5	+
Zimbabwe	0.488	6	=	Lesotho	0.541	6	=	Mozambique	0.503	6	=
Mozambique	0.483	7	=	Mozambique	0.530	7	=	Malawi	0.466	7	=
Seychelles	0.481	8	=	Mauritius	0.513	8	=	Zimbabwe	0.456	8	=
Mauritius	0.466	9	=	Madagascar	0.499	9	=	Zambia	0.444	10	=
Lesotho	0.386	10	-	Malawi	0.491	10	=	Mauritius	0.444	9	=
Malawi	0.367	11	-	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	0.489	11	=	Angola	0.435	11	=
United Rep. of Tanzania	0.364	12	-	Angola	0.488	12	=	United Rep. of Tanzania	0.389	12	-
Madagascar	0.343	13	-	United Rep. of Tanzania	0.329	13	-	Madagascar	0.388	13	-
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	0.302	14	-	Seychelles	0.246	14	-	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	0.380	14	-
Angola	0.281	15	-	Zimbabwe	0.084	15	-	Lesotho	0.292	15	-
Average	0.457			Average	0.508			Average	0.502		
*Average/Top 4	0.595			*Average/Top 4	0.715			*Average/Top 4	0.686		

## UMA: Scores and rankings

Overall classification				Dimension 1 Trade integration				Dimension 2 Regional infrastructure			
Country	Score	Rank	Category	Country	Score	Rank	Category	Country	Score	Rank	Category
Morocco	0.577	1	+	Tunisia	0.973	1	+	Morocco	0.669	1	+
Tunisia	0.542	2	=	Morocco	0.795	2	=	Libya	0.667	2	+
Algeria	0.477	3	=	Libya	0.748	3	=	Mauritania	0.434	3	=
Libya	0.389	4	=	Algeria	0.638	4	=	Algeria	0.390	4	=
Mauritania	0.310	5	-	Mauritania	0.000	5	-	Tunisia	0.295	5	-
Average	0.459			Average	0.631			Average	0.491		
*Average/Top 2	0.559			*Average/Top 2	0.884			*Average/Top 2	0.668		

\*Average of top performing countries within REC (with a 95% confidence interval) \*\* Indicates full data not available for calculation

Scores are calculated on a score of 0 (low) to 1 (high).

+ Country is a high performer – score is higher than average of countries

= Country is an average performer – score is within the average of countries

- Country is a low performer –score is below the average of countries



Dimension 3 Productive integration				Dimension 4 Free movement of people				Dimension 5 Financial and macroeconomic integration			
Country	Score	Rank	Category	Country	Score	Rank	Category	Country	Score	Rank	Category
Kenya	0.977	1	+	Uganda	0.843	1	+	Djibouti	0.500	1	+
Uganda	0.934	2	+	Kenya	0.786	2	+	Kenya	0.396	2	+
Djibouti	0.925	3	+	Eritrea	0.729	3	+	Uganda	0.351	3	=
Ethiopia	0.400	4	=	Ethiopia	0.700	4	+	Eritrea	0.299	4	=
Eritrea	0.200	5	=	Djibouti	0.200	5	-	Ethiopia	0.168	5	=
Sudan	0.038	6	-	Somalia	0.200	5	-	South Sudan	0.050	6	-
South Sudan	0.000	7	-	South Sudan	0.114	7	-	Sudan	0.000	7	-
Somalia	0.000	7	-	Sudan	0.057	8	-	Somalia**	0.000		
Average	0.434			Average	0.454			Average	0.221		
*Average/Top 4	0.809			*Average/Top 4	0.764			*Average/Top 4	0.386		

Dimension 3 Productive integration				Dimension 4 Free movement of people				Dimension 5 Financial and macroeconomic integration			
Country	Score	Rank	Category	Country	Score	Rank	Category	Country	Score	Rank	Category
Zimbabwe	0.738	1	+	Swaziland	0.700	1	+	South Africa	0.915	1	+
South Africa	0.551	2	+	Seychelles	0.700	1	+	Namibia	0.650	2	+
Zambia	0.533	3	+	Zambia	0.693	3	+	Botswana	0.589	3	+
Mozambique	0.465	4	+	Zimbabwe	0.664	5	+	Seychelles	0.500	4	=
Swaziland	0.394	5	=	Mauritius	0.664	4	+	Zimbabwe	0.498	5	=
United Rep. of Tanzania	0.383	6	=	South Africa	0.650	6	+	Mauritius	0.451	6	=
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	0.350	7	=	Namibia	0.650	6	+	Lesotho	0.421	7	=
Madagascar	0.301	8	=	Botswana	0.600	8	=	Swaziland	0.372	8	=
Seychelles	0.291	9	=	Lesotho	0.600	8	=	Mozambique	0.333	9	=
Malawi	0.280	10	=	Malawi	0.600	8	=	Madagascar	0.324	10	=
Angola	0.268	11	=	Mozambique	0.586	11	=	Zambia	0.320	11	=
Mauritius	0.257	12	-	United Rep. of Tanzania	0.521	12	=	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	0.214	12	-
Namibia	0.189	13	-	Madagascar	0.200	13	-	United Rep. of Tanzania	0.197	13	-
Botswana	0.175	14	-	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	0.079	14	-	Angola	0.166	14	-
Lesotho	0.073	15	-	Angola	0.050	15	-	Malawi	0.000	15	-
Average	0.350			Average	0.530			Average	0.397		
*Average/Top 4	0.572			*Average/Top 4	0.689			*Average/Top 4	0.663		

Dimension 3 Productive integration				Dimension 4 Free movement of people				Dimension 5 Financial and macroeconomic integration			
Country	Score	Rank	Category	Country	Score	Rank	Category	Country	Score	Rank	Category
Tunisia	0.667	1	+	Algeria	0.800	1	+	Morocco	0.500	1	+
Morocco	0.586	2	=	Mauritania	0.667	2	=	Tunisia	0.209	2	=
Libya	0.430	3	=	Tunisia	0.567	3	=	Algeria	0.147	3	=
Algeria	0.411	4	=	Morocco	0.333	4	=	Mauritania	0.138	4	=
Mauritania	0.312	5	-	Libya	0.100	5	-	Libya	0.000	5	-
Average	0.481			Average	0.493			Average	0.199		
*Average/Top 2	0.626			*Average/Top 2	0.733			*Average/Top 2	0.355		

**Table 1. Africa Regional Integration Index (ARII) Components and Indicators**

Composite index / (indicator by component)	Indicator	
<b>I. Composite indicator Trade integration (4)</b>	I.a Level of customs duties on imports	This indicator measures the weighted average of tariffs actually applied as a percentage of the total of intra-regional imports for all the products identified using the six-digit harmonised system (HS-6).
	I.b Share of intra-regional goods exports (% GDP)	This indicator measures the value of intra-regional goods exports as a percentage of the country's GDP. The indicator, expressed in relation to GDP, can be calculated per year per country.
	I.c Share of intra-regional goods imports (% GDP)	This indicator is defined as the value of intra-regional imports as a percentage of GDP. It can be calculated per year per country and is expressed in relation to GDP.
	I.d Share of total intra-regional goods trade (% total intra-REC trade)	This indicator is defined as the country's intra-regional trade as a proportion of the total intra-regional trade of the REC. It can be calculated per year per country and is expressed in relation to GDP.
<b>II. Composite index Regional infrastructure (4)</b>	II.a Infrastructure development index	This indicator is based on four main categories: Transport; electricity; ICT; water and sanitation. These categories are divided into 9 indicators having a direct or indirect impact on productivity or economic growth. The indicator is calculated by African Development Bank
	II.b Proportion of intra-regional flights	The number of intra-regional flights arriving or departing as a percentage of the the total international flights (departures and arrivals) of the country.
	II.c Total regional electricity trade (net) per capita (absolute value)	This indicator measures the annual volume of regional electricity imports minus the annual volume of regional electricity exports, as an absolute value.
	II.d Average cost of roaming	Average cost of mobile communications, using the main operators in the country, from the country to other countries of the REC, per minute, in dollars.
<b>III. Composite productive integration index (3)</b>	III.a Share of intra-regional intermediate goods exports (% total intra-regional goods exports)	Percentage of intra-regional exports of intermediate (semi-finished) goods compared to the total of intra-regional goods exports.
	III.b Share of intra-regional intermediate goods imports (% total intra-regional goods imports)	Percentage of intra-regional imports of intermediate (semi-finished) goods compared to total intra-regional goods imports.
	III.c Merchandise trade complementarity index	This indicator is calculated by UNCTAD. It measures the total in absolute value of the difference between the share of imports and the share of exports compared to other member states of a REC.
<b>IV. Composite index of free movement of people (4)</b>	IV.a Ratification by the country of REC protocol on free movement of people	This qualitative indicator measures whether or not the country has ratified the protocol on the free movement of people in the REC of which it is a member. Ratification: Yes = 1; No = 0
	IV.b Proportion of REC member countries whose nationals do not require a visa for entry	Number of other member countries whose citizens do not require a visa, as a percentage of the total number minus one of member countries of the REC.
	IV.c Proportion of REC member countries whose nationals may obtain a visa on arrival	Number of other countries whose nationals may obtain a visa at the country's airport, as a percentage of the total number minus one of member countries.
<b>V. Composite index of financial integration and convergence of macroeconomic policies (2)</b>	V.a Regional convertibility of national currencies	This indicator measures the number of countries of the region with which the country shares a common currency or with which its currency is convertible.
	V.b Inflation rate differential (based on Harmonised Consumer Price Index (HCPI))	The inflation rate differential is the difference between the inflation rate of the country and the annual regional average, on the basis of the harmonised consumer price index.



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