of these several conflicts that the death of President Samora Machel occurred in 1986, and Mozambique fell into debilitating internal conflict (Chiozza, 2011, p. 1-6). Chissano was elected as President Machel's successor and handed, to put it simply, a miserable situation. Despite this, President Chissano spearheaded political reforms that eventually led to the creation of a new constitution in 1990. On top of this initial political reform, in 1992, President Chissano also began to make amends with several former rebel organizations. According to most accounts, his efforts brought an end to sixteen years of Mozambiquean Civil War (The World Bank, 2013; The Ibrahim Foundation, 2013).

In 1994, the Republic of Mozambique's Constitution was implemented and, subsequently, President Chissano "freely and fairly" won the first multiparty election in the nation's history. "Freely and fairly" reelected in 1999, Chissano served as President of the Republic of Mozambique for a total of twenty years. During his tenure, President Chissano cut infant mortality by 35% through the implementation of social-medical programs and the sequestration of special United Nations funding (Chiozza, 2011, p. 1-6; The World Bank, 2013).

Despite being permitted to do so by the constitution and having immense public and political support, President Chissano voluntarily chose not to run for a third term. During his tenure, President Chissano was faced with several difficult situations, ranging from rural-area floods, which impeded progress therein, to the bloody aforementioned civil wars (The Ibrahim Foundation, 2013; The World Bank, 2013). Nonetheless, President Chissano appears to have been an ideal candidate for the Ibrahim Prize. Not only did he rule transparently, democratically, and without noticeable corruption, he also actively worked to end civil strife and reduce infant mortality—showing genuine care for human life.

President Festus Mogae

The second Ibrahim Prize was awarded in 2008. President Festus Gontebanye Mogae of Botswana was the recipient. Elected as the executive Head of State of Botswana in 1998, President Mogae's time in office was characterized by transparent governance

(Ibrahim Foundation, 2013). This was exemplified by his hardline stance against corruption within both the national and local spheres of government. Moreover, as is required, President Mogae served his two terms of office, after which he peacefully stepped down for his successor, per the Botswana Constitution (Perry, 2008), (Sachs, 2005, p. X-XVI).

While meeting all of the practical requirements as laid forth by the Ibrahim Foundation, President Mogae also encouraged significant humanitarian efforts, undertaking efforts to ensure both quality and quantity in regards to human life. In their decision, the Selection Board stated that President Mogae "ensured Botswana's continued stability and prosperity in the face of an HIV/AIDS pandemic which threatened the future of his country and people" (Perry, 2008). His HIV/AIDS efforts, which continued after he left office, displayed President Mogae's further dedication to human life. As a result, it would appear that President Mogae's humanity was not simply related to his position, but substantially related to his virtuous character (Sachs, 2005, p. X-XVI, p. 34; The Ibrahim Foundation, 2013). On top of this all, by ruling transparently, and attempting to rid the government of all corruption, President Mogae turned Botswana into what *Time Magazine* calls "[Africa's] brightest star… [where] civil society is vibrant." (Perry, 2008).

Future Recipient: President Ellen Johnson Sirleaf

With Presidents Chissano and Mogae as standing precedents for the Ibrahim Prize, several characteristics of prospective awardees clearly need to be met. First, individuals stand a chance to receive this illusive award only if they rule democratically and transparently, while at the same time fostering no signs of corruption within their governance. Second, all potential recipients must step down voluntarily when the various arms of their respective institutional government—democratic elections, term limits, and others—demand it. Lastly, on top of performing the above actions, these same individuals must perform remarkably selfless acts as leaders, specifically showing great care towards human life, as well as aid in the progression of the same. Keeping in mind the requirements aforementioned, it seems clear that President Ellen Johnson Sirleaf,