

ALLOCATING IDA FUNDS BASED ON PERFORMANCE

Fourth Annual Report on IDA's Country Assessment and Allocation Process

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

ARPP	Annual Review of Portfolio Performance
CAS	Country Assistance Strategy
CPIA	Country Policy and Institutional Assessment
ESW	Economic and Sector Work
GNI	Gross National Income
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
IDA	International Development Association
LICUS	Low Income Countries Under Stress
PBA	Performance-Based Allocation system
PC	Per Capita
PCPA	Per Capita Per Annum
PCPI	Post-Conflict Progress Indicators
PR	IDA Country Performance Rating
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
SDR	Special Drawing Right
TSS	Transitional Support Strategy

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1. Performance-Based Allocation: Mainstay of IDA13

1. The agreement on IDA's Thirteenth Replenishment reaffirmed the central importance of IDA's Performance-based Allocation (PBA) system in allocating resources.¹ This system is guided by an assessment of the quality of client countries' policies and institutions, to arrive at an equitable distribution of IDA funds among eligible recipient countries, and has gone through successive refinements and improvements in recent years. This is IDA's fourth Annual Report on the PBA system's evolution and results.

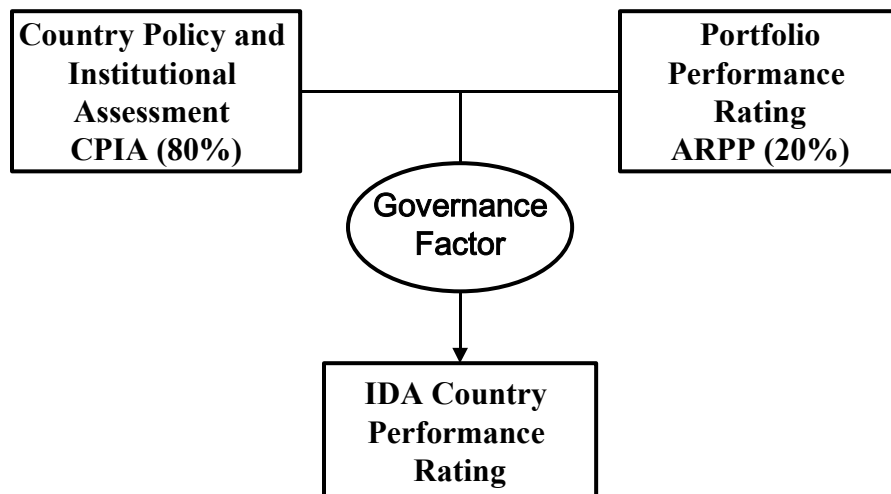
2. A reminder of the essential design of the PBA system may be helpful. The Bank conducts an *annual performance assessment* for its borrowing countries. The exercise, known as the Country Policy and Institutional Assessment (CPIA) assesses a country's present policy and institutional framework for fostering poverty reduction, sustainable growth and the effective use of development assistance. It includes 20 equally weighted criteria which are grouped in four clusters: economic management; structural policies; policies for social inclusion and equity; and public sector management and institutions (for a listing of the criteria see Annex 1).

3. The CPIA underpins IDA's Performance Rating but is not its only determinant. Two additional process steps are included. First, to capture the important dimension of quality of development project and program management, the Bank's Annual Report on Portfolio Performance (ARPP) is used to determine a score for each country's implementation performance. On the basis of these measures, a weighted average rating is calculated of the CPIA (80%) and the ARPP measure (20%). Second, this rating is multiplied by the "governance factor" to produce the country's IDA Performance Rating (see Chart 1). The governance factor is derived from the country's average rating for seven governance criteria that are part of the PBA system.^{2/}

¹ *Additions to IDA Resources: Thirteenth Replenishment*, IDA/SecM2002-0488, September 17, 2002 (the "IDA13 Arrangements").

² The seven criteria include six governance-related CPIA criteria (#4 and #16-20, see Annex 1); plus the procurement practices criterion included in the ARPP rating. The factor is calculated by dividing the average rating on these seven criteria by 3.5 (the mid-point of the 1 to 6 range) and applying an exponent of 1.5 to this ratio.

Chart 1 - IDA Country Performance Rating



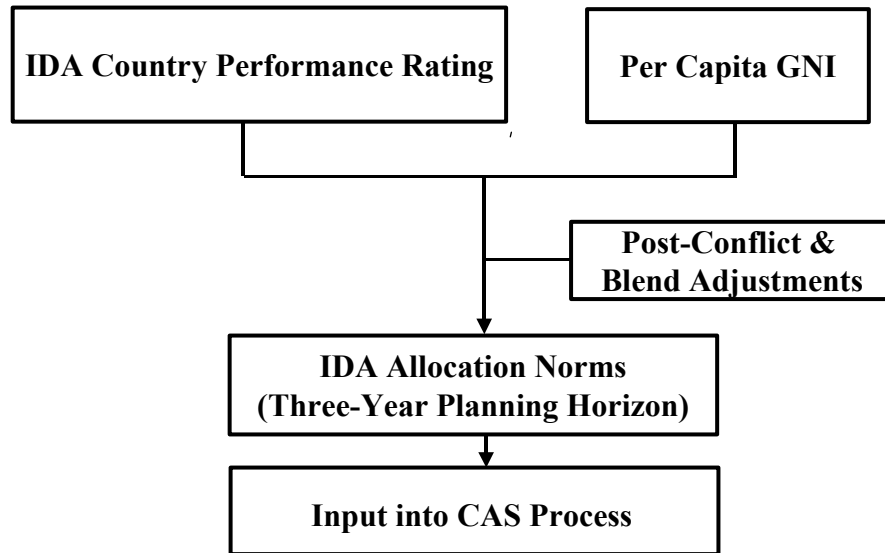
4. *Performance-Based Allocation.* IDA’s resources are allocated on the basis of the IDA Performance Rating (PR) -- ensuring that good performers get a higher share of IDA’s available resources -- and, to a lesser extent, GNI per capita.³ The allocation norm establishes the financial resources available for each IDA country for the following three fiscal years. The allocation sets the resource envelope that each country could expect to receive if its performance stays the same and assuming a pipeline of quality projects -- but is not an entitlement. In the case of a new CAS, the allocation norm will set the base-case financing scenario (see Chart 2). The CAS financing scenarios may be adjusted to reflect special country circumstances, which will be spelled out in the CAS.

5. In addition to their performance-based allocations, all countries are allotted a basic allocation of SDR 3 million (about US \$ 4 million). In terms of per capita allocations, this benefits in particular the small states. There are some important considerations that merit exceptions to the allocation norms. First, “blend” countries with access, or potential access, to IBRD receive less than their norm allocation due to their broader financing options. Second, post-conflict countries can, when appropriate, be provided with additional resources in support of their recovery and in recognition of a period of exceptional need. And third, additional allocations may be provided in the aftermath of major natural disasters.

6. Section 2 reviews the main enhancements made to the PBA system in 2002. Section 3 reviews the performance assessment’s building blocks, while Section 4 presents the 2002 IDA Country Performance Rating results. Section 5 looks at the use of the performance assessment in allocating IDA resources. Section 6 concludes the report with a discussion of emerging issues and next steps.

³ Allocation PC = f (PR ^{2.0}, GNIPC^{-0.125})

Chart 2 - IDA Allocations



2. Significant Enhancements of the PBA System in 2002

7. Highlights of the PBA system's changes and results are the following:

(i) the Assessment Process

- After the major revamping of the CPIA criteria in 2001, and following internal consultations, only limited refinements were made to a few CPIA criteria; and
- The measurement of procurement performance -- a governance indicator which is included among the portfolio criteria -- was improved to capture not only the timeliness of the procurement process but also its quality.

(ii) the Allocation Process

- The IDA13 Arrangements include IDA funding on grant terms with a varying proportion of grants now forming part of each country's regular performance-based IDA allocation;
- The new post-conflict allocation framework was used to help guide resource decisions for eight countries eligible for post-conflict allocations⁴; and
- The link between CAS triggers and the IDA performance ratings was tightened.

⁴ *Additions to IDA Resources: Thirteenth Replenishment*, see Annex 2.

3. Performance Assessment: Building Blocks

8. *CPIA Questionnaire*.⁵ For the CPIA 2002 exercise, the definitions of four criteria were revised:⁶

- The Public Debt criterion (#3) was broadened to include not only external but also domestic debt;
- The Financial Stability criterion (# 6) was revised to include more explicitly the issue of money laundering;
- The Gender criterion (#11) consolidated the gender dimensions from nine to six;
- The Building Human Resources criterion (#13) was revised to include other communicable diseases with HIV/AIDS.

9. *CPIA 2002 Ratings*. Box 1 presents by quintiles the overall 2002 CPIA ratings for the rated IDA countries,⁷ while Annex 2 presents this information for each of the four CPIA dimensions: Economic Management; Structural Policies; Policies for Social Inclusion/Equity; and Public Sector Management and Institutions. The population-weighted average CPIA score for all the rated countries was 3.44, a slight increase from 3.40 in 2001, while the ratio of the average CPIA ratings of the top and bottom quintiles (a measure of the dispersion) fell from 1.71 in 2001 to 1.43 in 2002, which is close to the 2000 level (1.51).

Box 1 - 2002 Country Policy and Institutional Assessment (CPIA)	
First Quintile Average = 3.69	Bhutan, Cape Verde, Grenada, Honduras, India, Maldives, Mauritania, Samoa, Senegal, Sri Lanka, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Tanzania, Uganda, Vietnam
Second Quintile Average = 3.48	Albania, Armenia, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Indonesia, Mali, Nepal, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Rwanda, Zambia
Third Quintile Average = 3.28	Azerbaijan, Cote d'Ivoire, Dominica, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Kyrgyz Republic, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Moldova, Mongolia, Mozambique, Republic of Yemen, Serbia and Montenegro
Fourth Quintile Average = 3.06	Cambodia, Cameroon, Chad, Republic of Congo, Djibouti, The Gambia, Georgia, Guinea, Guyana, Kiribati, Niger, Papua New Guinea, Sierra Leone, Tonga, Vanuatu
Fifth Quintile Average = 2.57	Angola, Burundi, Central African Republic, Comoros, Democratic Republic of Congo, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Lao PDR, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe, Solomon Islands, Sudan, Tajikistan, Togo, Uzbekistan, Zimbabwe
Countries not rated in CPIA 2002 exercise: Afghanistan, Liberia, Myanmar, Somalia, and Timor-Leste.	

10. *Portfolio Performance*. IDA assessed its actual project experience in the countries, as measured by the Annual Report on Portfolio Performance (ARPP). For the quintile-based results of the 2002 ARPP ratings, see Annex 2 .

⁵ For the complete 2002 CPIA Questionnaire, see <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/IDA/Resources/CPIA2002.pdf>

⁶ The list of 20 CPIA criteria for 2002 is presented in Annex 1.

⁷ Within each quintile countries are listed in alphabetical order.

11. *Emphasis on Governance: the Governance Factor.* As in 2001, in order to reflect the special importance of good governance, a factor was applied to the weighted average of the CPIA and ARPP ratings to arrive at the IDA Country Performance Rating. The application of the governance factor enhanced the weight of governance in the overall ratings.

12. In 2002 the average scores on governance continued to show a wide range of results. On the weak end of the spectrum, 17 out of 76 rated IDA countries⁸ scored at least 25% below 3.5 (the midpoint of the 1 to 6 range): Angola, Cameroon, Central African Republic, The Gambia, Georgia, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Kiribati, P.D.R. Lao, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Sudan, Tajikistan, Togo, Uzbekistan, and Zimbabwe. Bhutan, on the other hand, scored more than 25% above the 3.5 level.

4. Performance Assessment: Country Ratings

13. The quintile results for the 2002 IDA Country Performance Ratings are presented in Box 2, and the population-weighted average ratings for the quintiles are presented in Box 3.⁹ A comparison between 2002 and 2001 shows a modest fall in average rating from 2.94 to 2.82 (largely reflecting the impact of the governance factor), and little change in the dispersion of these ratings.

Box 2 - 2002 IDA Country Performance Ratings	
First Quintile	Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Grenada, Honduras, India, Maldives, Mauritania, Pakistan, Samoa, Sri Lanka, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Tanzania, Uganda
Second Quintile	Albania, Armenia, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Dominica, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guyana, Moldova, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Senegal, Vietnam, Serbia and Montenegro
Third Quintile	Bangladesh, Bolivia, Comoros, Guinea, Kyrgyz Republic, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Tonga, Vanuatu, Zambia
Fourth Quintile	Azerbaijan, Burundi, Cambodia, Chad, Democratic Republic of Congo, Republic of Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Indonesia, Kenya, Kiribati, Lesotho, Madagascar, Sao Tome and Principe, Republic of Yemen
Fifth Quintile	Angola, Central African Republic, Cameroon, The Gambia, Georgia, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Lao PDR, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Sudan, Tajikistan, Togo, Uzbekistan, Zimbabwe
Countries not rated in CPIA 2002 exercise: Afghanistan, Liberia, Myanmar, Somalia and Timor-Leste.	

⁸ Of the currently 81 IDA-eligible countries, five were not rated in this exercise: Afghanistan, Liberia, Myanmar, and Somalia, which were inactive; and Timor Leste, which was not yet an IDA member.

⁹ The 2002 quintile-based results include 63 countries (the excluded IDA-eligible countries are set out in Box 4), three more than in 2001. This is due to a net increase of IDA eligible countries by two (see Para. 14), plus the inclusion of Nigeria, whose allocation had been capped (see Para.20).

Box 3 - IDA Performance Ratings by Performance Quintile		
Performance Quintile	Population Weighted Average Rating	
	2002^{a/}	2001^{b/}
First	4.17	4.12
Second	3.43	3.47
Third	2.99	3.04
Fourth	2.53	2.65
Fifth	1.60	1.53
Overall	2.82	2.94
Ratio 1st/5th Quintile	2.61	2.69
a/ Includes 63 countries.		
b/ Includes 60 countries.		

14. As was the case in 2001, IDA Country Directors received guidelines for sharing the CPIA and IDA Country Performance ratings, and the resulting allocation, with their client countries, informing the country dialogue and improving the focus and effectiveness of the IDA-funded program.

5. Using Performance Assessment to Allocate IDA's Resources

15. *Actual Lending and Performance in FY00-02.* Box 4 shows the population-weighted average per capita per annum lending in FY00-02 per performance quintile for 60 IDA borrowers. The typical lending to countries in the first quintile is shown to be nearly three times the lending to countries in the fifth quintile. The low average lending figure of the third quintile mainly reflects sluggish program implementation in Bangladesh, the largest country in this quintile.

16. The number of eligible IDA borrowers changed little over the FY00-02 period: the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia graduated from blend to IBRD borrower status in FY01, while Bolivia, Serbia and Montenegro, and Uzbekistan became eligible as blends in FY02.

17. Particular attention was given to the selection and design of the triggers of the CAS base case and high case to tighten their alignment with the country performance yardsticks (CPIA and ARPP), and thus the links between country performance and actual IDA lending.

18. *IDA Allocation Envelope for FY04-06.* The IDA allocation exercise for FY04-06 was completed between October 2002 and January 2003. FY04-06 covers the last two years of IDA13, and the first year of IDA14. In line with procedures, the exercise assumed a similar funding level in IDA14 as in IDA13, which implied a planning envelope of some SDR 18 billion for the allocation period. This exercise used the same allocation formula as that used the previous year, and the same approach to post-conflict allocations, as described in Annex 2 of the IDA13 Arrangements.

Box 4 - FY00-02 Actual IDA Lending by IDA Performance Quintile ^{a/}			
Performance Quintile	Number of Countries	Population Weighted	
		Average Rating	Average Lending PCPA (US\$)
First	12	4.02	9.9
Second	12	3.60	7.9
Third	12	3.34	4.2
Fourth	12	3.16	4.5
Fifth	12	2.09	3.5
Overall	60	3.30	5.7
Ratio 1st/5th Quintile			2.8

a/ Excludes: (i) Inactive countries: Liberia, Myanmar, Somalia, and Sudan;
(ii) Eligible post-conflict countries: Afghanistan, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Congo DR, Congo Rep., Eritrea, Guinea-Bissau, and Sierra Leone.
(iii) Blend countries with allocations fixed below the IDA-only norm: Nigeria, Indonesia, India, Pakistan, Uzbekistan, and Yugoslavia.
(iv) Countries with no actual lending: Haiti, Kiribati, and Togo.

19. *IDA Eligible Countries.* In FY03 Papua New Guinea fell back from being an IBRD borrower to blend status, while Timor-Leste became IDA-eligible. As a result the number of IDA-eligible countries has risen to 81. This includes 66 IDA-only countries -- of which eight are currently eligible for post-conflict allocations in excess of their performance-based norm -- and 15 blend countries. The allocations of the six blend countries that are expected to receive access to IBRD financing are set to reflect special country circumstances.

20. *Three Large Capped Blend Countries.* The three-year allocations for three large blend countries were fixed at a level below what would be the norm if they were IDA-only borrowers (Nigeria's performance-based allocation has fallen to below its cap level):

- *India's* allocation was capped at SDR 2.0 billion, as in previous years.
- *Pakistan's* cap was raised as it moved from its CAS base case to the high case, reaching SDR 1.2 billion, still well below the performance-based IDA-only norm.
- *Indonesia's* cap continues at the base case of SDR 315 million, but SDR 600 million has been set aside for the FY04-06 period in order to ensure adequate resources if it meets the high case triggers.

21. *Three Other Blend Countries.* The allocations for three other countries were fixed in line with amounts agreed in current CAS/TSS country strategies:

- *Serbia and Montenegro's* allocation was set at SDR 129 million in line with the approved TSS.
- *Uzbekistan's* allocation was set at SDR 19 million in line with its approved CAS.
- *Bolivia's* allocation was set at SDR 45 million in line with its agreed plan for graduation from IDA by the end of IDA13 (FY05).

22. *Post-Conflict Countries.* Special allocations for FY04 were given to eight eligible post-conflict countries. Sierra Leone will start the phase-out of its special post-conflict allocation in FY04: during FY04 and FY05 its allocation will be brought down, so that by FY06 it will be back to receiving regular performance-based allocations. FY04 is the last full post-conflict allocation year for Congo Republic and Eritrea, after which it will be their turn to start a two-year phase down. For Burundi and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, FY05 will be the last full post-conflict allocation year. Afghanistan, Angola, and Timor-Leste all will receive their last full post-conflict allocation in FY06. Guinea Bissau, which formerly was eligible for post-conflict allocations, is returning to regular allocations in FY04. Sri Lanka became eligible for post-conflict treatment in FY03, but received no special allocations since its regular performance-based allocation is already substantial and covers its IDA funding needs. However, as a post-conflict country it will receive part of its FY03-04 IDA funding in terms of grants. Progress in post-conflict countries that receive special allocations continues to be measured by the Post-Conflict Progress Indicators (PCPI), designed to capture the aspects of progress that characterize those countries.

23. *Outcome: IDA Allocations for FY04-06.* Box 5 summarizes the results of the 2002 IDA Allocations for FY04-06 for 63 of the 81 eligible IDA countries (18 IDA countries do not receive regular allocations: eight post-conflict countries; six blend countries; and four inactive countries). The population-weighted average per capita per annum (PCPA) allocation shows a substantial range: from US\$2.4 for the bottom quintile to US\$12.0 -- or five times as much -- for the top quintile (this ratio was 4.6 in the FY03-05 exercise).

Box 5 - FY04-06 IDA Allocation by IDA Performance Quintile ^{a/}			
Performance Quintile	Number of Countries	Population Weighted	
		Average Rating	Average Allocation PCPA (US\$)
First	13	4.17	12.0
Second	12	3.43	8.8
Third	13	2.99	5.8
Fourth	13	2.53	5.4
Fifth	12	1.60	2.4
Total	63	2.82	6.2
Ratio 1st/5th Quintile			5.0

a/ Excludes:

- (i) Inactive countries: Liberia, Myanmar, Somalia, and Sudan;
- (ii) Post-conflict countries: Afghanistan, Angola, Burundi, Congo DR, Congo Rep., Eritrea, Sierra Leone, and Timor Leste.
- (iii) Blend countries for which allocations are fixed: Bolivia, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, Uzbekistan, and Yugoslavia

24. The ratio of 5.0 is higher than the ratio of actual lending during the FY00-02 (IDA12) period. This mainly reflects the introduction of the governance factor with its broad impact across the rating spectrum (the governance discount, which was applied during FY00-02, only lowered the ratings and allocations of the countries with the weakest governance performance). The deviations that occur at times between allocations and actual lending can also reflect valid country circumstances (e.g., increased amounts in Nicaragua and Honduras in the aftermath of Hurricane Mitch, or decreased amounts due to unforeseen political disturbances).

6. Emerging Issues and Next Steps

25. Effectively and fairly assessing country performance to guide the allocation of scarce IDA funds is an ongoing challenge. IDA continues to work on various aspects of both the assessment and allocation parts of the PBA system to make sure that they reflect the state of the art.

26. *Issues concerning the Country Performance Assessment Process.* As IDA's results measurement process is being put in place¹⁰, the issue of its relation to the CPIA process and IDA's allocation system needs to be clearly understood. The CPIA exercise assesses the appropriateness and effectiveness of countries' policies and institutions. The results measurement system currently under consideration, on the other hand, will assess the quality of country development outcomes. Over time, findings of these two processes would be expected to show a strong correlation, since policies and institutions are a significant (but not exclusive) factor in country outcomes. In practice, outcome indicators of the results measurement process will provide valuable reference information for particular CPIA criteria, and also be helpful in refining descriptions of the rating levels for specific criteria.

27. In the context of the special focus on Low Income Countries Under Stress (LICUS), work is under way to analyze how to appropriately apply the CPIA and PCPI ratings to a small group of LICUS at the very bottom of the performance spectrum where reliable evaluative data may be scarce.

28. Para.11 referred to the amplification of governance scores in the overall IDA Country Performance Rating through the application of the governance factor. This cumulative effect of stressing good governance through the governance factor is an integral part of the ratings system. However, a technical aspect of the factor (namely, the exponent applied to the factor) is being reviewed, with the objective of ensuring continued strong stress on good governance while maintaining an appropriate level of continuity in country dialogue and programming.

29. Disclosure of the CPIA and IDA Country Performance Ratings is currently limited to quintile-based information (as used in this report). As agreed under IDA13, Management is exploring ways to share the ratings with other partners, with the eventual goal of public disclosure of these ratings. IDA Deputies have requested that Management report at the time of the mid-term review (October/November 2003) on the readiness of the system for public

¹⁰ *IDA Results Measurement System: Progress and Proposals, February 19, 2003*, a consultation draft at: <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/IDA/Resources/IDAresults.pdf>

disclosure and the timing of public disclosure of individual country ratings. A Board Technical Briefing on this question is planned in April.

30. *Issues concerning the IDA Allocation Process.* Questions have been raised concerning the weight assigned in the current allocation formula to the level of poverty in a given country. Work is under way to assess what would be the impact of increasing the weight of poverty. Other ongoing work concerns the ceilings that have been traditionally set on allocations to populous blend countries (see Para.19) as a means of distributing funds over a broader geographic area. The IDA Deputies have asked to be informed of the results of this work at the time of the IDA13 mid-term review.

31. IDA allocations to post-conflict countries continue to receive special attention. With the list of currently eligible countries up to eight, it will be particularly important that after the period of special allocations and phase-out countries are returned to regular allocations. Especially with other potentially eligible countries -- such as Sudan -- making progress, adhering to the phasing out of special allocations of earlier post-conflict cases is key to ensuring an appropriate balance of such allocations in the overall resource envelope.

COUNTRY POLICY AND INSTITUTIONAL ASSESSMENT CRITERIA 2002

- A. Economic Management
 - 1. Management of Inflation and Macroeconomic Imbalances
 - 2. Fiscal Policy
 - 3. Management of Public Debt (External and Domestic)
 - 4. Management and Sustainability of the Development Program

- B. Structural Policies
 - 5. Trade Policy and Foreign Exchange Regime
 - 6. Financial Stability
 - 7. Financial Sector Depth, Efficiency and Resource Mobilization
 - 8. Competitive Environment for the Private Sector
 - 9. Factor and Product Markets
 - 10. Policies and Institutions for Environmental Sustainability

- C. Policies for Social Inclusion/Equity
 - 11. Gender
 - 12. Equity of Public Resource Use
 - 13. Building Human Resources
 - 14. Social Protection and Labor
 - 15. Monitoring and Analysis of Poverty Outcomes and Impacts

- D. Public Sector Management and Institutions
 - 16. Property Rights and Rule-based Governance
 - 17. Quality of Budgetary and Financial Management
 - 18. Efficiency of Revenue Mobilization
 - 19. Quality of Public Administration
 - 20. Transparency, Accountability and Corruption in the Public Sector

CPIA 2002 Dimensions and Portfolio: Quintile-based Results

2002 Country Policy and Institutional Assessment (CPIA) Cluster A – Economic Management	
First Quintile	Albania, Azerbaijan, Bhutan, Grenada, Maldives, Mauritania, Nepal, Samoa, Sri Lanka, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Tanzania, Uganda, Vietnam, Republic of Yemen
Second Quintile	Armenia, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Honduras, India, Kiribati, Lesotho, Mali, Pakistan, Senegal
Third Quintile	Cambodia, Chad, Ethiopia, The Gambia, Georgia, Ghana, Guyana, Indonesia, Kenya, Kyrgyz Republic, Madagascar, Moldova, Mozambique, Rwanda, Serbia and Montenegro
Fourth Quintile	Burundi, Republic of Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Eritrea, Guinea, Lao PDR, Malawi, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Niger, Papua New Guinea, Sierra Leone, Tajikistan, Tonga, Zambia
Fifth Quintile	Angola, Central African Republic, Comoros, Democratic Republic of Congo, Djibouti, Dominica, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe, Solomon Islands, Sudan, Togo, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Zimbabwe
Countries not rated in CPIA 2002 exercise: Afghanistan, Liberia, Myanmar, Somalia, and Timor-Leste.	

2002 Country Policy and Institutional Assessment (CPIA) Cluster B – Structural Policies	
First Quintile	Albania, Cape Verde, Cote d'Ivoire, Dominica, Grenada, Honduras, Maldives, Mauritania, Nicaragua, Samoa, Senegal, Sri Lanka, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Uganda
Second Quintile	Armenia, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cameroon, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Mali, Moldova, Pakistan, Rwanda, Tanzania, Zambia
Third Quintile	Bangladesh, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, The Gambia, Guinea, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Papua New Guinea, Serbia and Montenegro, Vietnam,
Fourth Quintile	Azerbaijan, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Chad, Republic of Congo, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Georgia, Guyana, Kyrgyz Republic, Sierra Leone, Tonga, Vanuatu, Republic of Yemen
Fifth Quintile	Angola, Burundi, Comoros, Democratic Republic of Congo, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Kiribati, Lao PDR, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe, Solomon Islands, Sudan, Tajikistan, Togo, Uzbekistan, Zimbabwe
Countries not rated in CPIA 2002 exercise: Afghanistan, Liberia, Myanmar, Somalia, and Timor-Leste.	

2002 Country Policy and Institutional Assessment (CPIA) Cluster C – Policies for Social Inclusion/Equity	
First Quintile	Armenia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cape Verde, Grenada, Honduras, Kyrgyz Republic, Maldives, Mauritania, Sri Lanka, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Tanzania, Uganda, Vietnam
Second Quintile	Bosnia and Herzegovina, Dominica, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Georgia, Ghana, Indonesia, Malawi, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Rwanda, Samoa, Senegal, Serbia and Montenegro, Zambia
Third Quintile	Albania, Azerbaijan, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, The Gambia, Guinea, India, Kenya, Madagascar, Mali, Moldova, Mozambique, Pakistan, Tonga
Fourth Quintile	Benin, Chad, Comoros, Cote d'Ivoire, Guyana, Kiribati, Lao PDR, Lesotho, Nepal, Niger, Sierra Leone, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Republic of Yemen, Zimbabwe
Fifth Quintile	Angola, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Congo Republic, Djibouti, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Sao Tome and Principe, Solomon Islands, Sudan, Togo, Vanuatu
Countries not rated in CPIA 2002 exercise: Afghanistan, Liberia, Myanmar, Somalia, and Timor-Leste.	

2002 Country Policy and Institutional Assessment (CPIA) Cluster D – Public Sector Management and Institutions	
First Quintile	Bhutan, Cape Verde, Ghana, Grenada, Honduras, India, Maldives, Mauritania, Pakistan, Rwanda, Samoa, Sri Lanka, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Tanzania
Second Quintile	Benin, Burkina Faso, Dominica, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Lesotho, Mali, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Senegal, Uganda, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Zambia
Third Quintile	Albania, Armenia, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cote d'Ivoire, Guyana, Indonesia, Kenya, Kiribati, Madagascar, Malawi, Moldova, Vanuatu, Vietnam
Fourth Quintile	Azerbaijan, Burundi, Cambodia, Chad, Comoros, Democratic Republic of Congo, Republic of Congo, Djibouti, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kyrgyz Republic, Niger, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Tonga, Republic of Yemen
Fifth Quintile	Angola, Cameroon, Central African Republic, The Gambia, Georgia, Haiti, Lao PDR, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Sudan, Tajikistan, Togo, Uzbekistan, Zimbabwe
Countries not rated in CPIA 2002 exercise: Afghanistan, Liberia, Myanmar, Somalia, and Timor-Leste.	

2002 IDA Annual Review of Portfolio Performance	
First Quintile	Angola, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cape Verde, Chad, Comoros, Eritrea, Ghana, Guyana, Kyrgyz Republic, Lao PDR, Niger, Pakistan, Sierra Leone
Second Quintile	Benin, Cambodia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Republic of Congo, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Guinea, Honduras, Maldives, Mauritania, Moldova, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Solomon Islands, Tanzania
Third Quintile	Afghanistan, Albania, Armenia, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, India, Mongolia, Nepal, Republic of Yemen, Serbia and Montenegro, Uganda, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, Vietnam, Zambia
Fourth Quintile	Bangladesh, Dominica, Georgia, Grenada, Indonesia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sri Lanka, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Tajikistan, Tonga
Fifth Quintile	Azerbaijan, Central African Republic, Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, The Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Senegal, Togo, Zimbabwe
Countries not rated in CPIA 2002 exercise: Haiti, Kiribati, Liberia, Myanmar, Papua New Guinea, Somalia, Sudan and Timor-Leste.	

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