JULY 2018

CPIA AFRICA

ASSESSING AFRICA'S POLICIES AND INSTITUTIONS

Public Disclosure Authorized

Office of the Chief Economist for the Africa Region

WORLD BANK GROUP

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2017 CPIA RESULTS FOR AFRICA

2017 CPIA AFRICA REPORT

Summary

- The average quality of policies and institutions in Sub-Saharan Africa's International Development Association (IDA)–eligible countries was broadly unchanged in 2017, representing a shift from the deterioration observed in the previous year. A more favorable global environment in 2017 eased policy constraints, providing countries with space to implement reforms. The regional Country Policy and Institutional Assessment (CPIA) score was 3.1.
- Reflecting an encouraging trend, nearly 30 percent more countries strengthened their policy and institutional quality in 2017 compared with 2016, and 40 percent fewer countries had a weakening trend. The downside movement in aggregate scores was concentrated in fragile countries, attesting to the difficult enabling environment in fragile countries and the high risks of conflict, commodity price shocks, or climate threat that they face, which can translate into rapid deterioration in policy performance.
- Country-level policy and institutional quality varied widely across the region. Rwanda continued to lead at the regional level and globally, with a CPIA score of 4.0. Other countries at the high end of the regional score range were Senegal, with a score of 3.8, closely followed by Cabo Verde, Kenya, and Tanzania, all with scores of 3.7. Overall, slightly more than half (20) of the region's IDA borrowers posted relatively weak performance—that is, a score of 3.2 or lower.
- The quality of economic management held steady, halting the declining trend seen in recent years. Yet, there was considerable divergence in the components of this policy cluster. A less challenging policy environment helped to reverse the declining trend in the quality of monetary policy in 2017 and stopped the weakening trend in fiscal policy. In contrast to these positive developments, the quality of debt policy and management continued to slip, reflecting rising debt sustainability risks across the region. The need to rebuild policy buffers remains a priority in many countries.
- There was a pullback in the improving pattern of governance performance evidenced last year: only three countries experienced an increase in the cluster D score in 2017, compared with 10 in 2016, and the number of countries with a decline in this score outpaced improvers by a margin of two to one. Sub-Saharan African countries continued to show progress on business reforms, but this did not translate into an increase in the regional score on structural policies (cluster B). Progress on social inclusion (cluster C) was muted in 2017. Within this cluster, the region continues to show stronger performance on environmental sustainability than IDA countries in the rest of the world.
- At 3.1, the average CPIA score for Sub-Saharan Africa remains slightly below the average of 3.2 for other IDA countries. The region's non-fragile countries have comparable performance on quality of policies and institutions to those in the rest of the world. The region's fragile countries, by contrast, exhibit much weaker performance on policy and institutional quality than fragile countries outside the region. The gap in performance has widened since the last assessment.

Recent Trends and Analysis

CPIA Africa describes the progress Sub-Saharan African countries are making on improving the quality of their policies and institutions. The annual report presents the latest CPIA scores for the African countries that are eligible for support from IDA.[1] CPIA scores reflect the quality of a country's policy and institutional framework across 16 dimensions that are under the control of policy makers. The components of the CPIA are identified in the development literature as being broadly relevant for sustaining growth and reducing poverty. These components are grouped into four clusters: economic management (cluster A), structural policies (cluster B), policies for social inclusion and equity (cluster C), and public sector management and institutions (cluster D, also referred to as the governance cluster). The scores, which are on a scale of 1 to 6, with 6 being the highest, are computed by World Bank staff and based on quantitative and qualitative indicators and analyses. The assessment also relies on the judgments of World Bank staff.

CPIA scores are used in determining IDA's allocation of resources to the poorest countries. They are also useful for monitoring country progress and benchmarking it against progress in other IDA-eligible countries.

This year's report examines developments in policy and institutional quality in 2017 as measured by the CPIA score for 38 IDA-eligible African countries.[2] It compares performance across countries and country groups—based on fragility, resilience of growth, and region—and over time.[3] See appendix B for the country groups.

Favorable global economic conditions supported a turnaround in economic activity in Sub-Saharan Africa in 2017, easing pressure on weak policy frameworks. Output growth rebounded to an estimated 2.6 percent after decelerating to 1.5 percent in 2016 amid challenging external and domestic conditions. Notwithstanding the recent upturn in economic activity, growth remained well below its pre–financial crisis average of around 5 percent; moreover, per capita growth was negative for a second consecutive year. Important near and longer term vulnerabilities remain in many of the region's economies: eroded policy buffers constrain the scope for countries to formulate an adequate policy response to adverse shocks; public debt relative to gross domestic product (GDP) is rising, with implications for debt sustainability; employment opportunities severely lag the growing labor force, and livelihoods and economic fortunes are still tied to commodity price shocks and production disruptions, underscoring the limited economic diversification in the region; and poverty is widespread.

There is, of course, considerable variation in growth performance, and in the contributions of different factors to growth. Analysis in *Africa's Pulse*, volume 16, decomposes the growth rate of GDP per capita into the domestic investment-to-GDP ratio and a residual measuring improvement in the efficiency of physical capital allocation—that is, efficiency of investment.[4] This measure of the efficiency of investment can be interpreted as the variation in real economic activity from an additional unit of domestic investment. Since

1 IDA is the concessional financing arm of the World Bank Group.

2 The report covers the 38 IDA-eligible countries in Sub-Saharan Africa that had a CPIA score in 2017. There are 39 IDA-eligible countries in the region.

3 In May 2018, Senegal's National Agency of Statistics and Demography (ANSD) changed the base year for its National Accounts from 1999 to 2014, updated the methodology, and included new data to reflect the current structure of the economy. ANSD published a new GDP series for 2014, 2015, and 2016 (and estimations for 2017). As a result, the country's GDP in 2016 was around CFAF 11.250 billion ($19.6 billion), around 30 percent greater than the CFAF 8.722 ($15.3 billion) measured with the previous base. The weights of the primary, secondary, and tertiary sectors did not change significantly, but other indicators were substantially affected. For instance, public debt as a share of GDP in 2016 fell from 60.4 to 46.8 percent, while per capita GDP increased from $953 to around $1,230. On the other hand, fiscal pressure was reduced from 20.5 percent of GDP (over WAEMU's objective of 20 percent of GDP) to 15.7 percent. Statistical analysis in this report is prior to the rebasing of Senegal's national accounts.

4 King, R., & Levine, R. (1993). Finance and Growth: Schumpeter Might be Right. *The Quarterly Journal of Economics, 108*(3), 717-737.

Growth has been characterized by capital accumulation and less so by gains in efficiency of investment.

Figure 1: Growth, Investment, and Efficiency of Investment by Quality of Policies and Institutions

Sources: World Economic Outlook database; CPIA database, June 2018.

Note: The graphs show the tercile distribution of average CPIA scores of 35 countries between 2011 and 2017. Three IDA countries were excluded from the sample due to lack of data on capital formation. See appendix B for the country groups.

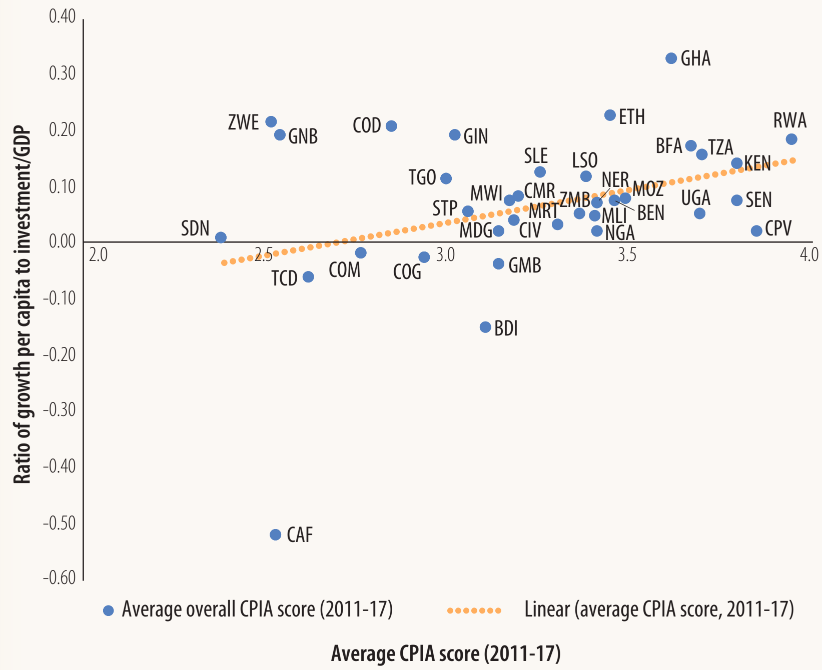
it is a residual measure, it might also capture technological improvement, but also increases in (the quantity and quality of) human capital and intangible capital, among others. The analysis finds that across the region growth was characterized by capital accumulation and less so by rising efficiency of investment. This could represent signs of spending inefficiencies or misallocation of resources.

In this report, we extend that analysis to see if there is an association between policy and institutional performance and the efficiency of investment. Thirty-five (IDA) countries are grouped by the terciles of the regional distribution of the average CPIA score for 2011–17. First, we look at the evolution of growth, investment, and efficiency over time for the 35 countries. The data show that for the top tercile of policy performers growth was driven by capital deepening, but without efficiency gains (figure 1). For the lower terciles (middle and bottom), growth weakened, driven by efficiency losses. Figure 2 presents the correlation between the efficiency of investment measure and the CPIA for the 35 countries for 2011–17. The results suggest that countries with better policy frameworks exhibit higher efficiency of investment. Figure 3 shows that the association of the efficiency of investment measure is modestly stronger with respect to quality of government effectiveness (cluster D): the coefficient of correlation is 0.4, compared with 0.35 for the overall CPIA. While correlation does not establish causality, the results are consistent with the view that a country's institutions may create incentives for investment and technology adoption and the opportunity for workers to accumulate human capital, thereby facilitating higher growth over the longer term. Weak institutions, by contrast, may encourage rent-seeking activities and corruption, leading to less productive activities; discourage firm investment and human capital accumulation; and lead to worse growth outcomes.

As countries look to regain the momentum on growth, relying on capital accumulation will not be enough. Improving the efficiency of investment will be of paramount importance. This places renewed emphasis on policy actions to improve the efficiency of public expenditure and accelerate reforms to lift productivity and build human capital.

Figure 2: Efficiency of Investment and Quality of Policies and Institutions, 2011–17

Countries with better quality of policies and institutions exhibit higher efficiency of investment.

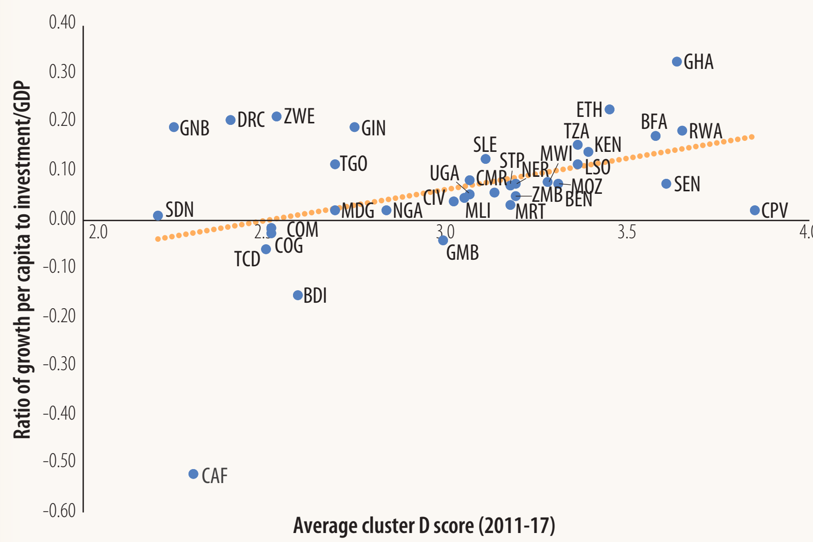


Sources: World Economic Outlook database; CPIA database, June 2018.

Note: Efficiency of investment is calculated as the ratio of GDP per capita growth to gross capital formation (% of GDP).

Figure 3: Efficiency of Investment and Quality of Governance, 2011–17

The positive association between the efficiency of investment and the quality of governance is relatively strong.



Sources: World Economic Outlook database; CPIA database, June 2018.

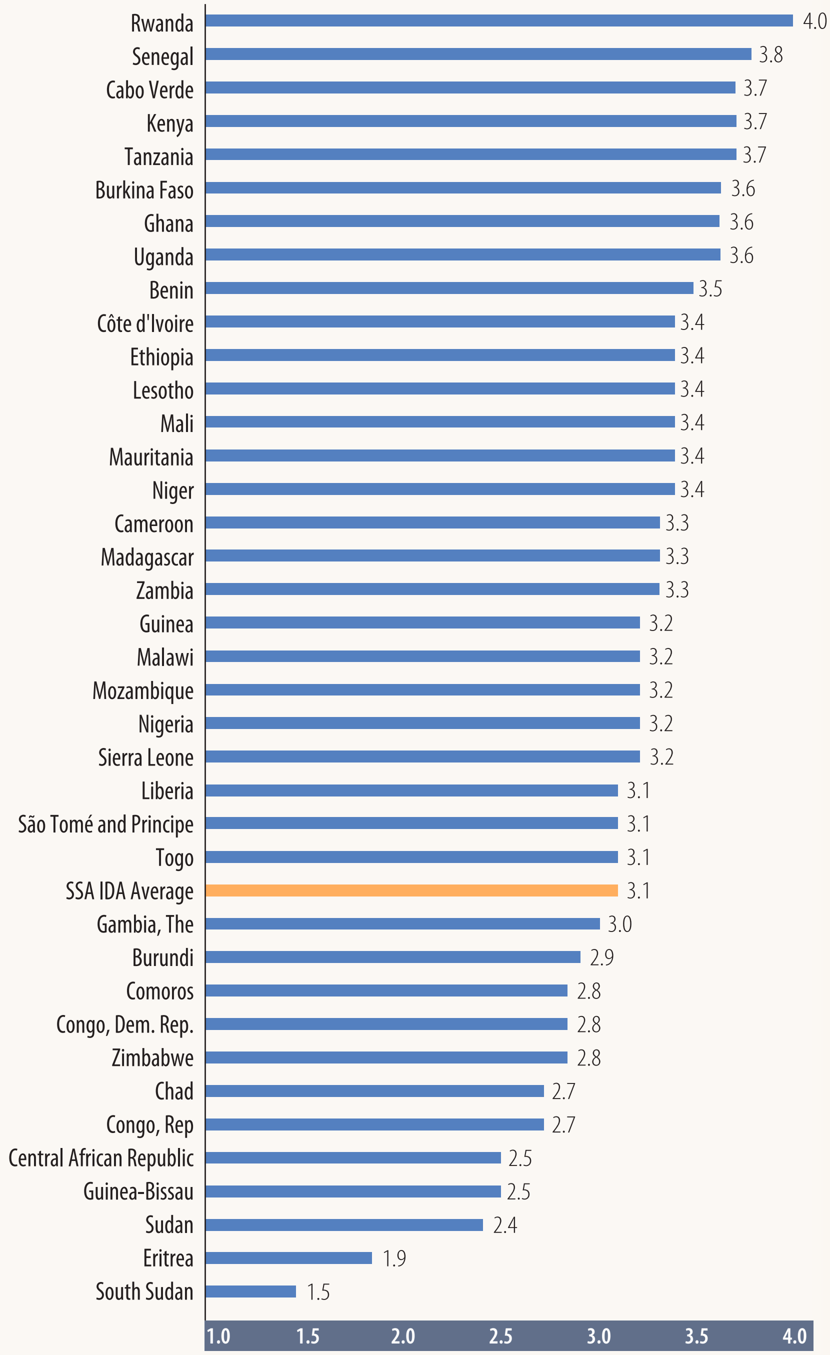
Note: Efficiency of investment is calculated as the ratio of GDP per capita growth to gross capital formation (% of GDP).

2017 CPIA Results

The latest assessment indicates that the average quality of policies and institutions in Sub-Saharan Africa's IDA-eligible countries was broadly unchanged in 2017, with the region registering a CPIA score of 3.1. This represents a shift from the deterioration observed in the overall policy and institutional quality in 2016 amid challenging global and domestic conditions. A more favorable global environment in 2017 eased policy constraints, providing countries with space to implement, or build momentum on, reforms.

The average CPIA score for the region's IDA-eligible countries remained unchanged in 2017, at 3.1. Rwanda continued to lead all countries in the region with a score of 4.0, followed by Senegal with a score of 3.8.

Figure 4: Overall CPIA Scores of Sub-Saharan African Countries (IDA), 2017

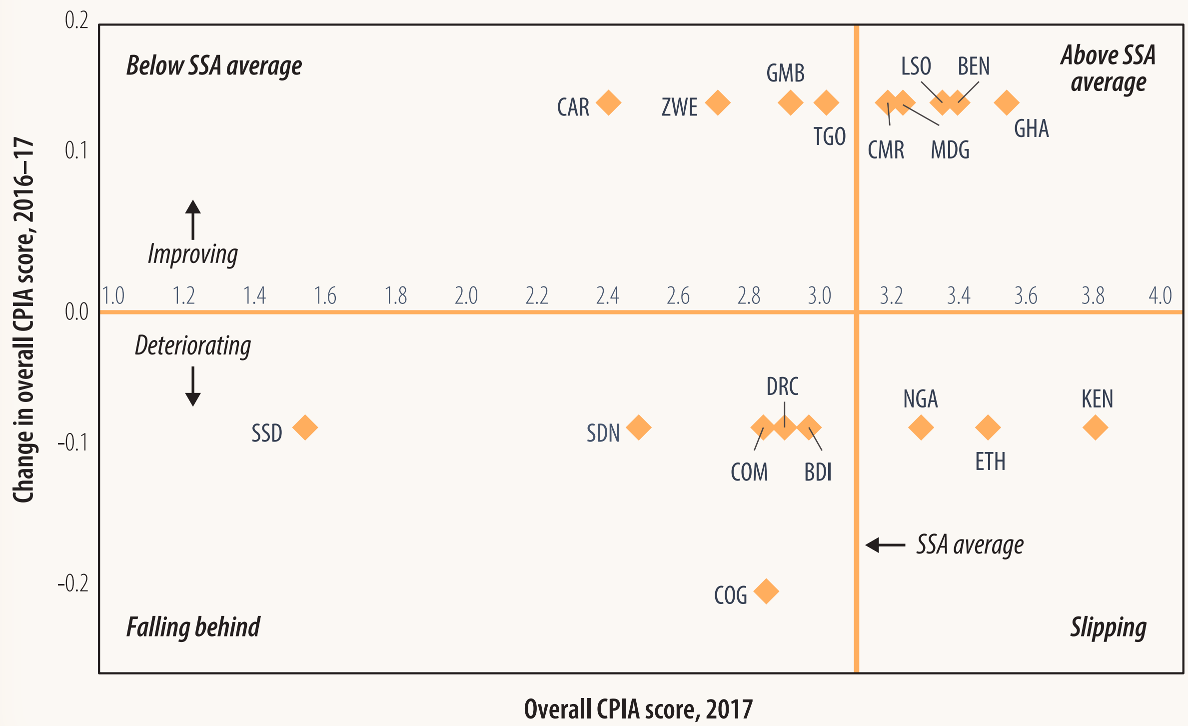


Source: CPIA database.

Policy and institutional quality varied widely across the 38 IDA borrowers in the region in 2017 (figure 4). Rwanda continued to lead at the regional level and globally, with a CPIA score of 4.0. Other countries at the high end of the regional score range were Senegal, with a score of 3.8, closely followed by Cabo Verde, Kenya, and Tanzania, all with scores of 3.7. More than half of the countries, slightly less than the number last year, posted relatively weak performance, as represented by a score of 3.2 or lower. The low end of the regional CPIA score range fell to 1.5, pulled down by a sharp deterioration in the quality of South Sudan's policy and institutional framework.

In a marked contrast with last year, fewer countries saw a measurable change in their overall CPIA score in 2017. For about 48 percent of the countries (18), the score changed in 2017 (figure 5), compared with 60 percent of the

Figure 5: CPIA Score and Change in Score for Selected Countries



Source: CPIA database.

Six of the nine countries with a deterioration in CPIA score in 2017 were fragile.

countries (22) in the previous year. Reflecting an encouraging trend, more countries strengthened their policy and institutional quality in 2017 compared with 2016: nine versus seven. Facing a less challenging policy environment, thanks to improving global conditions, there also were far fewer countries with a weakening trend in policy and institutional quality in 2017 compared with 2016: nine versus 15. The downside movement in aggregate scores was concentrated in fragile countries: six of the nine countries with declining performance were fragile, attesting to the difficult enabling environment in fragile situations and the high risk of conflict, commodity price shocks, and climate threat that they face, which can translate into rapid deterioration in scores (these countries can also see rapid improvement when these risks are adequately addressed). Appendix B provides a list of the fragile countries.

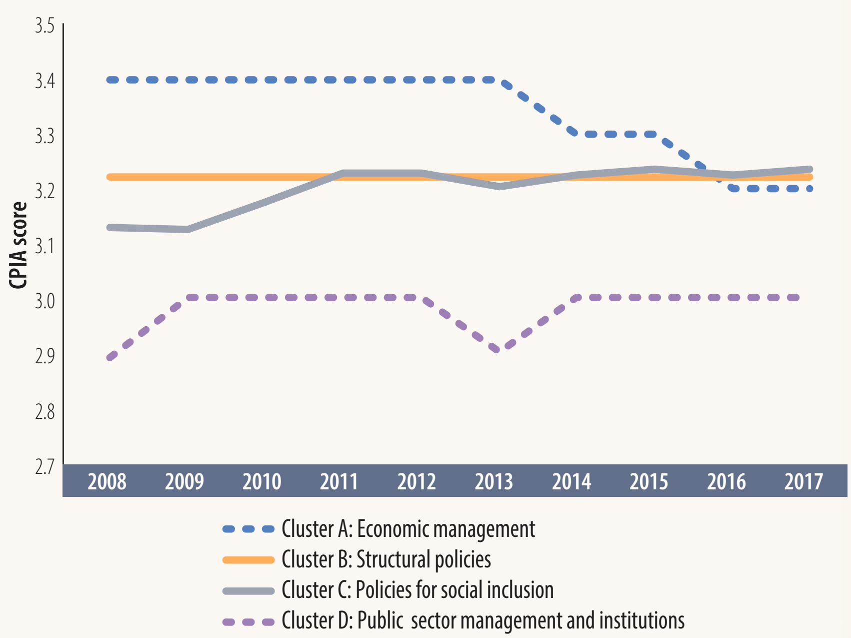
Nine countries notched modest gains in policy and institutional quality—that is, a 0.1-point increase in the CPIA score. Gainers comprised fragile and non-fragile countries, but, for the first time in over five years, no resource-rich countries experienced an improvement in the overall CPIA score. This reflects the challenges these countries have faced in adjusting to an environment of lower commodity prices following the end of the commodity price super cycle. In a few cases (Cameroon and Madagascar), the uptick in score reflects a continuation of the upward trend seen in the previous year. In many instances—six of the nine countries—the increase in score was anchored in an improvement in economic management. For example, the improving trend in The Gambia and Ghana was underpinned by stronger performance in the areas of fiscal policy and monetary and exchange rate policy. Benin, Cameroon, and Togo also improved in fiscal management. Measures to reverse the rising trend in debt burden were reflected in an uptick in the debt policy score for Togo and Lesotho. According to the 2017 Joint Bank-Fund debt sustainability analysis, Lesotho's risk of debt distress has been revised from "moderate" in 2015 to "low." Progress on structural policies was muted, with only a handful of the nine countries with higher CPIA scores seeing gains in this policy cluster: for example, trade in Cameroon and the Central African Republic, financial sector in Madagascar, and business environment in Benin.

Although deterioration in policy and institutional quality was less widespread in 2017 compared with 2016, in a few countries there was continued persistence in the downward trajectory in this area. For example, Burundi, the Democratic Republic of Congo, and the Republic of Congo saw a third consecutive year of declining quality of policies and institutions; in Nigeria, the quality of policies and institutions continued to edge lower for a fourth year, and the country has witnessed a 0.4-point cumulative decline in its CPIA score since 2013. South Sudan's policy and institutional quality has seen a precipitous fall since 2013 amid the country's economic collapse. A few relatively strong performers (Kenya and Ethiopia) also had a slight weakening in their CPIA score, pulled down by developments in the economic management policy area. Indeed, a common pattern observed in most countries (six of the nine) with a decline in overall quality of policies and institutions is a weakening in economic management, indicating inadequate fiscal frameworks or rising debt risks. In a few cases (Burundi, the Comoros, and South Sudan), the decline is underpinned by weakening performance in the areas of public sector management and institutions.

The flattening trend in the region's overall CPIA score in 2017 is mirrored in that of economic management (cluster A). The generally downward trend in the score for cluster A since 2013 halted in 2017, with the cluster score holding steady at 3.2 (figure 6). Yet, there was considerable divergence in the policy components of this cluster. A less challenging policy environment helped to reverse the declining trend in the quality of monetary and exchange rate policy in 2017 and stopped the weakening trend in fiscal policy. In contrast to these positive developments, the quality of debt policy and management continued to slip, reflecting rising debt sustainability risks across the region. Other cluster scores continued to display a relatively flat trend, characterized by low scores, suggesting little recent momentum on reforms. The exception seems to be in the building human resources (health and education) policy area, which has experienced a generally strengthening trend since 2010. Overall, several years of lackluster policy performance has narrowed the gap in cluster-level scores: clusters A to C have a CPIA score of 3.2, and cluster D continues to lag all other clusters by 0.2 point.

The weakening trend in the quality of economic management halted in 2017.

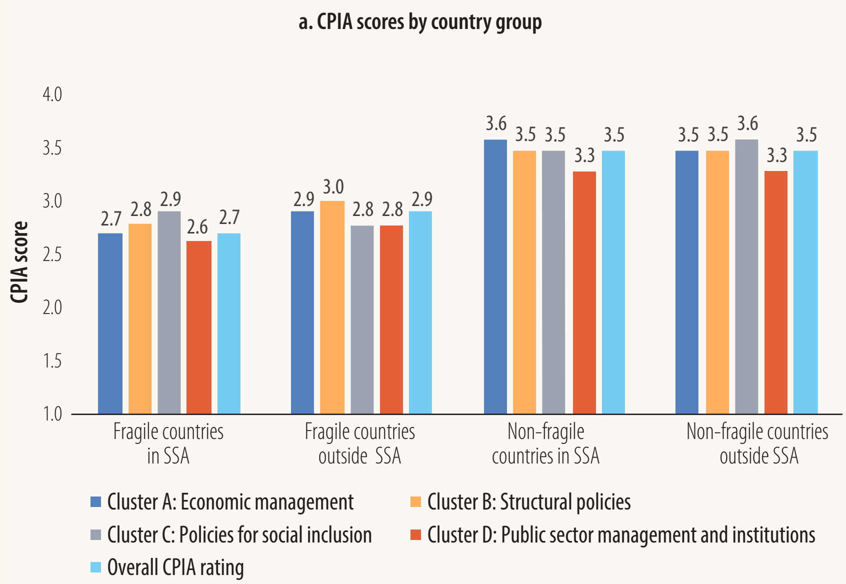
Figure 6: Trends in CPIA Clusters, 2008–17



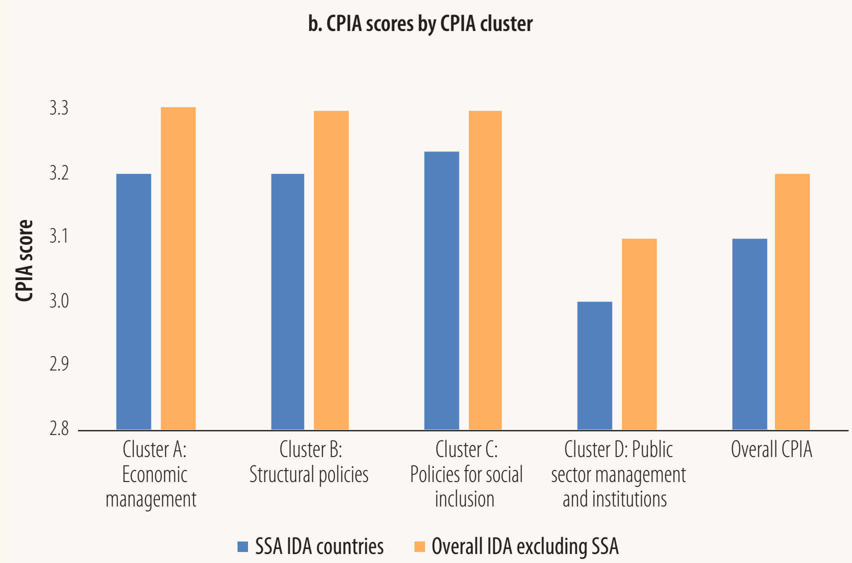
Source: CPIA database.

The latest results show that Sub-Saharan Africa's regional CPIA score of 3.1 remains slightly below the average of 3.2 for other IDA countries. Comparison of country groups reveals a more mixed picture. For example, the region's non-fragile countries have comparable performance on quality of policies and institutions to those in the rest of the world (figure 7). In the economic management policy area, they outperform other non-fragile countries. The region's fragile countries, by contrast, exhibit much weaker performance on policy and institutional quality than fragile countries outside the region. The gap in performance has widened in the economic management area, and remains sizable in structural policy and governance. On social protection and inclusion, the region's fragile countries register slightly better performance than other fragile countries.

Figure 7: CPIA Scores, by Country Group and Cluster, 2017



a. Africa's non-fragile countries have quality of policies and institutions that is comparable to that of non-fragile countries in other regions.



b. Sub-Saharan Africa's regional CPIA score of 3.1 is slightly below the average of other IDA countries.

Source: CPIA database.

Analysis of the CPIA Components

CLUSTER A: ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT

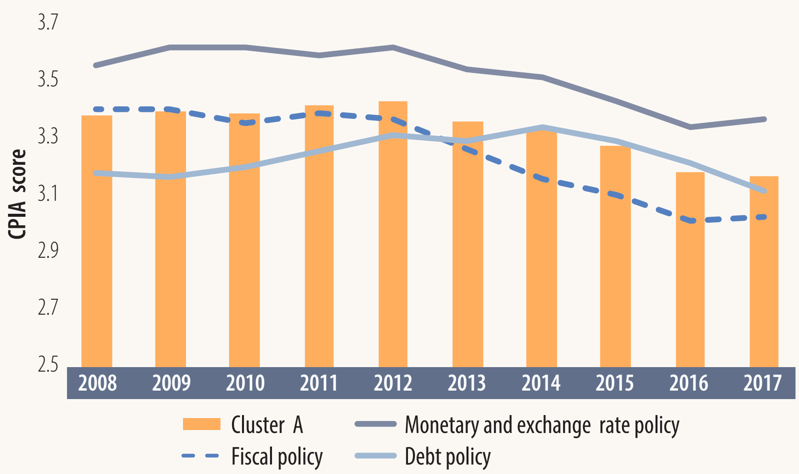
The quality of monetary and exchange rate, fiscal, and debt policies is covered under this cluster.

The regional score for cluster A held steady at 3.2, a welcome development after the decline seen in recent years. Varying trends were observed across the three components comprising this cluster (figure A.1). Although the weakening trend in fiscal policy halted in 2017, debt policy and management performance continued to slip. Monetary and exchange rate policy, by contrast, saw a slightly improving trend.

Overall, many of the countries (21 countries, 55 percent) registered a change in the economic management cluster: 10 countries recorded an increase and nearly an equal number (11) saw a decline (figure A.2). The region's non-fragile countries recorded an

The declining trend in quality of fiscal policy halted in 2017, but debt policy performance continued to weaken.

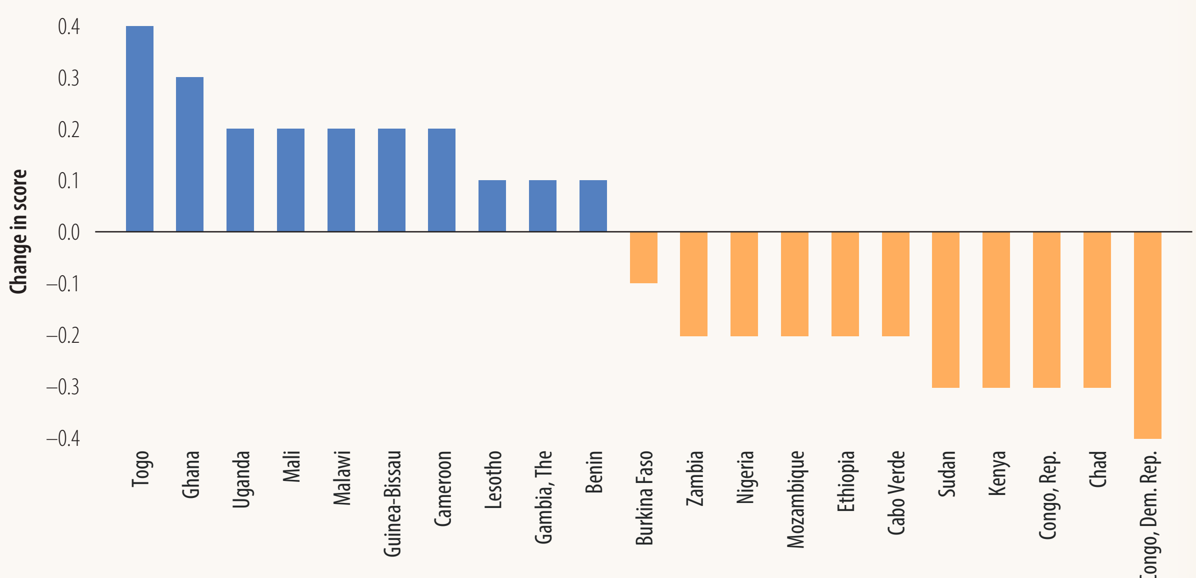
Figure A.1: Economic Management Cluster Trend over Time



Source: CPIA database.

About a quarter of the region's economies, mostly commodity exporters, experienced weakened economic management performance.

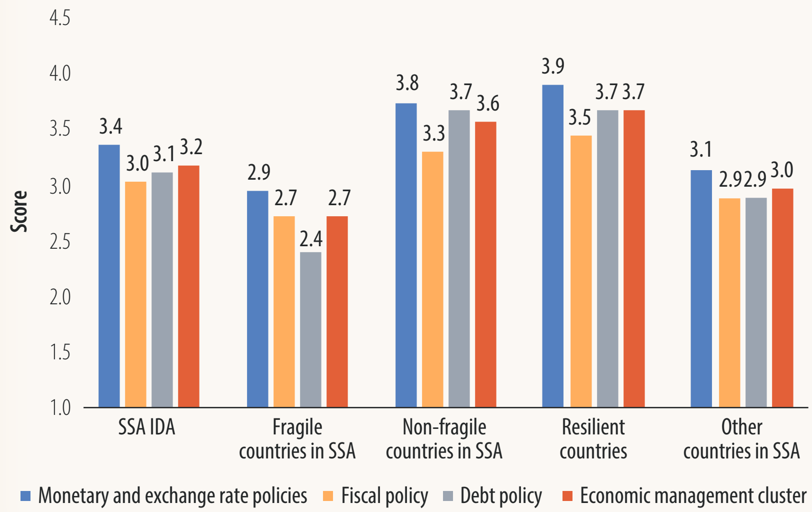
Figure A.2: Changes in the Economic Management Cluster, 2017



Source: CPIA database.

average cluster A score of 3.6, well above that of fragile countries (2.7), which also saw a dip in economic management performance (figure A.3). At an average score of 3.7, resilient countries exhibited the strongest performance among all groups.

Figure A.3: Economic Management Cluster Scores, by Country Group, 2017



Source: CPIA database.

Performance in monetary and exchange rate policies is the strongest.

Monetary and Exchange Rate Policy

This component covers the quality of monetary and exchange rate policies in a coherent macroeconomic policy framework.

The regional score for this component ticked up to 3.4 in 2017, from 3.3 in 2016, reversing the downward trend observed since 2012. The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, and Malawi posted increases on the back of their improved macroeconomic environment (table A.1). In Ghana, macroeconomic stabilization policies helped to improve the trade balance, lessen pressure on the exchange rate, and build up foreign exchange reserves. Amid a stabilization of the cedi in 2017, the inflation rate fell from 12.4 percent in early 2017 to close to 10 percent by the end of the year, not far from the Bank of Ghana's target rate of 8 percent (±2 percent). The central bank has implemented several financial regulations to strengthen the banking sector. Lower inflation opened monetary policy space, as is evident in the declining trend of all key interest rates.

Table A.1: Change in the Economic Management Cluster Score

Change in scores	Monetary and exchange rate policies	Fiscal policy	Debt policy and management
Increases	Gambia, The; Ghana; Guinea-Bissau; Malawi	Benin; Cameroon; Gambia, The; Ghana; Mali; Togo	Lesotho; Uganda; Togo
Decreases	Congo, Dem. Rep.; Sudan	Burkina Faso; Congo, Dem. Rep.; Kenya; Mozambique; Sudan	Cabo Verde; Chad; Congo, Rep.; Ethiopia; Gambia,The; Kenya; Nigeria; Zambia

Source: CPIA database.

Macroeconomic management improved in The Gambia, following the democratic transition in January 2017. Tighter fiscal discipline and substantial budget support, combined with improving terms-of-trade and a return of investor confidence, underpin the turnaround in economic performance. The authorities introduced a de jure floating exchange rate regime in May 2017, and since then the dalasi has stabilized. The average T-bill rate across all tenors dropped from 17.5 percent in October 2016 to around 6 percent in early 2018. The gradual decline in the T-bill rate translated into lower debt service payments, from 42 percent of government revenue in 2016 to under 25 percent in 2017. By end-2017, expensive foreign currency swap arrangements that were issued in 2015 to shore up international reserves were retired, thus reducing the stock of T-bills by 3.3 percent of GDP.

The increase in Guinea-Bissau's score reflects a strong external sector that translated into a broadly balanced current account in 2017. In Malawi, a tight monetary policy stance and improving balance of payments developments helped to stabilize the exchange rate and sharply lower inflation.

Bucking an improving trend, two countries registered weaker performance: the Democratic Republic of Congo and Sudan. In the Democratic Republic of Congo, inflation accelerated in 2017, following the sharp depreciation of the Congo franc against the U.S. dollar by 44.5 percent between July 2016 and July 2017. Meanwhile, the high dollarization of the economy increased the pass-through from exchange rate fluctuations to domestic inflation. In 2017, inflation exceeded 55 percent year-on-year. Drawdown of international reserves to finance widening current account deficits continued to pull down reserves, which are estimated to have fallen to about two weeks of imports of goods and services at the end of 2017. In Sudan, an inconsistent policy mix of loose monetary and fiscal policy and a distortionary exchange rate system fueled inflationary pressures (inflation averaged 32 percent, up from 18 percent in 2016), widened the gap between the official and parallel market exchange rates in 2017, and kept international reserves low—at less than two months of imports of goods and services.

Fiscal Policy

This component assesses the stabilization and resource allocation aspects of fiscal policy. Overall, the regional fiscal policy score held steady at 3.0 in 2017, which was 0.4 point below the level registered in 2012. The number of countries seeing a strengthening (six) in this policy area outnumbered those registering a decline.

Among the improving countries, Ghana saw progress on fiscal consolidation, following the large fiscal slippage in 2016 amid the electoral cycle. The International Monetary Fund's (IMF's) three-year Extended Credit Facility program was extended to the end of 2018. In 2017, wide-ranging measures were undertaken to broaden the tax base; contain expenditures; and improve the transparency and credibility of the budget. The Gambia also saw a return to fiscal discipline in 2017, helped by budget support assistance. The government took measures to control expenditures, including eliminating ghost workers who were identified through payroll audits during the year, and increasing revenues, such as the clearance of tax arrears by some large state-owned enterprises.

The increase in Cameroon's fiscal policy score, from 3.0 in 2016 to 3.5 in 2017, resulted from the implementation of appropriate fiscal adjustment measures, in the context of a fiscal consolidation program supported by the donor community to cope with the commodity price collapse and security crisis in the Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa. Cameroon's fiscal performance was characterized by a substantial cut in public expenditure to adjust to lower revenue. Fiscal deficit was reduced by 1.2 percent of GDP in 2017 compared to 2016, due to cuts in goods and services and transfers and subsidies.

In Mali, despite the deterioration of the security situation, which could lead public spending toward less productive security expenditures, fiscal policy remained consistent with macroeconomic stability. This good fiscal performance was the result of improving tax revenues, containing current spending to create fiscal space for infrastructure investments, and moving gradually to respect the West African Economic and Monetary Union's deficit criteria. Tax revenues increased by an estimated 10 percent in 2017. Continued efforts to broaden the tax base and improve revenue administration, including by streamlining tax exemptions, better monitoring taxpayers, strengthening revenue collection by customs, and enhancing the efficiency of value-added tax collection, contributed to the overall improvement in tax performance.

Better-than-expected revenue mobilization in Benin—total revenues grew by over 20 percent in 2017, in an environment of very low inflation—helped reduce the primary deficit to 3.8 percent of GDP, a level well below the target under the country's IMF program. In Togo, despite some slippage on tax revenue in 2017, the primary fiscal balance improved considerably, going from an average deficit of about 6 percent of GDP per year during 2013–16 to a surplus, as authorities took measures to cut back expenditures.

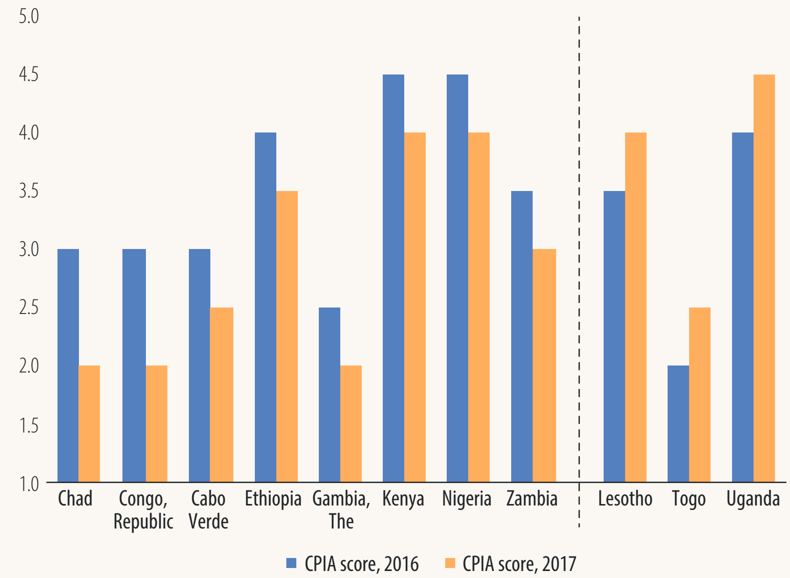
Fiscal policy continued to deteriorate in a few countries, such as the Democratic Republic of Congo and Mozambique. Mozambique's public finances have continued to worsen since the discovery of previously undisclosed external debts. The budget has been facing large shocks since 2015, including a 5 percent of GDP reduction in on-budget donor grants and project lending, a 25 percent of GDP increase in debt, and a jump in the cost of domestic financing. At the same time, wage bill control mechanisms have been insufficient and fiscal risks from weakened state-owned enterprises have been rising. Mozambique's fiscal space has been shrinking: the number of tax years needed to pay off the entire public debt climbed from an average of 2.1 years in 2010–13 to 4.3 years in 2016.

The Democratic Republic of Congo continues to face fiscal difficulties, with fiscal revenues falling further relative to GDP. Government efforts to contain public spending growth were undermined by continued low performance in tax collection, which fell to 8.5 percent of GDP in 2017.

Kenya's fiscal policy remained expansionary in 2016/17. Driven by a combination of higher expenditure and weak revenue performance, the fiscal deficit widened in 2016/17 to 9 percent of GDP. The size of total government expenditure relative to GDP climbed nearly 4 percentage points between 2001/12 to 2016/17, reflecting the growing importance of the public sector in the Kenyan economy and in underpinning growth. While development spending has been one of the main drivers of spending in recent years, transitional factors in 2016/17—such as elections, drought response–related expenses, and structural factors such as interest payments and pensions—made it challenging to rein in spending.

The number of countries experiencing a deterioration in debt policy outnumbered those registering an improvement.

Figure A.4: Countries with Changes in Debt Policy and Management Scores, 2016 and 2017



Source: CPIA database.

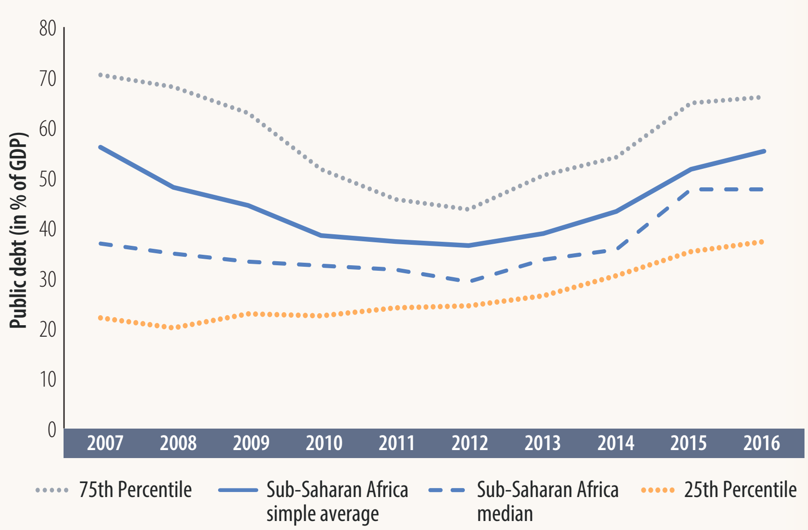
Debt Policy and Management

This component assesses whether the country's debt management strategy is conducive to ensure medium-term debt sustainability and minimize budgetary risks. It covers (i) the extent to which external and domestic debt is contracted with a view to achieving/maintaining debt sustainability; and (ii) the effectiveness of debt management functions, including the degree of coordination between debt management and other macroeconomic policies, effectiveness of the debt management unit, existence of a debt management strategy, and legal framework for borrowing.

The regional score in the debt policy area fell to 3.1 in 2017, the second consecutive year of decline. Over one-fifth of the countries (eight) experienced a deterioration in this score, and only three countries recorded improvements (figure A.4). The worsening performance in this component of the CPIA reflects the rising burden of public debt across African countries. Africa's Pulse (spring 2018) reported that the downward trajectory of public debt relative to GDP (resulting from debt relief under the Heavily Indebted Poor Country initiative and Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative) reversed after 2012, rising nearly 20 percentage points to 56 percent of GDP in 2016 (figure A.5).

Debt burden is rising across African countries.

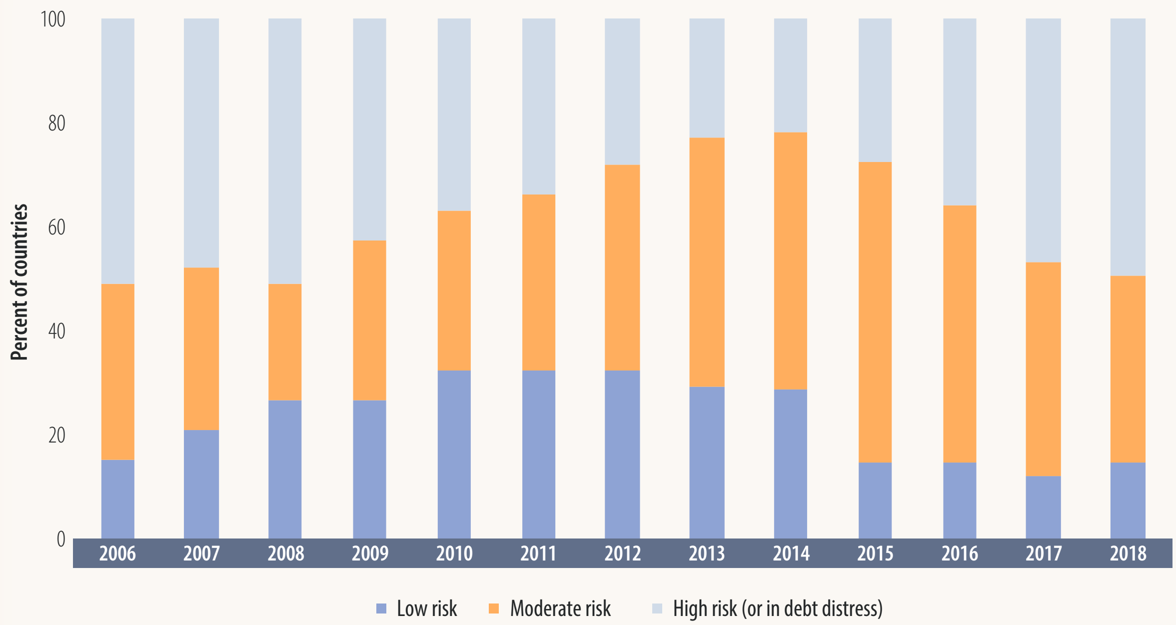
Figure A.5: Public Debt Trends



Source: Africa's Pulse (Spring 2018).

Rising debt burdens are translating into heightened risks to debt sustainability. Figure A.6 shows that by March 2018, nearly half of the low-income country Debt Sustainability Analysis countries were at high risk of debt distress or in debt distress, more than twice as many as in 2013.

Figure A.6: Evolution of the Risk of Debt Distress: LIC DSF Countries in Sub-Saharan Africa



Source: World Bank/IMF LIC database.
Note: High risk includes in debt distress.

In 2018, nearly half of the region's low-income countries are at high risk of debt distress or in debt distress.

Among the countries with worsening performance in the debt policy area in 2017, notable were oil exporters such as Chad and the Republic of Congo. Debt burden indicators in the Republic of Congo are high and increasing sharply, due to the uncovering of government debt, and risks associated with contingent liabilities appear to be particularly challenging. External debt is estimated to have reached 118 percent of GDP in 2017 and the proportion of government debt service payments to revenue climbed to over 24 percent.

Chad slipped into the "in debt distress" classification in 2017. While total external debt as a percentage of GDP was moderate, at an estimated 25.7 percent in 2017, external debt service to revenue continuously breaches the indicative threshold over 2017–21, reaching about 36 percent of revenues in 2017, and it is expected to increase further in 2018. At the same time, the present value of debt to revenue exceeded the 200 percent threshold by a considerable amount in 2017.

Debt-to-GDP levels are moderate in Nigeria, but debt service relative to revenues is unsustainably large, which contributed to the decline in the country's score.

Some non-resource rich countries also experienced a weakening of performance in this component. In Kenya, the score was pulled down by two factors. One factor was the weak capacity of the Debt Management Office of the National Treasury. Without adequate staff and clear leadership and accountability, the unit faces challenges in carrying forth its mandate. Reforms to strengthen the debt strategy have been pending implementation for several years. Another factor was that in November 2016, the Government of Kenya published the Medium-Term Debt Management Strategy for 2017/18 to 2019/20. Although on paper the Medium-Term Debt Management Strategy provides a framework for prudent debt management, it is not clear that it is being followed, considering the sovereign debt trajectory that has kept increasing at a sustained pace over the past years. The publication of the monthly debt bulletins on the Treasury's website appears to have been discontinued in 2017.

In positive developments, in Togo, fiscal consolidation and the end to investment pre-financings led to improving debt ratios in 2017, following a period of rapid domestic debt growth. During 2013–16, sharp increases in domestic debt had undone most of the improvements related to the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries initiative and the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative, and in 2016 public sector debt soared to over 80 percent of GDP, up from 18 percent of GDP in 2012. The government increased recourse to domestic debt relative to external debt during 2015–16. A reversal of these trends started in 2017, underpinned by commitments taken by the Government of Togo to return to debt sustainability in line with the IMF's Extended Credit Facility program, notably to reduce short-maturity and expensive domestic debts, and to increase concessional borrowing.

CLUSTER B: STRUCTURAL POLICIES

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

The regional average score for cluster B held steady at 3.2 in 2017. As in previous years, there is considerable variation in scores across structural policies, with trade registering the strongest scores across all components of the CPIA, and the financial sector lagging nearly all other components.

Trade

The trade component assesses a country's trade policy regime and trade facilitation. The score for this component edged slightly higher to 3.7, reversing the dip seen in the previous year, but continued to lag the average for International Development Association (IDA) countries in the rest of the world (3.9). The uptick reflected strengthening in the score for Cameroon and the Central African Republic; for all other countries, there was no change. Although the pace of trade reform in Africa has stagnated in recent years, the signing of the Framework Agreement establishing the African Continental Free Trade Area (CFTA), which was signed by 44 countries in Kigali, Rwanda, on March 21, 2018, represents a key development that will affect the future of the region's trade. Cross-border trade is a major feature of African economic and social landscapes: according to some estimates, it contributes to the income of about 43 percent of Africa's entire population. Such trade supports livelihoods and creates employment, including for disadvantaged and marginalized groups. Cross-border trade is dominated by agricultural and livestock products, and so it is an essential part of food security in many places. The CFTA Agreement has the potential to increase trade, stimulate greater export diversification, and drive rising incomes for those involved in trade-related activities. However, increased trade openness does not automatically lead to poverty reduction. A recent report by the World Bank and World Trade Organization (WTO) draws attention to the characteristics of the extreme poor that limit their ability to benefit from new opportunities created by trade:

- First, extreme poverty in many countries is predominantly a rural phenomenon, with three-quarters of the extreme poor in Africa estimated to live in rural areas. The rural poor rely heavily on agriculture, and rural poverty is linked to low agricultural productivity. Hence, greater consideration needs to be given to how trade can address rural poverty through contributing to agricultural transformation, including through improving access to technology (improved seeds and fertilizers) and removing barriers to access to markets, thus delivering higher returns to producers and lower prices and greater variety of goods to consumers in overseas countries.
- Second, most of Africa's poor live in countries where civil conflict is common, and security and the rule of law are weak. Conflict and violence hinder the ability of the poor to benefit from trade, although export diversification by providing alternative livelihoods can be an essential pathway out of conflict.
- Third, poverty disproportionately affects women, and women are at the forefront of poverty reduction. Trade plays a key role in providing opportunities for women and driving women's empowerment, but trade is hampered by gender-specific constraints. These include a combination of cross-cutting constraints to women's participation in the economy (such as limited education and training opportunities, higher risks, greater constraints on time, limited access to finance, and discrimination in the labor market) as well as specific trade-related constraints (including discrimination at border crossings and male-dominated business networks that exclude women from trade).

- Fourth, most of the poor work in the informal sector, and there is a strong correlation between poverty and informality. There are important linkages between trade and the informal sector, but they are not well understood. Trade can play an important role in the growth of informal sector enterprises and pave the way to greater efficiency, larger size, and eventual integration into the formal sector.

This suggests a focus in negotiating and implementing the CFTA on reducing the high trade transaction costs faced by poor workers and consumers in developing countries, particularly in rural areas, in fragile states, for small and medium-size enterprises, and for women. The sources of these costs include an adverse business environment, high transport and logistics costs, costs associated with accessing information, and contractual risk. In particular, the negotiations and trade-related support that the development community can mobilize could be guided by the need to:

i. *Remove nontariff barriers, especially for food and agro-processed products.* Analysis of the impacts of trade typically focuses on reductions in tariffs. However, as tariffs have come down globally, nontariff barriers arising from quantitative restrictions, differences in regulations across countries, poor trade facilitation, and a lack of competition among key value chain players generate the highest costs for the poor. There is, however, very little understanding of how such barriers affect poverty and different groups of the poor, and of specific approaches that can facilitate their removal. This is compounded by a lack of data on nontariff measures and limited progress on identifying which of these form barriers to trade.

ii. *Facilitate trade in services.* Services exports provide new routes to deliver jobs for the poor and in particular for women, who are employed intensively in services sectors such as tourism, health, and education, as well as improve access to critical services that can drive development through increased imports. Access to information, logistics, education, and health services can increase productivity and allow small producers to access larger export markets.

iii. *Improve trade-related infrastructure and increase competition and efficiency in domestic distribution networks.* These challenges can undermine the potential benefits from trade for poor people. Lack of access to road and rail infrastructure limits the returns to poor exporters and the benefits from declining prices of imported final and intermediate products, especially for the rural poor. Lack of competition in the transportation and distribution sectors and poor logistics services mean that the impact of trade reforms is very small for poor households.

iv. *Mitigate the risks that poor producers and workers face from trade.* Exposure to international markets and the associated economic shifts can increase the vulnerability of people who are below the poverty line or have recently exited poverty. Defined policies are required to help address these risks and make the investments needed so that trade-driven poverty reduction results in a sustained transition from poverty to higher income levels. The following are some of the issues that can be addressed: improving access to finance, expanding the social safety net and insurance, and assessing how trade can provide opportunities for informal enterprises to grow and ultimately transition to the formal sector. Understanding and addressing the risks associated with operating in the formal relative to the informal sector is a key issue.

Finally, the increasing importance of continental trade policy reform raises the issue of how these changes will be reflected in the CPIA scores. At present, the main sources of information on the costs of trading that are used to derive the CPIA scores, such as the Doing Business Trade Across Borders Indicators, the Logistics Performance Index, and WTO Trade Policy Reviews, are mainly focused on Africa's trade with the rest of the world and do not capture the costs of trading across Africa's borders. Similarly, information on customs reform and performance is usually derived from the situation at the main port or border that accommodates container-based trade with the rest of the world. A key feature that these indicators miss is that cross-border trade in Africa typically happens at small scale and is often dominated by women. Traders may not necessarily be registered as formal business owners, yet they generally do not operate with the specific goal of circumventing existing laws, applicable taxes, and relevant procedures. Cross-border traders typically pass through official crossing points and even undergo formal clearance procedures, yet their consignments are often so small that they escape official records. Capturing reductions in trade costs and better policies that facilitate such trade is an important challenge now that there is increasing emphasis on improving trade performance at Africa's internal borders.

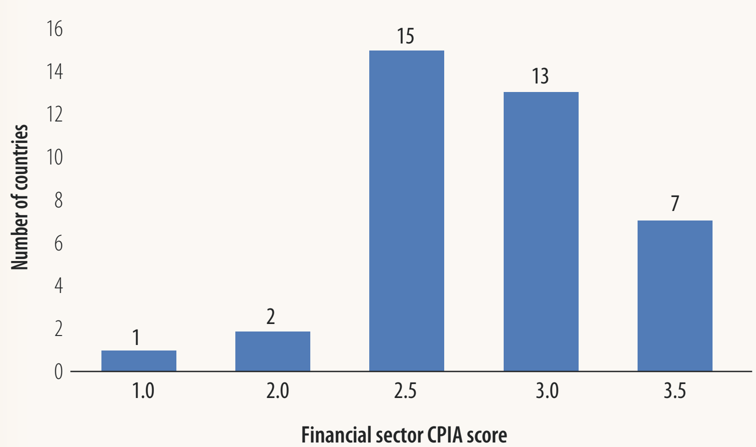
Financial Sector

The financial sector component measures policies and regulations that affect financial stability, efficiency, and access. The region's average score for this component remained unchanged at 2.8 in 2017, with two countries seeing a 0.5 decline offset by another two countries registering a 0.5 improvement. One of the countries with a lower score in 2017 is a fragile state. Worsening financial stability performance accounts for the downgrades, while improvement in access explains the rating upgrades. The highest score for the financial sector component of the 2017 CPIA was 3.5 and the lowest was 1.0, unchanged from the previous year (figure B.1).

For the financial stability subcomponent, overall there was a further deterioration in performance vis-à-vis 2016, with four countries seeing their rating downgraded compared with two upgrades. Key drivers of this negative performance were rises in nonperforming loan (NPL) ratios in several jurisdictions, inter alia reflecting the lingering impact of currency depreciations on unhedged exposure on foreign exchange-denominated loans, and the continued buildup of banking system exposures to the sovereign, including to public enterprises, some of which have built arrears on their exposures to banks. These developments could portend further stress in those banking sectors, given the relatively important size of exposures to the sovereign and underlying weaknesses in public finances, and limited loss-loan provision coverage. In some cases, NPL ratios have stabilized, albeit at elevated levels. Banking system capital buffers in some of these jurisdictions have been eroding and getting to levels where further adverse shocks could bring them below regulatory minimums. Finally, there are a few jurisdictions where there are lingering concerns over the independence, resources, and capacity of supervisors, which could result in delays in taking decisive corrective actions. On the positive side, a few banks in the region that have been kept under receivership for lengthy periods of time were finally resolved in 2017.

For the efficiency, depth, and resource mobilization subcomponents, there were very few IDA countries in the region that saw changes in their ratings in 2017. There continue to be jurisdictions where very large numbers of microfinance institutions continue to operate without being properly registered or supervised, with recent examples of failures of large institutions eroding trust in the sector. Development of capital markets, particularly of

Figure B.1: Financial Sector CPIA Score, 2017

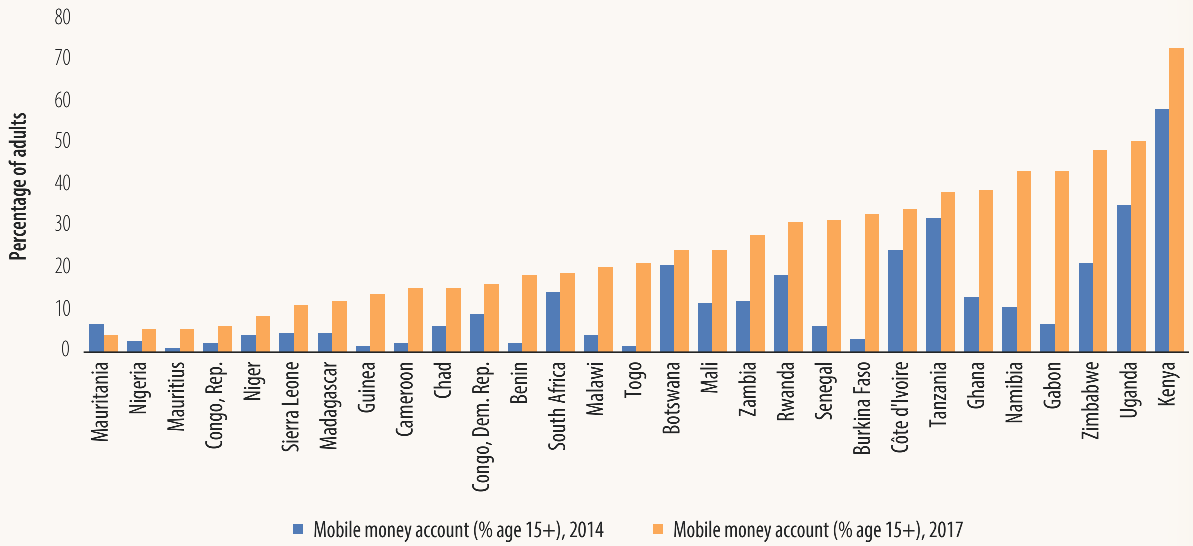


Source: CPIA database.

The average score for financial sector policies and regulations in Sub-Saharan Africa is low at 2.8.

Among all regions, Africa is leading in growth of mobile money accounts, as the share of adults with such accounts jumped from 12 percent in 2014 to 21 percent in 2017.

Figure B.2: Mobile Money Accounts in Sub-Saharan African Countries



Source: Global Findex Database, 2017, World Bank.

equity exchanges, remains subdued. In several jurisdictions, stock exchanges have remained dormant for several years with very few listings and little trading, with the failure to increase depth preventing them from becoming a viable alternative to fund the growth of listed companies. In part responding to this reality, in late October the head of state of the Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa countries took the decision to merge the region's two stock exchanges and move to a single stock exchange and capital markets regulator. This is an important reform that paves the way for capital market development which can improve access to long term finance, greater liquidity, and diversification of funding sources.

Finally, for the access to financial services subcomponents, there continues to be improvement driven by advances in digital financial inclusion and upgrades in the underlying contracting infrastructure (for example, credit information and movable collateral registries) (figure B.2).

Between 2014 and 2017, according to Findex survey results, the share of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a formal financial institution grew from 34 to 43 percent, broadly tracking global trends. However, female access is not keeping pace, and the male-female gap widening to 11 percentage points. The share of adults with mobile money accounts jumped from 12 to 21 percent, and it is by far the highest among all the regions. Notably, this jump was registered in almost all countries in the region with one exception. In the contracting infrastructure, the gradual implementation at the individual country level of regional credit registries offers prospects for gains in financial inclusion during the next few years, as the registries are populated with borrowers' information. In several countries in the region, mobile telephone operators continue to promote and distribute e-money products, expanding access on the extensive margin.

Business Regulatory Environment

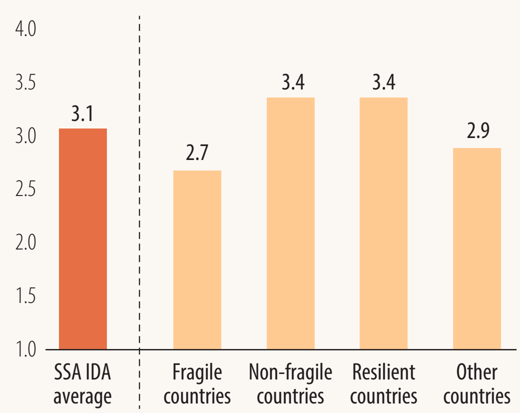
The business regulatory environment component of the CPIA assesses the extent to which the legal, regulatory, and policy environment supports private business in investing, creating more jobs, and becoming more productive. The three subcomponents of this category measure regulations affecting (i) entry, exit, and competition; (ii) ongoing business operations; and (iii) labor and land markets.

The regional average score for the business regulatory environment remained at 3.1 in 2017, the same as observed in the past six years, and mirrored the average score of IDA countries outside the region. The resilient countries of the region continue to have a better regulatory environment than the others, while businesses in fragile countries continue to operate in regulatory environments that are significantly worse than those of businesses in their non-fragile counterparts (figure B.3a). Correspondingly, the measured environment for doing business exhibits a similar pattern in that the distance to the frontier (DTF) measure, which compares regulatory outcomes with the best (the frontier), is higher for resilient countries in the region. The private sector in the 18 fragile countries in the region faces a much more challenging environment for doing business (figure B.3b).

Importantly, although the aggregate score did not change across all three types of regulation, significant changes occurred in individual CPIA scores in 2017, with four countries recording 0.5-point increases offset by an equal number of countries recording 0.5-point decreases. Kenya improved regulations governing entry/exit and competition, and Zambia's ongoing businesses faced better regulations affecting operations. Zambia and Rwanda are the only countries with a 4.0 rating or above in the composite score. Benin raised its rating to 3.5 through better regulations for land and labor. Zimbabwe raised its rating from a low level to 2.5, due to improvements across two of the three categories of regulations. Conversely, Ghana and Uganda, traditionally strong reformers, recorded a fall in their composite score and joined the nine other countries with a 3.5 rating. Tanzania and the Republic of Congo also recorded falls in the composite score. In all four cases, the lower scores stem from deterioration in the quality of land and labor market regulation. In Tanzania, the regulations governing entry/exit and competition also worsened.

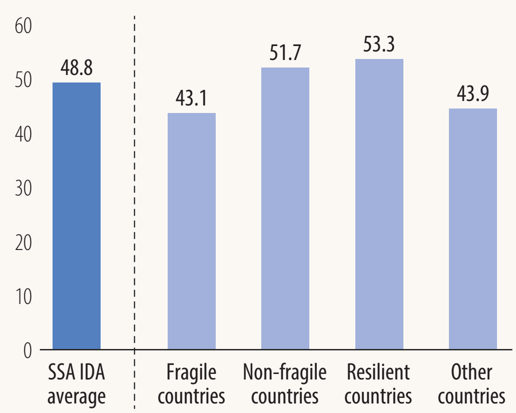
The level, change, and distribution of CPIA indicators underscore the importance of good regulation to a conducive environment. Although the average CPIA score for Sub-Saharan Africa did not change, the reforms carried out at the country level were impressive. Overall, Sub-Saharan Africa was responsible for 31 percent of the 264 Doing Business types of reforms recorded around the globe. Africa has the highest share of reforming countries (79 percent) implementing at least one meaningful reform, and 10 Sub-Saharan African countries were candidates for top reformers by virtue of carrying out reforms in at least three of the 10 Doing Business topics. Kenya and Rwanda maintained their reformer momentum by carrying out reforms in six and five Doing Business topics, respectively. Thirty-four of the 38 countries showed improvement in the DTF indicator in 2017. While the average improvement on the DTF was 2.6 percent for the region, 14 countries improved by over 3 percent on this indicator.

Figure B.3a: Business Environment CPIA Score, by Country Group, 2017



Source: CPIA 2017.

Figure B.3b: Doing Business Distance to the Frontier Averages (0–100), 2017



Source: Doing Business 2018.

a. Africa's average score for the business regulatory environment remained at 3.1 in 2017, unchanged in the past six years.

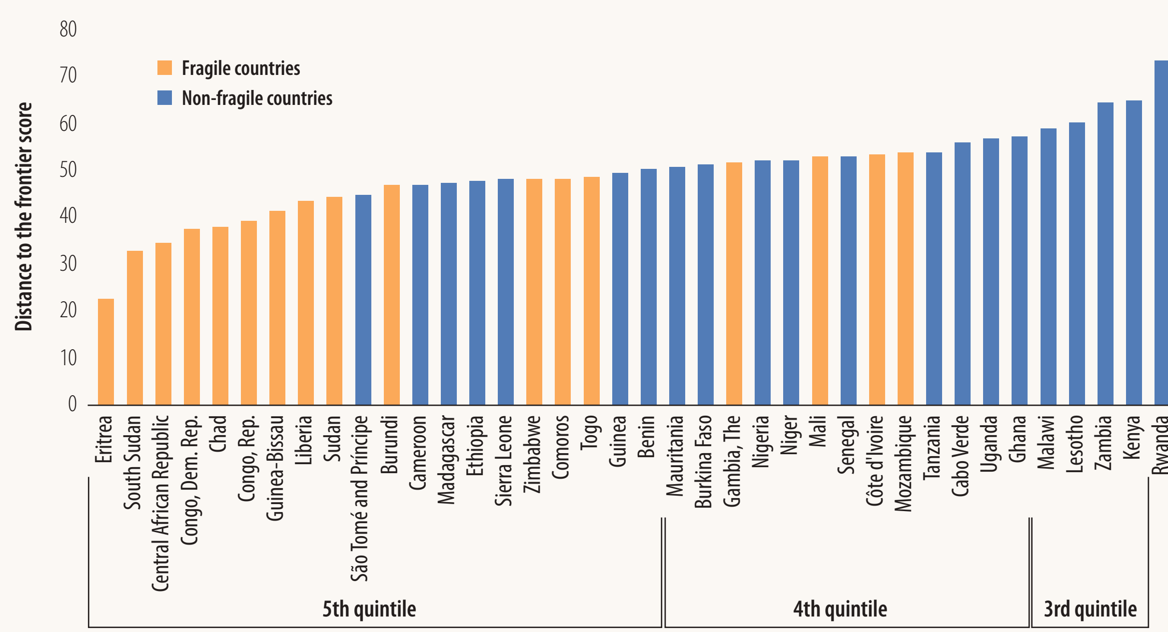
b. Thirty-four of the region's 38 IDA countries showed improvement in the DTF indicator in 2017.

Notably, Malawi, Zambia, and Nigeria were selected as three of the world's top 10 reformers in 2017, since their reforms improved the measured business environment the greatest. Malawi was the third highest reformer, recording a DTF improvement of 5.22 (over 12 percent), while Zambia and Nigeria saw their DTFs improve by 3.94 (6 percent) and 3.82 (8 percent), respectively. Liberia, Senegal, and Madagascar also improved their DTF by 7 percent or more, but from a lower base. In the case of Malawi, the major reforms encompassed halving the fees charged by the city council for building plan approvals, upgrading the customs data management platform to the web-based Automated System for Customs Data (ASYCUDA), and improving the insolvency system by, inter alia, introducing reorganization principles into the system. Zambia also introduced ASYCUDA and made tax compliance easier by introducing an online platform for filing and paying taxes. Nigeria reached the top 10 reformer category by introducing electronic approval of business registration; improving transparency in obtaining a construction permit by publishing regulations, fees, and other requirements online; and introducing a new centralized payment system for all federal taxes.

The important advances in reforming the business environment in Sub-Saharan Africa do not diminish the challenges faced by most of the region's economies in providing a conducive regulatory environment for the private sector. Although Sub-Saharan Africa has recorded the most improvement in its business environment, there is wide variation between the highest performing IDA country in the region, Rwanda at 73, and the lowest, Eritrea at 23. Examination of the global distribution of DTF indexes reveals not only that Sub-Saharan Africa maintains the lowest average DTF of any developing region—the exception is Rwanda, which is in the top two quintiles of countries in the world—but also that 20 African countries are in the lowest quintile and 13 are in the next to lowest quintile (figure B.4). The high degree of fragility in the region is an important factor, as three-quarters of the countries in the lowest quintile are considered fragile. Yet, seven countries in the bottom quintile and 9 of the 13 countries in the next quintile are not fragile. Therefore, of the 33 countries in the bottom two quintiles, 17 are fragile but 16 are not.

Based on the global distribution of DTF score, most African countries are ranked in the bottom 40 percent of all countries.

Figure B.4: Global Distribution of Distance to the Frontier Score



Source: Doing Business indicators, 2018.

CLUSTER C: POLICIES FOR SOCIAL INCLUSION AND EQUITY

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

The regional score for cluster C is 3.2 for 2017, representing a flat trend since 2010.

Gender Equality

The gender equality component assesses the extent to which a country has enacted and put in place laws, policies, mechanisms, institutions, and programs that promote equal access for men and women to human capital development and productive and economic resources, and which give men and women equal status and protection under the law.

The median score for this category is 3.0 (the average of 3.2 has been flat since 2005), a figure that has been remarkably stagnant over the past 10 years. Indeed, since the previous CPIA, Tanzania is the only country in the region to record a change in the score on the gender section, dropping from 3.5 to 3.0, after the introduction of a policy that prevents girls who get pregnant from returning to school. This stagnation reflects not only the large gender gaps in Sub-Saharan Africa, but also the difficulty of changing the social norms that underlie many of these gaps. However, there is a growing evidence base on interventions that address gender gaps by directly or indirectly tackling social norms. Some recent examples from this evidence base are presented in box C.1.

A specific area where the direct impact of social norms can be seen is gender-based violence. The issue is particularly acute in Sub-Saharan Africa, given the prominence of conflict and fragility in the region: 20 of the 35 countries on the World Bank's FY18 list of fragile situations are in Sub-Saharan Africa. Conflict can normalize violence, including gender-based violence, which is sometimes used as a weapon of war. Moreover, fragile settings tend to have weaker institutions, such as law enforcement and judicial institutions, impeding their ability to respond effectively to cases of violence and deter future cases.

The latest *Women, Business and the Law* report indicates that 19 percent of the countries in Sub-Saharan Africa do not have any legal protections for violence against women. Although addressing the underlying causes of gender-based violence, including issues related to fragility, is a long-term process, statutory legal reforms can send an immediate signal that gender-based violence is unacceptable and not a private matter, but something that should be dealt with by the criminal justice system. Despite the low level of protection offered in many of the region's legal systems, in recent years there have been several encouraging reforms. In 2017, Chad adopted penalties for aggravated domestic violence and outlawed sexual harassment in employment. In 2016, Cameroon adopted a new criminal code prohibiting sexual harassment in employment and education. And, in 2015, Kenya introduced the Protection Against Domestic Violence Act, which covers physical, sexual, psychological, and economic abuse, and Zambia introduced the Gender Equity and Equality Act, which includes criminal and civil penalties for sexual harassment in employment.

However, efforts to ensure the effective implementation of such laws are equally important if they are to have real impacts on the ground. Guidelines presented by UN Women (2012) suggest that the key ingredients for effective implementation of gender-based violence laws include the formulation of a national action plan or strategy to guide implementation; the allocation of sufficient budget for implementation of the law; effective public awareness raising on new laws; training and capacity building for key officials, such as police officers and judges; establishment of specialized police, prosecutorial units, and courts; and guidelines to ensure the consistent and timely application of the law. For example, after Cabo Verde passed its 2011 Gender Based Violence Act, it provided specialized training to judges, attorneys, and police and information on the new law to the public. Cabo Verde also assigned judges and prosecutors to work specifically on cases of gender-based violence. These actions were followed by a drop in the average sentencing time from two years to five months (UN Women 2012).

Box C.1: New Evidence to Inform Policies on Gender.

Emerging research from the World Bank's Africa Gender Innovation Lab and others sheds light on some promising policies for addressing social norms, directly or indirectly, to improve outcomes related to gender-based violence and women's entrepreneurship.

To tackle harmful social norms directly, it is critical to engage women and men, given the equally important roles they play in setting and reinforcing these norms. While many programs targeting gender gaps have focused on women, an emerging body of evidence provides policy makers with some pointers on more comprehensively engaging men to transform underlying gender relations. In Rwanda, the Bandebereho couples intervention engaged men and their partners in small, participatory discussion groups that addressed issues related to gender and power relations, fatherhood, couples' communication and decision making, domestic violence, caregiving, child development, and male engagement in reproductive and maternal health. An impact evaluation found that the intervention significantly reduced women's experience of physical and sexual violence; increased the use of contraceptives, skilled birth attendance, and men's involvement in domestic and childcare tasks; and led to greater shared decision making among couples (Doyle et al. 2018). The interventions also reduced parents' use of physical punishment against children, which could have important implications for future generations, given the well-established link between experience of physical violence as a child and use of physical violence in adulthood. Another approach to engaging men has focused on identifying and training model husbands to promote the importance of maternal health care to other men in their villages. The *écoles des maris* ("husband schools") model, successfully used in Niger by UNFPA (2011), saw substantial increases in skilled birth attendance and is now being scaled up in the World Bank–funded regional Sahel Women's Empowerment and Demographics Project.

Interventions can also tackle the impacts of social norms indirectly, by providing women with tools and assets that mitigate the negative impacts of some norms. Evidence suggests that women entrepreneurs face greater pressure to divert their business income to competing household demands. This may lead to suboptimal investment in their businesses. Therefore, tools that provide women with a private and convenient way to manage their money could empower them and lead to a more efficient allocation of household resources. One such tool is a mobile savings account. An impact evaluation of the Business Women Connect program in Tanzania indicates that, over a period of six months, a mobile savings account helped women microentrepreneurs to increase significantly the amount they saved and their access to micro loans. The impacts are even larger when the mobile savings tool is combined with business training, with beneficiaries depositing 85 percent more funds than the control group. Additionally, women who participated in the business training also adopted better business practices (Bastian et al. 2018). These impacts ultimately led to increased business expansion and improvements in women's empowerment and subjective well-being.

In regions where restrictive social norms impede women's labor force participation, policies that allow more women to enter the workforce can help empower women and raise household incomes. In northwest Nigeria, Box C.1

Continued

a region where women are primarily engaged in household work or childcare, women who received unconditional cash transfers were 14 percent more likely to participate in the labor force and achieved an 80 percent increase in their business profits (Bastian, Goldstein, and Papineni 2017). These transfers appear to work by allowing women to establish small, home-based businesses that are consistent with social norms that make it difficult for women to work outside the home. Moreover, the research finds that quarterly transfers are just as effective as monthly transfers, while costing only half as much to implement—good news for policy makers who have to make the most of limited public resources.

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UNFPA (United Nations Population Fund). 2011. "Niger: Husbands' Schools Seek to Get Men Actively Involved in Reproductive Health." UNFPA, New York, http://niger.unfpa.org/docs/SiteRep/Ecole%20des%20maris.pdf.

Equity of Public Resource Use

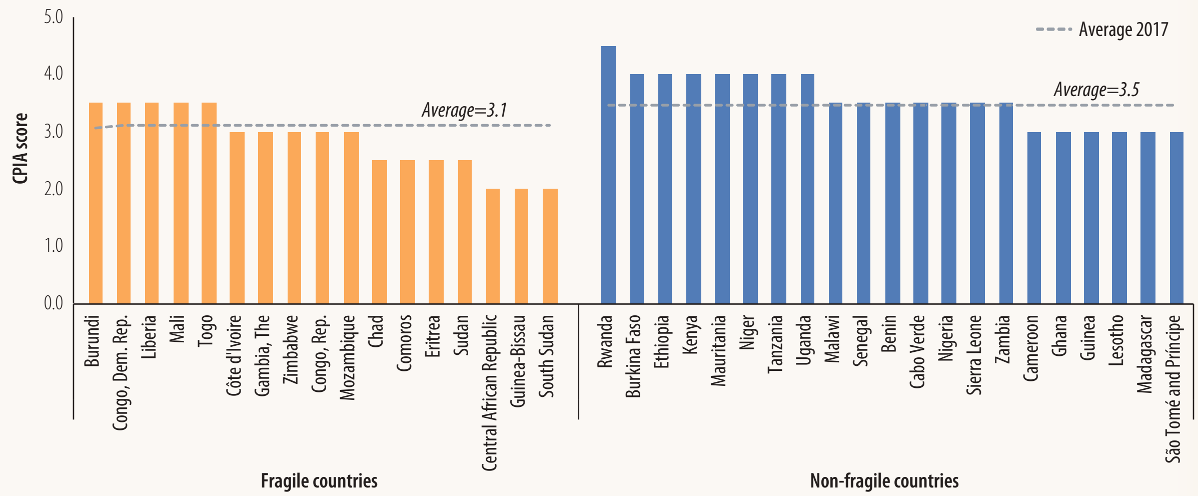
This CPIA section assesses the extent to which the pattern of public expenditures and revenue collection affects the poor and is consistent with national poverty reduction priorities. Organized into three components, it gives snapshots of (i) available poverty measurement tools and monitoring systems, covering the extent to which poverty measurement, monitoring, and evaluation instruments exist and the degree to which poverty-related information is made publicly available; (ii) government priorities and strategies, particularly those related to the poor and vulnerable groups; and (iii) revenue collection, covering the incidence of major taxes, for example, whether they are progressive or regressive.

The regional average score for IDA countries for the overall category remained unchanged at 3.3 in 2017. Only Senegal and Malawi saw changes in their overall score: in both cases, the average score increased from 3.5 to 4.0. In Senegal, the reason for the increased score was improvements in government priorities and strategies for the poor and vulnerable groups, motivated by enhanced identification and targeting of vulnerable populations. In Malawi, this increase reflects continuous progress in poverty measurement. For example, Malawi has been implementing a high-quality, nationally representative household survey regularly since 1997, which is publicly available and used to inform policy making. This positions Malawi at a similar level as its peers in the provision of poverty measurement, for example, Niger, Senegal, and Uganda. Poverty measurement and monitoring is an area in which several countries experienced negative trends in 2017 (Sierra Leone, Kenya, the Republic of Congo, the Comoros, and Benin).

There are some important differences in average scores when comparing countries in fragile situations and non-fragile situations or looking at the level of resilience. Countries in fragile situations have an average score of 3.1, compared with an average of 3.5 for non-fragile countries (figure C.1). Resilient countries present an average score of 3.5, compared with 3.2 for the other countries in Sub-Saharan Africa.

For equity of public resource use, some fragile countries have scores that are comparable to those of non-fragile countries.

Figure C.1: Equity of Public Resource Use CPIA Scores 2017, by Country and Fragility Status

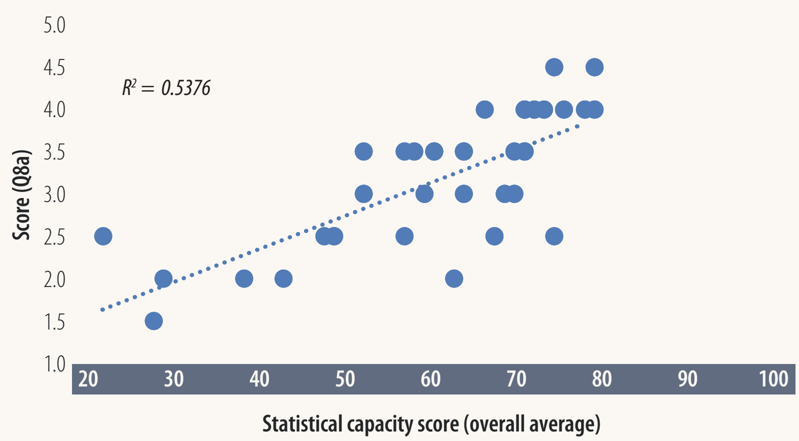


Source: CPIA database.

The statistical capacity of a country is directly correlated with the CPIA criteria of measurement and data. Statistical capacity describes a country's ability to collect, analyze, and disseminate high-quality data about its population and economy. Good quality statistics are essential for evidence-based decision making and achieving better development results. The CPIA criteria for equity of public resource use include measurement tools and the availability of poverty data. There is a direct, positive correlation between the measurement subcomponent and the overall statistical score for the country, meaning that countries with a higher statistical capacity score on average report a higher score on the measurement subcomponent (figure C.2).

The score for the measurement component of equity in public resource use is positively correlated with the overall statistical capacity score.

Figure C.2: Statistical Capacity Score and Poverty Measurement Component



Source: CPIA database and Statistical Capacity Indicator, World Bank.

Building Human Resources

Overview

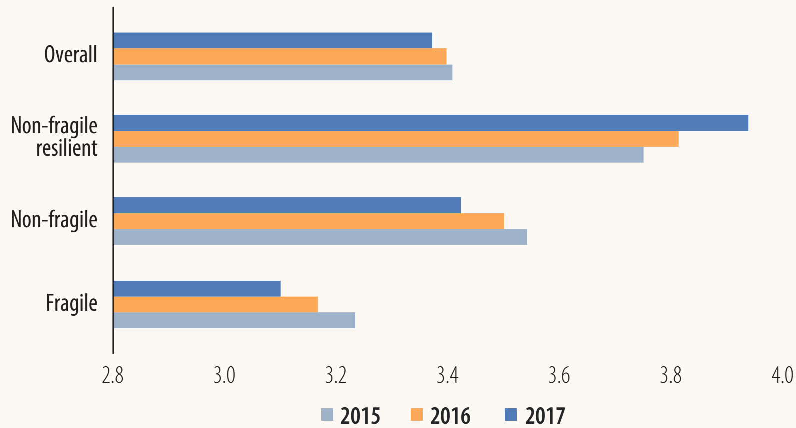
The human development component of the CPIA assesses the quality of national policies and public and private sector delivery in health and education. The human development CPIA score for Sub-Saharan Africa was broadly unchanged at 3.6 in 2017, after rising in 2016. The score is comparable to that of IDA countries outside the region.

Health

The average CPIA score for the health component in 2017 is 3.4 (figure C.3). Breaking this down by classification, we see that non-fragile resilient countries (Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Rwanda, Senegal, and Tanzania) are pulling ahead of the other countries, which were all stagnant or falling behind in 2017, compared with previous years. Among this group, the higher rating for Senegal was driven primarily by improvements in health financing, including finalization of a health financing strategy and improved financial protection coverage for the population. The increase in Guinea reflects the country's post-Ebola recovery. The "fragile resilient" countries (Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea-Bissau, and Mali), maintained the same scores between 2016 and 2017. For the fragile countries group, the decrease was caused by the reduced rating for the Republic of Congo and Mozambique, while in the non-fragile group, the average was affected by decreased ratings for Zambia and Madagascar.

There were also some changes in the distribution of the ratings, with more countries registering scores of 2 or 2.5 (15.4 percent of countries in 2017 compared with 12.8 percent in 2016) and fewer countries seeing a score of 4 or 4.5 (20.5 percent in 2017 compared with 23.1 percent in 2016) (figures C.4 and C.5). Overall, 25 countries (64.1 percent) kept the same score all 3 years, while five countries

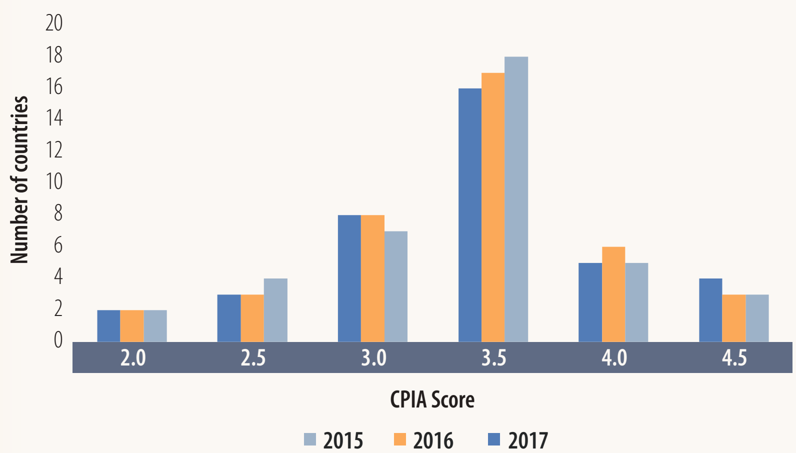
Figure C.3: Average CPIA Health Component Score, by Classification



Source: CPIA database.

On health, non-fragile resilient countries are pulling ahead of the other countries.

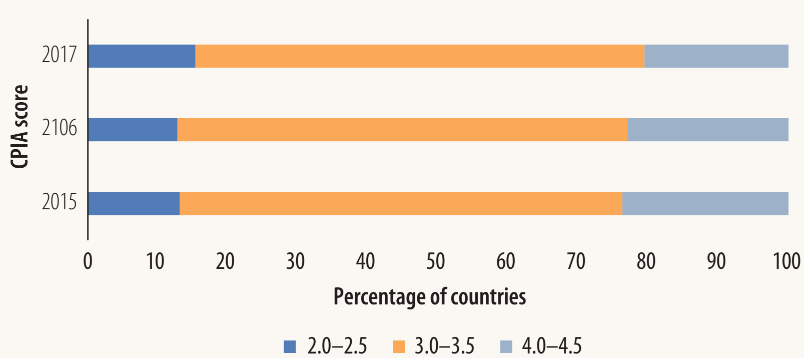
Figure C.4: Distribution of Health Component Scores, by Year and Number of Countries



Source: CPIA database.

More than half the countries have a score of 3.5 or higher.

Figure C.5: Distribution of Health Component Scores, by Year and Percentage of Countries



Source: CPIA database.

Compared with the previous year, more countries registered low scores and fewer countries realized a score of 4 or above.

improved in 2016 over 2015 and only two (Senegal and Guinea) improved in 2017 over 2016. On the down side, four countries (the Republic of Congo, Madagascar, Zambia, and Mozambique) had lower scores in 2017 compared with 2016, while three countries scored lower in 2016 compared with 2015. No countries improved or reduced their scores two years in a row.

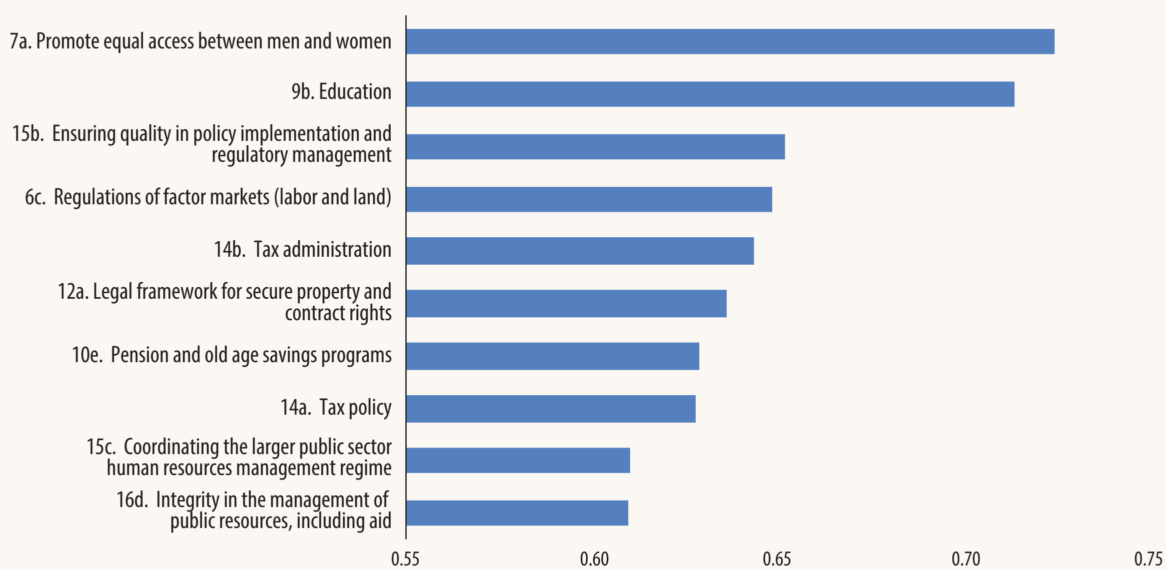
Performance in the health sector is correlated with other components of the CPIA to varying degrees. For example, the correlation was strong with gender equality (0.71), but comparatively weaker with equity of public resource use (0.63) and social protection and labor (0.56). The stronger correlation with gender equality is unsurprising, but the low correlation with social protection and labor suggests that the health and social protection systems seem to be developing at their own pace. Despite this, there are many good examples of social protection systems being used to stimulate the use of health services, such as through conditional cash transfers or common targeting mechanisms for health insurance subsidies.

The correlation with public sector management and institutions was strong at 0.71, suggesting that better public sector management is associated with better health systems. Within this general area, the strongest correlations are found in quality of public administration (0.68), efficiency of revenue mobilization (0.67), and property rights and rule-based governance (0.65). Interestingly, transparency, accountability, and corruption had among the weakest correlation of any of the criteria (0.47).

Further correlations with performance in the health sector were run at the level of individual elements, and the top 10 positive correlations are shown in figure C.6. The top of the list of correlations includes one of the elements for gender equality, promote equal access between men and women (0.72), and the one for education (0.71). There is no big surprise here, and the direction of causality, if any, could clearly be argued in both directions. The next highest correlation with health is ensuring quality in policy implementation and regulatory management (0.65), which is part of the quality of public administration criteria. Another element in this criterion, coordinating the larger public sector human resources management regime (0.61), is also in the top 10.

Countries with better scores on health seem to have more inclusive policies, better education, and stronger legal and regulatory management.

Figure C.6: Top 10 Dimensions Positively Correlated with Health



Source: CPIA database.

Regulations of factor markets (labor and land) are highly correlated with health sector performance (0.65), as are the resource mobilization elements tax administration (0.64) and tax policy (0.63). Other elements that are highly correlated with health include the legal framework for secure property and contract rights (0.64), pension and old age savings programs (0.62), and integrity in the management of public resources, including aid (0.61).

Several common threads run through these top 10, including the importance of legal and regulatory frameworks, human resources management and contracting, and revenue mobilization and management. While certainly not definitive, a case could be made that these areas could likely be linked to better health sector performance, and it certainly provides some interesting opportunities for future empirical research.

Education

The education component of the CPIA evaluates six key aspects of the primary and secondary education system that are critical to its high performance: sector strategy, education management and information systems (EMIS), learning assessments, teachers, education finance, and school-based management.

The average score for the education component remained at 3.5, unchanged since 2014. There are gaps between fragile and non-fragile countries. In 2017, the average for the 17 fragile countries evaluated was 3.2, while for the 21 non-fragile countries it was 3.7.

Three countries presented changes in scores: Liberia and Zimbabwe recorded increases and the Republic of Congo a decrease. In Liberia, challenges remain, but the government has shown sustained efforts to strengthen the education sector. Achievements are related to the removal of ghost teachers from the public payroll system, the distribution of new textbooks, school feeding programs, and alternative education programs for youth and adults. In Zimbabwe, the increase reflects efforts to increase teachers' qualifications, including the hiring of newly qualified teachers. Furthermore, the School Development Committees are largely involved in the operational decisions at the schools, working closely with school heads to achieve the targets set in the school improvement plan.

The lower score for the Republic of Congo in 2017 reflects the challenge to the EMIS, which is fully dependent on donors. The lack of good and consistent information hinders improvements in other areas. For instance, the lack of reliable sources on the number of students or out-of-school children makes it difficult to hire and deploy teachers effectively.

For the past 25 years, Sub-Saharan Africa has focused on the enrollment of children, but enrollment alone does not produce knowledge capital. A newly launched regional study on the quality of education, *Facing Forward: Schooling for Learning in Africa*,[1] discusses how to build the region's knowledge capital, with examples from the region and for the region about what works to improve learning outcomes in basic education and how to implement what has worked. The study brings evidence on four priority areas that can help the countries in the region to boost their learning agenda: (i) completing the unfinished agenda of universalizing basic education with quality, (ii) ensuring effective management and support of teachers, (iii) increasing financing of education and focusing spending and budget processes on quality, and (iv) closing the institutional capacity gap.

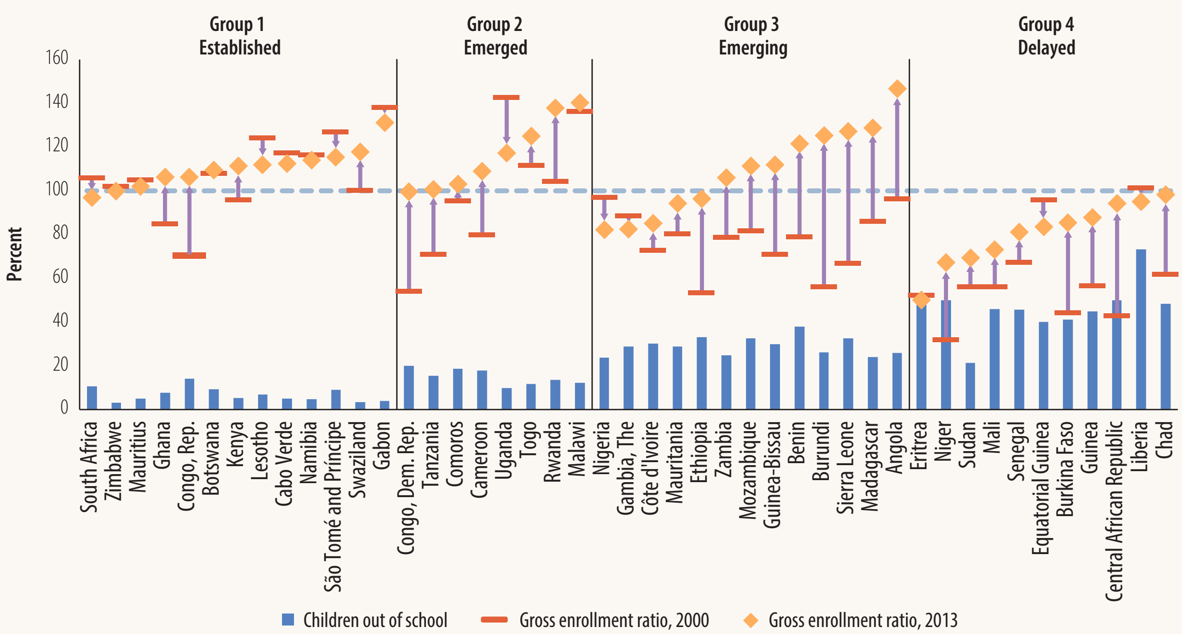
1 Sajitha Bashir, Marlaine Lockheed, Elizabeth Ninan, and Jee-Peng Tan, 2018. *Facing Forward: Schooling for Learning in Africa, Overview booklet*, Washington, DC: World Bank. It is available at: https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/29377

The study acknowledges that countries have followed different trajectories of expansion in enrollment and classifies them into four distinct groups (figure C.7):

- *Established countries (group 1)* demonstrate high primary gross enrollment rates (GERs) in the baseline year (2000) and 2013, low shares of children out of school who are of primary school-going age, and primary-school retention rates that are close to 100 percent (in the most recent year for which data are available).
- *Emerged countries (group 2)* had high primary GERs in 2000 and 2013 and low rates of out-of-school children, but primary-school retention rates are below 80 percent.
- *Emerging countries (group 3)* made progress in enrollment, having low primary GERs in 2000 that increased to over 90 percent by 2013; however, they still have high rates of out-of-school children and low primary-school retention rates.
- *Delayed countries (group 4)* have made only limited progress on all fronts: they had low primary GERs in 2000 and 2013, and still have high rates of out-of-school children and low primary-school retention rates.

Most African countries have expanded access to primary education substantially, although progress trajectories vary across countries.

Figure C.7: Growth in Access to Primary Education in 45 Sub-Saharan African Countries, by Group, 2000–13



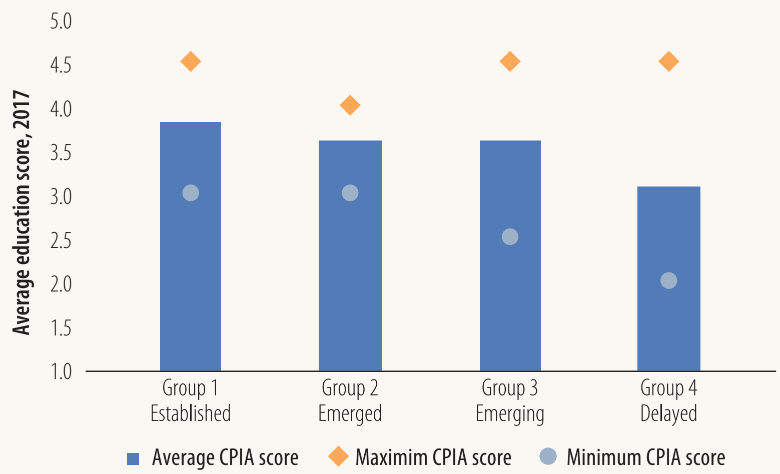
Source: Bashir Sajitha, Marlaine Lockheed, Elizabeth Ninan, and Jee-Peng Tan. 2018. *Facing Forward: Schooling for Learning in Africa. Overview booklet.* Washington, DC: World Bank.

The average education scores in each group of countries (only IDA countries) are 3.8, 3.6, 3.6, and 3.1, respectively, for groups 1, 2, 3, and 4 (figure C.8). South Sudan was not classified due to lack of data on educational progress, but it is among the lowest scoring countries on education in the region.

Social Protection and Labor

Social protection and labor systems help improve equity among populations, build resilience to shocks, and build opportunities by helping poor and vulnerable people smooth consumption, improve productivity, and invest in the health and education of their children.

Figure C.8: Education CPIA Scores in 38 Sub-Saharan African Countries, by Group, 2017



Sources: CPIA database 2017; Bashir Sajitha, Marlaine Lockheed, Elizabeth Ninan, and Jee-Peng Tan. 2018. *Facing Forward: Schooling for Learning in Africa. Overview booklet.* Washington, DC: World Bank.

Countries with high primary-school enrollment and retention rates have higher CPIA scores for education.

In Sub-Saharan Africa, given the low level of formal employment, pension systems and labor market insurance tend to be fairly modest. They generally cover a small share of the population—civil servants and those employed in the small formal sector—while often consuming a large share of the national social protection budget.

Yet, there is vast need—and often limited national budget—for social assistance measures to protect the very poorest. Social safety nets or social assistance are noncontributory schemes that aim to provide protection for the poorest and most vulnerable and incentivize them to improve their livelihoods and participate productively in society. In Sub-Saharan Africa, the number of countries implementing at least one social safety net had risen from six in 2000 to 20 by 2008 at the onset of the economic crisis, to 46 in 2017.[2] There is a wide variety of experience with social safety nets—in some countries (such as Chad and Guinea-Bissau), they are nascent and still testing targeting and payment mechanisms while gradually expanding; in other countries (such as Ethiopia and Tanzania), they are highly developed operations that have a strong institutional framework and tried and tested delivery systems capable of scaling up when a shock occurs. The CPIA ratings follow this heterogeneity, with low scores for food insecure and conflict-affected countries and higher scores for the more stable countries with stronger social protection systems.

The social protection CPIA score relies on five composite parts: overall social protection system, social safety nets, labor markets, service delivery, and pensions.

There was almost no change in the CPIA ratings between 2016 and 2017. This generally steady set of ratings masks considerable improvements within the ranges for each score in terms of safety nets becoming more established and better known and offering greater coverage and more robust systems, even if these changes have not yet triggered a rating upgrade. Sustainability remains a challenge. With a

2 Kathleen Beegle, Aline Coudouel, and Emma Monsalve (eds.), forthcoming, *Realizing the Full Potential of Social Safety Nets in Africa,* Washington, DC: World Bank.

few exceptions, such as Senegal, countries are finding it challenging to commit more domestic resources to social safety net systems. In general, the ratings for labor markets and pensions are lower than those for safety nets and have not shown noticeable improvements in recent years.

Nigeria saw progress on social protection, although the CPIA score for this component was unchanged. The National Planning Commission secured the ratification of the revised Social Protection Policy framework for Nigeria by the Federal Executive Council in July 2017 as well as approval of a National Social Protection Council, following five years of preparatory consultations and dialogue on social protection. The current government also has social protection as a strategic objective of the administration, as stated in the party manifesto and priority programs.

The major elements of the comprehensive social protection framework are in place. These include better poverty data and poverty mapping to aid identification of poor and vulnerable households in the country. Targeting instruments and mechanisms are being tested by some social safety net interventions, such as school feeding, conditional cash transfer (CCT), and public works. The operation of a social protection coordinating platform has started to provide oversight and coordination to all social safety net interventions at the federal and state levels. The monitoring and evaluation (M&E) systems are also being strengthened, with an overall M&E system for all the government's targeted interventions in the National Planning Commission.

The federal government's budget for social protection has been on the increase since 2011 and rose to US$500 million in 2016 and US$1.6 billion in 2017 (including the national CCT).

Only one country saw an increase in the social safety net scores this year: Zambia. Zambia increased its score by half a point with the adoption of the Seventh National Development Plan (2017-2022), which places central importance on progressive social protection spending as a key policy tool to combat poverty and reduce inequality. Furthermore, a new Social Protection Bill is under preparation for submission to the Parliament and would provide substantial improvements to the structure, coordination, and functioning of contributory and noncontributory social protection programs in Zambia. The Integrated Social Protection Framework provides an operational outline for the coordination of various noncontributory social protection programs.

The government's commitment to these policy shifts is demonstrated by its reduction in regressive fuel and electricity subsidies and triple the caseload of its main poverty-targeted social assistance program, the Social Cash Transfer Scheme (SCTS). In 2016, the caseload for the SCTS was 242,000 households and represented less than one-fifth of the total allocation to social protection spending in the country. In 2017, the government announced targets to increase the number of beneficiaries to 590,000 households in 2017 and 700,000 households in 2018. This will be funded through savings from reforms of regressive subsidy expenditures. With 700,000 households, two-thirds of the country's extreme poor could be covered. In addition, under the livelihood and empowerment pillar of the government's social protection framework, the government launched the Girls Education and Women's Empowerment and Livelihoods Project in 2016. The project targets nearly 90,000 households over by 2020, representing a small fraction of the need for such support. The government is currently working toward the development a national empowerment program on a scale to complement the SCTS.

A significant deterioration in social protection was seen in the Comoros. Since early 2017, work on social protection has been stalled. The country's main social safety net program, the World Bank–financed Productive Social Safety Net program, is expected to assist 4,000 of the poorest households in 60 of the poorest communities over three years, combined with community nutrition services. The program includes funding for disaster response and rehabilitation of basic infrastructure, but it does not have the full support of the government. Similarly, the United Nations Children's Fund's cash transfer project has ended and the government does not seem inclined to seek more financing for it.

Similarly, labor market reforms and job programs have not advanced. The *Maison d'Emploi* under the Ministry of Labor is still without funding or development partners, and the pension system continues to suffer from very high pensions of some officials and low contribution rates, effectively redistributing pension funds from the poorer population to the rich.

The Government of South Sudan also approved a new National Social Protection Policy Framework in 2016, but has not been able to implement it, due to the outbreak of violence in July 2016. Nonetheless, a Social Protection Unit has been established in the Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare and staffed with key officials. The unit is in the process of developing its first workplan to operationalize the policy framework, starting with a stock taking of relevant stakeholders and activities in the sector. In addition, basic operational tools, including (i) a beneficiary targeting mechanism, (ii) a management information system, (iii) payment transfer mechanisms; and (iv) a grievance redress mechanism, have been established on a pilot basis and will be scaled up in the coming months. However, efforts to establish a coherent national social protection system are greatly hindered by the ongoing violence and political uncertainties, coupled with lack of government funding for the sector stemming from the macroeconomic crisis.

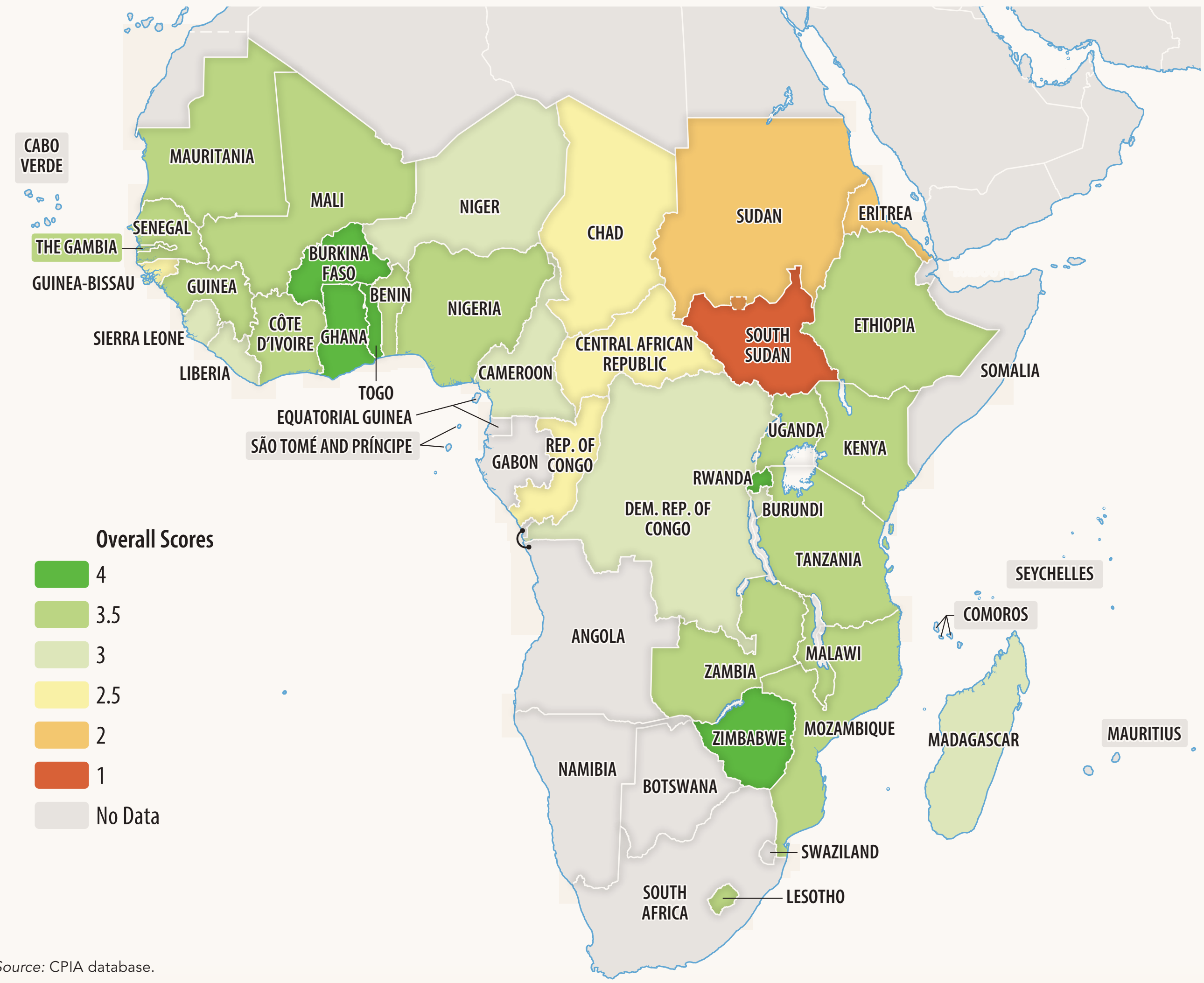
Social protection spending in South Sudan is negligible, with almost all funding shifted to humanitarian aid, predominately financed by development partners and heavily allocated toward emergency food distribution to stave off famine (currently nearly half the population is critically food insecure). Nonetheless, coverage remains inadequate, given the sheer enormity of need and limited funding. Activities continue to be implemented in a fragmented and ad hoc basis, are not to scale, and lack adequate monitoring and evaluation mechanisms built in to allow for evidence-based programming. Government-led coordination is absent, although donors are increasingly making an effort to enhance coordination, particularly between humanitarian and development actors, with limited success.

Policies and Institutions for Environmental Sustainability

The environmental and natural resources management (ENRM) component of the CPIA relies on a standard scoring tool measuring (i) the appropriateness and implementation of policies across a range of environmental topics: air pollution, water pollution, solid and hazardous waste, freshwater resources, marine and coastal resources, biodiversity, commercial renewable resources (mainly forests and fish), commercial nonrenewable resources (mainly minerals), and climate change; and (ii) the strength of cross-cutting institutional systems, including the quality of the environmental impact assessment (EIA) system and a range of environmental governance factors, namely, access to information, participation, coordination, quality/effectiveness of environmental assessments, and accountability.

The regional average CPIA score for ENRM for 2017 is 3.2, the same as last year. Sub-Saharan Africa continues to show stronger performance in this category compared with IDA countries in the rest of the world (3.0). Individual country scores in the region ranged markedly from 1.0 to 4.0, with around 70 percent of the countries (26 of 38) scoring 3.0 or 3.5 (map C.1 and figure C.9). Scores of 3.0 or 3.5 for this component generally indicate countries with relatively comprehensive environmental policies but gaps between policy and implementation.

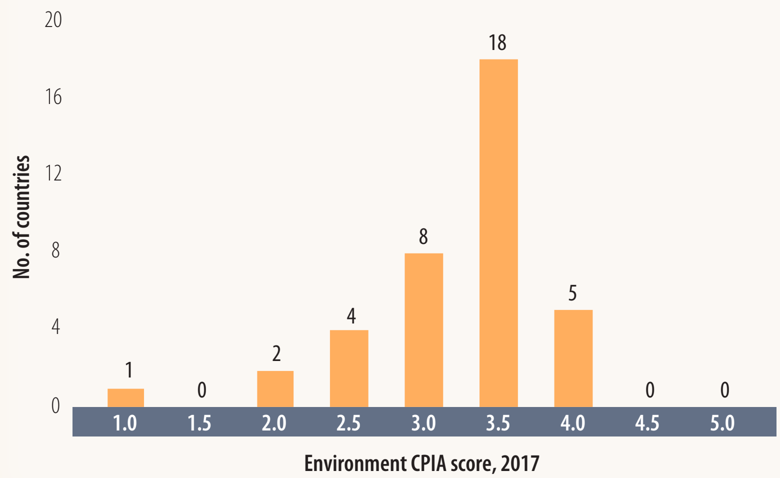
Map C.1: ENRM Scores for the 2017 Africa CPIA (IDA Countries)



Source: CPIA database.

Four countries saw an uptick in their CPIA score: Cabo Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Mauritania, and Tanzania. Cabo Verde's score increased from 3.0 to 3.5 due to modest improvements in access to information, quality and effectiveness of the EIA, accountability, and significant improvements in public participation. A similar increase in the score for Côte d'Ivoire reflects gains in the area of public participation, accountability, air pollution, water pollution, and solid and hazardous waste. Mauritania's air pollution management improved since the previous assessment, causing the score to increase to 3.5. Tanzania's score also improved to 3.5, due to improvements in public participation, and continued improvement in anti-poaching and strengthened efforts to stop dynamite fishing. Niger is the only country that had a decrease in the overall score, from 3.5 to 3.0, over concerns about the quality and effectiveness of EIA, freshwater resources, ecosystem biodiversity management, and commercial renewable resources.

Figure C.9: Distribution of CPIA Scores for ENRM for IDA Countries in Sub-Saharan Africa, 2017



Source: CPIA database.

About 60 percent of the countries had an environment score of 3.5 or higher.

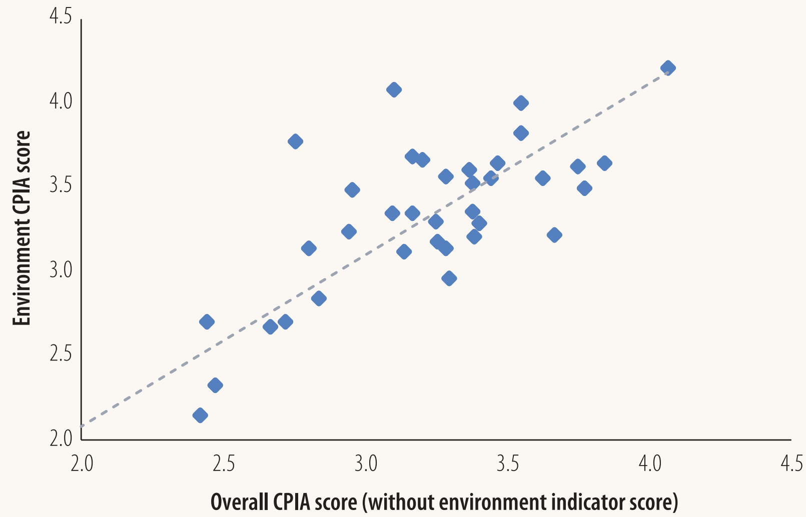
Although there were only a few changes in the final (rounded) national scores, there were 49 individual changes (slightly more than one per country on average) across the 14 performance criteria, 31 of which were positive. Seven of the 14 performance metrics showed a net improvement in 2017 across the region. Accountability showed the strongest improvement (with four countries improving their ratings and no decreases), while commercial nonrenewable resources showed the worst ratio (two countries decreased their rating, and no country improved on this metric). Ecosystem and biodiversity management was the metric with the highest average score for the region (3.6), while air pollution management scored the lowest on average (2.5).

Relative performance across the 14 metrics was similar to previous years:

- As in 2016, all the institutional measures except accountability (that is, public access to information, participation, environmental assessment, and coordination) were within the top six performers by average score. Accountability remained the 12th lowest metric (just before air and water pollution) and a long way behind the other institutional measures.

With few exceptions, countries performing well on environment also show good performance on the overall CPIA.

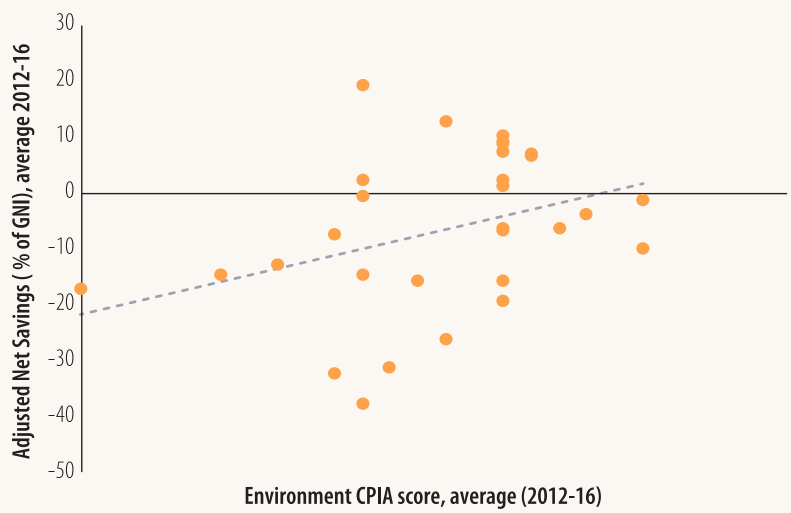
Figure C.10: 2017 CPIA Scores for ENMR Plotted against Total CPIA Scores without ENMR Scores



Source: CPIA database.

Countries with stronger quality of environmental management have higher adjusted net savings.

Figure C.11: Environment CPIA Score and the Adjusted Net Savings



Sources: CPIA database; World Development Indicators.

Note: For Adjusted Net Savings, including particulate emission damage (% of GNI), Adjusted Net Savings (ANS) values are equal to net national savings plus education expenditure and minus energy depletion, mineral depletion, net forest depletion, and carbon dioxide and particulate emissions damage.

- The ecosystem and biodiversity metric was the best performing sector-specific measure.

Countries performing well on the environment sustainability indicator tend to perform well also across the other metrics composing the overall CPIA score (figure C.10). Also, better quality of environmental management is positively correlated with overall economic sustainability as measured by adjusted net savings (figure C.11).

CLUSTER D: PUBLIC SECTOR MANAGEMENT AND INSTITUTIONS

Cluster D covers governance and public sector capacity issues, namely: 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.

Effective governance and public sector capacity leads to better performance and services to citizens and businesses and thereby facilitates the enabling environment for development. This can be achieved through a set of robust and comprehensive norms; efficient administration systems across the different arms of the state; use of human, financial, technological, and other resources in an optimal and transparent manner; and citizen inclusive approaches for sustainable change, enforcement of social checks and public accountability, and thereby leading to higher trust in governance institutions. In view of this importance, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which represent the aspirations of people across the continent, call for strong institutions.[3] IDA 18, which offers a strong policy and financial package for Africa to undertake catalytic investments that can shift the development trajectory to deliver results by 2030, has a special focus on governance as well.[4]

Governance and public institutions serve as a foundation for all development sectors. Public entities touch, facilitate, and underpin developments in quality education and health care, fair trade and economic policies, equitable transport and energy infrastructure, inclusive environmental protection, and agriculture, among others. They also enable public-private partnerships and offer guarantees that encourage investments in fragile and high-risk environments for the larger public good and private sector development. Strong public accountability and the protection of rights drive the pursuit of gender equity, respect for democratic principles, and preservation of cultural heritage, and motivates balanced use of the natural resources that are abundant on the continent, for the benefit of citizens and other stakeholders. Furthermore, effective institutions ensure participatory decision making and promote the rule of law and access to justice, which help reduce illicit financial flows and fight crime. Effective revenue collection entities, coupled with sound budgetary and financial management policies, improve predictability in public investment, which underpins countries' ability to deliver the services required to sustain the social contract between citizens and the state.

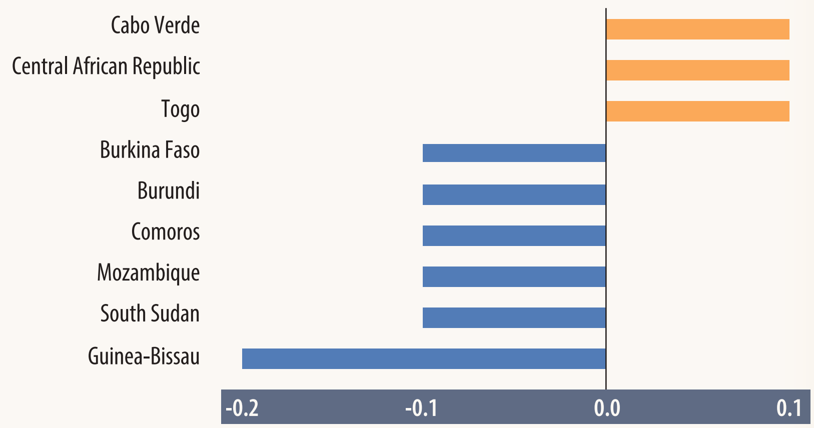
Good governance outcomes need to be measured so that appropriate strategies can be developed for improved institutional performance. During 2017, the Sub-Saharan African countries experienced a modest net decline in the number of countries registering a strengthening of the Cluster D scores—that is, three countries experienced an increase while six recorded a decline (figure D.1). The average score for Sub-Saharan African IDA countries continues to lag that of other IDA countries (3.0 versus 3.1). The pattern is evident across budget management, public administration dimensions of governance, and revenue mobilization, which make up cluster D, each with a gap of 0.1, while the patterns for corruptions

3 The SDGs are officially known as Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. There are 17 aspirational goals and 169 targets. Goal 16 calls to "Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all, and build effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all levels."

4 One of the special themes in IDA 18 is Governance and Institutions. Other themes include Jobs and Economic Transformation; Gender; Climate; and Fragility, Conflict and Violence. The emphasis on governance seeks to facilitate an integrated, multi-sectoral approach to public sector reform that builds on lessons learned and promotes a results-driven delivery of IDA. It also recognizes that progress in governance and institutional capacity development often requires longer-term investments spanning more than the IDA replenishment cycle of three years. For more details see: IDA 18 - Towards 2030: Investing in Growth, Resilience and Opportunity, World Bank, 2017.

Sub-Saharan Africa experienced a modest net decline in the number of countries registering strengthening in the cluster D scores—that is, three countries experienced an increase while six recorded a decline in 2017.

Figure D.1: Changes from previous year in Cluster D Scores



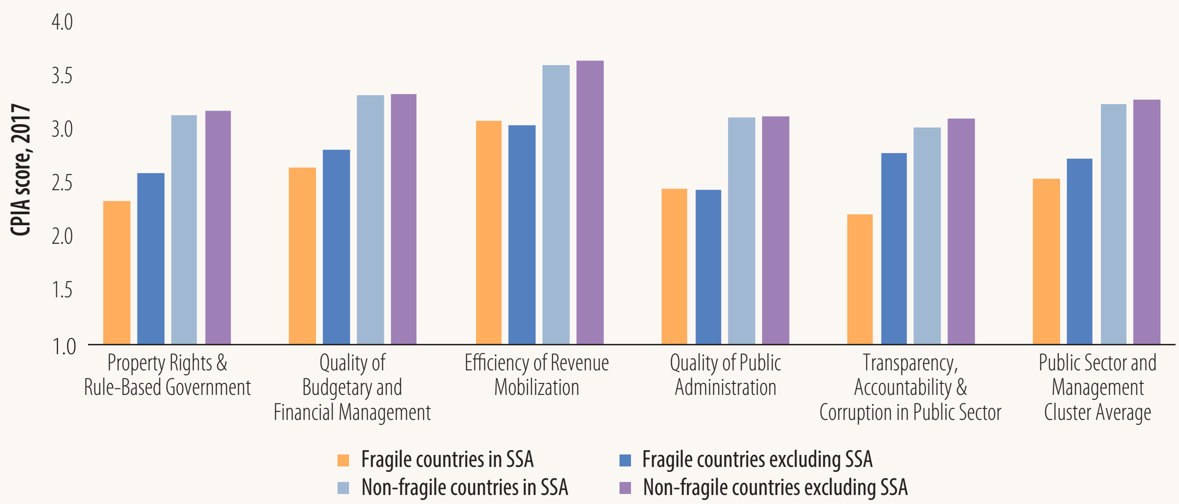
Source: CPIA database.

and property rights have larger gaps (figure D.2). These gaps signal the need to expedite reforms and capacity development in these public sector areas.

Governance performance in Sub-Saharan Africa is mixed. The regional average score of cluster D in 2017 is 3.0, while the average score is 2.6 for fragile countries and 3.3 for non-fragile (figure D.2a). These variations in average scores

a. Fragile countries in Sub-Saharan Africa exhibit much weaker performance on transparency, accountability and corruption in the pubic sector than fragile countries outside the region.

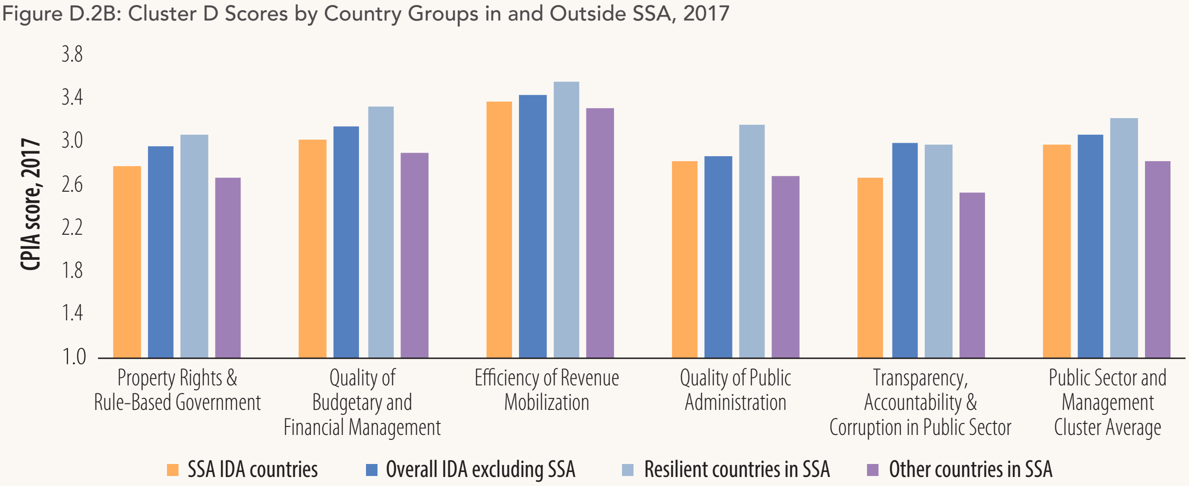
Figure D.2A: Cluster D Scores by Fragile and Non-Fragile Country Groups in and outside Sub-Saharan Africa, 2017



Source: CPIA database.

b. Resilient countries in Sub-Saharan Africa exhibit higher than average CPIA scores.

Figure D.2B: Cluster D Scores by Country Groups in and Outside SSA, 2017



Source: CPIA database.

indicate a multiplicity in policy motivation for pursuing public sector reforms to underpin development efforts, and the effects of socio-political and institutional context on governance performance.

*R*esilient countries in Sub-Saharan Africa exhibit higher than average CPIA scores (figure D2.B). The regional average CPIA score of resilient countries is 3.2, compared with 2.8 for other countries. Resilient countries outperform other countries in the region on all components of governance, with CPIA scores that are 0.3 to 0.6 point higher.

During the 2017 review period, the overall cluster D performance was essentially mixed when compared with previous years. Cluster D scores of three countries improved and six countries recorded a decline, of which two countries, Burundi and South Sudan, continued the deteriorating trend over the past three years (figure D.1). Cabo Verde, Central African Republic, and Togo have shown improvement (increase of 0.1 point in their overall governance score), essentially from strengthened efforts in improving pubic financial management and enhancing transparency and accountability and combating corruption in the public sector.

Countries that slipped include Burkina Faso, Burundi, the Comoros, Mozambique, and South Sudan, each with a 0.1-point drop in score, and Guinea-Bissau with a 0.2-point decline, due to multiple factors. For example, in Burundi, the deteriorating governance trend continued, which started about three years ago when political crisis and violence broke out in the country. Its public sector performance has been affected further due to factors such as corruption in the public sector and the weakening of civil society information channels. According to the Transparency International Report for Africa of December 2016, the courts and police in Burundi are perceived as the most corrupt institutions. The restrictions imposed on the media make it difficult for them to act as a "watchdog". Strict censorship has been put in place and is implemented by force, with many journalists arrested (including some foreign ones) or forced to flee the country. The fear of repression makes self-censorship by journalists very common.

As seen in the past few years, in South Sudan the ability of the public administration to manage its own operations and human resources deteriorated further, due to the renewed civil crisis and the geographic spread of the conflict to other areas of the country, and the overall deteriorating fiscal situation. As spending on the security sector was given priority, payment of salaries to public servants was delayed by several months, affecting public administration.[5] As 18 additional states have been created recently in an attempt to address the crisis and devolve power, it has complicated service delivery, as newly created states have hired additional staff mainly in executive and administrative functions, rather than direct service delivery. The functionality of central government ministries has suffered due to an absolute scarcity of operating funds, as well as due to continuing security threats to staff. Systems that had been developed in recent years to help manage human resources, such as the EMIS, are no longer accessible online. Furthermore, the quality of overall public administration to implement policies and to exercise regulatory management declined further.[6] In FY2016-17, uncontrolled hiring continued in the security

5 It is important to note that the new payroll system in South Sudan only targets civilian sections of the civil service (roughly one-third of public employees). About 75 percent of the public sector wage bill is dedicated to security sector functions (armed forces and so-called organized forces, including the police, wildlife guards, fire fighters, and prison guards), while the civilian public sector workforce is still comparatively small. Among civilian employees, teachers are the largest group. A civil service law was adopted in 2011 and governs human resource management of civilian public employees.

6 Typically, hiring is meant to be merit-based; but enforcing this in practice has been weak. Hiring family and people with the same tribal affiliations has been common practice; while there are no specific rules in place to formalize such practice, for example, geographic criteria as used in Nigeria. Efforts have been made to eliminate ghost workers, with some degree of progress, including through the roll-out of a new electronic payroll management system; and this is also bringing some order in terms of ensuring that those who have left the public sector are removed, and those actually working are recorded in the payroll. The government has proposed to undertake a civil service census and issue biometric cards, but due to the combination of a fiscal crisis and very limited technical support this has not progressed.

sectors (in contrast to all other government functions, the budget for 2017-18 does not show the number of defense ministry staff anymore, only the total salary amount). This widespread absence of service delivery and regulatory uncertainty is likely to have contributed to the increasing number of citizens fleeing the country.

In Mozambique, the slippage in the governance score is partially due to the weakening of budget links to policy priorities, which is a key factor in the overall quality of a budget and financial management system. According to PEFA assessments, the policies and priorities are clearly defined in the government's five-year plan, which are translated into annual programs and actions through the Economic and Social Plan (PES) and the corresponding budget documentation (for example, the Documento de Fundamentacao, which broadly outlines how the budget will finance priorities and pillars in the five-year plan, and specific economic and social sectors). However, the 2017 budget execution reduced public investment in favor of a still-growing wage bill, a pattern that is not in line with the growth objectives of the government's five-year plan.

Given Mozambique's large infrastructure gap, a continuation of this trend represents an important risk to the country's medium-term growth strategy. At the same time, spending on the wage bill has continued to grow due to increasing compensation and recruitment, including growth in the number of frontline service delivery personnel. Although efforts are being made to protect spending on social and economic sectors, more needs to be done to increase the efficiency of spending. In addition, local-level spending shows wide variation between regions, potentially increasing inequities between Mozambique's regions.

There are notable gaps in per capita expenditures in the traditionally larger, but underserved, northern provinces of Zambézia and Nampula, which together account for nearly 40 percent of Mozambique's total population. Current district expenditures are also not adjusted for poverty levels—a comparison of average district poverty levels shows that total district expenditures are inversely correlated with poverty. This pattern has a negative impact on the government's policy for reducing poverty. Mozambique has a medium-term fiscal framework (*Cenario Fiscal de Medio Prazo*) that normally forecasts fiscal aggregates for two years on a rolling annual basis. However, the medium-term fiscal framework was not completed in 2017 (for 2018–20) due to capacity constraints during the ongoing economic and fiscal difficulties.

The drop in public sector performance in 2017 in Guinea-Bissau was largely due to deficiencies in public administration, and corruption and lack of accountability in the public sector. Public administration capacity is questionable, as no budget has been approved by the parliament since 2015. The authorities are also perceived not to abide fully by the Conakry agreement,[7] which outlined a road map for peace among the various political and governance actors. Public administration is deficient, as staffing is mismatched with service delivery needs, and the government does not have a complete list of its civil servants. Hiring of staff continued outside the formal recruitment procedures; large numbers of public sector staff are not registered as civil servants; and their salaries and benefits are not properly recorded. The security sector continues to be bloated, and despite a stated intention of reducing its size, about 1,000 additional soldiers were hired. Personnel benefits are mostly directed to staff in central ministries, such as finance, tax, and customs, creating disincentives for other areas of public administration engaged

7 https://www.odemocratagb.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/CONAKRY-AGREEMENT-ON-GUINEA-BISSAU_versao-inglesa.pdf
Conakry agreement on the implementation of the ECOWAS road map for the resolution of the political crisis in Guinea-Bissau.

in service delivery. Poor transparency, endemic corrupt practices, and lack of internal controls continue to affect performance and integrity in the management of public resources.

In the Comoros, a major area of weakness during 2017 was fiscal reporting, whereby it has discontinued the publication of quarterly and annual reports affecting policy decision making.[8] As part of the modernization of the public accounting of government financial operations, the authorities have improved fiscal reporting since 2014 by publishing the details of the debt position and the public investment program in the budget laws. Reviews indicate that annual financial statements are not complete, as only revenues and expenditures are presented, without any information on assets and liabilities. Despite the incompleteness, the information in the budget execution reports remains useful. However, despite this progress, while budget execution reports are prepared, the government does not publish them on a quarterly basis anymore. Since 2017, annual execution reports are also not made available online. Budget laws are not available either. Access to island data has also regressed, as no execution reports have been published.

Countries that improved their cluster D Scores in 2017 and those that were able to maintain high scores (for example, Rwanda and Senegal) could provide useful insights for other IDA countries in the region on the development of governance and public sector improvement programs. For example, Cabo Verde achieved a 0.5-point improvement in the governance dimension of "quality of budget and financial management." Public access to key fiscal information was improved with the introduction of monthly budget execution reports being published on the Ministry of Finance website. This is a significant improvement from the quarterly reports that were introduced in earlier years.[9] Until that point, the Ministry of Finance's website (www.minfin.cv) had been publishing semi-annual budget execution reports with significant delays. The reports are of good quality, very comprehensive, and with a great level of detail. The Directorate for Public Enterprises in th Treasury publishes an annual report on the financial and operational results and debt levels of the largest SOEs, including government guaranteed debt, a feature of fiscal reporting that is quite rare in the region. The Official Gazette in Cabo Verde is regularly released in printed and electronic versions. Budget proposals sent by the government to the Parliament are public and budget approval discussions in the Parliament are public. Mid-term reviews on budget execution are also published. State of accounts and audited reports by the CoA are also accessible in printed and digital format. The increased public access to fiscal information was also recognized in the 2016 PEFA exercise, which upgraded the rating to B (from C in 2008).

During 2017, the Central African Republic enhanced its "property rights and rule-based governance" dimension. Since the violence broke out and peace agreement was reached, there has been a gradual improvement in public order, but incidents of violence are still reported. The authorities have initiated a disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration process, whereby combatants are being reintegrated to promote peace and reconciliation, but with mixed results. In parallel, security sector reform has also

8 Good budget and finance laws lay down the obligation of the government for reporting fiscal performance in both revenue and expenditure, on a quarterly basis. The text stipulates that the government sends the report to the Parliament, for information and control. It further specifies that these reports be made available to the public. The laws also lay out norms for accounting, auditing and reporting to ensure the integrity of financial data and budget monitoring for policy decision making. In the case of the Comoros, regulations require that annual execution laws be a prerequisite for the approbation of the upcoming years financial legislation. Moreover, financial statement/execution law, domestically audited by the Courts of Accounts, must be produced 12 months after the end of each fiscal year and submitted to the Parliament. The *Loi de Règlement* (Execution Law) is to be annually submitted to the Parliament during its October-December session. The budget execution report should be on time according to the legislation. The Court of Account report should be presented to the Parliament within a month of its reception of the draft budget law. However, these steps were not adhered to fully in 2017.

9 Other reports are published by Cabo Verde's Supreme Audit Institution, that is, regular audits of public institutions, on http://www.tribunalcontas.cv and procurement reports on www.arap.cv.

been initiated to improve capacity and reduce the risk of reemergence of conflict, which is showing positive signals. Effort has been made to make judicial decisions public and disseminated via the radio and in newspapers. Intellectual property rights are also protected by the *Organisation Africaine des Droits d'Auteurs* governed by the OHADA. Laws and regulations are published in the official journal and accessible to the public. In general, change in laws and regulations follows standard international practice with steps going through the *Commission des Textes* and the Council of Ministers before presentation to the Parliament. However, uncertainties in the enforcement of laws have been and remain a major impediment to private economic activity, an area that needs further improvement.[10]

Togo saw a second consecutive year of strengthening in its overall governance score, albeit from a relatively low level. Checks and balances between the executive, legislative, and judiciary branches of government, as well as transparency and anti-corruption efforts have been reinforced in recent years. Efforts are made for the judiciary system to become more effective in dealing with high officials engaged in corruption. Many high-ranking magistrates have suffered from serious sanctions in recent years by the Supreme Council of Magistracy for abusing their authority and corrupt practices. Many public officials from the Ministries of Health, Education, and Revenue Authority and from the judiciary have been sanctioned. Another measure that authorities are using to discourage corruption in the magistracy is to publish the names of magistrates who are sanctioned.

There are several other signs of high-level commitment to promote transparency and accountability in Togo. Cutting down of red tape and bureaucratic streamlining in several agencies has been initiated including in the Revenue Authority, Free Zone and Investment Authority and the Growth Corridor, Court of Accounts, General Inspectorate of the State, General Finance Inspectorate, Directorate of Financial Control, and Central Office for the Repression of Illicit Trafficking of Drugs and Money Laundering. In addition, the laws on transparency and anti-corruption, as well as access to information are yardsticks of government commitment. Consequently, these measures are reinforcing the role of responsible governance in line ministries and other state institutions.

Freedom of speech and freedom of the press are legally guaranteed in Togo. Media outlets cover an increasingly wide range of topics and provide a range of pro- and anti-government views. Incidents of direct and violent attacks on journalists have reduced over the past year. The government is also increasing efforts to educate the police not to attack journalists, and to take sanction when journalists are attacked. Civil society organizations continue to be regularly associated with important public decisions, debates, and validation workshops, showing government's willingness to be open for discussions on public affairs. Facing the rise of social movements (mainly the many strikes in the education and health sectors), the government has improved and strengthened its dialogue with unions to find solutions. These regular discussions and negotiations between the government and unions are good signs of the government's willingness to discuss openly the country's budget constraints and find acceptable solutions for all parties.

10 Several improvements are needed, including: legal claims against government officials or other elites are commonly prosecuted, but rulings against them are not always enforced. There is also a need to build the capacity of justice entities so that the cost of doing business and enforcement of contracts could be improved. The judiciary lacks human and financial resources, especially in the provinces.

In addition, the Togolese government took important steps to improve transparency and efficiency in the use of public funds, especially in the mining sector when it continued to comply with the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) process. The recommendations of the sector's external audit are being implemented. The Togo EITI team was acknowledged for leading the promotion of communication and transparency in the mining sector. While there are still risks for public funds to be diverted, the government's efforts to keep up the EITI process is a good sign of its willingness to continue to promote transparency in the sector. Although progress has been made, according to the 2016 Enterprise Survey, 6.8 percent of businessowners and top managers in the 150 firms surveyed still ranked corruption as a major constraint to doing business in Togo. Table D.1 presents indicators from the 2016 Enterprises Survey to reflect the efforts made by the government in recent years to limit corruption in the public service. All these efforts combined have enabled Togo to be classified in the 2017 Mo-Ibrahim report among the top three reforming countries in the area of governance in Africa (second, behind Côte d'Ivoire) in the past 10 years (2007–2016).

Table D.1: Performance on Governance Indicators in Togo, 2016

Indicator	Togo	Sub-Saharan Africa	All Countries
Bribery incidence (percentage of firms experiencing at least one bribe payment request)	7	24	18
Bribery depth (% of public transactions where a gift or informal payment was requested)	5.4	18.3	14
Percentage of firms expected to give gifts in meetings with tax officials	4.7	18	13.3
Percentage of firms expected to give gifts to secure a government contract	3.1	35.6	29.5
Value of gift expected to secure a government contract (% of contract value)	0	2.7	1.8
Percentage of firms expected to give gifts to get an operating license	12.4	18	14.3
Percentage of firms expected to give gifts to get an import license	0	17.3	14.4
Percentage of firms expected to give gifts to get a construction permit	0	26.2	23.3
Percentage of firms expected to give gifts to get an electrical connection	11.1	23.6	16.2
Percentage of firms expected to give gifts to public officials "to get things done"	6.2	27.5	22.5

Source: Enterprise Survey 2016.

Rwanda offers useful insights on improving property rights, justice services and public administration capacity. Its ranking on the efficiency of the legal framework for settling disputes in the Global Competitiveness Report is 13 out of 137 countries in 2017-2018. In recent years, efforts have been made to develop mechanisms to resolve conflict by strengthening traditional justice and formal judiciary systems. In addition, in every District the Ministry of Justice has set up decentralized Accesccos to Justice Bureaus. These centers particularly assist poor women, children and victims of gender violence and provide legal assistance. In addition, mediation committees have been set up (locally known as Abunzi) to resolve individual and community disputes without resorting to the formal justice system. Furthermore, in Rwanda the development of the Integrated Electronic Cases Management System(EICMS) has enabled individuals to file cases electronically thereby lowering their costs to access justice.[11]

At the regional level, the analysis of cluster D scores over time points out that fragile countries are at odds with respect to the success of governance improvement programs (figure D.3). Although several fragile countries' scores have increased over time, most fragile countries' scores are still below the average CPIA score of 3.0 for cluster D. Moving from low scores on governance, Côte d'Ivoire and Zimbabwe have made significant progress. In addition, the scores for the Comoros, Chad, and Togo have progressed over time. These improvements have come from government efforts in different dimensions of governance and public sector management.

Moving forward, there is a need to focus on governance effectiveness, as it is affecting development outcomes in the region. The capacity of public administration to effectively and efficiently perform government functions, including planning and delivery of infrastructure and public services, has an impact on people's lives and the functioning of the private sector. According to the World Governance Indicators Report, in 2016 Sub-Saharan Africa had a government effectiveness score of 25 on a scale of 0–100, compared with scores of about 75 in Europe and Central Asia and about 45 in Latin America (figure D.4). This weak performance is due to gaps in administrative capacity and other deficiencies that need to be addressed.[12] Capacity-building process may involve the development of human, organization, logistical, and financial resources and should cater to the socio-political and institutional context to be successful. In addition, attention to public administration capacity should be prioritized, so that systemwide efforts can support the proactive enforcement of checks and balances, accountability in government structures, strong fight against corruption, and enhanced revenue mobilization efforts that feed into investments. Improved administrative capacity would also raise service delivery standards and halt or reduce the service delivery disparity gap between urban and rural areas.

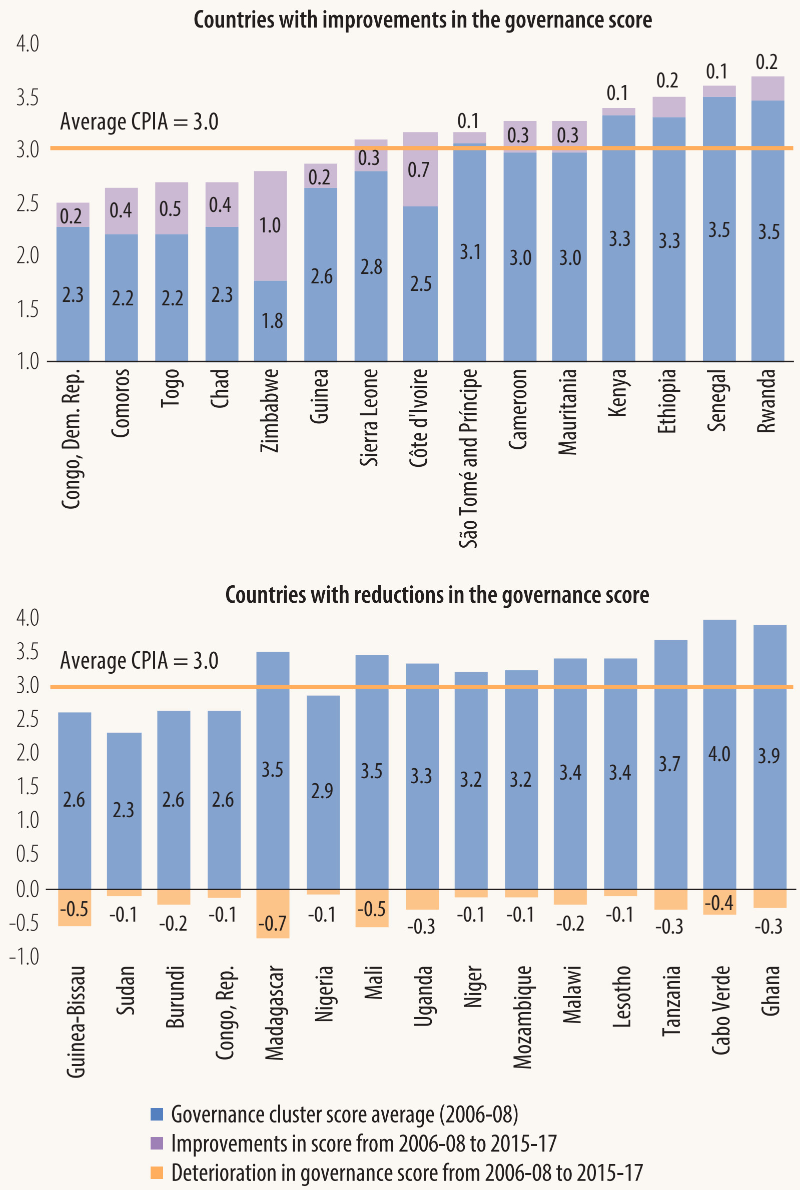
Measuring the evolution of public sector performance is essential for decision making, benchmarking, and learning across countries to promote reform strategies and bridge the governance gap in Sub-Saharan Africa. Data on public sector productivity, wage bill, gender breakdown, skill and staffing levels, demographic characteristics, service delivery standards, and cost of regulations or red tape

11 The computerization of the judiciary includes Digital court recording systems, Live streaming, Digital evidence presentation systems (electronic podiums), stenography machines & Displaying screens, Electronic filing system, and Judgements databank.

12 What is needed to build administrative capacity and strong institutions depends on many factors. According to the governance report of Lodge and Wegrish, administrative capacity can be divided into four categories: (i) delivery capacity, as the resources an administration has available to perform its tasks; (ii) regulatory capacity, as the way in which the state regulates economic and social activity and monitors and promotes adherence to the rules; (iii) coordination capacity, as the ability to steer mediation and negotiation processes between parties involved at different administrative levels, and among non-state actors; and (iv) analytical capacity, as the states ability to assess the performance of its system, anticipate future development, and plan future demands accordingly. *The Problem-Solving Capacity of the Modern State: Governance Challenges and Administrative Capacities,* Oxford University Press, 2014.

for businesses and citizens are not available, or readily available, in Sub-Saharan Africa. To fill these gaps, functional reviews, administrative data upgrades, and civil service employee and household surveys are needed.[13] As per international good practice, strategies that have been successful and could be deployed to improve administrative performance include strengthening human resources polices, including (i) recruitment and delivery of performance contracts for managers and key service teams; (ii) development of a skills profile for civil servants and other public officials, so that periodic training and skills building can take place; (iii) deployment of information technology tools to monitor staff (for example, biometric ID cards), procure goods, pay for services (for example, e-procurement or mobile money), and obtain citizen feedback on service delivery, including an SMS-based complaint management system; (iv) implementation of business process reengineering of organizational units and setup of one-stop service centers to improve functionality and cut red tape; and (v) better pay and development of rewards and appreciation mechanisms to encourage

Figure D.3: Evolution in Public Sector Management and Institutions Cluster Scores, 2006–08 and 2015–17



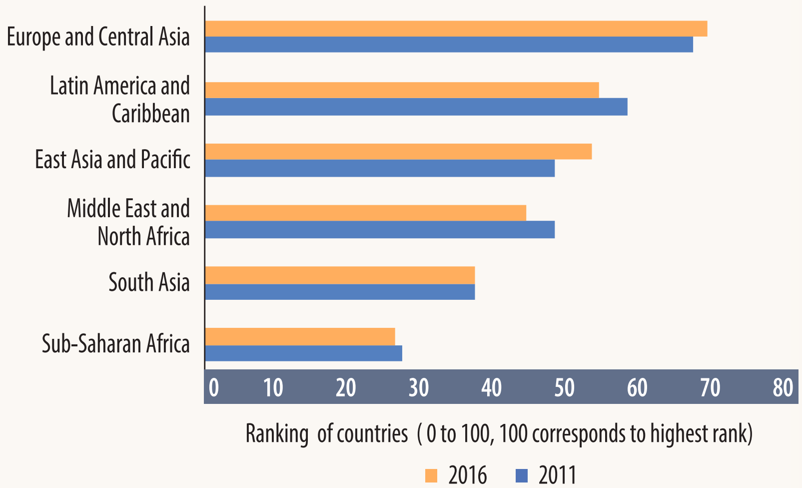
Source: CPIA database.

Although several fragile countries' scores have increased over time, most of these countries' scores remain below the average CPIA score of 3.0 for cluster D.

13 Learning from past World Bank support for public administration reforms, it is important to indicate that survey tools should be contextually nuanced to capture reality on the ground and inform decisions. For example, the Independent Evaluation Group 2008 report points out that the World Bank's past approach "was too technocratic; it relied on small groups of interlocutors within core ministries and promoted one-size-fits-all [civil service and administrative reform] blueprints in diverse country settings." Furthermore, surveys have the advantage over other diagnostic approaches as they emphasize the "de facto" and not the "de jure," give insights into political economy and other hidden or contextual institutional factors, and highlight "function" over "form" (World Development Report 2017). For more details, see World Bank The Bureaucracy Lab: Achievements and Agenda 2017, by Daniel Rogger and Zahid Hasnain.

Sub-Saharan Africa's government effectiveness score lags behind other regions due to gaps in various dimensions of administrative capacity.

Figure D.4: Comparison of Government Effectiveness in Africa and across Regions

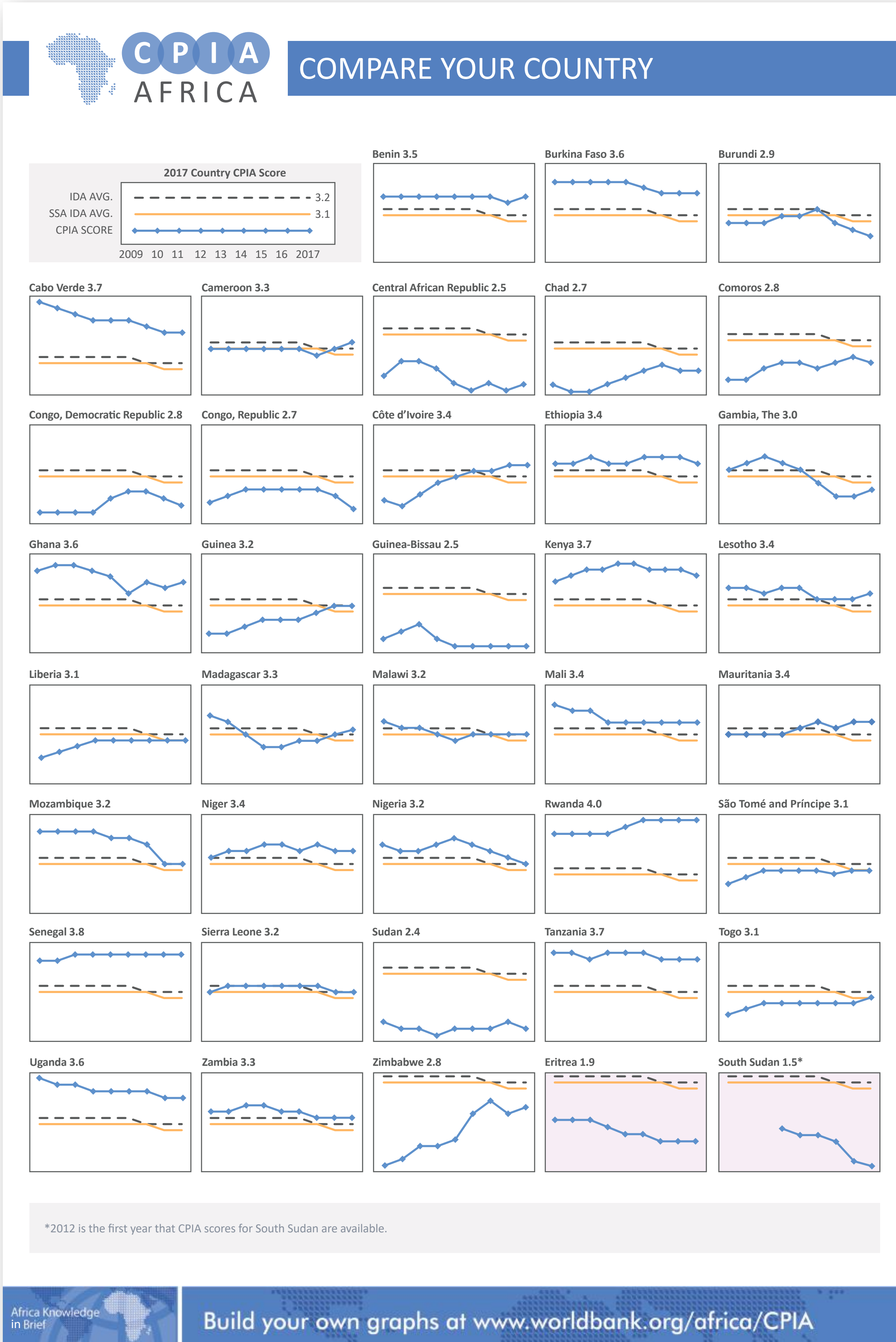


Source: Worldwide governance Indicators Database, 2017.

excellence in administrative operations.[14] Sustained progress in governance also requires citizens to hold their public officials accountable, and open access to data on governance can be a valuable tool for empowering agents of change and helping Sub-Saharan Africa countries achieve governance effectiveness, thereby achieving higher cluster D scores in the coming years.

14 Incentive systems such as the remuneration and benefits regime are important to attract the country's best talent, but need to be assessed based on their fiscal impacts and other underlying institutional considerations for successful transformation.

CPIA Africa: Compare Your Country



COUNTRY TABLES

BENIN

World Bank – Country Policy and Institutional Assessment
CPIA 2017

Quick Facts

CPIA Score	Change from previous year	Highest performing cluster	Lowest performing cluster
3.5	▲ 0.1	3.8	3.3
Above SSA IDA Avg.		(Economic Management)	(Structural Policies and Public Sector Management and Institutions)

Population (millions)	11.2
GDP (current US$, billions)	9.3
GDP per capita (current US$)	830
Poverty below US$1.90 a day (% of population, 2013, est.)	52

(2017)

Country Policy and Institutional Assessment 2017

Indicator	Benin	SSA IDA Average
Economic Management	**3.8**	**3.2**
Monetary and Exchange Rate Policy	4.0	3.4
Fiscal Policy	3.5	3.0
Debt Policy	4.0	3.1
Structural Policies	**3.3**	**3.2**
Trade	4.0	3.7
Financial Sector	2.5	2.8
Business Regulatory Environment	3.5	3.1
Policies for Social Inclusion and Equity	**3.4**	**3.2**
Gender Equality	3.5	3.2
Equity of Public Resource Use	3.5	3.3
Building Human Resources	3.5	3.6
Social Protection and Labor	3.0	3.0
Policies and Institutions for Environmental Sustainability	3.5	3.2
Public Sector Management and Institutions	**3.3**	**3.0**
Property Rights and Rule-Based Governance	3.0	2.8
Quality of Budgetary and Financial Management	3.5	3.1
Efficiency of Revenue Mobilization	3.5	3.4
Quality of Public Administration	3.0	2.8
Transparency, Accountability, and Corruption in the Public Sector	3.5	2.7
Overall CPIA Score	**3.5**	**3.1**

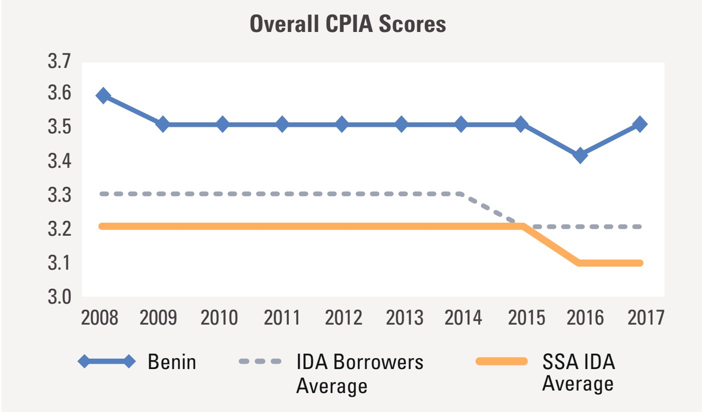
Definitions:

- CPIA: Country Policy and Institutional Assessment
- IDA: International Development Association, the arm of the World Bank Group that provides credits to the poorest countries
- SSA: Sub-Saharan Africa
- Poverty is based on PovcalNet poverty data as of June 2018
- The cutoff date for the World Development Indicators database is June 2018.

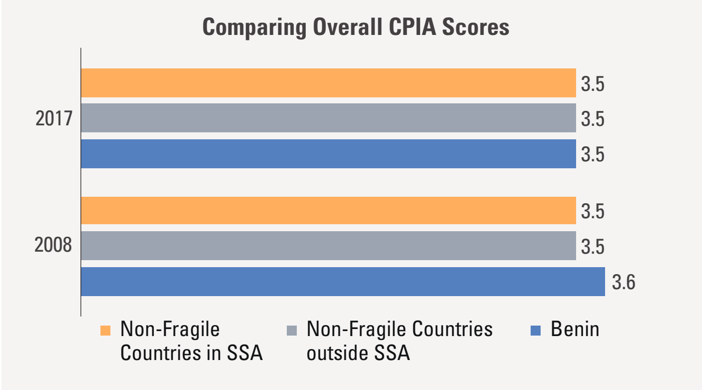
Average scores for comparisons refer to country groupings as follows:

- **IDA Borrowing Countries**: 73 countries eligible for IDA credits and with CPIA scores in 2017
- **SSA IDA Countries**: 38 SSA IDA countries that had CPIA scores in 2017
- **Fragile Countries in SSA**: 17 countries with CPIA scores included in the World Bank's Harmonized Fragile List for fiscal year 2019
- **Non-Fragile Countries in SSA**: 21 IDA-eligible countries (excluding fragile countries)
- **Fragile Countries outside SSA**: 13 countries with CPIA scores included in the World Bank's Harmonized Fragile List for fiscal year 2019
- **Non-Fragile Countries outside SSA**: 22 IDA-eligible countries (excluding fragile countries)

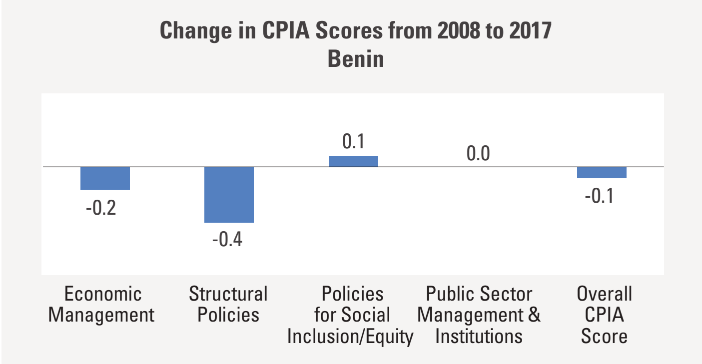
Trend



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 with 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**.

BURKINA FASO

World Bank – Country Policy and Institutional Assessment
CPIA 2017

Quick Facts

CPIA Score	Change from previous year	Highest performing cluster	Lowest performing cluster
3.6	–	3.7	3.4
Above SSA IDA Avg.	No change	(Economic Management and Policies for Social Inclusion and Equity)	(Public Sector Management and Institutions)

Population (millions)	19.2
GDP (current US$, billions)	12.9
GDP per capita (current US$)	671
Poverty below US$1.90 a day (% of population, 2013, est.)	45

(2017)

Country Policy and Institutional Assessment 2017

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

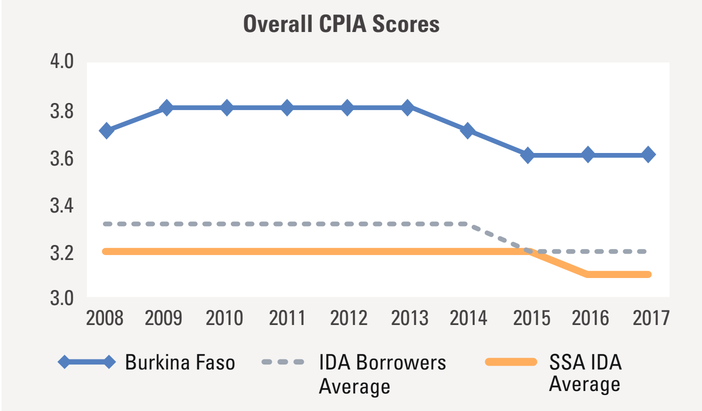
Definitions:

- CPIA: Country Policy and Institutional Assessment
- IDA: International Development Association, the arm of the World Bank Group that provides credits to the poorest countries
- SSA: Sub-Saharan Africa
- Poverty is based on PovcalNet poverty data as of June 2018
- The cutoff date for the World Development Indicators database is June 2018.

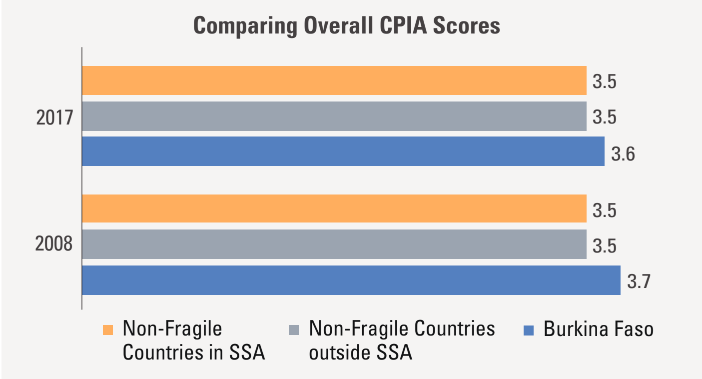
Average scores for comparisons refer to country groupings as follows:

- **IDA Borrowing Countries**: 73 countries eligible for IDA credits and with CPIA scores in 2017
- **SSA IDA Countries**: 38 SSA IDA countries that had CPIA scores in 2017
- **Fragile Countries in SSA**: 17 countries with CPIA scores included in the World Bank's Harmonized Fragile List for fiscal year 2019
- **Non-Fragile Countries in SSA**: 21 IDA-eligible countries (excluding fragile countries)
- **Fragile Countries outside SSA**: 13 countries with CPIA scores included in the World Bank's Harmonized Fragile List for fiscal year 2019
- **Non-Fragile Countries outside SSA**: 22 IDA-eligible countries (excluding fragile countries)

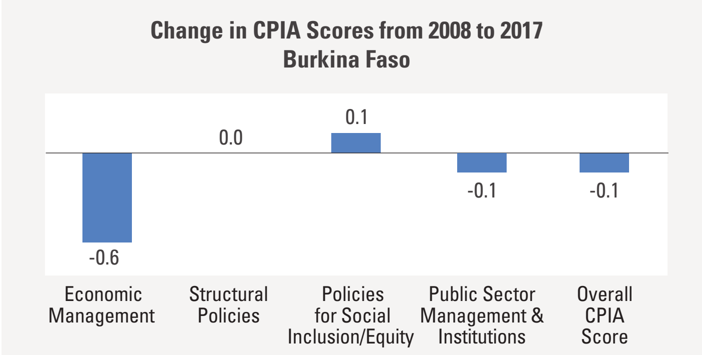
Trend



Comparison



Progress



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BURUNDI

World Bank – Country Policy and Institutional Assessment
CPIA 2017

Quick Facts

CPIA Score	Change from previous year	Highest performing cluster	Lowest performing cluster
2.9	▼ 0.1	3.5	2.3
Below SSA IDA Avg.		(Policies for Social Inclusion and Equity)	(Public Sector Management and Institutions)

Population (millions)	10.9
GDP (current US$, billions)	3.5
GDP per capita (current US$)	320
Poverty below US$1.90 a day (% of population, 2013, est.)	72

(2017)

Country Policy and Institutional Assessment 2017

Indicator	Burundi	SSA IDA Average
Economic Management	**2.7**	**3.2**
Monetary and Exchange Rate Policy	2.5	3.4
Fiscal Policy	3.0	3.0
Debt Policy	2.5	3.1
Structural Policies	**3.2**	**3.2**
Trade	4.0	3.7
Financial Sector	2.5	2.8
Business Regulatory Environment	3.0	3.1
Policies for Social Inclusion and Equity	**3.5**	**3.2**
Gender Equality	4.0	3.2
Equity of Public Resource Use	3.5	3.3
Building Human Resources	4.0	3.6
Social Protection and Labor	3.0	3.0
Policies and Institutions for Environmental Sustainability	3.0	3.2
Public Sector Management and Institutions	**2.3**	**3.0**
Property Rights and Rule-Based Governance	2.0	2.8
Quality of Budgetary and Financial Management	2.5	3.1
Efficiency of Revenue Mobilization	3.0	3.4
Quality of Public Administration	2.5	2.8
Transparency, Accountability, and Corruption in the Public Sector	1.5	2.7
Overall CPIA Score	**2.9**	**3.1**

Definitions:

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- SSA: Sub-Saharan Africa
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- The cutoff date for the World Development Indicators database is June 2018.

Average scores for comparisons refer to country groupings as follows:

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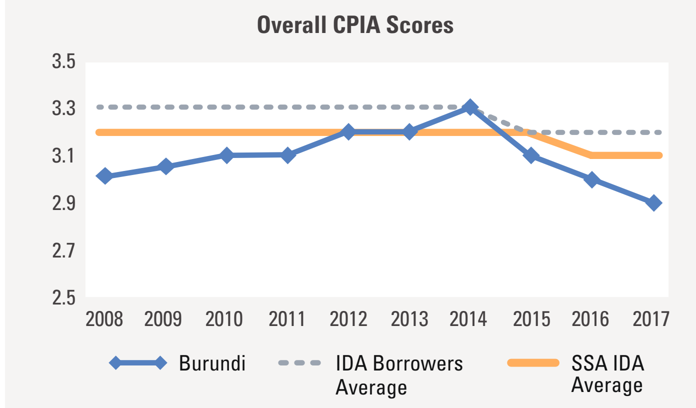
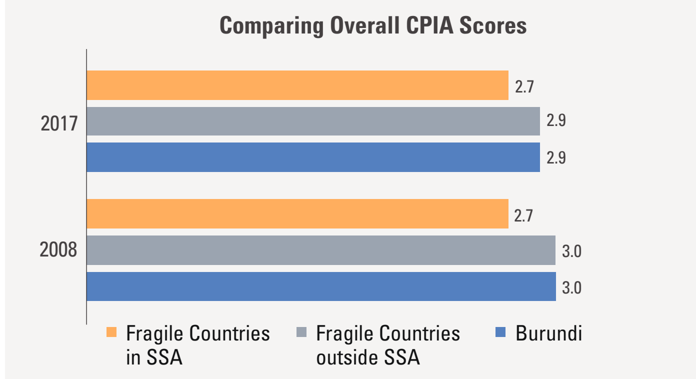
- **Non-Fragile Countries outside SSA**: 22 IDA-eligible countries (excluding fragile countries)

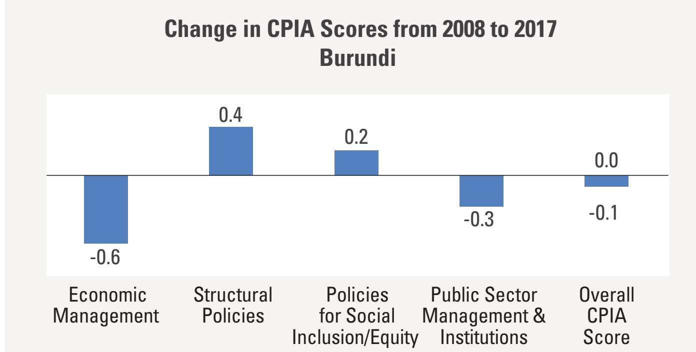
Trend



Comparison



Progress



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CABO VERDE

Quick Facts

CPIA Score	Change from previous year	Highest performing cluster	Lowest performing cluster
3.7	—	3.9	3.3
Above SSA IDA Avg.	No change	(Polices for Social Inclusion and Equity, and Public Sector Management and Institutions)	(Economic Management)

Population (millions)	0.5
GDP (current US$, billions)	1.8
GDP per capita (current US$)	3,210
Poverty below US$1.90 a day (% of population, 2013, est.)	7

(2017)

Country Policy and Institutional Assessment 2017

Indicator	Cabo Verde	SSA IDA Average
Economic Management	**3.3**	**3.2**
Monetary and Exchange Rate Policy	4.0	3.4
Fiscal Policy	3.5	3.0
Debt Policy	2.5	3.1
Structural Policies	**3.8**	**3.2**
Trade	4.5	3.7
Financial Sector	3.5	2.8
Business Regulatory Environment	3.5	3.1
Policies for Social Inclusion and Equity	**3.9**	**3.2**
Gender Equality	4.0	3.2
Equity of Public Resource Use	3.5	3.3
Building Human Resources	4.5	3.6
Social Protection and Labor	4.0	3.0
Policies and Institutions for Environmental Sustainability	3.5	3.2
Public Sector Management and Institutions	**3.9**	**3.0**
Property Rights and Rule-Based Governance	4.0	2.8
Quality of Budgetary and Financial Management	3.5	3.1
Efficiency of Revenue Mobilization	4.0	3.4
Quality of Public Administration	4.0	2.8
Transparency, Accountability, and Corruption in the Public Sector	4.0	2.7
Overall CPIA Score	**3.7**	**3.1**

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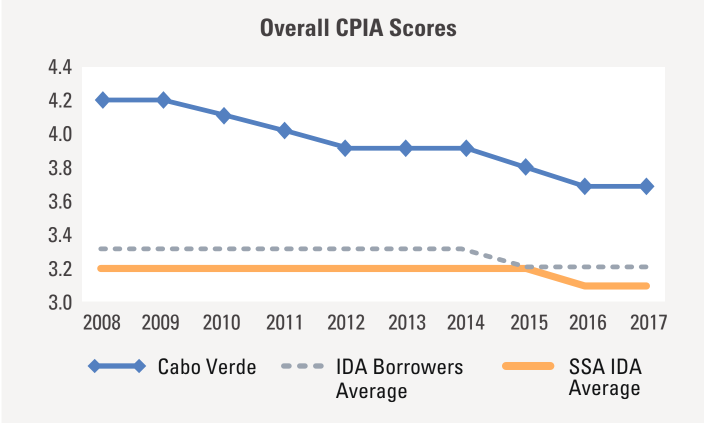
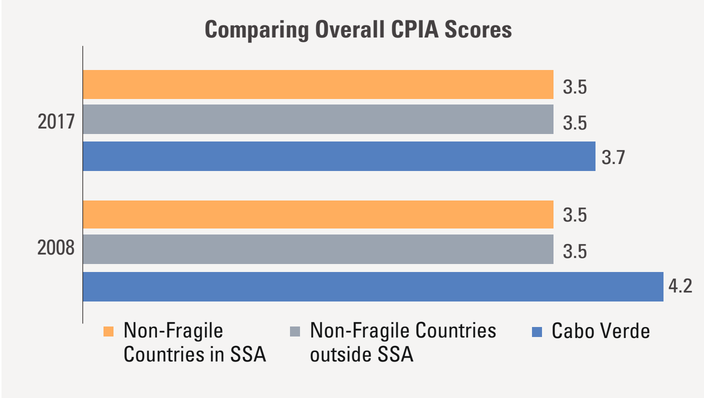
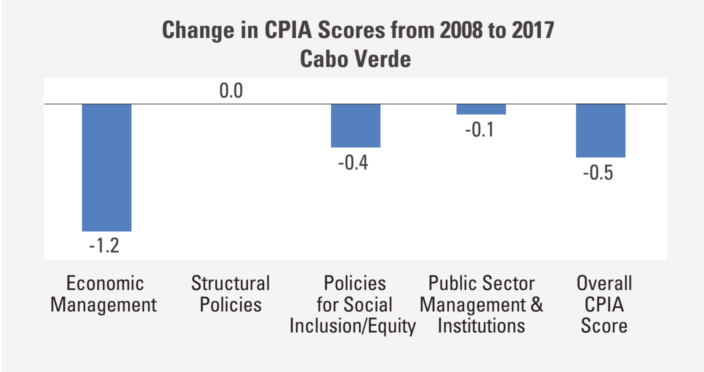
Trend



Comparison



Progress



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CAMEROON

Quick Facts

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

Population (millions)	24.1
GDP (current US$, billions)	34.8
GDP per capita (current US$)	1,447
Poverty below US$1.90 a day (% of population, 2013, est.)	26

(2017)

Country Policy and Institutional Assessment 2017

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

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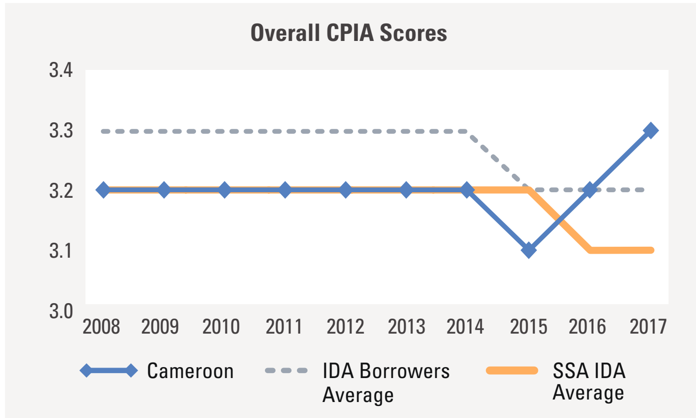
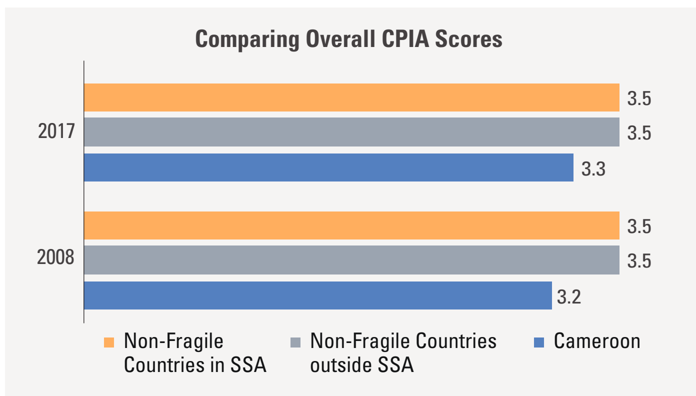
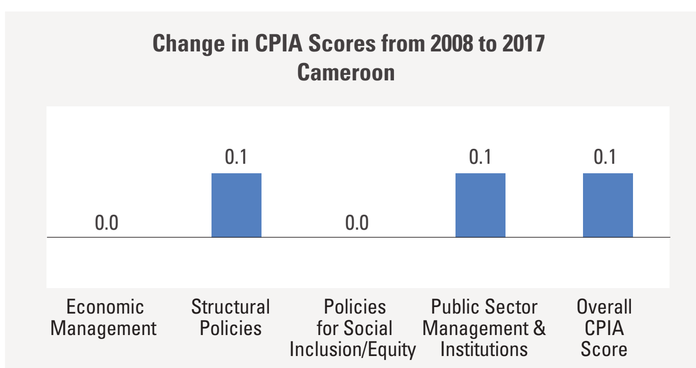
Trend



Comparison



Progress



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CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Quick Facts

CPIA Score	Change from previous year	Highest performing cluster	Lowest performing cluster
2.5	▲ 0.1	2.8	2.3
Below SSA IDA Avg.		(Economic Management)	(Policies for Social Inclusion and Equity, and Public Sector Management and Institutions)

Population (millions)	4.7
GDP (current US$, billions)	1.9
GDP per capita (current US$)	418
Poverty below US$1.90 a day (% of population, 2013, est.)	79

(2017)

Country Policy and Institutional Assessment 2017

Indicator	Central African Republic	SSA IDA Average
Economic Management	**2.8**	**3.2**
Monetary and Exchange Rate Policy	3.0	3.4
Fiscal Policy	3.0	3.0
Debt Policy	2.5	3.1
Structural Policies	**2.5**	**3.2**
Trade	3.0	3.7
Financial Sector	2.5	2.8
Business Regulatory Environment	2.0	3.1
Policies for Social Inclusion and Equity	**2.3**	**3.2**
Gender Equality	2.5	3.2
Equity of Public Resource Use	2.0	3.3
Building Human Resources	2.5	3.6
Social Protection and Labor	2.0	3.0
Policies and Institutions for Environmental Sustainability	2.5	3.2
Public Sector Management and Institutions	**2.3**	**3.0**
Property Rights and Rule-Based Governance	2.0	2.8
Quality of Budgetary and Financial Management	2.0	3.1
Efficiency of Revenue Mobilization	2.5	3.4
Quality of Public Administration	2.5	2.8
Transparency, Accountability, and Corruption in the Public Sector	2.5	2.7
Overall CPIA Score	**2.5**	**3.1**

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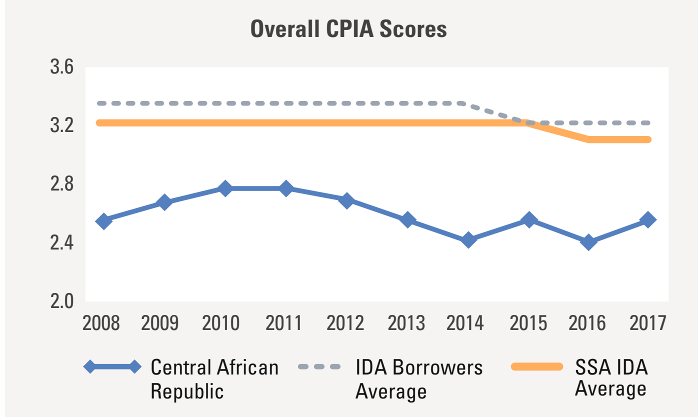
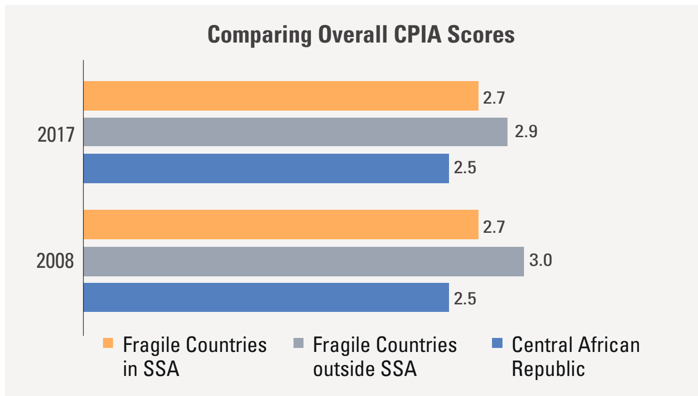
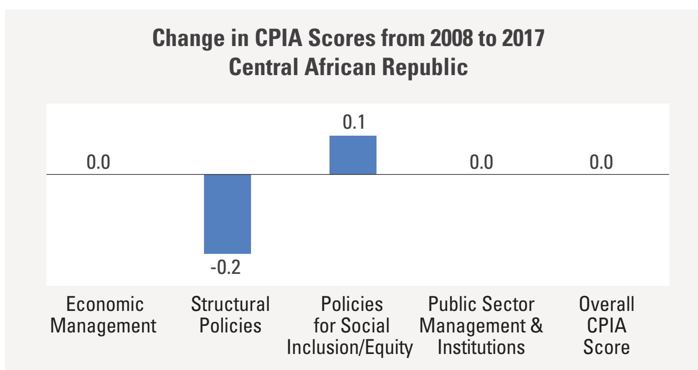
Trend



Comparison



Progress



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CHAD

Quick Facts

CPIA Score	Change from previous year	Highest performing cluster	Lowest performing cluster
2.7	—	2.7	2.6
Below SSA IDA Avg.	No change	(Economic Management, Structural Policies, Public Sector Management and Institutions)	(Policies for Social Inclusion and Equity)

Population (millions)	14.9
GDP (current US$, billions)	10.0
GDP per capita (current US$)	667
Poverty below US$1.90 a day (% of population, 2013, est.)	35

(2017)

Country Policy and Institutional Assessment 2017

Indicator	Chad	SSA IDA Average
Economic Management	**2.7**	**3.2**
Monetary and Exchange Rate Policy	3.0	3.4
Fiscal Policy	3.0	3.0
Debt Policy	2.0	3.1
Structural Policies	**2.7**	**3.2**
Trade	3.0	3.7
Financial Sector	2.5	2.8
Business Regulatory Environment	2.5	3.1
Policies for Social Inclusion and Equity	**2.6**	**3.2**
Gender Equality	2.5	3.2
Equity of Public Resource Use	2.5	3.3
Building Human Resources	2.5	3.6
Social Protection and Labor	3.0	3.0
Policies and Institutions for Environmental Sustainability	2.5	3.2
Public Sector Management and Institutions	**2.7**	**3.0**
Property Rights and Rule-Based Governance	2.5	2.8
Quality of Budgetary and Financial Management	3.0	3.1
Efficiency of Revenue Mobilization	3.0	3.4
Quality of Public Administration	2.5	2.8
Transparency, Accountability, and Corruption in the Public Sector	2.5	2.7
Overall CPIA Score	**2.7**	**3.1**

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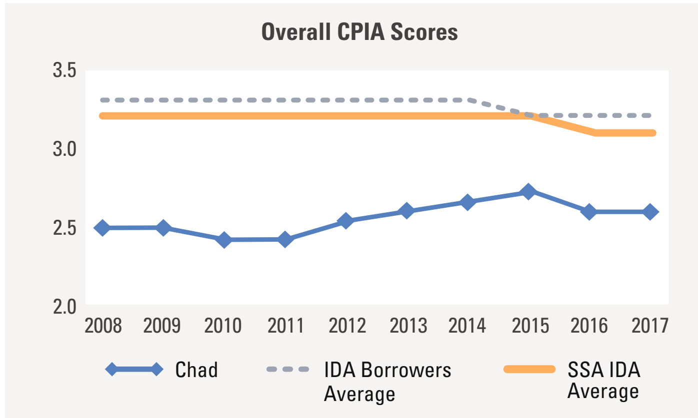
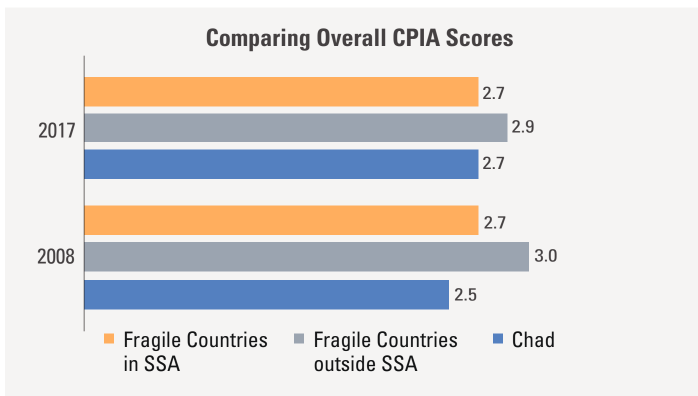
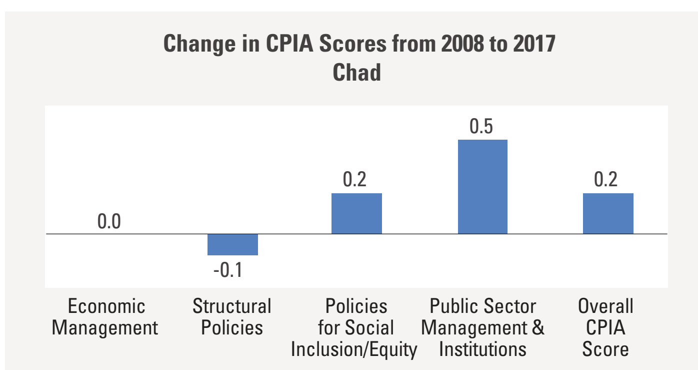
Trend



Comparison



Progress



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Quick Facts

CPIA Score	Change from previous year	Highest performing cluster	Lowest performing cluster
2.8	▼ 0.1	3.0	2.6
Below SSA IDA Avg.		(Structural Policies)	(Public Sector Management and Institutions)

Population (millions)	0.8
GDP (current US$, billions)	0.6
GDP per capita (current US$)	797
Poverty below US$1.90 a day (% of population, 2013, est.)	18

(2017)

Country Policy and Institutional Assessment 2017

Indicator	Comoros	SSA IDA Average
Economic Management	**2.8**	**3.2**
Monetary and Exchange Rate Policy	3.0	3.4
Fiscal Policy	2.5	3.0
Debt Policy	3.0	3.1
Structural Policies	**3.0**	**3.2**
Trade	3.5	3.7
Financial Sector	2.5	2.8
Business Regulatory Environment	3.0	3.1
Policies for Social Inclusion and Equity	**2.8**	**3.2**
Gender Equality	3.0	3.2
Equity of Public Resource Use	2.5	3.3
Building Human Resources	3.5	3.6
Social Protection and Labor	2.0	3.0
Policies and Institutions for Environmental Sustainability	3.0	3.2
Public Sector Management and Institutions	**2.6**	**3.0**
Property Rights and Rule-Based Governance	3.0	2.8
Quality of Budgetary and Financial Management	2.5	3.1
Efficiency of Revenue Mobilization	2.5	3.4
Quality of Public Administration	2.5	2.8
Transparency, Accountability, and Corruption in the Public Sector	2.5	2.7
Overall CPIA Score	**2.8**	**3.1**

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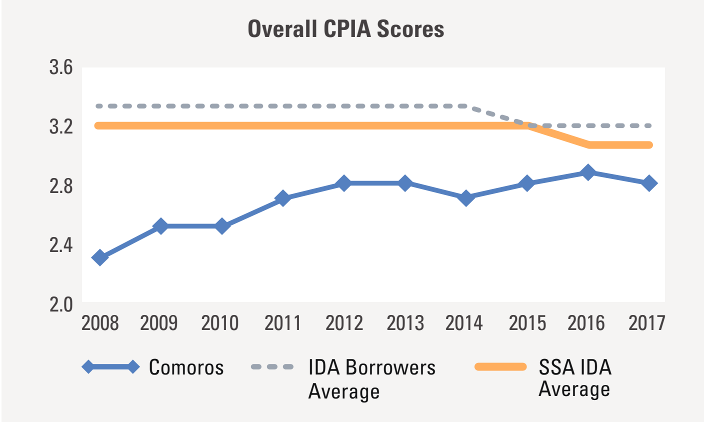
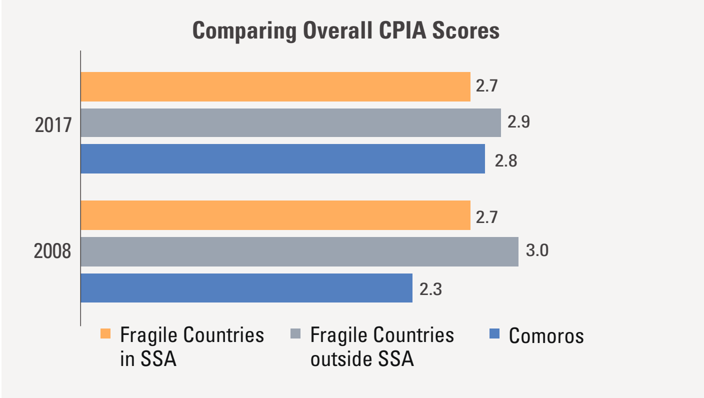
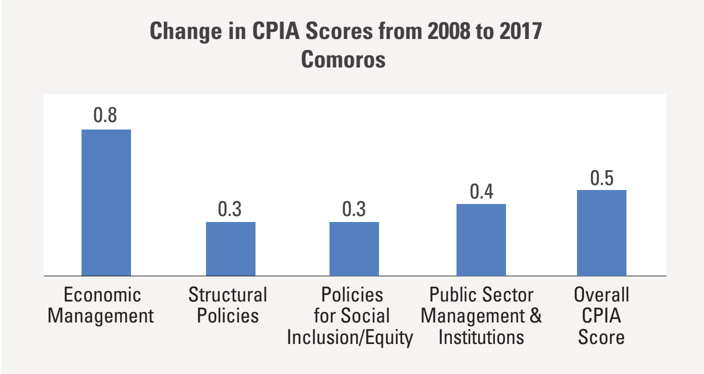
Trend



Comparison



Progress



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CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Quick Facts

CPIA Score	Change from previous year	Highest performing cluster	Lowest performing cluster
2.8	▼ 0.1	3.0	2.5
Below SSA IDA Avg.		(Structural Policies and Policies for Social Inclusion and Equity)	(Public Sector Management and Institutions)

Population (millions)	81.3
GDP (current US$, billions)	37.2
GDP per capita (current US$)	458
Poverty below US$1.90 a day (% of population, 2013, est.)	76

(2017)

Country Policy and Institutional Assessment 2017

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

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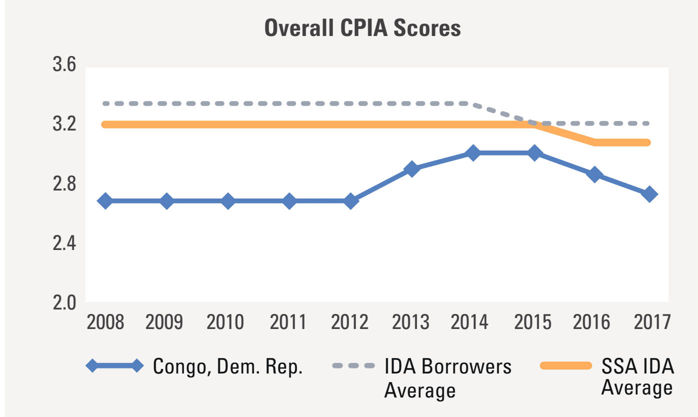
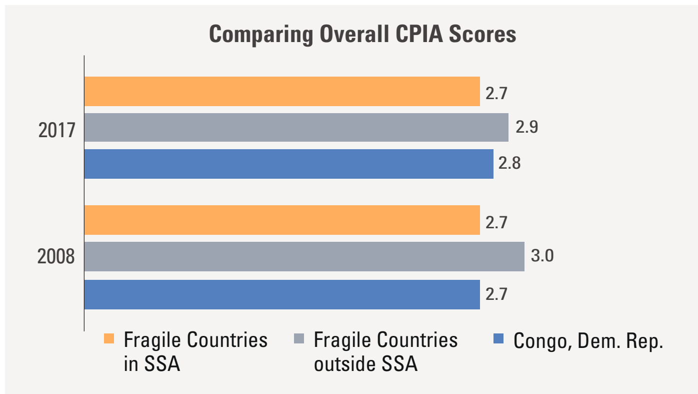
Trend

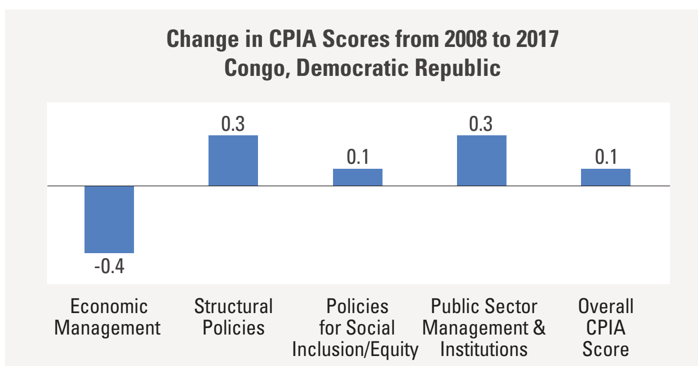


Comparison



0.3

Progress



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CONGO, REPUBLIC

World Bank – Country Policy and Institutional Assessment
CPIA 2017

Quick Facts

CPIA Score	Change from previous year	Highest performing cluster	Lowest performing cluster
2.7	▼ 0.2	2.8	2.5
Below SSA IDA Avg.		(Structural Policies and Policies for Social Inclusion and Equity)	(Public Sector Management and Institutions)

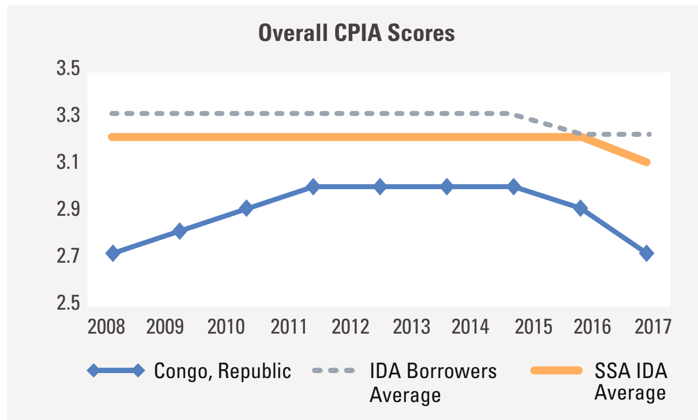
Population (millions)	5.3
GDP (current US$, billions)	8.7
GDP per capita (current US$)	1,658
Poverty below US$1.90 a day (% of population, 2013, est.)	36

(2017)

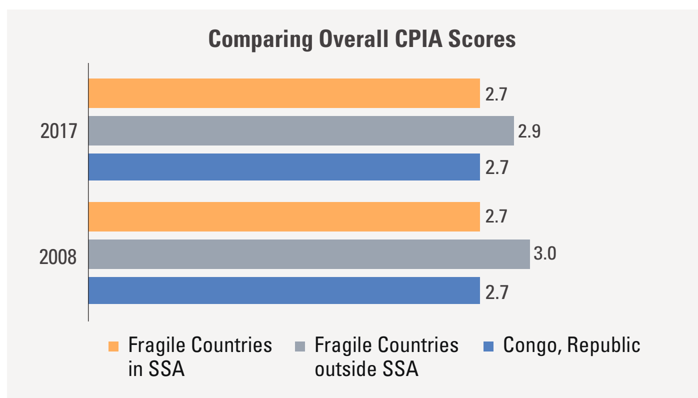
Country Policy and Institutional Assessment 2017

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

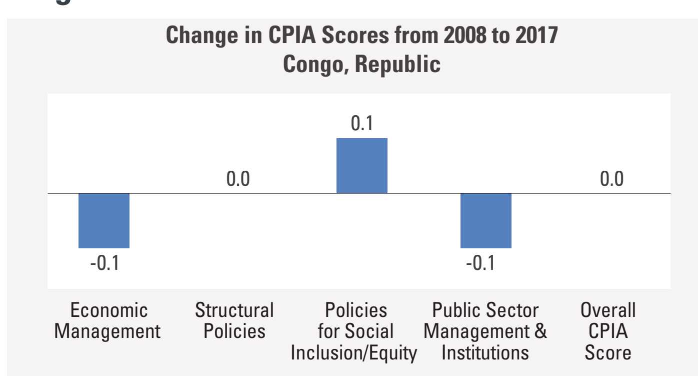
Trend



Comparison



Progress



Definitions:

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- SSA: Sub-Saharan Africa
- Poverty is based on PovcalNet poverty data as of June 2018
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CÔTE D'IVOIRE

Quick Facts

CPIA Score	Change from previous year	Highest performing cluster	Lowest performing cluster
3.4	—	3.7	3.2
Above SSA IDA Avg.	No change	(Economic Management)	(Public Sector Management and Institutions)

Population (millions)	24.3
GDP (current US$, billions)	40.4
GDP per capita (current US$)	1,662
Poverty below US$1.90 a day (% of population, 2013, est.)	32

(2017)

Country Policy and Institutional Assessment 2017

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

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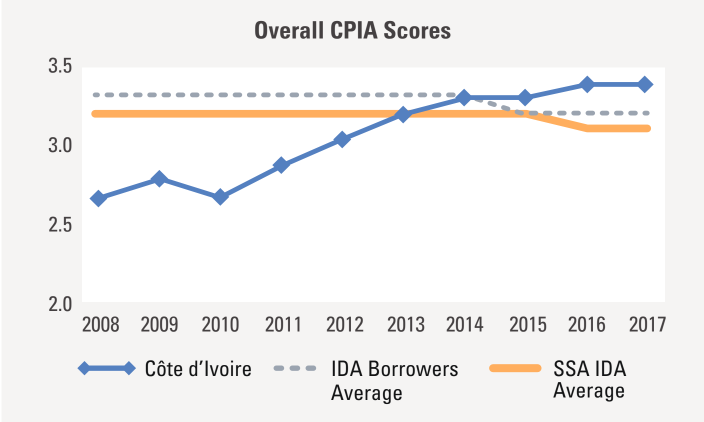
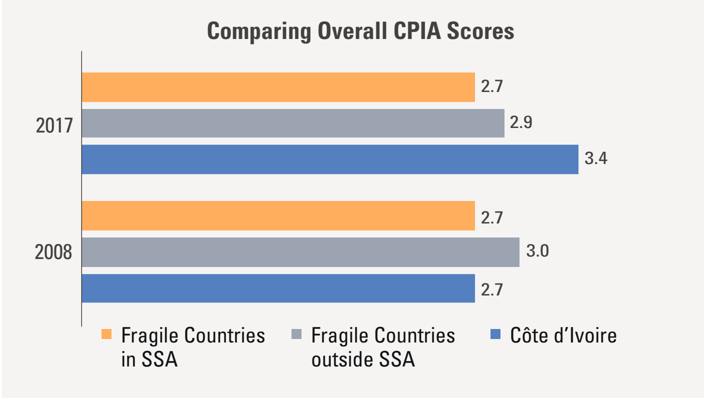
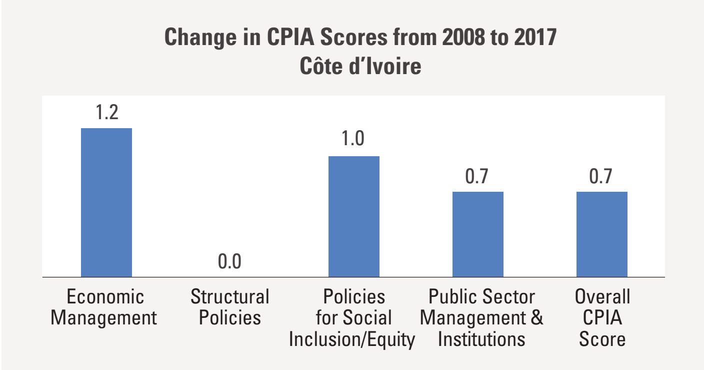
Trend



Comparison



Progress



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ERITREA

Quick Facts

CPIA Score	Change from previous year	Highest performing cluster	Lowest performing cluster
1.9	—	2.5	1.2
Below SSA IDA Avg.	No change	(Public Sector Management and Institutions)	(Structural Policies)

Population (millions)	NA
GDP (current US$, billions)	NA
GDP per capita (current US$)	NA
Poverty below US$1.90 a day (% of population, 2013, est.)	NA

(2017)

Country Policy and Institutional Assessment 2017

Indicator	Eritrea	SSA IDA Average
Economic Management	**1.3**	**3.2**
Monetary and Exchange Rate Policy	1.5	3.4
Fiscal Policy	1.5	3.0
Debt Policy	1.0	3.1
Structural Policies	**1.2**	**3.2**
Trade	1.5	3.7
Financial Sector	1.0	2.8
Business Regulatory Environment	1.0	3.1
Policies for Social Inclusion and Equity	**2.4**	**3.2**
Gender Equality	2.5	3.2
Equity of Public Resource Use	2.5	3.3
Building Human Resources	3.0	3.6
Social Protection and Labor	2.0	3.0
Policies and Institutions for Environmental Sustainability	2.0	3.2
Public Sector Management and Institutions	**2.5**	**3.0**
Property Rights and Rule-Based Governance	2.5	2.8
Quality of Budgetary and Financial Management	2.0	3.1
Efficiency of Revenue Mobilization	3.5	3.4
Quality of Public Administration	2.5	2.8
Transparency, Accountability, and Corruption in the Public Sector	2.0	2.7
Overall CPIA Score	**1.9**	**3.1**

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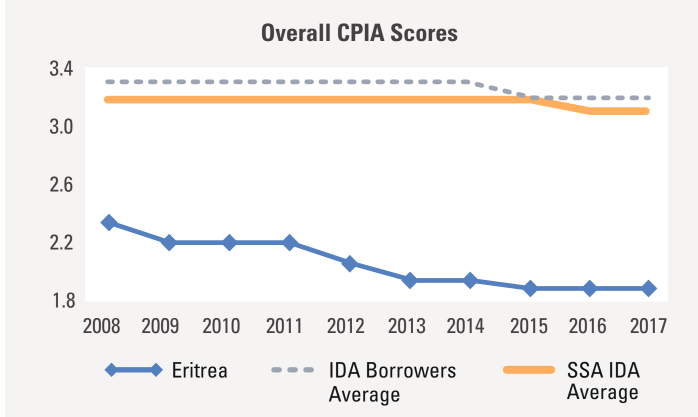
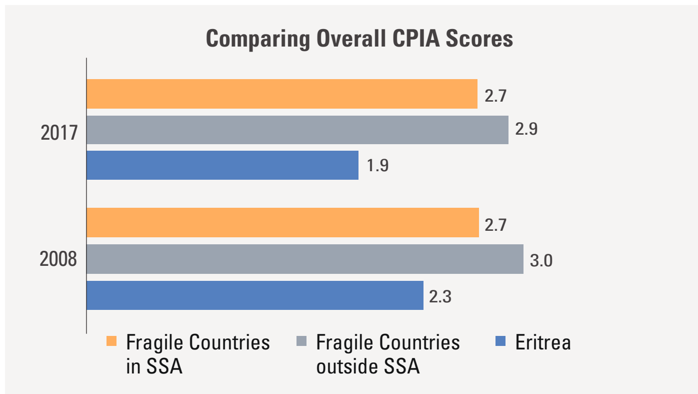
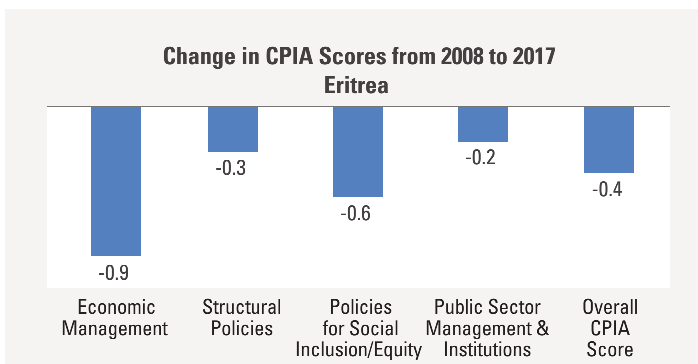
Trend



Comparison



Progress



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ETHIOPIA

World Bank – Country Policy and Institutional Assessment
CPIA 2017

Quick Facts

CPIA Score	Change from previous year	Highest performing cluster	Lowest performing cluster
3.4	▼ 0.1	3.7	3.0
Above SSA IDA Avg.		(Policies for Social Inclusion and Equity)	(Structural Policies)

Population (millions)	105.0
GDP (current US$, billions)	80.6
GDP per capita (current US$)	768
Poverty below US$1.90 a day (% of population, 2013, est.)	29

(2017)

Country Policy and Institutional Assessment 2017

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

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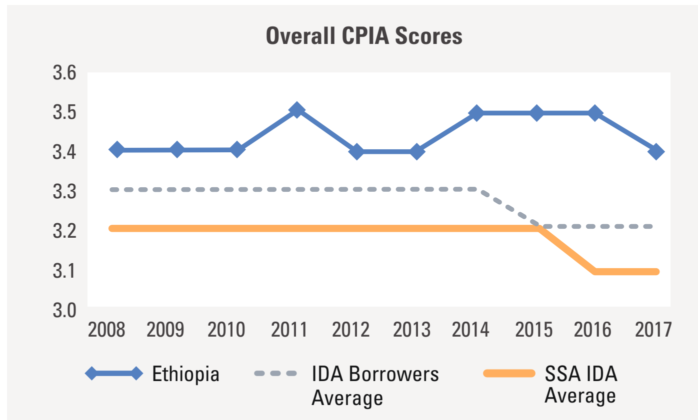
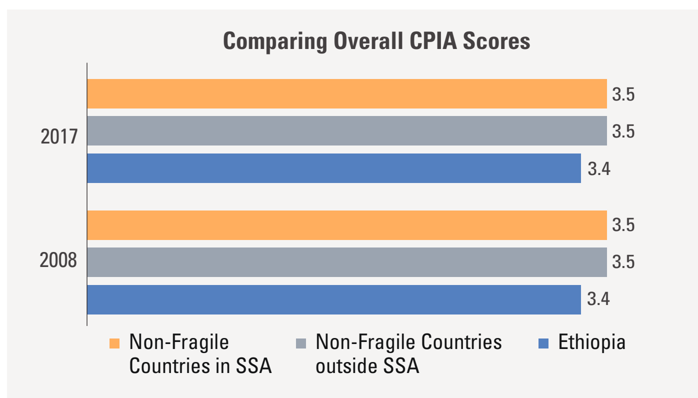
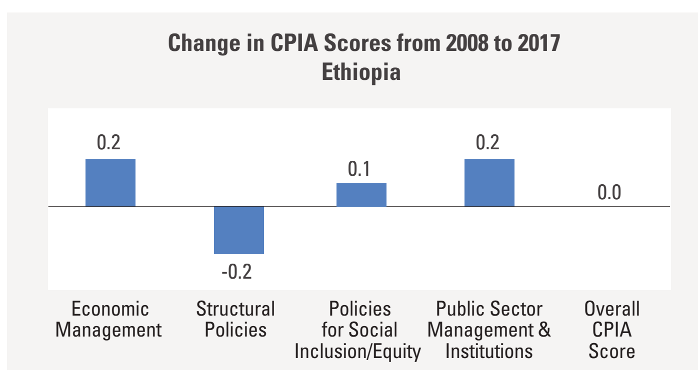
Trend



Comparison



Progress



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GAMBIA, THE

World Bank – Country Policy and Institutional Assessment
CPIA 2017

Quick Facts

CPIA Score	Change from previous year	Highest performing cluster	Lowest performing cluster
3.0	▲ 0.1	3.3	2.3
Below SSA IDA Avg.		(Structural Policies and Policies for Social Inclusion and Equity)	(Economic Management)

Population (millions)	2.1
GDP (current US$, billions)	1.0
GDP per capita (current US$)	483
Poverty below US$1.90 a day (% of population, 2013, est.)	17

(2017)

Country Policy and Institutional Assessment 2017

Indicator	Gambia, The	SSA IDA Average
Economic Management	**2.3**	**3.2**
Monetary and Exchange Rate Policy	2.5	3.4
Fiscal Policy	2.5	3.0
Debt Policy	2.0	3.1
Structural Policies	**3.3**	**3.2**
Trade	4.0	3.7
Financial Sector	2.5	2.8
Business Regulatory Environment	3.5	3.1
Policies for Social Inclusion and Equity	**3.3**	**3.2**
Gender Equality	3.5	3.2
Equity of Public Resource Use	3.0	3.3
Building Human Resources	4.0	3.6
Social Protection and Labor	2.5	3.0
Policies and Institutions for Environmental Sustainability	3.5	3.2
Public Sector Management and Institutions	**2.9**	**3.0**
Property Rights and Rule-Based Governance	3.0	2.8
Quality of Budgetary and Financial Management	3.0	3.1
Efficiency of Revenue Mobilization	3.5	3.4
Quality of Public Administration	3.0	2.8
Transparency, Accountability, and Corruption in the Public Sector	2.0	2.7
Overall CPIA Score	**3.0**	**3.1**

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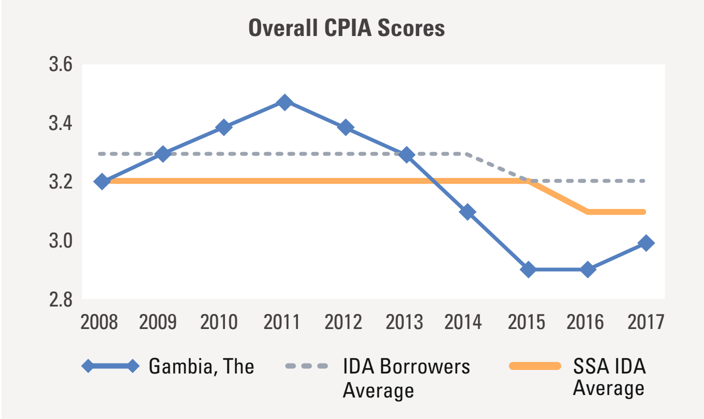
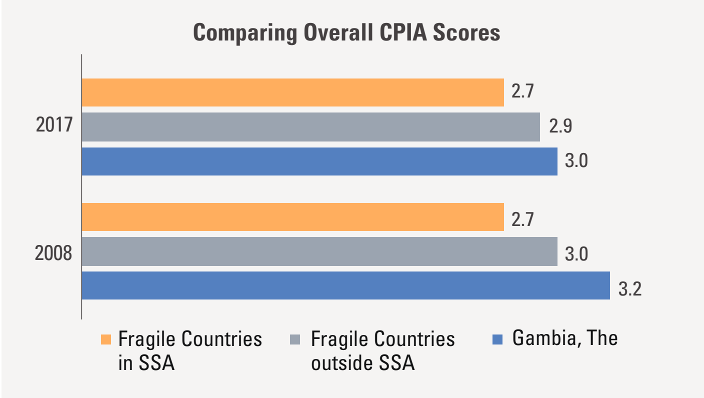
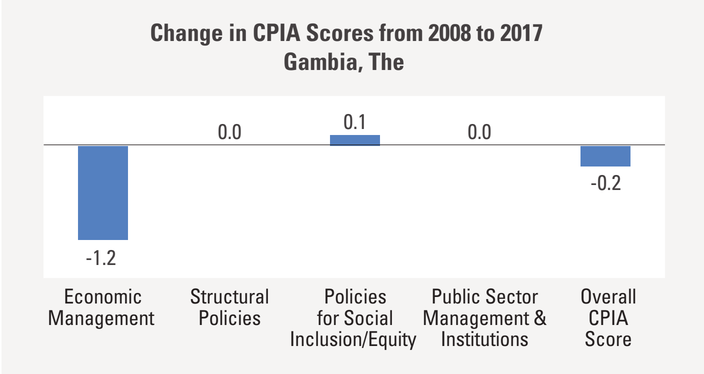
Trend



Comparison



Progress



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GHANA

Quick Facts

CPIA Score	Change from previous year	Highest performing cluster	Lowest performing cluster
3.6	▲ 0.1	3.8	3.3
Above SSA IDA Avg.		(Policies for Social Inclusion and Equity)	(Economic Management)

Population (millions)	28.8
GDP (current US$, billions)	47.3
GDP per capita (current US$)	1,642
Poverty below US$1.90 a day (% of population, 2013, est.)	12

(2017)

Country Policy and Institutional Assessment 2017

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

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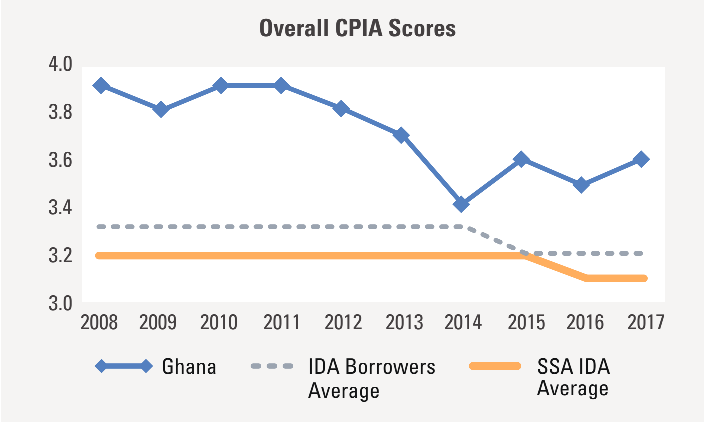
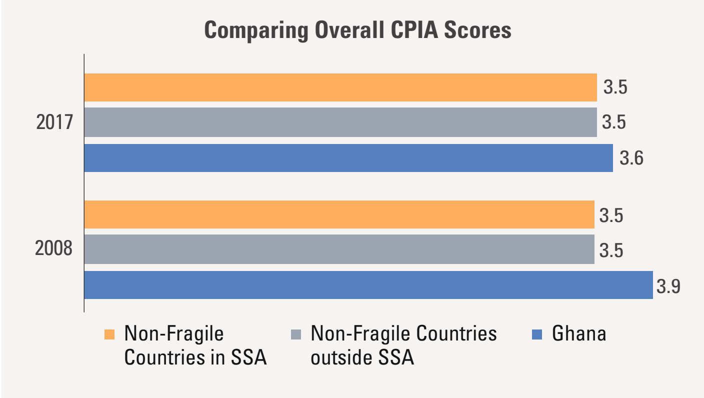
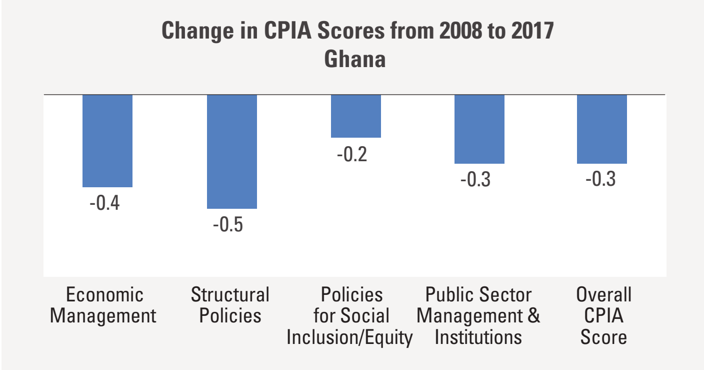
Trend



Comparison



Progress



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GUINEA

Quick Facts

CPIA Score	Change from previous year	Highest performing cluster	Lowest performing cluster
3.2	–	3.5	2.9
Above SSA IDA Avg.	No change	(Economic Management)	(Public Sector Management and Institutions)

Population (millions)	12.7
GDP (current US$, billions)	10.5
GDP per capita (current US$)	825
Poverty below US$1.90 a day (% of population, 2013, est.)	34

(2017)

Country Policy and Institutional Assessment 2017

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

Definitions:

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- SSA: Sub-Saharan Africa
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- The cutoff date for the World Development Indicators database is June 2018.

Average scores for comparisons refer to country groupings as follows:

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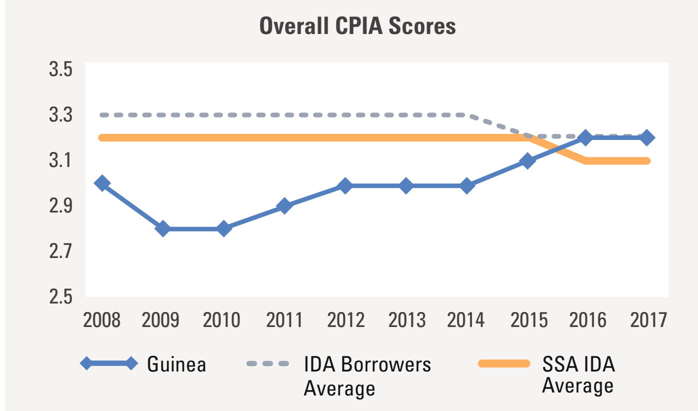
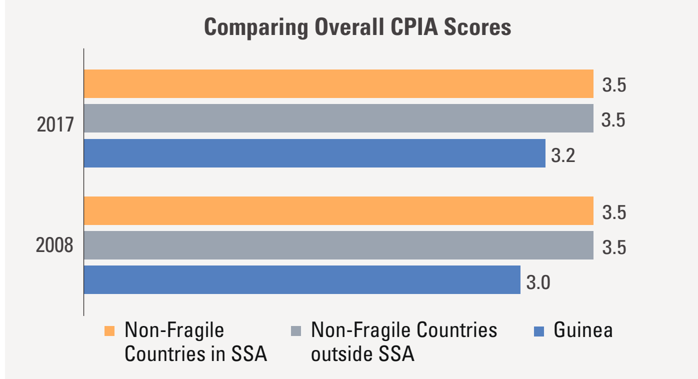
- **Non-Fragile Countries outside SSA**: 22 IDA-eligible countries (excluding fragile countries)

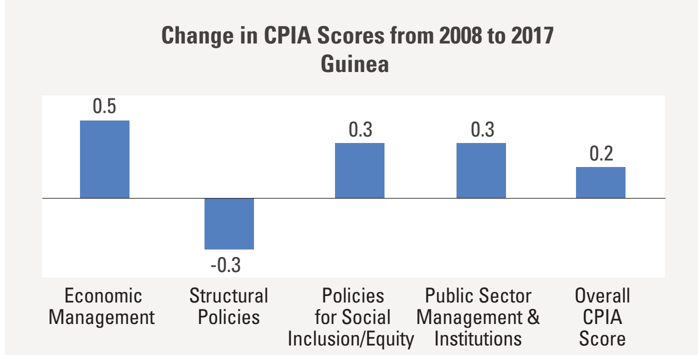
Trend



Comparison



Progress



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GUINEA-BISSAU

World Bank – Country Policy and Institutional Assessment
CPIA 2017

Quick Facts

CPIA Score	Change from previous year	Highest performing cluster	Lowest performing cluster
2.5	**—**	**2.8**	**2.0**
Below SSA IDA Avg.	No change	(Structural Policies)	(Public Sector Management and Institutions)

Population (millions)	1.9
GDP (current US$, billions)	1.3
GDP per capita (current US$)	724
Poverty below US$1.90 a day (% of population, 2013, est.)	66

(2017)

Country Policy and Institutional Assessment 2017

Indicator	Guinea-Bissau	SSA IDA Average
Economic Management	**2.7**	**3.2**
Monetary and Exchange Rate Policy	3.0	3.4
Fiscal Policy	2.5	3.0
Debt Policy	2.5	3.1
Structural Policies	**2.8**	**3.2**
Trade	4.0	3.7
Financial Sector	2.0	2.8
Business Regulatory Environment	2.5	3.1
Policies for Social Inclusion and Equity	**2.3**	**3.2**
Gender Equality	2.0	3.2
Equity of Public Resource Use	2.0	3.3
Building Human Resources	2.5	3.6
Social Protection and Labor	2.5	3.0
Policies and Institutions for Environmental Sustainability	2.5	3.2
Public Sector Management and Institutions	**2.0**	**3.0**
Property Rights and Rule-Based Governance	2.0	2.8
Quality of Budgetary and Financial Management	2.0	3.1
Efficiency of Revenue Mobilization	2.5	3.4
Quality of Public Administration	2.0	2.8
Transparency, Accountability, and Corruption in the Public Sector	1.5	2.7
Overall CPIA Score	**2.5**	**3.1**

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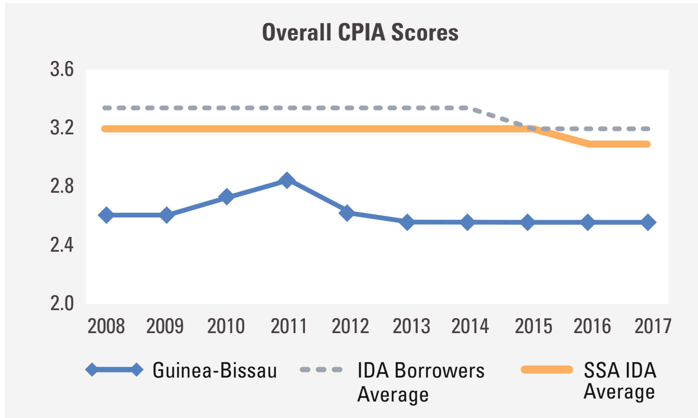
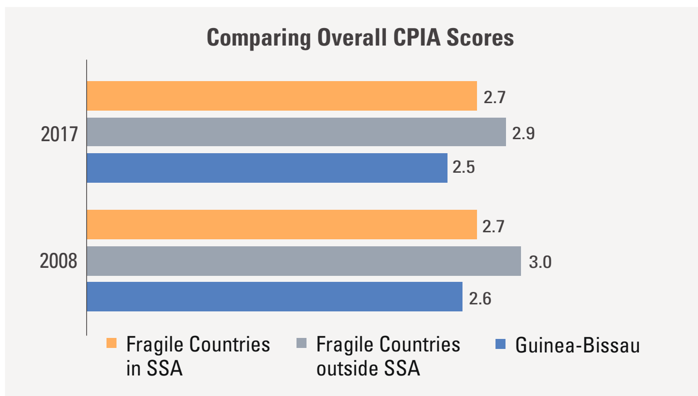
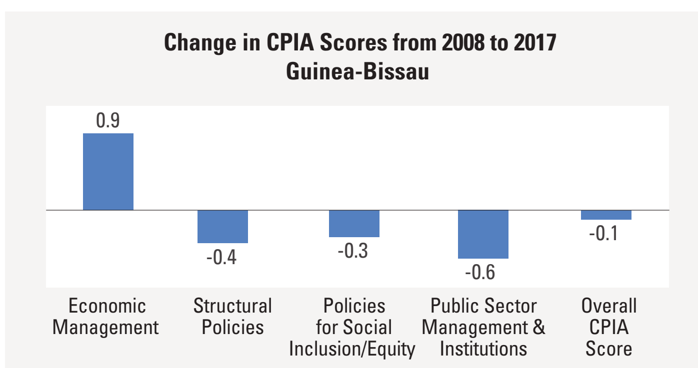
Trend



Comparison



Progress



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Quick Facts

CPIA Score	Change from previous year	Highest performing cluster	Lowest performing cluster
3.7	▼ 0.1	4.0	3.4
Above SSA IDA Avg.		(Economic Management)	(Public Sector Management and Institutions)

Population (millions)	49.7
GDP (current US$, billions)	74.9
GDP per capita (current US$)	1,508
Poverty below US$1.90 a day (% of population, 2013, est.)	34

(2017)

Country Policy and Institutional Assessment 2017

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

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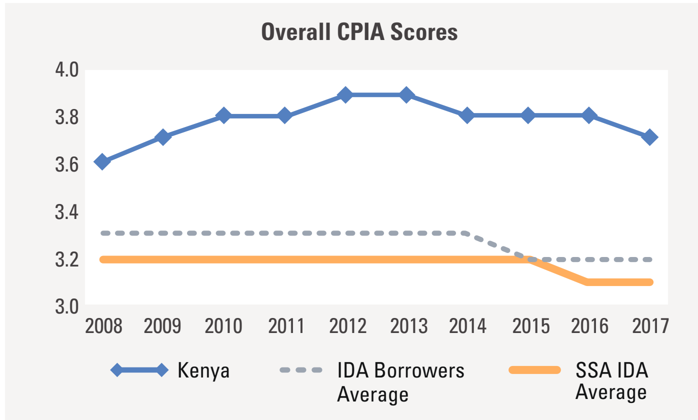
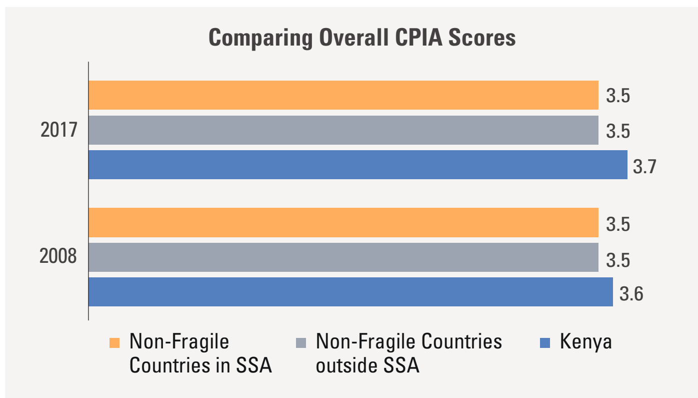
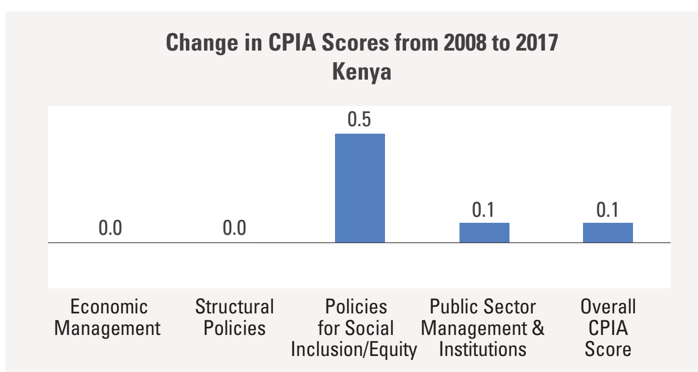
Trend



Comparison



Progress



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Quick Facts

CPIA Score	Change from previous year	Highest performing cluster	Lowest performing cluster
3.4	▲ 0.1	3.5	3.3
Above SSA IDA Avg.		(Structural Policies)	(Economic Management and Public Sector Management and Institutions)

Population (millions)	2.2
GDP (current US$, billions)	2.6
GDP per capita (current US$)	1,182
Poverty below US$1.90 a day (% of population, 2013, est.)	56

(2017)

Country Policy and Institutional Assessment 2017

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

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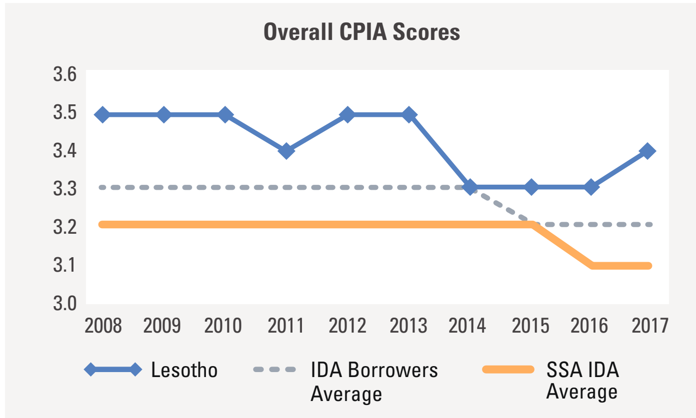
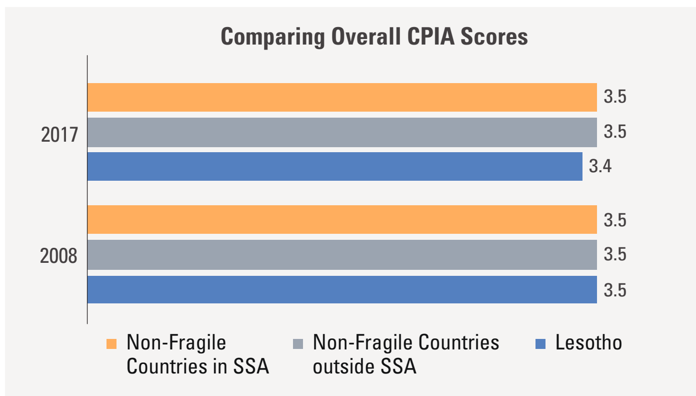
Trend



Comparison



Progress

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LIBERIA

Quick Facts

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

Population (millions)	4.7
GDP (current US$, billions)	2.2
GDP per capita (current US$)	456
Poverty below US$1.90 a day (% of population, 2013, est.)	40

(2017)

Country Policy and Institutional Assessment 2017

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

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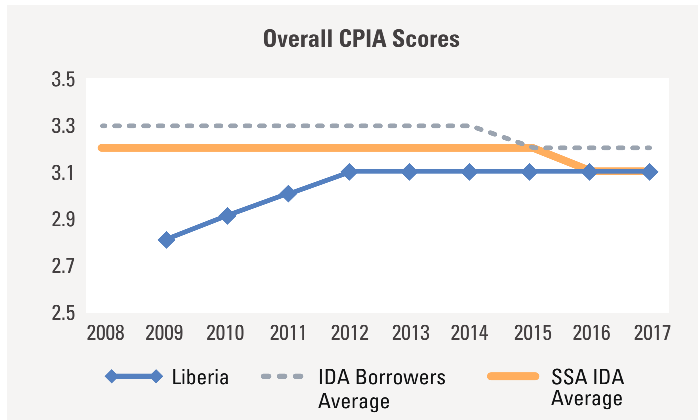
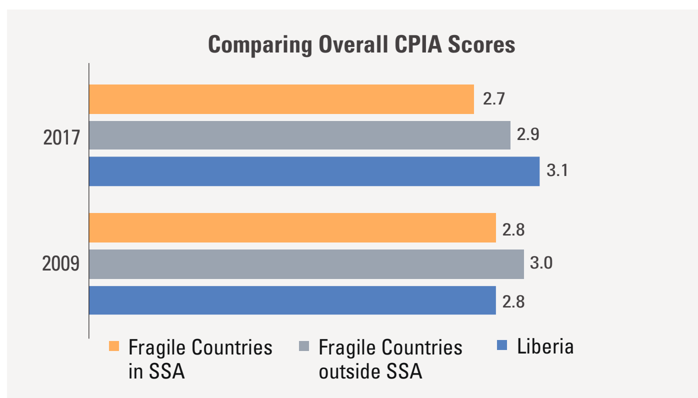
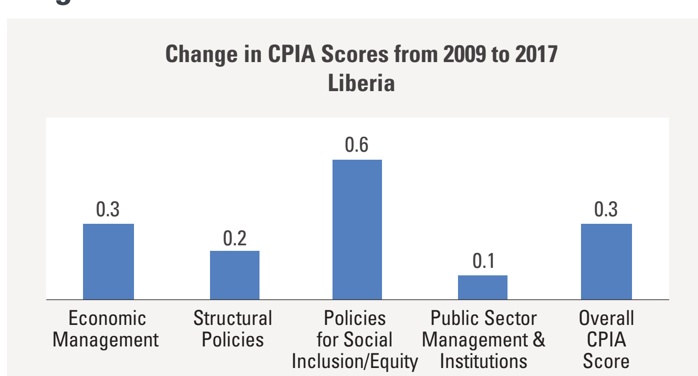
Trend



Comparison



Progress



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MADAGASCAR

Quick Facts

CPIA Score	Change from previous year	Highest performing cluster	Lowest performing cluster
3.3	▲ 0.1	3.7	2.8
Above SSA IDA Avg.		(Economic Management)	(Public Sector Management and Institutions)

Population (millions)	25.6
GDP (current US$, billions)	11.5
GDP per capita (current US$)	450
Poverty below US$1.90 a day (% of population, 2013, est.)	78

(2017)

Country Policy and Institutional Assessment 2017

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

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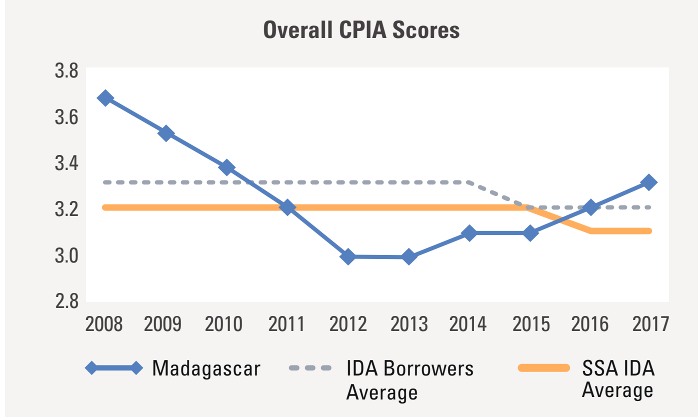
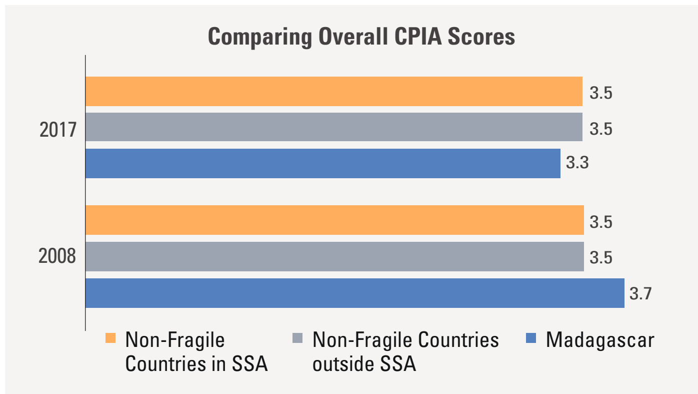
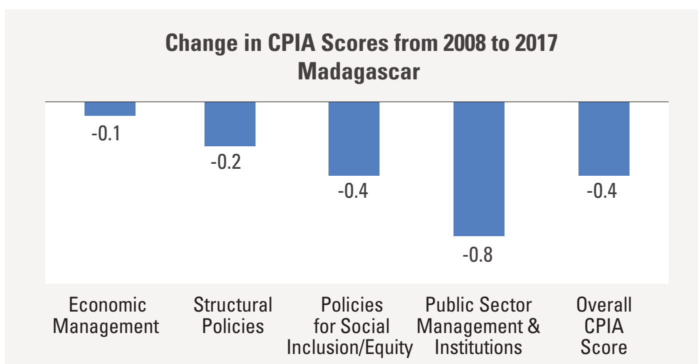
Trend



Comparison



Progress



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MALAWI

Quick Facts

CPIA Score	Change from previous year	Highest performing cluster	Lowest performing cluster
3.2	—	3.6	3.0
Above SSA IDA Avg.	No change	(Policies for Social Inclusion and Equity)	(Economic Management)

Population (millions)	18.6
GDP (current US$, billions)	6.3
GDP per capita (current US$)	339
Poverty below US$1.90 a day (% of population, 2013, est.)	70

(2017)

Country Policy and Institutional Assessment 2017

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

Definitions:

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Average scores for comparisons refer to country groupings as follows:

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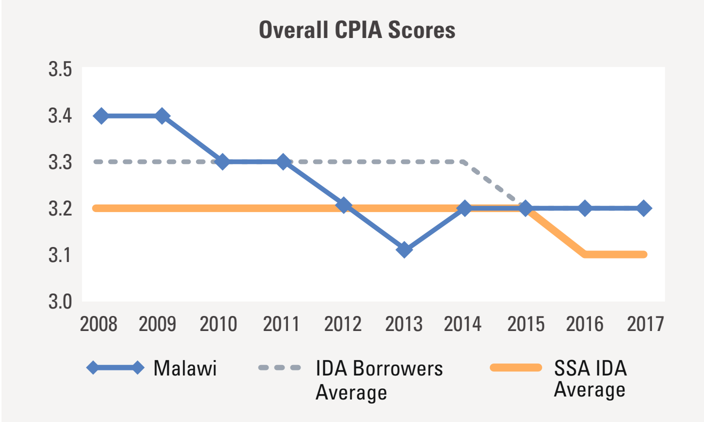
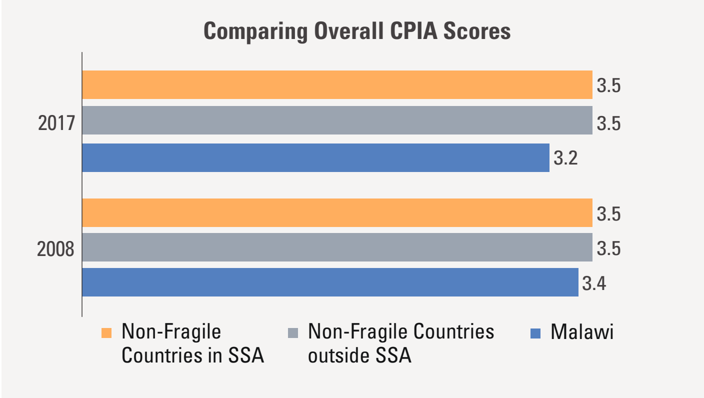
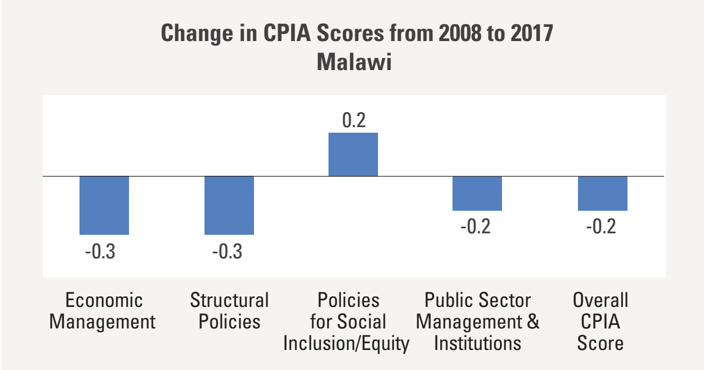
Trend



Comparison



Progress



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

Quick Facts

CPIA Score	Change from previous year	Highest performing cluster	Lowest performing cluster
3.4	—	4.0	3.0
Above SSA IDA Avg.	No change	(Economic Management)	(Public Sector Management and Institutions)

Population (millions)	18.5
GDP (current US$, billions)	15.3
GDP per capita (current US$)	825
Poverty below US$1.90 a day (% of population, 2013, est.)	52

(2017)

Country Policy and Institutional Assessment 2017

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

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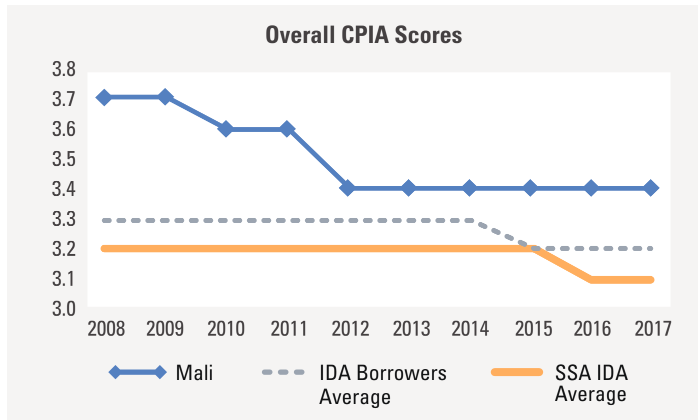
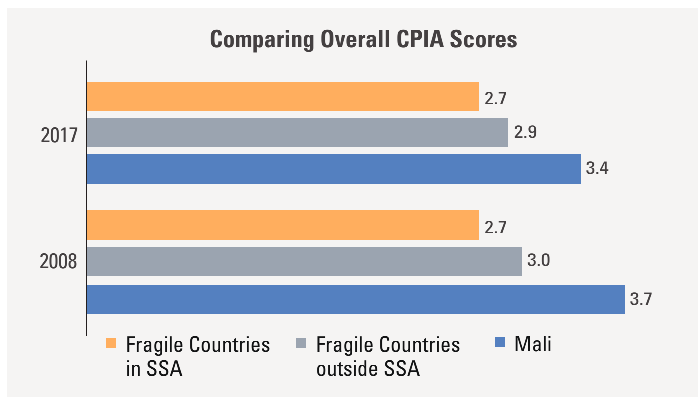
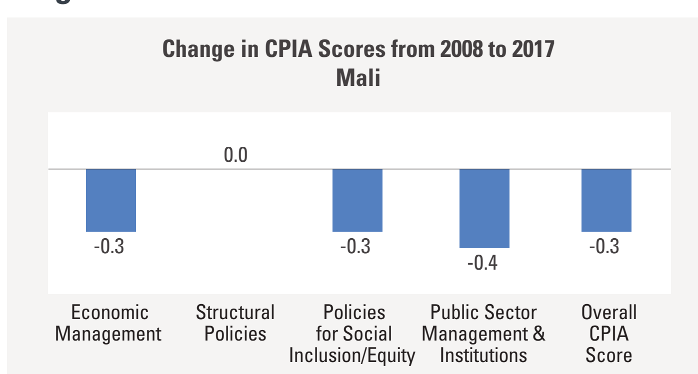
Trend



Comparison



Progress



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MAURITANIA

World Bank – Country Policy and Institutional Assessment
CPIA 2017

Quick Facts

CPIA Score	Change from previous year	Highest performing cluster	Lowest performing cluster
3.4	—	3.6	3.2
Above SSA IDA Avg.	No change	(Policies for Social Inclusion)	(Structural Policies)

Population (millions)	4.4
GDP (current US$, billions)	5.0
GDP per capita (current US$)	1,137
Poverty below US$1.90 a day (% of population, 2013, est.)	7

(2017)

Country Policy and Institutional Assessment 2017

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

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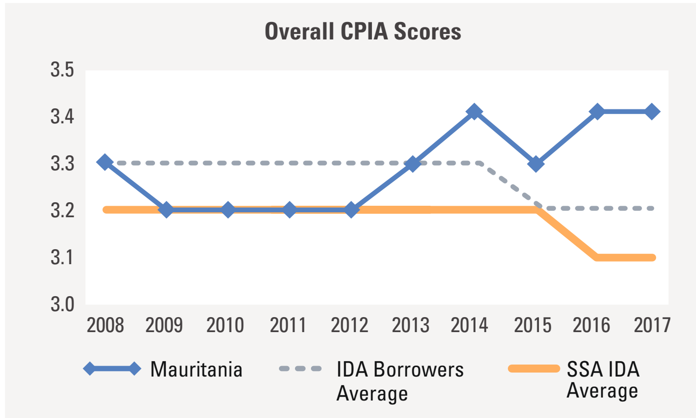
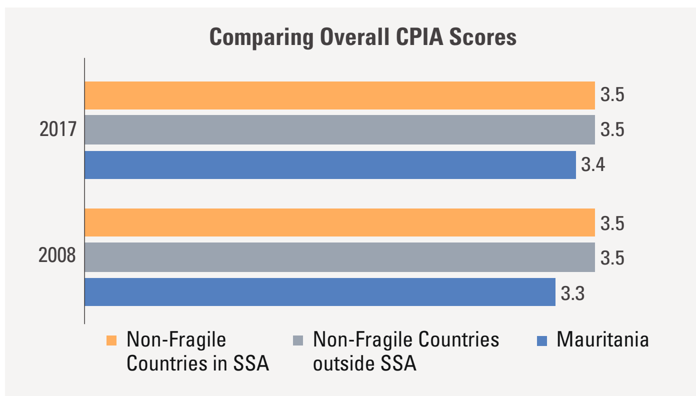
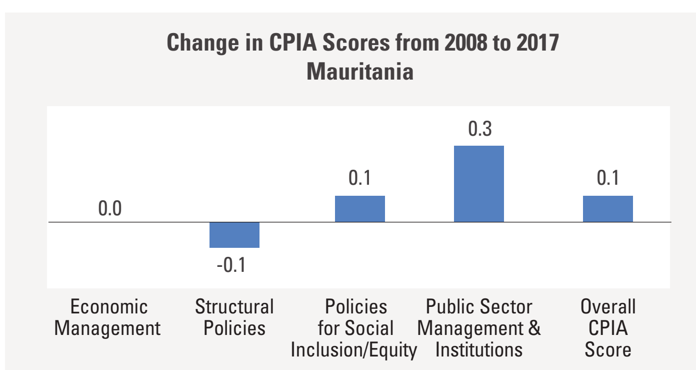
Trend



Comparison



Progress



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MOZAMBIQUE

Quick Facts

CPIA Score	Change from previous year	Highest performing cluster	Lowest performing cluster
3.2	**—**	**3.4**	**2.8**
Above SSA IDA Avg.	No change	(Policies for Social Inclusion and Equity)	(Economic Management)

Population (millions)	29.7
GDP (current US$, billions)	12.3
GDP per capita (current US$)	416
Poverty below US$1.90 a day (% of population, 2013, est.)	64

(2017)

Country Policy and Institutional Assessment 2017

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

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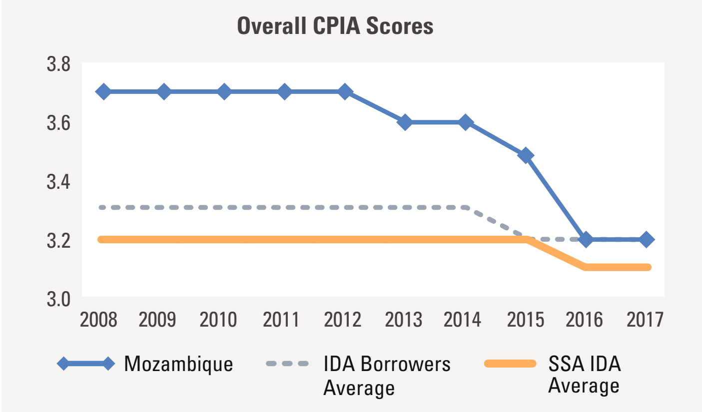
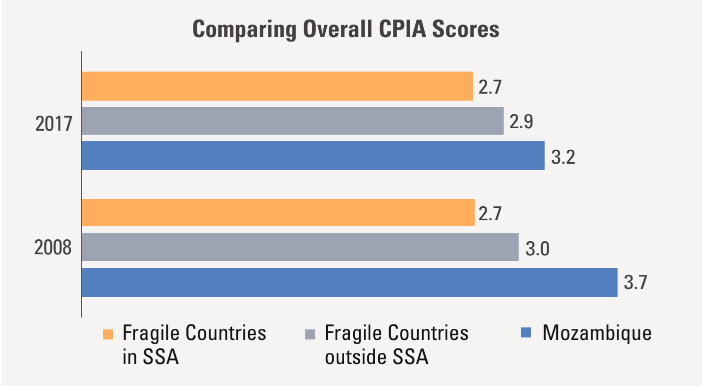
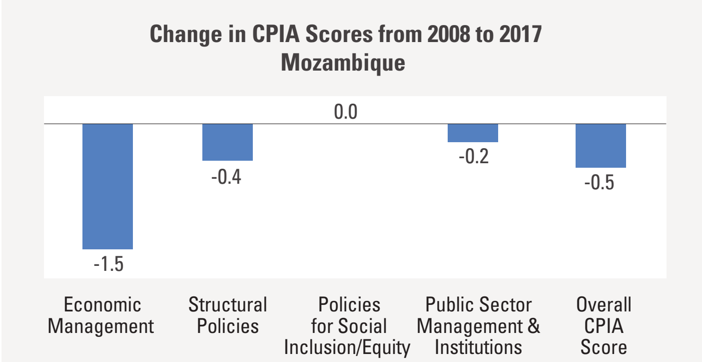
Trend



Comparison



Progress



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NIGER

Quick Facts

CPIA Score	Change from previous year	Highest performing cluster	Lowest performing cluster
3.4	—	3.7	3.1
Above SSA IDA Avg.	No change	(Economic Management)	(Public Sector Management and Institutions)

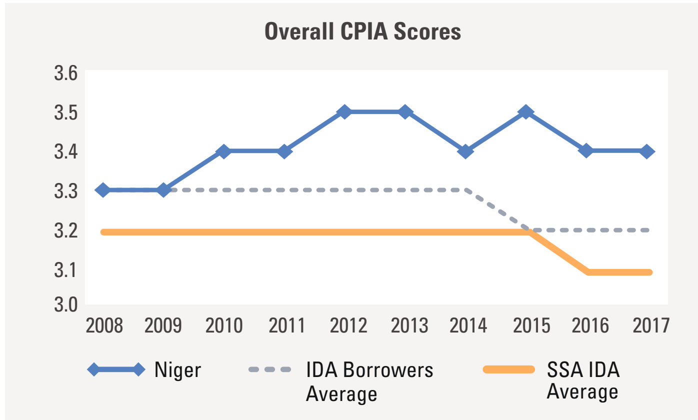
Population (millions)	21.5
GDP (current US$, billions)	8.1
GDP per capita (current US$)	378
Poverty below US$1.90 a day (% of population, 2013, est.)	46

(2017)

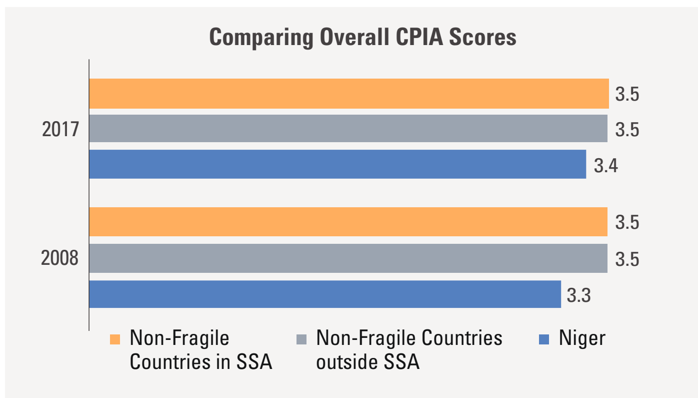
Country Policy and Institutional Assessment 2017

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

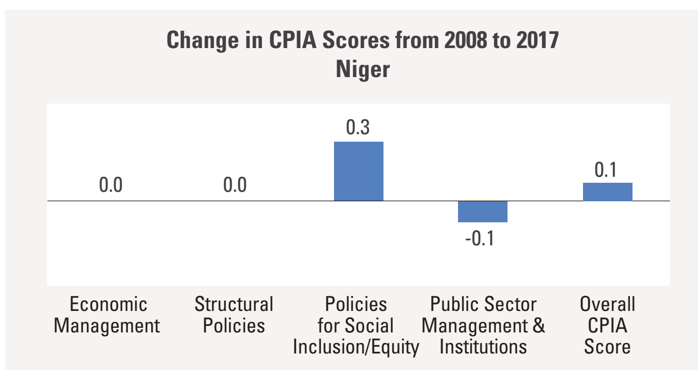
Trend



Comparison



Progress



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Quick Facts

CPIA Score	Change from previous year	Highest performing cluster	Lowest performing cluster
3.2	▼ 0.1	3.5	2.8
Above SSA IDA Avg.		(Policies for Social Inclusion and Equity)	(Public Sector Management and Institutions)

Population (millions)	190.9
GDP (current US$, billions)	375.8
GDP per capita (current US$)	1,967
Poverty below US$1.90 a day (% of population, 2013, est.)	50

(2017)

Country Policy and Institutional Assessment 2017

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

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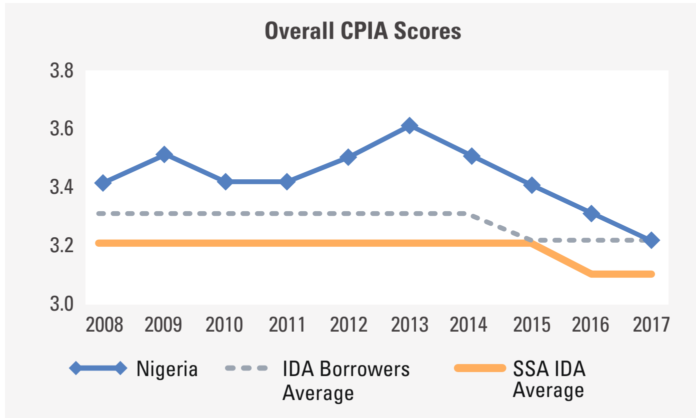
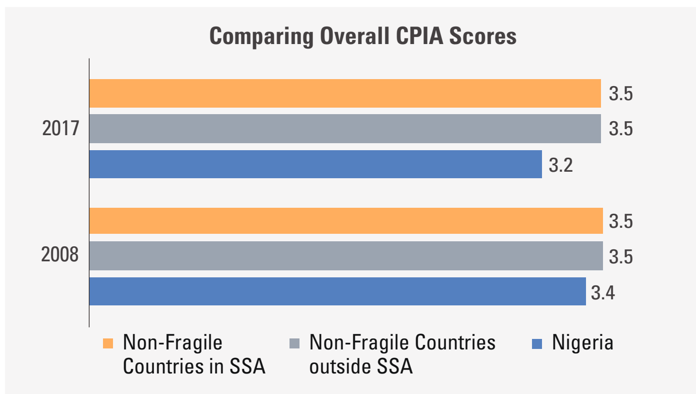
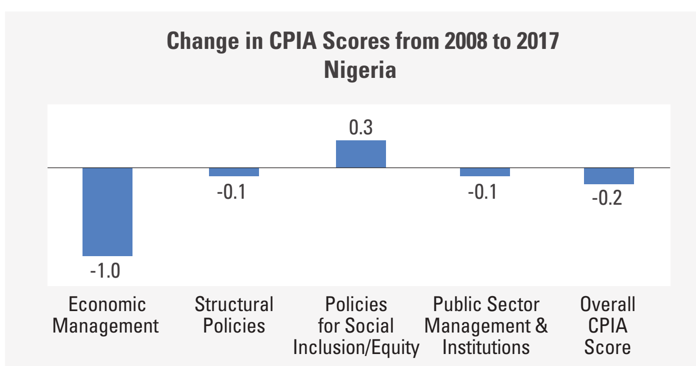
Trend



Comparison



Progress



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RWANDA

Quick Facts

CPIA Score	Change from previous year	Highest performing cluster	Lowest performing cluster
4.0	—	4.3	3.7
Above SSA IDA Avg.	No change	(Policies for Social Inclusion and Equity)	(Public Sector Management and Institutions)

Population (millions)	12.2
GDP (current US$, billions)	9.1
GDP per capita (current US$)	748
Poverty below US$1.90 a day (% of population, 2013, est.)	60

(2017)

Country Policy and Institutional Assessment 2017

Indicator	Rwanda	SSA IDA Average
Economic Management	**4.0**	**3.2**
Monetary and Exchange Rate Policy	4.0	3.4
Fiscal Policy	4.0	3.0
Debt Policy	4.0	3.1
Structural Policies	**4.2**	**3.2**
Trade	4.5	3.7
Financial Sector	3.5	2.8
Business Regulatory Environment	4.5	3.1
Policies for Social Inclusion and Equity	**4.3**	**3.2**
Gender Equality	4.5	3.2
Equity of Public Resource Use	4.5	3.3
Building Human Resources	4.5	3.6
Social Protection and Labor	4.0	3.0
Policies and Institutions for Environmental Sustainability	4.0	3.2
Public Sector Management and Institutions	**3.7**	**3.0**
Property Rights and Rule-Based Governance	3.5	2.8
Quality of Budgetary and Financial Management	4.0	3.1
Efficiency of Revenue Mobilization	4.0	3.4
Quality of Public Administration	3.5	2.8
Transparency, Accountability, and Corruption in the Public Sector	3.5	2.7
Overall CPIA Score	**4.0**	**3.1**

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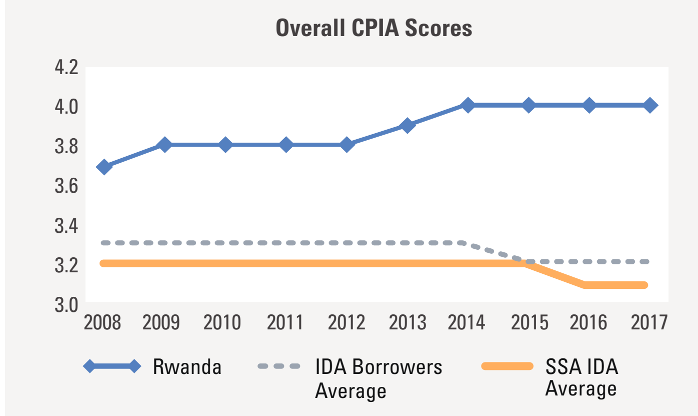
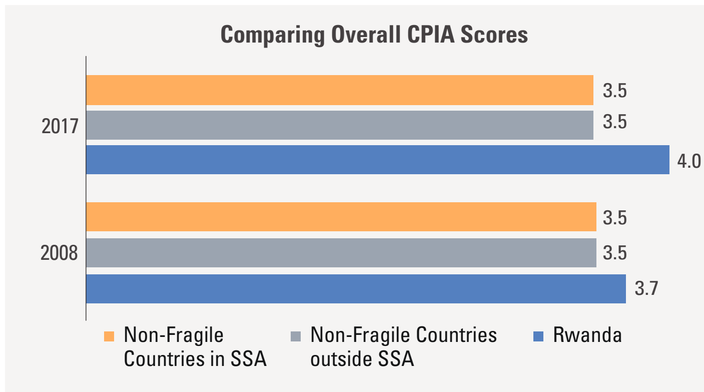
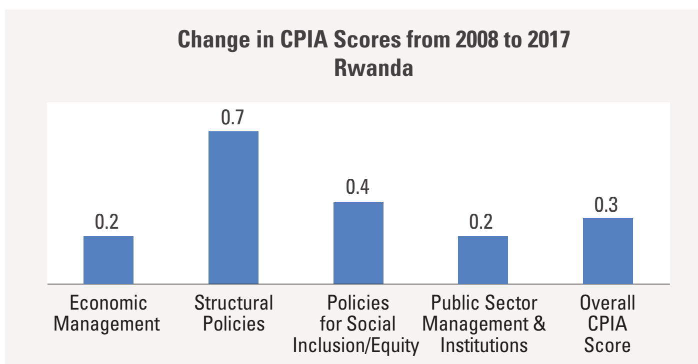


Comparison



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 with the previous year. The ratings depend on actual policies and performance, rather than on promises or intentions. The ratings reflect a variety of indicators, observations, and judgments originated in the World Bank or elsewhere. For details, see: **www.worldbank.org/africa/CPIA**.

SÃO TOMÉ AND PRÍNCIPE

Quick Facts

CPIA Score	Change from previous year	Highest performing cluster	Lowest performing cluster
3.1	—	3.2	3.0
At the SSA IDA Avg.	No change	(Structural Policies and Public Sector Management and Institutions)	(Economic Management)

Population (millions)	0.2
GDP (current US$, billions)	0.4
GDP per capita (current US$)	1,913
Poverty below US$1.90 a day (% of population, 2013, est.)	29

(2017)

Country Policy and Institutional Assessment 2017

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

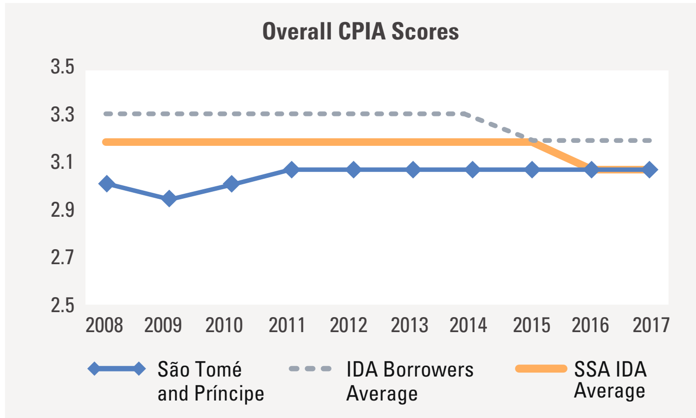
Definitions:

- CPIA: Country Policy and Institutional Assessment
- IDA: International Development Association, the arm of the World Bank Group that provides credits to the poorest countries
- SSA: Sub-Saharan Africa
- Poverty is based on PovcalNet poverty data as of June 2018
- The cutoff date for the World Development Indicators database is June 2018.

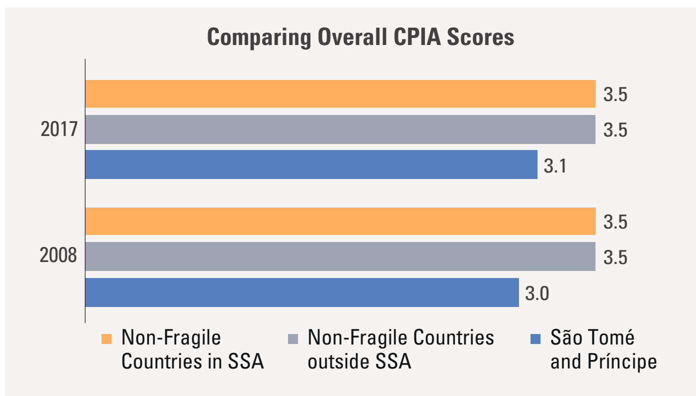
Average scores for comparisons refer to country groupings as follows:

- **IDA Borrowing Countries**: 73 countries eligible for IDA credits and with CPIA scores in 2017
- **SSA IDA Countries**: 38 SSA IDA countries that had CPIA scores in 2017
- **Fragile Countries in SSA**: 17 countries with CPIA scores included in the World Bank's Harmonized Fragile List for fiscal year 2019
- **Non-Fragile Countries in SSA**: 21 IDA-eligible countries (excluding fragile countries)
- **Fragile Countries outside SSA**: 13 countries with CPIA scores included in the World Bank's Harmonized Fragile List for fiscal year 2019
- **Non-Fragile Countries outside SSA**: 22 IDA-eligible countries (excluding fragile countries)

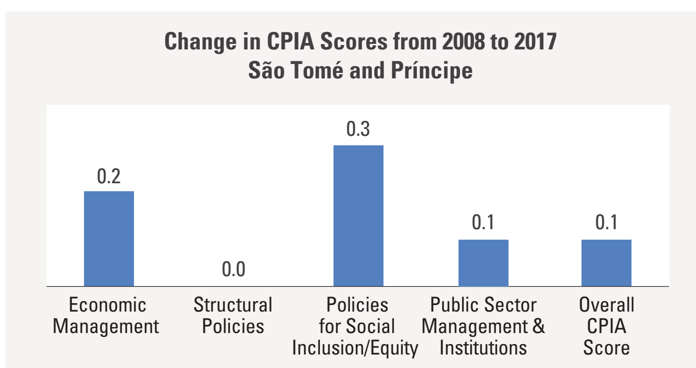
Trend



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 with 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**.

SENEGAL

World Bank – Country Policy and Institutional Assessment
CPIA 2017

Quick Facts

CPIA Score	Change from previous year	Highest performing cluster	Lowest performing cluster
3.8	—	4.2	3.6
Above SSA IDA Avg.	No change	(Economic Management)	(Public Sector Management and Institutions)

Population (millions)	15.9
GDP (current US$, billions)	16.4
GDP per capita (current US$)	1,033
Poverty below US$1.90 a day (% of population, 2013, est.)	38

(2017)

Country Policy and Institutional Assessment 2017

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

Definitions:
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- IDA: International Development Association, the arm of the World Bank Group that provides credits to the poorest countries
- SSA: Sub-Saharan Africa
- Poverty is based on PovcalNet poverty data as of June 2018
- The cutoff date for the World Development Indicators database is June 2018. Statistical analysis in this report does not reflect the recent rebasing of Senegal's national accounts.

Average scores for comparisons refer to country groupings as follows:
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- **SSA IDA Countries**: 38 SSA IDA countries that had CPIA scores in 2017
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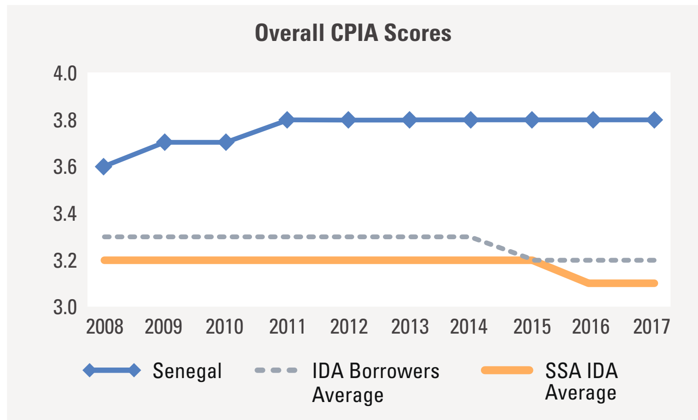
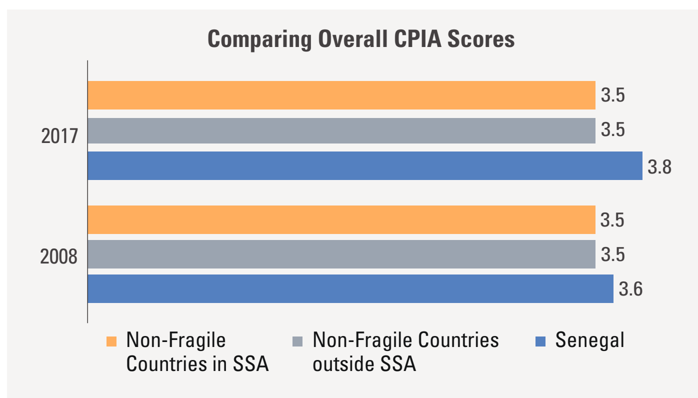
- **Non-Fragile Countries in SSA**: 21 IDA-eligible countries (excluding fragile countries)
- **Fragile Countries outside SSA**: 13 countries with CPIA scores included in the World Bank's Harmonized Fragile List for fiscal year 2019
- **Non-Fragile Countries outside SSA**: 22 IDA-eligible countries (excluding fragile countries)

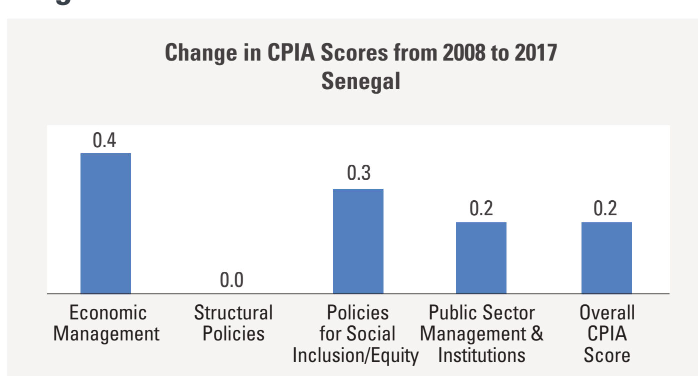
Trend



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 with 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**.

SIERRA LEONE

Quick Facts

CPIA Score	Change from previous year	Highest performing cluster	Lowest performing cluster
3.2	–	3.5	3.1
Above SSA IDA Avg.	No change	(Economic Management)	(Public Sector Management and Institutions)

Population (millions)	7.6
GDP (current US$, billions)	3.8
GDP per capita (current US$)	499
Poverty below US$1.90 a day (% of population, 2013, est.)	32

(2017)

Country Policy and Institutional Assessment 2017

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

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- The cutoff date for the World Development Indicators database is June 2018.

Average scores for comparisons refer to country groupings as follows:

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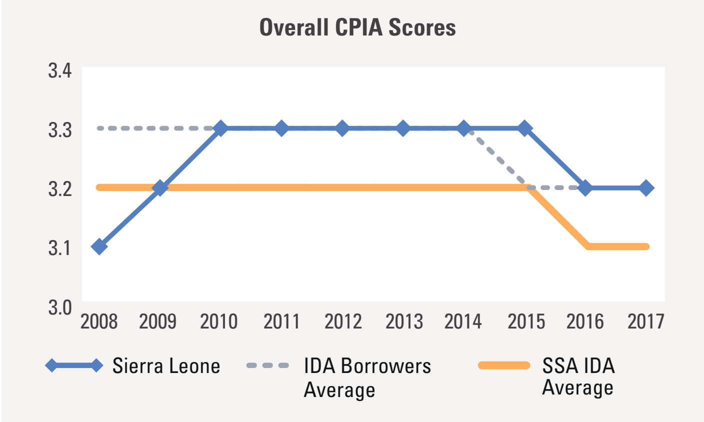
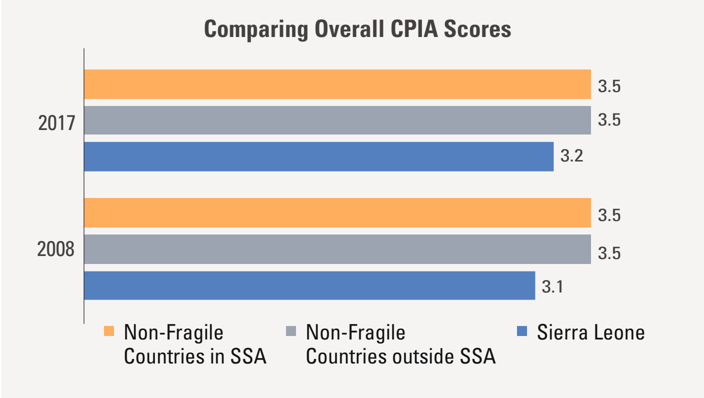
- **Non-Fragile Countries outside SSA**: 22 IDA-eligible countries (excluding fragile countries)

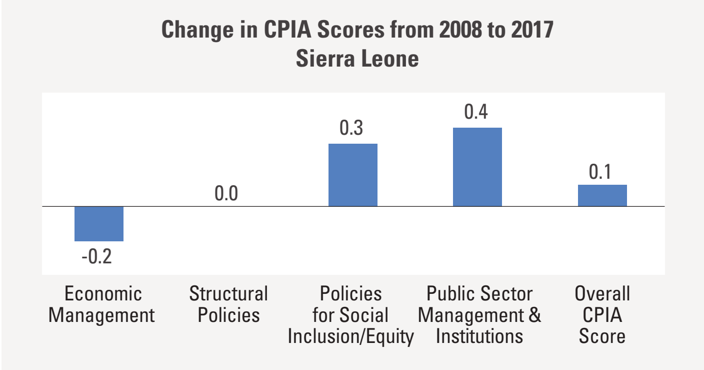
Trend



Comparison



Progress



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SOUTH SUDAN

Quick Facts

CPIA Score	Change from previous year	Highest performing cluster	Lowest performing cluster
1.5	▼ 0.1	2.0	1.0
Below SSA IDA Avg.		(Structural Policies)	(Economic Management)

Population (millions)	12.2
GDP (current US$, billions)	2.9
GDP per capita (current US$)	237
Poverty below US$1.90 a day (% of population, 2013, est.)	70

(2016)

Country Policy and Institutional Assessment 2017

Indicator	South Sudan	SSA IDA Average
Economic Management	**1.0**	**3.2**
Monetary and Exchange Rate Policy	1.0	3.4
Fiscal Policy	1.0	3.0
Debt Policy	1.0	3.1
Structural Policies	**2.0**	**3.2**
Trade	2.0	3.7
Financial Sector	2.0	2.8
Business Regulatory Environment	2.0	3.1
Policies for Social Inclusion and Equity	**1.7**	**3.2**
Gender Equality	2.0	3.2
Equity of Public Resource Use	2.0	3.3
Building Human Resources	2.5	3.6
Social Protection and Labor	1.0	3.0
Policies and Institutions for Environmental Sustainability	1.0	3.2
Public Sector Management and Institutions	**1.4**	**3.0**
Property Rights and Rule-Based Governance	1.5	2.8
Quality of Budgetary and Financial Management	1.0	3.1
Efficiency of Revenue Mobilization	2.0	3.4
Quality of Public Administration	1.0	2.8
Transparency, Accountability, and Corruption in the Public Sector	1.5	2.7
Overall CPIA Score	**1.5**	**3.1**

Definitions:

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- The cutoff date for the World Development Indicators database is June 2018.

Average scores for comparisons refer to country groupings as follows:

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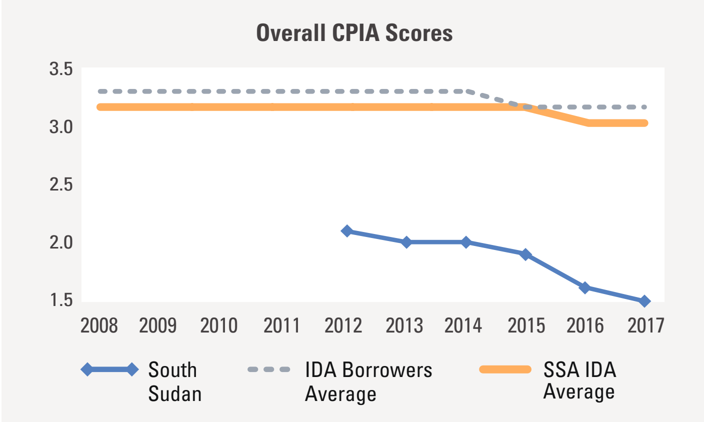
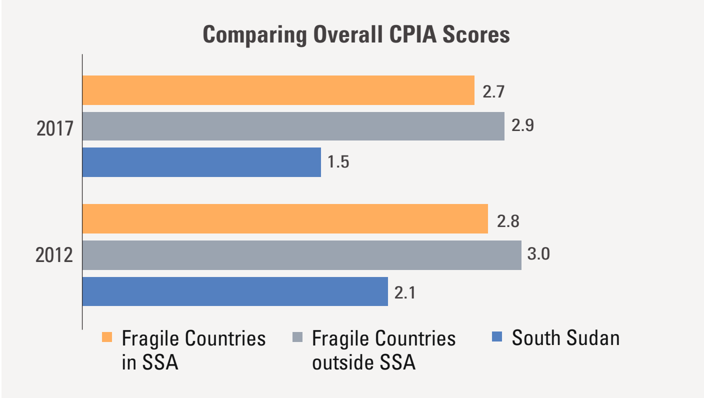
- **Non-Fragile Countries outside SSA**: 22 IDA-eligible countries (excluding fragile countries)

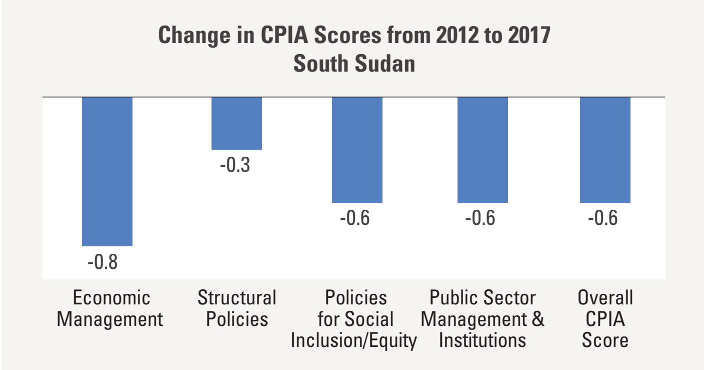
Trend



Comparison



Progress



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SUDAN

Quick Facts

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

Population (millions)	40.5
GDP (current US$, billions)	117.5
GDP per capita (current US$)	2,899
Poverty below US$1.90 a day (% of population, 2013, est.)	8

(2017)

Country Policy and Institutional Assessment 2017

Indicator	Sudan	SSA IDA Average
Economic Management	**2.2**	**3.2**
Monetary and Exchange Rate Policy	2.5	3.4
Fiscal Policy	2.5	3.0
Debt Policy	1.5	3.1
Structural Policies	**2.7**	**3.2**
Trade	2.5	3.7
Financial Sector	2.5	2.8
Business Regulatory Environment	3.0	3.1
Policies for Social Inclusion and Equity	**2.5**	**3.2**
Gender Equality	2.5	3.2
Equity of Public Resource Use	2.5	3.3
Building Human Resources	3.0	3.6
Social Protection and Labor	2.5	3.0
Policies and Institutions for Environmental Sustainability	2.0	3.2
Public Sector Management and Institutions	**2.2**	**3.0**
Property Rights and Rule-Based Governance	2.0	2.8
Quality of Budgetary and Financial Management	2.5	3.1
Efficiency of Revenue Mobilization	3.0	3.4
Quality of Public Administration	2.0	2.8
Transparency, Accountability, and Corruption in the Public Sector	1.5	2.7
Overall CPIA Score	**2.4**	**3.1**

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- The cutoff date for the World Development Indicators database is June 2018.

Average scores for comparisons refer to country groupings as follows:

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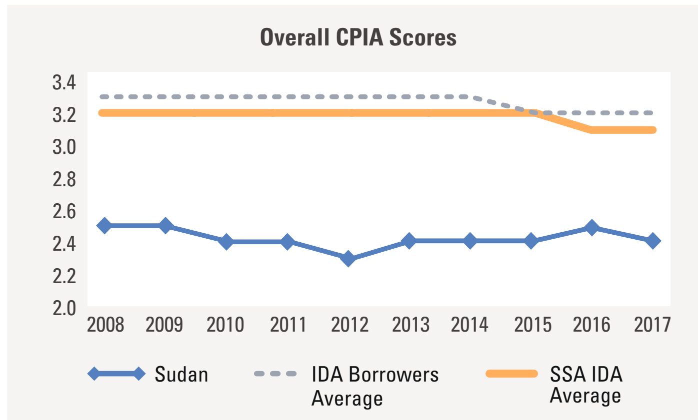
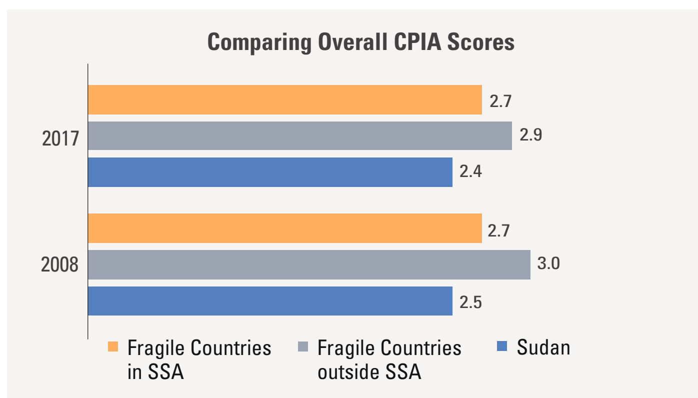
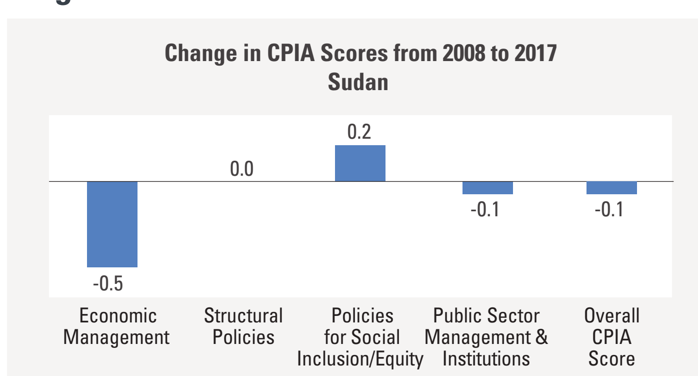
Trend



Comparison



Progress



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TANZANIA

Quick Facts

CPIA Score	Change from previous year	Highest performing cluster	Lowest performing cluster
3.7	–	4.0	3.4
Above SSA IDA Avg.	No change	(Economic Management)	(Public Sector Management and Institutions)

Population (millions)	57.3
GDP (current US$, billions)	52.1
GDP per capita (current US$)	936
Poverty below US$1.90 a day (% of population, 2013, est.)	46

(2017)

Country Policy and Institutional Assessment 2017

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

Definitions:

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- The cutoff date for the World Development Indicators database is June 2018.

Average scores for comparisons refer to country groupings as follows:

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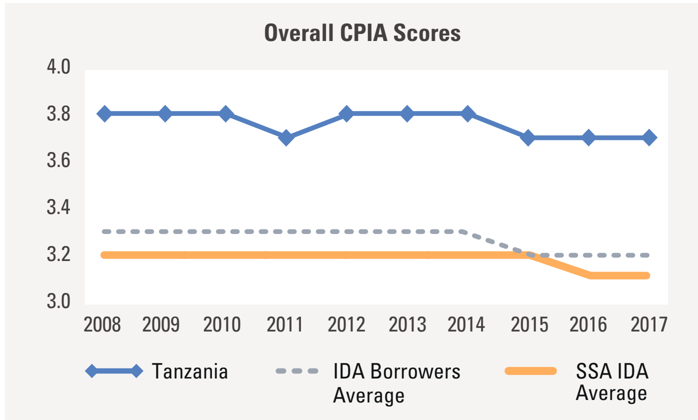
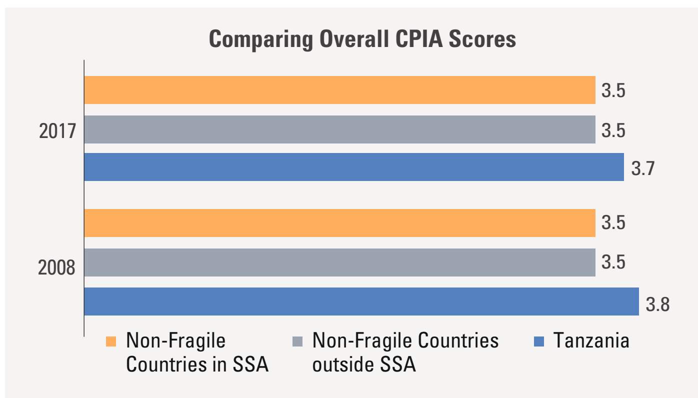
- **Non-Fragile Countries outside SSA**: 22 IDA-eligible countries (excluding fragile countries)

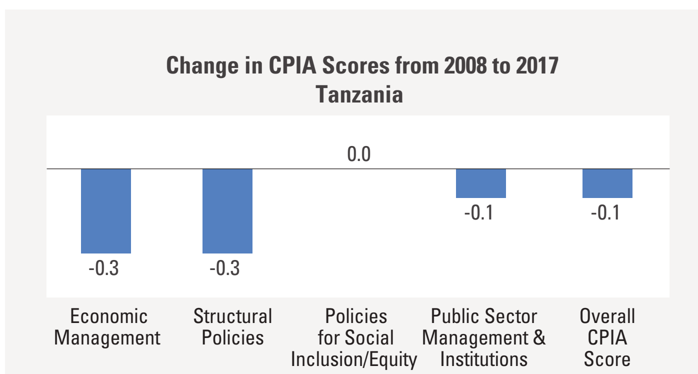
Trend



Comparison



Progress



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TOGO

Quick Facts

CPIA Score	Change from previous year	Highest performing cluster	Lowest performing cluster
3.1 At the SSA IDA Avg.	▲ **0.1**	**3.4** (Policies for Social Inclusion and Equity)	**2.8** (Public Sector Management and Institutions)

Population (millions)	7.8
GDP (current US$, billions)	4.8
GDP per capita (current US$)	617
Poverty below US$1.90 a day (% of population, 2013, est.)	52

(2017)

Country Policy and Institutional Assessment 2017

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

Definitions:

- CPIA: Country Policy and Institutional Assessment
- IDA: International Development Association, the arm of the World Bank Group that provides credits to the poorest countries
- SSA: Sub-Saharan Africa
- Poverty is based on PovcalNet poverty data as of June 2018
- The cutoff date for the World Development Indicators database is June 2018.

Average scores for comparisons refer to country groupings as follows:

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- **SSA IDA Countries**: 38 SSA IDA countries that had CPIA scores in 2017
- **Fragile Countries in SSA**: 17 countries with CPIA scores included in the World Bank's Harmonized Fragile List for fiscal year 2019
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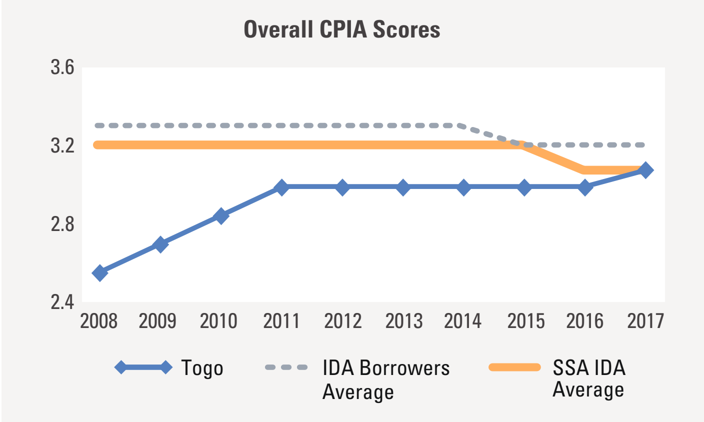
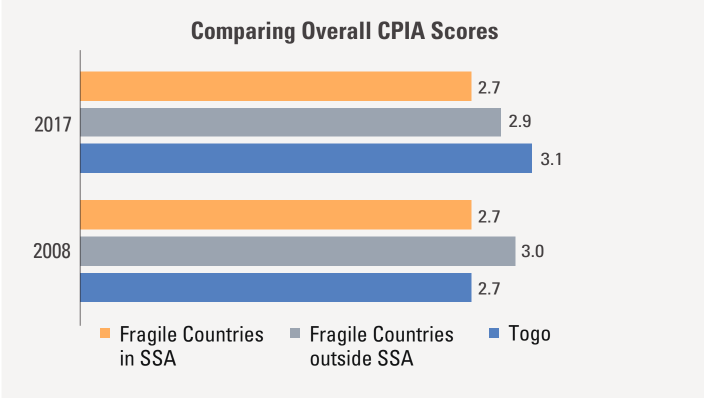
- **Fragile Countries outside SSA**: 13 countries with CPIA scores included in the World Bank's Harmonized Fragile List for fiscal year 2019
- **Non-Fragile Countries outside SSA**: 22 IDA-eligible countries (excluding fragile countries)

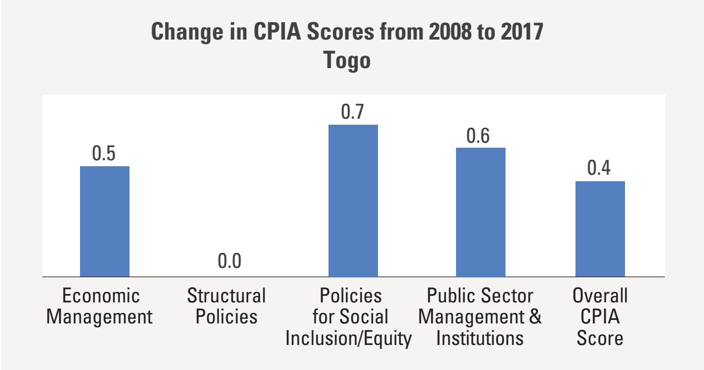
Trend



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 with 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**.

UGANDA

World Bank – Country Policy and Institutional Assessment
CPIA 2017

Quick Facts

CPIA Score	Change from previous year	Highest performing cluster	Lowest performing cluster
3.6	—	4.2	3.0
Above SSA IDA Avg.	No change	(Economic Management)	(Public Sector Management and Institutions)

Population (millions)	42.9
GDP (current US$, billions)	25.9
GDP per capita (current US$)	604
Poverty below US$1.90 a day (% of population, 2013, est.)	36

(2017)

Country Policy and Institutional Assessment 2017

Indicator	Uganda	SSA IDA Average
Economic Management	**4.2**	**3.2**
Monetary and Exchange Rate Policy	4.0	3.4
Fiscal Policy	4.0	3.0
Debt Policy	4.5	3.1
Structural Policies	**3.8**	**3.2**
Trade	4.5	3.7
Financial Sector	3.5	2.8
Business Regulatory Environment	3.5	3.1
Policies for Social Inclusion and Equity	**3.5**	**3.2**
Gender Equality	3.0	3.2
Equity of Public Resource Use	4.0	3.3
Building Human Resources	3.5	3.6
Social Protection and Labor	3.5	3.0
Policies and Institutions for Environmental Sustainability	3.5	3.2
Public Sector Management and Institutions	**3.0**	**3.0**
Property Rights and Rule-Based Governance	3.5	2.8
Quality of Budgetary and Financial Management	3.0	3.1
Efficiency of Revenue Mobilization	3.5	3.4
Quality of Public Administration	3.0	2.8
Transparency, Accountability, and Corruption in the Public Sector	2.0	2.7
Overall CPIA Score	**3.6**	**3.1**

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Average scores for comparisons refer to country groupings as follows:

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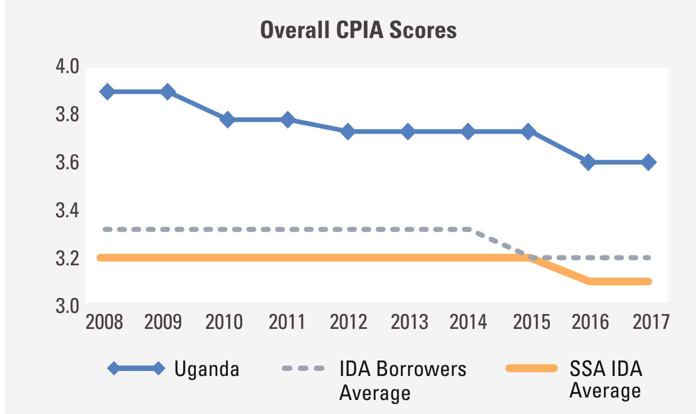
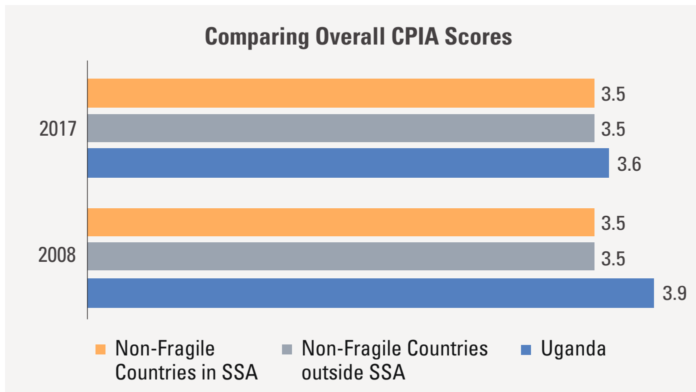
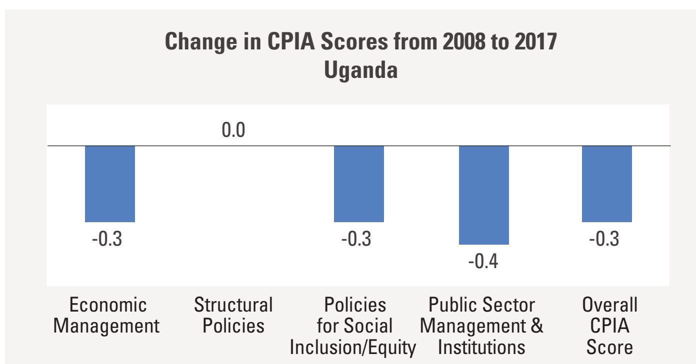
Trend



Comparison



Progress



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ZAMBIA

World Bank – Country Policy and Institutional Assessment
CPIA 2017

Quick Facts

CPIA Score	Change from previous year	Highest performing cluster	Lowest performing cluster
3.3	–	3.8	2.8
Above SSA IDA Avg.	No change	(Structural Policies)	(Economic Management)

Population (millions)	17.1
GDP (current US$, billions)	25.8
GDP per capita (current US$)	1,510
Poverty below US$1.90 a day (% of population, 2013, est.)	59

(2017)

Country Policy and Institutional Assessment 2017

Indicator	Zambia	SSA IDA Average
Economic Management	**2.8**	**3.2**
Monetary and Exchange Rate Policy	3.0	3.4
Fiscal Policy	2.5	3.0
Debt Policy	3.0	3.1
Structural Policies	**3.8**	**3.2**
Trade	4.0	3.7
Financial Sector	3.5	2.8
Business Regulatory Environment	4.0	3.1
Policies for Social Inclusion and Equity	**3.3**	**3.2**
Gender Equality	3.0	3.2
Equity of Public Resource Use	3.5	3.3
Building Human Resources	3.5	3.6
Social Protection and Labor	3.0	3.0
Policies and Institutions for Environmental Sustainability	3.5	3.2
Public Sector Management and Institutions	**3.2**	**3.0**
Property Rights and Rule-Based Governance	3.0	2.8
Quality of Budgetary and Financial Management	3.5	3.1
Efficiency of Revenue Mobilization	3.5	3.4
Quality of Public Administration	3.0	2.8
Transparency, Accountability, and Corruption in the Public Sector	3.0	2.7
Overall CPIA Score	**3.3**	**3.1**

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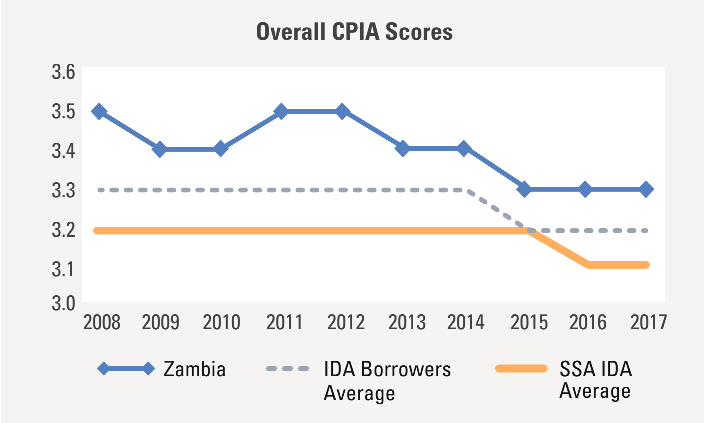
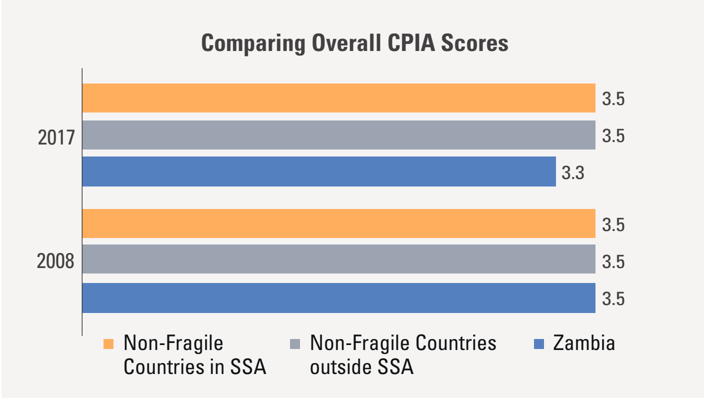
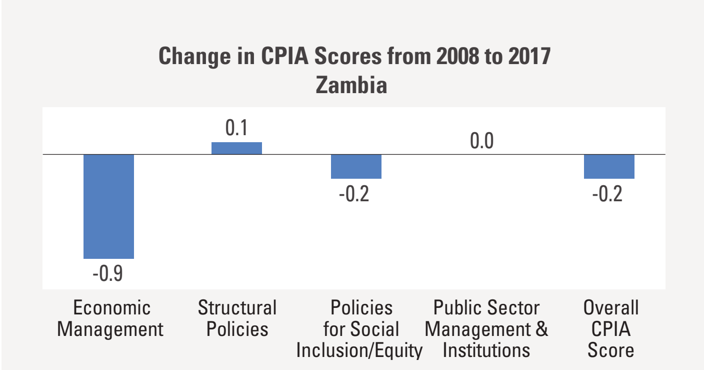
Trend



Comparison



Progress



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Quick Facts

CPIA Score	Change from previous year	Highest performing cluster	Lowest performing cluster
2.8	▲ 0.1	3.5	2.3
Below SSA IDA Avg.		(Policies for Social Inclusion and Equity)	(Economic Management)

Population (millions)	16.5
GDP (current US$, billions)	17.8
GDP per capita (current US$)	1,080
Poverty below US$1.90 a day (% of population, 2013, est.)	16

(2017)

Country Policy and Institutional Assessment 2017

Indicator	Zimbabwe	SSA IDA Average
Economic Management	**2.3**	**3.2**
Monetary and Exchange Rate Policy	2.5	3.4
Fiscal Policy	2.5	3.0
Debt Policy	2.0	3.1
Structural Policies	**2.5**	**3.2**
Trade	2.5	3.7
Financial Sector	2.5	2.8
Business Regulatory Environment	2.5	3.1
Policies for Social Inclusion and Equity	**3.5**	**3.2**
Gender Equality	4.0	3.2
Equity of Public Resource Use	3.0	3.3
Building Human Resources	4.0	3.6
Social Protection and Labor	2.5	3.0
Policies and Institutions for Environmental Sustainability	4.0	3.2
Public Sector Management and Institutions	**2.8**	**3.0**
Property Rights and Rule-Based Governance	2.0	2.8
Quality of Budgetary and Financial Management	3.5	3.1
Efficiency of Revenue Mobilization	4.0	3.4
Quality of Public Administration	2.5	2.8
Transparency, Accountability, and Corruption in the Public Sector	2.0	2.7
Overall CPIA Score	**2.8**	**3.1**

Definitions:

- CPIA: Country Policy and Institutional Assessment
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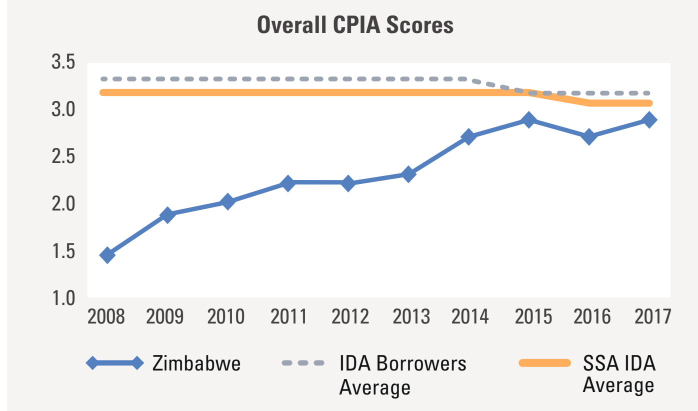
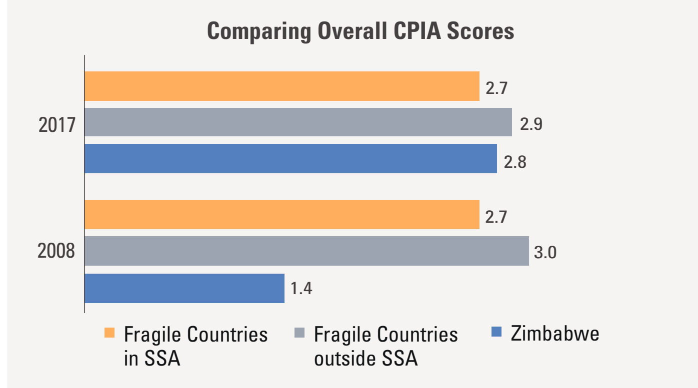
Trend



Comparison



Progress

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Appendix A: CPIA Components

A. Economic Management

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

B. Structural Policies

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

C. Policies for Social Inclusion and Equity

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

D. Public Sector Management and Institutions

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

Appendix B: Country Groups and Classification

I. Country Groups

Sub-Saharan Africa IDA countries		Non-Sub-Saharan Africa IDA countries	
Fragile	**Non-fragile**	**Fragile**	**Non-fragile**
Burundi	Benin	Afghanistan	Bangladesh
Central African Republic	Burkina Faso	Djibouti	Bhutan
Chad	Cabo Verde	Haiti	Cambodia
Comoros	Cameroon	Kiribati	Dominica
Congo, Dem. Rep.	Ethiopia	Kosovo	Grenada
Congo, Rep.	Ghana	Marshall Islands	Guyana
Côte d'Ivoire	Guinea	Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	Honduras
Eritrea	Kenya	Myanmar	Kyrgyz Republic
Gambia, The	Lesotho	Papua New Guinea	Lao PDR
Guinea-Bissau	Madagascar	Solomon Islands	Maldives
Liberia	Malawi	Timor-Leste	Moldova
Mali	Mauritania	Tuvalu	Mongolia
Mozambique	Niger	Yemen, Rep.	Nepal
South Sudan	Nigeria		Nicaragua
Somalia	Rwanda		Pakistan
Sudan	São Tomé and Príncipe		Samoa
Togo	Senegal		St. Lucia
Zimbabwe	Sierra Leone		St. Vincent and the Grenadines
	Tanzania		Tajikistan
	Uganda		Tonga
	Zambia		Uzbekistan
			Vanuatu

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

II. Country Classification in SSA by Resilience

Resilient group of countries in SSA	Other countries in SSA		
Burkina Faso	Benin	Eritrea	Nigeria
Côte d'Ivoire	Burundi	Gambia, The	São Tomé and Príncipe
Ethiopia	Cameroon	Lesotho	Sierra Leone
Ghana	Cabo Verde	Liberia	South Sudan
Guinea	Central African Republic	Madagascar	Sudan
Guinea-Bissau	Chad	Malawi	Togo
Kenya	Comoros	Mauritania	Uganda
Mali	Congo, Dem. Rep.	Mozambique	Zambia
Rwanda	Congo, Rep.	Niger	Zimbabwe
Senegal			
Tanzania			

Source: World Bank staff calculations based on the World Development Indicators database, Africa's Pulse, April 2018.

Appendix C: Guide to CPIA

The Country Policy and Institutional Assessment (CPIA) is a diagnostic tool that is intended to capture the quality of a country's policies and institutional arrangements—that is, its focus is on the key elements that are within a country's control, rather than on outcomes (such as growth rates) that are influenced by elements outside the country's control. More specifically, the CPIA measures the extent to which a country's policy and institutional framework supports sustainable growth and poverty reduction, and consequently the effective use of development assistance. The outcome of the exercise yields an overall score and scores for all of the 16 criteria that compose the CPIA. The CPIA tool was developed and first employed in the mid-1970s. Over the years, the World Bank has periodically updated and improved it to reflect the lessons of experience and the evolution of thinking about development.

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

The CPIA has undergone periodic reviews to update and refine the content of the criteria. The most recent revision of the criteria took place last year and was applied to the 2016 CPIA exercise. The revisions were guided by the conclusions of an Independent Evaluation Group evaluation, relevant findings in the literature, and lessons learned in carrying out the annual CPIA exercise in the past few years. In undertaking the revisions, special attention was given to ensuring that the content of the revisions was commensurate with the availability of information and the ability to assess country performance, and that some degree of continuity was preserved in the criteria. The revisions have not resulted in significant changes in country scores. Among the revisions are the following:

- In criterion 4 (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 subcomponent is 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 subnational governments.
- Q16 (Transparency, Accountability, and Corruption in the Public Sector) was revised to include a new dimension to cover aspects of financial corruption that had not been treated consistently. Coverage of fiscal information is now more explicit, and capture and conflicts of interest as distinct forms of corruption are treated more consistently.

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

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

This report is produced by the
Office of the Chief Economist for the Africa Region.

www.worldbank.org/africa/cpia

CPIA
AFRICA