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CPIA AFRICA

ASSESSING AFRICA'S POLICIES AND INSTITUTIONS

(Includes Djibouti and Yemen)

Office of the Chief Economist for the Africa Region

WORLD BANK GROUP

Acknowledgments

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2013 CPIA RESULTS FOR AFRICA

2013 CPIA Results for Africa

Summary

- The overall quality of policies and institutions in Sub-Saharan African countries held steady in 2013, with divergent performance across countries.
- One-fifth of countries saw an improvement in their overall Country Policy and Institutional Assessment (CPIA) score, with several fragile countries strengthening their policy environment.
- Not surprisingly, conflict and political instability weighed down on the policy and institutional environment in some countries. For the region as a whole, the overall CPIA score weakened in one-fifth of the countries, although there were far fewer countries with a decline in score in 2013 compared to 2012.
- Fiscal policy slippage—resulting in depleted policy buffers and rising vulnerability to shocks—pulled CPIA scores down in several countries, and a weaker monetary policy stance in some countries lowered the regional CPIA score of this category. By contrast, improvements in trade policy in a few countries, mostly on trade restrictiveness, lifted the regional score of this component of CPIA.
- The average overall CPIA score in Africa's non-fragile countries is now similar to that of non-fragile countries elsewhere. But the gap between this region's fragile countries and fragile countries in other regions persists.

Recent Trends and Analysis

The *CPIA Africa* report describes the progress African countries are making on strengthening the quality of policies and institutions that underpin development. It presents Country Policy and Institutional Assessment (CPIA) scores for the 39 African countries that are eligible for support from the International Development Association (IDA), the concessional financing arm of The World Bank. The scores are an indicator of the quality of these countries' policy and institutional framework across 16 dimensions, grouped into four clusters: economic management (Cluster A), structural policies (Cluster B), policies for social inclusion and equity (Cluster C), and public sector management and institutions (Cluster D). The scores, which are on a scale of 1–6, with 6 being the highest, are calculated by World Bank staff and are based on quantitative and qualitative information. The assessment also relies on judgments of Bank staff. CPIA scores are used in determining IDA's allocation of resources to the poorest countries.

This year's report expands coverage to include two countries in the Middle East and North Africa region: Djibouti and Yemen.

The development literature identifies the components of CPIA as being broadly relevant for sustaining growth and reducing poverty.[1] The data show that countries with better policies tend to enjoy higher GDP per capita growth.[2] However, the association between CPIA and poverty reduction is low: the correlation coefficient is -0.21 (figure 1). This result is consistent with recent analysis that shows a low conversion rate of Africa's growth into poverty reduction. The growth elasticity of poverty in the developing world excluding China is estimated to be almost three times the growth elasticity of poverty in Sub-Saharan

1 Independent Evaluation Group, 2010, *The World Bank's Country Policy and Institutional Assessment: An Evaluation.*

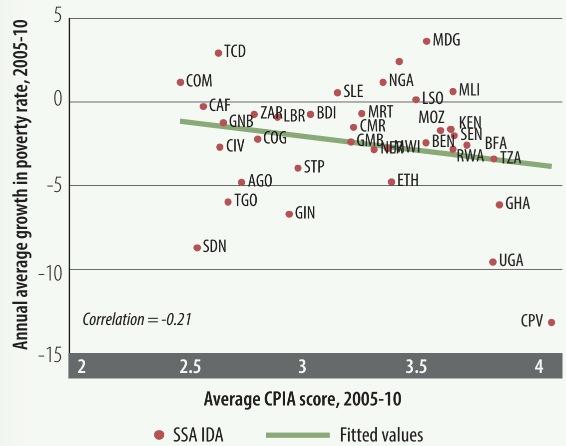
2 *CPIA Africa*, 2013.

Africa (-2 compared to -0.7).[3] One reason for Africa's low growth elasticity of poverty is the region's high inequality (high initial inequality has been shown to lower the poverty-reducing effect of growth). Another factor is that Africa's pattern of growth is not inclusive, i.e. growth is not in sectors where the poor are. *Africa's Pulse* (April 2014) finds that growth has been largely concentrated in manufacturing, which is capital intensive, and in services sector, which is dominated by low-productivity, informal jobs. Faster reduction in poverty will require policies that promote more inclusive patterns of growth.

The average CPIA score for Sub-Saharan Africa held steady at 3.2 in 2013. But beyond the flat regional average, there was considerable divergence in country performance. For the region's IDA borrowers, scores were in a range of 3.9 to 2.0 (figure 2). A broad-based deepening of policy reforms lifted Rwanda's CPIA score in 2013, and the country joined Cabo Verde and Kenya at the top of the score range. Other top performers include Burkina Faso, Senegal, and Tanzania (all with scores of 3.8). South Sudan and Eritrea remained at the low-end of the score range (2.1 and 2,0, respectively), weighed down by deep policy and governance challenges.

More than 40 percent of the region's countries—16 out of 39—saw a change in their overall CPIA score, with an equal number of countries experiencing either an increase or a decline in this score (figure 3). The overall CPIA score was higher in eight of Africa's IDA borrowers. The Democratic Republic of Congo had the largest gain of 0.2 point, from 2.7 to 2.9. The score reflects improvements in several areas, including business environment, quality of budgetary

CPIA Score and Poverty Reduction in Sub-Saharan Africa, 2005-10

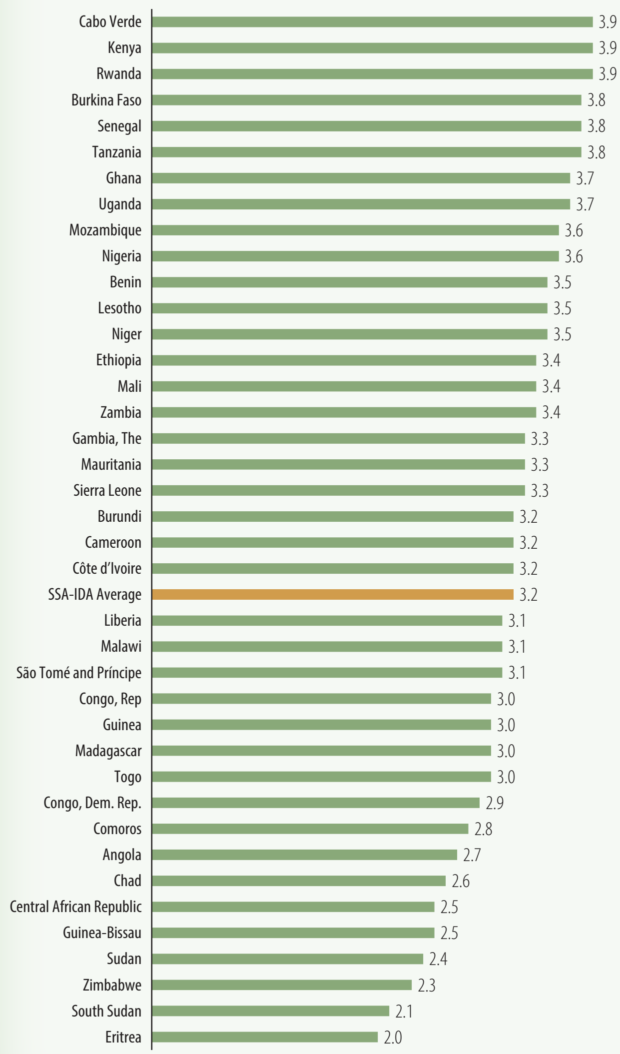


Source: PovcalNet and WDI database.

FIGURE 1

The correlation between pace of poverty reduction and CPIA score is low.

Overall CPIA Scores of Sub-Saharan African Countries, 2013



Source: CPIA database.

FIGURE 2

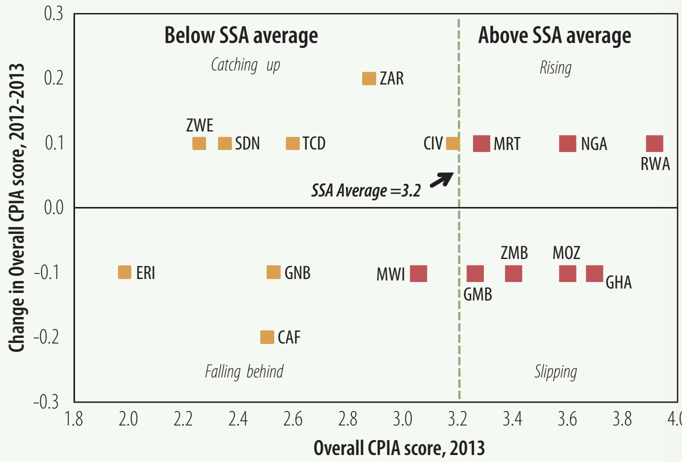
The average CPIA score for IDA borrowers in Sub-Saharan Africa held steady at 3.2 in 2013. There was considerable divergence in country performance.

3 Luc Chistiaensen, Punam Chuhan-Pole, and Aly Sanoh, 2014," Africa's Growth, Poverty and Inequality Nexus-Fostering Shared Prosperity," forthcoming.

FIGURE 3

More than 40 percent of Sub-Saharan African countries saw changes in their CPIA score. The Democratic Republic of Congo saw a gain of 0.2, while the CPIA score in the Central African Republic fell by 0.2.

CPIA Score and Change in Score for Selected Countries, 2013



Note: Fragile countries are in yellow color.
Source: CPIA database.

and financial management, and debt management. Among countries with a 0.1-point increase in the CPIA score were Chad, Mauritania, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sudan, and Zimbabwe. Cote d'Ivoire also saw a 0.1 gain in its CPIA, with a strengthening trend across several policy areas, including property rights and rule-based government and transparency, accountability, and corruption in the public sector.

The overall CPIA score declined in eight African countries. In 2013, there were a third fewer countries with a softening in aggregate scores than in 2012, reflecting the resilience of the region's countries to the weak and uneven external global environment. Seven countries saw a 0.1-point reduction in their overall CPIA score: Eritrea, Ghana, The Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Malawi, Mozambique, and Zambia. The conflict in the Central African Republic adversely affected a large number of policy areas, and the country's CPIA score was sharply lower (by 0.2 point), attesting to the fact that conflict and political instability can rapidly set back policy gains and weaken institutions. Likewise, transition from conflict can support a rebound in the policy environment.

There continues to be much divergence in the quality of policies and institutions between the region's fragile and non-fragile country groups.[4] Fragile countries are beset by deep policy and governance challenges, and typically have weak public sector capacity. Not surprisingly, the overall CPIA score for this group substantially lagged behind that of the non-fragile group: 2.8 versus 3.5. But there is considerable variation in performance across fragile countries. Supported by improvements in political stability and the security situation, post-conflict countries recorded solid gains in their policy environment. These countries, along with other fragile countries, accounted for over half of the improvement in overall CPIA scores in the region. Cote d'Ivoire's score continued to strengthen for a third consecutive year, thanks to wide-ranging policy reforms: the cumulative increase in the CPIA score from 2011-13 was 0.5. Ongoing reforms (such as improving public financial management and making it easier to register and transfer property) strengthened Chad's CPIA score for a second year in a row, and progress in a number of policy areas decisively lifted the score for the Democratic Republic of Congo. Yet, CPIA developments in the Central African Republic and South Sudan are a reminder that conflict and political instability can adversely impact countries' policy environments.

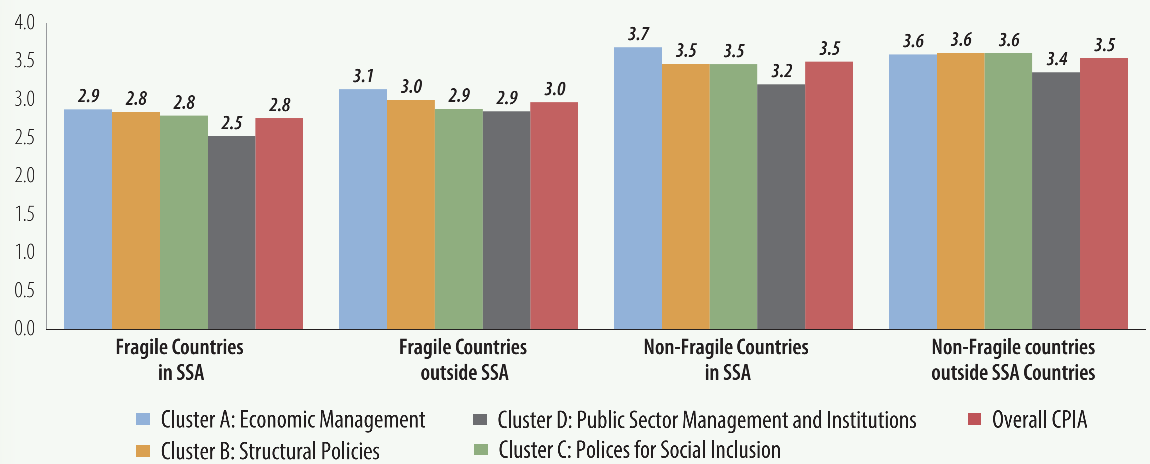
CPIA developments were mixed among non-fragile countries. Amidst a weak and uneven global economy, more countries saw deterioration in the policy environment rather than improvement. Slippages in economic management and weaknesses in the fiscal framework continued to weigh down on the CPIA performance of Ghana, and also pulled down the scores for Mozambique and Zambia. In Malawi, deterioration in financial management controls, which compromised the quality of fiscal

4 Based on the FY15 harmonized list of fragile states, Sub-Saharan Africa has 16 fragile countries that are IDA-eligible. The list of fragile countries and non-fragile countries is in Appendix B.

reporting, and in accountability systems contributed to a further weakening of the country's CPIA score. By contrast, Nigeria showed steady improvement in scores, reflecting stronger economic management, while steady progress on policy reforms translated into higher scores for Mauritania and Rwanda.

Movement in scores of the four CPIA clusters mirrored the flat trend in the overall CPIA. Within the individual clusters, the economic management and public sector management clusters exhibited the largest number of country-level movements—gains or losses—in 2013. As in 2012, the performance (in terms of score) of the economic management cluster continued to lead that of all other clusters (figure 4). This reflects a mix of issues, especially the consensus in the region's countries on the importance of macroeconomic stability in facilitating growth and the relatively less contentious process (as compared to say judicial system reform) for formulating macroeconomic policies. The next highest scores were for structural policies and the policies for social inclusion and equity clusters. The downward drift in the public sector management and institutions cluster was halted in 2013, but this cluster continued to sharply lag all other clusters. Both fragile and non-fragile groups of countries exhibit a similar pattern of cluster scores. The largest performance gap between the region's fragile and non-fragile countries is in debt policy, but the gap is substantial across all clusters and components, signaling a region-wide need to improve fragile countries' performance on all components of CPIA.

CPIA Scores by Cluster and Country Group, 2013



Source: CPIA database.

FIGURE 4

The overall CPIA score of Sub-Saharan Africa's non-fragile countries is now similar to that of non-fragile countries elsewhere. But the gap between this region's fragile countries and other fragile countries persists.

A comparison with IDA borrowers outside of the region shows that that Sub-Saharan Africa has not narrowed the gap on the average overall CPIA score. However, the pattern by country groups is mixed. For Africa's non-fragile countries, the quality of policies and institutions is now similar to that of non-fragile countries elsewhere. But the gap between this region's fragile countries and fragile countries in other regions persists. From the perspective of the 16 components of CPIA, the largest gaps between fragile countries in Sub-Saharan Africa and fragile countries elsewhere are in property rights and rule-based government; transparency, accountability, and corruption; and debt policy and management. Gaps in social protection and labor and quality of public administration are large as well. This differs from non-fragile African countries that, when compared to their non-African counterparts, find the largest gap in performance in gender equality, closely followed by the gap in equity of public resource use.

Analysis of CPIA Components

CLUSTER A: ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT

The quality of three closely related policy areas is covered under this cluster: monetary and exchange rate, fiscal, and debt.

The regional score for Cluster A held steady at 3.4 amid weaker performance in fiscal and monetary policies in several countries (table 1). By contrast, more countries are seeing a positive trend in debt policy and management than a decline. The region's non-fragile countries recorded a Cluster A score of 3.7 and fragile countries a score of 2.9.

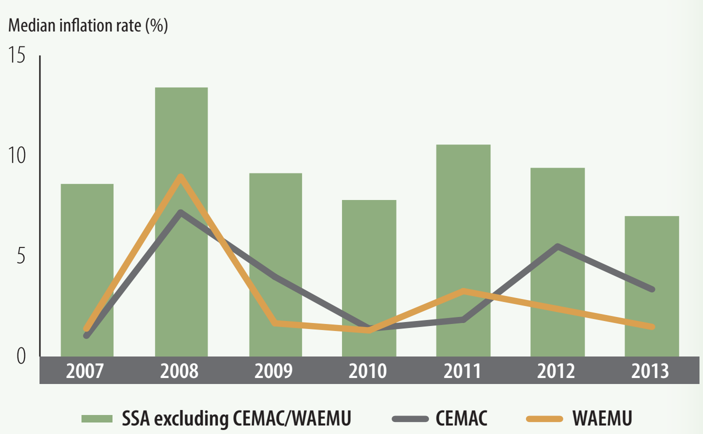
TABLE 1 Change in the Economic Management Cluster Score

Monetary and exchange rate policy	Fiscal policy	Debt Policy and management
Increase:	**Increase:**	**Increase:**
Mauritania	Benin	Congo, Democratic Republic
	Chad	Congo, Republic
		Côte d'Ivoire
Decrease:	**Decrease:**	Nigeria
Central African Republic	Central African Republic	Rwanda
Gambia, The	Gambia, The	
Ghana	Ghana	**Decrease:**
Guinea-Bissau	Mozambique	Eritrea
	Tanzania	Ghana
	Rwanda	Mozambique
	Zambia	

Monetary and exchange rate policy. The regional score for monetary and exchange rate policy slipped to 3.5 in 2013, from 3.6 in 2012. Four African countries saw a dip in the monetary policy CPIA score: Central African Republic, The Gambia, Ghana, and Guinea-Bissau. Persistently high or rising current account deficits and, in some cases, inconsistent policies, pulled scores lower. For the region as a whole, most African countries generally pursued prudent monetary policies, which helped to reduce inflation; inflation also benefited from lower international food and fuel prices. Inflation decelerated in the region's IDA countries, falling to a median rate of 5.2 percent in 2013, compared with 6.3 percent in 2012 (figure 5). Some countries were affected by the reversal of investor sentiment, as 'tapering talk' roiled emerging markets and tightened global financial conditions. For example, the Ghanaian cedi came under pressure, depreciating sharply, and net international reserves declined. Overall, current account balances weakened in the region.

FIGURE 5 Trend in Inflation in Sub-Saharan Africa

Prudent monetary policies have helped to lower inflation.

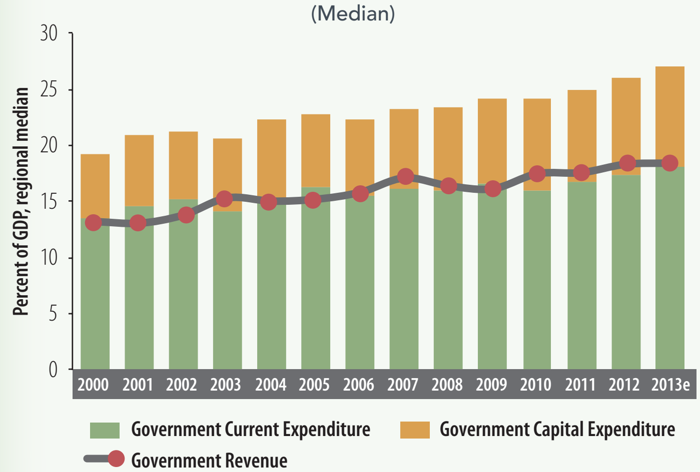


Note: The data are for IDA countries only.
Source : WEO, 2014

Fiscal policy. Fiscal policy has remained expansionary in the region even as growth has returned to pre-crisis levels in many countries, resulting in depleted buffers and rising vulnerability to external headwinds. Ambitious public investment programs, coupled with large increases in recurrent spending (especially public wages) and higher spending in priority areas, have propelled fiscal spending upwards. Government expenditures rose from a median rate of 23.3 percent of GDP in 2007 to nearly 27 percent of GDP in 2013. Growth in government spending has outpaced revenue growth, which rose from a median value of 17.1 percent of GDP to 18.4 percent over the same period (figure 6). There has been a corresponding widening of the fiscal deficit during this period.

In 2013, fiscal slippages occurred in several countries as budgets came under pressure for a variety of reasons: rising wage bills, increasing cost of subsidies, extra-budgetary spending, reduction in donor assistance, and revenue shortfalls. Although the average regional score remained unchanged at 3.3, fiscal policy developments pulled down the CPIA score in nearly one-sixth of the region's IDA borrowers. For example, after recording a deficit of 11.8 percent of GDP in 2012, against a target of 4.8 percent, Ghana continued to pursue expansionary fiscal policy measures in 2013. Ongoing overruns in the wage bill and shortfalls in tax collection (especially lower payments of mineral royalties and corporate taxes from mining companies due to lower realized gold prices) and grants kept the fiscal deficit in double digits and above target. In Zambia, public sector wage increases (the wage bill increased by 27 percent in 2013) put substantial pressure on fiscal accounts and, along with higher spending on the Farm Input Supply Program, and a shortfall in revenue collection from mining companies, led to a sharp widening of the fiscal deficit.

Trend in Government Revenue and Expenditure in Sub-Saharan Africa, 2000-2013 (Median)



Source: IMF WEO database.

FIGURE 6

Ambitious investment programs and large increases in recurrent spending have fueled the growth in government spending, which has outpaced revenue growth.

Elsewhere, deterioration in Tanzania's fiscal stance pushed the fiscal deficit higher. The source of stress was the continued operational losses on the state-owned power company (TANESCO) and financial weakness of the pension system, especially the Public Sector Pension Fund. In fiscal year 2012/13, Rwanda faced challenges in implementing the budget due to the decline in aid. The government reacted to the aid decline by further prioritizing expenditures and relying on domestic financing. Extra-budgetary spending and a rise in interest payments weighed down on fiscal performance in The Gambia. The fiscal deficit nearly doubled to an estimated 7.9 percent of GDP from a deficit of 4.5 percent in 2012.

Some countries, such as Benin and Chad, were able to buck the trend and pursue an overall conservative fiscal policy in 2013. For example, Benin contained the wage bill in line with government financial and economic program objectives, mainly due to the adoption, in December 2012, by a decision of the Council of Ministers, of a strategy for the reform of the civil service with the objective to limit the expansion of the wage bill and maintain fiscal space for investments and priority social expenditures.

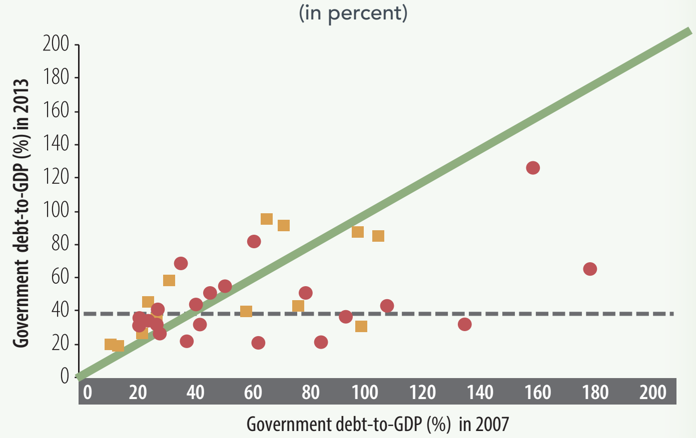
Fiscal revenue increased year-on-year in 2013, thanks to a recovery of customs revenue. The primary fiscal deficit, albeit widened to 2.3 percent of GDP in 2013 from 1 percent in 2012, but remained sustainable and in line with WAEMU objectives. In Chad, non-oil revenues were up, thanks to government efforts to expand the tax base.

Debt policy and management. The regional score averaged 3.3 in 2013, same as in 2012. Three countries experienced a decline in this score, but nearly double the number saw stronger scores. The region's debt-to-GDP ratio remained moderate, though rising as several countries have turned to international capital markets (and domestic markets) to finance infrastructure needs: the ratio has risen from 29 percent in 2008 to 34 percent in 2013. However, there are significant differences across countries: for example, Ghana's public debt-to-GDP ratio, which has risen sharply over the past few years, was 60 percent in 2013 and that of Mozambique and Senegal was around 45 percent (figure 7).

FIGURE 7

The government debt-to-GDP ratio remains moderate. But countries such as Ghana and Senegal have seen a sharp rise in this ratio in recent years.

Government debt-to-GDP in Sub-Saharan Africa, 2007 and 2013 (in percent)



Note: 13 SSA Middle income countries are in yellow color. Liberia is not shown

Source: WEO, 2014

In 2013, a few countries saw an improvement in the sustainability of their debt situation, which helped to lift these countries' debt CPIA scores. Out of 36 IDA countries for which debt sustainability analysis are available, 8 countries are at high risk of debt distress and 28 countries are at either moderate or low risk of debt distress.

Although debt ratios are rising in some countries, several countries have improved their debt management offices over the years in terms of improving their management of public debt data, publishing regular debt reports, making domestic and external data publicly available on their websites, and improving the audit systems of their activities. In better performing countries, the Debt Management Offices (DMOs) coordinate with fiscal and monetary authorities at several levels to provide inputs into the conduct of macroeconomic policy with consistent debt strategy. Enhancing debt management capacity will be especially important in countries where governments are increasingly relying on market-based financing.

Nigeria is among the countries seeing a strengthening of debt management. In Nigeria, the federal DMO has made significant strides in improving the management of public debt since its establishment in 2000. The DMO has prepared a 2013-2017 Strategic Plan and Medium Term Debt Strategy for 2012-2015 to guide its activities. The DMO publishes an annual report on debt management activities, debt sustainability analysis, risk management and sub-national debt management amongst others. In addition, the DMO coordinates with fiscal and monetary authorities at several levels to provide input into the conduct of macroeconomic policy in Nigeria. In Tanzania, the government prepared and published the third medium term debt strategy in December 2013. The authorities conduct a DSA every two years and the DSA guides new borrowing, as evidenced in the budget, and is used for policy analysis.

Coming out of conflict, Côte d'Ivoire has made progress in implementing a medium term debt strategy. The Debt Directorate provides debt service forecasts for the yearly budget preparation, and ensures that adequate debt recording systems are available so as to provide accurate and up-to-date data. The Democratic Republic of Congo has also been strengthening all aspects of debt management, including the management of arrears. Monitoring and reporting continue to improve: public debt data are available on annual basis and are published. The improvement in data availability and in the monitoring of arrears led to a substantial upgrade in the corresponding 2012 PEFA rating of the country. All debts, including those contracted under natural resources-for-infrastructure agreements, are recorded in the General Directorate of Public Debt. The Republic of Congo has also strengthened debt recording and reporting.

CLUSTER B: STRUCTURAL POLICIES

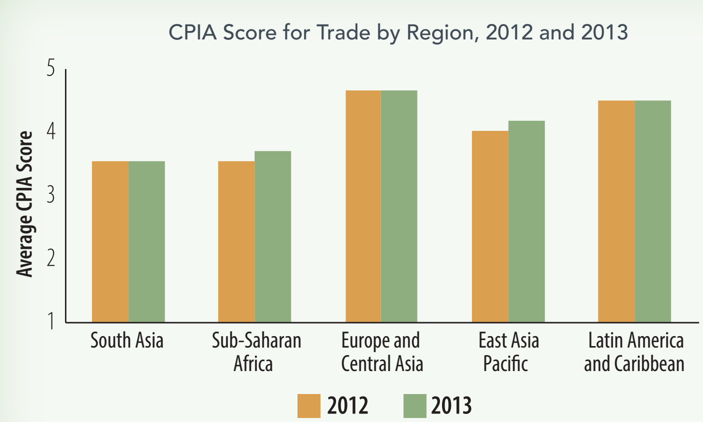
Cluster B covers policies affecting trade, the financial sector, and the business environment.

The regional average score for Cluster B was stable at 3.2.

Trade. The trade component assesses a country's trade policy regime and trade facilitation. Four countries saw an improvement in their overall rating for trade: Democratic Republic of Congo, Lesotho, Liberia, and Rwanda. In the Democratic Republic of Congo and Rwanda there was a strengthening in both trade policies and trade facilitation. These improvements lifted the regional average score to 3.7 in 2013, up from 3.6 in 2012.

Recent trends show that when compared to other regions, Africa's relative score has improved. Indeed, the 2013 rise in the average trade score has narrowed the gap with the better performing regions, including Europe and Central Asia, the best performing region overall (figure 8). Nevertheless, it is clear that with regard to trade, two groups of regions can be discerned: South Asia (SA) and Sub-Saharan Africa, which have similar but relatively low averages, and Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC), East Asia and the Pacific (EAP), and Europe and Central Asia (ECA), which have a higher average.

The average CPIA score on trade for Africa is influenced by the large number of fragile states on the continent. Excluding fragile states, the mean score for Sub-Saharan Africa rises to 3.9. This is much closer to the average of around 4.2 for EAP, LAC and ECA. The median score of 4.0 for Africa's non-fragile countries is the same as that for comparable countries in EAP. For the fragile states in Africa the average score for trade is 3.3. Hence, there are a range of countries in Africa that are performing as well on the CPIA trade score as many countries in the best performing regions. While there is still plenty of scope for all African countries to improve their trade



Source: CPIA database

FIGURE 8

Sub-Saharan Africa has narrowed the gap with the better performing regions on the CPIA score for trade.

policies and trade facilitation, the CPIA results suggest that the challenge for trade in Africa relates primarily to the fragile states.

It is also interesting to compare outcomes across regions for the two categories that comprise the CPIA trade ratings. Analysis shows that there is greater variation across regions in the performance on trade policy than on trade facilitation. There are countries in Africa that match the top performers on trade facilitation in other regions such as East Asia. However, on trade policy the best performing countries in Africa continue to lag considerably behind the top performing countries in other regions. This suggests the need for ongoing review of trade regimes to remove discretionary and discriminatory barriers—especially the use of non-tariff barriers (for example, discriminatory standards, licenses, and permits)—and a more open and inclusive process of consultation on trade policies and rules and regulations that affect trade and greater transparency.

Again, the fragile states have a sizeable influence on the aggregate performance of the region and are a particular drag on performance in the area of trade facilitation. The fragile states' performance gap on trade facilitation vis-à-vis non-fragile countries is substantially larger than on trade policy. Hence, the more pressing challenge for the fragile states in Africa appears to be to improve performance on trade facilitation by developing clear national trade facilitation strategies, improving performance standards in agencies working at the border, reducing clearance times, increasing transparency by making available information on trade procedures readily available to all traders, addressing corruption in border management agencies, applying risk management more widely to reduce physical inspection rates, and allowing electronic submission of customs declarations and other documentary requirements.

Financial sector. This component measures policies and regulations that affect financial stability, efficiency and access. The average score for the region remained at 2.9 in 2013, well below that of other regions. Country ratings were broadly stable, with some positive exceptions related to improved access to finance; a couple of countries faced minor pullback within categories, including on stability.

Financial markets in Africa's IDA borrowers remained broadly stable. A couple of countries faced increased risks due to weaknesses in international markets, but most countries remained fairly isolated from global trends as they are not fully interconnected. Some exceptions included countries that have issued sovereign bonds in international markets in recent years while facing their own macro pressures. Overall, systems have high headline capital adequacy ratios and liquidity buffers; non-performing loan ratios remain high in many countries. Efforts to improve financial regulatory and supervisory regimes, particularly through improved compliance with international standards, continue. Further efforts are needed to ensure increased resilience as risks evolve, including an increased presence of cross-border institutions within Africa. Also, incipient efforts in a few countries to strengthen bank resolution and crisis management frameworks should be accelerated to ensure readiness to handle weaknesses that may emerge in financial systems.

Access to finance remained low across African countries but improved steadily to reach about 25 percent of the region's adults in 2013. Some countries saw marked improvements (Uganda and Mozambique) while others continued their upward trends from previous years (Kenya and Rwanda), which could lead to further improvements in access in the next few years. These improvements emerged as a result of a number of reforms in the region leveraging on branch-less banking (mobile money, agency banking), in addition to increases in branch network, e-government, and enhancements in procurement systems by the government (as was the case in Mozambique), as well as improvements in credit infrastructure and payments systems reforms. The recently approved East Africa payments systems infrastructure is an important step forward, with other sub-regional reforms also underway.

Notwithstanding these improvements, eight countries account for about 85 percent of total loans in Sub-Saharan Africa, while only a handful have noticeable financial markets beyond lending (insurance, pensions, capital markets), following the bank-centric model prevailing in the region. However, there are a number of reforms in progress or getting started that are expected to deepen markets in Africa, including beyond lending. Importantly, efforts are increasing across countries to improve financial literacy and consumer protection, which are also expected to improve financial markets.

Since most financial systems are shallow and a large share of them focused primarily on financing the governments (via loans or investment in government bonds), small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) are typically left out. There are countries that have managed to improve access to financial services to SMEs (notably Kenya, through provision of a wider set of products), including through incipient venture capital efforts in a few countries. Yet, the potential for improving access to this segment is large and encouraging reform efforts towards this agenda should be accelerated.

In general, banks reported strong profits, partly as a result of competitive power but largely driven by the need to compensate for huge operating costs. While spreads remain relatively high at around 10 percentage points (International Finance Statistics) and have improved in recent years, they remain the focus of attention for a number of governments that want to ensure broader access at more affordable rates. Some governments have introduced interest rate ceilings in recent years to this end, while others have managed to avoid pressures from different segments of the population to set these ceilings by putting in place reform packages to address the root cause of high rates, namely operating costs, high information costs, non-performing loans, and also competition issues.

Overall, financial systems in Africa need to continue to reform and improve going forward. Strong attention is needed to ensure fiscal distortions do not delay these efforts, both on stability and access grounds, and that emerging risks are effectively identified and managed.

Business regulatory environment. The business regulatory environment component of CPIA assesses the extent to which the quality of the policy, legal, and regulatory framework for business is conducive to attracting private investment and fostering private economic activity. There was little movement in the rating for most Sub-Saharan African countries in 2013, with only five countries recording a change in the business regulatory environment score, and the regional average score being 3.1. Among countries with an improved business environment score was Rwanda—where a continuation of the strong reform trend raised the country's CPIA score from 4.0 to 4.5. A positive change was also recorded for the Democratic Republic of Congo and Sudan. The CPIA score for Malawi slipped further as political tensions weighed on the business climate there. The scores for Angola, Central African Republic, and Zimbabwe remained low at 2.0. Most countries in the region put a lot of emphasis on business regulatory and investment climate reforms in the period 2009-12. In 2013, similar to the period of 2009 and 2012, several countries in the region made strides in reforming regulations affecting entry, exit, and competition; some of them entered the second wave of reforms, where along with the legal and regulatory reforms, they embarked on e-government reforms aimed at employing ICT tools and applications in order to bring the reforms closer to businesses and the general population. Thus, for the vast majority of countries in Sub-Saharan

Africa, the unchanged scores in 2013 reflect that either these countries have embarked on new reforms that were not finished in 2013, or that implementation of older reforms is still ongoing.

Several African countries were among the top reformers in the *2014 Doing Business* (DB) report: Burundi (which was also a top reformer in the *2013 Doing Business*), Cote D'Ivoire, and Rwanda. Three African economies made the biggest progress globally in an area measured by DB 2014: Burundi in the ease of registering property, Benin in the ease of trading across borders, and Côte d'Ivoire in the ease of enforcing contracts. In the region, Rwanda saw reforms in the most number of regulatory areas, eight of the 10 areas tracked by *Doing Business*: starting a business, dealing with construction permits, registering property, paying taxes, getting credit, protecting investors, and resolving insolvency. Burundi and Cote d'Ivoire reformed in four and six business regulatory areas, respectively. Worldwide, among the 20 economies improving business regulation the most since 2009, nine are in Sub-Saharan Africa: Burundi, Sierra Leone, Guinea-Bissau, Rwanda, Togo, Benin, Liberia, Côte d'Ivoire, and Guinea.

Reforms have helped to sharply lower the cost of doing business in the region. For example, in Rwanda, the launch of the on-line construction permit system has reduced the cost and time it takes to get a permit—from Rwf 625,000 to Rwf 60,000 for commercial permits and from Rwf 60,000 to Rwf 20,000 for residential permits, and from over 100 days to a maximum of 30 days Also, the adoption of an improved valuation methodology has reduced the time of importing and exporting goods (from 38 to 34 days for importing and 31 to 29 days for exporting). Nevertheless, much remains to be done in African countries to improve the investment climate in the region, including easing infrastructure constraints, reducing corruption, strengthening regulatory quality, and improving security.

A positive trend in 2013 is the new emphasis on regional integration and the business regulatory environment initiatives embarked on or initiated as a result of regional integration initiatives in Africa. The Accelerated Program for Economic Integration (APEI 5), East African Community (EAC) and OHADA have shown a strong commitment to business regulation reforms, most notably with OHADA enacting a new Commercial Uniform Act that improved the legal framework for doing business in 17 countries across the continent.

The Rwanda reform experience and the new CPIA increase to 4.5 shows that the presence of strong reform champions within the country is a needed ingredient for the successful implementation of business environment reforms which are often cross-cutting and require the involvement of several ministries, parliament, representatives from the private sector and, at times, professional associations, academia and civil society. Undertaking successful business environment reforms therefore requires not only strong champions but also focused coordination and selectivity in order to navigate through interactive processes, handle stakeholder engagement and build consensus.

CLUSTER C: SOCIAL INCLUSION AND EQUITY

A wide range of policy areas such as gender equality, equity of public resource use, human development, social protection, and environmental sustainability are covered under this cluster.

Gender equality. This component assesses the extent to which a country has enacted and put in place institutions and programs to enforce laws and policies that promote equal access for men and women to human capital development and to productive and economic resources, and which give men and women equal status and protection under the law. The scores for this component reflect not only the large gender inequalities in Sub-Saharan Africa, but also the 'sticky' nature of many gender issues: the average score has remained at 3.2 since 2005. There is a great deal of cross-country consistency regarding the variation in achievement for the different dimensions of the gender component, with most countries lagging in the area of gender equality in human capital development. National indicators suggest that there are also significant geographical differences between the magnitude of gender inequalities in urban and rural areas, though these cannot be revealed by the CPIA scores.

At the top of the score range is Cabo Verde, which has achieved the highest score (4.5) in Africa every year since 2005. There are five countries with an average score of 4.0: Burundi, Ghana, Lesotho, Mauritania, and Rwanda. Countries that achieve a score of 4.0 have laws and policies to promote gender equality, as well as mechanisms to enforce these laws. Cabo Verde's score of 4.5 additionally reflects its lower level of gender disparities, especially amongst human capital related indicators.

At the low end of the score range are eight countries, each scoring 2.5: Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Democratic Republic of Congo, Guinea-Bissau, Niger, South Sudan, and Sudan. Consistent areas of poor performance across these countries include: extremely high rates of maternal mortality, a low percentage of births attended by skilled health staff, low contraceptive prevalence, high adolescent fertility, and large gender disparities in secondary school enrolment.

Human Capital Development. The majority of Sub-Saharan African countries are not currently on target to achieve the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) for maternal mortality. Modeled data for 2010 suggest an average maternal mortality rate of 500 deaths per 100,000 live births, which is much higher than the average for developing countries in EAP (83), LAC (81), and MNA (81). In addition to improving women's economic opportunities, knowledge of reproductive health issues, and access to quality maternal health care, women's maternal health can also be addressed by increasing their ability to control their fertility and birth spacing through contraception. In this regard, there has been some progress. Between 2000 and 2010, Rwanda was able to almost quadruple the rate of contraceptive prevalence, from 13.2 to 51.6 percent. Over the same period, Sierra Leone and Guinea-Bissau were able to increase contraceptive prevalence 2.5 times and 2 times respectively.

While most countries in the region have made progress in increasing gender equality at the secondary education level, the lowest CPIA scorers continue to exhibit significant gender gaps even at the primary level. For example, the Central African Republic and Chad have female to male primary enrolment ratios of just 74 and 76 percent, respectively. However, there are also examples of significant progress being made. Between 2000 and 2010, Guinea-Bissau was able to increase the ratio of female to male primary enrolment from 68 to 94 percent, partly thanks to the introduction of free primary education and a school feeding program. Other countries, such as Benin (in 2008), have also achieved improvements with the introduction of free education policies.

Access to Productive and Economic Resources. Women's labor force participation is lower than men's in almost all countries in Sub-Saharan Africa, with just a few exceptions, including Burundi, Malawi, Mozambique, and Rwanda. While in most countries in the region, the ratio of female to male participation rates does not drop below 80 percent, there are significant disparities in employment status, with women tending to be more concentrated in the informal sector, more likely to work as unpaid family workers, and less represented in technical and senior management positions. For example, in Tanzania, while the ratio of female to male labor force participation is close to parity, only 6 percent of women are engaged in formal employment, versus 15 percent of men. The contributing issues include women's lower skills and education and restrictive social attitudes regarding women's economic roles. Time poverty is also a factor: women tend to bear a disproportionate burden for household chores, which significantly reduces their ability to engage in income-generating activities, especially those outside the family home. However, even when women have equal or higher educational outcomes than men, these outcomes are often not translated into equal economic opportunities. For example, in Lesotho, there is relative gender parity at the primary level and girls are more likely to be enrolled at the secondary level, yet the ratio of female to male labor force participation is only 80 percent. Some countries have, nevertheless, made significant progress: between 2000 and 2011, Mauritania increased the ratio of female to male labor force participation from 29.6 percent to 36.2 percent.

Equality of Status and Protection under the Law. Agency is important because it is the process through which women and men can convert their endowments into economic and other opportunities and, ultimately, into the outcomes that they desire. Critically, there does not appear to be a strong association between women's agency and a country's income level, suggesting that economic development alone will not be enough to bring progress.

Over recent years, Sub-Saharan Africa has improved its performance with regard to the proportion of parliamentary seats that are held by women, with the average across the region increasing from 11.6 percent in 2000 to 22.3 percent in 2013 (compared to a world average of 21.8 percent). Rwanda has the highest proportion of seats held by women of any country in the world—almost 64 percent in 2013. This has partly been achieved with the inclusion of a 30 percent female Member of Parliament (MP) quota in the national constitution. Other countries have also successfully used the introduction of quotas to increase women's representation. Since the introduction of quotas in Mauritania in 2006, female representation has increased six-fold, from 3.8 percent to 22.1 percent. More recently, the impact of quotas in Senegal could be observed for the first time in 2012, with women's representation increasing from 23 percent to 43 percent. Quotas may not always be sufficient—their use in Eritrea and Gabon, for example, seems to have had little impact. Political will is likely to be at least as important as official legislation.[5]

Some statutory legal discrimination, especially against women as wives, still exists in constitutions and in statutes governing marital property, inheritance, land, and labor. However, over recent years, many countries in the region have made notable progress. The 2014 IFC report on Women, Business and the Law found that over the past two years two of the countries that have made the most reforms related to women's economic inclusion were from Sub-Saharan Africa: Cote D'Ivoire and Mali. For example, Cote D'Ivoire recently changed laws which previously meant that husbands had the final say on the location of the family residence and could legally stop their wives from working. Moreover, another change in the law which allows women to be heads of households means that women can now claim tax deductions for their husbands and children. Between 1960 and 2010, Sub-Saharan Africa went from being the region with the greatest number of restrictions to being the region that had implemented the greatest number of reforms. However, there is still much progress to be made and women's ability to take advantage of their statutory legal rights is often complicated by a number of factors, including: (1) the influence of

5 After fielding a significant number of women in the 2011 elections, the ruling party in the Seychelles was able to increase the proportion of women MPs from 23.5 percent to 43.8 percent, without the use of any quotas.

customary law, which tends to discriminate against women and is sometimes recognized by statutory law, even when it violates the gender equality provisions of the latter; (2) a lack of capacity or will on the part of the police, the judiciary, and other agencies to enforce certain gender equality provisions, especially those related to sensitive areas, such as gender-based violence; and (3) women's relative lack of human and financial capital, which prevents them from knowing their rights and effectively defending them.

One specific area where legal protection for women tends to be insufficient is gender-based violence (GBV). This issue is especially serious in conflict and post-conflict areas, such as DRC, where violators are often able to act with relative impunity. Despite some progress in addressing this issue, high rates of GBV continue to persist across many countries in the region. Various GBV acts are often not covered with specific laws and where laws do exist these are often not effectively enforced. In Sierra Leone, for example, data suggest that despite recent legislative efforts, only 20 out of every 1000 GBV cases result in prosecution.[6]

Equity of public resource use. This component of CPIA assesses the extent to which the pattern of public expenditures and revenue collection affects the poor and is consistent with national poverty reduction priorities. The average score for this category was unchanged at 3.3 in 2013, with only one country recording a change. The slippage in score for the Central African Republic reflects the findings of a recent public expenditure review, which showed that priority sector spending receives a disproportionately small share of the budget. Also, a lack of resources adversely impacted the country's budget implementation in 2013. Overall, more than one-quarter of African countries have scores in a range of 4 to 4.5. In Rwanda, public expenditures (including sub-national spending allocations) are well-aligned with poverty reduction priorities. In Burkina Faso, the share of the budget devoted to poverty-reducing social expenditures has been rising and was 7.6 percent in 2013. In Ethiopia, government spending is guided by the Growth and Transformation Plan: In 2013, 70 percent of government spending was on pro-poor sectors, which is among the highest in Africa. In Kenya, there is an increasing policy emphasis on social protection programs.

Building human resources. The human development component assesses the quality of national policies and public and private sector delivery in health and education. The human development CPIA score for Sub-Saharan Africa, which rose to 3.5 between 2009 and 2012, remained unchanged in 2013. In contrast, the average score for the region's fragile countries continued to improve in 2013, mirroring the uptick in score in fragile countries elsewhere. The average score for both African and non-African fragile groups remains comparable.

Reflecting the aggregate trend, the health sub-component saw little improvement between 2012 and 2013 in Sub-Saharan Africa. The performance for both fragile and non-fragile country groups followed the regional trend, remaining unchanged in 2013. The top performers in the region compared well with top performers elsewhere, and about 25 percent of countries performed strongly. This was the same situation in 2012. Among the worst performers in 2013 were the Central African Republic and Chad. The conflict in the Central African Republic has led to serious deterioration of the health system, with the majority of health structures outside of the main cities no longer functioning due to a lack of minimum equipment, medicine and qualified staff. The country's health indicators are among the poorest in the world. Among other countries seeing a slippage in health was Kenya, where the decentralization of health to local

6 Sierra Leone passed a Domestic Violence Act in 2007 and a Sexual Offences Act in 2012, which increased minimum sentences for sexual offenders, made provisions for various types of sexual assault and covered married women. It also prohibited cases being handled out of court, and takes precedence over customary law.

authorities embodies an ambitious plan but is not supported with appropriate financing. In addition, there are concerns about the implementation of the policy on the elimination of user fees in the primary health care and maternity services. A clear strategy on devolution with a focus on health financing is much required.

In general, while the majority of countries have policies and strategies in place, most have not been able to cost these strategies out. Health financing strategies are almost non-existent in countries. Most countries continue to face significant household out-of-pocket expenditures in health. Few countries have been able to increase public spending in health. Further effort is required in encouraging countries to develop health financing strategies, support universal health coverage through pre-payment mechanisms, and improve financial protection.

The education sub-component assesses countries on the main dimensions of the primary and secondary education system deemed critical to the creation of high-performance education systems over time. These assessment indicators are sector strategy, education management and information systems, learning assessments, teachers, education finance, and school-based management. Countries have made efforts to strengthen learning outcomes, teacher training, data collection, and assessments.

Reflecting the aggregate trend, the education sub-component saw little change between 2012 and 2013 in Sub-Saharan Africa. Only three countries have seen progress on their education score from the earlier year: Mozambique, Sudan and Zimbabwe.

Many governments have increased efforts to develop both pre-primary and post-primary education and to reduce the level of illiteracy in order to create the necessary human capacity to sustain an economy in continuous growth. For example, in Mozambique, the government recently developed a multi-sectoral strategy on Early Childhood Development (ECD) to guide the scaling up of activities in this area. The Government also has a policy for technical and vocational education—the "Programa Integrado da Reforma da Educação Profissional" (PIREP) whose objective is to re-orient the system of technical training to be more relevant and demand-driven. The strategic plan for higher education (2012-2016) seeks to address quality, equity, governance, and financing issues in this sub-sector, and the recently approved strategy for the financing reform of higher education is expected to contribute to increased accountability and quality of provision of services. While the education sector is growing fast in terms of overall numbers of students, it is also putting important challenges in the training, deployment, motivation, and accountability of teachers at all levels. There has been recent progress in teachers' qualifications, especially in pre-service training.

Social protection and labor. Social protection and labor systems help people and families find jobs, improve productivity, cope with shocks, invest in the health and education of their children, and provide income support in old age. In Sub-Saharan Africa, given the low level of formal employment, pension systems and labor market insurance tend to be fairly modest. They generally cover a small share of the population—civil servants and those employed in the small formal sector. The main aspects of social protection in Africa are represented by safety nets (or social assistance), which aim to provide protection for the most poor and vulnerable and incentivize them to improve their livelihoods and participate productively in society. Safety nets are a critical area of social protection in Africa and are often closely linked to more traditional, established and longstanding community-driven development programs. Increased policy engagement is also taking place in the area of social protection systems where there is strong engagement by governments and development partners.

There were no notable changes in country performance between 2012 and 2013. Conflict-ridden countries, as could be expected, showed a decline in scores from year to year (for example, Guinea-Bissau). The remaining countries confirmed already existing tendencies towards improved strategic policies in the areas.

Despite the heterogeneity across the continent, social protection is becoming a core instrument in the effort to reduce poverty. More and more African countries are preparing social protection strategies to serve as the foundation on which to build effective and efficient social protection systems. Safety nets in particular are placed high on the governments' agendas. Experience from some African countries such as Rwanda shows that clear action plans with careful costing and implementation plans are crucial for putting strategies into operation.

With better analysis of safety nets, several countries are on the path towards developing more effective safety net systems. Recent reviews of the fast-evolving landscape of social protection in Africa[7] suggest that 36 percent of the countries analyzed are making progress in building systems while 50 percent still need to make more progress. A number of countries are actively increasing the effectiveness and scale of their existing programs, including some that are relatively well-targeted (such as the programs run by the Tanzania Social Action Fund). Also, more countries are moving towards building safety net systems and programs that are predictable and flexible enough to respond to crises (for example, Niger, Cameroon, Mali, Mozambique, Guinea, and Senegal). Ethiopia's Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP) has long been a pioneer in this respect.

Overall, few African countries have well-planned safety net systems capable of taking a strategic approach to reducing poverty and vulnerability. Instead, a multitude of interventions exist that are fragmented, typically donor-driven, and together do not effectively target the poor. In low income countries, for example in West Africa, safety nets are focused on emergency relief and food-related issues. Few provide continuous support to the large number of chronically poor (such programs are more common in middle income countries such as South Africa, Botswana, and Swaziland due to the prevalence of social pension). Looking across countries, the most common programs are school feeding programs, public work programs, emergency and categorical transfer programs, and general subsidies (9). National poverty-targeted cash transfers are not common, although smaller programs are being expanded—for example, Kenya's CT-OVC program, Rwanda's VUP, and Tanzania's Productive Safety Net. The most important stumbling block has been effective targeting—that is, defining the rules and practice to allocate benefits to the most needy members of society, as identified either by simple indicators of poverty or by other indicators of deprivation such as food insecurity.

Coverage of the poor and vulnerable by existing safety nets is low. Taken together, each country's safety net programs cover only a very small share of the total number of its poor and vulnerable people. For example, in Benin, the net coverage rate of all safety net programs is only 5 to 6 percent of the poor. In Kenya, estimations show that cash transfers reached an estimated 9 percent of the poor population in 2010.[8] Targeted programs are still not widely available in Africa (box 1).

7 Two recent studies-—Monchuk (2013) and Report No: ACS7780, Africa, Effective and Inclusive Targeting Mechanisms in Africa, February 28, 2014—show the quickly evolving landscape of social protection in Africa, especially safety nets.

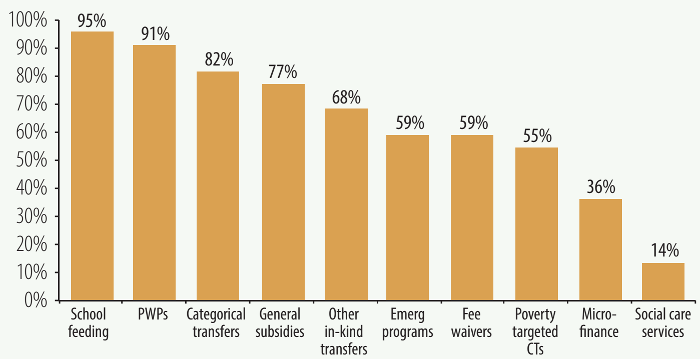
8 Monchuk (2013).

BOX 1

Poverty-Targeted Programs

Because of Africa's widespread poverty and vulnerability, safety nets cannot reach all of the poor but need to focus on the poorest and most vulnerable. Poverty-targeted programs are rare and mainly practiced in small and new pilot initiatives. A third of the programs reviewed use some form of means testing (based on actual consumption income) or proxy means testing to target the poor. A key question is how well African safety nets are able to identify and reach the poor and vulnerable, especially those in extreme poverty and vulnerability, given data and capacity constraints. Community-based targeting (CBT) is a prominent design feature of safety net programs in low income countries. In Africa alone, at least 71 percent of conditional cash transfer (CCT) and 49 percent of unconditional cash transfers (UCT) programs, including those that are being now piloted, employ some sort of CBT combined with geographic, categorical, or proxy means test (PMT) targeting. The evidence so far seems to indicate that in low capacity settings with significant geographic and administrative capacity barriers in reaching out to the poor, the governments and donors turn firstly to some form of CBT to implement safety nets. Community-based targeting is seen as having several advantages over other approaches to identify the poor (for example, poverty census surveys) when implementation capacity is low– including use of local knowledge, faster implementation and, not least, lower administrative cost. There is evidence that CBT can be effective (for example, Ethiopia), and is better accepted by communities than other targeting methods.

FIGURE 9. Types of Safety Nets in Africa (% of Countries)

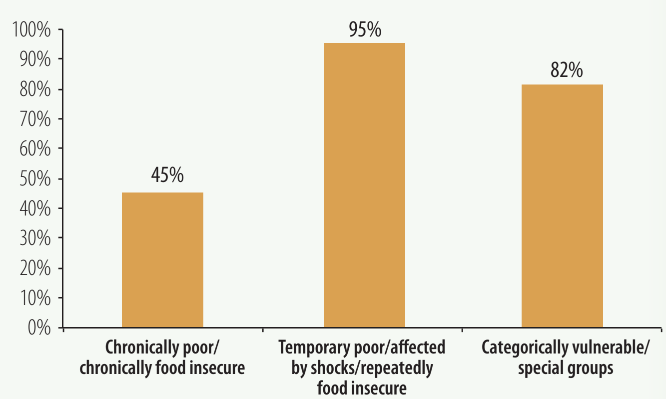


Source: Monchuk (2013)

Well-targeted safety nets are affordable in Africa, especially if inefficient universal and categorical spending can be redirected to the poorest groups and if fragmented programs can be harmonized.

- In low-income countries, as poverty is high and government income low, it will continue to be vital to attract donor funds to support the safety net agenda, both in the short and the longer run. With the exception of old age benefits and general subsidies, donors finance a large share of safety nets in Africa—over 80 percent in Burkina Faso, Liberia, Sierra Leone, and Mali.
- In middle-income countries, however, current public budgets are sufficient to provide support to the poorest. For instance, in Cameroon, it is estimated that it would cost only 0.5 percent of GDP to provide an adequate safety net to half of the chronic poor. In the Republic of Congo it would cost less than one percent of GDP to provide cash transfers to all households below the food poverty line.

FIGURE 10. Focus of Safety Nets in Africa (% of Countries)



Source: Monchuk (2013)

Data collection and the monitoring systems that support safety net programs need to be improved systematically across Africa. Especially, there is very little information about the effectiveness of food distribution and emergency relief programs that are common in West Africa (for example, in Burkina Faso, Benin, Mali, Mauritania, and Cameroon). Basic data on the number of beneficiaries reached and information about program outcomes are imperative in order to improve the design and coordination of programs, to keep decision-makers informed, and to attract financial resources. More and more impact evaluations are being undertaken, contributing to a growing body of evidence on safety net programs in Africa. While in the past most impact evaluations have been for small donor pilots for research purposes, larger programs such as those in Ethiopia, Tanzania and Kenya are now benefitting from impact evaluations.

Policies and institutions for environmental sustainability. The environment and natural resources component of the CPIA measures (a) the appropriateness and implementation of policies across a range of environmental topics (air pollution, water pollution, solid and hazardous waste, freshwater resources, marine and coastal resources, biodiversity, commercial renewable resources [mainly forests and fish], commercial nonrenewable resources [mainly minerals], and climate change) and (b) the strength of cross-cutting institutional systems, including the quality of the environmental impact assessment system, and a range of environmental governance factors (access to information, participation, coordination, and accountability).

The regional average CPIA score for this component was unchanged at 3.1 in 2013. Individual country scores ranged from 2.0 to 4.5, with two-thirds of all countries scoring either 3.0 or 3.5. Scores of 3.0/3.5 for this component generally reflect situations in which environmental policies are relatively comprehensive but gaps remain in implementation. The gap between policy development and implementation is evident in almost every country.

The overall environment score changed in only four countries, falling in two of them. Mauritania saw incremental improvements across a range of institutional and natural resources management measures related to the increasing activity of the recently established Ministry of Environment, improving its overall score as a result. South Sudan fell back slightly due to challenges in the management of water and ecosystem resources. No country showed a very large change in performance in 2013, except Central African Republic where the recent political crisis has led to a halt in many regular government functions and caused a significant decrease in score.

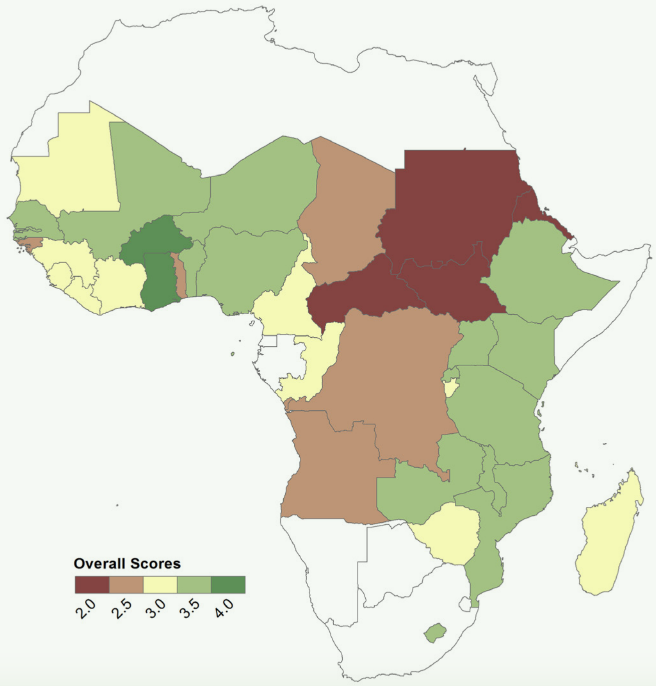
Although few countries changed the final overall score, the aggregate trend masks the much larger number of movement in the 14 measures of institutional and sub-sector performance that contribute to the environment component of the CPIA. Analysis of the results for the individual performance measures reveals the following pattern: the three institutional measures which are more influenced by policies—public participation, environmental assessment and coordination—occupy three of the top four positions, whereas the two institutional measures for which the assessment relies more heavily on actual implementation—access to information and accountability—perform noticeably worse.

The average regional score for Sub-Saharan Africa is comparable to that of the rest of the world. The relative performance between the different dimensions of the environment measure in Africa appears to follow a similar pattern to the rest of the world, although those dimensions which show the worst absolute performance in the region—accountability and the pollution-related measures—also have large relative performance gaps in the rest of the world. Interestingly, the relative performance on access to information and climate changes is also weak in Africa, although in absolute terms these are relatively

FIGURE 11

Central African countries are performing noticeably worse than the rest of the region on the environment sustainability CPIA score.

Environment CPIA Score by Country, 2013



strong performers. Conversely, the region is close to the rest of the world in its performance on a range of natural resource management measures.

Although there is some variation in pattern for the individual performance measures, overall the countries that do well in some measures tend to do well in others also. While there are a couple of lower performing countries in West Africa, the most noticeable spatial pattern is that central African countries are performing noticeably worse than the rest of the region (figure 11).

Environment and natural resources CPIA results do not show any clear correlation with GDP, but they are strongly correlated with broad governance measures such as the Economic Intelligence Unit's Democracy Index. There does not appear to be any systematic difference between countries with and without high dependency on mineral resources.

CLUSTER D: PUBLIC SECTOR MANAGEMENT AND INSTITUTIONS

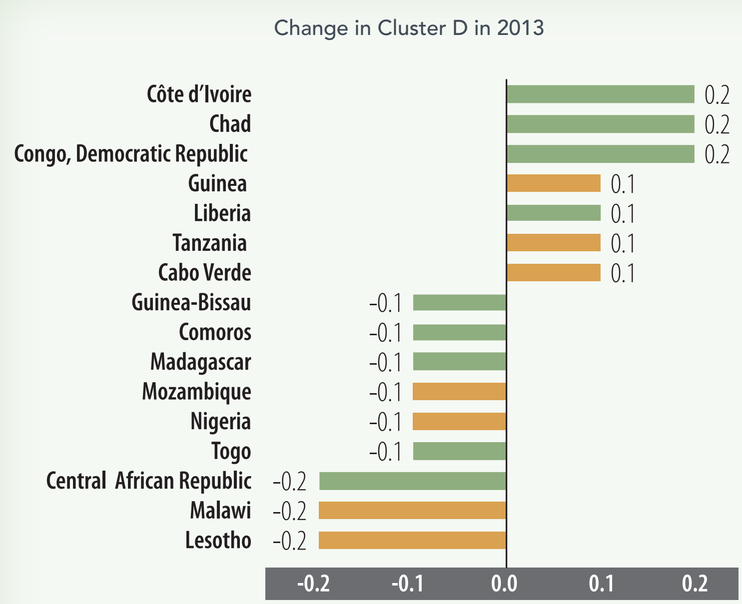
Cluster D covers governance and public sector capacity issues: property rights and rule-based governance, quality of budgetary and financial management, efficiency of revenue management, quality of public administration, and transparency, accountability and corruption in the public sector.

Demand for good governance is increasing in Africa. Citizens, businesses, and institutions alike are calling on governments to institute reforms that can improve public service delivery; enhance transparency, voice and accountability; strengthen protection of their rights; and offer peace and security. CPIA promotes support for evidence-based decision making, in line with the World Bank's twin goals of reducing extreme poverty and promoting shared prosperity, by providing data and trends of governance reforms in the region and beyond.

The importance of governance and public sector capacity as the basis for sustainable growth and effective service delivery is abundantly clear. For example, low levels of security, justice, and normative structures weaken protection of property and contract rights in fragile and conflict-affected areas such as the Horn of Africa and the Central African Republic. Weak public administration at the central, regional, and local levels affects policy development, implementation, and service provision in parts of the Great Lakes region and the Sahel. Deficiencies in revenue collection and budgetary and financial management reduce the predictability of public investment and their expected outcomes. Lack of transparency and corruption reduces the integrity of public resource use and its effectiveness, affecting citizens' trust in their government, as in Malawi and South Sudan for example.

In the 2013 CPIA cycle, the governance cluster (Cluster D) showed an increased share of activity when compared across indicators. Seven countries improved their cluster D scores. Côte d'Ivoire, Chad, and Democratic Republic of Congo experienced an increase of 0.2 points in their average cluster D score; Guinea, Liberia, Tanzania, and Cabo Verde saw an improvement of 0.1 (figure 12). In Côte d'Ivoire the increase reflects the positive impacts of political normalcy and peace on property rights and judiciary; in Chad, property registration and its transference has been made easier by lowering the property transfer tax and instituting other measures, such as efforts to promote citizen security, which have had a positive impact. DRC's improved score is due to the country's robust progress in strengthening its budgetary and financial management systems. But a larger number of countries (nine) saw their scores decline. Guinea-Bissau, Comoros, Madagascar, Mozambique, Nigeria, and Togo saw a drop of 0.1 points; Central African Republic, Malawi, and Lesotho saw a decline of 0.2 points.

Within Cluster D, the quality of budgetary and financial management indicator registered the most number of significant changes as the scores of six countries decreased while the scores of five countries increased. Countries that experienced a reduction in the quality of their budgetary and financial management were Comoros, Ghana, Guinea Bissau, Lesotho, Malawi, and Togo. The decline in Malawi's score reflects the deterioration in the country's financial controls and accountability systems, resulting in increased incidences of fraud; in Comoros, the lower score is attributed to the Government's increasingly slow implementation of an effective payroll management system and its financial weaknesses in cash planning. In Lesotho, substantial budget policy challenges affected the country's performance.



Note: Only shows countries with a change in Cluster D score. Fragile countries are in green.
Source: CPIA database.

FIGURE 12

Seven countries improved their Cluster D score, some by 0.2 points. But a larger number of countries saw their scores decline.

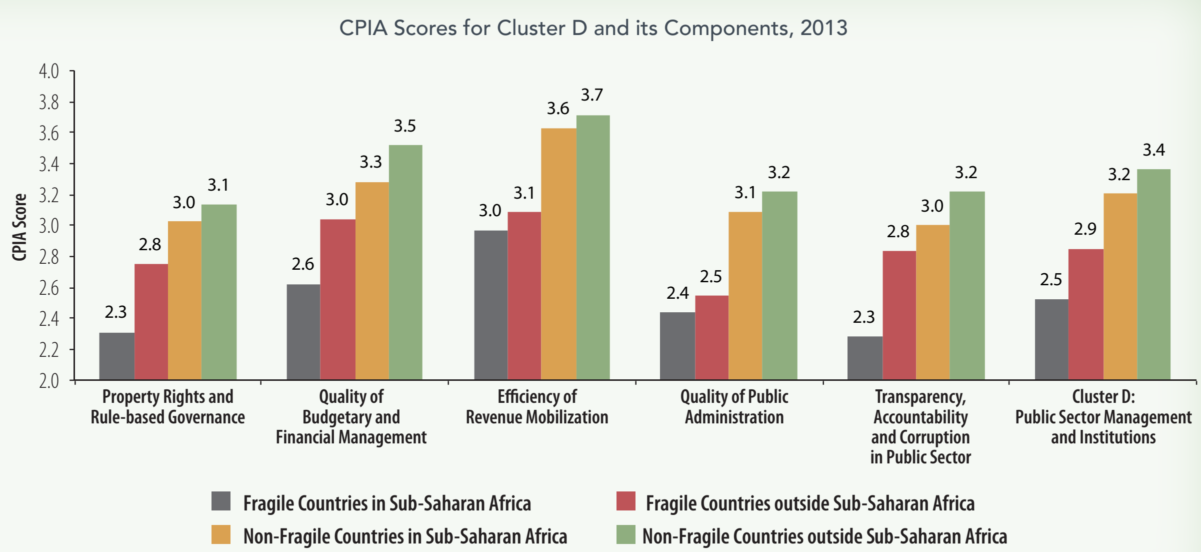
Burundi, Chad, Democratic Republic of Congo, Liberia, and Tanzania, on the other hand, experienced significant improvements in the budget and financial management CPIA rating. For example, Burundi improved its fiscal reporting by preparing budget reports on a quarterly basis and making them available to citizens, thereby experiencing a positive impact on its score. In Tanzania, the linking of government ministries and agencies to the Integrated Financial Management Information System (IFMIS) considerably improved fiscal reporting. In the Democratic Republic of Congo, budget policy links and financial management system technologies were promoted, while in Chad, good progress made in the implementation of an integrated financial management system along with the passage of new budget legislation helped improve the country's score.

With regard to property rights and rule-based governance, the scores of three countries—Chad, Ghana, and Cote'd Ivoire—increased while Mozambique's and Burkina Faso's scores decreased. For example, post-election political stability had a positive impact on Ghana's property rights and judicial regime, while incidents of insecurity in the Sahel and the resulting influx of refugees negatively affected the security environment in Burkina Faso.

Fragility and conflict affects public sector performance and service delivery both within and outside Africa. Africa's non-fragile countries compare favorably with similar countries in other regions, with the average scores being 3.2 and 3.4, respectively. However, fragile states, when compared across regions, show much greater variation, as African fragile states perform poorly when compared to non-African fragile countries. For example, African fragile states scored 2.3 compared to their counterparts' score of 2.8 for both property rights and rule-based governance (which includes judicial system capacity) and transparency, accountability and corruption indicators. African fragile states' performance across all categories of CPIA's indicators shows a consistent pattern, underscoring the existing weaknesses in their policies and institutions (figure 13).

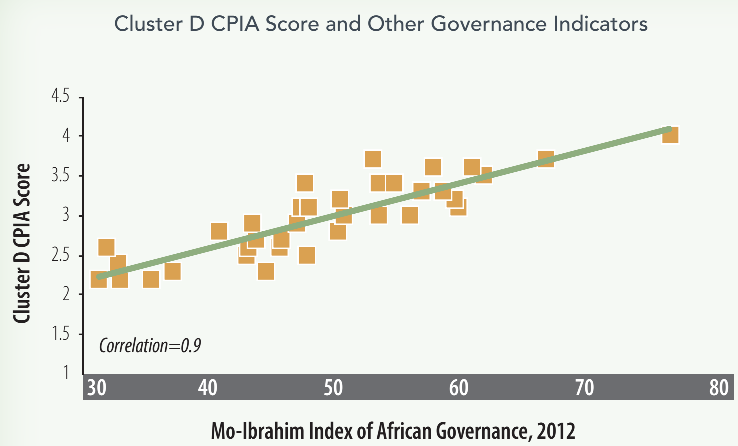
FIGURE 13

Fragility and conflict affect public sector performance both within and outside Africa.



Source: CPIA database.

Large gaps exist between the scores of fragile and non-fragile African countries (an overall and consistent average difference of 0.7 points for all areas, except efficiency of resource mobilization where the difference is 0.6). Among fragile countries, transparency and corruption as well as property rights and rule-based governance appear to be the weakest performance indicators within the cluster, both with a score of 2.3. Meanwhile, at 3.6, efficiency of revenue mobilization is the better performing component. Weak Sub-Saharan Africa's policy and institutional performance, indicates the need to scale up capacity development efforts both in fragile and non-fragile countries in the region for addressing the demand for good governance and services by citizens and other stakeholders.



Source: CPIA database and Mo-Ibrahim Governance Indicators

FIGURE 14

Cluster D scores are strongly correlated with other governance indicators.

A strong correlation in CPIA's Cluster D score is observed with standard governance indicators that are commonly used by the development community. For example, countries with a high score on the Mo-Ibrahim Index of African Governance are likely to score higher in Public Sector Management and Institutions (governance) cluster scores (figure 14). There is also a strong association between the Cluster D score and the various dimensions of the Worldwide Governance Indicators, including rule of law, control of corruption, and government effectiveness.

2013 CPIA RESULTS FOR DJIBOUTI AND YEMEN

2013 CPIA Results for Djibouti and Yemen

This section discusses the Country Policy and Institutional Assessment (CPIA) scores[1] for Djibouti and Yemen, the two countries in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region that are eligible for support from the International Development Association (IDA). The focus of this section is on the 2013 scores, supplemented with a discussion on trends over the last eight years.

Summary

- The latest Country Policy and Institutional Assessment (CPIA) scores for the MENA countries that are eligible to borrow from IDA—Djibouti and Yemen—were virtually unchanged relative to 2012. There were no changes in scores for Yemen and only slight rating changes for a couple of policy clusters in Djibouti.
- Since 2005, neither country has improved its overall rating; indeed, Yemen's overall policy and institutional score actually declined.
- The quality of policies and institutions in MENA IDA countries lags behind the average for middle income countries (MICs) in all CPIA categories, the notable exceptions being policies for trade and for social inclusion and equity, which were areas of strength for MENA.
- Yemen's CPIA ratings exceeded the average for fragile IDA countries. Yemen's ratings marginally dominated those of fragile countries outside of Africa, with strengths evident in some categories of CPIA and weaknesses in others. Yemen's ratings dominated the average Africa fragile country rating overall and on all four policy clusters.

Recent Trends and Analysis

The average CPIA score for IDA-eligible countries in MENA was 3.0 in 2013, unchanged from 2012. Both Djibouti and Yemen had unchanged scores, indicating that despite unsettled conditions in the region and lingering challenges in global economic conditions, these countries generally opted to maintain their existing policy framework. Djibouti's CPIA score (3.1) was slightly higher than the average while Yemen's was on par with the average (Figure 15).

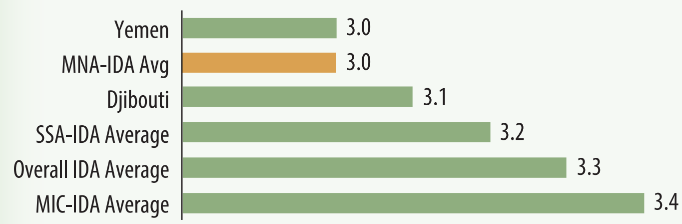
Compared with other country groups, both MENA IDA-eligible countries had lower scores than the average IDA-eligible country score (3.3), lower also relative to the Sub-Saharan African IDA country average score (3.2). The MENA countries, both lower middle-income countries, had lower overall ratings than the average score for IDA-eligible middle-income countries[2] (3.4) and Sub-Saharan IDA MICs (3.3). Given that the IDA country CPIA scores ranged from 2.0 to 4.4 in 2013 and the median score was 3.4 (that is, with half the countries falling below 3.4, and the other half rated above), the MENA IDA country scores were positioned in the lower half of the distribution.

1 The scores are an indicator of the quality of these countries' policy and institutional framework across 16 dimensions, grouped into four clusters: economic management (Cluster A), structural policies (Cluster B), policies for social inclusion and equity (Cluster C), and public sector management and institutions (Cluster D). The 16 policy and institutional areas are defined in Appendix A. The scores, which are on a scale of 1–6, with 6 being the highest, are calculated by World Bank staff and are based on quantitative and qualitative information. The assessment also relies on judgments of Bank staff. CPIA scores are used in determining IDA's allocation of resources to the poorest countries.

2 Most of which are lower middle-income. Appendix B highlights (with asterisks) the 47 middle income countries (MICs) that are IDA eligible. Ten of these are upper MICs, of which 4 are fragile and all but 2 are small island countries in the Caribbean and Pacific oceans.

Yemen is a fragile country based on the FY15 harmonized list of fragile situations.[3] Yemen compares well with other fragile countries. Yemen's overall CPIA score was above the average score for fragile countries in Sub-Saharan Africa (3.0 versus 2.8 respectively), and Yemen also had higher scores for all four clusters. Yemen's overall CPIA score was on par with the average score for fragile countries outside of Sub-Saharan Africa. However, at cluster level, Yemen had higher scores than the non-SSA fragile countries on economic management (Cluster A) and on policies for social inclusion and equity (Cluster C), while scoring lower on the cluster reflecting the quality of public sector management (Cluster D).

Overall CPIA Scores of MENA IDA Countries, 2013



Source: CPIA database and author calculations.

FIGURE 15

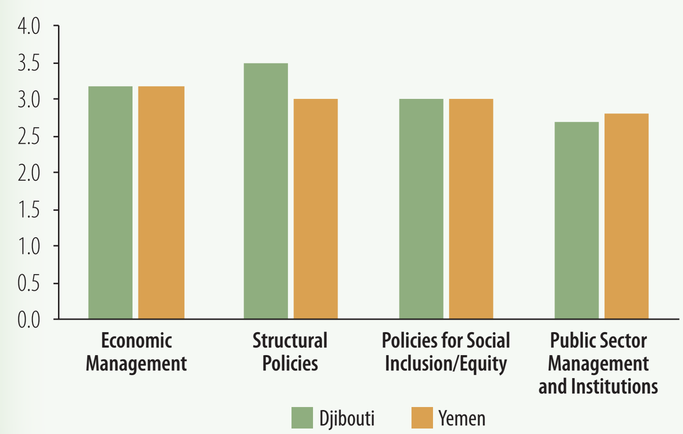
On average, MENA IDA countries had weaker policies and institutions than other IDA country averages.

Djibouti is not a fragile country despite similar scores as Yemen. Compared with other non-fragile countries (both SSA and non-SSA country groups), Djibouti's scores were lower both overall and on all four policy clusters. The one exception was Djibouti's score for the structural policies (Cluster B), which was on par with the average score for non-fragile SSA countries.

Despite having similar overall scores, Djibouti and Yemen exhibited differences in scores at cluster level depending on the policy or institutional area. The two countries had the same scores on economic management (3.2) and on policies for social inclusion and equity (3.0) (Figure 16) (see Appendix A for definitions of the CPIA categories). However, Djibouti's score on structural policies was higher than Yemen's (3.5 versus 3.0 respectively) while Yemen had a slight edge over Djibouti on public sector management and institutions (2.8 versus 2.7 respectively).

Across the four CPIA clusters, performance in the economic management cluster (Cluster A)—which covers monetary and exchange rate policy, fiscal policy, and debt policy and management—tends to be amongst the highest rated of the clusters. This pattern typically reflects consensus among local policymakers on the importance of macroeconomic stability for facilitating economic and social development. It also reflects the fact that adjusting macroeconomic policies (such as tightening monetary policy or reducing the fiscal deficit) is not as lengthy, complex or politically contentious a process as changing institutions (such as the framework for better public sector governance). For the same reasons, at the country level, changes in macroeconomic

CPIA Cluster Scores for Djibouti and Yemen, 2013



Source: CPIA database.

FIGURE 16

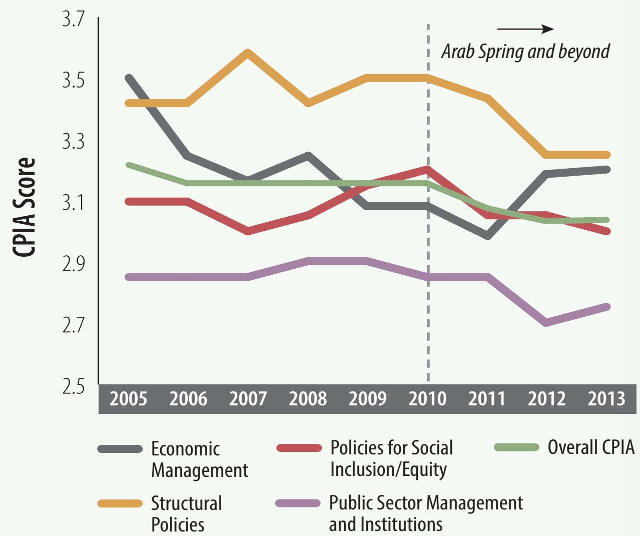
Djibouti and Yemen exhibited differences in scores at cluster level: Djibouti had a higher score on structural policies compared with Yemen, and a slightly lower score on public sector management.

3 See Appendix B for list of fragile countries.

FIGURE 17

MENA's quality of policies and institutions was weaker in 2013 than in 2005, due largely to declining scores for Yemen.

CPIA Scores for MENA by Cluster, 2005-2013



Source: CPIA database.

management can be more frequent and more pronounced than in other areas.

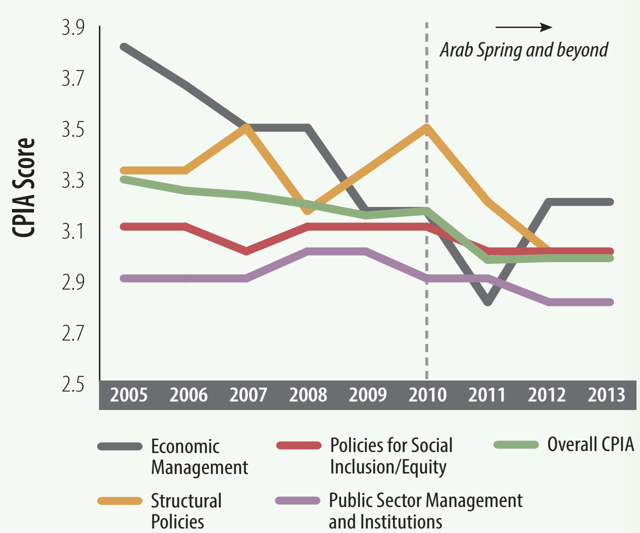
The stability in the MENA IDA scores overall and at cluster level since the 2012 assessment comprises several possible situations. In some instances it reflects absence of reforms, or ongoing reforms whose fruits are yet to materialize. In other policy and/or institutional areas, it might reflect the absence of new information. Nonetheless, the stable scores in 2013 relative to 2012 belie significant changes over a longer time horizon in the quality of policies and institutions in the region. The average overall score for the region declined from 3.2 in 2005 to 3.0 in 2013, driven primarily by a steady decline in the scores for Yemen (Figure 17). The downward trend, which preceded the Arab Spring uprisings of 2011, was deepened in the wake of the political and social tensions experienced that year in Yemen and several other countries in the region.

Yemen's policy and institutional environment posted no changes overall or at cluster levels in 2013 relative to 2012, as the drag experienced immediately following the Arab Spring uprisings dissipated. Nonetheless, the current ratings reflect a slow but steady deterioration in the quality of Yemen's policy and institutional environment across the board since 2005, a trend that was aggravated sharply in the immediate wake of the Arab Spring.

FIGURE 18

The quality of Yemen's policies and institutions was weaker in 2013 than in 2005, despite the recent stability in the ratings.

CPIA Scores for Yemen by Cluster, 2005-2013



Source: CPIA database.

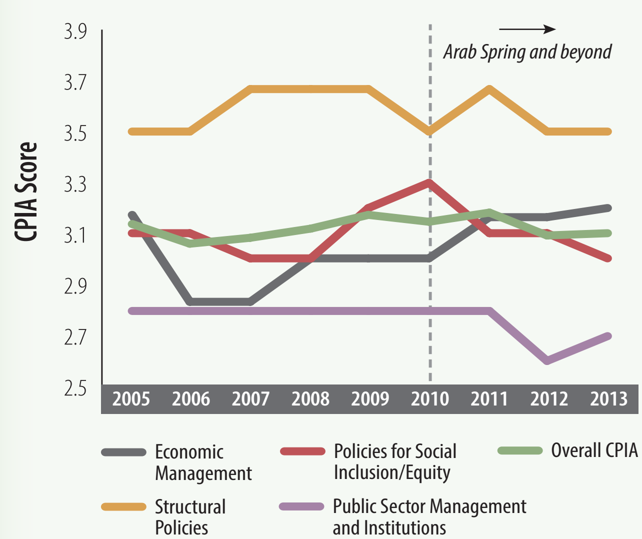
In the year following the Arab Spring, Yemen had a sharp rebound in the quality of economic management, fully recovering the Arab Spring losses, while the policies for social inclusion and equity stabilized and both CPIA clusters held steady in 2013. The quality of structural policies—which include trade, financial sector and business regulatory environment—as well as public sector management and institutions, continued to worsen in 2012 but stabilized in 2013. Nonetheless, the overall and cluster scores remain below that of the mid-2000s (Figure 18).

For Djibouti, the public sector management and institutions (Cluster D) score edged higher in 2013 due to improved budgetary and financial management, although it remained below the level reached prior to 2011. The score for social inclusion and equity policies (Cluster C) declined slightly due to challenges in strengthening social protection and labor markets. The scores for economic management and structural policies remained steady in 2013, reflecting an unchanged policy and institutional environment.

Djibouti posted slight policy gains overall prior to 2010, which were largely sustained in 2011. The country's policies and institutions were largely unaffected by the 2011 Arab Spring uprisings. Nonetheless, Djibouti's CPIA scores eased downward in 2012, leaving Djibouti's policy environment unchanged since 2005 (Figure 19).

In 2007, the quality of policies and institutions in MENA IDA countries was comparable with that of IDA middle-income countries (MICs) in Africa and MENA, but lagged behind the IDA MIC average in almost all CPIA categories. The notable exception was structural policies, which were an area of strength for MENA. The 2013 comparison with other IDA MICs indicates that the MENA countries are failing so far to sustain reforms that improve their policies and institutions, and are falling behind other IDA MICs. As such, they risk losing competitiveness relative to other MICs as potential destinations for foreign direct investment (FDI) (given the overall correlation between CPIA, growth and poverty reduction).

CPIA Scores for Djibouti by Cluster, 2005-2013



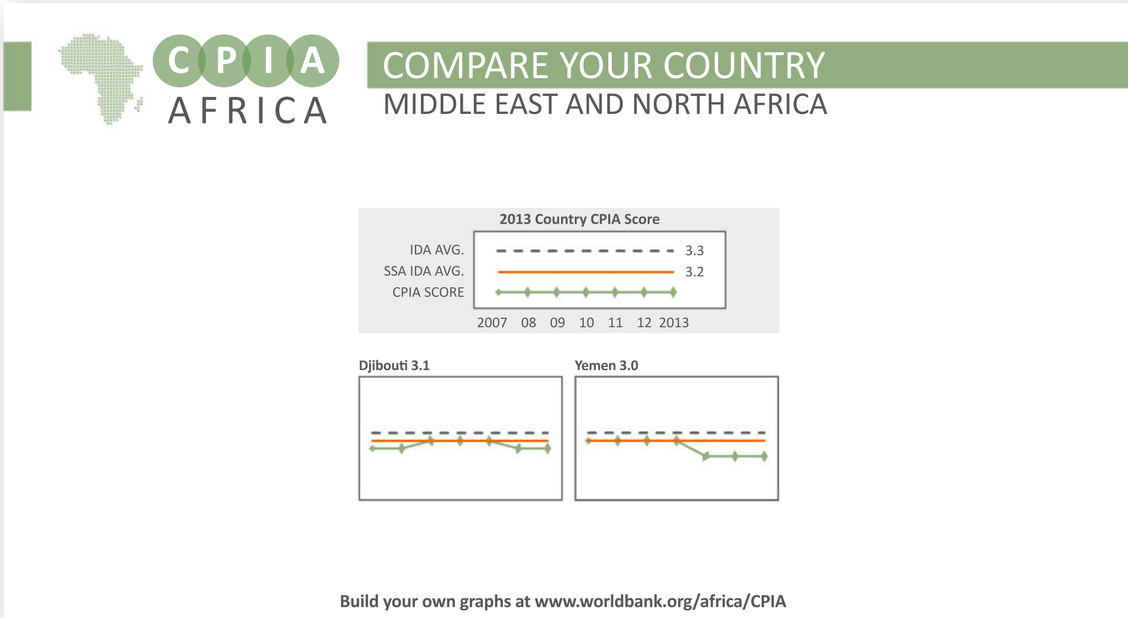
Source: CPIA database.

FIGURE 19

The quality of Djibouti's policies and institutions remained largely unchanged relative to 2005, despite recent ratings adjustments.

CPIA Africa: Compare your country

CPIA MENA: Compare your country



COUNTRY TABLES

ANGOLA

World Bank – Country Policy and Institutional Assessment
CPIA 2013

Quick Facts

CPIA Score	Change from previous year	Highest performing cluster	Lowest performing cluster
2.7	—	3.0	2.3
Below SSA IDA Avg.	No Change	(Economic Management)	(Public Sector Management and Institutions)

Population (millions)	20.8
GDP (current US$ billions)	114.1
GDP per capita (current US$)	5,482.4
Poverty below US$1.25 a day (% of population, 2010)	43.7

(2012)

Country and Policy Institutional Assessment 2013

Indicator	Angola	SSA IDA Average
Economic Management	**3.0**	**3.4**
Monetary and Exchange Rate Policy	3.0	3.5
Fiscal Policy	3.0	3.3
Debt Policy	3.0	3.3
Structural Policies	**2.7**	**3.2**
Trade	3.5	3.7
Financial Sector	2.5	2.9
Business Regulatory Environment	2.0	3.1
Policies for Social Inclusion and Equity	**2.7**	**3.2**
Gender Equality	3.0	3.2
Equity of Public Resource Use	2.5	3.3
Building Human Resources	3.0	3.5
Social Protection and Labor	2.5	2.9
Policies and Institutions for Environment Sustainability	2.5	3.1
Public Sector Management and Institutions	**2.3**	**2.9**
Property Rights and Rule-Based Governance	2.0	2.7
Quality of Budgetary and Financial Management	2.5	3.0
Efficiency of Revenue Mobilization	2.5	3.4
Quality of Public Administration	2.0	2.8
Transparency, Accountability and Corruption in Public Sector	2.5	2.7
Overall CPIA Score	**2.7**	**3.2**

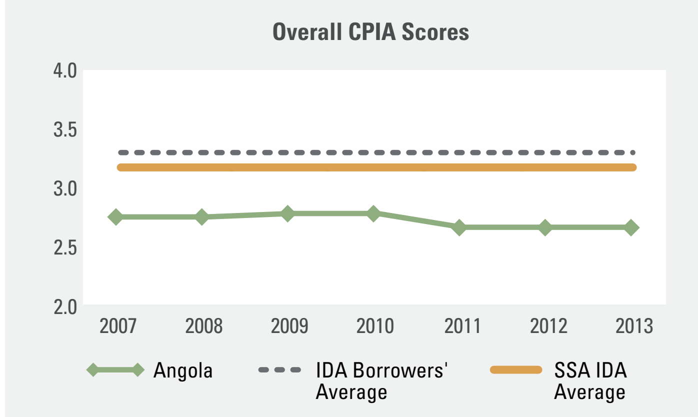
Definitions:

- CPIA: Country Policy and Institutional Assessment.
- IDA: International Development Association, the arm of the World Bank that provides credits to the poorest countries.
- SSA: Sub-Saharan Africa.
- Poverty is based on the PovcalNet poverty data as of May 2014. These data are being revised and will be available shortly.
- The cut-off date for data is June 2014 .

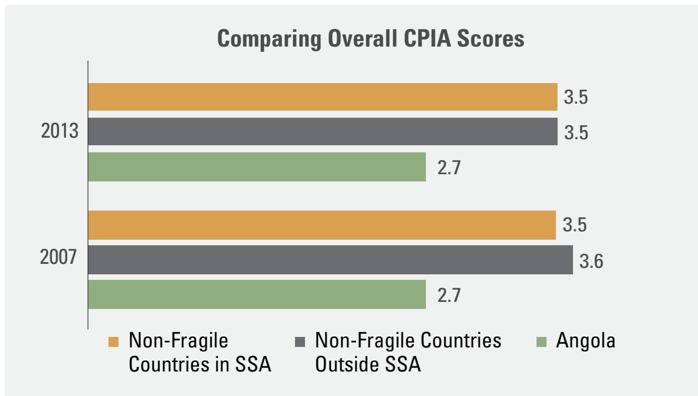
Average scores for comparisons refer to country groupings as follows:

- **IDA Borrowing Countries**: 81 countries eligible for IDA credits and with CPIA scores in 2013.
- **SSA IDA Countries**: 39 SSA IDA Countries which had CPIA scores in 2013.
- **Fragile Countries in SSA**: 16 countries with CPIA scores included in the World Bank's Harmonized Fragile List for Fiscal Year 2015.
- **Non-Fragile Countries in SSA**: 23 IDA-eligible countries (excluding fragile countries).
- **Fragile Countries Outside SSA**: 12 countries with CPIA scores included in the World Bank's Harmonized Fragile List for Fiscal Year 2015.
- **Non-Fragile Countries Outside SSA**: 30 IDA-eligible countries outside Sub Saharan Africa (excluding fragile countries).

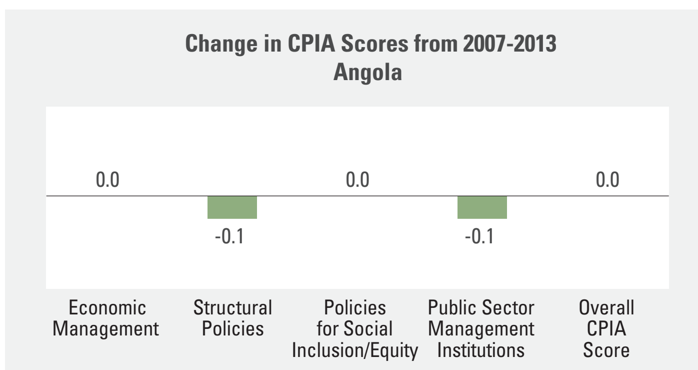
Trend



Comparison



Progress



NOTES: The CPIA consists of 16 criteria grouped in four equally weighted clusters: Economic Management, Structural Policies, Policies for Social Inclusion and Equity, and Public Sector Management and Institutions. For each of the 16 criteria, countries are rated on a scale of 1 (low) to 6 (high). The scores depend on the level of performance in a given year assessed against the criteria, rather than on changes in performance compared to the previous year. The ratings depend on actual policies and performance, rather than on promises or intentions. The ratings reflect a variety of indicators, observations, and judgments originated in the World Bank or elsewhere. For details see: **www.worldbank.org/africa/CPIA**

BENIN

World Bank – Country Policy and Institutional Assessment
CPIA 2013

Quick Facts

CPIA Score	Change from previous year	Highest performing cluster	Lowest performing cluster
3.5	—	3.8	3.3
Above SSA IDA Avg.	No Change	(Economic Management)	(Public Sector Management and Institutions)

Population (millions)	10.1
GDP (current US$ billions)	7.6
GDP per capita (current US$)	751.9
Poverty below US$1.25 a day (% of population, 2010, est.)	44.2

(2012)

Country and Policy Institutional Assessment 2013

Indicator	Benin	SSA IDA Average
Economic Management	**3.8**	**3.4**
Monetary and Exchange Rate Policy	4.0	3.5
Fiscal Policy	3.5	3.3
Debt Policy	4.0	3.3
Structural Policies	**3.5**	**3.2**
Trade	4.0	3.7
Financial Sector	3.0	2.9
Business Regulatory Environment	3.5	3.1
Policies for Social Inclusion and Equity	**3.4**	**3.2**
Gender Equality	3.5	3.2
Equity of Public Resource Use	3.5	3.3
Building Human Resources	3.5	3.5
Social Protection and Labor	3.0	2.9
Policies and Institutions for Environment Sustainability	3.5	3.1
Public Sector Management and Institutions	**3.3**	**2.9**
Property Rights and Rule-Based Governance	3.0	2.7
Quality of Budgetary and Financial Management	3.5	3.0
Efficiency of Revenue Mobilization	3.5	3.4
Quality of Public Administration	3.0	2.8
Transparency, Accountability and Corruption in Public Sector	3.5	2.7
Overall CPIA Score	**3.5**	**3.2**

Definitions:

- CPIA: Country Policy and Institutional Assessment.
- IDA: International Development Association, the arm of the World Bank that provides credits to the poorest countries.
- SSA: Sub-Saharan Africa.
- Poverty is based on the PovcalNet poverty data as of May 2014. These data are being revised and will be available shortly.
- The cut-off date for data is June 2014 .

Average scores for comparisons refer to country groupings as follows:

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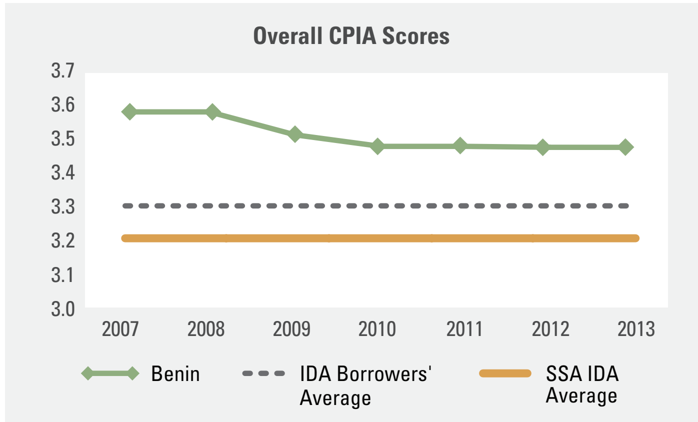
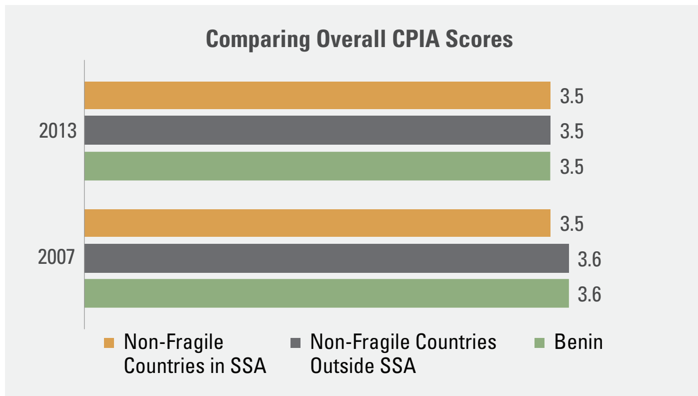
- **SSA IDA Countries**: 39 SSA IDA Countries which had CPIA scores in 2013.
- **Fragile Countries in SSA**: 16 countries with CPIA scores included in the World Bank's Harmonized Fragile List for Fiscal Year 2015.
- **Non-Fragile Countries in SSA**: 23 IDA-eligible countries (excluding fragile countries).
- **Fragile Countries Outside SSA**: 12 countries with CPIA scores included in the World Bank's Harmonized Fragile List for Fiscal Year 2015.
- **Non-Fragile Countries Outside SSA**: 30 IDA-eligible countries outside Sub Saharan Africa (excluding fragile countries).

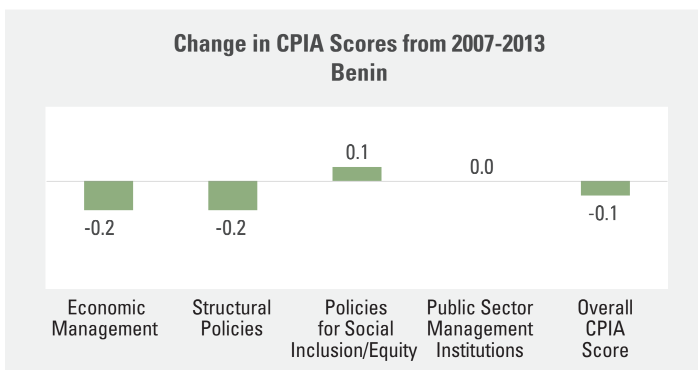
Trend



Comparison



Progress



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BURKINA FASO

Quick Facts

CPIA Score	Change from previous year	Highest performing cluster	Lowest performing cluster
3.8	–	4.2	3.5
Above SSA IDA Avg.	No Change	(Economic Management)	(Structural Policies)

Population (millions)	16.5
GDP (current US$ billions)	10.7
GDP per capita (current US$)	651.7
Poverty below US$1.25 a day (% of population, 2010, est.)	44.6

(2012)

Country and Policy Institutional Assessment 2013

Indicator	Burkina Faso	SSA IDA Average
Economic Management	**4.2**	**3.4**
Monetary and Exchange Rate Policy	4.5	3.5
Fiscal Policy	4.0	3.3
Debt Policy	4.0	3.3
Structural Policies	**3.5**	**3.2**
Trade	4.0	3.7
Financial Sector	3.0	2.9
Business Regulatory Environment	3.5	3.1
Policies for Social Inclusion and Equity	**3.7**	**3.2**
Gender Equality	3.5	3.2
Equity of Public Resource Use	4.0	3.3
Building Human Resources	3.5	3.5
Social Protection and Labor	3.5	2.9
Policies and Institutions for Environment Sustainability	4.0	3.1
Public Sector Management and Institutions	**3.7**	**2.9**
Property Rights and Rule-Based Governance	3.0	2.7
Quality of Budgetary and Financial Management	4.5	3.0
Efficiency of Revenue Mobilization	4.0	3.4
Quality of Public Administration	3.5	2.8
Transparency, Accountability and Corruption in Public Sector	3.5	2.7
Overall CPIA Score	**3.8**	**3.2**

Definitions:
- CPIA: Country Policy and Institutional Assessment.
- IDA: International Development Association, the arm of the World Bank that provides credits to the poorest countries.
- SSA: Sub-Saharan Africa.
- Poverty is based on the PovcalNet poverty data as of May 2014. These data are being revised and will be available shortly.
- The cut-off date for data is June 2014 .

Average scores for comparisons refer to country groupings as follows:
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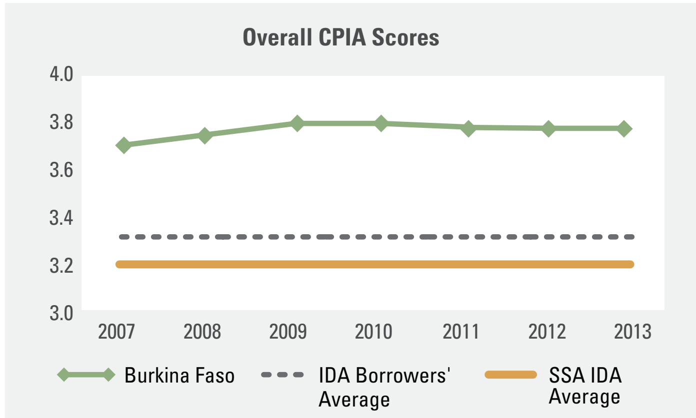
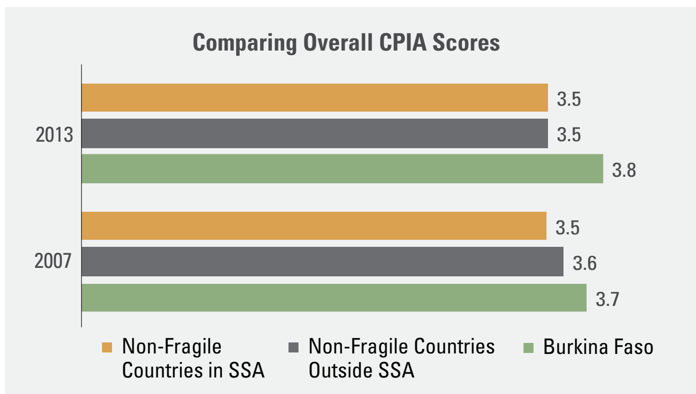
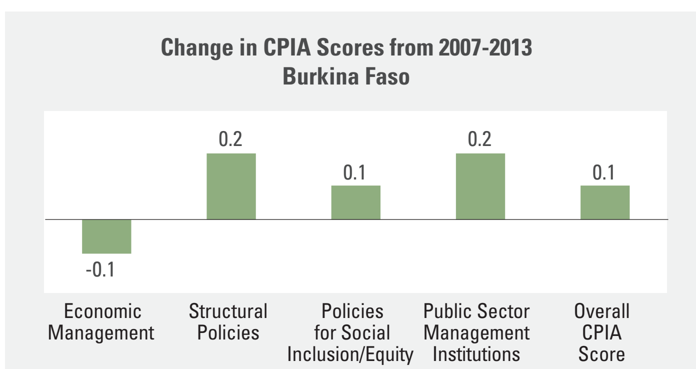
Trend



Comparison



Progress



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Quick Facts

CPIA Score	Change from previous year	Highest performing cluster	Lowest performing cluster
3.2	–	3.6	2.7
At the SSA IDA Avg.	No Change	(Policies for Social Inclusion and Equity)	(Public Sector Management and Institutions)

Population (millions)	9.8
GDP (current US$ billions)	2.5
GDP per capita (current US$)	251.0
Poverty below US$1.25 a day (% of population, 2010, est.)	79.8

(2012)

Country and Policy Institutional Assessment 2013

Indicator	Burundi	SSA IDA Average
Economic Management	**3.3**	**3.4**
Monetary and Exchange Rate Policy	3.5	3.5
Fiscal Policy	3.5	3.3
Debt Policy	3.0	3.3
Structural Policies	**3.3**	**3.2**
Trade	4.0	3.7
Financial Sector	3.0	2.9
Business Regulatory Environment	3.0	3.1
Policies for Social Inclusion and Equity	**3.6**	**3.2**
Gender Equality	4.0	3.2
Equity of Public Resource Use	4.0	3.3
Building Human Resources	4.0	3.5
Social Protection and Labor	3.0	2.9
Policies and Institutions for Environment Sustainability	3.0	3.1
Public Sector Management and Institutions	**2.7**	**2.9**
Property Rights and Rule-Based Governance	2.5	2.7
Quality of Budgetary and Financial Management	3.5	3.0
Efficiency of Revenue Mobilization	3.0	3.4
Quality of Public Administration	2.5	2.8
Transparency, Accountability and Corruption in Public Sector	2.0	2.7
Overall CPIA Score	**3.2**	**3.2**

Definitions:

- CPIA: Country Policy and Institutional Assessment.
- IDA: International Development Association, the arm of the World Bank that provides credits to the poorest countries.
- SSA: Sub-Saharan Africa.
- Poverty is based on the PovcalNet poverty data as of May 2014. These data are being revised and will be available shortly.
- The cut-off date for data is June 2014 .

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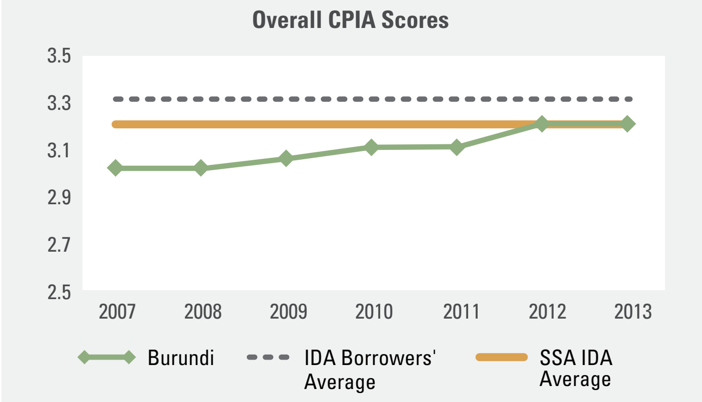
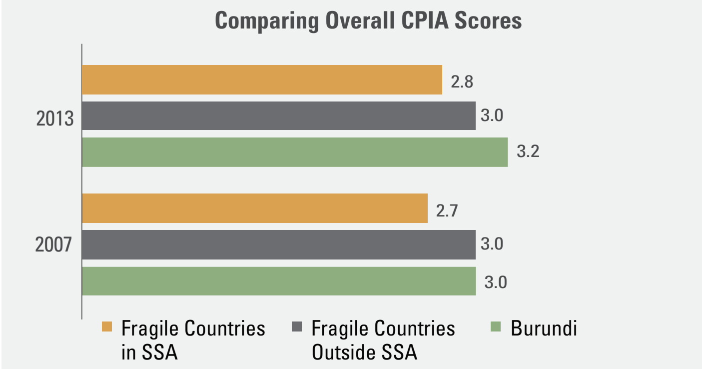
- **Non-Fragile Countries Outside SSA**: 30 IDA-eligible countries outside Sub Saharan Africa (excluding fragile countries).

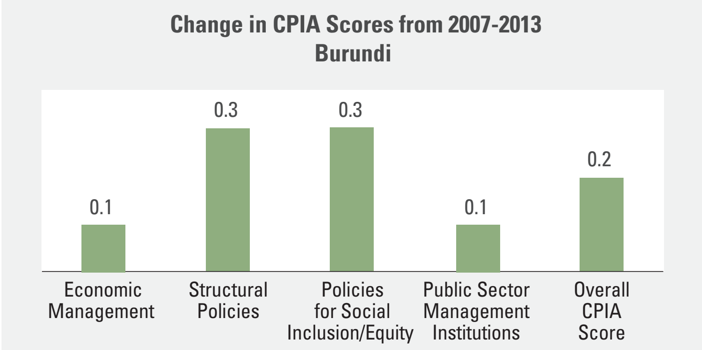
Trend



Comparison



Progress



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CABO VERDE

World Bank – Country Policy and Institutional Assessment
CPIA 2013

Quick Facts

CPIA Score	Change from previous year	Highest performing cluster	Lowest performing cluster
3.9	—	4.1	3.7
Above SSA IDA Avg.	No Change	(Public Sector Management and Institutions)	(Economic Management)

Population (millions)	0.5
GDP (current US$ billions)	1.8
GDP per capita (current US$)	3695.4
Poverty below US$1.25 a day (% of population, 2010, est.)	8.7

(2012)

Country and Policy Institutional Assessment 2013

Indicator	Cabo Verde	SSA IDA Average
Economic Management	**3.7**	**3.4**
Monetary and Exchange Rate Policy	4.0	3.5
Fiscal Policy	3.5	3.3
Debt Policy	3.5	3.3
Structural Policies	**4.0**	**3.2**
Trade	4.5	3.7
Financial Sector	4.0	2.9
Business Regulatory Environment	3.5	3.1
Policies for Social Inclusion and Equity	**4.0**	**3.2**
Gender Equality	4.5	3.2
Equity of Public Resource Use	4.0	3.3
Building Human Resources	4.5	3.5
Social Protection and Labor	4.0	2.9
Policies and Institutions for Environment Sustainability	3.0	3.1
Public Sector Management and Institutions	**4.1**	**2.9**
Property Rights and Rule-Based Governance	4.0	2.7
Quality of Budgetary and Financial Management	4.0	3.0
Efficiency of Revenue Mobilization	4.0	3.4
Quality of Public Administration	4.0	2.8
Transparency, Accountability and Corruption in Public Sector	4.5	2.7
Overall CPIA Score	**3.9**	**3.2**

Definitions:

- CPIA: Country Policy and Institutional Assessment.
- IDA: International Development Association, the arm of the World Bank that provides credits to the poorest countries.
- SSA: Sub-Saharan Africa.
- Poverty is based on the PovcalNet poverty data as of May 2014. These data are being revised and will be available shortly.
- The cut-off date for data is June 2014 .

Average scores for comparisons refer to country groupings as follows:

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- **Fragile Countries Outside SSA**: 12 countries with CPIA scores included in the World Bank's Harmonized Fragile List for Fiscal Year 2015.
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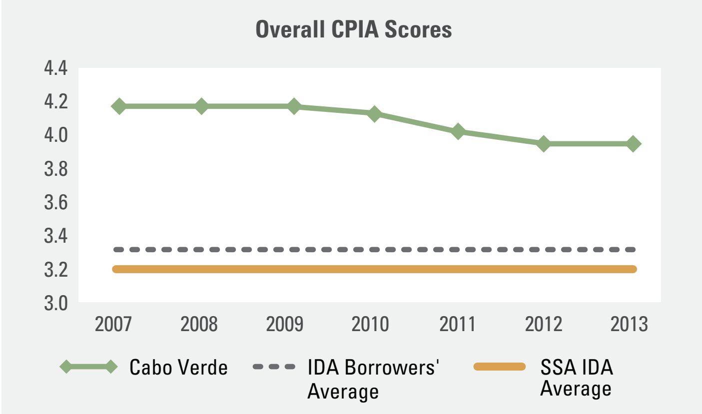
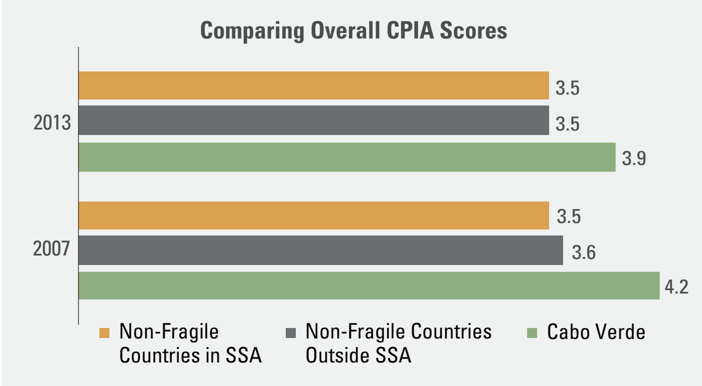
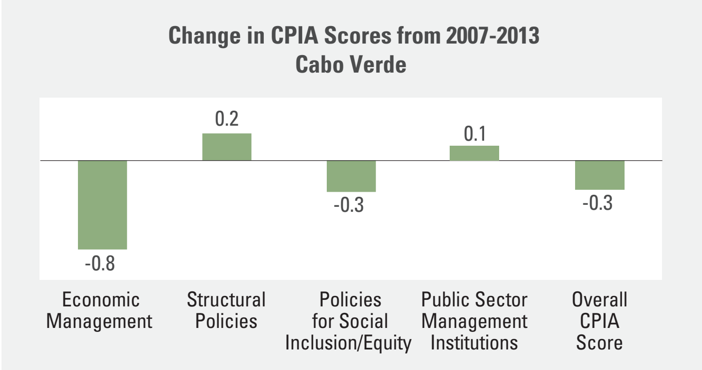
Trend



Comparison



Progress



NOTES: The CPIA consists of 16 criteria grouped in four equally weighted clusters: Economic Management, Structural Policies, Policies for Social Inclusion and Equity, and Public Sector Management and Institutions. For each of the 16 criteria, countries are rated on a scale of 1 (low) to 6 (high). The scores depend on the level of performance in a given year assessed against the criteria, rather than on changes in performance compared to the previous year. The ratings depend on actual policies and performance, rather than on promises or intentions. The ratings reflect a variety of indicators, observations, and judgments originated in the World Bank or elsewhere. For details see: **www.worldbank.org/africa/CPIA**

CAMEROON

Quick Facts

CPIA Score	Change from previous year	Highest performing cluster	Lowest performing cluster
3.2	–	3.8	2.9
At the SSA IDA Avg.	No Change	(Economic Management)	(Public Sector Management and Institutions)

Population (millions)	21.7
GDP (current US$ billions)	25.3
GDP per capita (current US$)	1166.9
Poverty below US$1.25 a day (% of population, 2010, est.)	9.3

(2012)

Country and Policy Institutional Assessment 2013

Indicator	Cameroon	SSA IDA Average
Economic Management	**3.8**	**3.4**
Monetary and Exchange Rate Policy	4.0	3.5
Fiscal Policy	3.5	3.3
Debt Policy	4.0	3.3
Structural Policies	**3.2**	**3.2**
Trade	3.5	3.7
Financial Sector	3.0	2.9
Business Regulatory Environment	3.0	3.1
Policies for Social Inclusion and Equity	**3.0**	**3.2**
Gender Equality	3.0	3.2
Equity of Public Resource Use	3.0	3.3
Building Human Resources	3.0	3.5
Social Protection and Labor	3.0	2.9
Policies and Institutions for Environment Sustainability	3.0	3.1
Public Sector Management and Institutions	**2.9**	**2.9**
Property Rights and Rule-Based Governance	2.5	2.7
Quality of Budgetary and Financial Management	3.0	3.0
Efficiency of Revenue Mobilization	3.5	3.4
Quality of Public Administration	3.0	2.8
Transparency, Accountability and Corruption in Public Sector	2.5	2.7
Overall CPIA Score	**3.2**	**3.2**

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- SSA: Sub-Saharan Africa.
- Poverty is based on the PovcalNet poverty data as of May 2014. These data are being revised and will be available shortly.
- The cut-off date for data is June 2014 .

Average scores for comparisons refer to country groupings as follows:

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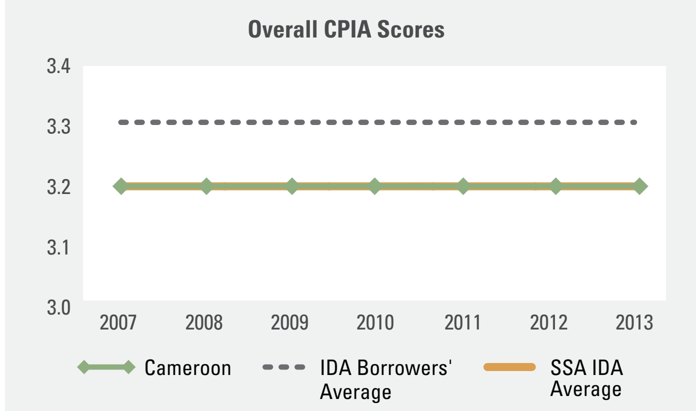
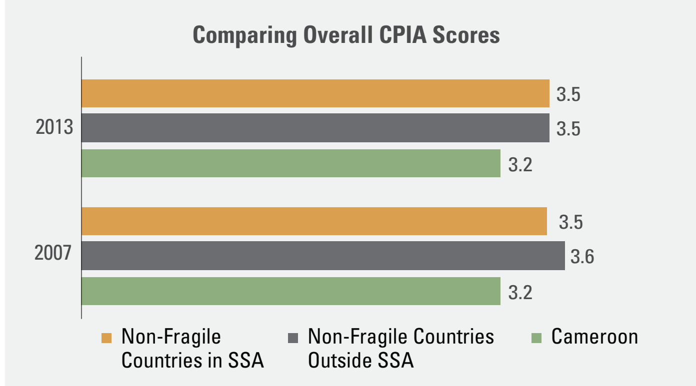
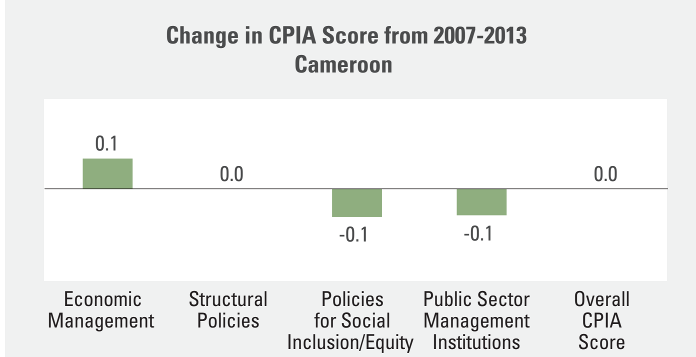
Trend



Comparison



Progress



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CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

World Bank – Country Policy and Institutional Assessment
CPIA 2013

Quick Facts

CPIA Score	Change from previous year	Highest performing cluster	Lowest performing cluster
2.5	▼ 0.2	3.0	2.2
Below SSA IDA Avg.		(Economic Management)	(Public Sector Management and Institutions)

Population (millions)	4.5
GDP (current US$ billions)	2.2
GDP per capita (current US$)	482.7
Poverty below US$1.25 a day (% of population, 2010)	62.3

(2012)

Country and Policy Institutional Assessment 2013

Indicator	Central African Republic	SSA IDA Average
Economic Management	**3.0**	**3.4**
Monetary and Exchange Rate Policy	3.0	3.5
Fiscal Policy	3.0	3.3
Debt Policy	3.0	3.3
Structural Policies	**2.5**	**3.2**
Trade	3.0	3.7
Financial Sector	2.5	2.9
Business Regulatory Environment	2.0	3.1
Policies for Social Inclusion and Equity	**2.3**	**3.2**
Gender Equality	2.5	3.2
Equity of Public Resource Use	2.5	3.3
Building Human Resources	2.5	3.5
Social Protection and Labor	2.0	2.9
Policies and Institutions for Environment Sustainability	2.0	3.1
Public Sector Management and Institutions	**2.2**	**2.9**
Property Rights and Rule-Based Governance	1.5	2.7
Quality of Budgetary and Financial Management	2.5	3.0
Efficiency of Revenue Mobilization	2.5	3.4
Quality of Public Administration	2.0	2.8
Transparency, Accountability and Corruption in Public Sector	2.5	2.7
Overall CPIA Score	**2.5**	**3.2**

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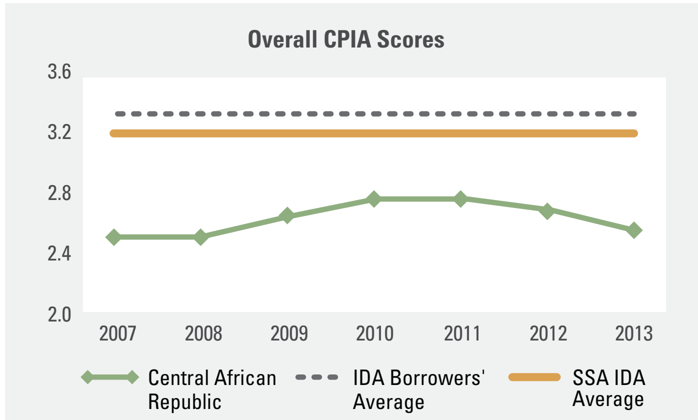
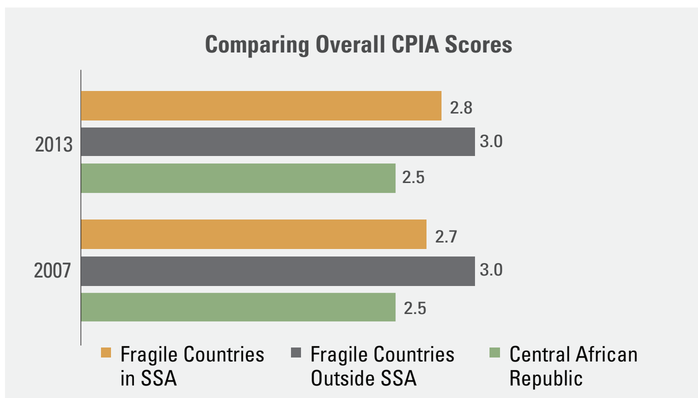
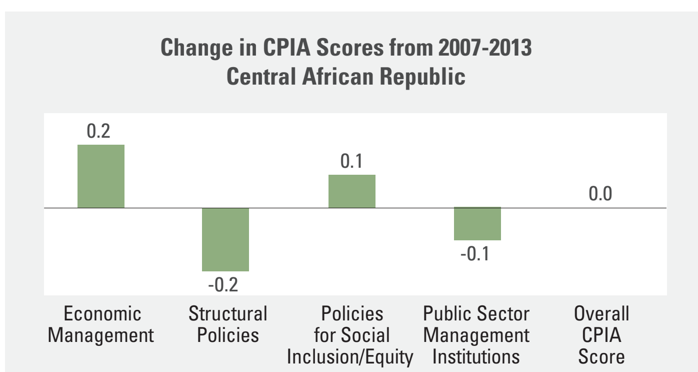
Trend



Comparison



Progress



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CHAD

Quick Facts

CPIA Score	Change from previous year	Highest performing cluster	Lowest performing cluster
2.6	▲ 0.1	2.8	2.4
Below SSA IDA Avg.		(Economic Management)	(Public Sector Management and Institutions)

Population (millions)	12.4
GDP (current US$ billions)	12.9
GDP per capita (current US$)	1,035.3
Poverty below US$1.25 a day (% of population, 2010, est.)	46.4

(2012)

Country and Policy Institutional Assessment 2013

Indicator	Chad	SSA IDA Average
Economic Management	**2.8**	**3.4**
Monetary and Exchange Rate Policy	3.0	3.5
Fiscal Policy	3.0	3.3
Debt Policy	2.5	3.3
Structural Policies	**2.7**	**3.2**
Trade	3.0	3.7
Financial Sector	2.5	2.9
Business Regulatory Environment	2.5	3.1
Policies for Social Inclusion and Equity	**2.5**	**3.2**
Gender Equality	2.5	3.2
Equity of Public Resource Use	2.5	3.3
Building Human Resources	2.5	3.5
Social Protection and Labor	2.5	2.9
Policies and Institutions for Environment Sustainability	2.5	3.1
Public Sector Management and Institutions	**2.4**	**2.9**
Property Rights and Rule-Based Governance	2.5	2.7
Quality of Budgetary and Financial Management	2.5	3.0
Efficiency of Revenue Mobilization	2.5	3.4
Quality of Public Administration	2.5	2.8
Transparency, Accountability and Corruption in Public Sector	2.0	2.7
Overall CPIA Score	**2.6**	**3.2**

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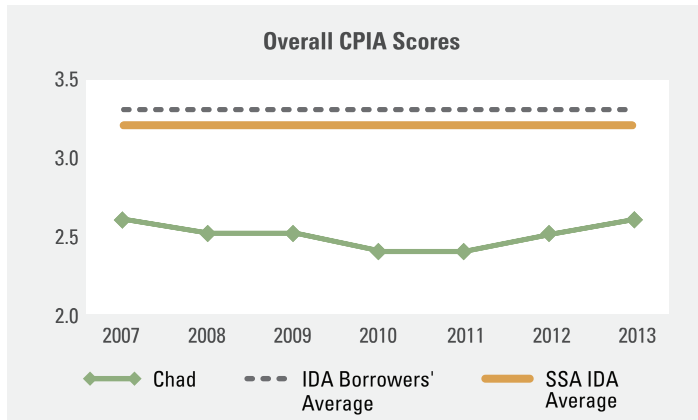
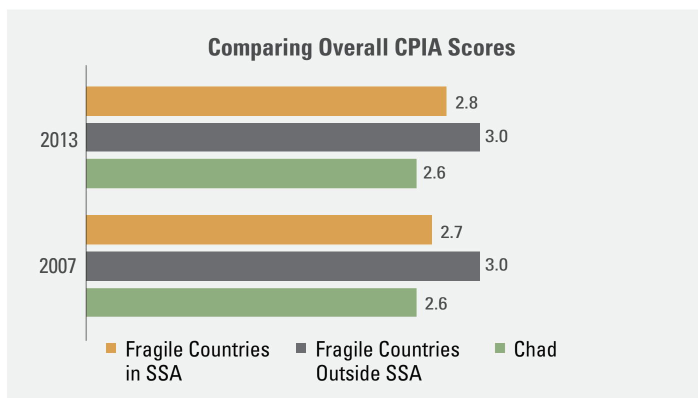
- **Non-Fragile Countries Outside SSA**: 30 IDA-eligible countries outside Sub Saharan Africa (excluding fragile countries).

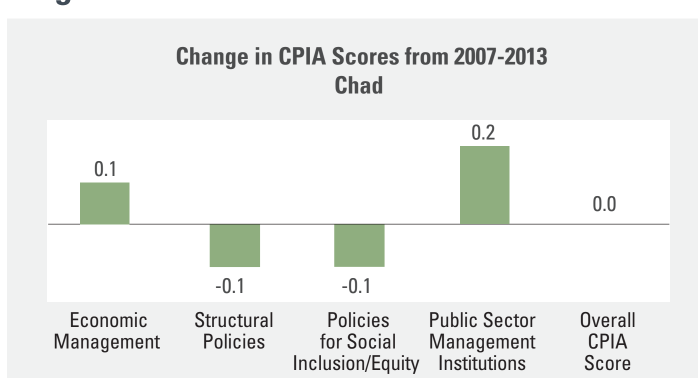
Trend



Comparison



Progress



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COMOROS

World Bank – Country Policy and Institutional Assessment
CPIA 2013

Quick Facts

CPIA Score	Change from previous year	Highest performing cluster	Lowest performing cluster
2.8	—	3.0	2.4
Below SSA IDA Avg.	No Change	(Structural Policies)	(Public Sector Management and Institutions)

Population (millions)	0.7
GDP (current US$ billions)	0.6
GDP per capita (current US$)	830.5
Poverty below US$1.25 a day (% of population, 2010, est.)	48.3

(2012)

Country and Policy Institutional Assessment 2013

Indicator	Comoros	SSA IDA Average
Economic Management	**2.8**	**3.4**
Monetary and Exchange Rate Policy	3.0	3.5
Fiscal Policy	3.0	3.3
Debt Policy	2.5	3.3
Structural Policies	**3.0**	**3.2**
Trade	3.5	3.7
Financial Sector	3.0	2.9
Business Regulatory Environment	2.5	3.1
Policies for Social Inclusion and Equity	**2.8**	**3.2**
Gender Equality	2.5	3.2
Equity of Public Resource Use	2.5	3.3
Building Human Resources	3.5	3.5
Social Protection and Labor	2.5	2.9
Policies and Institutions for Environment Sustainability	3.0	3.1
Public Sector Management and Institutions	**2.4**	**2.9**
Property Rights and Rule-Based Governance	2.5	2.7
Quality of Budgetary and Financial Management	2.0	3.0
Efficiency of Revenue Mobilization	2.5	3.4
Quality of Public Administration	2.5	2.8
Transparency, Accountability and Corruption in Public Sector	2.5	2.7
Overall CPIA Score	**2.8**	**3.2**

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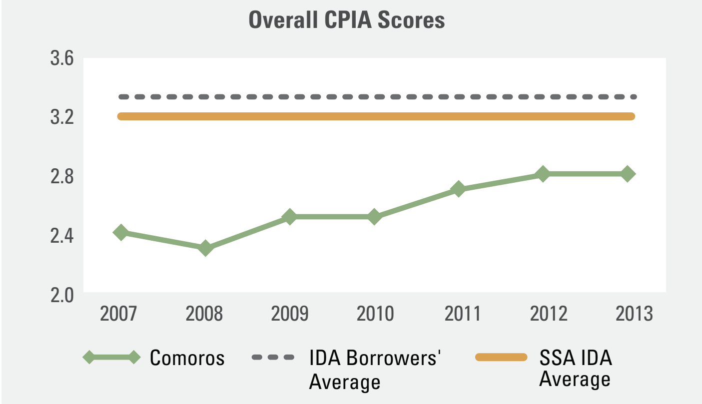
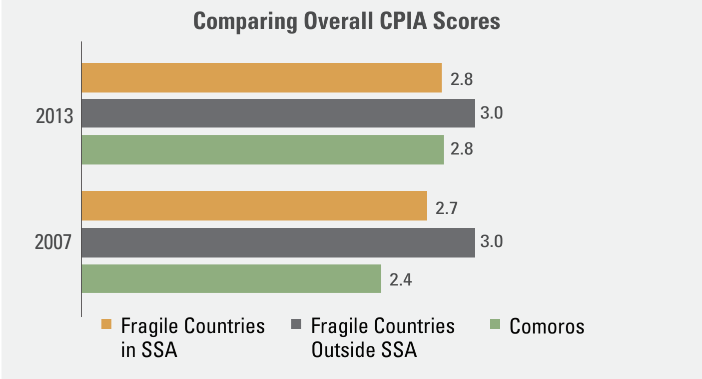
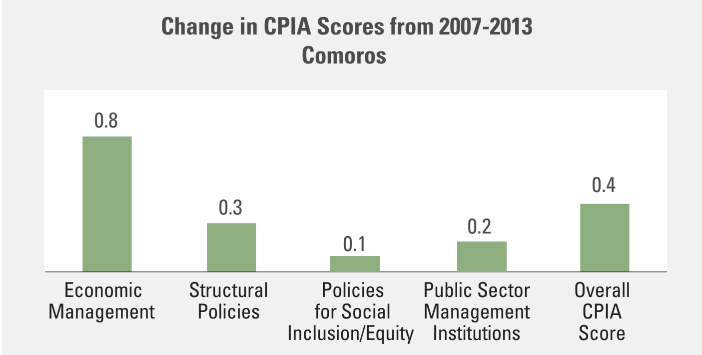
Trend



Comparison



Progress



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CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

World Bank – Country Policy and Institutional Assessment
CPIA 2013

Quick Facts

CPIA Score	Change from previous year	Highest performing cluster	Lowest performing cluster
2.9	▲ 0.2	3.3	2.4
Below SSA IDA Avg.		(Economic Management)	(Public Sector Management and Institutions)

Population (millions)	65.7
GDP (current US$ billions)	17.2
GDP per capita (current US$)	261.8
Poverty below US$1.25 a day (% of population, 2010, est.)	85.0

(2012)

Country and Policy Institutional Assessment 2013

Indicator	Congo DR	SSA IDA Average
Economic Management	**3.3**	**3.4**
Monetary and Exchange Rate Policy	3.5	3.5
Fiscal Policy	3.5	3.3
Debt Policy	3.0	3.3
Structural Policies	**3.0**	**3.2**
Trade	3.5	3.7
Financial Sector	2.5	2.9
Business Regulatory Environment	3.0	3.1
Policies for Social Inclusion and Equity	**2.8**	**3.2**
Gender Equality	2.5	3.2
Equity of Public Resource Use	3.0	3.3
Building Human Resources	3.5	3.5
Social Protection and Labor	2.5	2.9
Policies and Institutions for Environment Sustainability	2.5	3.1
Public Sector Management and Institutions	**2.4**	**2.9**
Property Rights and Rule-Based Governance	2.0	2.7
Quality of Budgetary and Financial Management	3.0	3.0
Efficiency of Revenue Mobilization	2.5	3.4
Quality of Public Administration	2.5	2.8
Transparency, Accountability and Corruption in Public Sector	2.0	2.7
Overall CPIA Score	**2.9**	**3.2**

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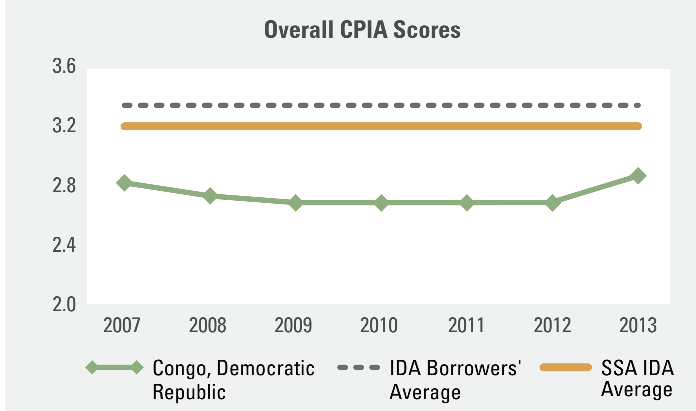
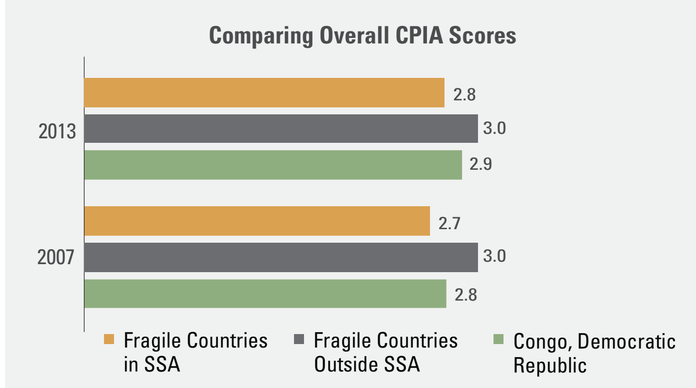
- **Non-Fragile Countries Outside SSA**: 30 IDA-eligible countries outside Sub Saharan Africa (excluding fragile countries).

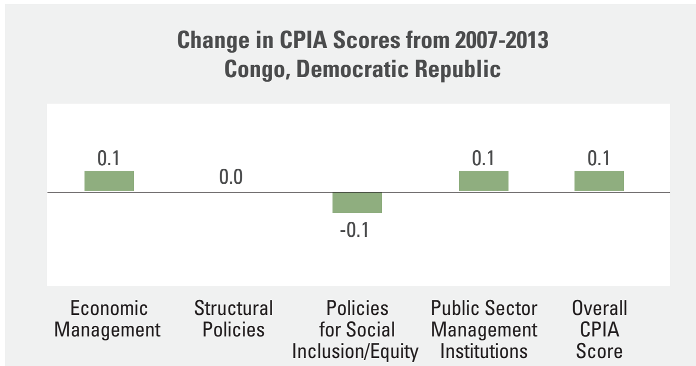
Trend



Comparison



Progress



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CONGO, REPUBLIC

World Bank – Country Policy and Institutional Assessment
CPIA 2013

Quick Facts

CPIA Score	Change from previous year	Highest performing cluster	Lowest performing cluster
3.0	–	3.7	2.5
Below SSA IDA Avg.	No Change	(Economic Management)	(Public Sector Management and Institutions)

Population (millions)	4.3
GDP (current US$ billions)	13.7
GDP per capita (current US$)	3153.7
Poverty below US$1.25 a day (% of population, 2010, est.)	48.4

(2012)

Country and Policy Institutional Assessment 2013

Indicator	Congo Republic	SSA IDA Average
Economic Management	**3.7**	**3.4**
Monetary and Exchange Rate Policy	3.5	3.5
Fiscal Policy	3.5	3.3
Debt Policy	4.0	3.3
Structural Policies	**3.0**	**3.2**
Trade	3.5	3.7
Financial Sector	3.0	2.9
Business Regulatory Environment	2.5	3.1
Policies for Social Inclusion and Equity	**3.0**	**3.2**
Gender Equality	3.0	3.2
Equity of Public Resource Use	3.0	3.3
Building Human Resources	3.5	3.5
Social Protection and Labor	2.5	2.9
Policies and Institutions for Environment Sustainability	3.0	3.1
Public Sector Management and Institutions	**2.5**	**2.9**
Property Rights and Rule-Based Governance	2.5	2.7
Quality of Budgetary and Financial Management	2.5	3.0
Efficiency of Revenue Mobilization	3.0	3.4
Quality of Public Administration	2.5	2.8
Transparency, Accountability and Corruption in Public Sector	2.0	2.7
Overall CPIA Score	**3.0**	**3.2**

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- **Fragile Countries in SSA**: 16 countries with CPIA scores included in the World Bank's Harmonized Fragile List for Fiscal Year 2015.
- **Non-Fragile Countries in SSA**: 23 IDA-eligible countries (excluding fragile countries).
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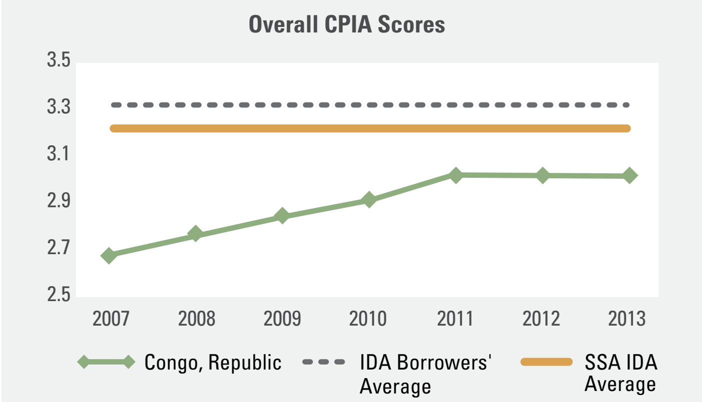
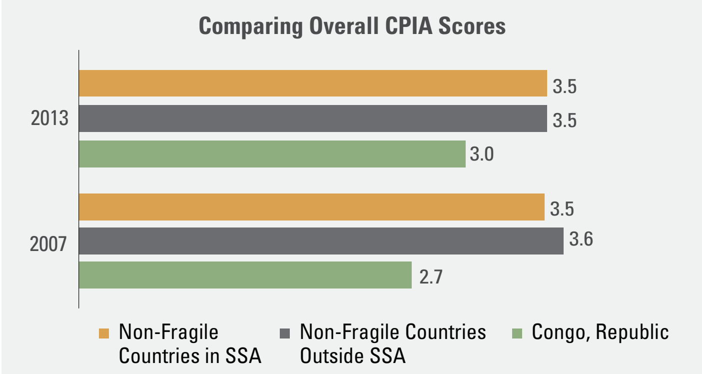
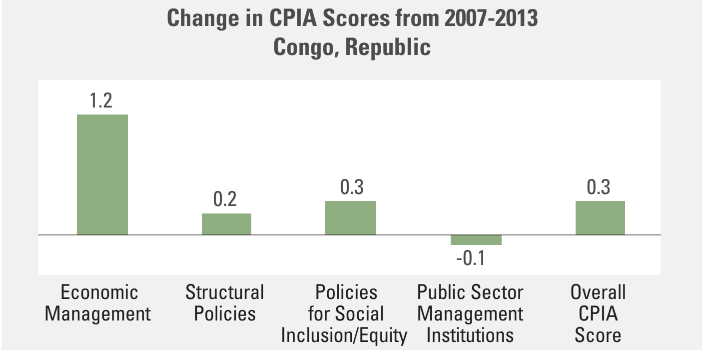
Trend



Comparison



Progress



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CÔTE D'IVOIRE

World Bank – Country Policy and Institutional Assessment
CPIA 2013

Quick Facts

CPIA Score	Change from previous year	Highest performing cluster	Lowest performing cluster
3.2	▲ **0.1**	**3.5**	**2.9**
At the SSA IDA Avg.		(Economic Management and Structural Policies)	(Policies for Social Inclusion and Equity)

Population (millions)	19.8
GDP (current US$ billions)	24.7
GDP per capita (current US$)	1244.0
Poverty below US$1.25 a day (% of population, 2010)	22.7

(2012)

Country and Policy Institutional Assessment 2013

Indicator	Côte d'Ivoire	SSA IDA Average
Economic Management	**3.5**	**3.4**
Monetary and Exchange Rate Policy	4.0	3.5
Fiscal Policy	3.5	3.3
Debt Policy	3.0	3.3
Structural Policies	**3.3**	**3.2**
Trade	4.0	3.7
Financial Sector	3.0	2.9
Business Regulatory Environment	3.0	3.1
Policies for Social Inclusion and Equity	**2.9**	**3.2**
Gender Equality	3.0	3.2
Equity of Public Resource Use	2.5	3.3
Building Human Resources	3.5	3.5
Social Protection and Labor	2.5	2.9
Policies and Institutions for Environment Sustainability	3.0	3.1
Public Sector Management and Institutions	**3.0**	**2.9**
Property Rights and Rule-Based Governance	3.0	2.7
Quality of Budgetary and Financial Management	3.0	3.0
Efficiency of Revenue Mobilization	3.5	3.4
Quality of Public Administration	2.5	2.8
Transparency, Accountability and Corruption in Public Sector	3.0	2.7
Overall CPIA Score	**3.2**	**3.2**

Definitions:

- CPIA: Country Policy and Institutional Assessment.
- IDA: International Development Association, the arm of the World Bank that provides credits to the poorest countries.
- SSA: Sub-Saharan Africa.
- Poverty is based on the PovcalNet poverty data as of May 2014. These data are being revised and will be available shortly.
- The cut-off date for data is June 2014 .

Average scores for comparisons refer to country groupings as follows:

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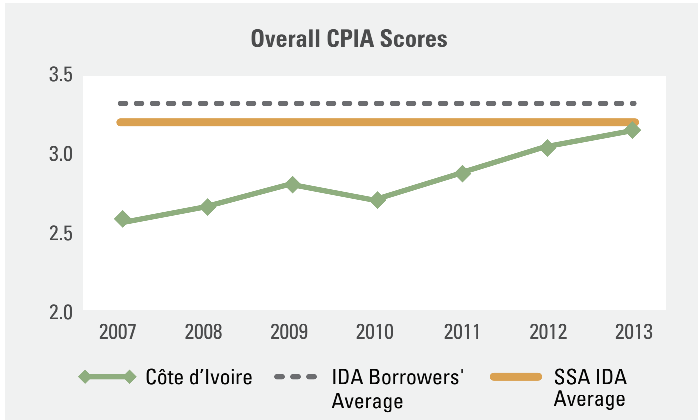
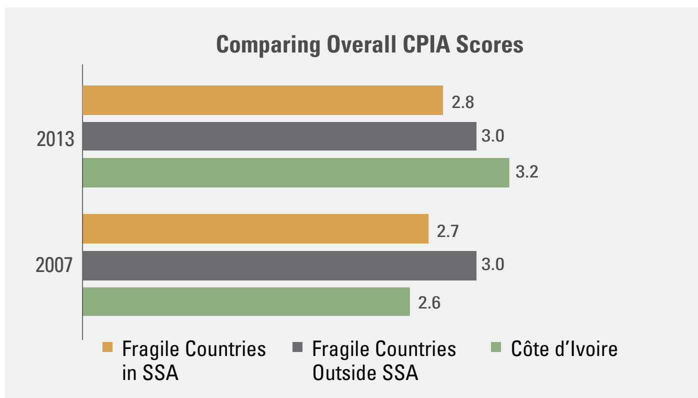
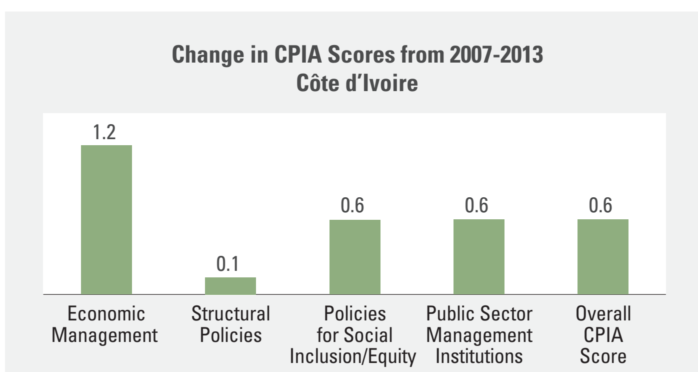
Trend



Comparison



Progress



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DJIBOUTI

Quick Facts

CPIA Score	Change from previous year	Highest performing cluster	Lowest performing cluster
3.1	—	3.5	2.7
Below IDA Avg.	No Change	(Structural Policies)	(Public Sector Management and Institutions)

Population (millions)	0.9
GDP (current US$ billions)	1.2
GDP per capita (current US$)	1375.6
Poverty below US$1.25 a day (% of population, 2010, est.)	12.8

(2011)

Country and Policy Institutional Assessment 2013

Indicator	Djibouti	IDA Average
Economic Management	**3.2**	**3.4**
Monetary and Exchange Rate Policy	3.5	3.6
Fiscal Policy	3.0	3.3
Debt Policy	3.0	3.4
Structural Policies	**3.5**	**3.3**
Trade	4.0	3.8
Financial Sector	3.0	3.0
Business Regulatory Environment	3.5	3.2
Policies for Social Inclusion and Equity	**3.0**	**3.3**
Gender Equality	3.0	3.4
Equity of Public Resource Use	3.0	3.4
Building Human Resources	3.5	3.6
Social Protection and Labor	3.0	3.0
Policies and Institutions for Environment Sustainability	2.5	3.1
Public Sector Management and Institutions	**2.7**	**3.1**
Property Rights and Rule-Based Governance	2.5	2.9
Quality of Budgetary and Financial Management	2.5	3.2
Efficiency of Revenue Mobilization	3.5	3.5
Quality of Public Administration	2.5	2.9
Transparency, Accountability and Corruption in Public Sector	2.5	2.9
Overall CPIA Score	**3.1**	**3.3**

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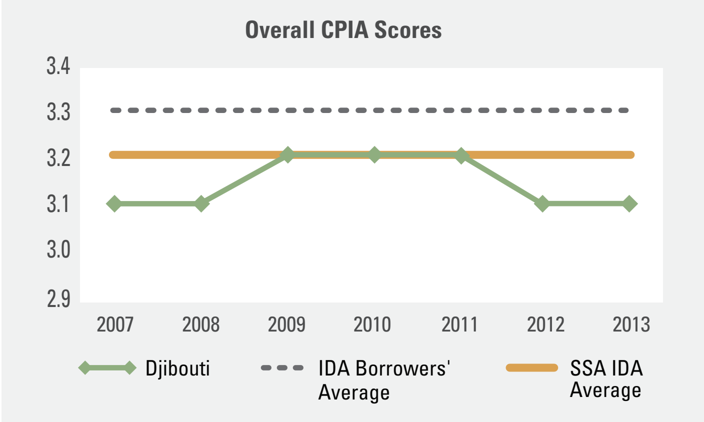
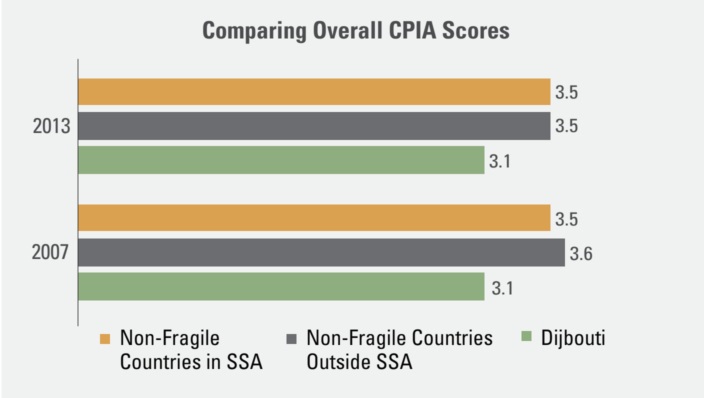
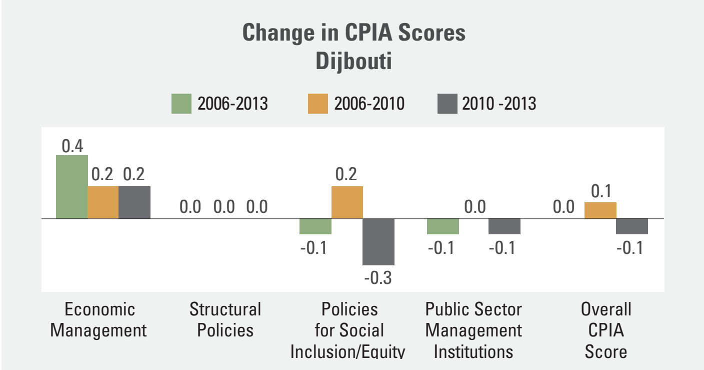
Trend



Comparison



Progress



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ERITREA

World Bank – Country Policy and Institutional Assessment
CPIA 2013

Quick Facts

CPIA Score	Change from previous year	Highest performing cluster	Lowest performing cluster
2.0	▼ 0.1	2.7	1.3
Below SSA IDA Avg.		(Policies for Social Inclusion and Equity)	(Economic Management and Structural Policies)

Population (millions)	6.1
GDP (current US$ billions)	3.1
GDP per capita (current US$)	504.3
Poverty below US$1.25 a day (% of population, 2010, est.)	NA

(2012)

Country and Policy Institutional Assessment 2013

Indicator	Eritrea	SSA IDA Average
Economic Management	**1.3**	**3.4**
Monetary and Exchange Rate Policy	1.5	3.5
Fiscal Policy	1.5	3.3
Debt Policy	1.0	3.3
Structural Policies	**1.3**	**3.2**
Trade	1.5	3.7
Financial Sector	1.0	2.9
Business Regulatory Environment	1.5	3.1
Policies for Social Inclusion and Equity	**2.7**	**3.2**
Gender Equality	3.5	3.2
Equity of Public Resource Use	2.5	3.3
Building Human Resources	3.5	3.5
Social Protection and Labor	2.0	2.9
Policies and Institutions for Environment Sustainability	2.0	3.1
Public Sector Management and Institutions	**2.6**	**2.9**
Property Rights and Rule-Based Governance	2.5	2.7
Quality of Budgetary and Financial Management	2.0	3.0
Efficiency of Revenue Mobilization	3.5	3.4
Quality of Public Administration	3.0	2.8
Transparency, Accountability and Corruption in Public Sector	2.0	2.7
Overall CPIA Score	**2.0**	**3.2**

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- The cut-off date for data is June 2014 .

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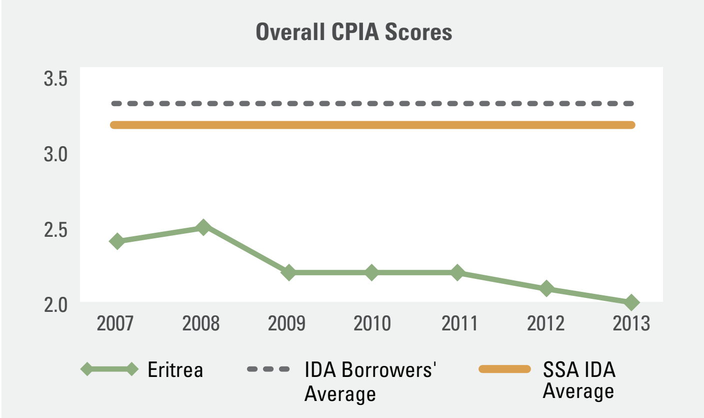
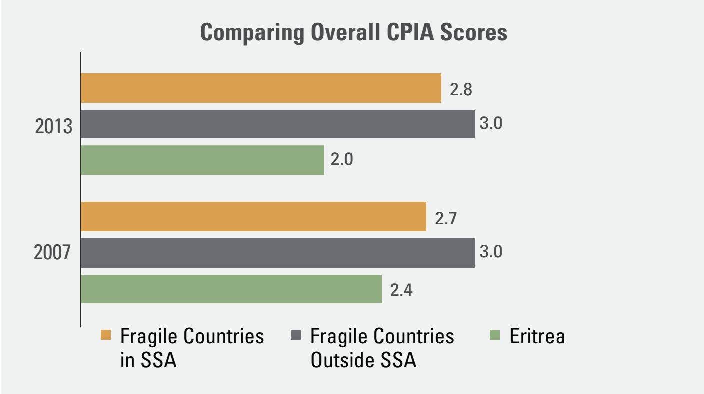
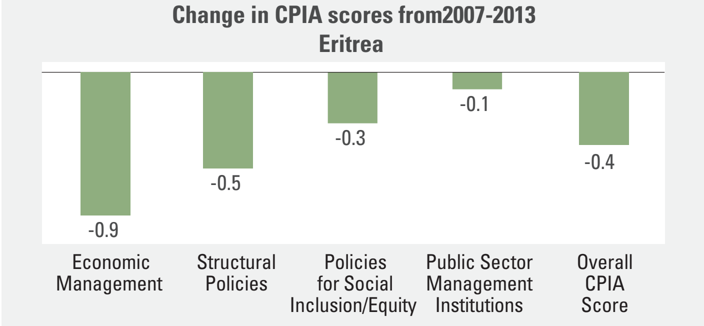
Trend



Comparison



Progress



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ETHIOPIA

World Bank – Country Policy and Institutional Assessment
CPIA 2013

Quick Facts

CPIA Score	Change from previous year	Highest performing cluster	Lowest performing cluster
3.4	–	3.7	3.2
Above SSA IDA Avg.	No Change	(Policies for Social Inclusion and Equity)	(Structural Policies)

Population (millions)	91.7
GDP (current US$ billions)	41.7
GDP per capita (current US$)	454.8
Poverty below US$1.25 a day (% of population, 2010, est.)	30.7

(2012)

Country and Policy Institutional Assessment 2013

Indicator	Ethiopia	SSA IDA Average
Economic Management	**3.5**	**3.4**
Monetary and Exchange Rate Policy	3.0	3.5
Fiscal Policy	3.5	3.3
Debt Policy	4.0	3.3
Structural Policies	**3.2**	**3.2**
Trade	3.0	3.7
Financial Sector	3.0	2.9
Business Regulatory Environment	3.5	3.1
Policies for Social Inclusion and Equity	**3.7**	**3.2**
Gender Equality	3.0	3.2
Equity of Public Resource Use	4.0	3.3
Building Human Resources	4.5	3.5
Social Protection and Labor	3.5	2.9
Policies and Institutions for Environment Sustainability	3.5	3.1
Public Sector Management and Institutions	**3.4**	**2.9**
Property Rights and Rule-Based Governance	3.0	2.7
Quality of Budgetary and Financial Management	3.5	3.0
Efficiency of Revenue Mobilization	4.0	3.4
Quality of Public Administration	3.5	2.8
Transparency, Accountability and Corruption in Public Sector	3.0	2.7
Overall CPIA Score	**3.4**	**3.2**

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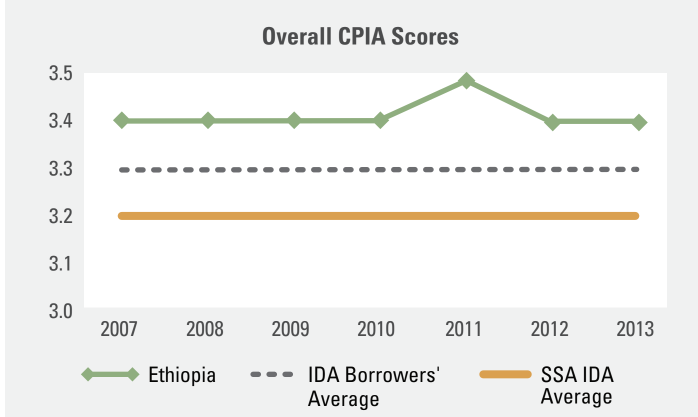
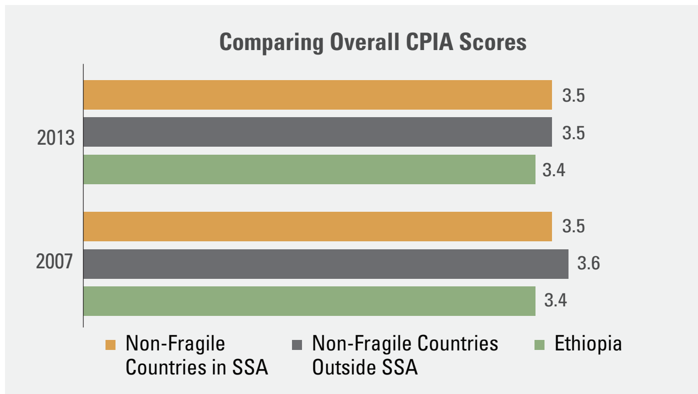
Trend



Comparison



Progress

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GAMBIA, THE

Quick Facts

CPIA Score	Change from previous year	Highest performing cluster	Lowest performing cluster
3.3	▼ 0.1	3.7	3.0
Above SSA IDA Avg.		(Structural Policies)	(Economic Management and Public Sector Management and Institutions)

Population (millions)	1.8
GDP (current US$ billions)	0.9
GDP per capita (current US$)	506.5
Poverty below US$1.25 a day (% of population, 2010, est.)	29.8

(2012)

Country and Policy Institutional Assessment 2013

Indicator	Gambia	SSA IDA Average
Economic Management	**3.0**	**3.4**
Monetary and Exchange Rate Policy	3.0	3.5
Fiscal Policy	3.0	3.3
Debt Policy	3.0	3.3
Structural Policies	**3.7**	**3.2**
Trade	4.0	3.7
Financial Sector	3.5	2.9
Business Regulatory Environment	3.5	3.1
Policies for Social Inclusion and Equity	**3.4**	**3.2**
Gender Equality	3.5	3.2
Equity of Public Resource Use	3.5	3.3
Building Human Resources	4.0	3.5
Social Protection and Labor	2.5	2.9
Policies and Institutions for Environment Sustainability	3.5	3.1
Public Sector Management and Institutions	**3.0**	**2.9**
Property Rights and Rule-Based Governance	3.0	2.7
Quality of Budgetary and Financial Management	3.5	3.0
Efficiency of Revenue Mobilization	3.5	3.4
Quality of Public Administration	3.0	2.8
Transparency, Accountability and Corruption in Public Sector	2.0	2.7
Overall CPIA Score	**3.3**	**3.2**

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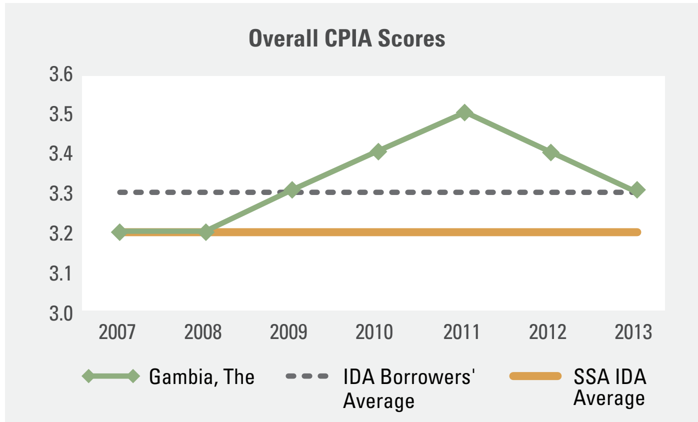
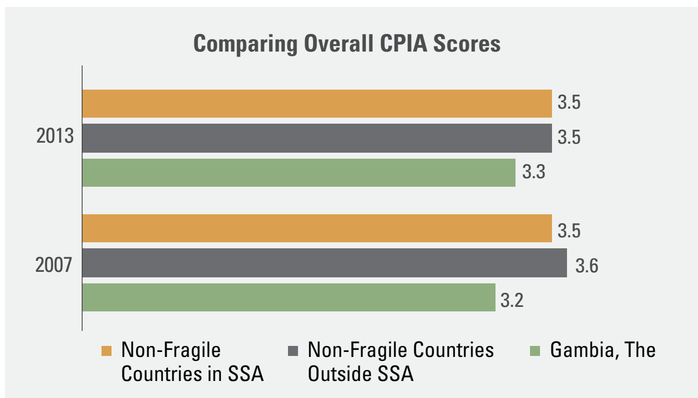
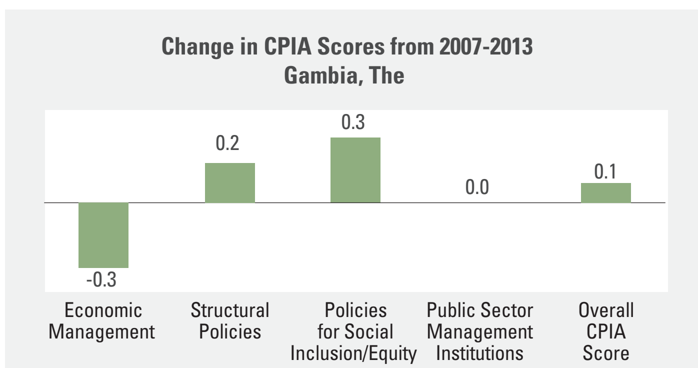
Trend



Comparison



Progress



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GHANA

World Bank – Country Policy and Institutional Assessment
CPIA 2013

Quick Facts

CPIA Score	Change from previous year	Highest performing cluster	Lowest performing cluster
3.7	▼ 0.1	4.0	3.0
Above SSA IDA Avg.		(Structural Policies and Policies for Social Inclusion and Equity)	(Economic Management)

Population (millions)	25.4
GDP (current US$ billions)	40.7
GDP per capita (current US$)	1604.9
Poverty below US$1.25 a day (% of population, 2010, est.)	22.2

(2012)

Country and Policy Institutional Assessment 2013

Indicator	Ghana	SSA IDA Average
Economic Management	**3.0**	**3.4**
Monetary and Exchange Rate Policy	3.0	3.5
Fiscal Policy	2.5	3.3
Debt Policy	3.5	3.3
Structural Policies	**4.0**	**3.2**
Trade	4.0	3.7
Financial Sector	3.5	2.9
Business Regulatory Environment	4.5	3.1
Policies for Social Inclusion and Equity	**4.0**	**3.2**
Gender Equality	4.0	3.2
Equity of Public Resource Use	3.5	3.3
Building Human Resources	4.5	3.5
Social Protection and Labor	4.0	2.9
Policies and Institutions for Environment Sustainability	4.0	3.1
Public Sector Management and Institutions	**3.7**	**2.9**
Property Rights and Rule-Based Governance	4.0	2.7
Quality of Budgetary and Financial Management	3.0	3.0
Efficiency of Revenue Mobilization	4.0	3.4
Quality of Public Administration	3.5	2.8
Transparency, Accountability and Corruption in Public Sector	4.0	2.7
Overall CPIA Score	**3.7**	**3.2**

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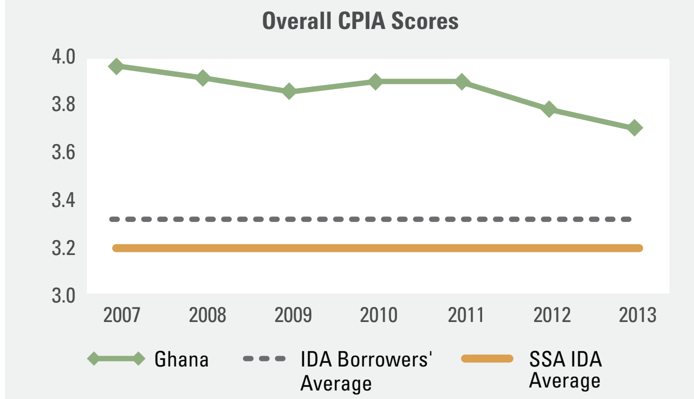
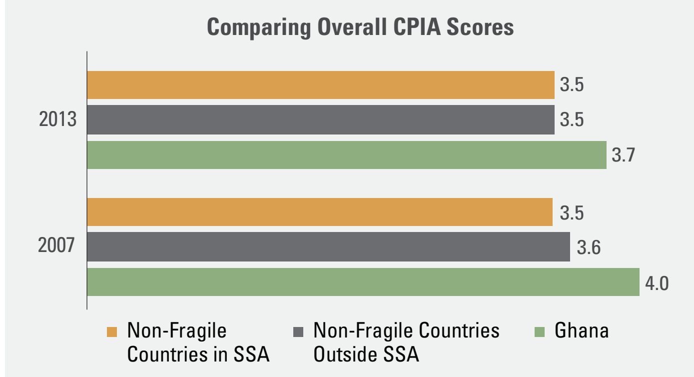
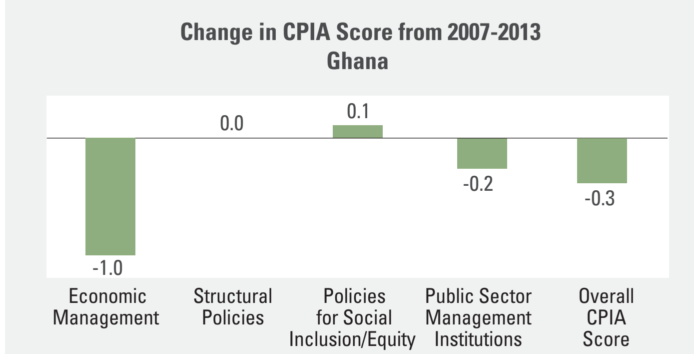
Trend



Comparison



Progress



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GUINEA

Quick Facts

CPIA Score	Change from previous year	Highest performing cluster	Lowest performing cluster
3.0	–	3.3	2.7
Below SSA IDA Avg.	No Change	(Economic Management)	(Public Sector Management and Institutions)

Population (millions)	11.5
GDP (current US$ billions)	5.6
GDP per capita (current US$)	491.8
Poverty below US$1.25 a day (% of population, 2010, est.)	38.3

(2012)

Country and Policy Institutional Assessment 2013

Indicator	Guinea	SSA IDA Average
Economic Management	**3.3**	**3.4**
Monetary and Exchange Rate Policy	3.5	3.5
Fiscal Policy	3.5	3.3
Debt Policy	3.0	3.3
Structural Policies	**2.8**	**3.2**
Trade	3.5	3.7
Financial Sector	2.5	2.9
Business Regulatory Environment	2.5	3.1
Policies for Social Inclusion and Equity	**3.0**	**3.2**
Gender Equality	3.0	3.2
Equity of Public Resource Use	3.0	3.3
Building Human Resources	3.5	3.5
Social Protection and Labor	2.5	2.9
Policies and Institutions for Environment Sustainability	3.0	3.1
Public Sector Management and Institutions	**2.7**	**2.9**
Property Rights and Rule-Based Governance	2.0	2.7
Quality of Budgetary and Financial Management	3.0	3.0
Efficiency of Revenue Mobilization	3.0	3.4
Quality of Public Administration	3.0	2.8
Transparency, Accountability and Corruption in Public Sector	2.5	2.7
Overall CPIA Score	**3.0**	**3.2**

Definitions:
- CPIA: Country Policy and Institutional Assessment.
- IDA: International Development Association, the arm of the World Bank that provides credits to the poorest countries.
- SSA: Sub-Saharan Africa.
- Poverty is based on the PovcalNet poverty data as of May 2014. These data are being revised and will be available shortly.
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- **Non-Fragile Countries in SSA**: 23 IDA-eligible countries (excluding fragile countries).
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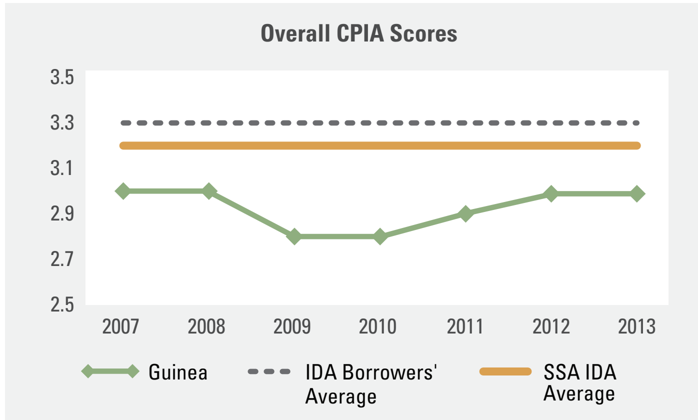
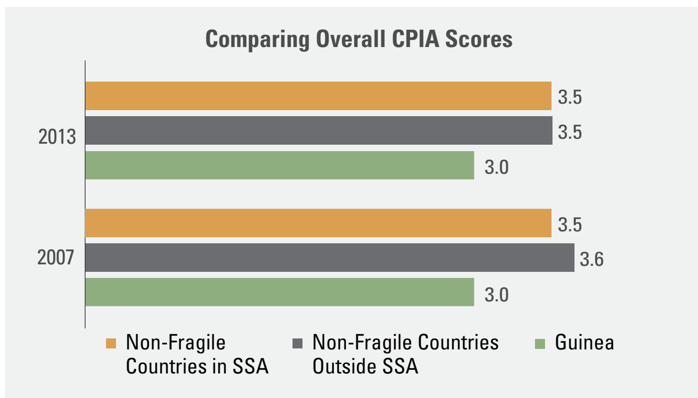
- **Non-Fragile Countries Outside SSA**: 30 IDA-eligible countries outside Sub Saharan Africa (excluding fragile countries).

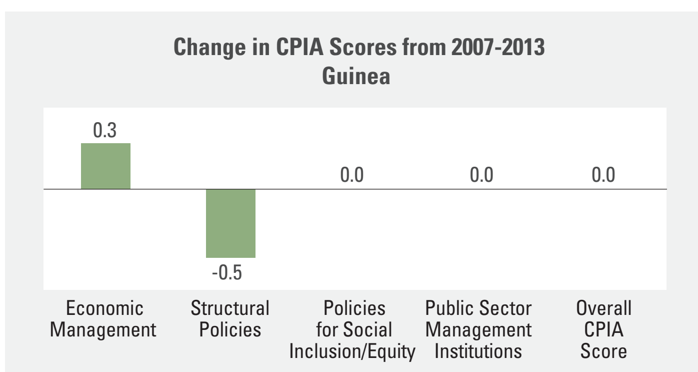
Trend



Comparison



Progress



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GUINEA-BISSAU

World Bank – Country Policy and Institutional Assessment
CPIA 2013

Quick Facts

CPIA Score	Change from previous year	Highest performing cluster	Lowest performing cluster
2.5	▼ 0.1	3.0	2.2
Below SSA IDA Avg.		(Structural Policies)	(Public Sector Management and Institutions)

Population (millions)	1.7
GDP (current US$ billions)	0.82
GDP per capita (current US$)	494.3
Poverty below US$1.25 a day (% of population, 2010, est.)	46.5

(2012)

Country and Policy Institutional Assessment 2013

Indicator	Guinea-Bissau	SSA IDA Average
Economic Management	**2.5**	**3.4**
Monetary and Exchange Rate Policy	2.5	3.5
Fiscal Policy	2.5	3.3
Debt Policy	2.5	3.3
Structural Policies	**3.0**	**3.2**
Trade	4.0	3.7
Financial Sector	2.5	2.9
Business Regulatory Environment	2.5	3.1
Policies for Social Inclusion and Equity	**2.4**	**3.2**
Gender Equality	2.5	3.2
Equity of Public Resource Use	2.5	3.3
Building Human Resources	2.5	3.5
Social Protection and Labor	2.0	2.9
Policies and Institutions for Environment Sustainability	2.5	3.1
Public Sector Management and Institutions	**2.2**	**2.9**
Property Rights and Rule-Based Governance	2.0	2.7
Quality of Budgetary and Financial Management	2.0	3.0
Efficiency of Revenue Mobilization	2.5	3.4
Quality of Public Administration	2.5	2.8
Transparency, Accountability and Corruption in Public Sector	2.0	2.7
Overall CPIA Score	**2.5**	**3.2**

Definitions:

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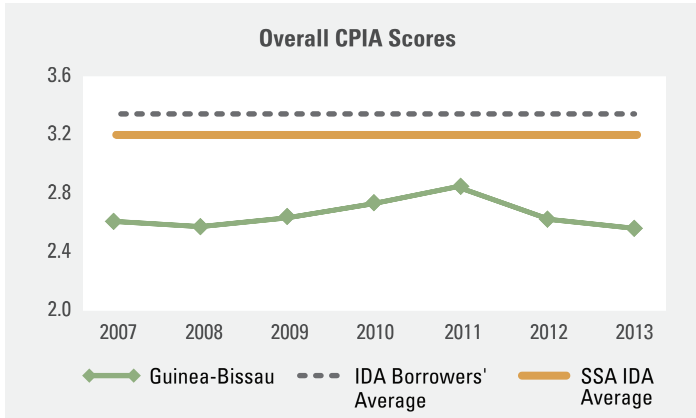
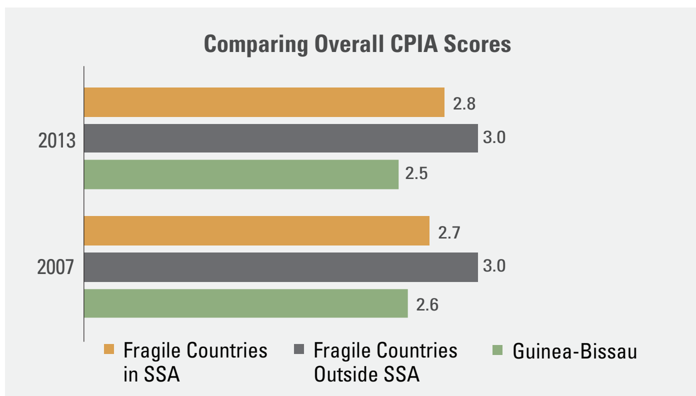
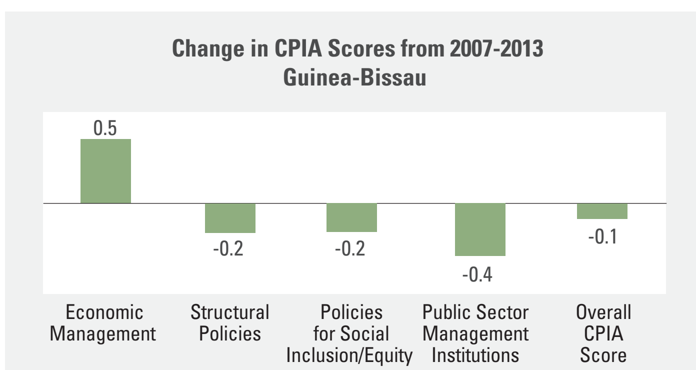
Trend



Comparison



Progress



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KENYA

Quick Facts

CPIA Score	Change from previous year	Highest performing cluster	Lowest performing cluster
3.9	–	4.5	3.4
Above SSA IDA Avg.	No Change	(Economic Management)	(Public Sector Management and Institutions)

Population (millions)	43.2
GDP (current US$ billions)	40.7
GDP per capita (current US$)	942.5
Poverty below US$1.25 a day (% of population, 2010, est.)	39.9

(2012)

Country and Policy Institutional Assessment 2013

Indicator	Kenya	SSA IDA Average
Economic Management	**4.5**	**3.4**
Monetary and Exchange Rate Policy	4.5	3.5
Fiscal Policy	4.5	3.3
Debt Policy	4.5	3.3
Structural Policies	**3.8**	**3.2**
Trade	4.0	3.7
Financial Sector	4.0	2.9
Business Regulatory Environment	3.5	3.1
Policies for Social Inclusion and Equity	**3.7**	**3.2**
Gender Equality	3.5	3.2
Equity of Public Resource Use	4.0	3.3
Building Human Resources	4.0	3.5
Social Protection and Labor	3.5	2.9
Policies and Institutions for Environment Sustainability	3.5	3.1
Public Sector Management and Institutions	**3.4**	**2.9**
Property Rights and Rule-Based Governance	3.0	2.7
Quality of Budgetary and Financial Management	3.5	3.0
Efficiency of Revenue Mobilization	4.0	3.4
Quality of Public Administration	3.5	2.8
Transparency, Accountability and Corruption in Public Sector	3.0	2.7
Overall CPIA Score	**3.9**	**3.2**

Definitions:

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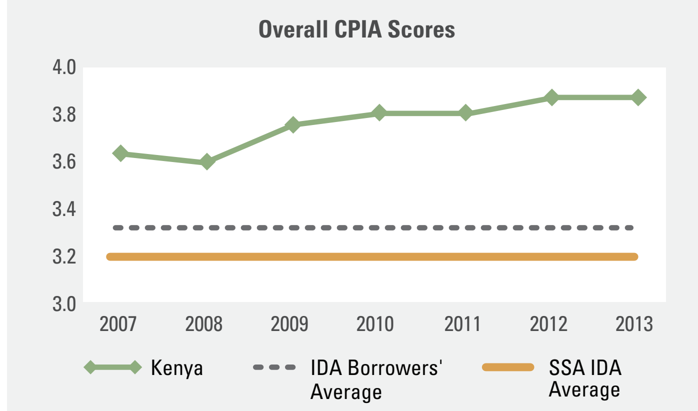
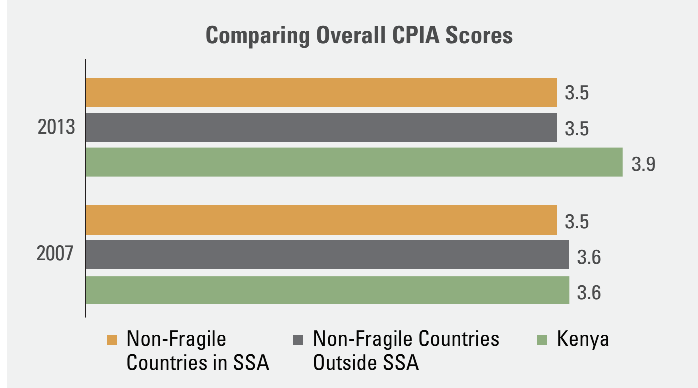
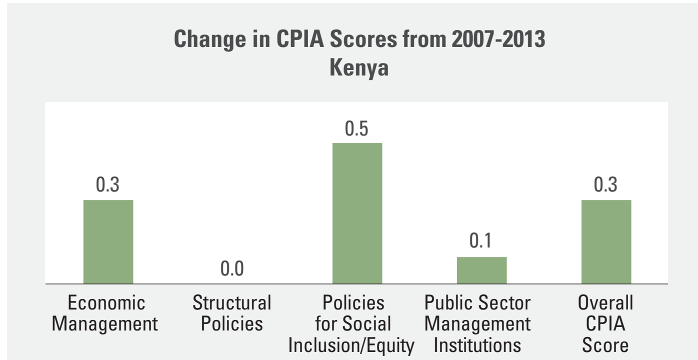
Trend



Comparison



Progress



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LESOTHO

Quick Facts

CPIA Score	Change from previous year	Highest performing cluster	Lowest performing cluster
3.5	–	3.7	3.3
Above SSA IDA Avg.	No Change	(Economic Management)	(Public Sector Management and Institutions)

Population (millions)	2.1
GDP (current US$ billions)	2.4
GDP per capita (current US$)	1193.0
Poverty below US$1.25 a day (% of population, 2010, est.)	36.46

(2012)

Country and Policy Institutional Assessment 2013

Indicator	Lesotho	SSA IDA Average
Economic Management	**3.7**	**3.4**
Monetary and Exchange Rate Policy	4.0	3.5
Fiscal Policy	3.0	3.3
Debt Policy	4.0	3.3
Structural Policies	**3.5**	**3.2**
Trade	4.0	3.7
Financial Sector	3.0	2.9
Business Regulatory Environment	3.5	3.1
Policies for Social Inclusion and Equity	**3.4**	**3.2**
Gender Equality	4.0	3.2
Equity of Public Resource Use	3.0	3.3
Building Human Resources	3.5	3.5
Social Protection and Labor	3.0	2.9
Policies and Institutions for Environment Sustainability	3.5	3.1
Public Sector Management and Institutions	**3.3**	**2.9**
Property Rights and Rule-Based Governance	3.5	2.7
Quality of Budgetary and Financial Management	2.5	3.0
Efficiency of Revenue Mobilization	4.0	3.4
Quality of Public Administration	3.0	2.8
Transparency, Accountability and Corruption in Public Sector	3.5	2.7
Overall CPIA Score	**3.5**	**3.2**

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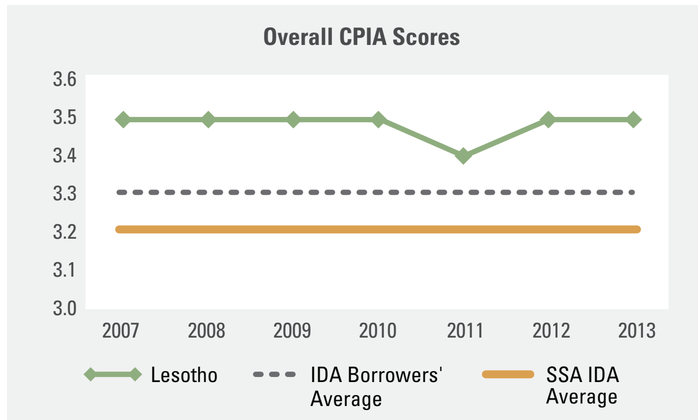
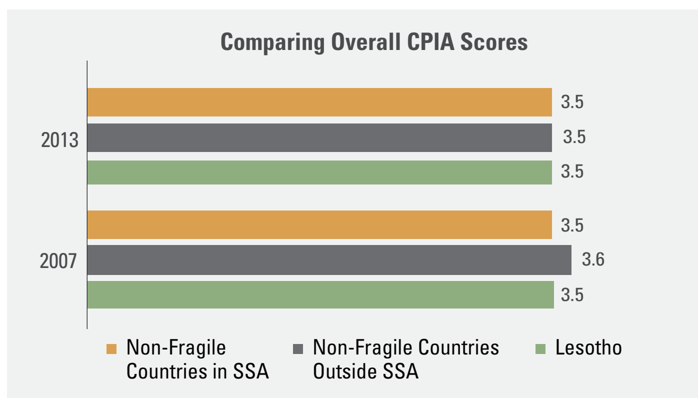
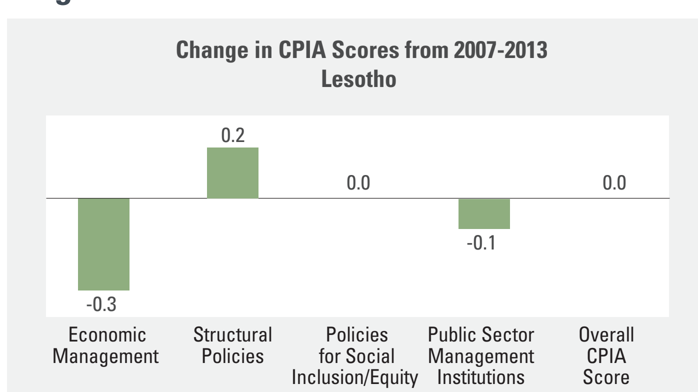
Trend



Comparison



Progress



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LIBERIA

Quick Facts

CPIA Score	Change from previous year	Highest performing cluster	Lowest performing cluster
3.1	—	**3.5**	**2.9**
Below SSA IDA Avg.	No Change	(Economic Management)	(Public Sector Management and Institutions)

Population (millions)	4.2
GDP (current US$ billions)	1.7
GDP per capita (current US$)	413.8
Poverty below US$1.25 a day (% of population, 2010, est.)	82.6

(2012)

Country and Policy Institutional Assessment 2013

Indicator	Liberia	SSA IDA Average
Economic Management	**3.5**	**3.4**
Monetary and Exchange Rate Policy	3.5	3.5
Fiscal Policy	3.5	3.3
Debt Policy	3.5	3.3
Structural Policies	**3.0**	**3.2**
Trade	3.5	3.7
Financial Sector	2.5	2.9
Business Regulatory Environment	3.0	3.1
Policies for Social Inclusion and Equity	**3.1**	**3.2**
Gender Equality	3.0	3.2
Equity of Public Resource Use	4.0	3.3
Building Human Resources	3.0	3.5
Social Protection and Labor	2.5	2.9
Policies and Institutions for Environment Sustainability	3.0	3.1
Public Sector Management and Institutions	**2.9**	**2.9**
Property Rights and Rule-Based Governance	2.5	2.7
Quality of Budgetary and Financial Management	3.0	3.0
Efficiency of Revenue Mobilization	3.5	3.4
Quality of Public Administration	2.5	2.8
Transparency, Accountability and Corruption in Public Sector	3.0	2.7
Overall CPIA Score	**3.1**	**3.2**

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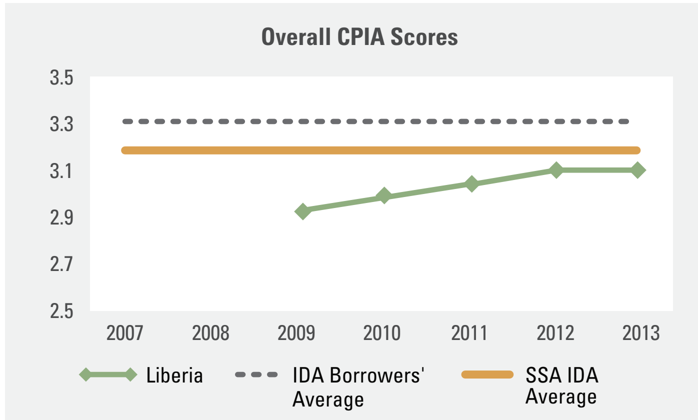
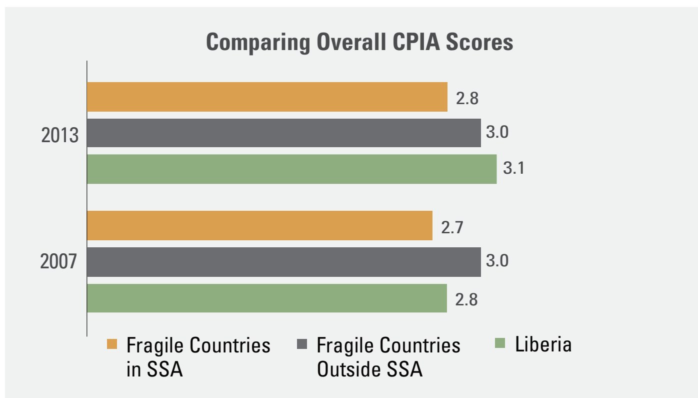
Trend



Comparison



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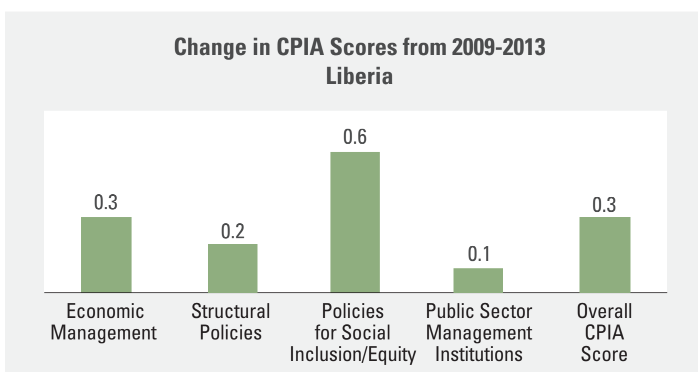

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MADAGASCAR

World Bank – Country Policy and Institutional Assessment
CPIA 2013

Quick Facts

CPIA Score	Change from previous year	Highest performing cluster	Lowest performing cluster
3.0	–	3.5	2.5
Below SSA IDA Avg.	No Change	(Economic Management)	(Public Sector Management and Institutions)

Population (millions)	22.3
GDP (current US$ billions)	10.0
GDP per capita (current US$)	447.4
Poverty below US$1.25 a day (% of population, 2010, est.)	81.3

(2012)

Country and Policy Institutional Assessment 2013

Indicator	Madagascar	SSA IDA Average
Economic Management	**3.5**	**3.4**
Monetary and Exchange Rate Policy	3.5	3.5
Fiscal Policy	3.0	3.3
Debt Policy	4.0	3.3
Structural Policies	**3.2**	**3.2**
Trade	4.0	3.7
Financial Sector	2.5	2.9
Business Regulatory Environment	3.0	3.1
Policies for Social Inclusion and Equity	**2.9**	**3.2**
Gender Equality	3.5	3.2
Equity of Public Resource Use	3.0	3.3
Building Human Resources	3.0	3.5
Social Protection and Labor	2.0	2.9
Policies and Institutions for Environment Sustainability	3.0	3.1
Public Sector Management and Institutions	**2.5**	**2.9**
Property Rights and Rule-Based Governance	2.5	2.7
Quality of Budgetary and Financial Management	2.0	3.0
Efficiency of Revenue Mobilization	3.5	3.4
Quality of Public Administration	2.5	2.8
Transparency, Accountability and Corruption in Public Sector	2.0	2.7
Overall CPIA Score	**3.0**	**3.2**

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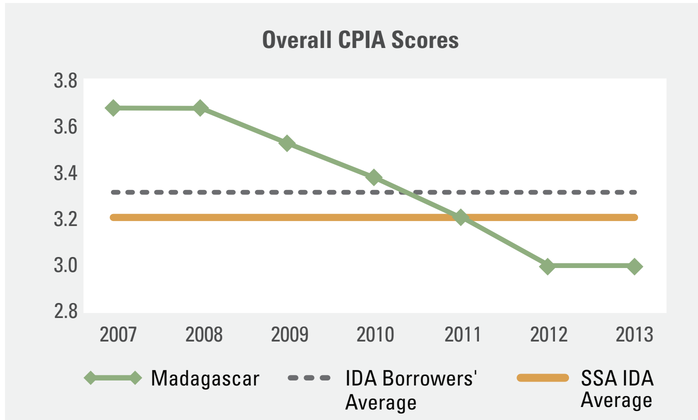
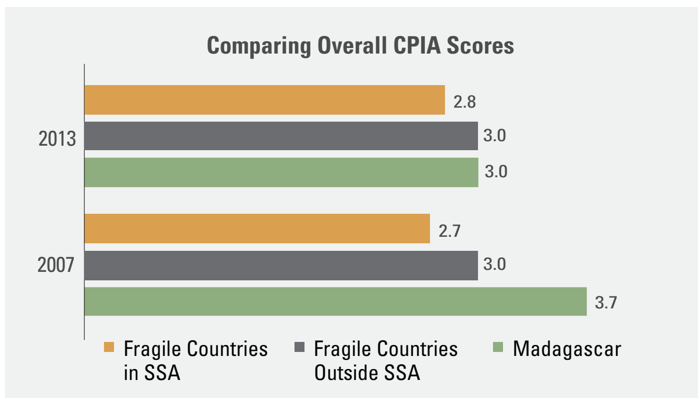
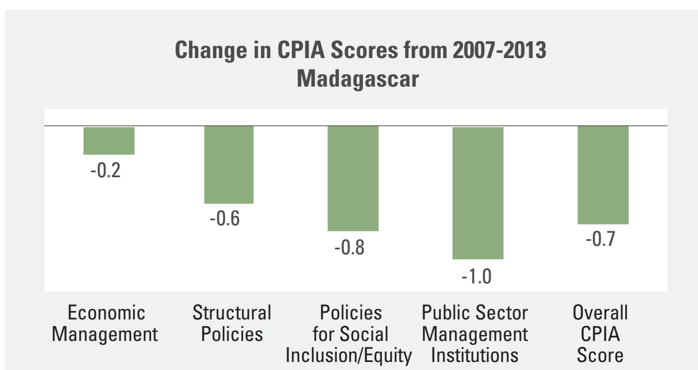
Trend



Comparison



Progress



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Quick Facts

CPIA Score	Change from previous year	Highest performing cluster	Lowest performing cluster
3.1	▼ 0.1	3.5	2.7
Below SSA IDA Avg.		(Policies for Social Inclusion and Equity)	(Structural Policies)

Population (millions)	15.9
GDP (current US$ billions)	4.3
GDP per capita (current US$)	268.1
Poverty below US$1.25 a day (% of population, 2010, est.)	64.4

(2011)

Country and Policy Institutional Assessment 2013

Indicator	Malawi	SSA IDA Average
Economic Management	**3.0**	**3.4**
Monetary and Exchange Rate Policy	3.0	3.5
Fiscal Policy	3.0	3.3
Debt Policy	3.0	3.3
Structural Policies	**2.7**	**3.2**
Trade	3.0	3.7
Financial Sector	2.5	2.9
Business Regulatory Environment	2.5	3.1
Policies for Social Inclusion and Equity	**3.5**	**3.2**
Gender Equality	3.5	3.2
Equity of Public Resource Use	3.5	3.3
Building Human Resources	3.5	3.5
Social Protection and Labor	3.5	2.9
Policies and Institutions for Environment Sustainability	3.5	3.1
Public Sector Management and Institutions	**3.1**	**2.9**
Property Rights and Rule-Based Governance	3.5	2.7
Quality of Budgetary and Financial Management	2.5	3.0
Efficiency of Revenue Mobilization	4.0	3.4
Quality of Public Administration	3.0	2.8
Transparency, Accountability and Corruption in Public Sector	2.5	2.7
Overall CPIA Score	**3.1**	**3.2**

Definitions:
- CPIA: Country Policy and Institutional Assessment.
- IDA: International Development Association, the arm of the World Bank that provides credits to the poorest countries.
- SSA: Sub-Saharan Africa.
- Poverty is based on the PovcalNet poverty data as of May 2014. These data are being revised and will be available shortly.
- The cut-off date for data is June 2014 .

Average scores for comparisons refer to country groupings as follows:
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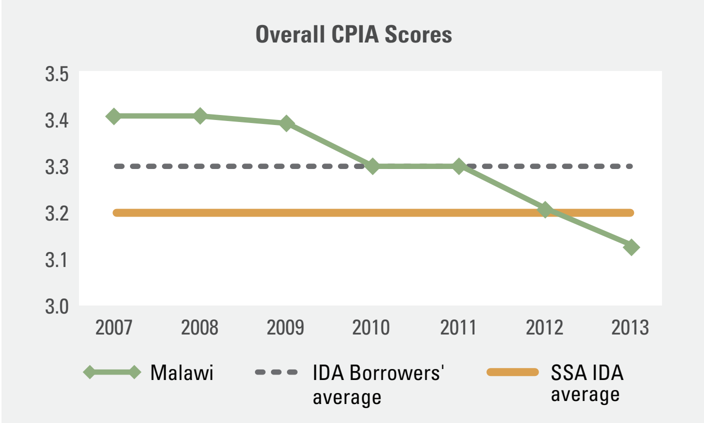
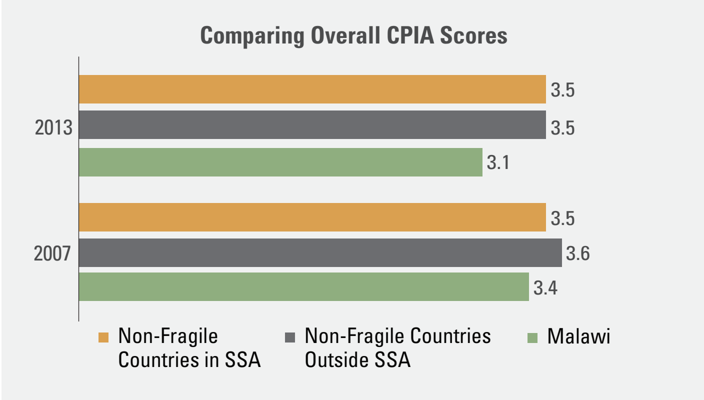
- **SSA IDA Countries**: 39 SSA IDA Countries which had CPIA scores in 2013.
- **Fragile Countries in SSA**: 16 countries with CPIA scores included in the World Bank's Harmonized Fragile List for Fiscal Year 2015.
- **Non-Fragile Countries in SSA**: 23 IDA-eligible countries (excluding fragile countries).
- **Fragile Countries Outside SSA**: 12 countries with CPIA scores included in the World Bank's Harmonized Fragile List for Fiscal Year 2015.
- **Non-Fragile Countries Outside SSA**: 30 IDA-eligible countries outside Sub Saharan Africa (excluding fragile countries).

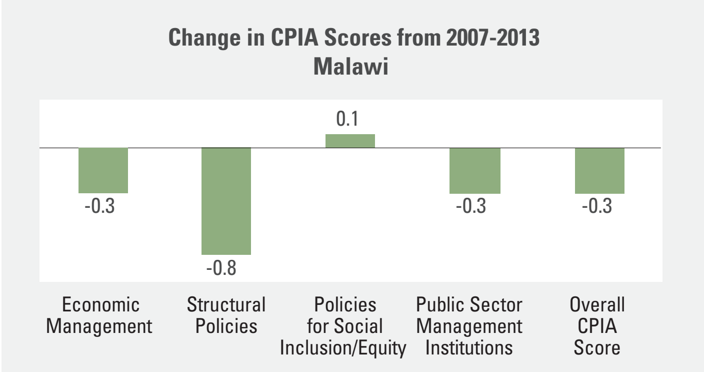
Trend



Comparison



Progress



NOTES: The CPIA consists of 16 criteria grouped in four equally weighted clusters: Economic Management, Structural Policies, Policies for Social Inclusion and Equity, and Public Sector Management and Institutions. For each of the 16 criteria, countries are rated on a scale of 1 (low) to 6 (high). The scores depend on the level of performance in a given year assessed against the criteria, rather than on changes in performance compared to the previous year. The ratings depend on actual policies and performance, rather than on promises or intentions. The ratings reflect a variety of indicators, observations, and judgments originated in the World Bank or elsewhere. For details see: **www.worldbank.org/africa/CPIA**

Quick Facts

CPIA Score	Change from previous year	Highest performing cluster	Lowest performing cluster
3.4	–	3.8	3.0
Above SSA IDA Avg.	No Change	(Economic Management)	(Public Sector Management and Institutions)

Population (millions)	14.9
GDP (current US$ billions)	10.4
GDP per capita (current US$)	699.3
Poverty below US$1.25 a day (% of population, 2010, est.)	50.4

(2012)

Country and Policy Institutional Assessment 2013

Indicator	Mali	SSA IDA Average
Economic Management	**3.8**	**3.4**
Monetary and Exchange Rate Policy	4.0	3.5
Fiscal Policy	4.0	3.3
Debt Policy	3.5	3.3
Structural Policies	**3.5**	**3.2**
Trade	4.0	3.7
Financial Sector	3.0	2.9
Business Regulatory Environment	3.5	3.1
Policies for Social Inclusion and Equity	**3.2**	**3.2**
Gender Equality	3.0	3.2
Equity of Public Resource Use	3.5	3.3
Building Human Resources	3.0	3.5
Social Protection and Labor	3.0	2.9
Policies and Institutions for Environment Sustainability	3.5	3.1
Public Sector Management and Institutions	**3.0**	**2.9**
Property Rights and Rule-Based Governance	2.5	2.7
Quality of Budgetary and Financial Management	3.5	3.0
Efficiency of Revenue Mobilization	3.5	3.4
Quality of Public Administration	2.5	2.8
Transparency, Accountability and Corruption in Public Sector	3.0	2.7
Overall CPIA Score	**3.4**	**3.2**

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- SSA: Sub-Saharan Africa.
- Poverty is based on the PovcalNet poverty data as of May 2014. These data are being revised and will be available shortly.
- The cut-off date for data is June 2014 .

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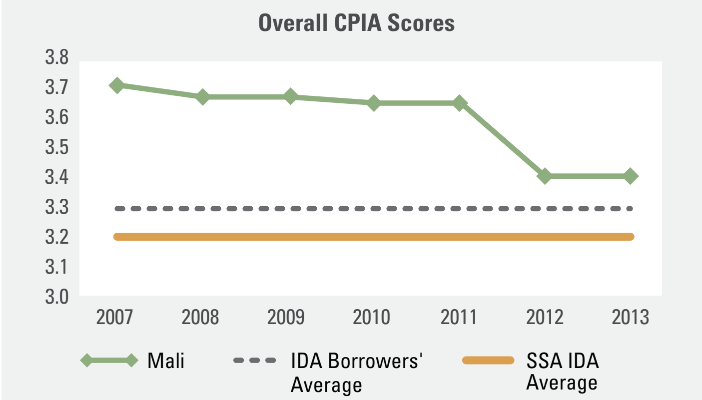
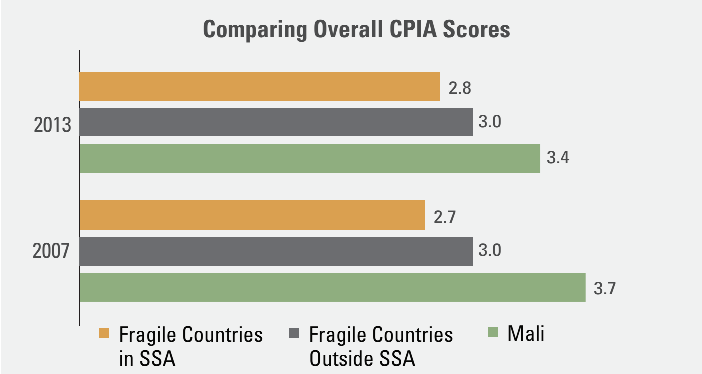
- **Non-Fragile Countries Outside SSA**: 30 IDA-eligible countries outside Sub Saharan Africa (excluding fragile countries).

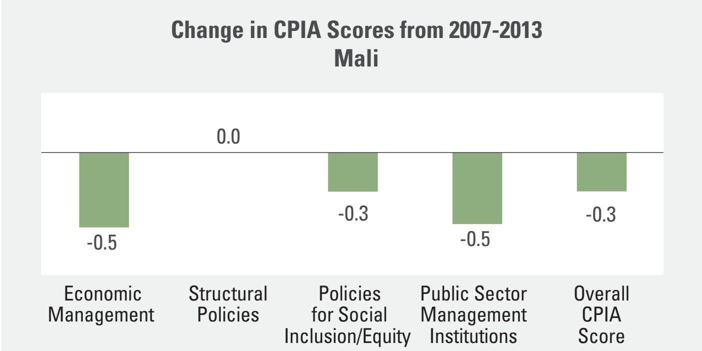
Trend



Comparison



Progress



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Quick Facts

CPIA Score	Change from previous year	Highest performing cluster	Lowest performing cluster
3.3	▲ 0.1	3.5	3.1
Above SSA IDA Avg.		(Economic Management)	(Public Sector Management and Institutions)

Population (millions)	3.8
GDP (current US$ billions)	4.2
GDP per capita (current US$)	1106.1
Poverty below US$1.25 a day (% of population, 2010)	24.0

(2012)

Country and Policy Institutional Assessment 2013

Indicator	Mauritania	SSA IDA Average
Economic Management	**3.5**	**3.4**
Monetary and Exchange Rate Policy	4.0	3.5
Fiscal Policy	3.5	3.3
Debt Policy	3.0	3.3
Structural Policies	**3.2**	**3.2**
Trade	4.0	3.7
Financial Sector	2.5	2.9
Business Regulatory Environment	3.0	3.1
Policies for Social Inclusion and Equity	**3.4**	**3.2**
Gender Equality	4.0	3.2
Equity of Public Resource Use	4.0	3.3
Building Human Resources	3.5	3.5
Social Protection and Labor	2.5	2.9
Policies and Institutions for Environment Sustainability	3.0	3.1
Public Sector Management and Institutions	**3.1**	**2.9**
Property Rights and Rule-Based Governance	3.0	2.7
Quality of Budgetary and Financial Management	3.0	3.0
Efficiency of Revenue Mobilization	4.0	3.4
Quality of Public Administration	3.0	2.8
Transparency, Accountability and Corruption in Public Sector	2.5	2.7
Overall CPIA Score	**3.3**	**3.2**

Definitions:

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- The cut-off date for data is June 2014 .

Average scores for comparisons refer to country groupings as follows:

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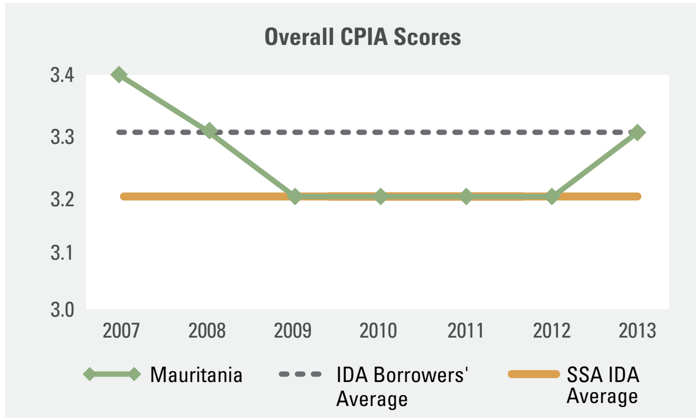
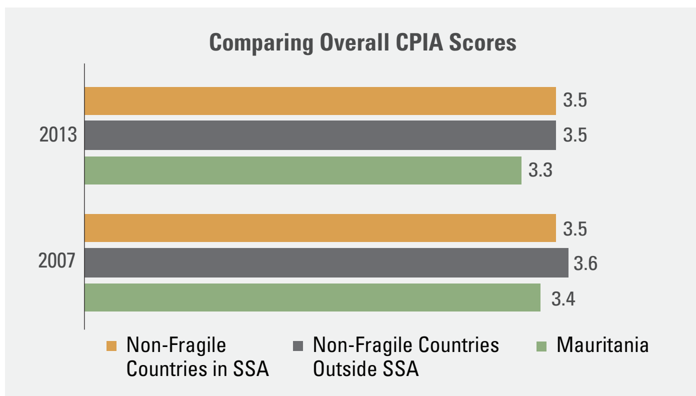
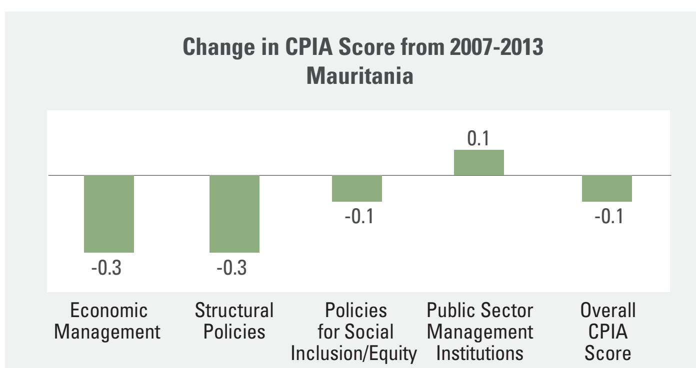
Trend



Comparison



Progress



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MOZAMBIQUE

Quick Facts

CPIA Score	Change from previous year	Highest performing cluster	Lowest performing cluster
3.6	▼ 0.1	4.2	3.3
Above SSA IDA Avg.		(Economic Management)	(Public Sector Management and Institutions)

Population (millions)	25.2
GDP (current US$ billions)	14.2
GDP per capita (current US$)	565.2
Poverty below US$1.25 a day (% of population, 2010, est.)	61.2

(2012)

Country and Policy Institutional Assessment 2013

Indicator	Mozambique	SSA IDA Average
Economic Management	**4.2**	**3.4**
Monetary and Exchange Rate Policy	4.5	3.5
Fiscal Policy	4.0	3.3
Debt Policy	4.0	3.3
Structural Policies	**3.5**	**3.2**
Trade	4.0	3.7
Financial Sector	3.5	2.9
Business Regulatory Environment	3.0	3.1
Policies for Social Inclusion and Equity	**3.5**	**3.2**
Gender Equality	3.5	3.2
Equity of Public Resource Use	3.0	3.3
Building Human Resources	4.0	3.5
Social Protection and Labor	3.5	2.9
Policies and Institutions for Environment Sustainability	3.5	3.1
Public Sector Management and Institutions	**3.3**	**2.9**
Property Rights and Rule-Based Governance	2.5	2.7
Quality of Budgetary and Financial Management	4.0	3.0
Efficiency of Revenue Mobilization	4.0	3.4
Quality of Public Administration	3.0	2.8
Transparency, Accountability and Corruption in Public Sector	3.0	2.7
Overall CPIA Score	**3.6**	**3.2**

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- The cut-off date for data is June 2014 .

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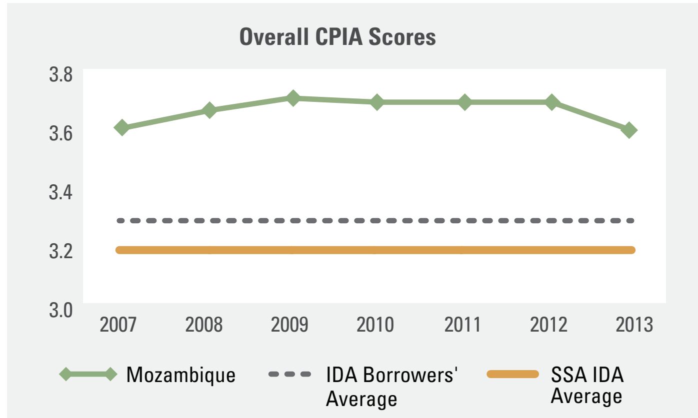
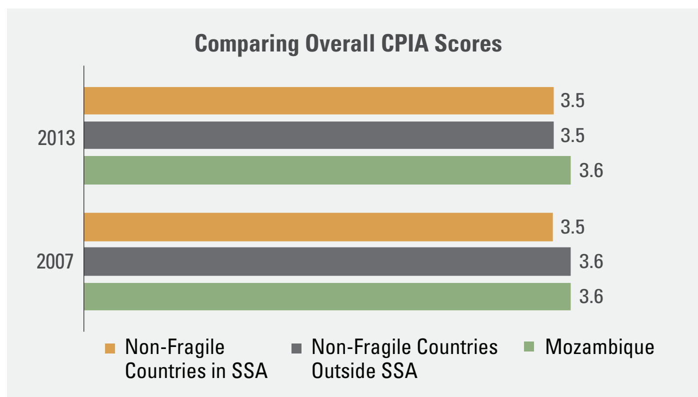
- **Non-Fragile Countries Outside SSA**: 30 IDA-eligible countries outside Sub Saharan Africa (excluding fragile countries).

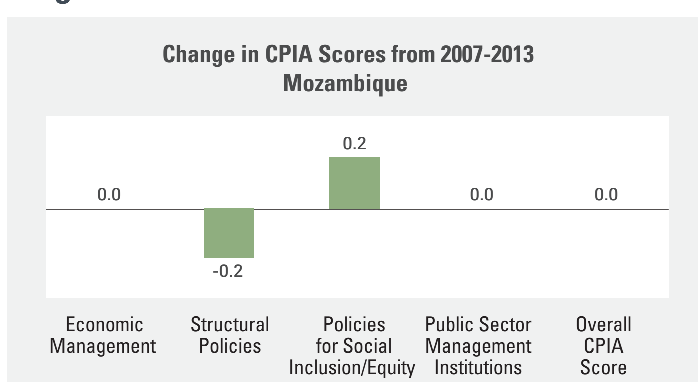
Trend



Comparison



Progress



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NIGER

Quick Facts

CPIA Score	Change from previous year	Highest performing cluster	Lowest performing cluster
3.5	–	4.0	3.2
Above SSA IDA Avg.	No Change	(Economic Management)	(Public Sector Management and Institutions)

Population (millions)	17.6
GDP (current US$ billions)	6.8
GDP per capita (current US$)	394.8
Poverty below US$1.25 a day (% of population, 2010, est.)	43.5

(2011)

Country and Policy Institutional Assessment 2013

Indicator	Niger	SSA IDA Average
Economic Management	**4.0**	**3.4**
Monetary and Exchange Rate Policy	4.0	3.5
Fiscal Policy	4.0	3.3
Debt Policy	4.0	3.3
Structural Policies	**3.3**	**3.2**
Trade	4.0	3.7
Financial Sector	3.0	2.9
Business Regulatory Environment	3.0	3.1
Policies for Social Inclusion and Equity	**3.4**	**3.2**
Gender Equality	2.5	3.2
Equity of Public Resource Use	4.0	3.3
Building Human Resources	3.5	3.5
Social Protection and Labor	3.0	2.9
Policies and Institutions for Environment Sustainability	3.5	3.1
Public Sector Management and Institutions	**3.2**	**2.9**
Property Rights and Rule-Based Governance	3.0	2.7
Quality of Budgetary and Financial Management	3.5	3.0
Efficiency of Revenue Mobilization	3.5	3.4
Quality of Public Administration	3.0	2.8
Transparency, Accountability and Corruption in Public Sector	3.0	2.7
Overall CPIA Score	**3.5**	**3.2**

Definitions:

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- The cut-off date for data is June 2014 .

Average scores for comparisons refer to country groupings as follows:

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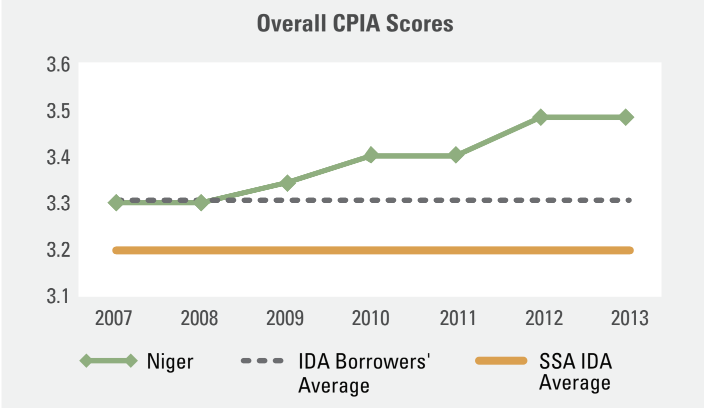
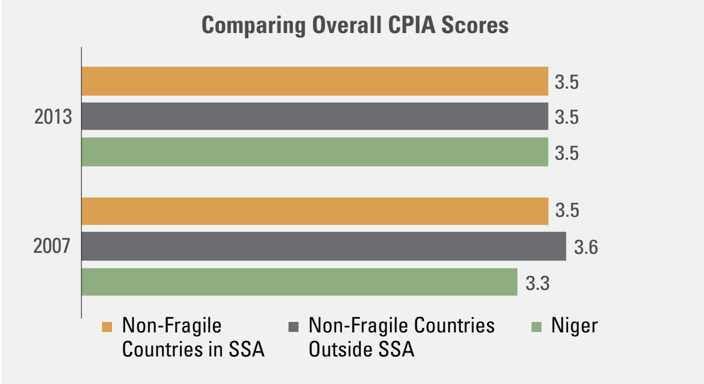
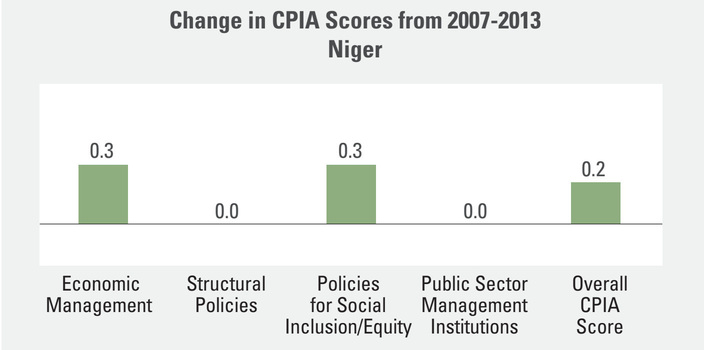
Trend



Comparison



Progress



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NIGERIA

World Bank – Country Policy and Institutional Assessment
CPIA 2013

Quick Facts

CPIA Score	Change from previous year	Highest performing cluster	Lowest performing cluster
3.6	▲ 0.1	4.5	2.8
Above SSA IDA Avg.		(Economic Management)	(Public Sector Management and Institutions)

Population (millions)	168.8
GDP (current US$ billions)	459.6
GDP per capita (current US$)	2722.3
Poverty below US$1.25 a day (% of population, 2010, est.)	68.0

(2012)

Country and Policy Institutional Assessment 2013

Indicator	Nigeria	SSA IDA Average
Economic Management	**4.5**	**3.4**
Monetary and Exchange Rate Policy	4.5	3.5
Fiscal Policy	4.5	3.3
Debt Policy	4.5	3.3
Structural Policies	**3.5**	**3.2**
Trade	3.5	3.7
Financial Sector	3.5	2.9
Business Regulatory Environment	3.5	3.1
Policies for Social Inclusion and Equity	**3.5**	**3.2**
Gender Equality	3.0	3.2
Equity of Public Resource Use	3.5	3.3
Building Human Resources	3.5	3.5
Social Protection and Labor	4.0	2.9
Policies and Institutions for Environment Sustainability	3.5	3.1
Public Sector Management and Institutions	**2.8**	**2.9**
Property Rights and Rule-Based Governance	2.5	2.7
Quality of Budgetary and Financial Management	3.0	3.0
Efficiency of Revenue Mobilization	3.0	3.4
Quality of Public Administration	2.5	2.8
Transparency, Accountability and Corruption in Public Sector	3.0	2.7
Overall CPIA Score	**3.6**	**3.2**

Definitions:

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- SSA: Sub-Saharan Africa.
- Poverty is based on the PovcalNet poverty data as of May 2014. These data are being revised and will be available shortly. Does not reflect the recent rebasing of Nigeria's national accounts.
- The cut-off date for data is June 2014 .

Average scores for comparisons refer to country groupings as follows:

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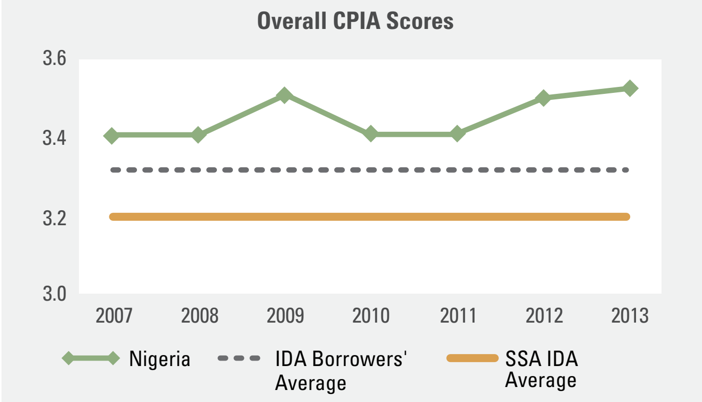
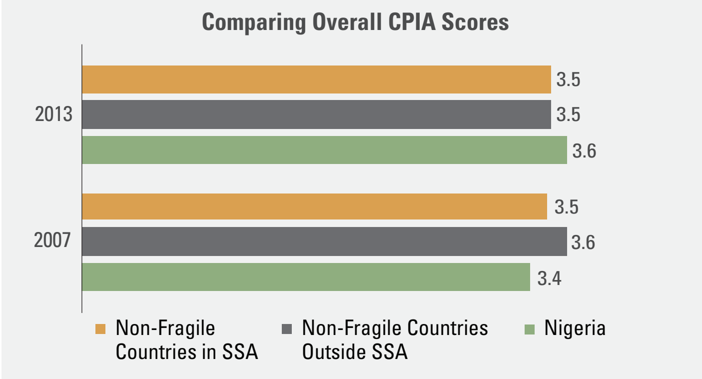
- **Non-Fragile Countries Outside SSA**: 30 IDA-eligible countries outside Sub Saharan Africa (excluding fragile countries).

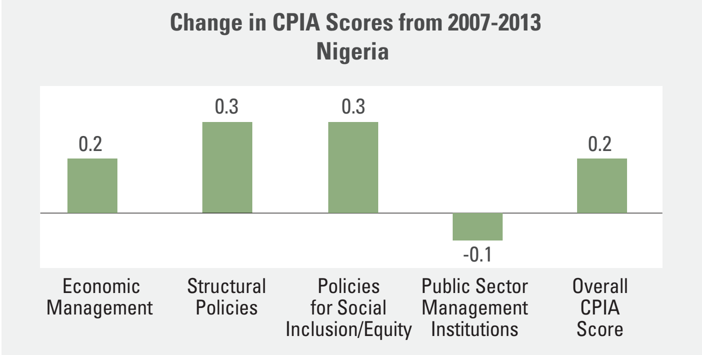
Trend



Comparison



Progress



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RWANDA

Quick Facts

CPIA Score	Change from previous year	Highest performing cluster	Lowest performing cluster
3.9	▲ 0.1	4.2	3.6
Above SSA IDA Avg.		(Structural Policies)	(Public Sector Management and Institutions)

Population (millions)	11.5
GDP (current US$ billions)	7.1
GDP per capita (current US$)	619.9
Poverty below US$1.25 a day (% of population, 2010, est.)	63.2
	(2011)

Country and Policy Institutional Assessment 2013

Indicator	Rwanda	SSA IDA Average
Economic Management	**3.8**	**3.4**
Monetary and Exchange Rate Policy	4.0	3.5
Fiscal Policy	3.5	3.3
Debt Policy	4.0	3.3
Structural Policies	**4.2**	**3.2**
Trade	4.5	3.7
Financial Sector	3.5	2.9
Business Regulatory Environment	4.5	3.1
Policies for Social Inclusion and Equity	**4.1**	**3.2**
Gender Equality	4.0	3.2
Equity of Public Resource Use	4.5	3.3
Building Human Resources	4.5	3.5
Social Protection and Labor	4.0	2.9
Policies and Institutions for Environment Sustainability	3.5	3.1
Public Sector Management and Institutions	**3.6**	**2.9**
Property Rights and Rule-Based Governance	3.5	2.7
Quality of Budgetary and Financial Management	4.0	3.0
Efficiency of Revenue Mobilization	3.5	3.4
Quality of Public Administration	3.5	2.8
Transparency, Accountability and Corruption in Public Sector	3.5	2.7
Overall CPIA Score	**3.9**	**3.2**

Definitions:
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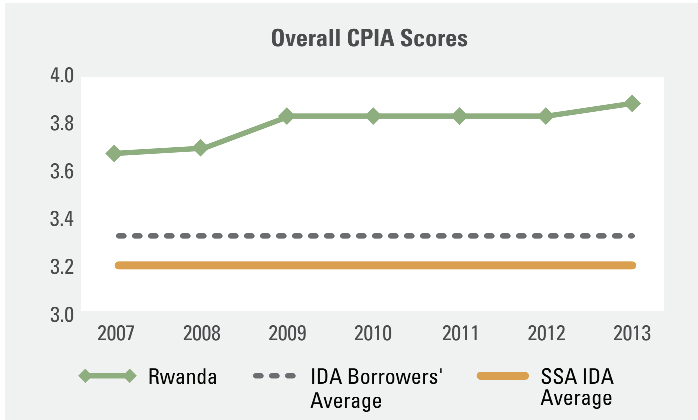
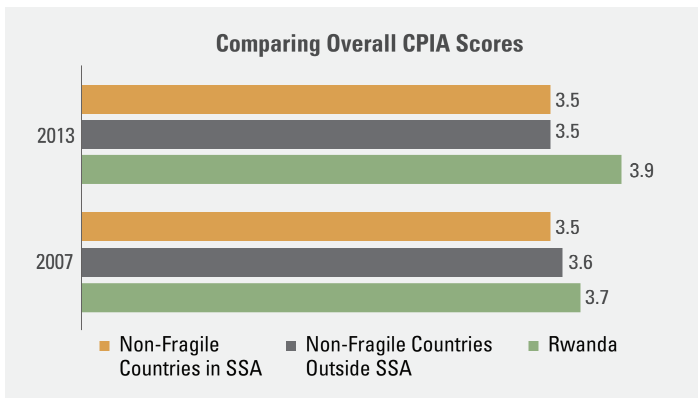
- **Fragile Countries Outside SSA**: 12 countries with CPIA scores included in the World Bank's Harmonized Fragile List for Fiscal Year 2015.
- **Non-Fragile Countries Outside SSA**: 30 IDA-eligible countries outside Sub Saharan Africa (excluding fragile countries).

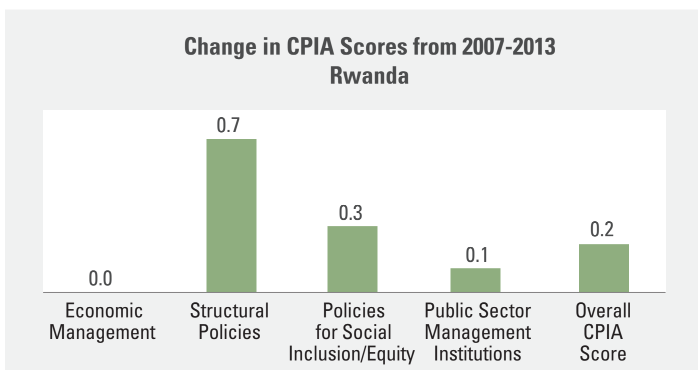
Trend



Comparison



Progress



NOTES: The CPIA consists of 16 criteria grouped in four equally weighted clusters: Economic Management, Structural Policies, Policies for Social Inclusion and Equity, and Public Sector Management and Institutions. For each of the 16 criteria, countries are rated on a scale of 1 (low) to 6 (high). The scores depend on the level of performance in a given year assessed against the criteria, rather than on changes in performance compared to the previous year. The ratings depend on actual policies and performance, rather than on promises or intentions. The ratings reflect a variety of indicators, observations, and judgments originated in the World Bank or elsewhere. For details see: **www.worldbank.org/africa/CPIA**

SÃO TOMÉ AND PRÍNCIPE

World Bank – Country Policy and Institutional Assessment
CPIA 2013

Quick Facts

CPIA Score	Change from previous year	Highest performing cluster	Lowest performing cluster
3.1	—	3.2	2.8
Below SSA IDA Avg.	No Change	(Structural Policies)	(Economic Management)

Population (millions)	0.2
GDP (current US$ billions)	0.3
GDP per capita (current US$)	1400.3
Poverty below US$1.25 a day (% of population, 2010, est.)	19.9

(2012)

Country and Policy Institutional Assessment 2013

Indicator	São Tomé and Príncipe	SSA IDA Average
Economic Management	**2.8**	**3.4**
Monetary and Exchange Rate Policy	3.0	3.5
Fiscal Policy	3.0	3.3
Debt Policy	2.5	3.3
Structural Policies	**3.2**	**3.2**
Trade	4.0	3.7
Financial Sector	2.5	2.9
Business Regulatory Environment	3.0	3.1
Policies for Social Inclusion and Equity	**3.1**	**3.2**
Gender Equality	3.0	3.2
Equity of Public Resource Use	3.0	3.3
Building Human Resources	3.5	3.5
Social Protection and Labor	2.5	2.9
Policies and Institutions for Environment Sustainability	3.5	3.1
Public Sector Management and Institutions	**3.1**	**2.9**
Property Rights and Rule-Based Governance	2.5	2.7
Quality of Budgetary and Financial Management	3.0	3.0
Efficiency of Revenue Mobilization	3.5	3.4
Quality of Public Administration	3.0	2.8
Transparency, Accountability and Corruption in Public Sector	3.5	2.7
Overall CPIA Score	**3.1**	**3.2**

Definitions:

- CPIA: Country Policy and Institutional Assessment.
- IDA: International Development Association, the arm of the World Bank that provides credits to the poorest countries.
- SSA: Sub-Saharan Africa.
- Poverty is based on the PovcalNet poverty data as of May 2014. These data are being revised and will be available shortly.
- The cut-off date for data is June 2014 .

Average scores for comparisons refer to country groupings as follows:

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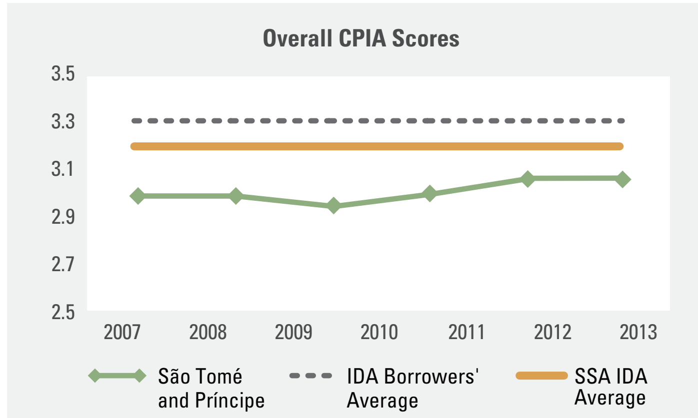
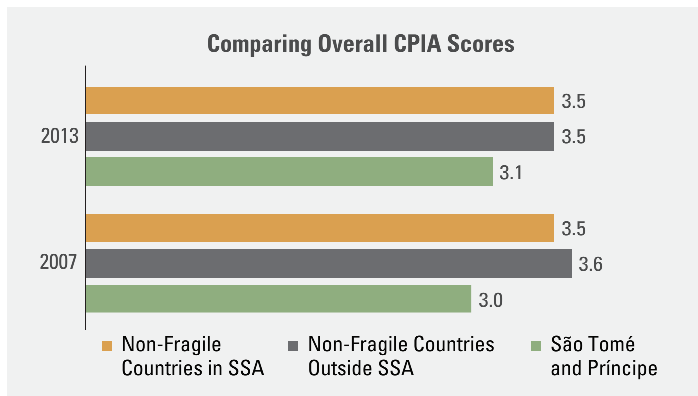
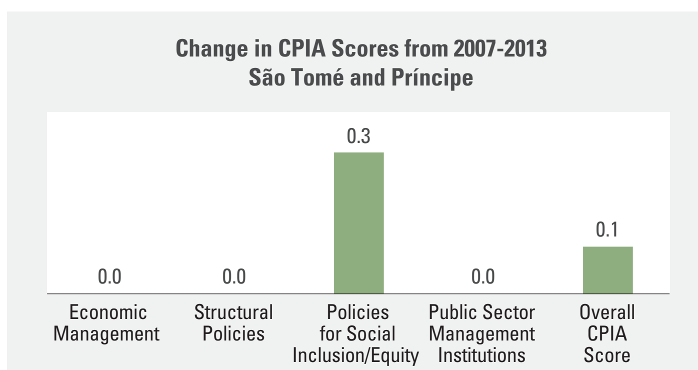
Trend



Comparison



Progress



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SENEGAL

World Bank – Country Policy and Institutional Assessment
CPIA 2013

Quick Facts

CPIA Score	Change from previous year	Highest performing cluster	Lowest performing cluster
3.8	–	4.2	3.5
Above SSA IDA Avg.	No Change	(Economic Management)	(Policies for Social Inclusion and Equity)

Population (millions)	13.7
GDP (current US$ billions)	14.0
GDP per capita (current US$)	1023.3
Poverty below US$1.25 a day (% of population, 2010, est.)	29.1

(2012)

Country and Policy Institutional Assessment 2013

Indicator	Senegal	SSA IDA Average
Economic Management	**4.2**	**3.4**
Monetary and Exchange Rate Policy	4.0	3.5
Fiscal Policy	4.0	3.3
Debt Policy	4.5	3.3
Structural Policies	**4.0**	**3.2**
Trade	4.5	3.7
Financial Sector	3.5	2.9
Business Regulatory Environment	4.0	3.1
Policies for Social Inclusion and Equity	**3.5**	**3.2**
Gender Equality	3.5	3.2
Equity of Public Resource Use	3.5	3.3
Building Human Resources	4.0	3.5
Social Protection and Labor	3.0	2.9
Policies and Institutions for Environment Sustainability	3.5	3.1
Public Sector Management and Institutions	**3.6**	**2.9**
Property Rights and Rule-Based Governance	3.5	2.7
Quality of Budgetary and Financial Management	3.5	3.0
Efficiency of Revenue Mobilization	4.0	3.4
Quality of Public Administration	3.5	2.8
Transparency, Accountability and Corruption in Public Sector	3.5	2.7
Overall CPIA Score	**3.8**	**3.2**

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- SSA: Sub-Saharan Africa.
- Poverty is based on the PovcalNet poverty data as of May 2014. These data are being revised and will be available shortly.
- The cut-off date for data is June 2014 .

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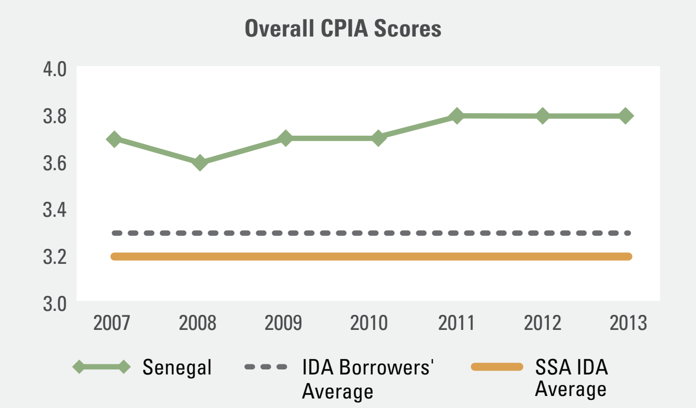
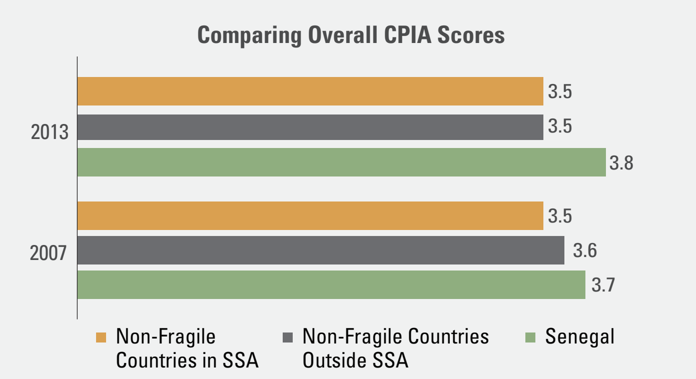
- **Non-Fragile Countries Outside SSA**: 30 IDA-eligible countries outside Sub Saharan Africa (excluding fragile countries).

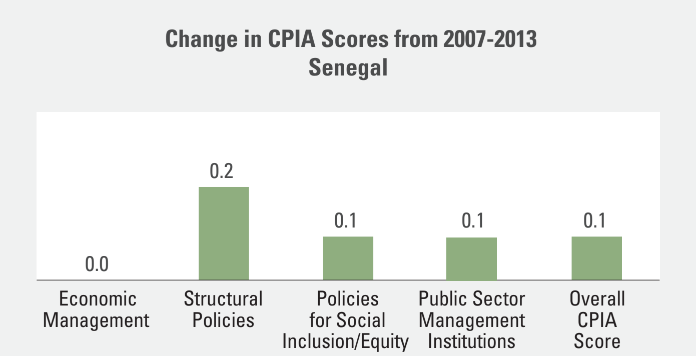
Trend



Comparison



Progress



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SIERRA LEONE

Quick Facts

CPIA Score	Change from previous year	Highest performing cluster	Lowest performing cluster
3.3	**–**	**3.5**	**3.1**
Above SSA IDA Avg.	No Change	(Macro Economic Management)	(Public Sector Management and Institutions)

Population (millions)	6.0
GDP (current US$ billions)	3.8
GDP per capita (current US$)	634.9
Poverty below US$1.25 a day (% of population, 2010, est.)	51.7

(2012)

Country and Policy Institutional Assessment 2013

Indicator	Sierra Leone	SSA IDA Average
Economic Management	**3.5**	**3.4**
Monetary and Exchange Rate Policy	4.0	3.5
Fiscal Policy	3.0	3.3
Debt Policy	3.5	3.3
Structural Policies	**3.2**	**3.2**
Trade	3.5	3.7
Financial Sector	3.0	2.9
Business Regulatory Environment	3.0	3.1
Policies for Social Inclusion and Equity	**3.3**	**3.2**
Gender Equality	3.0	3.2
Equity of Public Resource Use	3.5	3.3
Building Human Resources	3.5	3.5
Social Protection and Labor	3.5	2.9
Policies and Institutions for Environment Sustainability	3.0	3.1
Public Sector Management and Institutions	**3.1**	**2.9**
Property Rights and Rule-Based Governance	3.0	2.7
Quality of Budgetary and Financial Management	3.5	3.0
Efficiency of Revenue Mobilization	3.0	3.4
Quality of Public Administration	3.0	2.8
Transparency, Accountability and Corruption in Public Sector	3.0	2.7
Overall CPIA Score	**3.3**	**3.2**

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- The cut-off date for data is June 2014 .

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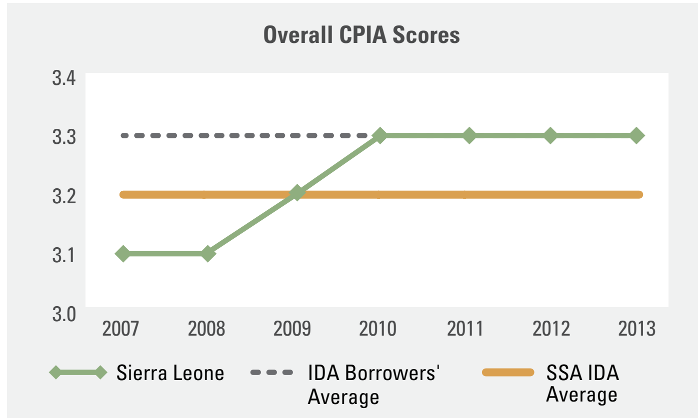
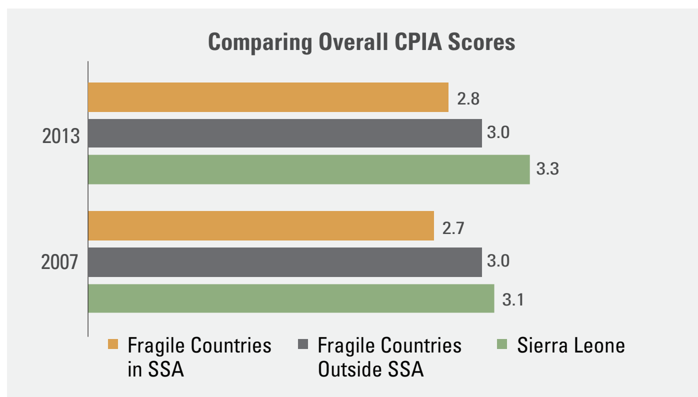
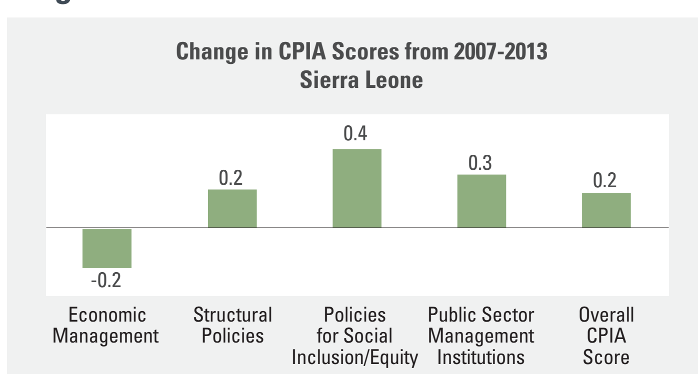
Trend



Comparison



Progress



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SOUTH SUDAN

Quick Facts

CPIA Score	Change from previous year	Highest performing cluster	Lowest performing cluster
2.1	—	2.3	1.8
Below SSA IDA Avg.	No Change	(Structural Policies and Policies for Social Inclusion and Equity)	(Economic Management)

Population (millions)	10.8
GDP (current US$ billions)	10.2
GDP per capita (current US$)	943.0
Poverty below US$1.25 a day (% of population, 2010, est.)	NA

(2012)

Country and Policy Institutional Assessment 2013

Indicator	South Sudan	SSA IDA Average
Economic Management	**1.8**	**3.4**
Monetary and Exchange Rate Policy	2.0	3.5
Fiscal Policy	2.0	3.3
Debt Policy	1.5	3.3
Structural Policies	**2.3**	**3.2**
Trade	2.0	3.7
Financial Sector	2.5	2.9
Business Regulatory Environment	2.5	3.1
Policies for Social Inclusion and Equity	**2.2**	**3.2**
Gender Equality	2.5	3.2
Equity of Public Resource Use	2.5	3.3
Building Human Resources	2.5	3.5
Social Protection and Labor	1.5	2.9
Policies and Institutions for Environment Sustainability	2.0	3.1
Public Sector Management and Institutions	**2.0**	**2.9**
Property Rights and Rule-Based Governance	2.0	2.7
Quality of Budgetary and Financial Management	2.0	3.0
Efficiency of Revenue Mobilization	2.0	3.4
Quality of Public Administration	2.0	2.8
Transparency, Accountability and Corruption in Public Sector	2.0	2.7
Overall CPIA Score	**2.1**	**3.2**

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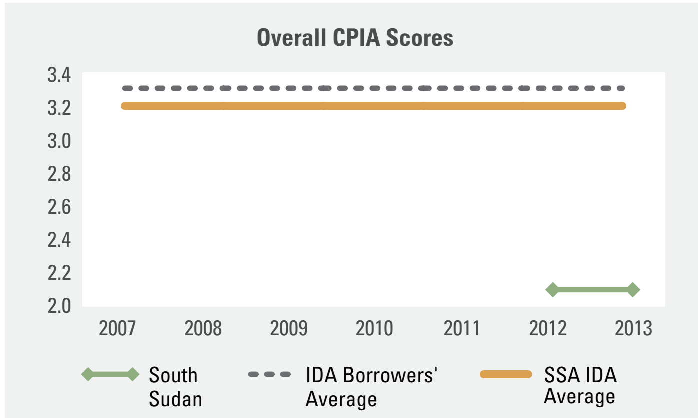
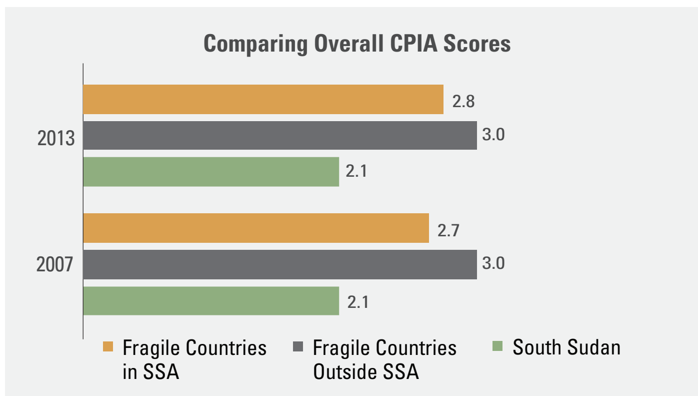
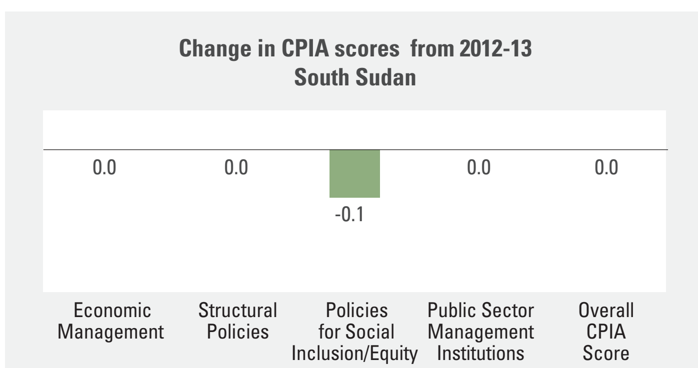
Trend



Comparison



Progress



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SUDAN

World Bank – Country Policy and Institutional Assessment
CPIA 2013

Quick Facts

CPIA Score	Change from previous year	Highest performing cluster	Lowest performing cluster
2.4	▲ **0.1**	**2.7**	**2.2**
Below SSA IDA Avg.		(Structural Policies)	(Economic Management and Public Sector Management and Institutions)

Population (millions)	37.2
GDP (current US$ billions)	58.8
GDP per capita (current US$)	1580.0
Poverty below US$1.25 a day (% of population, 2010, est.)	19.0

(2012)

Country and Policy Institutional Assessment 2013

Indicator	Sudan	SSA IDA Average
Economic Management	**2.2**	**3.4**
Monetary and Exchange Rate Policy	2.5	3.5
Fiscal Policy	2.5	3.3
Debt Policy	1.5	3.3
Structural Policies	**2.7**	**3.2**
Trade	2.5	3.7
Financial Sector	2.5	2.9
Business Regulatory Environment	3.0	3.1
Policies for Social Inclusion and Equity	**2.4**	**3.2**
Gender Equality	2.5	3.2
Equity of Public Resource Use	2.5	3.3
Building Human Resources	2.5	3.5
Social Protection and Labor	2.5	2.9
Policies and Institutions for Environment Sustainability	2.0	3.1
Public Sector Management and Institutions	**2.2**	**2.9**
Property Rights and Rule-Based Governance	2.0	2.7
Quality of Budgetary and Financial Management	2.5	3.0
Efficiency of Revenue Mobilization	3.0	3.4
Quality of Public Administration	2.0	2.8
Transparency, Accountability and Corruption in Public Sector	1.5	2.7
Overall CPIA Score	**2.4**	**3.2**

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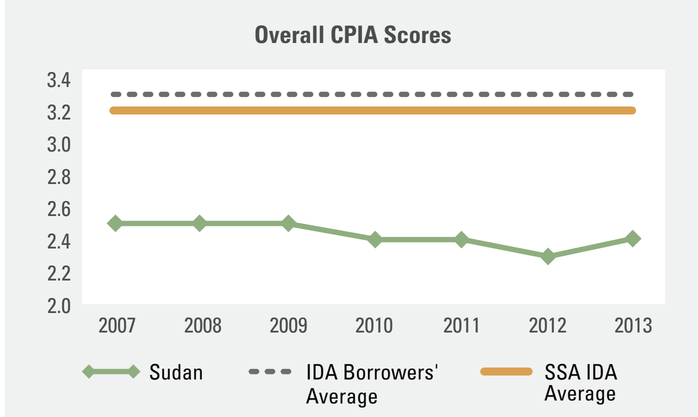
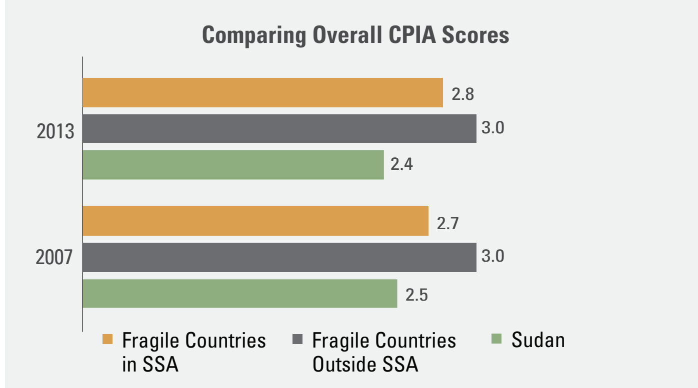
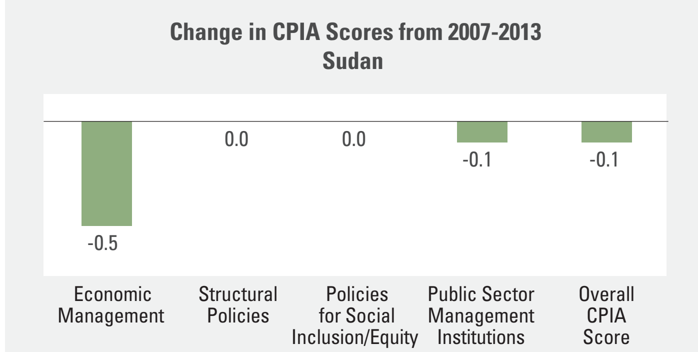
Trend



Comparison



Progress



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TANZANIA

World Bank – Country Policy and Institutional Assessment
CPIA 2013

Quick Facts

CPIA Score	Change from previous year	Highest performing cluster	Lowest performing cluster
3.8	–	4.0	3.4
Below SSA IDA Avg.	No Change	(Economic Management)	(Public Sector Management and Institutions)

Population (millions)	47.8
GDP (current US$ billions)	28.2
GDP per capita (current US$)	608.7
Poverty below US$1.25 a day (% of population, 2010, est.)	62.5

(2012)

Country and Policy Institutional Assessment 2013

Indicator	Tanzania	SSA IDA Average
Economic Management	**4.0**	**3.4**
Monetary and Exchange Rate Policy	4.5	3.5
Fiscal Policy	3.5	3.3
Debt Policy	4.0	3.3
Structural Policies	**3.8**	**3.2**
Trade	4.0	3.7
Financial Sector	4.0	2.9
Business Regulatory Environment	3.5	3.1
Policies for Social Inclusion and Equity	**3.8**	**3.2**
Gender Equality	3.5	3.2
Equity of Public Resource Use	4.0	3.3
Building Human Resources	4.0	3.5
Social Protection and Labor	4.0	2.9
Policies and Institutions for Environment Sustainability	3.5	3.1
Public Sector Management and Institutions	**3.4**	**2.9**
Property Rights and Rule-Based Governance	3.5	2.7
Quality of Budgetary and Financial Management	3.5	3.0
Efficiency of Revenue Mobilization	4.0	3.4
Quality of Public Administration	3.0	2.8
Transparency, Accountability and Corruption in Public Sector	3.0	2.7
Overall CPIA Score	**3.8**	**3.2**

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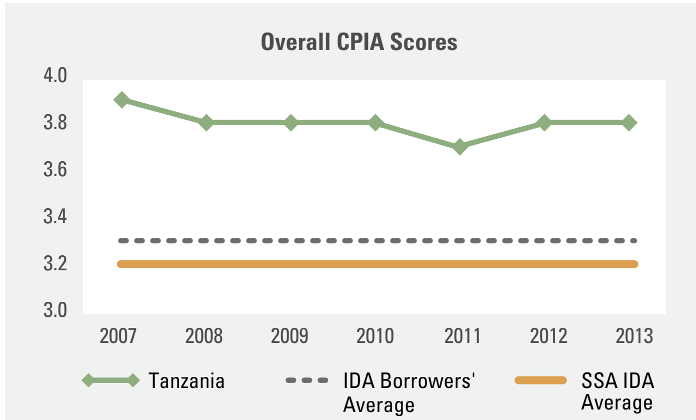
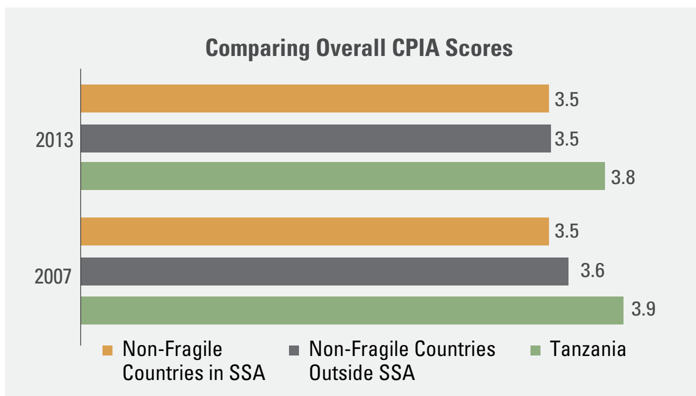
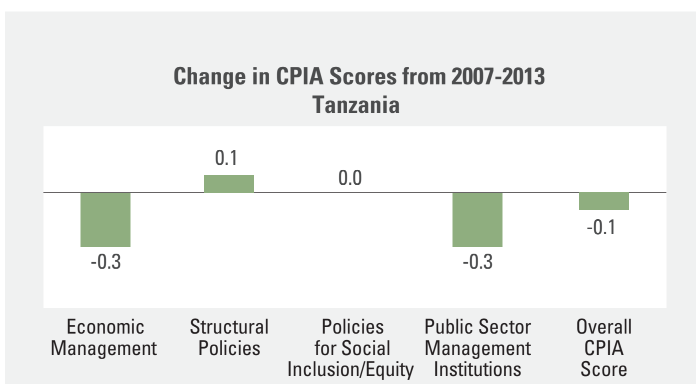
Trend



Comparison



Progress



NOTES: The CPIA consists of 16 criteria grouped in four equally weighted clusters: Economic Management, Structural Policies, Policies for Social Inclusion and Equity, and Public Sector Management and Institutions. For each of the 16 criteria, countries are rated on a scale of 1 (low) to 6 (high). The scores depend on the level of performance in a given year assessed against the criteria, rather than on changes in performance compared to the previous year. The ratings depend on actual policies and performance, rather than on promises or intentions. The ratings reflect a variety of indicators, observations, and judgments originated in the World Bank or elsewhere. For details see: **www.worldbank.org/africa/CPIA**

Quick Facts

CPIA Score	Change from previous year	Highest performing cluster	Lowest performing cluster
3.0	—	3.2	2.6
Below IDA Avg.	No Change	(Structural Policies)	(Public Sector Management and Institutions)

Population (millions)	6.6
GDP (current US$ billions)	3.8
GDP per capita (current US$)	574.1
Poverty below US$1.25 a day (% of population, 2010, est.)	29.5

(2012)

Country and Policy Institutional Assessment 2013

Indicator	Togo	SSA IDA Average
Economic Management	**3.0**	**3.4**
Monetary and Exchange Rate Policy	4.0	3.5
Fiscal Policy	2.5	3.3
Debt Policy	2.5	3.3
Structural Policies	**3.2**	**3.2**
Trade	4.0	3.7
Financial Sector	2.5	2.9
Business Regulatory Environment	3.0	3.1
Policies for Social Inclusion and Equity	**3.1**	**3.2**
Gender Equality	3.0	3.2
Equity of Public Resource Use	3.5	3.3
Building Human Resources	3.5	3.5
Social Protection and Labor	3.0	2.9
Policies and Institutions for Environment Sustainability	2.5	3.1
Public Sector Management and Institutions	**2.6**	**2.9**
Property Rights and Rule-Based Governance	2.5	2.7
Quality of Budgetary and Financial Management	2.5	3.0
Efficiency of Revenue Mobilization	3.0	3.4
Quality of Public Administration	2.5	2.8
Transparency, Accountability and Corruption in Public Sector	2.5	2.7
Overall CPIA Score	**3.0**	**3.2**

Definitions:
- CPIA: Country Policy and Institutional Assessment.
- IDA: International Development Association, the arm of the World Bank that provides credits to the poorest countries.
- SSA: Sub-Saharan Africa.
- Poverty is based on the PovcalNet poverty data as of May 2014. These data are being revised and will be available shortly.
- The cut-off date for data is June 2014 .

Average scores for comparisons refer to country groupings as follows:
- **IDA Borrowing Countries**: 81 countries eligible for IDA credits and with CPIA scores in 2013.
- **SSA IDA Countries**: 39 SSA IDA Countries which had CPIA scores in 2013.
- **Fragile Countries in SSA**: 16 countries with CPIA scores included in the World Bank's Harmonized Fragile List for Fiscal Year 2015.
- **Non-Fragile Countries in SSA**: 23 IDA-eligible countries (excluding fragile countries).
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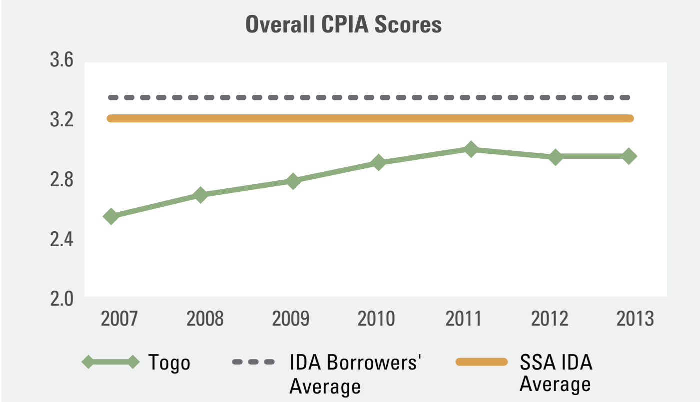
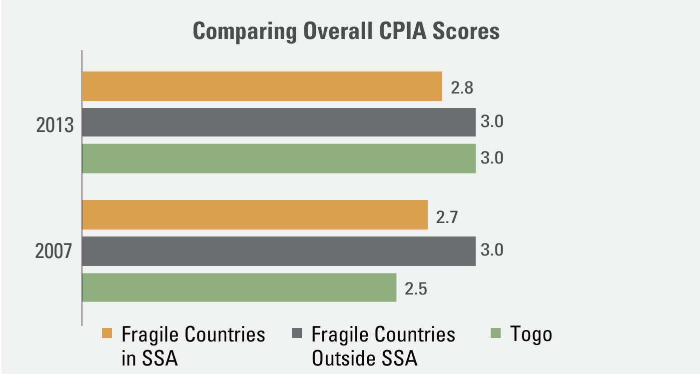
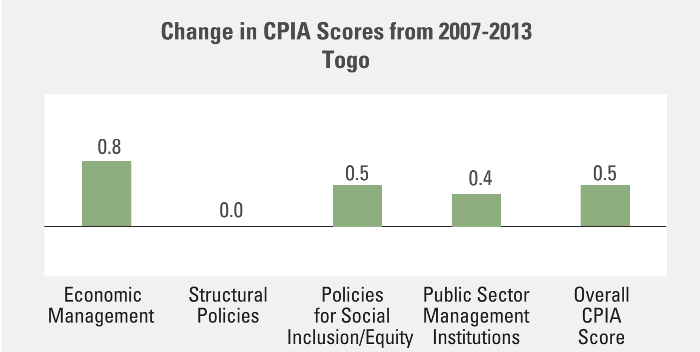
Trend



Comparison



Progress



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UGANDA

World Bank – Country Policy and Institutional Assessment
CPIA 2013

Quick Facts

CPIA Score	Change from previous year	Highest performing cluster	Lowest performing cluster
3.7	–	4.2	3.0
Above SSA IDA Avg.	No Change	(Economic Management)	(Public Sector Management and Institutions)

Population (millions)	36.3
GDP (current US$ billions)	20.0
GDP per capita (current US$)	551.2
Poverty below US$1.25 a day (% of population, 2010, est.)	34.0

(2012)

Country and Policy Institutional Assessment 2013

Indicator	Uganda	SSA IDA Average
Economic Management	**4.2**	**3.4**
Monetary and Exchange Rate Policy	4.0	3.5
Fiscal Policy	4.0	3.3
Debt Policy	4.5	3.3
Structural Policies	**4.0**	**3.2**
Trade	4.5	3.7
Financial Sector	3.5	2.9
Business Regulatory Environment	4.0	3.1
Policies for Social Inclusion and Equity	**3.7**	**3.2**
Gender Equality	3.5	3.2
Equity of Public Resource Use	4.0	3.3
Building Human Resources	4.0	3.5
Social Protection and Labor	3.5	2.9
Policies and Institutions for Environment Sustainability	3.5	3.1
Public Sector Management and Institutions	**3.0**	**2.9**
Property Rights and Rule-Based Governance	3.5	2.7
Quality of Budgetary and Financial Management	3.0	3.0
Efficiency of Revenue Mobilization	3.5	3.4
Quality of Public Administration	3.0	2.8
Transparency, Accountability and Corruption in Public Sector	2.0	2.7
Overall CPIA Score	**3.7**	**3.2**

Definitions:

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- SSA: Sub-Saharan Africa.
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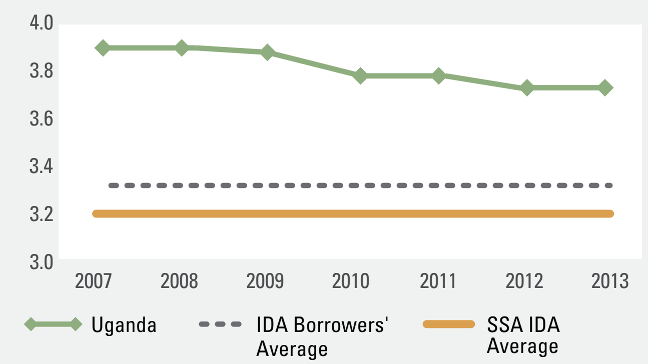
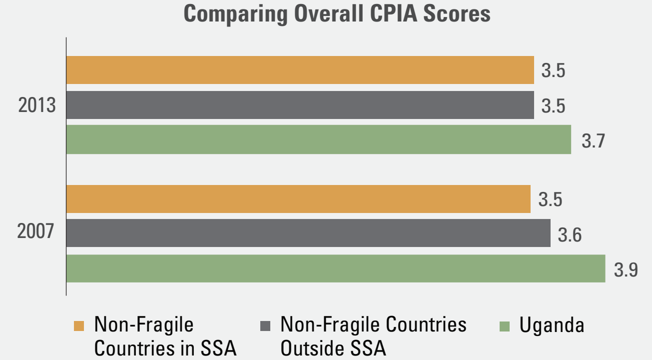
Trend

Overall CPIA Scores



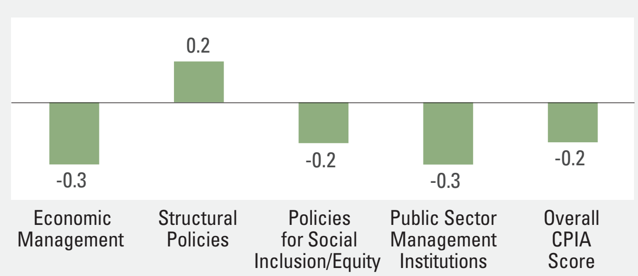
Comparison

Comparing Overall CPIA Scores



Progress

Change in CPIA Scores from 2007-2013
Uganda



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YEMEN, REPUBLIC

Quick Facts

CPIA Score	Change from previous year	Highest performing cluster	Lowest performing cluster
3.0	—	3.2	2.8
Below IDA Avg.	No Change	(Economic Management)	(Public Sector Management and Institutions)

Population (millions)	23.9
GDP (current US$ billions)	35.7
GDP per capita (current US$)	1,498.3
Poverty below US$1.25 a day (% of population, 2010, est.)	16.8

(2012)

Country and Policy Institutional Assessment 2013

Indicator	Yemen	IDA Average
Economic Management	**3.2**	**3.4**
Monetary and Exchange Rate Policy	3.5	3.6
Fiscal Policy	3.0	3.3
Debt Policy	3.0	3.4
Structural Policies	**3.0**	**3.3**
Trade	4.0	3.8
Financial Sector	2.0	3.0
Business Regulatory Environment	3.0	3.2
Policies for Social Inclusion and Equity	**3.0**	**3.3**
Gender Equality	2.0	3.4
Equity of Public Resource Use	3.5	3.4
Building Human Resources	3.0	3.6
Social Protection and Labor	3.5	3.0
Policies and Institutions for Environment Sustainability	3.0	3.1
Public Sector Management and Institutions	**2.8**	**3.1**
Property Rights and Rule-Based Governance	2.5	2.9
Quality of Budgetary and Financial Management	3.5	3.2
Efficiency of Revenue Mobilization	3.0	3.5
Quality of Public Administration	3.0	2.9
Transparency, Accountability and Corruption in Public Sector	2.0	2.9
Overall CPIA Score	**3.0**	**3.3**

Definitions:
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- SSA: Sub-Saharan Africa.
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- The cut-off date for data is June 2014 .

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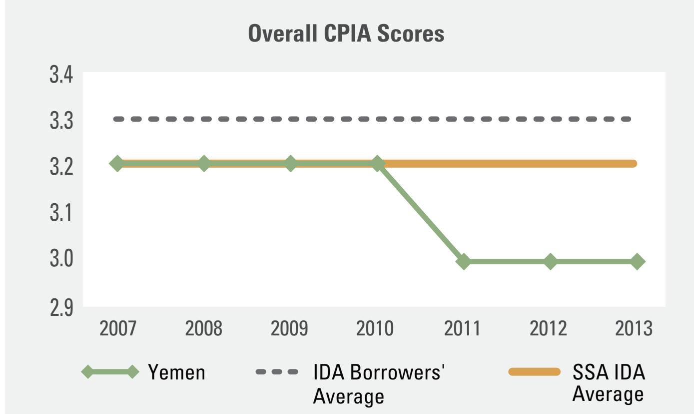
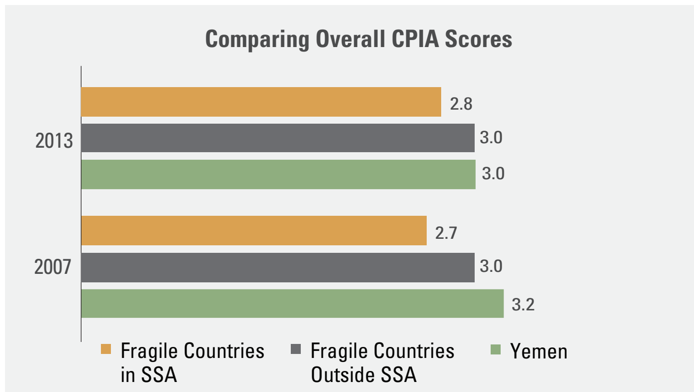
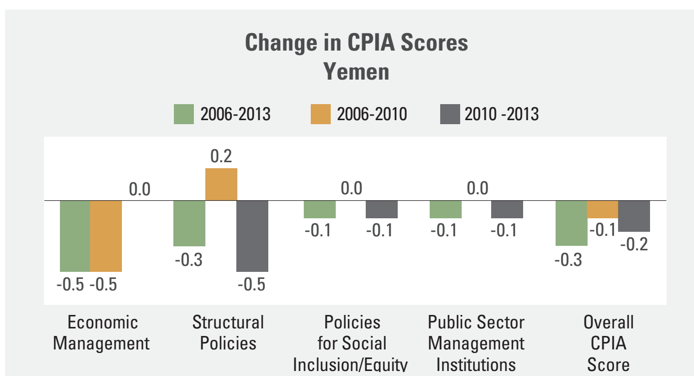
Trend



Comparison



Progress



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ZAMBIA

World Bank – Country Policy and Institutional Assessment
CPIA 2013

Quick Facts

CPIA Score	Change from previous year	Highest performing cluster	Lowest performing cluster
3.4	▼ 0.1	3.7	3.2
Above SSA IDA Avg.		(Structural Policies)	(Public Sector Management and Institutions)

Population (millions)	14.1
GDP (current US$ billions)	20.6
GDP per capita (current US$)	1,462.9
Poverty below US$1.25 a day (% of population, 2010, est.)	74.5

(2012)

Country and Policy Institutional Assessment 2013

Indicator	Zambia	SSA IDA Average
Economic Management	**3.5**	**3.4**
Monetary and Exchange Rate Policy	4.0	3.5
Fiscal Policy	3.0	3.3
Debt Policy	3.5	3.3
Structural Policies	**3.7**	**3.2**
Trade	4.0	3.7
Financial Sector	3.5	2.9
Business Regulatory Environment	3.5	3.1
Policies for Social Inclusion and Equity	**3.3**	**3.2**
Gender Equality	3.0	3.2
Equity of Public Resource Use	3.5	3.3
Building Human Resources	4.0	3.5
Social Protection and Labor	2.5	2.9
Policies and Institutions for Environment Sustainability	3.5	3.1
Public Sector Management and Institutions	**3.2**	**2.9**
Property Rights and Rule-Based Governance	3.0	2.7
Quality of Budgetary and Financial Management	3.5	3.0
Efficiency of Revenue Mobilization	3.5	3.4
Quality of Public Administration	3.0	2.8
Transparency, Accountability and Corruption in Public Sector	3.0	2.7
Overall CPIA Score	**3.4**	**3.2**

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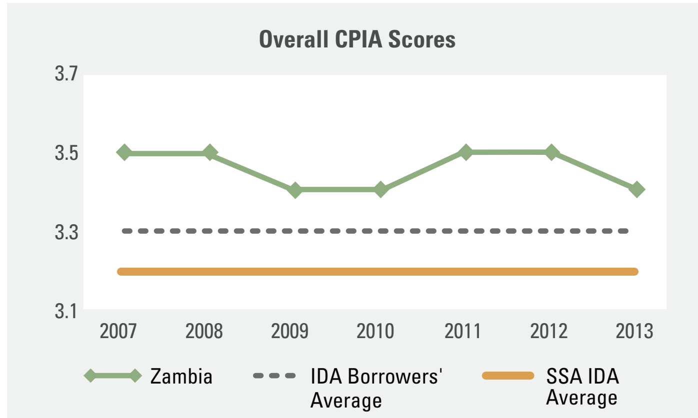
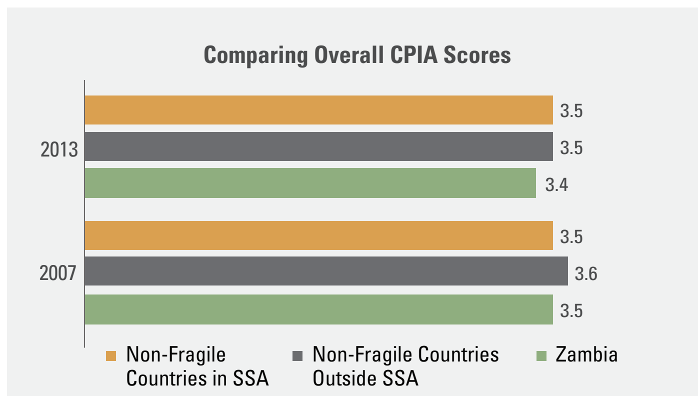
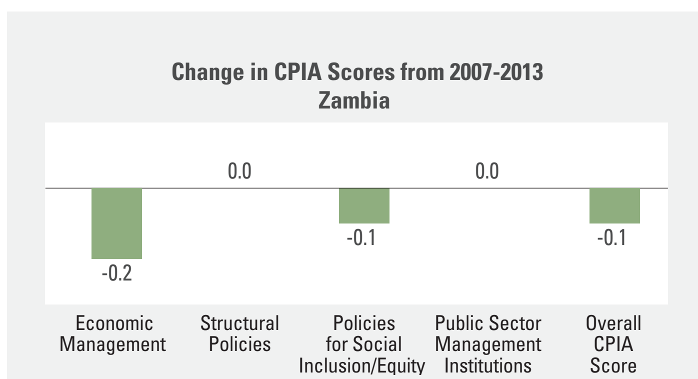
Trend



Comparison



Progress



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ZIMBABWE

World Bank – Country Policy and Institutional Assessment
CPIA 2013

Quick Facts

CPIA Score	Change from previous year	Highest performing cluster	Lowest performing cluster
2.3	▲ 0.1	**2.5**	**2.0**
Below SSA IDA Avg.		(Policies for Social Inclusion and Equity)	(Economic Management)

Population (millions)	13.7
GDP (current US$ billions)	9.8
GDP per capita (current US$)	714.2
Poverty below US$1.25 a day (% of population, 2010, est.)	NA

(2012)

Country and Policy Institutional Assessment 2013

Indicator	Zimbabwe	SSA IDA Average
Economic Management	**2.0**	**3.4**
Monetary and Exchange Rate Policy	2.5	3.5
Fiscal Policy	2.0	3.3
Debt Policy	1.5	3.3
Structural Policies	**2.3**	**3.2**
Trade	3.0	3.7
Financial Sector	2.0	2.9
Business Regulatory Environment	2.0	3.1
Policies for Social Inclusion and Equity	**2.5**	**3.2**
Gender Equality	3.0	3.2
Equity of Public Resource Use	2.0	3.3
Building Human Resources	2.5	3.5
Social Protection and Labor	2.0	2.9
Policies and Institutions for Environment Sustainability	3.0	3.1
Public Sector Management and Institutions	**2.2**	**2.9**
Property Rights and Rule-Based Governance	1.5	2.7
Quality of Budgetary and Financial Management	2.5	3.0
Efficiency of Revenue Mobilization	3.5	3.4
Quality of Public Administration	2.0	2.8
Transparency, Accountability and Corruption in Public Sector	1.5	2.7
Overall CPIA Score	**2.3**	**3.2**

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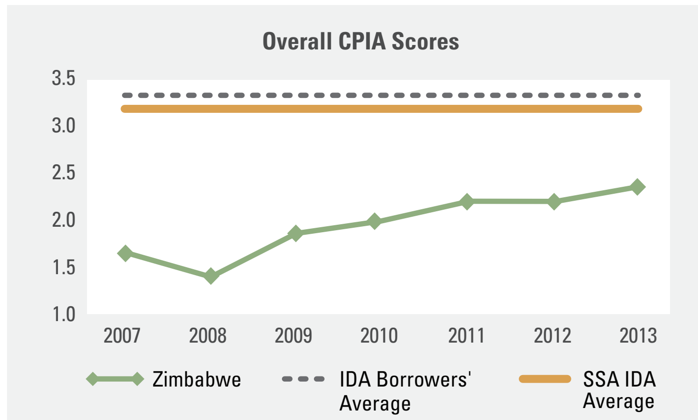
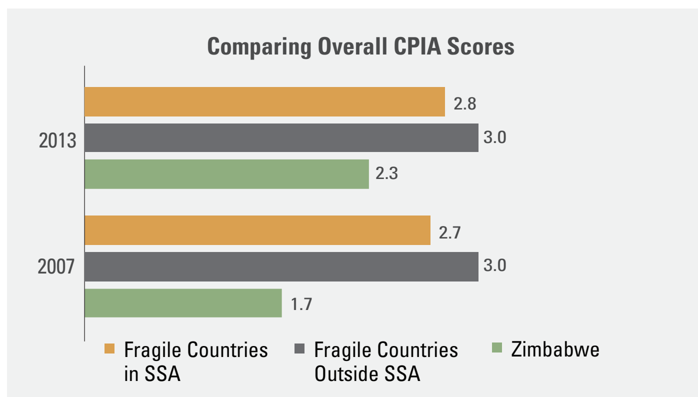
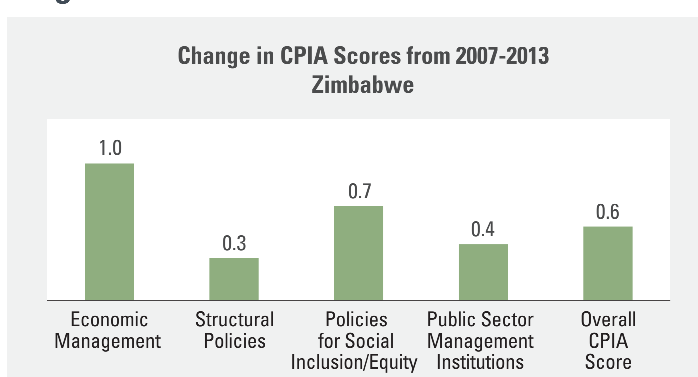
Trend



Comparison



Progress



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Appendix A: CPIA Components

A. Economic Management:

1. Monetary & Exchange Rate Policy: *The quality of monetary/exchange rate policies in a coherent macroeconomic policy framework.*
2. Fiscal Policy: *The quality of fiscal policy as regards stabilization (achieving macroeconomic policy objectives in conjunction with coherent monetary and exchange rate policies, smoothing business cycle fluctuations, accommodating shocks) and resource allocation (appropriate provisioning of public goods).*
3. Debt Policy: *Degree of appropriateness of the country's debt management strategy for ensuring medium-term debt sustainability and minimizing budgetary risks.*

B. Structural Policies:

4. Trade: *Extent to which the policy framework fosters regional and global integration in goods and services, focusing on the trade policy regime (tariffs, nontariff barriers and barriers to trade in services) and trade facilitation.*
5. Financial Sector: *Quality of policies and regulations that affect financial sector development on three dimensions: (a) financial stability; (b) the sector's efficiency, depth, and resource mobilization strength; and (c) access to financial services.*
6. Business Regulatory Environment: *The extent to which the legal, regulatory, and policy environment helps or hinders private business in investing, creating jobs and becoming more productive.*

C. Policies for Social Inclusion and Equity:

7. Gender Equality: *The extent to which policies, laws and institutions (a) promote equal access for men and women to human capital development; (b) promote equal access for men and women to productive and economic resources; and (c) give men and women equal status and protection under the law.*
8. Equity of Public Resource Use: *The extent to which the pattern of public expenditures and revenue collection affects the poor and is consistent with national poverty reduction priorities.*
9. Building Human Resources: *The quality of national policies and public and private sector delivery in health and education.*
10. Social Protection & Labor: *Policies promoting risk prevention by supporting savings and risk pooling through social insurance, protection against destitution through redistributive safety net programs and promotion of human capital development and income generation, including labor market programs.*
11. Policies & Institutions for Environment Sustainability: *The extent to which environmental policies and institutions foster the protection and sustainable use of natural resources and the management of pollution.*

D. Public Sector Management and Institutions

12. Property Rights & Rule-based Governance: *The extent to which economic activity is facilitated by an effective legal system and rule-based governance structure in which property and contract rights are reliably respected and enforced.*
13. Quality of Budgetary & Financial Management: *The extent to which there is: (a) a comprehensive and credible budget, linked to policy priorities; (b) effective financial management systems to ensure that the budget is implemented as intended in a controlled and predictable way; and (c) timely and accurate accounting and fiscal reporting, including timely audit of public accounts and effective arrangements for follow up.*
14. Efficiency of Revenue Mobilization: *Assesses the overall pattern of revenue mobilization, not only the tax structure as it exists on paper, but revenue from all sources as they are actually collected.*
15. Quality of Public Administration: *The core administration defined as the civilian central government (and sub-national governments, to the extent that their size or policy responsibilities are significant) excluding health and education personnel, and police.*
16. Transparency, Accountability & Corruption in Public Sector: *The extent to which the executive, legislators, and other high-level officials can be held accountable for their use of funds, administrative decisions, and results obtained.*

Appendix B: Country Groups

Sub-Saharan Africa		Non Sub-Saharan Africa	
Fragile*	Non-Fragile	Fragile*	Non-Fragile
BURUNDI	ANGOLA *(u)	AFGHANISTAN	ARMENIA *
CENTRALAFRICAN REPUBLIC	BENIN	BOSNIAAND HERZEGOVINA *(u)	BANGLADESH
CHAD	BURKINA FASO	HAITI	BHUTAN *
COMOROS	CAMEROON *	KIRIBATI *	BOLIVIA *
CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC	CABO VERDE *	KOSOVO *	CAMBODIA
CÔTE D'IVOIRE *	CONGO REPUBLIC *	MARSHALL ISLANDS *(u)	DJIBOUTI *
ERITREA	ETHIOPIA	MICRONESIA, FS *	DOMINICA *(u)
GUINEA-BISSAU	GAMBIA, THE	MYANMAR	GEORGIA *
MADAGASCAR	GHANA *	SOLOMON ISLANDS *	GRENADA *(u)
MALI	GUINEA	TIMOR-LESTE *	GUYANA *
LIBERIA	KENYA	TUVALU *(u)	HONDURAS *
SIERRA LEONE	LESOTHO *	YEMEN, REPUBLIC *	INDIA *
SOUTH SUDAN	MALAWI		KYRGYZ REPUBLIC
SUDAN *	MAURITANIA *		LAO, PDR *
TOGO	MOZAMBIQUE		MALDIVES *(u)
ZIMBABWE	NIGER		MOLDOVA *
	NIGERIA *		MONGOLIA *
	RWANDA		NEPAL
	SÃO TOMÉ AND PRÍNCIPE *		NICARAGUA *
	SENEGAL *		PAKISTAN *
	TANZANIA		PAPUA NEW GUINEA *
	UGANDA		SAMOA *
	ZAMBIA *		SRI LANKA *
			ST. LUCIA *(u)
			ST. VINCENT *(u)
			TAJIKISTAN
			TONGA *(u)
			UZBEKISTAN *
			VANUATU *
			VIETNAM *

Note: "Fragile Situations" have: either a) a harmonized average CPIA country rating of 3.2 or less, or b) the presence of a UN and/or regional peace-keeping or peace-building mission during the past three years. This list includes only IDA-eligible countries and non-member or inactive territories/countries without CPIA data. It excludes IBRD-only countries for which the CPIA scores are not currently disclosed. The analysis does not include following fragile countries since they do not have a cpia data: Iraq, Libya, Somalia, Syria, and West Bank Gaza.

Middle income countries are identified by asterisk ("*") and upper MICs by "*(u)".

Appendix C: Guide to CPIA

The CPIA is a diagnostic tool that is intended to capture the quality of a country's policies and institutional arrangements—i.e., its focus is on the key elements that are within a country's control, rather than on outcomes (such as growth rates) that are influenced by elements outside the country's control. More specifically, the CPIA measures the extent to which a country's policy and institutional framework supports sustainable growth and poverty reduction, and consequently the effective use of development assistance. The outcome of the exercise yields both an overall score and scores for all of the sixteen criteria that compose the CPIA. The CPIA tool was developed and first employed in the mid-1970s and over the years the World Bank has periodically updated and improved it to reflect the lessons of experience and the evolution of thinking about development.

In June 2006, the World Bank publicly disclosed for the first time the numerical scores of its 2005 Country Policy and Institutional Assessment (CPIA). The CPIA exercise covers country performance during a given calendar year with the results for the IDA eligible countries disclosed in June of the following year.

The CPIA has undergone periodic reviews to update and refine the content of the criteria. The most recent revision of the criteria took place last year and was applied to the 2011 CPIA exercise. The revisions were guided by the conclusions of an IEG evaluation and by the relevant literature findings and the lessons learned in carrying out the annual CPIA exercise in the past few years. In undertaking the revisions, special attention was given to ensuring that the content of the revisions was commensurate with the availability of information and the ability to assess country performance; and that some degree of continuity was preserved in the criteria. The revisions have not resulted in significant changes in country scores. Among the revisions are the following:

- In Q4 (Trade), trade policy and trade facilitation are now equally weighted; more emphasis is placed on the trade regime, not just imports; services are explicitly introduced; and the trade facilitation sub-component elaborated.
- The coverage of social assistance programs, including coordination, reach and targeting issues in Q10 (Social Protection and Labor), was strengthened.
- Q15 (Quality of Public Administration) was revised to include a stronger focus on the core public administration and, when relevant, a more explicit treatment of sub-national governments.
- In Q16, (Transparency, Accountability and Corruption in the Public Sector) was revised to include a new dimension to cover aspects of financial corruption that had not been treated consistently. Coverage of fiscal information is now more explicit, and capture and conflicts of interest as distinct forms of corruption are treated more consistently.

CPIA scores help to determine IDA allocations—concessional lending and grants—to low-income countries.

Details are available at: **www.worldbank.org/africa/CPIA**.

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