

# GOVERNANCE FACTSHEET

Country	Name of leader (*Incumbent president winner of last election)	Years in power	Year of last Presidential Election (% won by)	Registered voters (1) out of total population (2) (million)	The leader originally came to power through a coup (year)	Constitutional change in the last 10 years that favours the incumbent (3) (years)	Constitutional change in the last 10 years: Qualitative improvement of constitution (4) (year)	Countries holding presidential elections 2011-2012 (*Incumbent seeking reelection)
Algeria	President Abdelaziz BOUTEFLIKA*	12	2009 (90.2%)	18.1 / 35		2008		
Angola	President Jose Eduardo DOS SANTOS*	31	1992 (49.6%)	4.8 / 13.3		2010		2012 (*)
Benin	President Thomas YAYI BONI*	5	2011 (53%)	4.3 / 9.3				2011 (*)
Botswana	President Seretse Khama Ian KHAMA*	3		0.7 / 2.1				
Burkina Faso	President Blaise COMPAORE*	23	2010 (80.2%)	3.9 / 16.7	1987		2002	
Burundi	President Pierre NKURUNZIZA*	5	2010 (91.6%)	3.5 / 10.2			2005	
Cameroon	President Paul BIYA*	28	2004 (70.9%)	4.7 / 19.7		2008		2011 (*)
Cape Verde	President Pedro Verona Rodrigues PIRES*	10	2006 (51.2%)	0.3 / 0.5				2011
Central African Republic	President Francois BOZIZE*	8	2011 (64.4%)	1.3 / 4.9	2003	2010		2011 (*)
Chad	President Lt. Gen. Idriss DEBY ITNO*	20	2006 (64.7%)	5.7 / 10.8	1990	2005		2011 (*)
Comoros	Ikhillou DHOININE	Will take office May 2011	2010 (61.1%)	0.3 / 0.8			2001	
Congo	President Denis SASSOU-NGUESSO*	13	2009 (78.6%)	1.7 / 4.2	1997	2002		
DRC	President Joseph KABILA*	10	2006 (58%)	25.4 / 71.7		2011		2011 (*)
Côte d'Ivoire	President Alassane OUATTARA	>1 year	2010 (54.1%)	5.5 / 21.5				
Djibouti	President Ismail Omar GUELLEH*	12	2011 (80%)	0.2 / 0.8		2010		2011 (*)
Egypt	Former President Mohamed Hosni MUBARAK*	29	2005 (88.6%)	31.8 / 82.1				2011
Equatorial Guinea	President Brig. Gen. (Ret.) Teodoro OBIANG NGUEMA MBASOGO*	31	2009 (95.8%)	0.2 / 0.7	1979			
Eritrea	President Isaias AFWORKI	18	1993 (95%)	n/a / 5.9				
Ethiopia	President GIRMA WOLDEGIORGIS*	9	2007 (79%)	n/a / 90.9				
Gabon	President Ali Ben BONGO ONDIMBA	1	2009 (41.7%)	0.5 / 1.6				
Gambia	President Yahya JAMMEH*	14	2006 (67.3%)	0.7 / 1.8	1994			
Ghana	President John Evans Atta MILLS	2	2008 (50.2%)	12.5 / 24.8				
Guinea	President Alpha CONDE	>1 year	2010 (52.5%)	5 / 10.6			2010	
Guinea-Bissau	President Malam Bacai SANHA	1	2009 (63.5%)	0.5 / 1.6				
Kenya	President Mwai KIBAKI*	8	2007 (46%)	14.3 / 41.1			2010	
Lesotho	King LETSIE III	15						
	Prime Minister Pakalitha MOSISILI	13	2007 (National Assembly election)	0.9 / 1.9				
Liberia	President Ellen JOHNSON SIRLEAF	5	2005 (59.6%)	1.3 / 3.8				2011 (*)
Libya	Revolutionary Leader Col. Muammar Abu Minyar AL-QADHAFI	41		n/a / 6.6	1969			
Madagascar	Andry RAJOELINA	2		n/a / 21.9	2009	2010		2011 (*)
Malawi	President Bingu wa MUTHARIKA*	7	2009 (66%)	5.9 / 15.9				

Sources: International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (IDEA), Voter Turnout Database, Electoral Institute for the Sustainability of Democracy in Africa (EISA), BBC Country Profiles, CIA Factbook, African Election Project 14 Oct 2009 Rights Group Encourages Responsible Voting and IFES Election Guide.

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Mali	President Amadou Toumani TOURE*	9	2007 (71.2%)	6.9 / 14.2				2012
Mauritania	President Mohamed Ould Abdel AZIZ	1	2009 (52.6%)	1.1 / 3.3	2008			
Mauritius	President Sir Anerood JUGNAUTH*	7	2008	n/a / 1.3				
Morocco	King MOHAMMED VI	11						
	Prime Minister Abbas EL FASSI	3		n/a / 32				
Mozambique	President Armando GUEBUZA*	6	2009 (76.3%)	9.9 / 23				
Namibia	President Hifikepunye POHAMBA*	6	2009 (76.4%)	1 / 2.2				
Niger	President Mahamadou ISSOUFOU	>1 year	2011 (58%)	5.2 / 16.5			2010	2011
Nigeria	President Goodluck JONATHAN	1		n/a / 155.2				2011 (*)
Rwanda	President Paul KAGAME*	11	2010 (93.1%)	3.9 / 11.4			2003	
São Tomé and Príncipe	President Fradique Bandiera Melo DE MENEZES*	9	2006 (60%)	0.1 / 0.2				2011
Senegal	President Abdoulaye WADE*	11	2007 (55.9%)	4.9 / 12.6			2001	2012 (*)
Seychelles	President James Alix MICHEL*	7	2006 (53.7%)	0.1 / 0.1				2011 (*)
Sierra Leone	President Ernest Bai KOROMA	3	2007 (54.6%)	2.6 / 5.4			2008	2012 (*)
Somalia	Transitional Federal President Sheikh SHARIF SHEIKH AHMED	2	2009	n/a / 9.9				
South Africa	President Jacob ZUMA	2	2009 (69%)	23.2 / 49				
Sudan	President Umar Hassan Ahmad AL-BASHIR*	17	2010 (68.2%)	7.6 / 45	1989		2005	
Swaziland	King MSWATI III	25				2005		
	Prime Minister Barnabas Sibusiso DLAMINI	2		n/a / 1.4				
Tanzania	President Jakaya KIKWETE*	5	2010 (61.2%)	20.1 / 42.8				
Togo	President Faure GNASSINGBE*	6	2010 (60.9%)	3.6 / 6.8				
Tunisia	Former President Zine El Abidine BEN ALI*	23	2009 (89.6%)	4.9 / 10.6		2002		2011
Uganda	President Lt. Gen. Yoweri Kaguta MUSEVENI*	25	2011 (68.4%)	10.4 / 34.6	1986	2005		2011 (*)
Zambia	President Rupiah BANDA	2	2008 (40.1%)	3.9 / 13.9				2011 (*)
Zimbabwe	President Robert Gabriel MUGABE*	23	2008 (85.5%)	5.6 / 12.1				2011 (*)

(1) Year of latest available data: Algeria 2004, Angola 1992, Benin 2006, Botswana 2009, Burkina Faso 2005, Burundi 2010, Cameroon 2004, Cape Verde 2006, Central African Republic 2005, Chad 2006, Comoros 2006, Congo 2002, DRC 2006, Côte d'Ivoire 2000, Djibouti 2005, Egypt 2005, Equatorial Guinea 2002, Gabon 2005, Gambia 2006, Ghana 2008, Guinea 2003, Guinea-Bissau 2005, Kenya 2007, Liberia 2005, Madagascar 2006, Malawi 2009, Mali 2007, Mauritania 2007, Mozambique 2009, Namibia 2004, Niger 2004, Rwanda 2003, São Tomé and Príncipe 2006, Senegal 2007, Seychelles 2006, Sierra Leone 2007, South Africa 2009, Sudan 1996, South Sudan 2011, Tanzania 2010, Togo 2005, Tunisia 2004, Uganda 2006, Zambia 2008, Zimbabwe 2008.

(2) Total population 2011 estimate.

(3) Constitutional change includes the removal or extension of term limits, or the modification of their age limits.

(4) Constitutional change includes the decentralization or devolution of power, shortening or the creation of presidential term limits, the creation of anti-corruption or reconciliation mechanisms, and the restoration of civilian rule.

**Notes:** **Algeria:** Constitutional amendment removed the presidential two-term limit in 2008. **Angola:** In 2010, the parliament approved a new constitution abolishing direct elections of the president. **Botswana:** Parliamentary election in 2009, President elected by National Assembly. **Burkina Faso:** In 2002, constitutional amendment reduced the presidential term to five years. This has not been applied to the incumbent president. **Burundi:** 2005 constitution guarantees representation of main ethnic groups, by setting out the share of posts they will have in parliament, government and in the army. **Cameroon:** 2008 constitutional amendment enables the incumbent president to run for a third term in 2011. **Central African Republic:** The 2010 constitutional amendment extended the terms of the President and the National Assembly when it became apparent that, for technical reasons, elections could not be held in time. **Chad:** 2005 referendum removed constitutional term limits. **Comoros:** 2001 constitutional referendum granted the islands of Grande Comore, Anjouan, Mohéli greater autonomy within the federation. **Congo:** 2002 constitutional referendum approved amendments aimed at consolidating presidential powers. The presidential term was increased from five to seven years and the post of Prime Minister was abolished. **DRC:** January 2011 constitutional amendment eliminates the second round of presidential elections. **Djibouti:** 2010 constitutional amendment allows the president to run for a third term. **Egypt:** Following Hosni Mubarak's resignation in early 2011, the military caretaker government dissolved the constitution on 13 February 2011. **Guinea:** The 2008 coup was followed by the country's first democratic elections and a new constitution in 2010. **Kenya:** Government of national unity. The new constitution approved through a referendum in 2010 is set to reduce the power of the president, devolve power to the regions and abolish the position of prime minister. **Lesotho:** Parliamentary constitutional monarchy. The Monarchy is hereditary with no legislative or executive powers. The leader of the majority party in the National Assembly is appointed Prime Minister. **Madagascar:** In 2009, elected President Marc Ravalomanana was toppled by opposition leader Andry Rajoelina. In November 2010 voters approved a new constitution which lowers the minimum age for the president, allowing Rajoelina to run for president. **Mauritius:** President was unanimously elected by National Assembly. **Morocco:** Morocco is a constitutional monarchy. The Prime Minister is appointed by the Monarch following legislative elections. **Niger:** Coup in 2010 led to 2011 democratic transition. The 2010 constitution, approved in referendum, designed to restore civilian rule and return democracy after ousted President Mamadou Tandja had changed the constitution to stay in power. **Nigeria:** President Jonathan assumed the presidency after the death of President Yar'Adua. Elections took place in April 2011, at time of print (18 April 2011) results were yet to be officially confirmed. **Rwanda:** 2003 constitution adopted through referendum is aimed at reconciliation and bans the incitement of ethnic hatred. It established a presidential system of government with separation of powers between the three branches of government. **Senegal:** 2001 new constitution approved by referendum, which shortens presidential term, limits holder to two terms (but also gives president power to dissolve parliament). **Sierra Leone:** 2008 constitutional amendment grants the Anti-Corruption Commission the power to prosecute offenses involving corruption. **Somalia:** Somalia has a transitional, parliamentary federal government. The Transitional Federal President was elected by the expanded Transitional Federal Assembly in 2009. **Sudan:** Total population includes population of Sudan and South Sudan. Interim National Constitution of 2005 is part of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement that ended the conflict in southern Sudan. **Swaziland:** Swaziland is a monarchy. The Prime Minister is appointed by the Monarch from among the elected members of the House of Assembly. Constitution signed by the King in 2005 took effect in 2006 cementing the rule of the King. **Tunisia:** President Ben Ali stepped down in Jan 2011. Interim President Fouad M'Barza was appointed in January 2011. 2002 Constitutional referendum included changes that abolished the three-term limit for incumbent presidents and raised the age limit of a sitting president from 70 to 75, paving the way for the fourth term of former President Ben Ali. **Uganda:** 2005 constitutional amendments removed presidential term limits and legalized a multiparty political system. **Zimbabwe:** Government of national unity. Zimbabwe's 2011 election is set to take place after a constitutional referendum planned for 30 June 2011.