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CPIA  
AFRICA

ASSESSING AFRICA'S  
POLICIES AND INSTITUTIONS



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## Foreword

The first in a series of annual reports, *CPIA Africa* describes how African countries are improving the quality of policies and institutions that are important for development. Every year, the World Bank's country teams and sector experts assess the quality of IDA countries' policy and institutional framework across 16 dimensions, grouped into four clusters: economic management; structural policies; policies for social inclusion and equity; and public sector management and institutions. The Country Policy and Institutional Assessment (CPIA) has been measuring and tracking the strength of policies and institutions in IDA-eligible countries since 1980, and releasing that information since 2006. Until now, the CPIA has been used mainly to inform IDA's allocation of resources to poor countries and in research. Yet the information contained in the CPIA is potentially valuable to governments, the private sector, civil society, researchers and the media as a tool to monitor their country's progress and benchmark it against progress in other countries. By presenting the CPIA scores for 38 African countries over six years in one easy-to-read document, this report aims to provide citizens with information that can support evidence-based debate that can, in turn, lead to better development outcomes. The scope of the report is motivated by the World Bank's Open Data Initiative and the new Africa Strategy, both of which seek to foster participation in development from a wide range of stakeholders by providing broader access to data and knowledge.

The information in this report is available on the CPIA website: [www.worldbank.org/africa/CPIA](http://www.worldbank.org/africa/CPIA)

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# 2011 CPIA RESULTS FOR AFRICA



# 2011 CPIA Results for Africa

## Summary

- ▶ Amid difficult global economic conditions, the quality of policies and institutions in a majority of Sub-Saharan African countries remained stable or improved.
- ▶ For several countries, the policy environment for growth and poverty reduction has never been better.
- ▶ Policies in African countries, excluding fragile states, compare well with that of non-fragile states elsewhere.
- ▶ The region's fragile states are also seeing some improvement in their policy environment, but overall these countries have much weaker performance than non-African fragile states.
- ▶ The governance challenge in Africa is particularly acute; the performance of public sector management and institutions lags all other CPIA components.

## Recent trends and analysis

**CPIA Africa** presents the most recent CPIA scores for the 38 IDA-eligible African countries. The scores (on a scale of 1 to 6, with 6 the highest) are an indicator of the quality of IDA countries' policy and institutional framework across 16 dimensions, which are grouped into four clusters: Cluster A - Economic Management; Cluster B - Structural Policies; Cluster C - Policies for Social Inclusion/Equity; and Cluster D - Public Sector Management and Institutions.<sup>1</sup> The components of the CPIA are identified in the economic literature as being broadly relevant for sustaining growth and improving welfare.<sup>2</sup>

A casual observation of the data show a fairly strong positive association between African countries' average CPIA score and average GDP growth during 2006-11 (Figure 1).<sup>3</sup>

As an indicator of the strength of a country's policies and institutions, the CPIA is useful for monitoring country progress and for benchmarking it against progress in other countries. The movement in CPIA scores typically reflects material changes in a country's underlying policy landscape. Recalibration or revision in the CPIA criteria can also introduce changes in scores. Although the CPIA criteria were revised in 2011, special attention was given to ensuring continuity in the criteria to avoid unwarranted changes in scores (Box 1).

**FIGURE 1**

**Overall CPIA score and GDP growth in African countries**

Countries with better policies tend to have higher economic growth



Source: CPIA database, African Development Indicators, and Staff estimates.

<sup>1</sup> For detailed information see CPIA 2011 Criteria, World Bank.

<sup>2</sup> IEG, 2010, The World Bank's Country Policy and Institutional Assessment: An Evaluation.

<sup>3</sup> This association is even stronger if oil exporters are excluded.

**BOX 1****Revisions to  
the 2011 CPIA  
criteria**

The CPIA has had 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.

In revising the criteria, some changes in scores are going to be unavoidable. Overall, 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.

The changes in Q16 (Transparency, Accountability and Corruption in the Public Sector) include adding a new dimension to cover aspects of financial corruption such as in public contracting that previously were not consistently assigned: a more explicit coverage of transparency of fiscal information, and a more consistent treatment of state capture and conflicts of interest as distinct forms of corruption.

Detailed revisions are available at: [www.worldbank.org/africa/CPIA](http://www.worldbank.org/africa/CPIA)

The Africa region's average CPIA score for IDA countries is 3.2 in 2011, same as in 2010. Nevertheless, for several countries the policy environment has improved and is the best in recent years. Indeed, 13 countries saw an improvement in the 2011 score by at least 0.1, 20 countries saw no change, and five countries witnessed a decline in the overall CPIA score of 0.1 or more (Figure 2). In short, despite a challenging global economic environment, African countries continued to pursue policies aligned with growth and poverty reduction. This pattern was observed in the aftermath of the global financial and economic crisis of 2008-09. During the global crisis, the payoffs to market-oriented, pro-poor economic reforms fell, prompting a concern that countries may backtrack on important policy gains. Yet policymakers continued with prudent policies, even in the face of contradictory policies elsewhere.

The regional average CPIA score of 3.2 masks the wide variation across countries, from a high of 4.0 for Cape Verde, which continues to be in the top end of the score range despite a decline in its score in both 2010 and 2011, to a low of 2.2 for Eritrea and Zimbabwe. There is considerable variation, especially between "fragile situations" (also referred to as fragile states in this report) and other countries.<sup>4</sup> The region has a large number of fragile states: 17 of the world's 33,<sup>5</sup> using the World Bank's definition of fragile situations. The capacity of the public sector in most of these countries is exceptionally weak. Not surprisingly, the average CPIA score for these countries is much lower than that of non-fragile countries, at 2.7 and 3.5, respectively (Figure 3). Hampered with severe governance problems, including widespread corruption and civil conflict, Africa's resource-rich countries on average tend to lag the non-resource-rich countries: overall CPIA scores are 3.0 for resource rich and 3.3 for non-resource-rich countries.

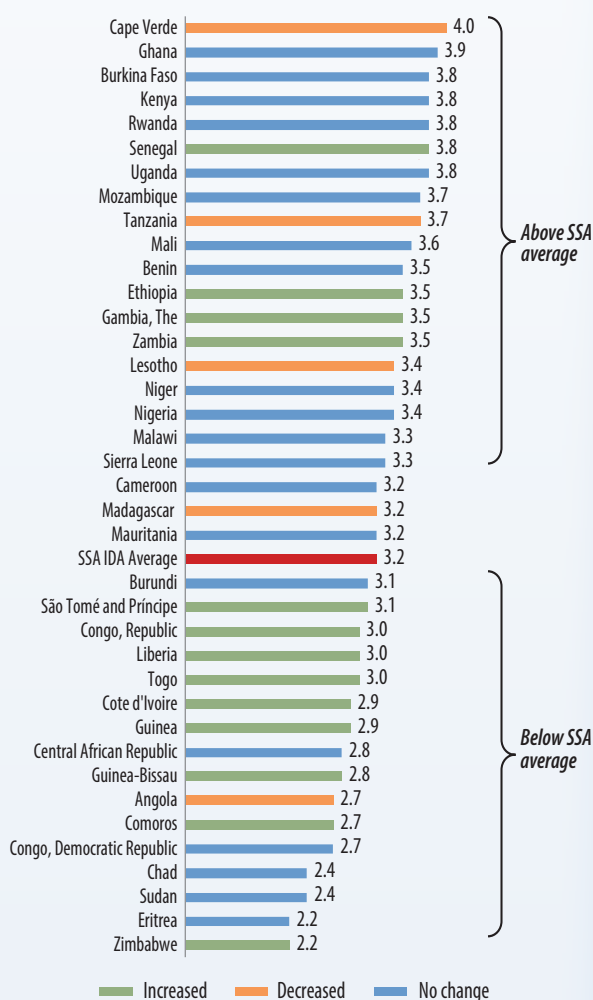
4 The World Bank defines "fragile situations" as either: (a) IDA-eligible countries with a harmonized average CPIA rating of 3.2 or less (or no CPIA), or (b) countries with the presence of a UN and/or regional peace-keeping or peace-building mission during the past three years. IBRD-only countries are not included in the fragile situations list.

5 Twenty eight out of a total of 33 fragile countries are included in the analysis. Excluded are countries which do not have a CPIA score: Myanmar, Somalia, West Bank and Gaza, Western Sahara, and Iraq.

**FIGURE 2**

Overall CPIA score of African countries, 2011

In 2011, 13 countries saw an improvement in their CPIA score of at least 0.1, while 20 countries saw no change, and five countries experienced a decline of 0.1 or more.

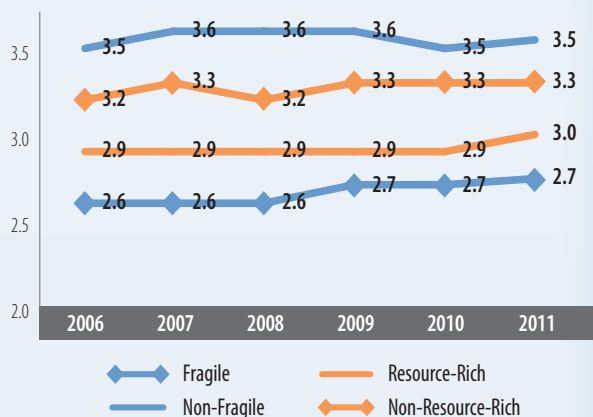


Source: CPIA database.

**FIGURE 3**

Trend in CPIA scores in Africa by country groups

The average CPIA score for fragile countries in SSA is much lower than that for non-fragile countries, 2.7 and 3.5 in 2011, respectively. Resource-rich countries tend to lag the non-resource-rich countries.



Source: CPIA database.

Nonetheless, many fragile states are making fast progress, albeit from a low base. The three countries that experienced a 0.2 increase in their overall CPIA score in 2011 were fragile states: Comoros, Cote d'Ivoire, and Zimbabwe (Figure 4). A pattern of larger gains for fragile states is evident over a longer time period as well (Figure 5). Given their weak policy and institutional capacity, fragile countries can also experience a rapid deterioration in the policy environment. By contrast, countries in the top range of scores typically show slow yet steady improvement in scores, although a few have seen policy slippages in recent years—e.g. Cape Verde in 2010 and 2011 and Tanzania in 2011.

There are marked differences in performance across components of the CPIA, reflecting the rapid pace of reform in some policy areas. Not surprisingly, components where reforms are deeply political (or contentious) or by nature incremental, scores improve more slowly and lag scores in other components. Performance in the economic management cluster (Cluster A), which covers monetary and exchange rate policy, fiscal policy, and debt policy and management, leads that of all other clusters (Figure 6). To some extent, this reflects recognition of the importance of macroeconomic stability for creating an environment conducive to private sector activity; high commodity prices have also helped. Indeed, several years of prudent macroeconomic policies meant that African countries entered the 2008-09 global crisis with policy space to counter the sharp external shock.

A close second in performance is the structural policies cluster (Cluster B)—covering trade, financial sector and business regulatory environment—followed by social inclusion and equity cluster (Cluster C)—covering gender equality, equity of public resource use, building human resources, social protection and labor, and environmental policies and institutions. The governance cluster (Cluster D), which includes property rights and rule-based governance, quality of budgetary and financial management, efficiency of revenue

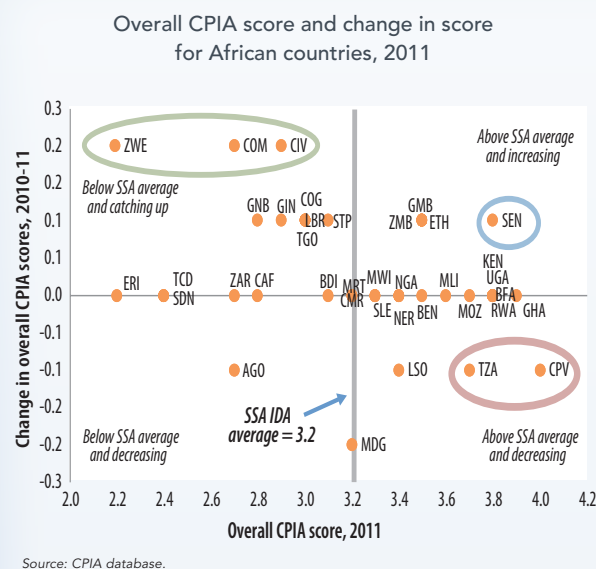


mobilization, quality of public administration, and transparency, accountability, and corruption in the public sector, lags all other clusters. The gap in scores between the economic management cluster and the governance cluster is just as pronounced for fragile as for non-fragile countries.

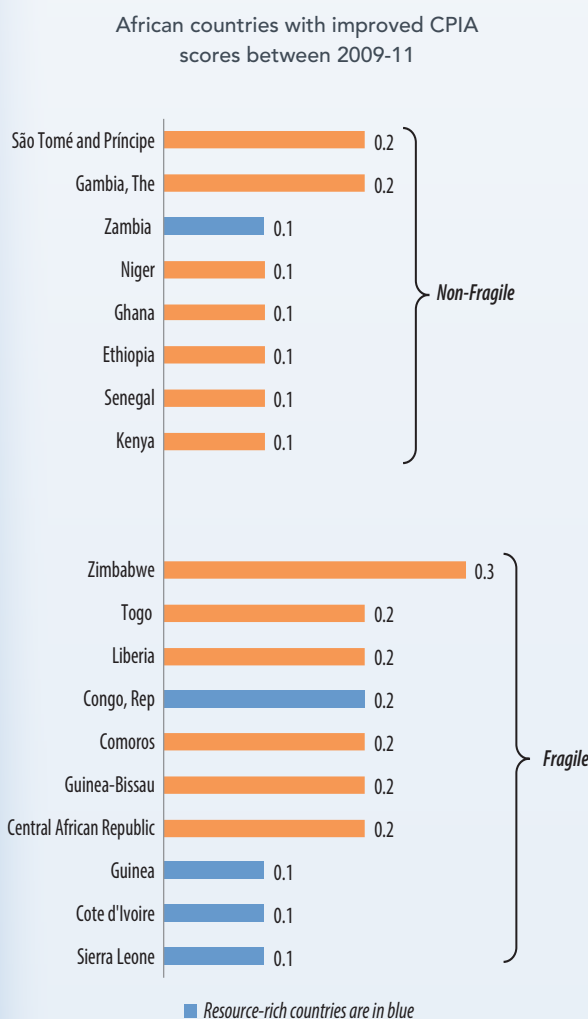
Notwithstanding this gap, countries in the top range of scores have relatively strong performance across all clusters, suggesting a broad-based approach to reforms. Fragile countries tend to exhibit a more uneven reform effort, typically addressing macroeconomic management issues ahead of difficult and complex structural and governance reforms. For example, 10 out of 16 fragile states that saw an improvement in overall CPIA scores also posted stronger scores on the economic management and policies for social inclusion clusters, but only 40 percent (6 out of 16) saw an increase in the governance cluster score (2009-11).

Fragile countries also show more variation in performance within clusters. The coefficient of variation of the scores for African fragile states is higher than that for the non-fragile group of countries for all clusters, and around twice as high for the economic management and structural clusters.

The overall CPIA score for African countries is lower than that of other IDA countries: the average score for the two groups being 3.2 and 3.4, respectively. But comparison by country groups yields a fairly uneven picture. Excluding fragile countries, African countries compare well with similar countries in other regions, with the average scores being 3.5 and 3.6, respectively. The comparison of fragile states across regions is starkly different, with African fragile states exhibiting much weaker performance than non-African fragile countries. The performance across areas of the CPIA follows a similar pattern, further highlighting the weakness of policies and institutions in the region's fragile states.



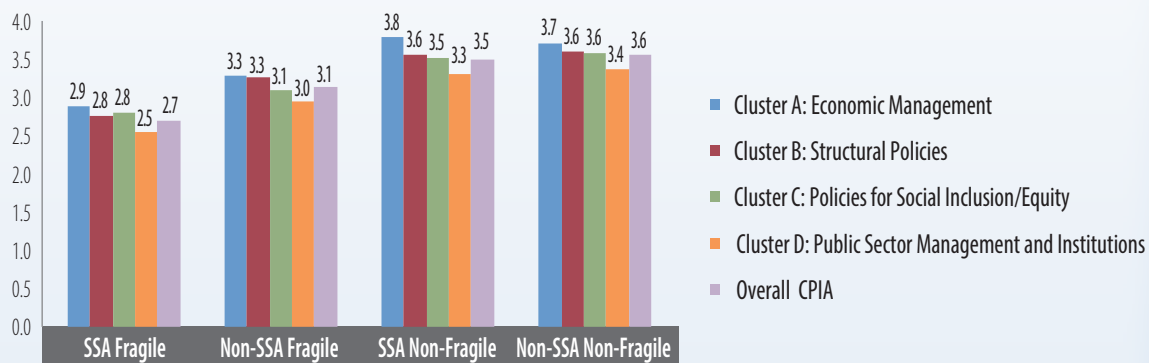
**FIGURE 4**  
Despite the challenges they face, some fragile states are making fast progress. The countries with the biggest improvement in CPIA scores between 2010-11 were Comoros, Cote d'Ivoire and Zimbabwe.



**FIGURE 5**  
A pattern of larger gains for fragile states can be observed over a long period of time, albeit from a low base. At the same time, these countries face the risk of rapid deterioration.

**FIGURE 6****CPIA cluster scores by country group, 2011**

Differences in performance across the four areas covered by the CPIA reflect variations in the pace of reforms. For example, areas in which reforms are deeply political or by nature incremental tend to improve slowly and lag other areas.



Source: CPIA database.

## Analysis of CPIA components

### CLUSTER A: ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT

Cluster A covers the quality of three closely related policy areas: monetary and exchange rate, fiscal, and debt.

The economic performance of the region has shown remarkable resilience to the turbulent global economic environment of the past several years. Despite a sharp slow down in global economic activity, growth in Sub-Saharan Africa remained robust in 2011, steadying at 4.7 percent for the year—just shy of the pre-crisis average of 5 percent. Over a third of countries in the region attained growth rates of at least 6 percent, with another forty percent growing between 4 to 6 percent. Among fast-growing economies in 2011 were resource-rich countries such as Ghana, Mozambique, and Nigeria, as well as non-resource-rich economies such as Rwanda and Ethiopia, all attaining growth rates of at least 7 percent in 2011. The region saw an uptick in overall inflation in 2011, due to rising food and fuel prices; some countries (Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda) also saw sharply higher rates for core inflation.

Macroeconomic management has generally been prudent following the global economic crisis of 2008-09, although strains have emerged in recent years. Mostly, where there was policy space, countries adopted countercyclical policies to offset the external demand shock. Along with shoring up spending on social sectors, there was an emphasis on much-needed infrastructure spending. The expansionary fiscal policy stance since 2008 has translated into a worsening of the fiscal balance as a share of GDP—in 2011 the fiscal deficit was about 2 percentage points above 2008 levels. African countries' debt burden has also trended up during this period, but they remain moderate and manageable. An accommodative monetary policy was tightened in countries that saw a sharp uptick in core inflation, and the region is seeing a downward trend in inflation.

The CPIA score for the economic management cluster and the components of this cluster reflect the overall prudent stance of policies in Sub-Saharan African countries, the flexibility of policies to respond to shocks, and the appropriate use of policy buffers. The 2011 average scores for the region's 38 IDA countries are: Monetary and exchange rate policy (3.6), Fiscal policy (3.4), and Debt policy (3.3).

### CLUSTER B: STRUCTURAL POLICIES

Policies impacting trade, the financial sector and the business environment are covered under this cluster.

**Trade.** This component assesses how the policy framework fosters global integration in goods and services, focusing on the trade regime and trade facilitation. African countries have significantly reduced their external tariffs over the last 20 years. Nevertheless, in many countries there is a continuing case to review the extent of tariff dispersion and for a smaller number of countries to reduce the complexity of the tariff regime with fewer tariff bands or rates. The unweighted average external (MFN) tariff for Sub-Saharan Africa is just over 11 percent, still considerably higher than the average of 7.9 percent for East Asia and 9.5 percent for Latin America, but similar to the average for South Asia. There is dispersion across countries with Sudan, the Gambia, Chad, Cameroon and Ethiopia having average tariffs above 15 percent and the SACU countries with average tariffs below 10 percent.

While tariffs have come down, non-tariff barriers, including import and export bans, quantitative restrictions, costly and difficult-to-obtain permits and licenses, poorly designed technical regulations and standards, and restrictive rules of origin, have risen in importance. Following the 2011 revisions to the criteria, non-tariff barriers have also been given greater prominence in the CPIA scores on trade, something that is facilitated by greater data availability on these barriers. Inefficiencies in transport, customs (including delays at road checks, borders and at ports and poor governance) and logistics are also key factors that raise trade costs. Together these barriers impinge particularly on intra-African trade and the costs are felt most heavily by the poor, especially small traders – many of whom are women. Information from the Doing Business surveys shows that the number of days required to import and export is typically 10 days higher in Africa than in other developing regions (with the exception of South Asia) and often more than 20 days longer than in OECD countries. But some countries in Africa are performing close to the levels of advanced countries—in Senegal, for example, it takes just 11 days to export and 14 days to import, better than in many other developing countries. On the other hand, in Chad it takes on average 75 days to export and 101 days to import.

Finally, trade in services has become of greater importance to African countries. Greater attention, especially in regional agreements, is being given to delivering open and integrated markets for key services such as banking, transport and communications that are supported by effective regulation that fosters competition while achieving critical public policy objectives.

Addressing these issues in Africa is critical to reduce the transaction costs of shifting goods, services, people and capital across borders and supporting more diversified exports such as food, basic manufactures and services. In this context, the average of the CPIA scores for trade across African countries is unchanged between 2010 and 2011 at 3.6, reflecting limited progress in dealing with the regulatory issues that typically underlie these barriers to trade and investment. Static scores reflect slower progress on reforming customs procedures and other trade facilitation reforms and the continuing lack of implementation of commitments (typically at the regional level) to remove non-tariff barriers.

**Financial sector.** The areas covered here are the policies and regulations that affect financial sector development: financial stability, efficiency, and access. While the direct impact of the global financial crisis of 2008 and subsequent events on the financial systems in Sub-Saharan Africa has been relatively contained, the crises do seem to have constrained the reform momentum that was gathering in the preceding years. While most African financial systems have not experienced any sharp deterioration, they have also not experienced any improvement. Thus, the impact of the turmoil in the global markets on Africa has been more implicit. There are also concerns regarding the pace of institutional reforms in several major financial systems. As a result, most African financial systems continue to be relatively stable but with large sections of the population operating outside the formal financial sector. Only 12 percent of African households were “banked” in 2009, compared to 22 percent in South Asia, 42 percent in East Asia and the Middle East, 50 percent in Eastern Europe, and 40 percent in Latin America. The single biggest issue is how to catalyze domestic financial intermediation to meet the vast investment needs across the region. Too often, banks in Africa prefer to invest in ‘safer’ government obligations, crowding out private investment opportunities. The microfinance sector, which is very suited in scale to the nature of private

enterprise, in Africa has yet to take off and still depends largely on donor funding. However, there have also been some notable innovations based on the recent strides in mobile technology—Safaricom's M-pesa in Kenya is a leading example.

The 2011 average of the financial sector score across African countries is largely unchanged at 3.0 from a year ago.

**Business regulatory environment:** This component assesses the quality of the legal, regulatory, and policy environment in facilitating private investment and job creation. Over the past decade, the investment climate in Africa has been on an improving trend as governments have moved to remove policy distortions and promote competitiveness. Investment and private sector activity in the region has been robust. However, much remains to be done. For the 38 IDA countries in Africa, the CPIA scores for the past two years show a fairly high level of stability, with the overall score at 3.0. Among the improved performers in 2011 was Burundi, which was also listed as a Top Ten reformer in the last Doing Business (DB) report, with improvements registered in the number of days required to start a business.

## CLUSTER C: POLICIES FOR SOCIAL INCLUSION AND EQUITY

This cluster covers a wide range of policy areas such as gender equality, public resource use, human development, social protection, and environmental sustainability.

**Gender equality.** This component assesses the extent to which a country's policies and institutions promote equal access for men and women to human capital, productive and economic resources, and status and protection. Reflecting the large gender inequalities in Sub-Saharan Africa, the scores for this component range from 2.5 to 4.5 (with an average of 3.2). The variations in scores within this range reflect differing degrees to which government laws, policies and mechanisms address gender inequalities. Countries with scores in the high end of the range not only have such policies and laws in place but also specific mechanisms to enforce them. Examples of high-scoring countries include Rwanda and Cape Verde, with relatively low levels of inequality in access to health and education and with strong legal protection against gender-based violence, sexual harassment and workplace discrimination as well as the legal infrastructure to prosecute such crimes. The countries on the lower end of the score range are those with persistently high gender differences even at the primary-education level, including Niger and Guinea.

One of the persistent areas in which many African countries continue to struggle is maternal mortality. While some countries (Angola, Liberia and Rwanda) have seen rapid declines in maternal mortality between 2005 and 2010, other countries (Cameroon and Chad) have stagnated at high levels (Figure 7).

Reducing maternal mortality requires a multi-sectoral effort to overcome complex social, financial, and infrastructural constraints. A case in point is adolescent fertility, a key contributor to maternal mortality. One of the most effective ways to reduce the fertility preferences of young women is to improve their employment opportunities. Hence, the reduction of maternal mortality involves interventions to improve roads, bolster youth employment, and change social norms to encourage women to delay first childbirth. These are particularly important in fragile settings, where maternal mortality rates are highest.

**Building human resources.** The focus here is on the quality of national policies and public and private sector service delivery in the areas of education and health. Over the past several years, the region has made important strides in both these areas. Overall, countries have established education sector development plans/strategies, likely enhanced by the Global Partnership for Education (a multi-donor initiative that funds the education MDGs) which asks for a sector plan before qualifying for implementation grants. Policies for teacher training have lagged however. The region has seen a positive trend in the primary completion rate (PCR), which jumped from 62 percent to 71 percent in 2005-10. Access to secondary education has increased at a fast pace of 41.6 percent during this period. Gender parity has also improved

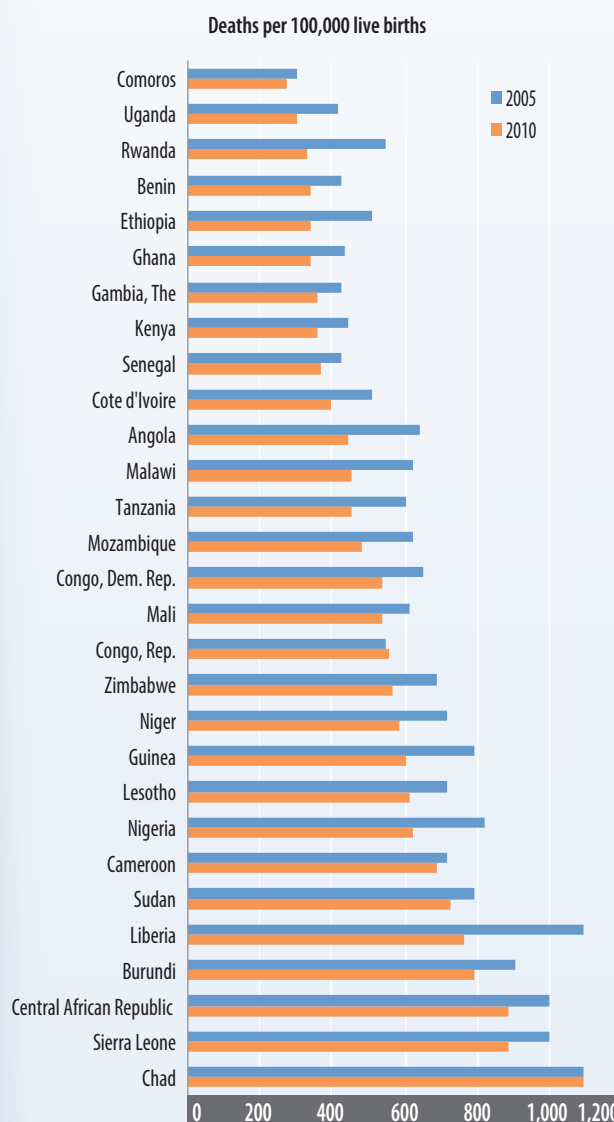
significantly even if additional efforts are necessary: the combined primary plus secondary gender parity index rose from 0.86 in 2005 to 0.90 in 2010. Despite this progress, quality (learning achievement) at all levels and external efficiency of TVET and higher education—mismatch between training/skills produced and labor market needs, as reflected by increasing unemployment rates of graduates in many countries—remain problematic.

There are signs of progress in health as well. Child mortality rates have fallen sharply from 139 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2005 to 121 in 2010. Progress has been particularly rapid in some countries: For example, the under-5 mortality rate fell from 128 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2005 to slightly over 90 in 2010 in both Malawi and Rwanda. The prevalence rate (amongst adults) of HIV/AIDS has stabilized and begun to reverse even as the survival rate of those with access to antiretroviral drugs has increased. As noted earlier, progress on maternal mortality has lagged and remains high. Despite the multi-sectoral determinants of maternal mortality, performance of health services is a proximate determinant of maternal mortality, and the slow progress in this area points to continued and widespread health sector weaknesses.

The regional average of the CPIA score for human development is unchanged at 3.4 in 2011, with countries generally falling in a range of 2.5 – 4.5, the exception is Zimbabwe with a score of 2.0

**Social protection and labor.** This component addresses social policies and programs in the areas of risk prevention, safety nets and labor markets, and it assesses the effectiveness of the social protection system. Over the last ten years, social protection has become a key component of poverty reduction strategies in the region. Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) from many African countries have laid out social protection responses to risks, vulnerability, and chronic poverty. At least one-third of African countries have developed a social protection strategy and there is also an increasing appreciation among national policymakers that social protection consists of much more than just safety net programs. Social protection in Africa has continued to expand, particularly in the wake of the global economic crisis and again during the recent drought in Eastern Africa. Although spending on social protection is increasing, overall levels remain low. This is reflected in the very low coverage of social protection programs in most African countries. The Bank's Social Protection Atlas shows that only 20 percent of Africans benefit from some type of publicly provided social protection, far lower than any other region in the world. Pensions and Old Age Savings programs and Labor Markets Programs and Policies remain weak and lag other regions, although focus on these areas is beginning to increase.

Maternal mortality in selected African countries, 2005-10



Source: GenderStats.

FIGURE 7

SSA continues to struggle with maternal mortality. Angola, Liberia and Rwanda have seen rapid declines between 2005 and 2010, countries like Cameroon and Chad have stagnated at high levels.

The regional average of the CPIA social protection score in 2011 was 3.0, which is unchanged from the previous year. Scores are in a range of 2.0-4.5, with Cape Verde (4.5) and Ghana (4.0) on the upper end and Central African Republic, Eritrea and Zimbabwe (2.0) on the lower end.

***Policies and institutions for environmental sustainability.*** This component assesses the robustness of environmental policies and institutions promoting the sustainable use of natural resources and protecting the environment. Special attention is paid to access to information, public participation and the assessment systems, as well as to quality of policies and their implementation and enforcement.

The consultation process in many African countries has been strengthened through the prominent role played by civil society in the countries that are a part of the REDD (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation) mechanism, including Cameroon, Republic of Congo, Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Ghana and Nigeria. Several countries have also taken important strides in protecting natural forests (for example, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ghana and Rwanda).

Access to information remains weak throughout much of the continent, particularly outside major cities. Environmental regulatory agencies in most countries do not have adequately trained staff and are not provided with strong enough enforcement mechanisms to ensure compliance with environmental legislation. This is particularly an issue at the provincial level. Many countries have commenced work on Strategic Environmental Assessments (Zambia, Ghana, Mauritania and Mozambique) although it is still too early to judge if recommendations of these assessments will be implemented successfully.

Access to clean water is perhaps the most critical concern for the African continent. Law enforcement relating to freshwater management remains a huge challenge, and in many countries water rights are not clearly defined. Even where water resource management legislation is in place, protection of scarce water resources is often inadequately managed, with this problem being most acute in fragile states and areas in conflict. Air and water pollution standards exist in most countries, but air and water quality testing (with the exception of the Southern African states) is not comprehensive due to financial and institutional capacity constraints. Waste management remains a huge environmental and public health problem throughout the continent.

The regional CPIA score for this category is 3.1 in 2011, with country scores in a range of 2 to 4.

## CLUSTER D: PUBLIC SECTOR MANAGEMENT AND INSTITUTIONS (GOVERNANCE CLUSTER)

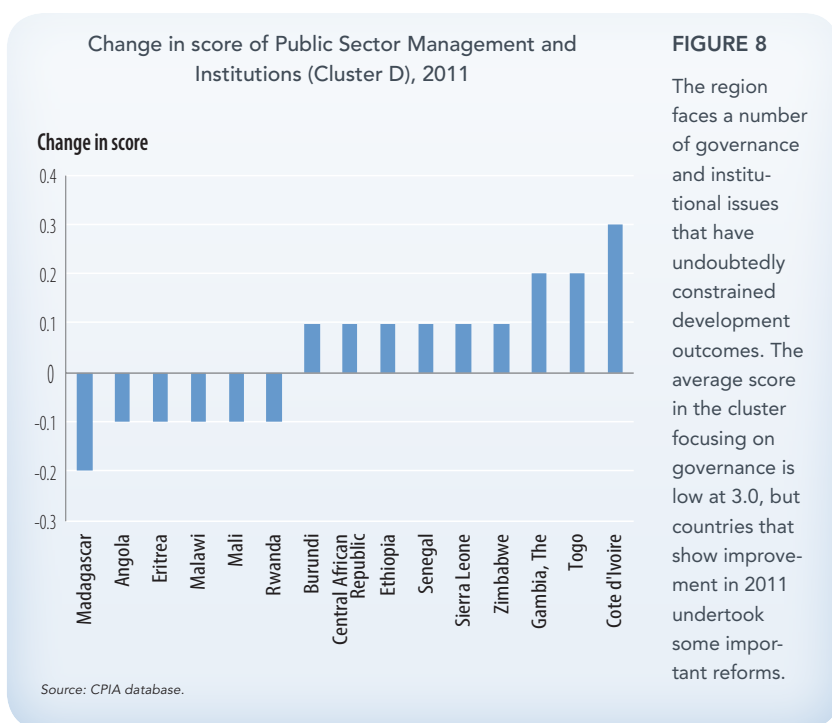
This cluster covers governance and public sector capacity.

The governance challenge in Africa is particularly acute and the region faces a number of governance and institutional issues that have undoubtedly constrained development outcomes. For example, corruption and lack of transparency reduce the effectiveness and integrity of the use of public resources (e.g. natural resource revenues). Deficient public administration affects policy implementation, regulatory management and service delivery at national and sub-national levels. Low levels of development in the legal systems and governance structures downplay security of property and contract rights (e.g. in fragile countries). Meanwhile, weaknesses in revenue collection, budgetary and financial management are reducing predictability of public investments and their expected development impacts.

Recognizing the importance of governance and public sector capacity as a foundation for sustainable growth, many countries in the region are promoting important reforms. In the area of ***Property rights and rule based governance***, Senegal introduced reforms in the court system; Sierra Leone made improvements in policing and crime control;

Togo revised its Free Trade Zone Law to improve investment and predictability of its legal framework; and The Gambia successfully introduced the Alternative Dispute Resolution System (ADR).

Several countries strengthened the **Quality of budgetary and financial management**. For example, Senegal expanded its Medium Term Expenditure Framework to line ministries and adopted a new public financial management law. Elsewhere, Togo prepared a draft budget using new nomenclature adapted to WAEMU standards and improved its financial management system and Sierra Leone made efforts towards systematic production of budget execution reports and preparation of annual public accounts. In the case of Cote d'Ivoire, once the political crisis ended, efforts were made to bring the institutions back quickly to pre-crisis levels and the financial management system was restored



On **Efficiency of revenue mobilization**, Burundi, Sierra Leone and Zimbabwe strengthened their tax administration functions and other countries continued to make marginal improvement efforts in tax policies and management. Some countries took steps to enhance the **Quality of public administration**. For example, The Gambia reduced wage compression in the public sector and introduced a successful recruitment and retention program for the education sector to encourage teachers to work in rural areas. Task forces bringing together staff from several ministries for cross-cutting themes were also implemented successfully. In Ethiopia, the government undertook sound human resource performance monitoring using clear baseline data, and there was good administrative coordination at the central and sub-national levels. There were also regulatory quality management arrangements including consultative mechanisms and regulatory impact assessments in regulatory agencies.

Some progress in the area of **Transparency, accountability and corruption in the public sector** was also evident. Ethiopia moved to increase disclosure of government budget information and improve external audit and financial management systems; asset disclosure by government officials was also introduced. The Gambia saw improved government audit functions and information availability to citizens via websites. Successful establishment of a public procurement regulatory authority helped Senegal cut corruption in the public sector. There was also better provision of information to citizens and media services.

Overall, the average score for Cluster D is low at 3.0, with the weakest performance in the components of Transparency, accountability and corruption in public sector and Property rights and rule-based government, both with an average score of 2.8. At 3.4, Efficiency of revenue mobilization is the best performing component in this cluster. According to the 2011 CPIA scores, nine out of the 38 IDA-eligible countries have improved their rankings by 0.1 to 0.3 over the last year: Cote d'Ivoire, The Gambia, Togo, Burundi, Central African Republic, Ethiopia, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Zimbabwe (Figure 8). Over the same period, a few countries saw a decline in their average CPIA score.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>6</sup> The decline in Rwanda is on account of the change in criteria.

## Annex 1: 2011 CPIA Components<sup>7</sup>

The 16 CPIA criteria are grouped into four clusters: Economic Management, Structural Policies, Policies for Social Inclusion and Equity, and Public Sector Management and Institutions (See Box below).

**CPIA Rating Scale.** For each criterion, countries are rated on a scale of 1 (low) to 6 (high). A 1 rating corresponds to a very weak performance, and a 6 rating to a very strong performance. Intermediate scores of 1.5, 2.5, 3.5, 4.5 and 5.5 may also be given.

<b>A. Economic Management</b>
1. Monetary & Exchange Rate Policy
2. Fiscal Policy
3. Debt Policy
<b>B. Structural Policies</b>
4. Trade
5. Financial Sector
6. Business Regulatory Environment
<b>C. Policies for Social Inclusion and Equity</b>
7. Gender Equality
8. Equity of Public Resource Use
9. Building Human Resources
10. Social Protection & Labor
11. Policies & Institutions for Environment Sustainability
<b>D. Public Sector Management and Institutions</b>
12. Property Rights & Rule-based Governance
13. Quality of Budgetary & Financial Management
14. Efficiency of Revenue Mobilization
15. Quality of Public Administration
16. Transparency, Accountability & Corruption in Public Sector

<sup>7</sup> The World Bank, 2011, CPIA 2011 Criteria.



# COUNTRY TABLES



## Quick Facts

2011

CPIA  
Score  
**2.7**

Below SSA Average

Change from  
previous year  
▼ **0.1**Highest  
performing cluster  
**3.0**  
(Economic Management)Lowest  
performing cluster  
**2.3**  
(Public Sector  
Management and Institutions)

Population (millions)	19.1
GDP (current US\$ billions)	84.9
GDP per capita (current US\$)	4,451
Poverty below \$1.25 a day (% of population, 2008, est.)	55.9

(year 2010)

## Country and Policy Institutional Assessment 2011

Indicators	Angola	SSA IDA Average
<b>Economic Management</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.4</b>
Monetary & Exchange Rate Policy	3.0	3.6
Fiscal Policy	3.0	3.4
Debt Policy	3.0	3.3
<b>Structural Policies</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>3.2</b>
Trade	3.5	3.6
Financial Sector	2.5	3.0
Business Regulatory Environment	2.0	3.0
<b>Policies for Social Inclusion and Equity</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.2</b>
Gender Equality	3.5	3.2
Equity of Public Resource Use	2.5	3.3
Building Human Resources	3.0	3.4
Social Protection & Labor	2.5	3.0
Policies & Institutions for Environment Sustainability	2.5	3.1
<b>Public Sector Management and Institutions</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>3.0</b>
Property Rights & Rule-based Governance	2.0	2.8
Quality of Budgetary & Financial Management	2.5	3.1
Efficiency of Revenue Mobilization	2.5	3.4
Quality of Public Administration	2.0	2.9
Transparency, Accountability & Corruption in Public Sector	2.5	2.8
<b>Overall CPIA Score</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>3.2</b>

## Definitions:

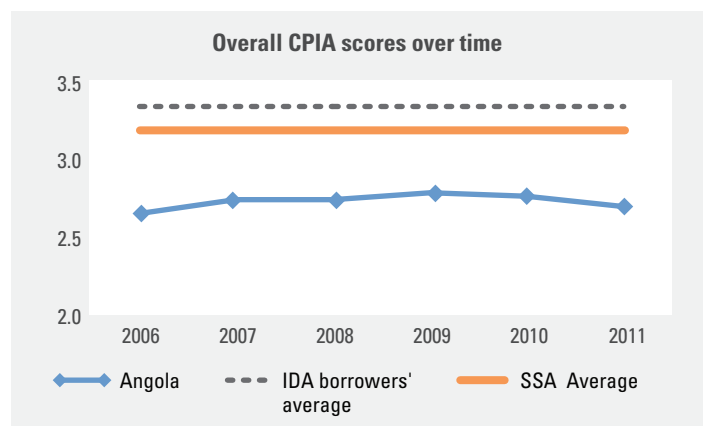
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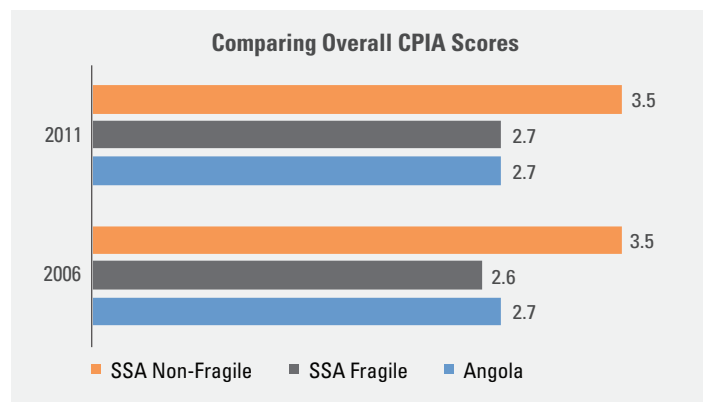
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NOTES: The CPIA consists of 16 criteria grouped in four equally weighted clusters: Economic Management, Structural Policies, Policies for Social Inclusion and Equity, and Public Sector Management and Institutions. For each of the 16 criteria, countries 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](http://www.worldbank.org/africa/CPIA)

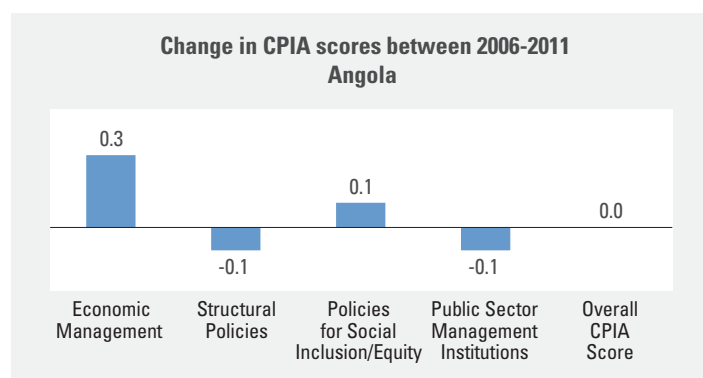
## Trend



## Comparison



## Progress



## Quick Facts

2011

**CPIA Score**

**3.5**

Above SSA Average

**Change from previous year**

—

No Change

**Highest performing cluster**

**3.7**

(Structural Policies)

**Lowest performing cluster**

**3.3**

(Public Sector Management and Institutions)

Population (millions) 8.9

GDP (current US\$ billions) 6.6

GDP per capita (current US\$) 749

Poverty below \$1.25 a day (% of population, 2008, est.) 44.8

(year 2010)

## Country and Policy Institutional Assessment 2011

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

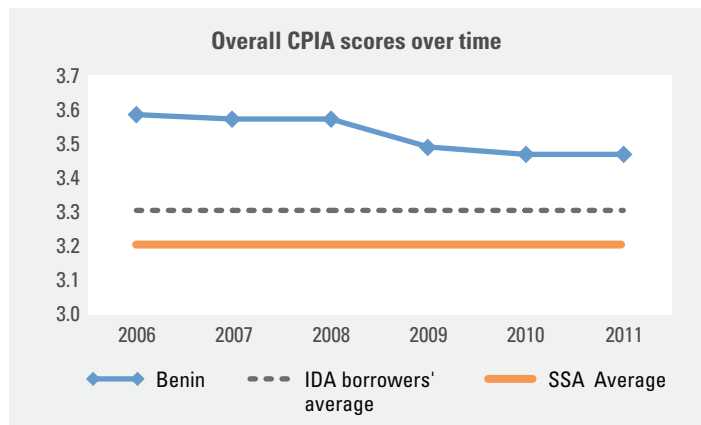
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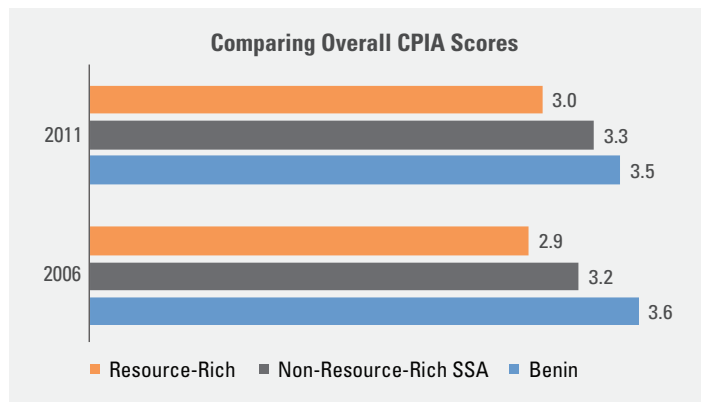
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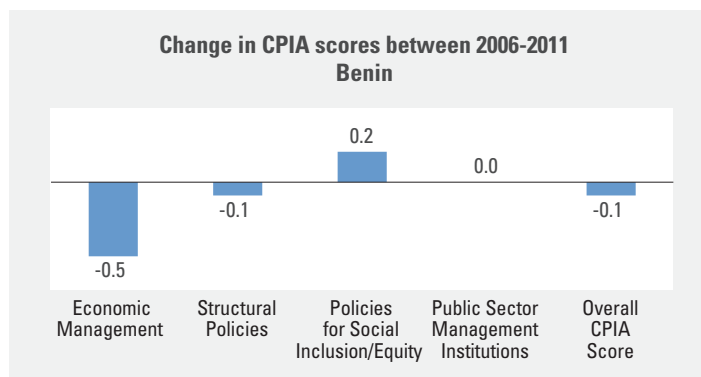
## Trend



## Comparison



## Progress



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## Quick Facts

2011

**CPIA Score**

**3.8**

Above SSA Average

**Change from previous year**

—

No Change

**Highest performing cluster**

**4.2**

(Economic Management)

**Lowest performing cluster**

**3.5**

(Structural Policies)

Population (millions) 16.5

GDP (current US\$ billions) 8.8

GDP per capita (current US\$) 536

Poverty below \$1.25 a day (% of population, 2008, est.) 45.1

(year 2010)

## Country and Policy Institutional Assessment 2011

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

### Definitions:

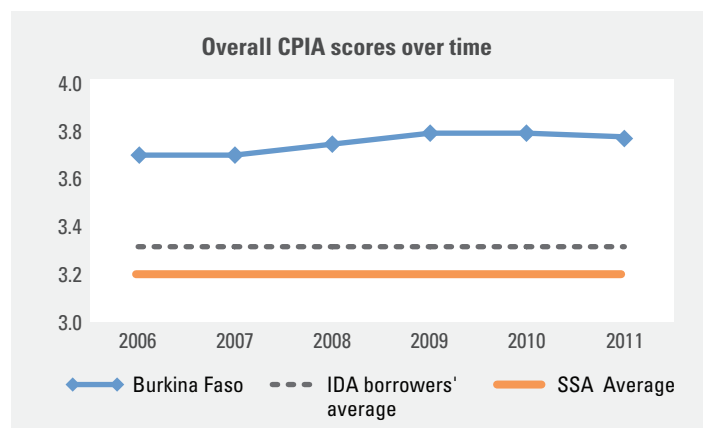
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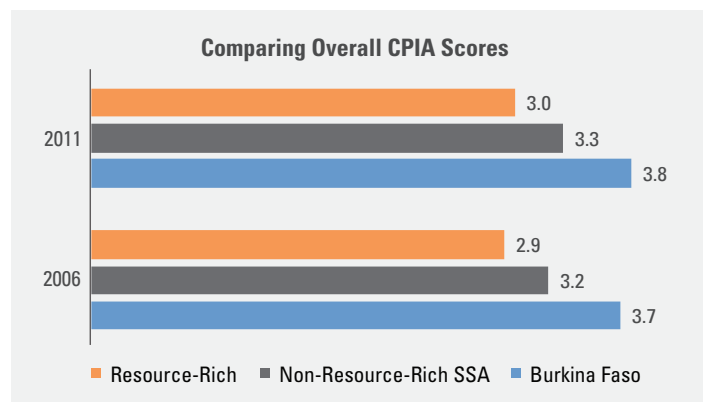
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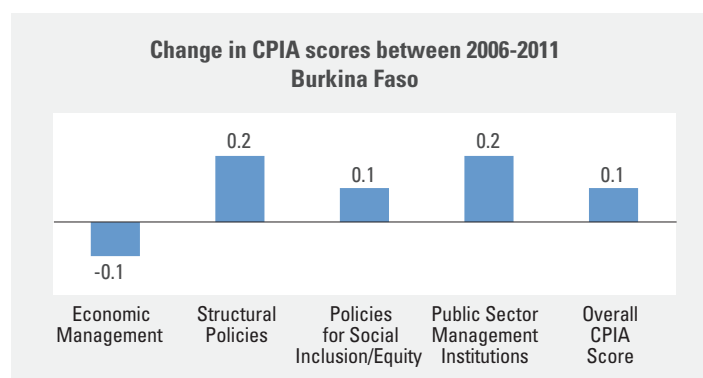
## Trend



## Comparison



## Progress



## Quick Facts

2011

CPIA  
Score

3.1

Below SSA Average

Change from  
previous year

—

No Change

Highest  
performing cluster

3.4

(Policies for Social  
Inclusion/Equity)Lowest  
performing cluster

2.7

(Public Sector Management  
and Institutions)

Population (millions) 8.4

GDP (current US\$ billions) 1.6

GDP per capita (current US\$) 192

Poverty below \$1.25 a day (% of population, 2008, est.) 80.6

(year 2010)

## Country and Policy Institutional Assessment 2011

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

## Definitions:

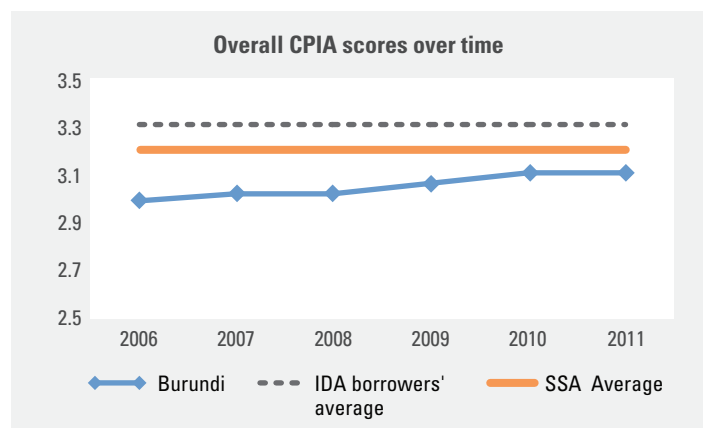
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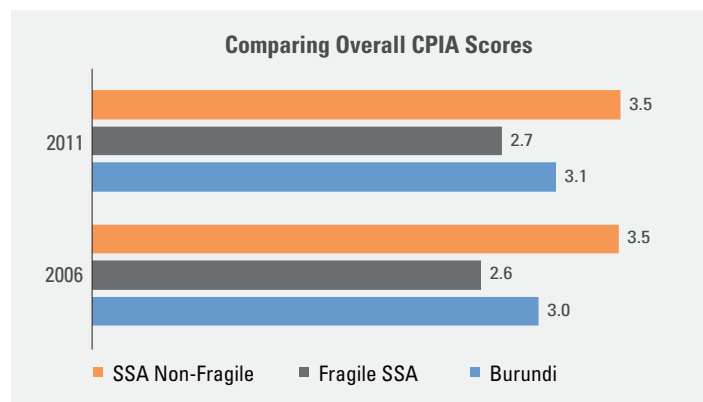
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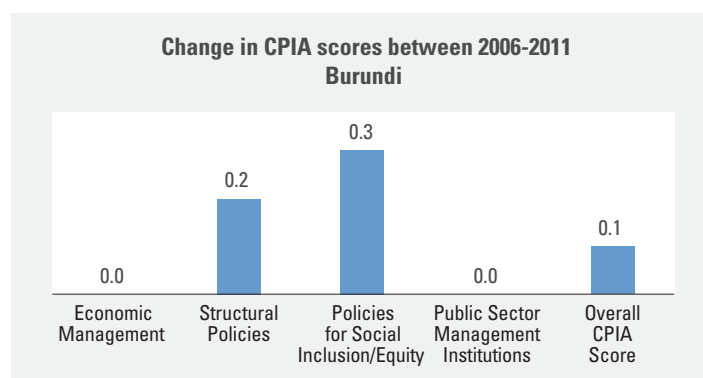
## Trend



## Comparison



## Progress



## Quick Facts

2011

CPIA  
Score

3.2

At the SSA Average

Change from  
previous year

—

No Change

Highest  
performing cluster

3.7

(Economic Management)

Lowest  
performing cluster

2.9

(Public Sector Management  
and Institutions)

Population (millions) 19.6

GDP (current US\$ billions) 22.5

GDP per capita (current US\$) 1,147

Poverty below \$1.25 a day (% of population, 2008, est.) 9.3

(year 2010)

## Country and Policy Institutional Assessment 2011

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

## Definitions:

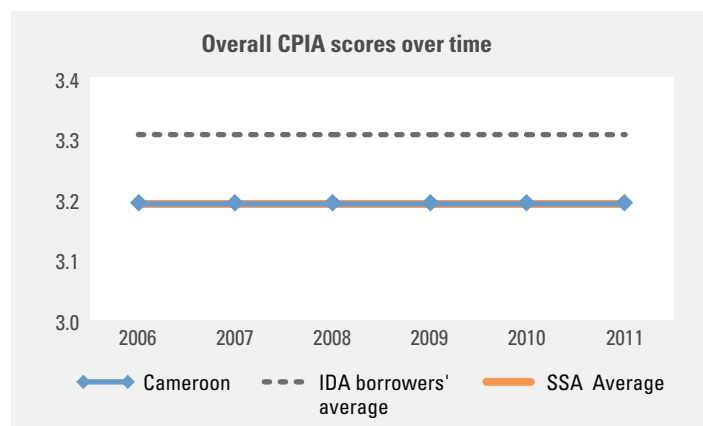
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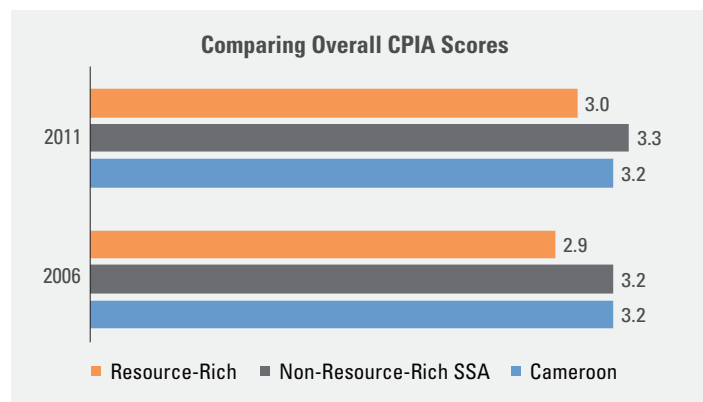
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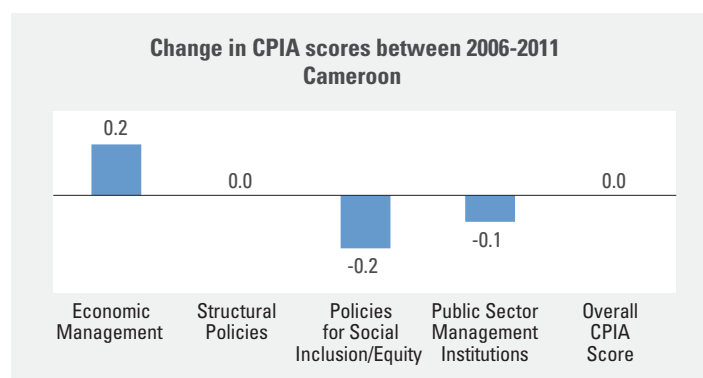
## Trend



## Comparison



## Progress



## Quick Facts

2011

**CPIA Score**

**4.0**

Above SSA Average

**Change from previous year**

▼ **0.1**

**Highest performing cluster**

**4.2**

(Policies for Social Inclusion/Equity)

**Lowest performing cluster**

**3.8**

(Economic Management)

Population (millions)	0.5
GDP (current US\$ billions)	1.6
GDP per capita (current US\$)	3,323
Poverty below \$1.25 a day (% of population, 2008, est.)	10.6

(year 2010)

## Country and Policy Institutional Assessment 2011

Indicators	Cape Verde	SSA IDA Average
<b>Economic Management</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.4</b>
Monetary & Exchange Rate Policy	4.0	3.6
Fiscal Policy	4.0	3.4
Debt Policy	3.5	3.3
<b>Structural Policies</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3.2</b>
Trade	4.5	3.6
Financial Sector	4.0	3.0
Business Regulatory Environment	3.5	3.0
<b>Policies for Social Inclusion and Equity</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>3.2</b>
Gender Equality	4.5	3.2
Equity of Public Resource Use	4.0	3.3
Building Human Resources	4.5	3.4
Social Protection & Labor	4.5	3.0
Policies & Institutions for Environment Sustainability	3.5	3.1
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Efficiency of Revenue Mobilization	3.5	3.4
Quality of Public Administration	4.0	2.9
Transparency, Accountability & Corruption in Public Sector	4.5	2.8
<b>Overall CPIA Score</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3.2</b>

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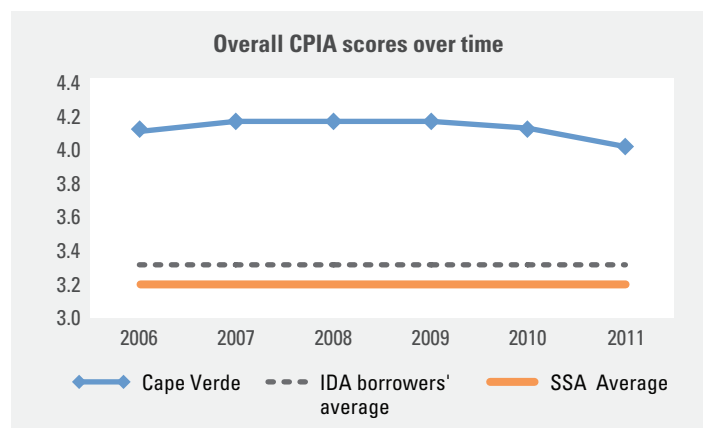
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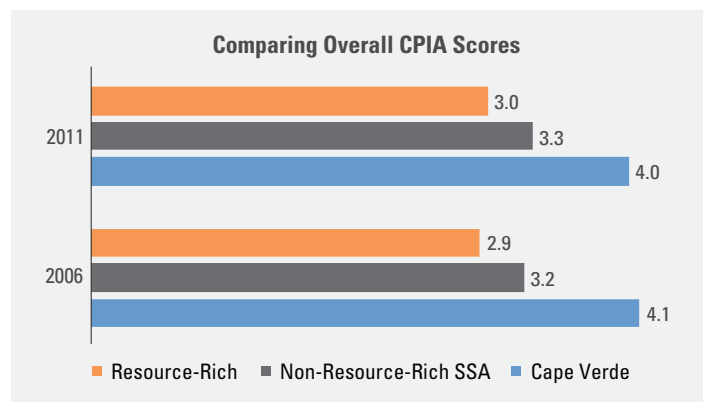
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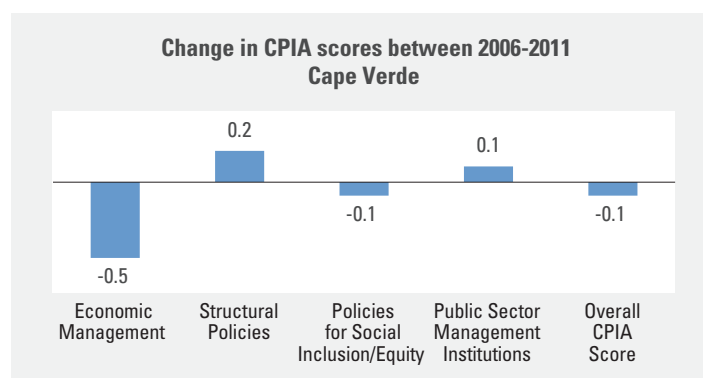
## Trend



## Comparison



## Progress





## Quick Facts

2011

CPIA  
Score

2.8

Below SSA Average

Change from  
previous year

—

No Change

Highest  
performing cluster

3.3

(Economic Management)

Lowest  
performing cluster

2.5

(Structural Policies)

Population (millions) 4.4

GDP (current US\$ billions) 2.0

GDP per capita (current US\$) 457

Poverty below \$1.25 a day (% of population, 2008) 62.8

(year 2010)

## Country and Policy Institutional Assessment 2011

Indicators	Central African Republic	SSA IDA Average
<b>Economic Management</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.4</b>
Monetary & Exchange Rate Policy	3.5	3.6
Fiscal Policy	3.5	3.4
Debt Policy	3.0	3.3
<b>Structural Policies</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>3.2</b>
Trade	3.0	3.6
Financial Sector	2.5	3.0
Business Regulatory Environment	2.0	3.0
<b>Policies for Social Inclusion and Equity</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>3.2</b>
Gender Equality	2.5	3.2
Equity of Public Resource Use	3.0	3.3
Building Human Resources	2.5	3.4
Social Protection & Labor	2.0	3.0
Policies & Institutions for Environment Sustainability	3.0	3.1
<b>Public Sector Management and Institutions</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>3.0</b>
Property Rights & Rule-based Governance	2.0	2.8
Quality of Budgetary & Financial Management	3.0	3.1
Efficiency of Revenue Mobilization	3.0	3.4
Quality of Public Administration	2.5	2.9
Transparency, Accountability & Corruption in Public Sector	2.5	2.8
<b>Overall CPIA Score</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.2</b>

## Definitions:

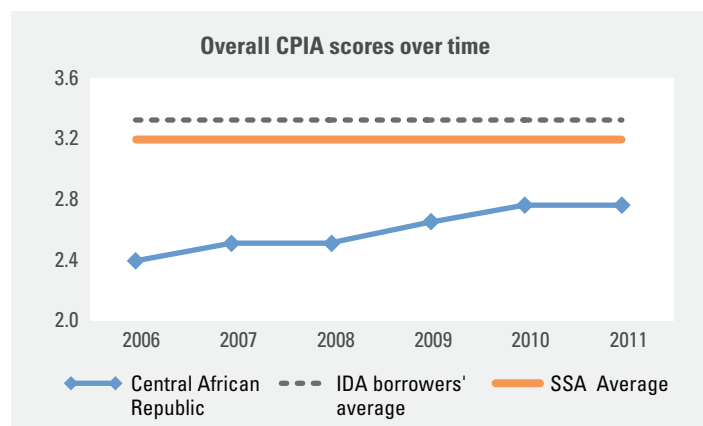
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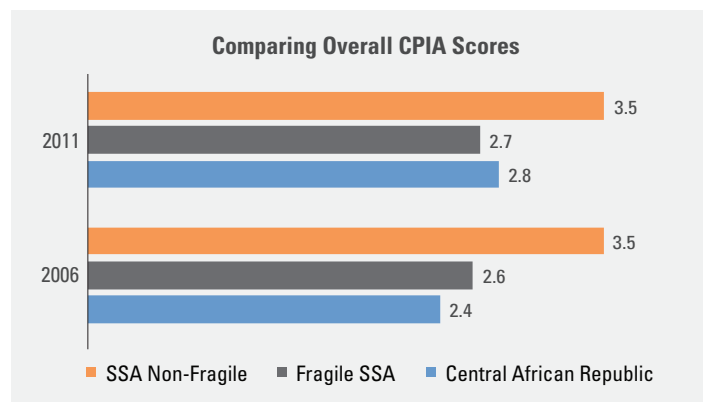
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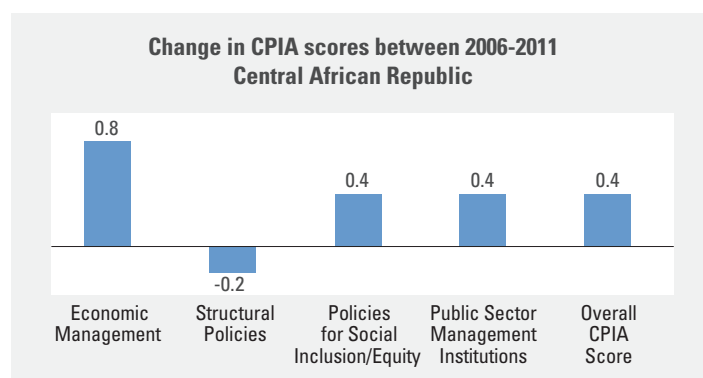
## Trend



## Comparison



## Progress





## Quick Facts

2011

CPIA  
Score  
**2.4**

Below SSA Average

Change from  
previous year  
**—**

No Change

Highest  
performing cluster  
**2.5**(Economic Management,  
Structural Policies and Policies for  
Social Inclusion/Equity)Lowest  
performing cluster  
**2.2**(Public Sector Management  
and Institutions)

Population (millions)	11.2
GDP (current US\$ billions)	7.6
GDP per capita (current US\$)	676
Poverty below \$1.25 a day (% of population, 2008, est.)	44.9

(year 2010)

## Country and Policy Institutional Assessment 2011

Indicators	Chad	SSA IDA Average
<b>Economic Management</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>3.4</b>
Monetary & Exchange Rate Policy	2.5	3.6
Fiscal Policy	2.5	3.4
Debt Policy	2.5	3.3
<b>Structural Policies</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>3.2</b>
Trade	3.0	3.6
Financial Sector	2.5	3.0
Business Regulatory Environment	2.0	3.0
<b>Policies for Social Inclusion and Equity</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>3.2</b>
Gender Equality	2.5	3.2
Equity of Public Resource Use	2.5	3.3
Building Human Resources	2.5	3.4
Social Protection & Labor	2.5	3.0
Policies & Institutions for Environment Sustainability	2.5	3.1
<b>Public Sector Management and Institutions</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>3.0</b>
Property Rights & Rule-based Governance	2.0	2.8
Quality of Budgetary & Financial Management	2.0	3.1
Efficiency of Revenue Mobilization	2.5	3.4
Quality of Public Administration	2.5	2.9
Transparency, Accountability & Corruption in Public Sector	2.0	2.8
<b>Overall CPIA Score</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>3.2</b>

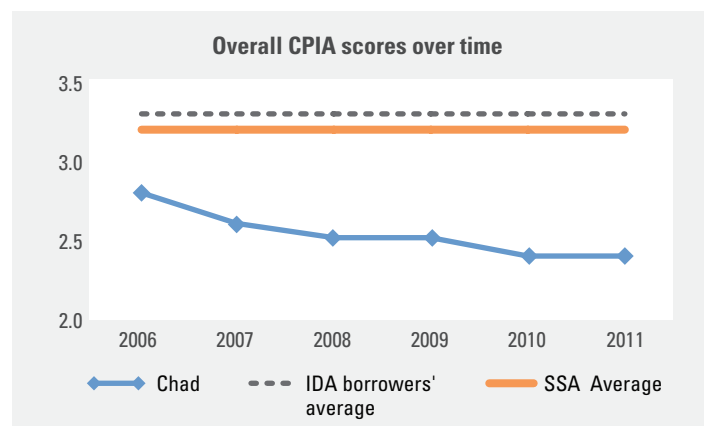
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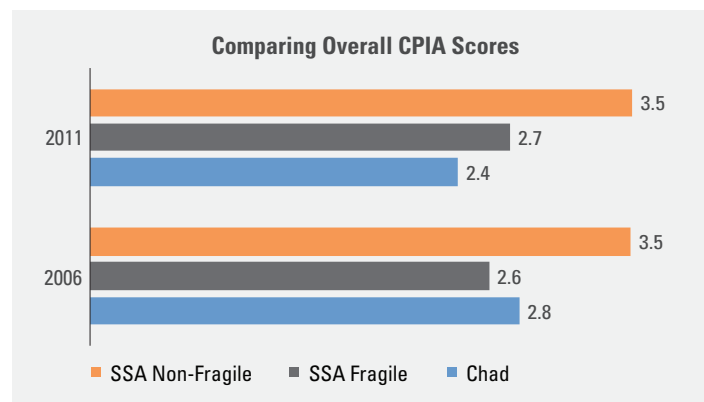
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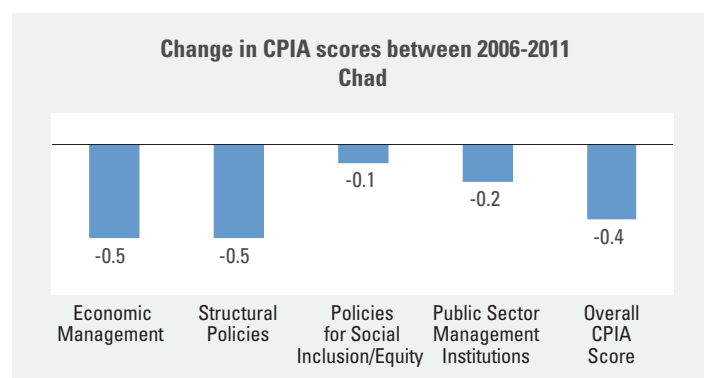
## Trend



## Comparison



## Progress



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## Quick Facts

2011

CPIA  
Score

2.7

Below SSA Average

Change from  
previous year

▲ 0.2

Highest  
performing cluster

3.0

(Structural Policies)

Lowest  
performing cluster

2.4

(Public Sector Management  
and Institutions)

Population (millions)	0.7
GDP (current US\$ billions)	0.5
GDP per capita (current US\$)	736
Poverty below \$1.25 a day (% of population, 2008, est.)	47.7

(year 2010)

## Country and Policy Institutional Assessment 2011

Indicators	Comoros	SSA IDA Average
<b>Economic Management</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>3.4</b>
Monetary & Exchange Rate Policy	3.0	3.6
Fiscal Policy	2.5	3.4
Debt Policy	2.0	3.3
<b>Structural Policies</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.2</b>
Trade	3.5	3.6
Financial Sector	3.0	3.0
Business Regulatory Environment	2.5	3.0
<b>Policies for Social Inclusion and Equity</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>3.2</b>
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Efficiency of Revenue Mobilization	2.5	3.4
Quality of Public Administration	2.5	2.9
Transparency, Accountability & Corruption in Public Sector	2.5	2.8
<b>Overall CPIA Score</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>3.2</b>

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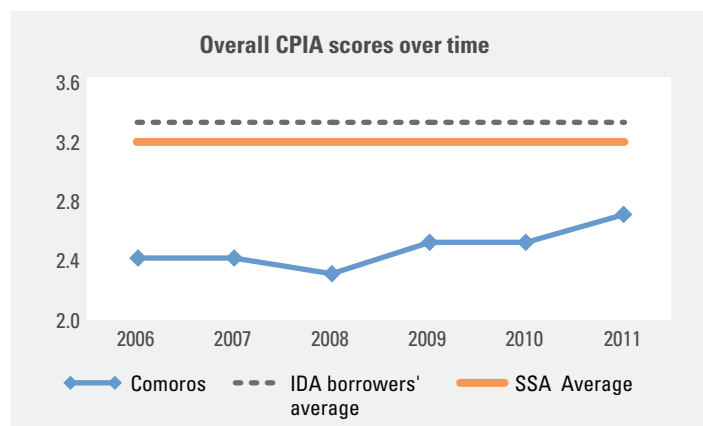
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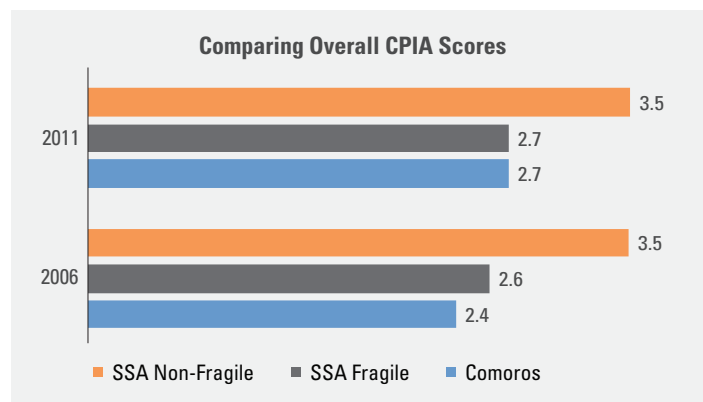
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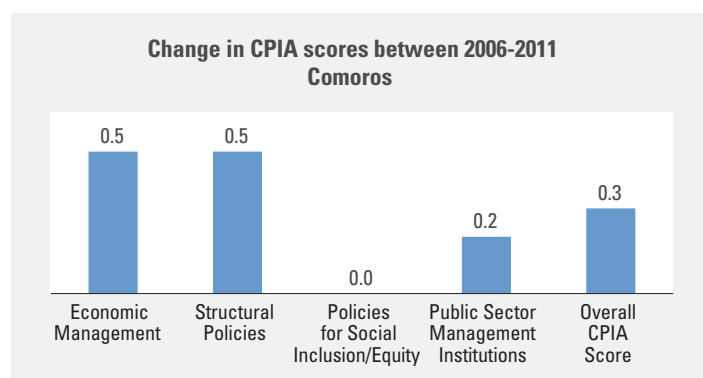
## Trend



## Comparison



## Progress



## Quick Facts

2011

**CPIA Score**  
**2.7**

Below SSA Average

**Change from previous year**

—

No Change

**Highest performing cluster**

**3.2**

(Economic Management)

**Lowest performing cluster**

**2.2**

(Public Sector Management and Institutions)

Population (millions) 66.0

GDP (current US\$ billions) 13.1

GDP per capita (current US\$) 199

Poverty below \$1.25 a day (% of population, 2008, est.) 86.2

(year 2010)

## Country and Policy Institutional Assessment 2011

Indicators	Congo, Democratic Republic	SSA IDA Average
<b>Economic Management</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.4</b>
Monetary & Exchange Rate Policy	3.5	3.6
Fiscal Policy	3.5	3.4
Debt Policy	2.5	3.3
<b>Structural Policies</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>3.2</b>
Trade	3.0	3.6
Financial Sector	2.0	3.0
Business Regulatory Environment	2.5	3.0
<b>Policies for Social Inclusion and Equity</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.2</b>
Gender Equality	2.5	3.2
Equity of Public Resource Use	3.0	3.3
Building Human Resources	3.5	3.4
Social Protection & Labor	2.5	3.0
Policies & Institutions for Environment Sustainability	2.5	3.1
<b>Public Sector Management and Institutions</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>3.0</b>
Property Rights & Rule-based Governance	2.0	2.8
Quality of Budgetary & Financial Management	2.5	3.1
Efficiency of Revenue Mobilization	2.5	3.4
Quality of Public Administration	2.0	2.9
Transparency, Accountability & Corruption in Public Sector	2.0	2.8
<b>Overall CPIA Score</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>3.2</b>

### Definitions:

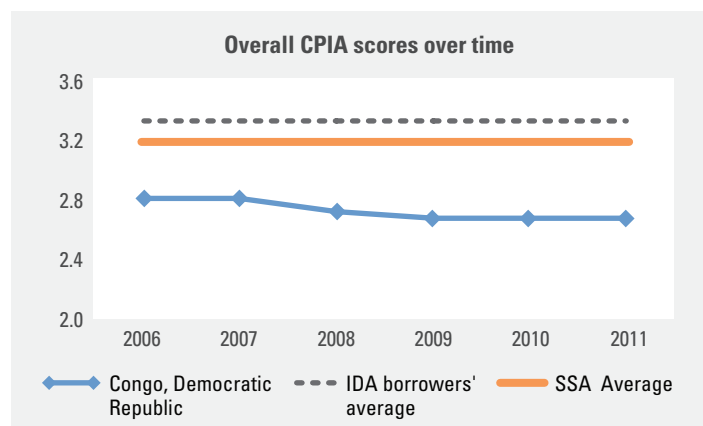
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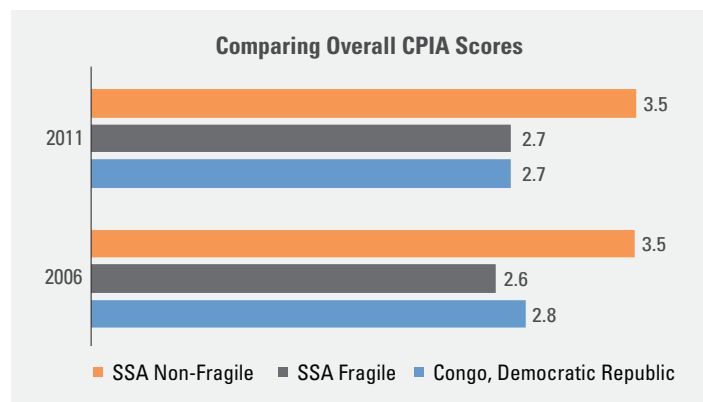
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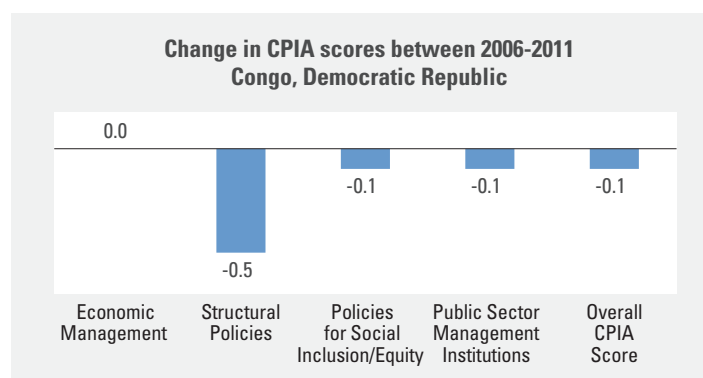
## Trend



## Comparison



## Progress



## Quick Facts

2011

**CPIA Score**

**3.0**

Below SSA Average

**Change from previous year**

**▲ 0.1**

**Highest performing cluster**

**3.5**

(Economic Management)

**Lowest performing cluster**

**2.6**

(Public Sector Management and Institutions)

Population (millions)	4.0
GDP (current US\$ billions)	12.0
GDP per capita (current US\$)	2,970
Poverty below \$1.25 a day (% of population, 2008, est.)	53.4

(year 2010)

## Country and Policy Institutional Assessment 2011

Indicators	Congo, Republic	SSA IDA Average
<b>Economic Management</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>3.4</b>
Monetary & Exchange Rate Policy	3.5	3.6
Fiscal Policy	3.5	3.4
Debt Policy	3.5	3.3
<b>Structural Policies</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.2</b>
Trade	3.5	3.6
Financial Sector	3.0	3.0
Business Regulatory Environment	2.5	3.0
<b>Policies for Social Inclusion and Equity</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>3.2</b>
Gender Equality	3.0	3.2
Equity of Public Resource Use	2.5	3.3
Building Human Resources	3.5	3.4
Social Protection & Labor	2.5	3.0
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Property Rights & Rule-based Governance	2.5	2.8
Quality of Budgetary & Financial Management	2.5	3.1
Efficiency of Revenue Mobilization	3.0	3.4
Quality of Public Administration	2.5	2.9
Transparency, Accountability & Corruption in Public Sector	2.5	2.8
<b>Overall CPIA Score</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.2</b>

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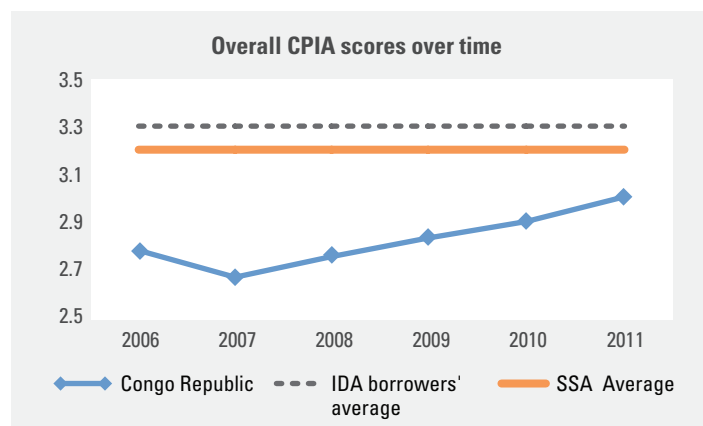
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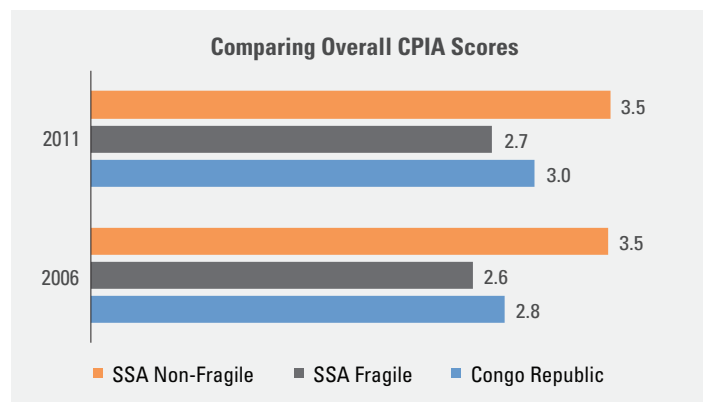
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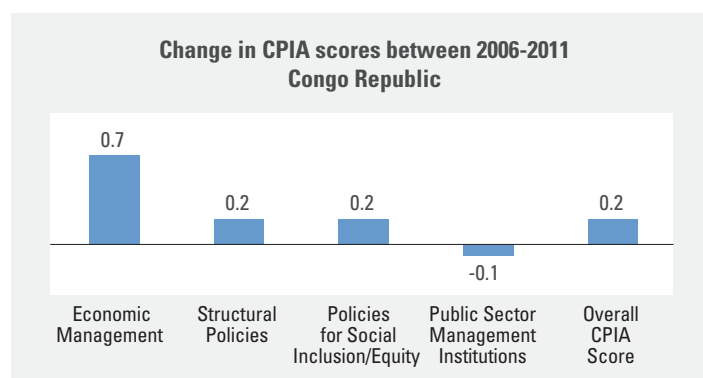
## Trend



## Comparison



## Progress



## Quick Facts

2011

CPIA  
Score

2.9

Below SSA Average

Change from  
previous year

▲ 0.2

Highest  
performing cluster

3.3

(Structural Policies)

Lowest  
performing cluster

2.6

(Policies for Social  
Inclusion/Equity)

Population (millions)	19.7
GDP (current US\$ billions)	22.8
GDP per capita (current US\$)	1,154
Poverty below \$1.25 a day (% of population, 2008)	23.8

(year 2010)

## Country and Policy Institutional Assessment 2011

Indicators	Côte d'Ivoire	SSA IDA Average
<b>Economic Management</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.4</b>
Monetary & Exchange Rate Policy	3.5	3.6
Fiscal Policy	3.0	3.4
Debt Policy	2.0	3.3
<b>Structural Policies</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.2</b>
Trade	4.0	3.6
Financial Sector	3.0	3.0
Business Regulatory Environment	3.0	3.0
<b>Policies for Social Inclusion and Equity</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>3.2</b>
Gender Equality	2.5	3.2
Equity of Public Resource Use	2.5	3.3
Building Human Resources	3.0	3.4
Social Protection & Labor	2.5	3.0
Policies & Institutions for Environment Sustainability	2.5	3.1
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Property Rights & Rule-based Governance	2.0	2.8
Quality of Budgetary & Financial Management	3.0	3.1
Efficiency of Revenue Mobilization	3.5	3.4
Quality of Public Administration	2.5	2.9
Transparency, Accountability & Corruption in Public Sector	2.5	2.8
<b>Overall CPIA Score</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>3.2</b>

## Definitions:

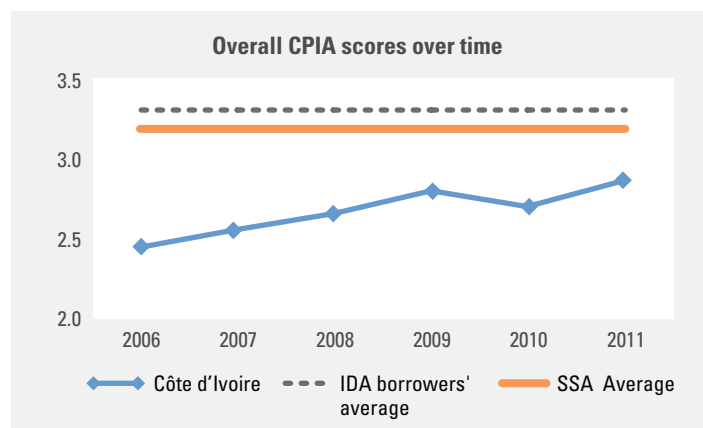
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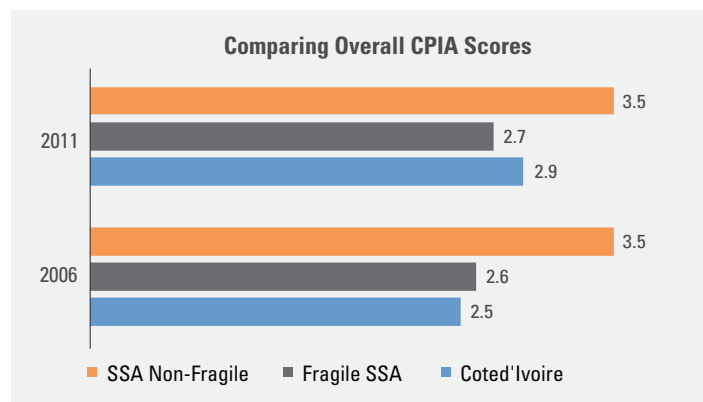
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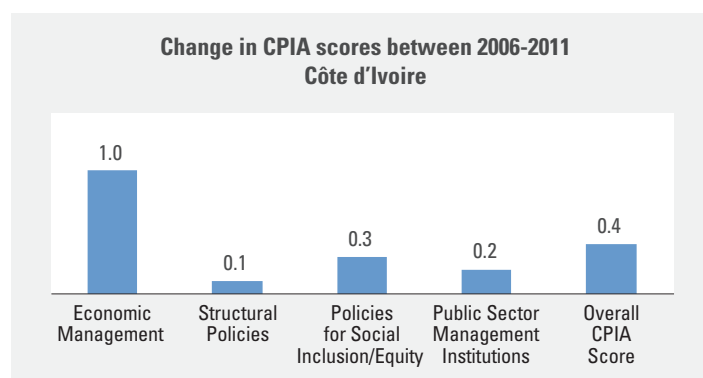
## Trend



## Comparison



## Progress



## Quick Facts

2011

CPIA  
Score

2.2

Below SSA Average

Change from  
previous year

—

No Change

Highest  
performing cluster

2.7

(Policies for Social Inclusion  
and Equity)Lowest  
performing cluster

1.5

(Structural Policies)

Population (millions) 5.3

GDP (current US\$ billions) 2.1

GDP per capita (current US\$) 403

Poverty below \$1.25 a day (% of population, 2008, est.) NA

(year 2010)

## Country and Policy Institutional Assessment 2011

Indicators	Eritrea	SSA IDA Average
<b>Economic Management</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>3.4</b>
Monetary & Exchange Rate Policy	2.0	3.6
Fiscal Policy	2.0	3.4
Debt Policy	1.5	3.3
<b>Structural Policies</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>3.2</b>
Trade	1.5	3.6
Financial Sector	1.0	3.0
Business Regulatory Environment	2.0	3.0
<b>Policies for Social Inclusion and Equity</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>3.2</b>
Gender Equality	3.5	3.2
Equity of Public Resource Use	2.5	3.3
Building Human Resources	3.5	3.4
Social Protection & Labor	2.0	3.0
Policies & Institutions for Environment Sustainability	2.0	3.1
<b>Public Sector Management and Institutions</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>3.0</b>
Property Rights & Rule-based Governance	2.5	2.8
Quality of Budgetary & Financial Management	2.0	3.1
Efficiency of Revenue Mobilization	3.5	3.4
Quality of Public Administration	3.0	2.9
Transparency, Accountability & Corruption in Public Sector	2.0	2.8
<b>Overall CPIA Score</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>3.2</b>

## Definitions:

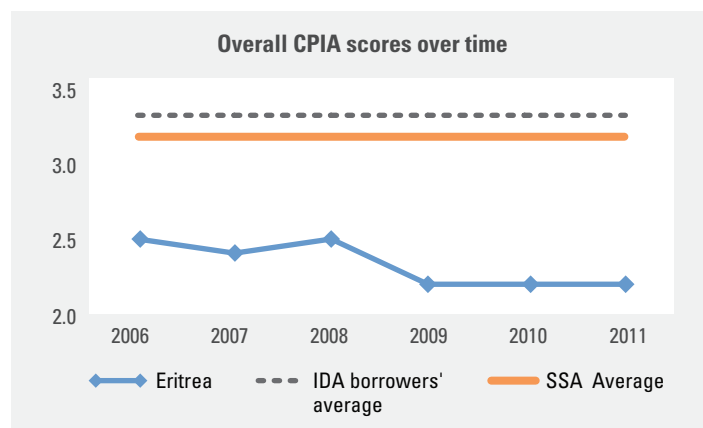
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- SSA: Sub-Saharan Africa
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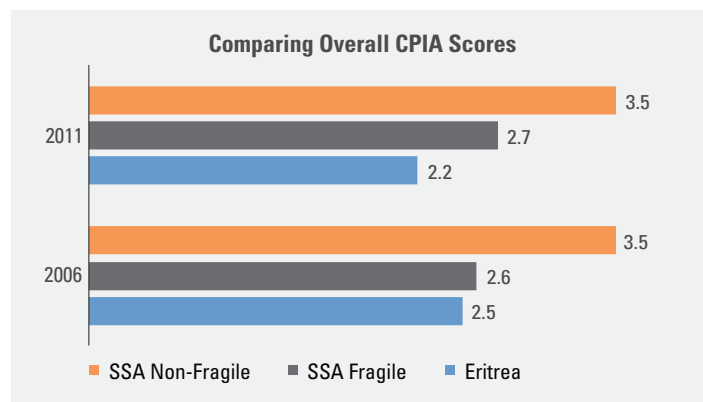
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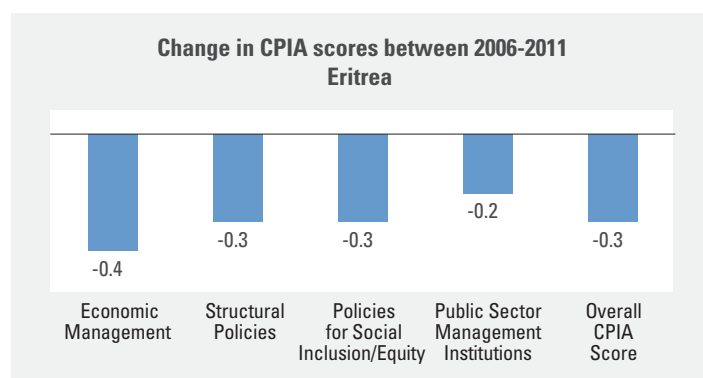
## Trend



## Comparison



## Progress



## Quick Facts

2011

CPIA  
Score

3.5

Above SSA Average

Change from  
previous year

▲ 0.1

Highest  
performing cluster

3.7

(Economic Management and  
Policies for Social Inclusion/Equity)Lowest  
performing cluster

3.2

(Structural Policies)

Population (millions) 83.0

GDP (current US\$ billions) 29.7

GDP per capita (current US\$) 358

Poverty below \$1.25 a day (% of population, 2008, est.) 16.0

(year 2010)

## Country and Policy Institutional Assessment 2011

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

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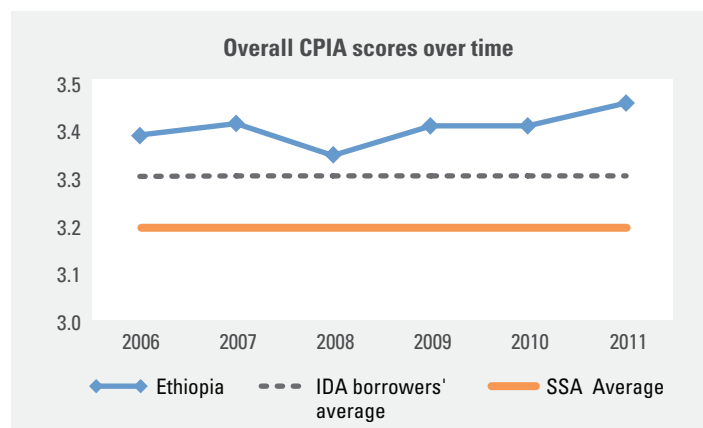
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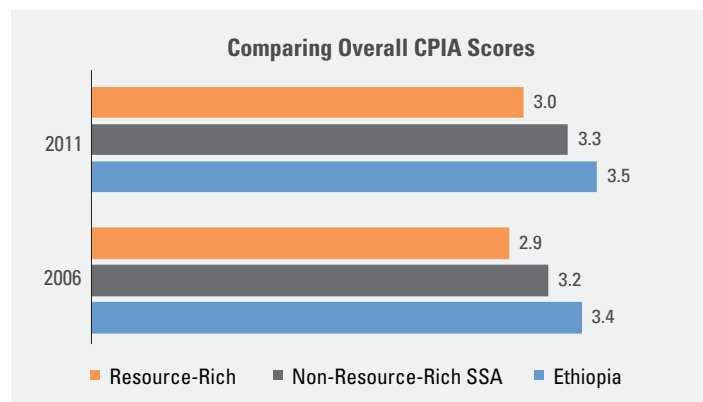
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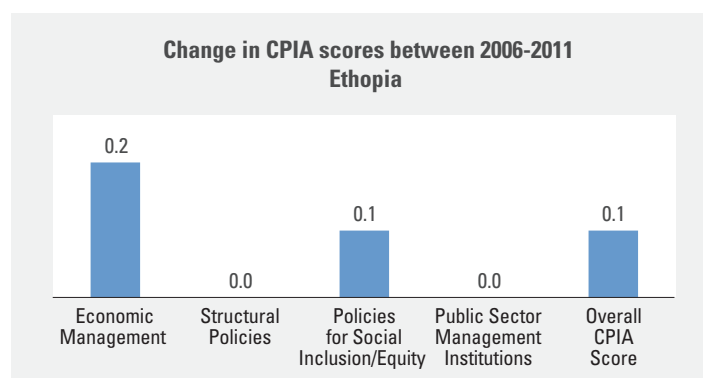
## Trend



## Comparison



## Progress





## Quick Facts

2011

**CPIA Score**

**3.5**

Above SSA Average

**Change from previous year**

▲ **0.1**

**Highest performing cluster**

**3.7**

(Structural Policies)

**Lowest performing cluster**

**3.2**

(Public Sector Management and Institutions)

Population (millions) 1.7

GDP (current US\$ billions) 0.8

GDP per capita (current US\$) 466

Poverty below \$1.25 a day (% of population, 2008, est.) 32.1

(year 2010)

## Country and Policy Institutional Assessment 2011

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

### Definitions:

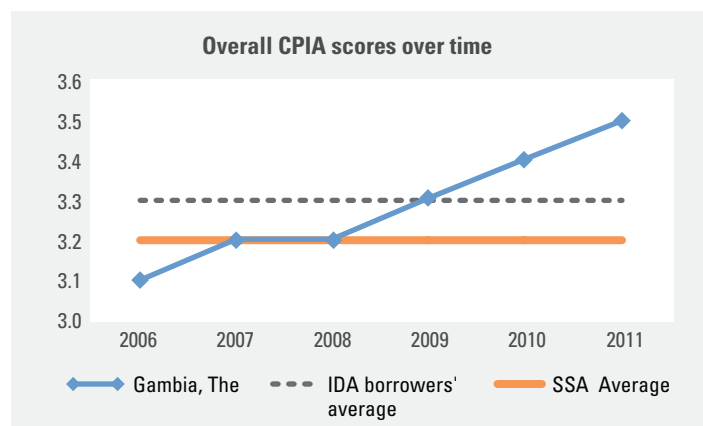
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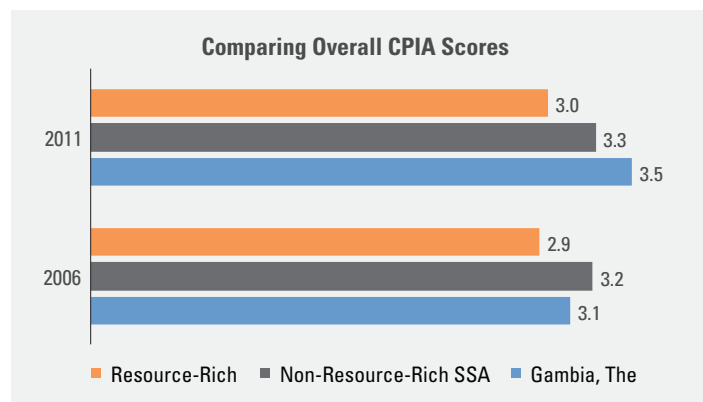
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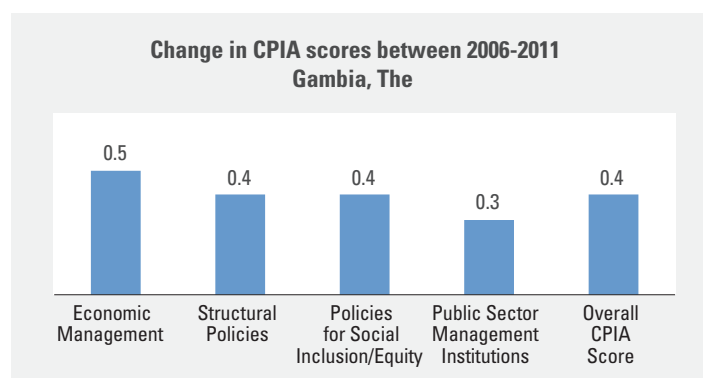
## Trend



## Comparison



## Progress





## Quick Facts

2011

CPIA  
Score

3.9

Above SSA Average

Change from  
previous year

—

No Change

Highest  
performing cluster

4.2

(Structural Policies)

Lowest  
performing cluster

3.7

(Public Sector Management  
and Institutions)

Population (millions) 24.4

GDP (current US\$ billions) 32.3

GDP per capita (current US\$) 1,325

Poverty below \$1.25 a day (% of population, 2008, est.) 24.6

(year 2010)

## Country and Policy Institutional Assessment 2011

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

## Definitions:

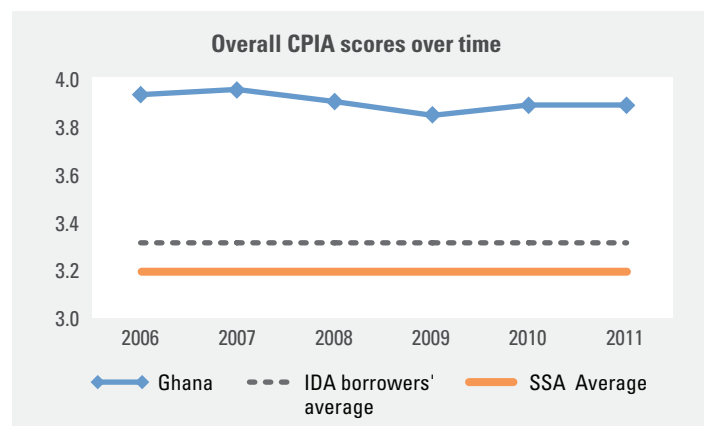
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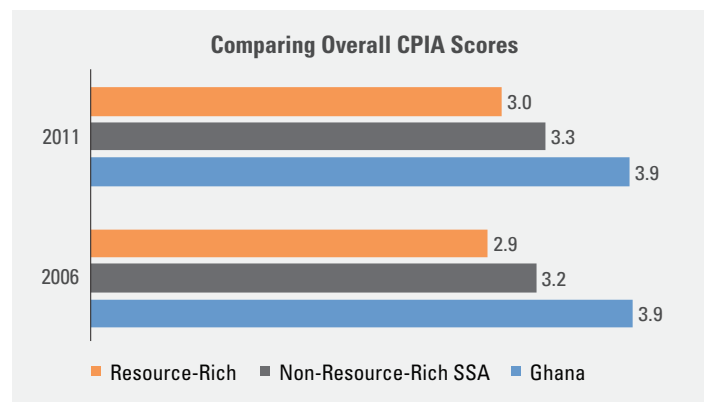
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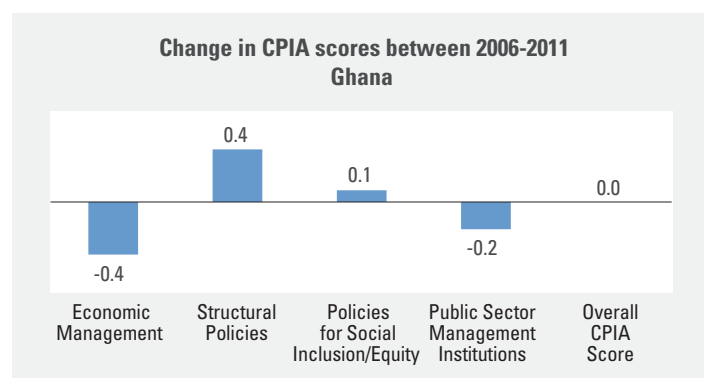
## Trend



## Comparison



## Progress



## Quick Facts

2011

**CPIA Score**

**2.9**

Below SSA Average

**Change from previous year**

**▲ 0.1**

**Highest performing cluster**

**3.0**

(Structural Policies and Policies for Social Inclusion/Equity)

**Lowest performing cluster**

**2.6**

(Public Sector Management and Institutions)

Population (millions) 10.0

GDP (current US\$ billions) 4.5

GDP per capita (current US\$) 452

Poverty below \$1.25 a day (% of population, 2008, est.) 42.3

(year 2010)

## Country and Policy Institutional Assessment 2011

Indicators	Guinea	SSA IDA Average
<b>Economic Management</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.4</b>
Monetary & Exchange Rate Policy	3.0	3.6
Fiscal Policy	3.0	3.4
Debt Policy	2.5	3.3
<b>Structural Policies</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.2</b>
Trade	4.0	3.6
Financial Sector	2.5	3.0
Business Regulatory Environment	2.5	3.0
<b>Policies for Social Inclusion and Equity</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.2</b>
Gender Equality	3.0	3.2
Equity of Public Resource Use	3.0	3.3
Building Human Resources	3.5	3.4
Social Protection & Labor	3.0	3.0
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<b>Public Sector Management and Institutions</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>3.0</b>
Property Rights & Rule-based Governance	2.0	2.8
Quality of Budgetary & Financial Management	3.0	3.1
Efficiency of Revenue Mobilization	3.0	3.4
Quality of Public Administration	3.0	2.9
Transparency, Accountability & Corruption in Public Sector	2.0	2.8
<b>Overall CPIA Score</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>3.2</b>

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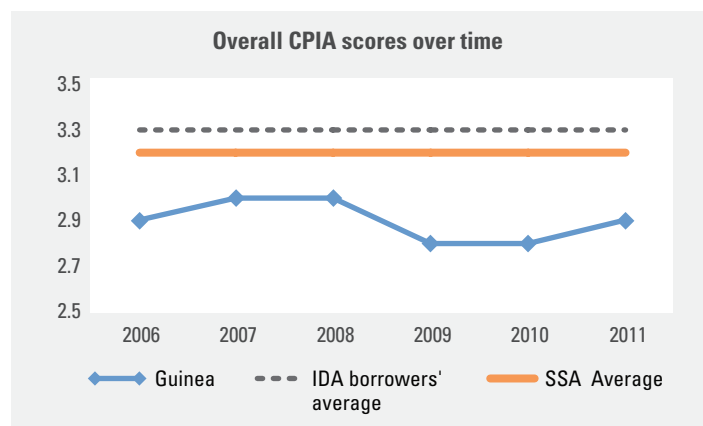
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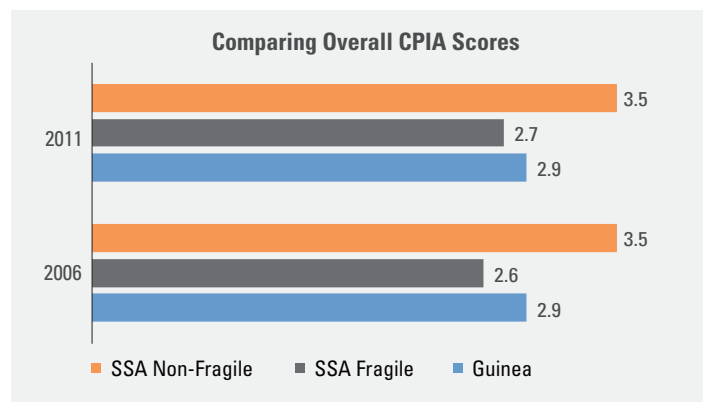
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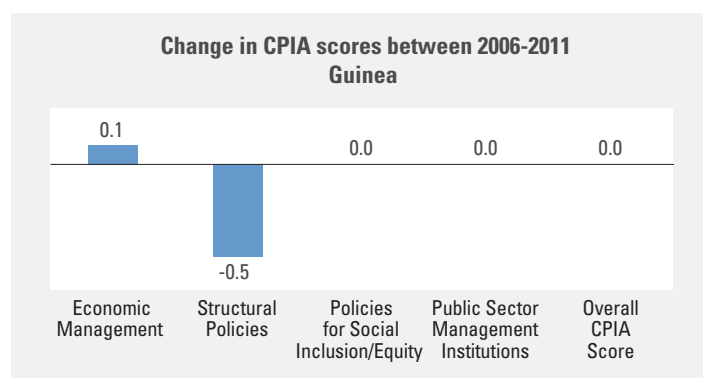
## Trend



## Comparison



## Progress



## Quick Facts

2011

**CPIA Score**

**2.8**

Below SSA Average

**Change from previous year**

**▲ 0.1**

**Highest performing cluster**

**3.0**

(Economic Management and Structural Policies)

**Lowest performing cluster**

**2.6**

(Public Sector Management and Institutions)

Population (millions) 1.5

GDP (current US\$ billions) 0.9

GDP per capita (current US\$) 580

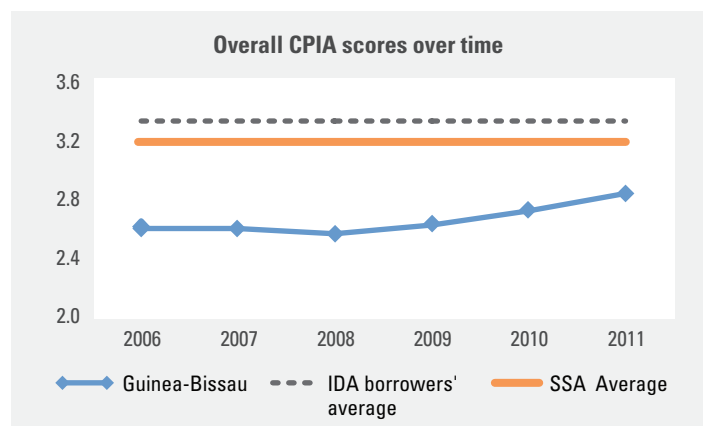
Poverty below \$1.25 a day (% of population, 2008, est.) 48.0

(year 2010)

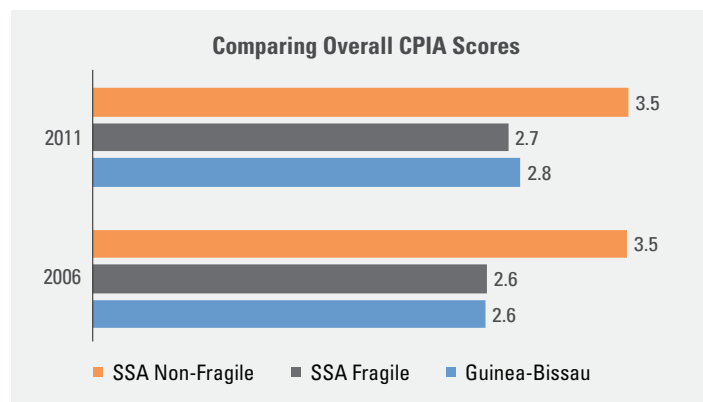
## Country and Policy Institutional Assessment 2011

Indicators	Guinea-Bissau	SSA IDA Average
<b>Economic Management</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.4</b>
Monetary & Exchange Rate Policy	3.5	3.6
Fiscal Policy	3.0	3.4
Debt Policy	2.5	3.3
<b>Structural Policies</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.2</b>
Trade	4.0	3.6
Financial Sector	2.5	3.0
Business Regulatory Environment	2.5	3.0
<b>Policies for Social Inclusion and Equity</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>3.2</b>
Gender Equality	2.5	3.2
Equity of Public Resource Use	3.0	3.3
Building Human Resources	2.5	3.4
Social Protection & Labor	2.5	3.0
Policies & Institutions for Environment Sustainability	3.0	3.1
<b>Public Sector Management and Institutions</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>3.0</b>
Property Rights & Rule-based Governance	2.5	2.8
Quality of Budgetary & Financial Management	2.5	3.1
Efficiency of Revenue Mobilization	3.0	3.4
Quality of Public Administration	2.5	2.9
Transparency, Accountability & Corruption in Public Sector	2.5	2.8
<b>Overall CPIA Score</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.2</b>

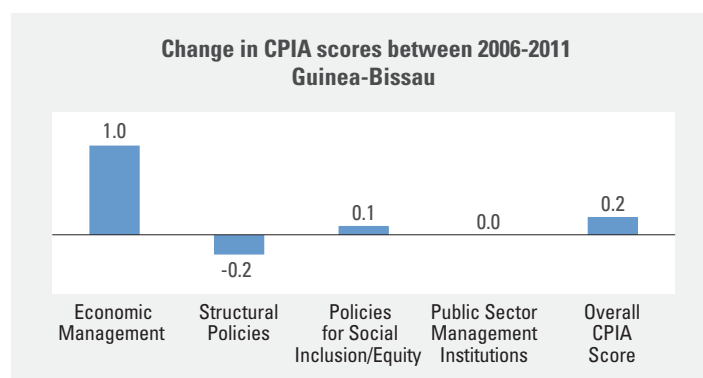
## Trend



## Comparison



## Progress



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## Quick Facts

2011

CPIA  
Score

3.8

Above SSA Average

Change from  
previous year

—

No Change

Highest  
performing cluster

4.2

(Economic Management)

Lowest  
performing cluster

3.3

(Public Sector Management  
and Institutions)

Population (millions) 40.5

GDP (current US\$ billions) 32.2

GDP per capita (current US\$) 795

Poverty below \$1.25 a day (% of population, 2008, est.) 40.6

(year 2010)

## Country and Policy Institutional Assessment 2011

Indicators	Kenya	SSA IDA Average
<b>Economic Management</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>3.4</b>
Monetary & Exchange Rate Policy	4.0	3.6
Fiscal Policy	4.0	3.4
Debt Policy	4.5	3.3
<b>Structural Policies</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3.2</b>
Trade	4.0	3.6
Financial Sector	4.0	3.0
Business Regulatory Environment	4.0	3.0
<b>Policies for Social Inclusion and Equity</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.2</b>
Gender Equality	3.5	3.2
Equity of Public Resource Use	4.0	3.3
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Efficiency of Revenue Mobilization	4.0	3.4
Quality of Public Administration	3.5	2.9
Transparency, Accountability & Corruption in Public Sector	3.0	2.8
<b>Overall CPIA Score</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.2</b>

## Definitions:

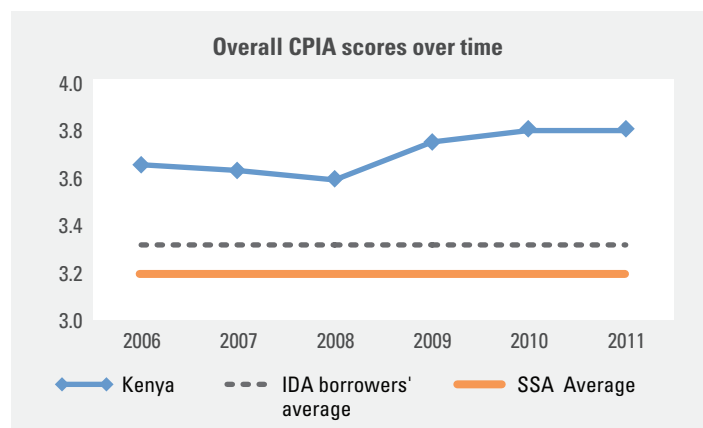
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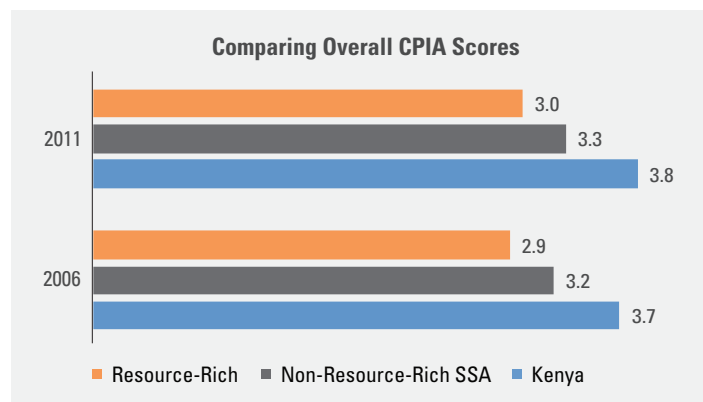
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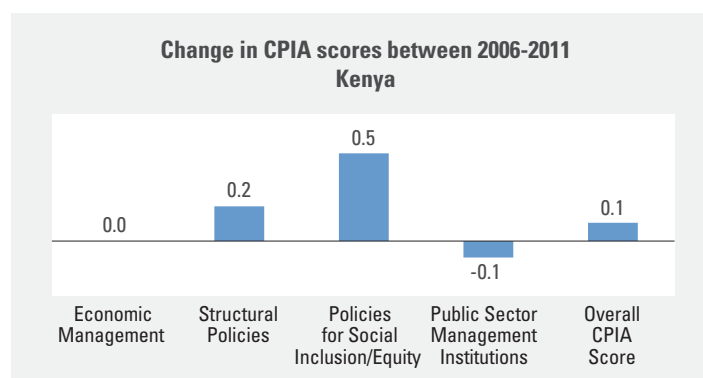
## Trend



## Comparison



## Progress



## Quick Facts

2011

CPIA  
Score

3.4

Above SSA Average

Change from  
previous year

▼ 0.1

Highest  
performing cluster

3.7

(Economic Management)

Lowest  
performing cluster

3.2

(Structural Policies)

Population (millions)	2.2
GDP (current US\$ billions)	2.2
GDP per capita (current US\$)	1,004
Poverty below \$1.25 a day (% of population, 2008, est.)	37.6

(year 2010)

## Country and Policy Institutional Assessment 2011

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

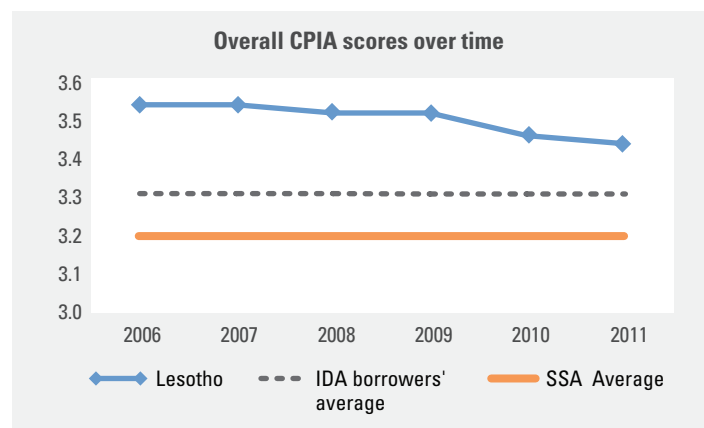
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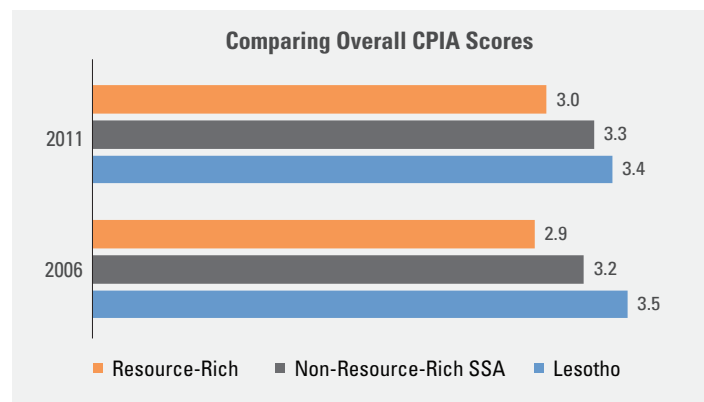
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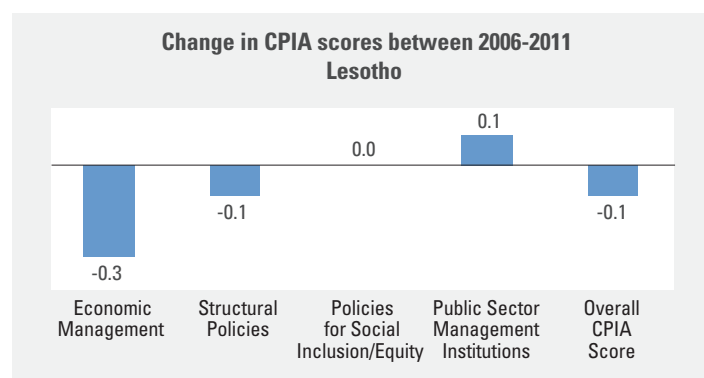
## Trend



## Comparison



## Progress



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## Quick Facts

2011

CPIA  
Score

3.0

Below SSA Average

Change from  
previous year

▲ 0.1

Highest  
performing cluster

3.5

(Economic Management)

Lowest  
performing cluster

2.8

(Structural Policies and  
Public Sector Management  
and Institutions)

Population (millions)	4.0
GDP (current US\$ billions)	1.0
GDP per capita (current US\$)	247
Poverty below \$1.25 a day (% of population, 2008, est.)	83.1

(year 2010)

## Country and Policy Institutional Assessment 2011

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

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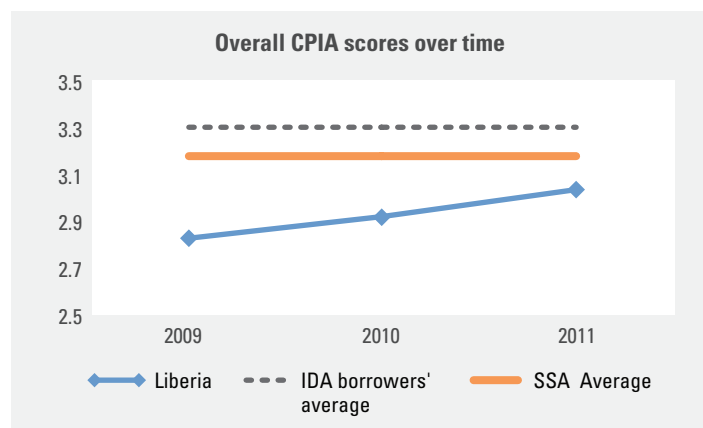
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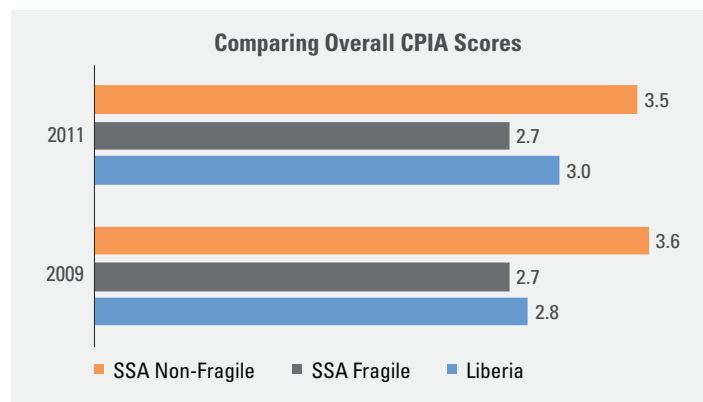
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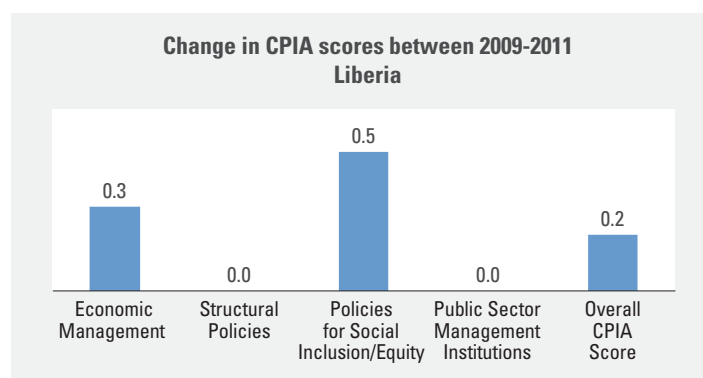
## Trend



## Comparison



## Progress



## Quick Facts

2011

**CPIA Score**

**3.2**

At the SSA Average

**Change from previous year**

▼ **0.2**

**Highest performing cluster**

**3.5**

(Economic Management)

**Lowest performing cluster**

**2.8**

(Public Sector Management and Institutions)

Population (millions)	20.7
GDP (current US\$ billions)	8.7
GDP per capita (current US\$)	421
Poverty below \$1.25 a day (% of population, 2008, est.)	71.6

(year 2010)

## Country and Policy Institutional Assessment 2011

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

### Definitions:

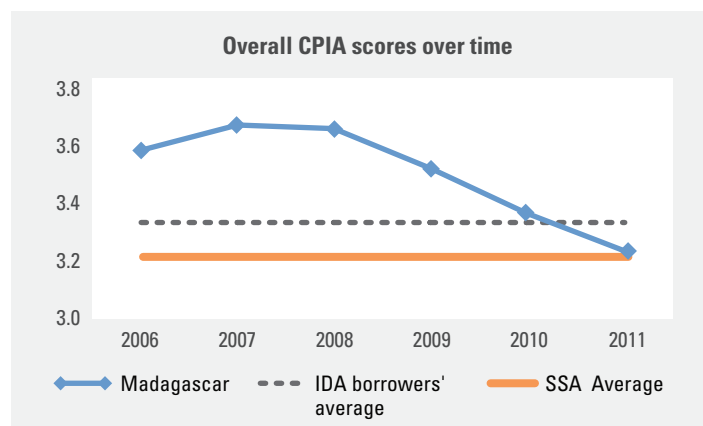
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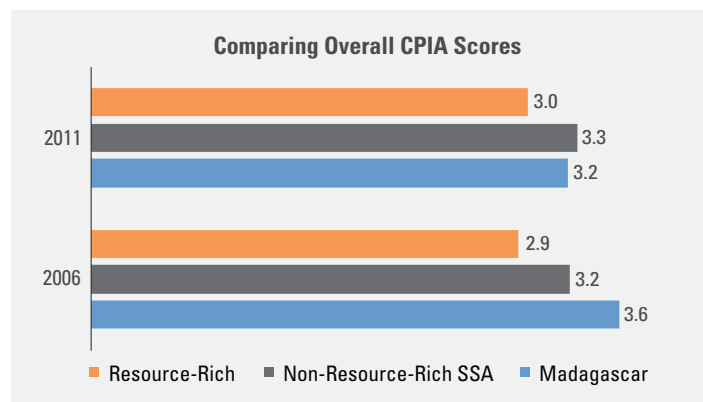
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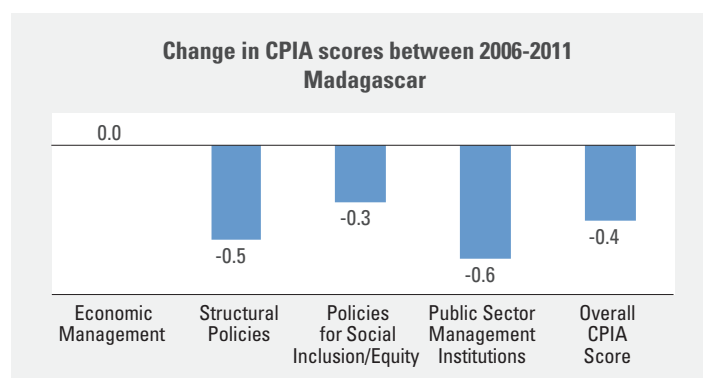
## Trend



## Comparison



## Progress





## Quick Facts

2011

CPIA  
Score

3.3

Above SSA Average

Change from  
previous year

—

No Change

Highest  
performing cluster

3.6

(Policies for Social  
Inclusion/Equity)Lowest  
performing cluster

3.0

(Structural Policies)

Population (millions) 14.9

GDP (current US\$ billions) 5.1

GDP per capita (current US\$) 339

Poverty below \$1.25 a day (% of population, 2008, est.) 67.3

(year 2010)

## Country and Policy Institutional Assessment 2011

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

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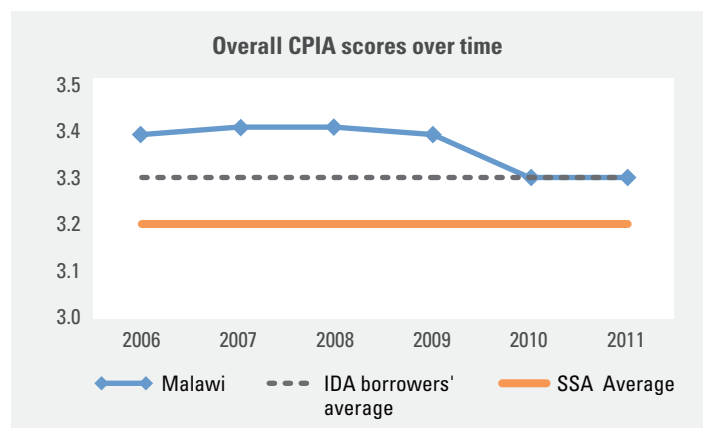
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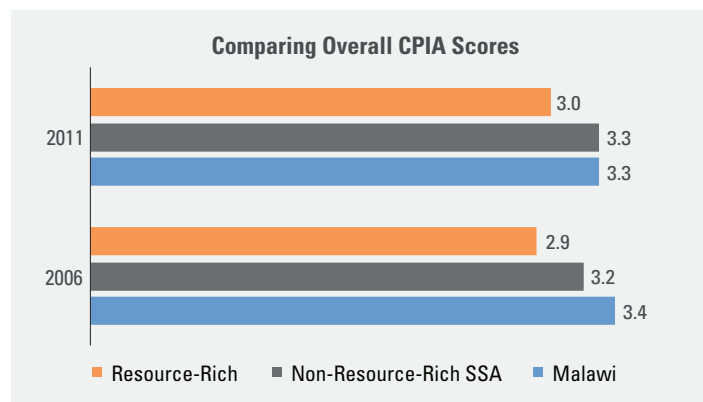
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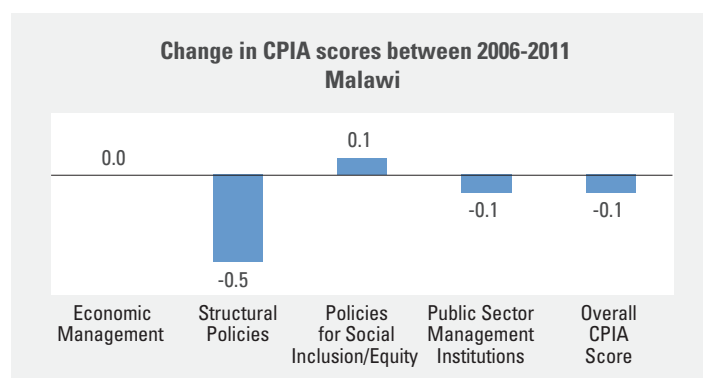
## Trend



## Comparison



## Progress





## Quick Facts

2011

CPIA  
Score

3.6

Above SSA Average

Change from  
previous year

—

No Change

Highest  
performing cluster

4.2

(Economic Management)

Lowest  
performing cluster

3.3

(Public Sector Management  
and Institutions)

Population (millions) 15.4

GDP (current US\$ billions) 9.3

GDP per capita (current US\$) 602

Poverty below \$1.25 a day (% of population, 2008, est.) 51.0

(year 2010)

## Country and Policy Institutional Assessment 2011

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

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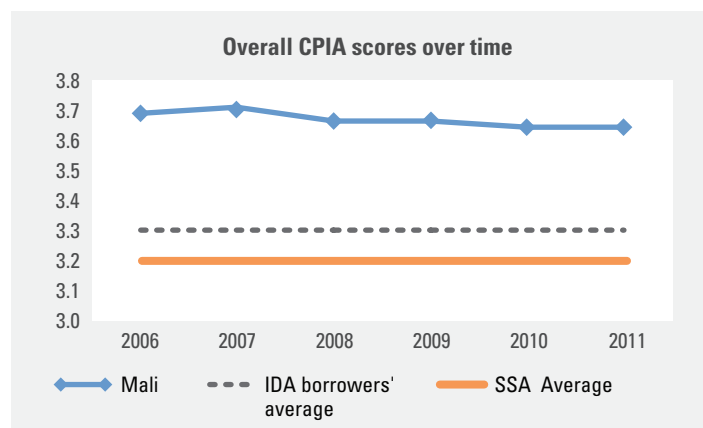
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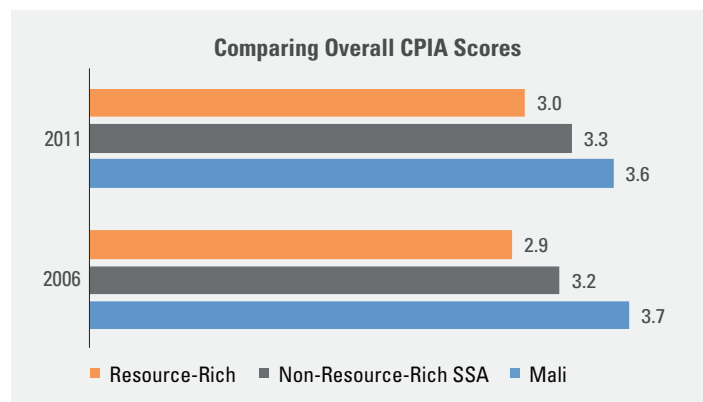
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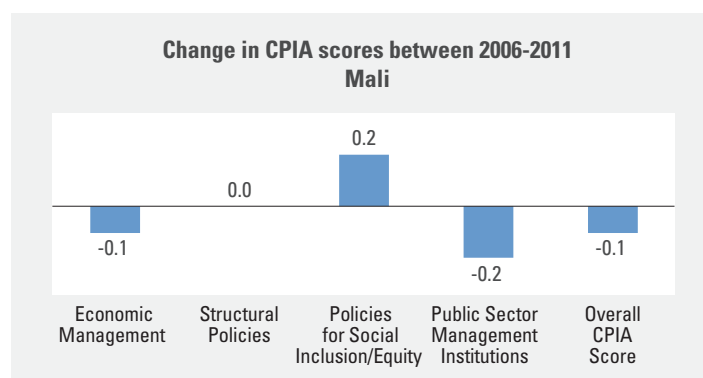
## Trend



## Comparison



## Progress



## Quick Facts

2011

CPIA  
Score

3.2

At the SSA Average

Change from  
previous year

—

No Change

Highest  
performing cluster

3.3

(Economic Management)

Lowest  
performing cluster

3.0

(Public Sector Management  
and Institutions)

Population (millions)	3.5
GDP (current US\$ billions)	3.6
GDP per capita (current US\$)	1,044
Poverty below \$1.25 a day (% of population, 2008)	23.4

(year 2010)

## Country and Policy Institutional Assessment 2011

Indicators	Mauritania	SSA IDA Average
<b>Economic Management</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.4</b>
Monetary & Exchange Rate Policy	3.5	3.6
Fiscal Policy	3.5	3.4
Debt Policy	3.0	3.3
<b>Structural Policies</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.2</b>
Trade	4.0	3.6
Financial Sector	2.5	3.0
Business Regulatory Environment	3.0	3.0
<b>Policies for Social Inclusion and Equity</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.2</b>
Gender Equality	4.0	3.2
Equity of Public Resource Use	3.5	3.3
Building Human Resources	3.5	3.4
Social Protection & Labor	2.5	3.0
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Efficiency of Revenue Mobilization	3.5	3.4
Quality of Public Administration	3.0	2.9
Transparency, Accountability & Corruption in Public Sector	2.5	2.8
<b>Overall CPIA Score</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.2</b>

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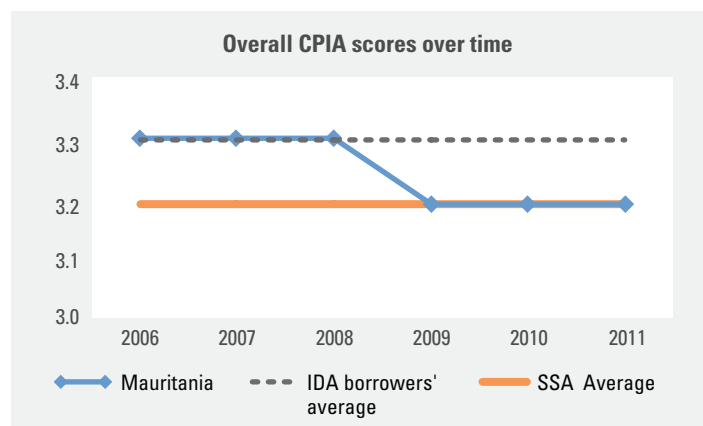
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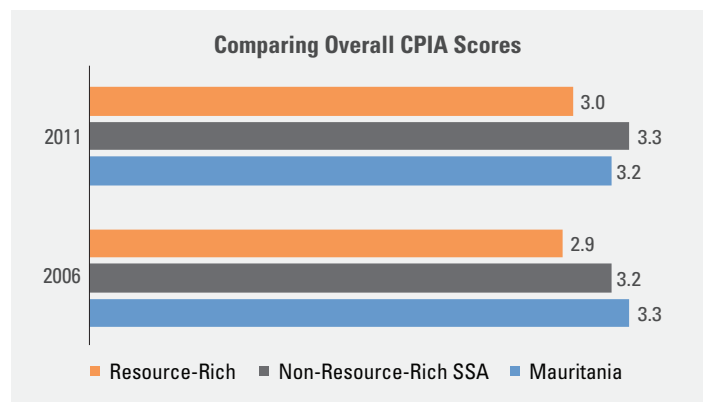
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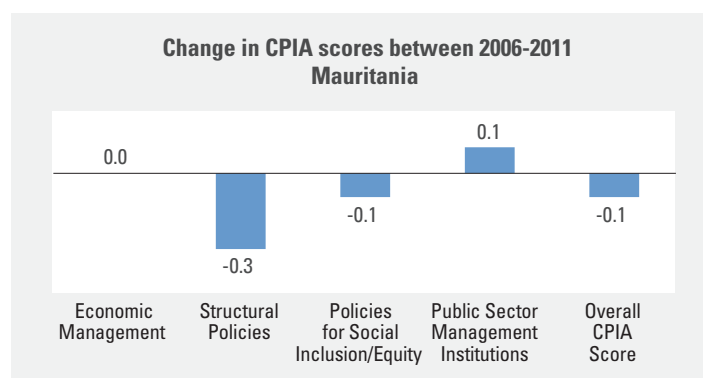
## Trend



## Comparison



## Progress



## Quick Facts

2011

**CPIA Score**

**3.7**

Above SSA Average

**Change from previous year**

—

No Change

**Highest performing cluster**

**4.5**

(Economic Management)

**Lowest performing cluster**

**3.3**

(Policies for Social Inclusion/Equity)

Population (millions) 23.4

GDP (current US\$ billions) 9.6

GDP per capita (current US\$) 410

Poverty below \$1.25 a day (% of population, 2008, est.) 59.6

(year 2010)

## Country and Policy Institutional Assessment 2011

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

### Definitions:

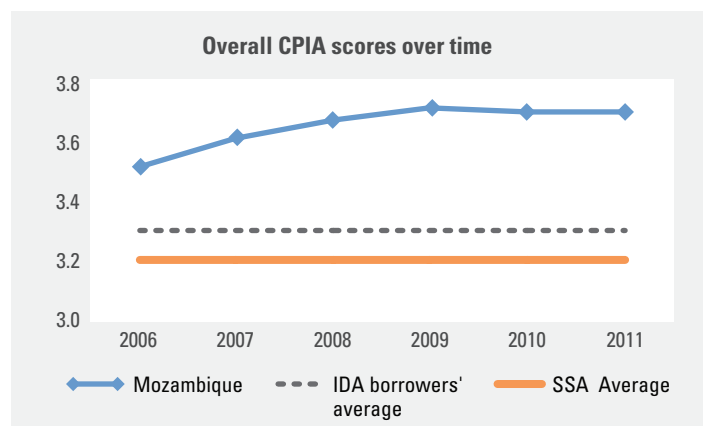
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- IDA: International Development Association, the arm of the World Bank that provides credits to the poorest countries.
- SSA: Sub-Saharan Africa
- Poverty is based on the most recent survey available (Povcalnet).
- The cut-off date for data is June 2012

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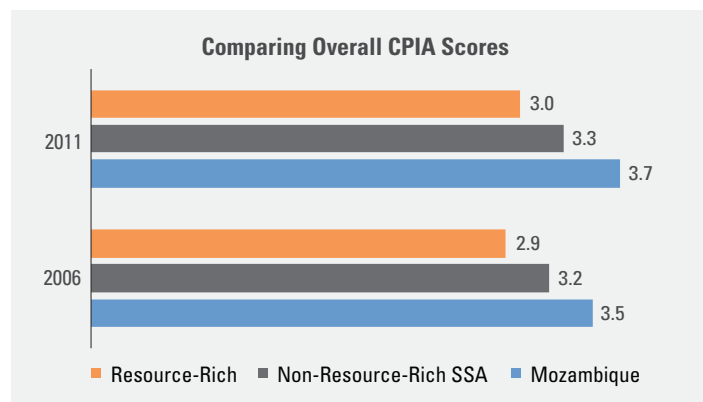
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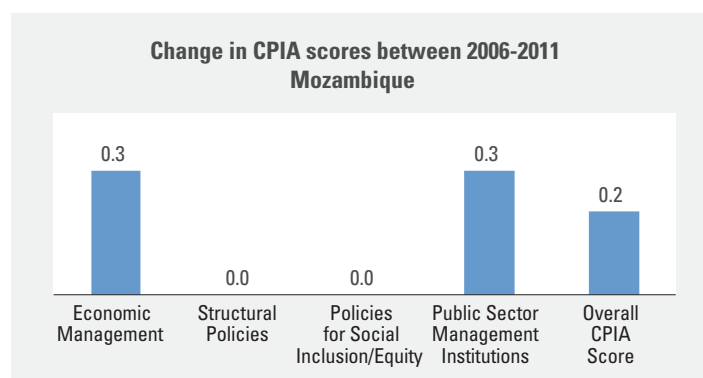
## Trend



## Comparison



## Progress



## Quick Facts

2011

CPIA  
Score

3.4

Above SSA Average

Change from  
previous year

—

No Change

Highest  
performing cluster

3.8

(Economic Management)

Lowest  
performing cluster

3.2

(Structural Policies and  
Public Sector Management  
and Institutions)

Population (millions) 15.5

GDP (current US\$ billions) 5.5

GDP per capita (current US\$) 358

Poverty below \$1.25 a day (% of population, 2008, est.) 43.6

(year 2010)

## Country and Policy Institutional Assessment 2011

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

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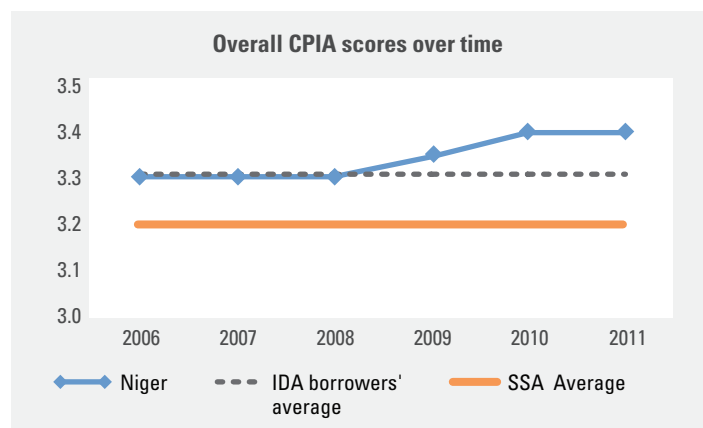
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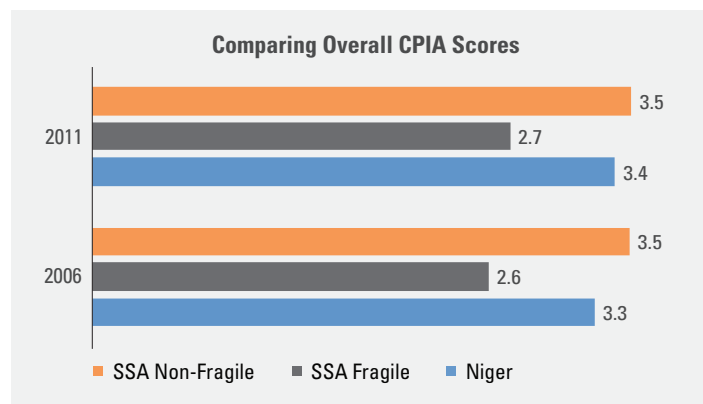
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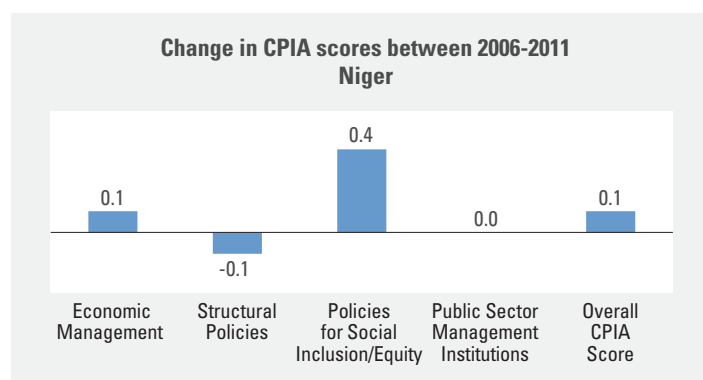
## Trend



## Comparison



## Progress



## Quick Facts

2011

**CPIA Score**

**3.4**

Above SSA Average

**Change from previous year**

—

No Change

**Highest performing cluster**

**4.0**

(Economic Management)

**Lowest performing cluster**

**2.9**

(Public Sector Management and Institutions)

Population (millions)	158.4
GDP (current US\$ billions)	202.5
GDP per capita (current US\$)	1,278
Poverty below \$1.25 a day (% of population, 2008, est.)	66.5

(year 2010)

## Country and Policy Institutional Assessment 2011

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

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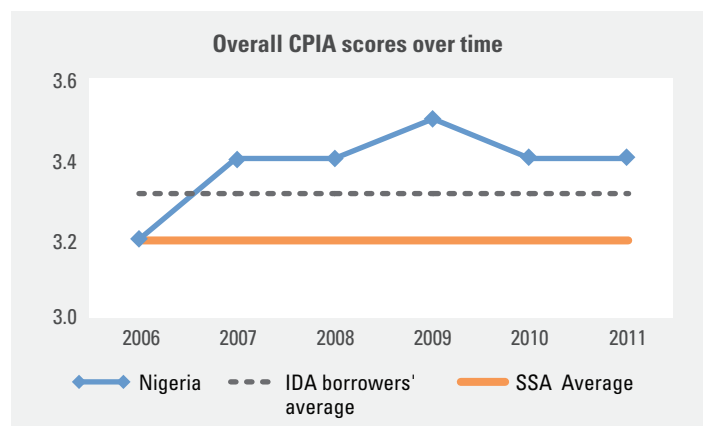
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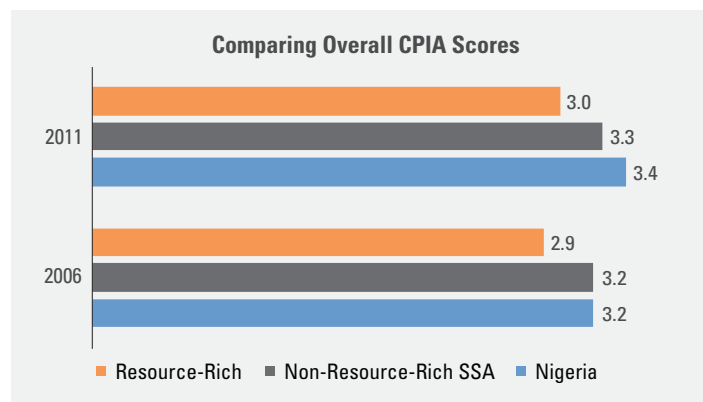
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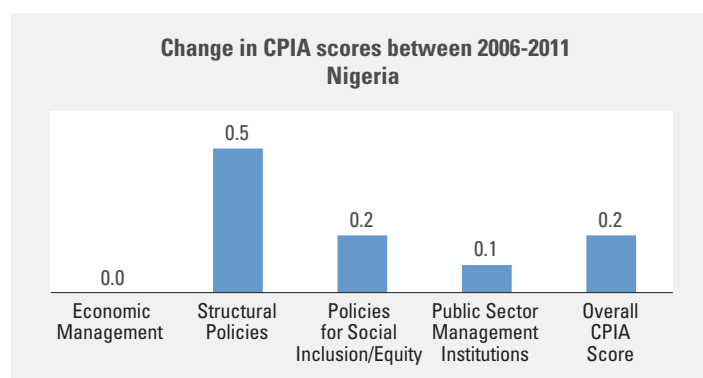
## Trend



## Comparison



## Progress



## Quick Facts

2011

CPIA  
Score

3.8

Above SSA Average

Change from  
previous year

—

No Change

Highest  
performing cluster

4.0

(Policies for Social  
Inclusion/Equity)Lowest  
performing cluster

3.6

(Public Sector  
Management and Institutions)

Population (millions) 10.6

GDP (current US\$ billions) 5.6

GDP per capita (current US\$) 530

Poverty below \$1.25 a day (% of population, 2008, est.) 67.7

(year 2010)

## Country and Policy Institutional Assessment 2011

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

## Definitions:

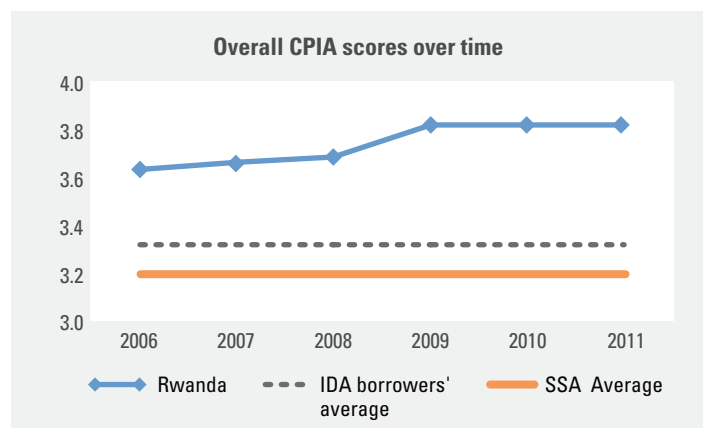
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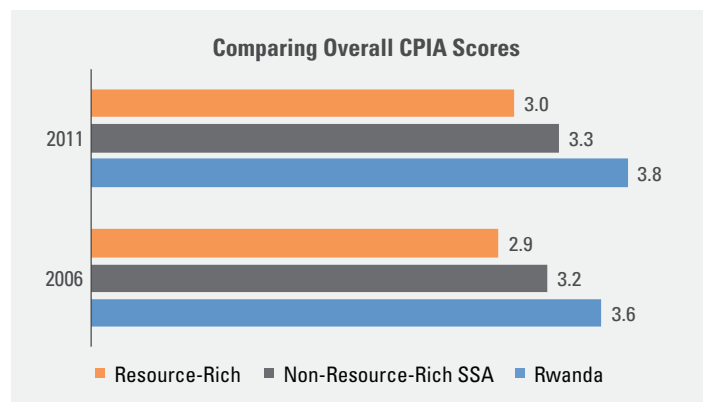
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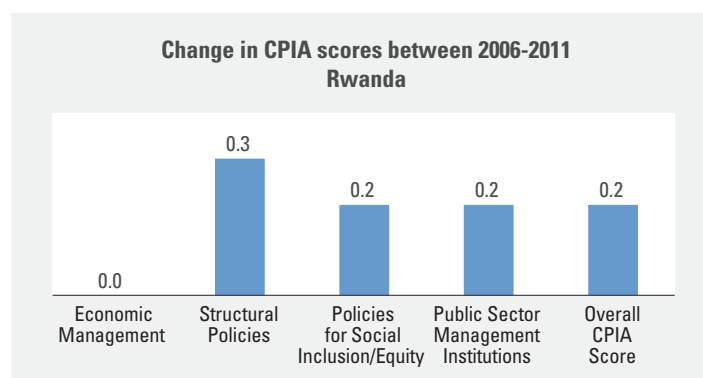
## Trend



## Comparison



## Progress



## Quick Facts

2011

**CPIA Score**

**3.1**

Below SSA Average

**Change from previous year**

**▲ 0.1**

**Highest performing cluster**

**3.2**

(Structural Policies)

**Lowest performing cluster**

**2.8**

(Economic Management)

Population (millions)	0.2
GDP (current US\$ billions)	0.2
GDP per capita (current US\$)	1,193
Poverty below \$1.25 a day (% of population, 2008, est.)	19.9

(year 2010)

## Country and Policy Institutional Assessment 2011

Indicators	São Tomé and Príncipe	SSA IDA Average
<b>Economic Management</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.4</b>
Monetary & Exchange Rate Policy	3.0	3.6
Fiscal Policy	3.0	3.4
Debt Policy	2.5	3.3
<b>Structural Policies</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.2</b>
Trade	4.0	3.6
Financial Sector	2.5	3.0
Business Regulatory Environment	3.0	3.0
<b>Policies for Social Inclusion and Equity</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.2</b>
Gender Equality	3.0	3.2
Equity of Public Resource Use	3.0	3.3
Building Human Resources	3.5	3.4
Social Protection & Labor	2.5	3.0
Policies & Institutions for Environment Sustainability	3.5	3.1
<b>Public Sector Management and Institutions</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.0</b>
Property Rights & Rule-based Governance	2.5	2.8
Quality of Budgetary & Financial Management	3.0	3.1
Efficiency of Revenue Mobilization	3.5	3.4
Quality of Public Administration	3.0	2.9
Transparency, Accountability & Corruption in Public Sector	3.5	2.8
<b>Overall CPIA Score</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.2</b>

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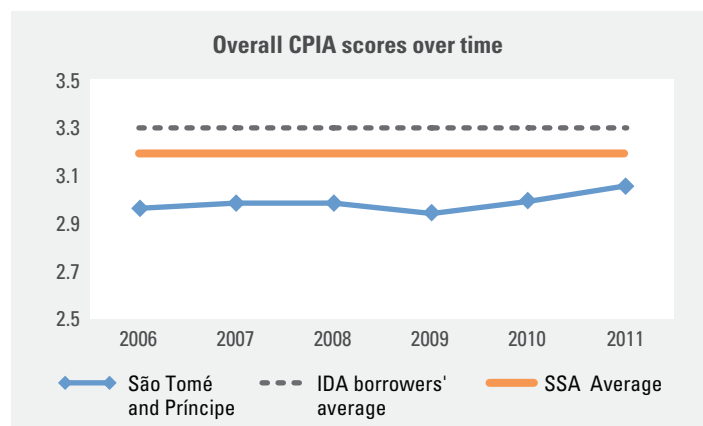
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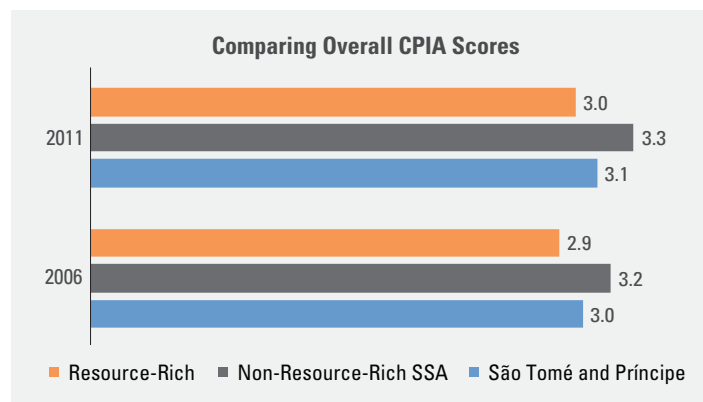
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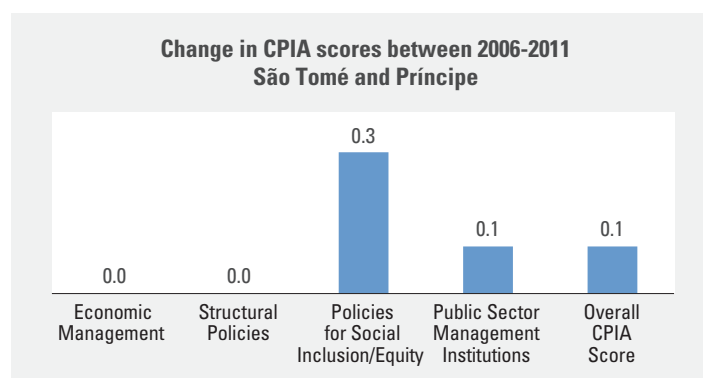
## Trend



## Comparison



## Progress





## Quick Facts

2011

CPIA  
Score

3.8

Above SSA Average

Change from  
previous year

▲ 0.1

Highest  
performing cluster

4.0

(Economic Management  
and Structural Policies)

Lowest  
performing cluster

3.5

(Policies for Social  
Inclusion/Equity)

Population (millions) 12.4

GDP (current US\$ billions) 12.9

GDP per capita (current US\$) 1,034

Poverty below \$1.25 a day (% of population, 2008, est.) 25.2

(year 2010)

## Country and Policy Institutional Assessment 2011

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

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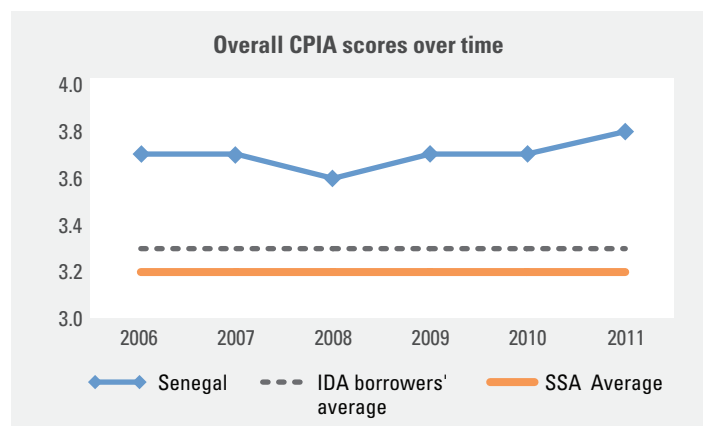
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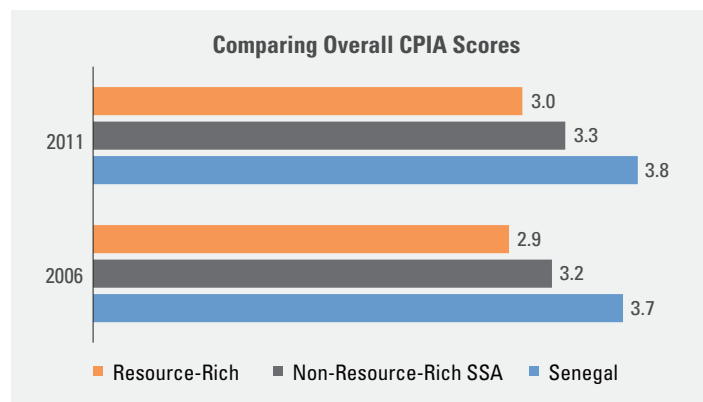
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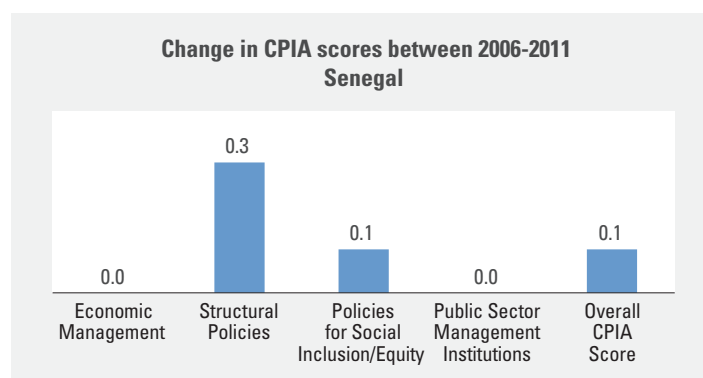
## Trend



## Comparison



## Progress





## Quick Facts

2011

CPIA  
Score

3.3

Above SSA Average

Change from  
previous year

—

No Change

Highest  
performing cluster

3.7

(Economic Management)

Lowest  
performing cluster

3.1

(Public Sector Management  
and Institutions)

Population (millions)	5.9
GDP (current US\$ billions)	1.9
GDP per capita (current US\$)	325
Poverty below \$1.25 a day (% of population, 2008, est.)	44.7

(year 2010)

## Country and Policy Institutional Assessment 2011

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

## Definitions:

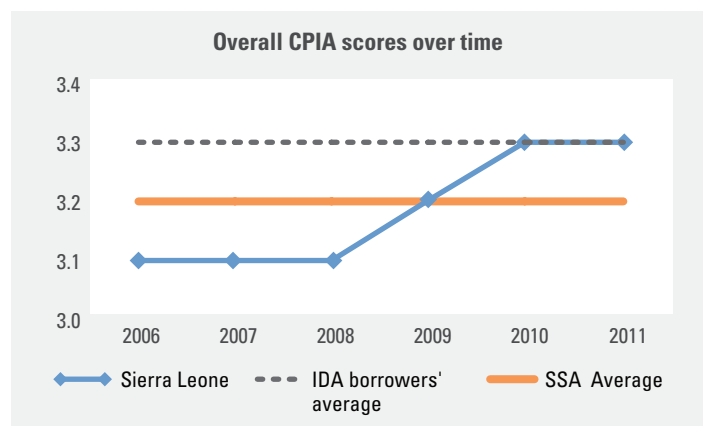
- CPIA: Country Policy and Institutional Assessment
- IDA: International Development Association, the arm of the World Bank that provides credits to the poorest countries.
- SSA: Sub-Saharan Africa
- Poverty is based on the most recent survey available (Povcalnet).
- The cut-off date for data is June 2012

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

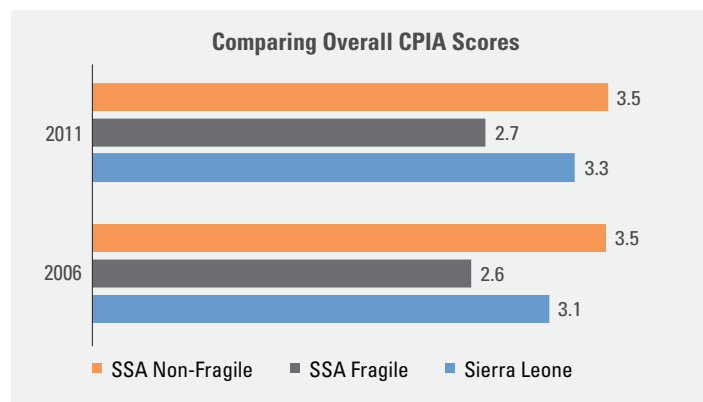
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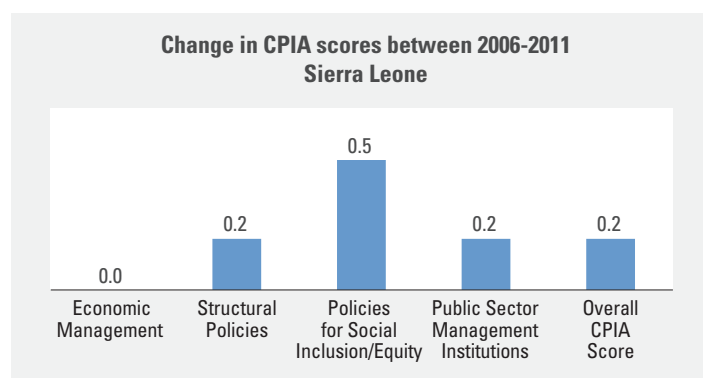
## Trend



## Comparison



## Progress



## Quick Facts

2011

**CPIA Score**

**2.4**

Below SSA Average

**Change from previous year**

—

No Change

**Highest performing cluster**

**2.5**

(Structural Policies)

**Lowest performing cluster**

**2.2**

(Public Sector Management and Institutions)

Population (millions)	43.6
GDP (current US\$ billions)	62.0
GDP per capita (current US\$)	1,425
Poverty below \$1.25 a day (% of population, 2008, est.)	20.4

(year 2010)

## Country and Policy Institutional Assessment 2011

Indicators	Sudan	SSA IDA Average
<b>Economic Management</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>3.4</b>
Monetary & Exchange Rate Policy	3.0	3.6
Fiscal Policy	2.5	3.4
Debt Policy	1.5	3.3
<b>Structural Policies</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>3.2</b>
Trade	2.5	3.6
Financial Sector	2.5	3.0
Business Regulatory Environment	2.5	3.0
<b>Policies for Social Inclusion and Equity</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>3.2</b>
Gender Equality	2.5	3.2
Equity of Public Resource Use	2.5	3.3
Building Human Resources	2.5	3.4
Social Protection & Labor	2.5	3.0
Policies & Institutions for Environment Sustainability	2.0	3.1
<b>Public Sector Management and Institutions</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>3.0</b>
Property Rights & Rule-based Governance	2.0	2.8
Quality of Budgetary & Financial Management	2.5	3.1
Efficiency of Revenue Mobilization	3.0	3.4
Quality of Public Administration	2.0	2.9
Transparency, Accountability & Corruption in Public Sector	1.5	2.8
<b>Overall CPIA Score</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>3.2</b>

### Definitions:

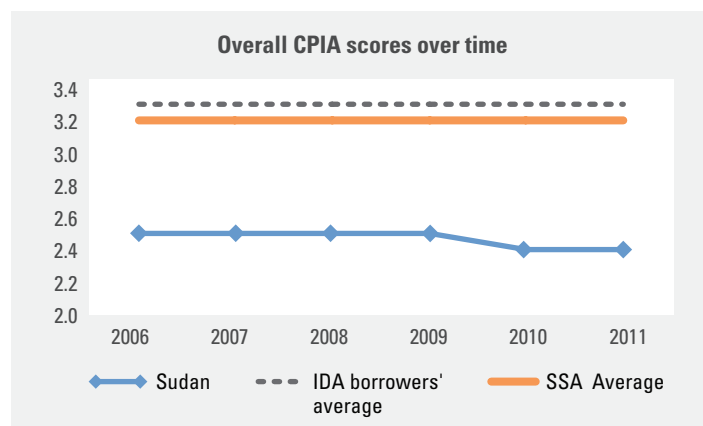
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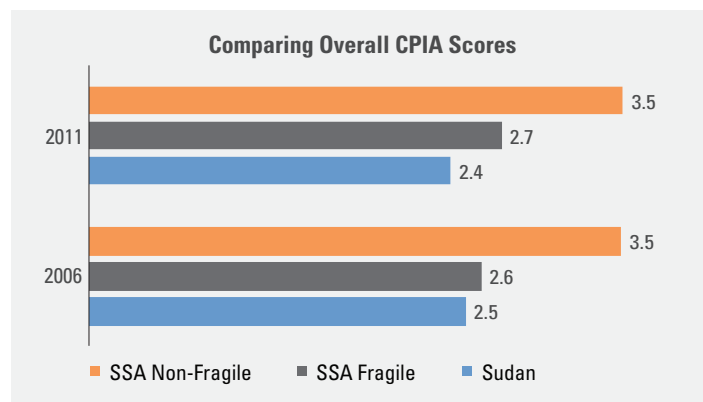
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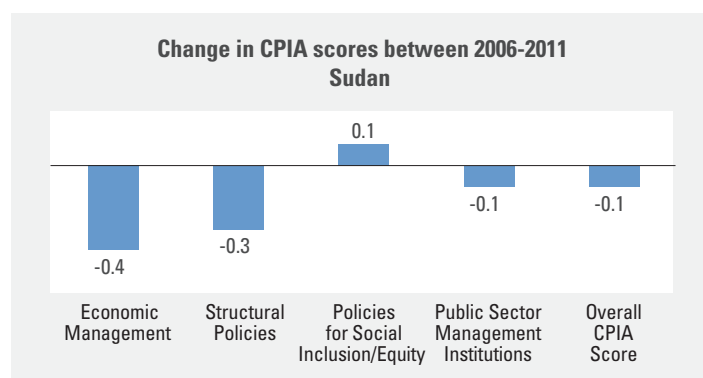
## Trend



## Comparison



## Progress



## Quick Facts

2011

CPIA  
Score  
**3.7**

Above SSA Average

Change from  
previous year  
▼ **0.1**Highest  
performing cluster  
**4.2**

(Economic Management)

Lowest  
performing cluster  
**3.3**(Public Sector Management  
and Institutions)

Population (millions) 44.8

GDP (current US\$ billions) 22.9

GDP per capita (current US\$) 524

Poverty below \$1.25 a day (% of population, 2008, est.) 66.8

(year 2010)

## Country and Policy Institutional Assessment 2011

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

## Definitions:

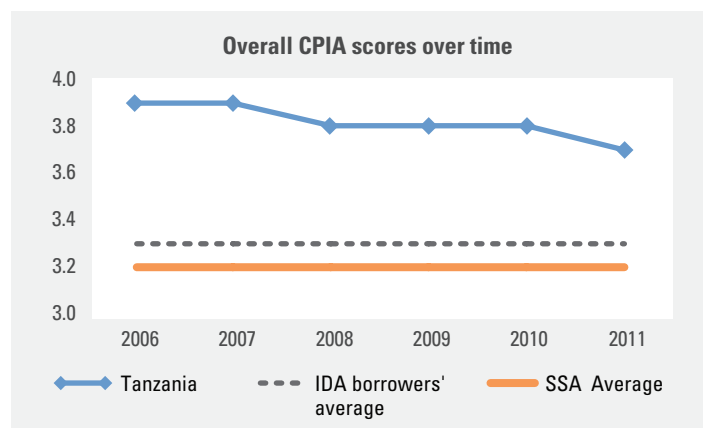
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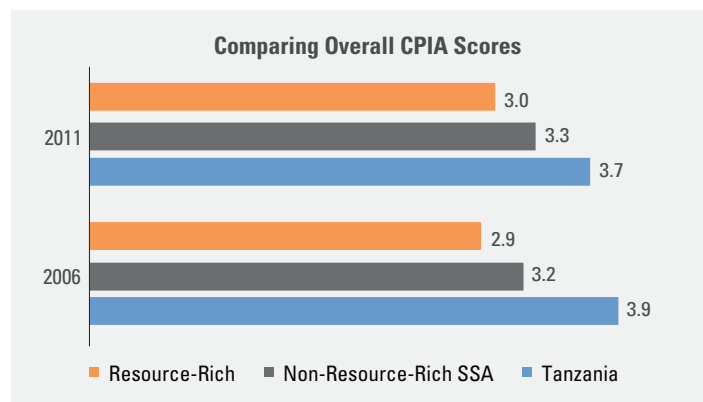
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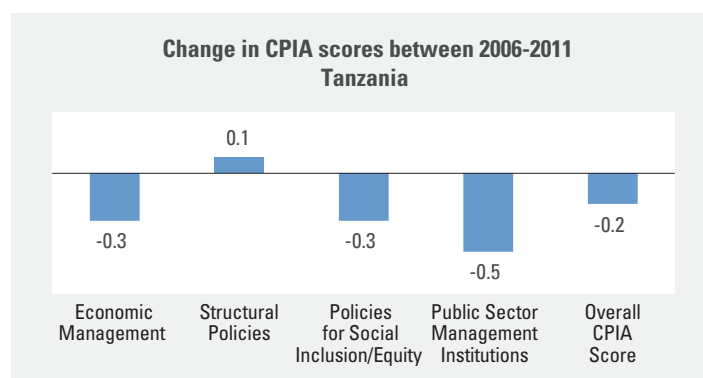
## Trend



## Comparison



## Progress



## Quick Facts

2011

CPIA  
Score

3.0

Below SSA Average

Change from  
previous year

▲ 0.1

Highest  
performing cluster

3.2

(Economic Management)

Lowest  
performing cluster

2.8

(Public Sector Management  
and Institutions)

Population (millions)	6.0
GDP (current US\$ billions)	3.2
GDP per capita (current US\$)	523
Poverty below \$1.25 a day (% of population, 2008, est.)	38.5

(year 2010)

## Country and Policy Institutional Assessment 2011

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

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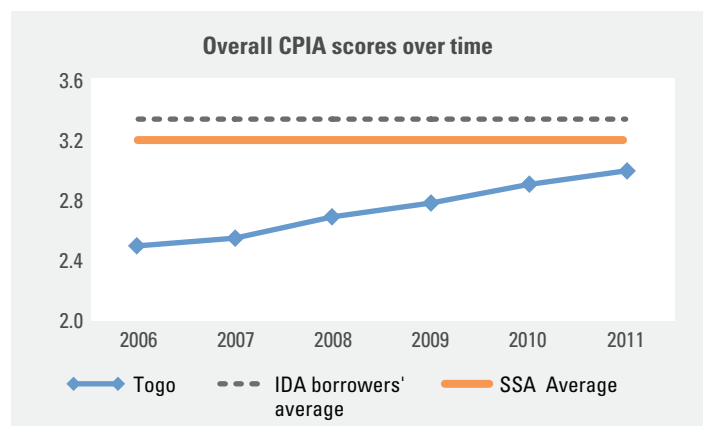
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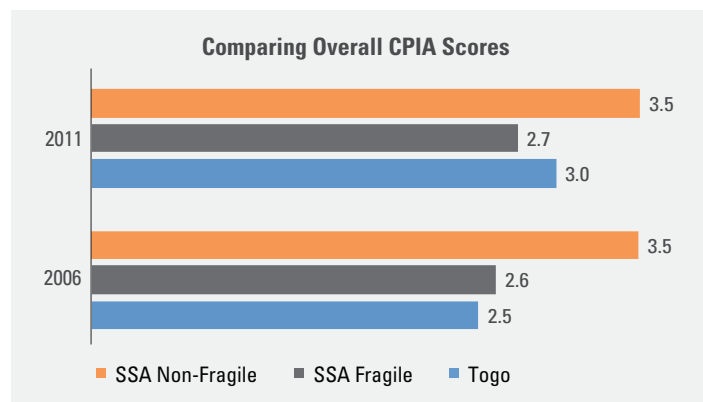
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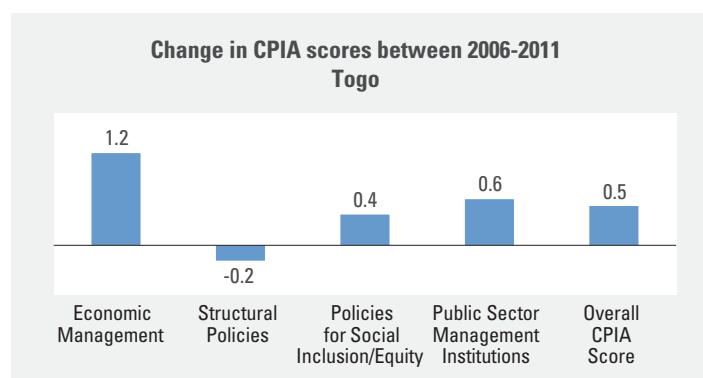
## Trend



## Comparison



## Progress



## Quick Facts

2011

**CPIA Score**

**3.8**

Above SSA Average

**Change from previous year**

—

No Change

**Highest performing cluster**

**4.2**

(Economic Management)

**Lowest performing cluster**

**3.2**

(Public Sector Management and Institutions)

Population (millions) 33.4

GDP (current US\$ billions) 17.0

GDP per capita (current US\$) 509

Poverty below \$1.25 a day (% of population, 2008, est.) 44.4

(year 2010)

## Country and Policy Institutional Assessment 2011

Indicators	Uganda	SSA IDA Average
<b>Economic Management</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>3.4</b>
Monetary & Exchange Rate Policy	4.0	3.6
Fiscal Policy	4.0	3.4
Debt Policy	4.5	3.3
<b>Structural Policies</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3.2</b>
Trade	4.5	3.6
Financial Sector	3.5	3.0
Business Regulatory Environment	4.0	3.0
<b>Policies for Social Inclusion and Equity</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.2</b>
Gender Equality	3.5	3.2
Equity of Public Resource Use	4.0	3.3
Building Human Resources	4.0	3.4
Social Protection & Labor	3.5	3.0
Policies & Institutions for Environment Sustainability	3.5	3.1
<b>Public Sector Management and Institutions</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>3.0</b>
Property Rights & Rule-based Governance	3.5	2.8
Quality of Budgetary & Financial Management	3.5	3.1
Efficiency of Revenue Mobilization	3.5	3.4
Quality of Public Administration	3.0	2.9
Transparency, Accountability & Corruption in Public Sector	2.5	2.8
<b>Overall CPIA Score</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.2</b>

### Definitions:

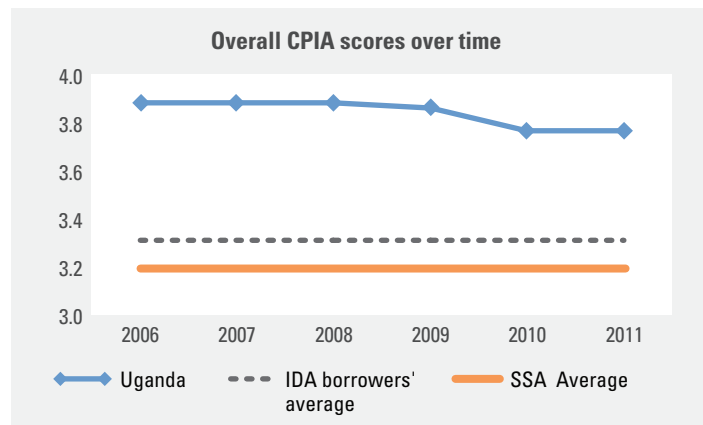
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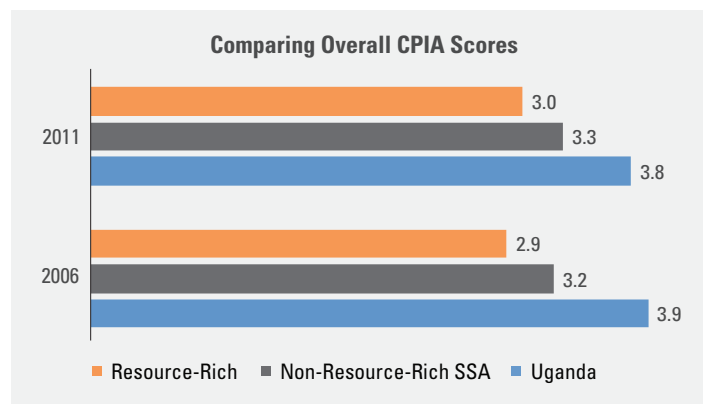
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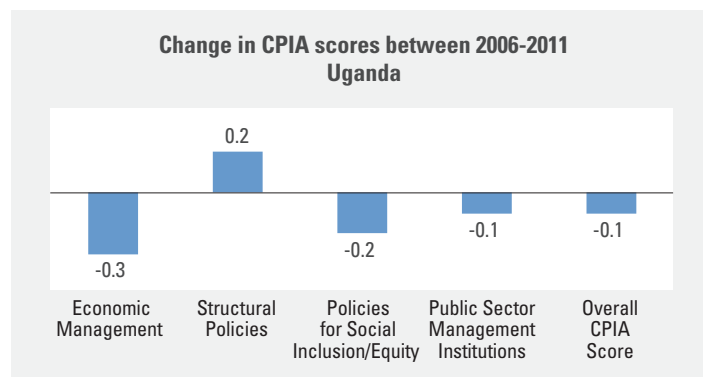
## Trend



## Comparison



## Progress



## Quick Facts

2011

CPIA  
Score

3.5

Above SSA Average

Change from  
previous year

▲ 0.1

Highest  
performing cluster

3.7

(Both Economic Management  
and Structural Policies)Lowest  
performing cluster

3.1

(Public Sector  
Management and Institutions)

Population (millions)	12.9
GDP (current US\$ billions)	16.2
GDP per capita (current US\$)	1,253
Poverty below \$1.25 a day (% of population, 2008, est.)	66.3

(year 2010)

## Country and Policy Institutional Assessment 2011

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

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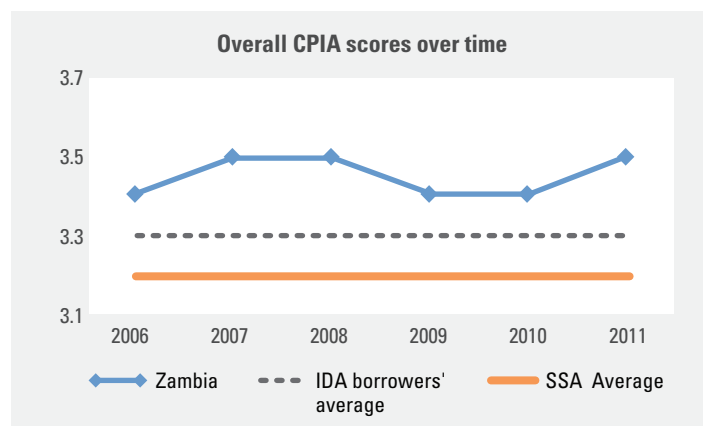
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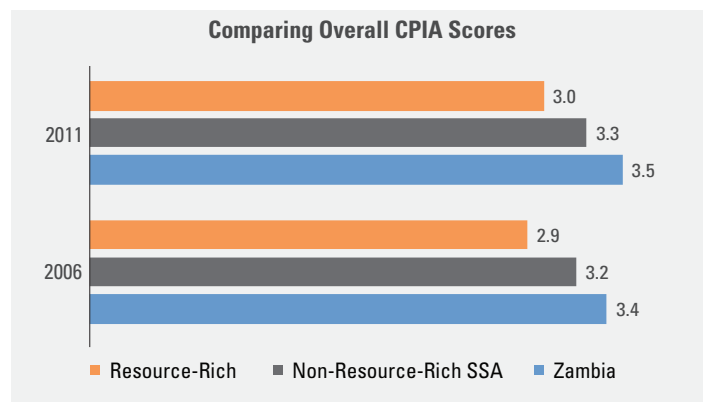
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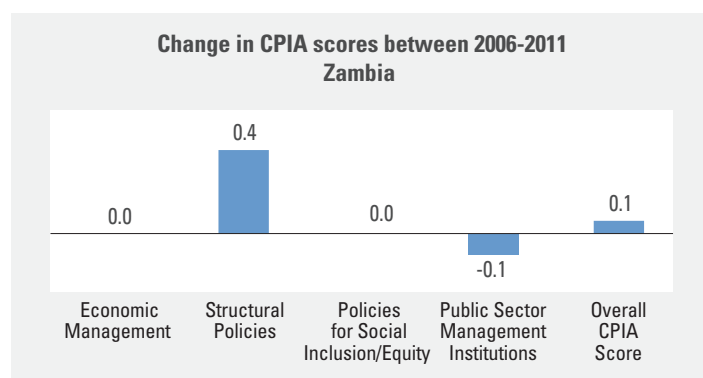
## Trend



## Comparison



## Progress



## Quick Facts

2011

CPIA  
Score

2.2

Below SSA Average

Change from  
previous year

▲ 0.2

Highest  
performing cluster

2.4

(Policies for Social  
Inclusion/Equity)Lowest  
performing cluster

1.8

(Economic Management)

Population (millions)	12.6
GDP (current US\$ billions)	7.5
GDP per capita (current US\$)	595
Poverty below \$1.25 a day (% of population, 2008, est.)	NA

(year 2010)

## Country and Policy Institutional Assessment 2011

Indicators	Zimbabwe	SSA IDA Average
<b>Economic Management</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>3.4</b>
Monetary & Exchange Rate Policy	2.0	3.6
Fiscal Policy	2.0	3.4
Debt Policy	1.5	3.3
<b>Structural Policies</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>3.2</b>
Trade	3.0	3.6
Financial Sector	2.0	3.0
Business Regulatory Environment	2.0	3.0
<b>Policies for Social Inclusion and Equity</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>3.2</b>
Gender Equality	3.0	3.2
Equity of Public Resource Use	2.0	3.3
Building Human Resources	2.0	3.4
Social Protection & Labor	2.0	3.0
Policies & Institutions for Environment Sustainability	3.0	3.1
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Efficiency of Revenue Mobilization	3.5	3.4
Quality of Public Administration	2.0	2.9
Transparency, Accountability & Corruption in Public Sector	1.5	2.8
<b>Overall CPIA Score</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>3.2</b>

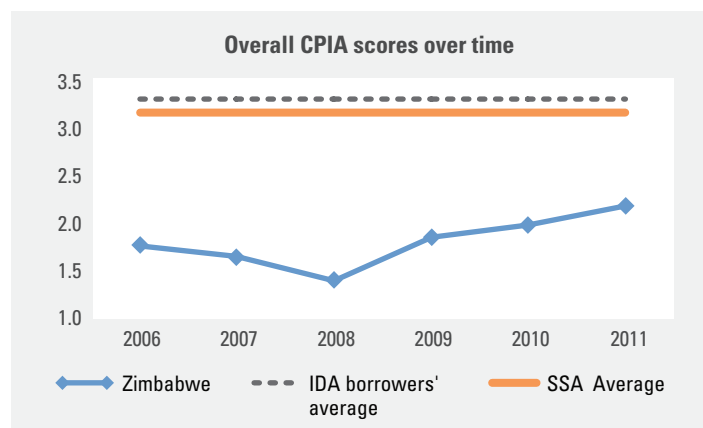
## Definitions:

- 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 most recent survey available (Povcalnet).
- The cut-off date for data is June 2012

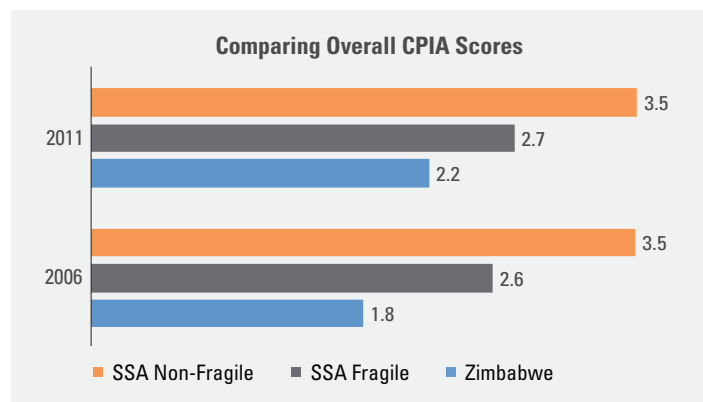
## Average scores for comparisons refer to country groupings as follows:

- **IDA Borrowing countries:** 78 countries eligible for IDA credits and with CPIA scores in 2011.
- **SSA IDA countries:** 38 SSA IDA countries which had CPIA scores in 2011.
- **Resource-Rich Countries:** IDA eligible oil and mineral-rich countries in SSA (10 countries, six of which are oil-exporting).
- **Non-Resource Rich countries:** 28 SSA IDA eligible non-resource rich countries with CPIA scores in 2011.
- **Fragile countries:** 16 SSA IDA countries included on the World Bank's Harmonized Fragile list for Fiscal Year 2012.
- **Non-fragile countries:** 22 SSA IDA countries (excluding fragile countries).

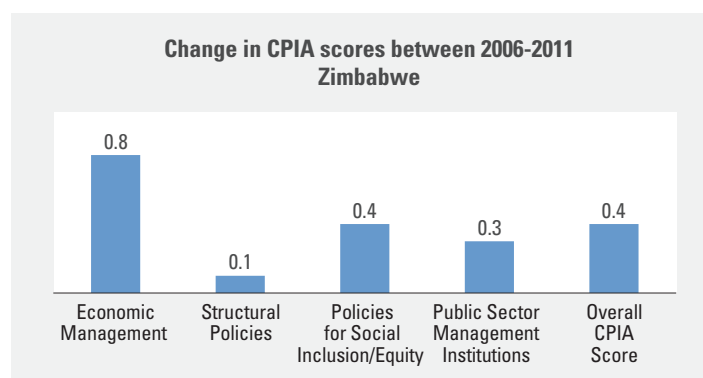
## Trend



## 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](http://www.worldbank.org/africa/CPIA)









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