

ACI2012:ACI and the CPIA Self- assessment

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Introduction

- What is the CPIA?
 - A review of the quality of a country's present policy & institutional framework
- What are the ratings used for?
 - to inform country assistance strategies and World Bank lending activities
 - AfDB calculates its version of CPIA and uses it for similar purposes
- How is the CPIA calculated?
 - Based on the analytical work that is done in the Bank
 - Collection of ratings of policies and institutions rather than development outcomes and results
 - Uses actual and not planned policies and hence represent a snapshot of country policies and institutions at a particular point in time
- What are the limitations of the approach used for the CPIA ratings?
 - Does not capture evolution of development outcomes and results
 - Is a static measure that may miss the dynamics of change
 - Underestimates the policy making capacity
- Why enhance the CPIA?
 - The spirit of the Marrakech Plan of Action and the Paris Declaration oblige us to enhance and improve the CPIA methodology to allow for self-evaluation
- How has ACBF gone about supporting self-evaluation?
 - Undertook field assessments of capacity in 12 sample countries in 2010 and 19 in 2011 in which it is working;
 - Two countries have not yet submitted – hence 17 reports for 2011
 - The survey was based on the same set of questions used by World Bank experts.



What are the Clusters of the CPIA?

- CPIAs consist of criteria representing the different policy and institutional dimensions of poverty reduction/growth strategy.
- The CPIA rates countries against a set of 16 criteria grouped in four clusters:
 - (a) economic management;
 - (b) structural policies;
 - (c) policies for social inclusion and equity; and
 - (d) 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 – a one point assessment.



Detailed areas in each cluster of the CPIA: Economic Management and Structural Policies

- **A. Economic Management**
 - 1. Macroeconomic Management
 - 2. Fiscal Policy
 - 3. Debt Policy
- **B. Structural Policies**
 - 4. Trade
 - 5. Financial Sector
 - 6. Business Regulatory Environment



Detailed areas in each cluster of the CPIA: Social Inclusion, Equity, PSM and Institutions

- **C. Policies for Social Inclusion/Equity**
 - 7. Gender Equality
 - 8. Equity of Public Resource Use
 - 9. Building Human Resources
 - 10. Social Protection and Labor
 - 11. Policies and Institutions for Environmental Sustainability

- **D. Public Sector Management and Institutions**
 - 12. Property Rights and Rule-based Governance
 - 13. Quality of Budgetary and Financial Management
 - 14. Efficiency of Revenue Mobilization
 - 15. Quality of Public Administration
 - 16. Transparency, Accountability, and Corruption in the Public Sector



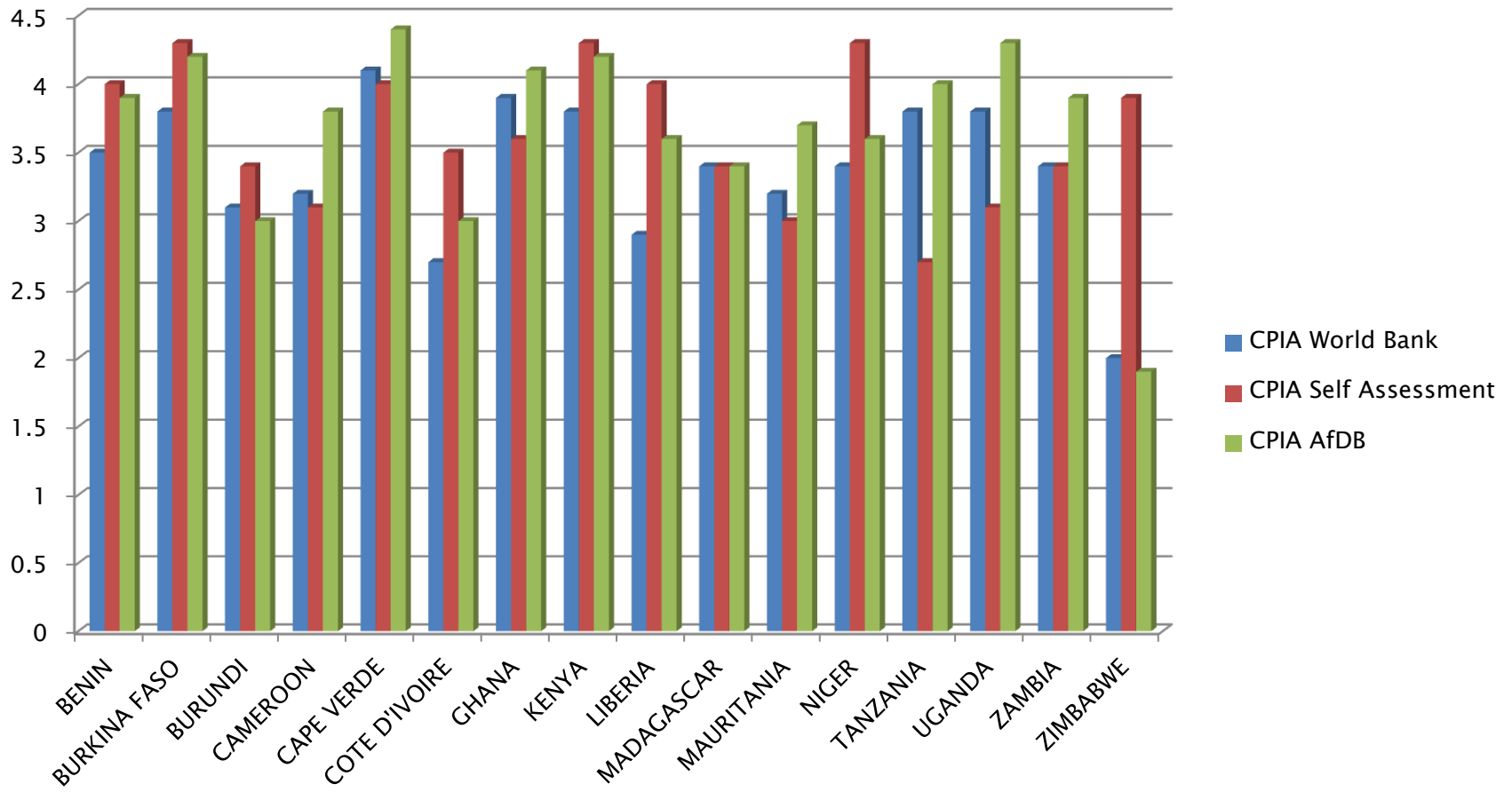
CPIA Index Based on Data in 2010

CPIA Index Based on Data in 2010

| Country | CPIA World Bank | CPIA Self Assessment | CPIA AfDB |
|---------------|-----------------|----------------------|-----------|
| BENIN | 3.5 | 4.0 | 3.9 |
| BURKINA FASO | 3.8 | 4.3 | 4.2 |
| BURUNDI | 3.1 | 3.4 | 3.0 |
| CAMEROON | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.8 |
| CAPE VERDE | 4.1 | 4.0 | 4.4 |
| COTE D'IVOIRE | 2.7 | 3.5 | 3.0 |
| GHANA | 3.9 | 3.6 | 4.1 |
| KENYA | 3.8 | 4.3 | 4.2 |
| LIBERIA | 2.9 | 4.0 | 3.6 |
| MADAGASCAR | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.4 |
| MAURITANIA | 3.2 | 3.0 | 3.7 |
| NIGER | 3.4 | 4.3 | 3.6 |
| TANZANIA | 3.8 | 2.7 | 4.0 |
| UGANDA | 3.8 | 3.1 | 4.3 |
| ZAMBIA | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.9 |
| ZIMBABWE | 2 | 3.9 | 1.9 |



CPIA Index Based on Data in 2010: Pattern of Measures

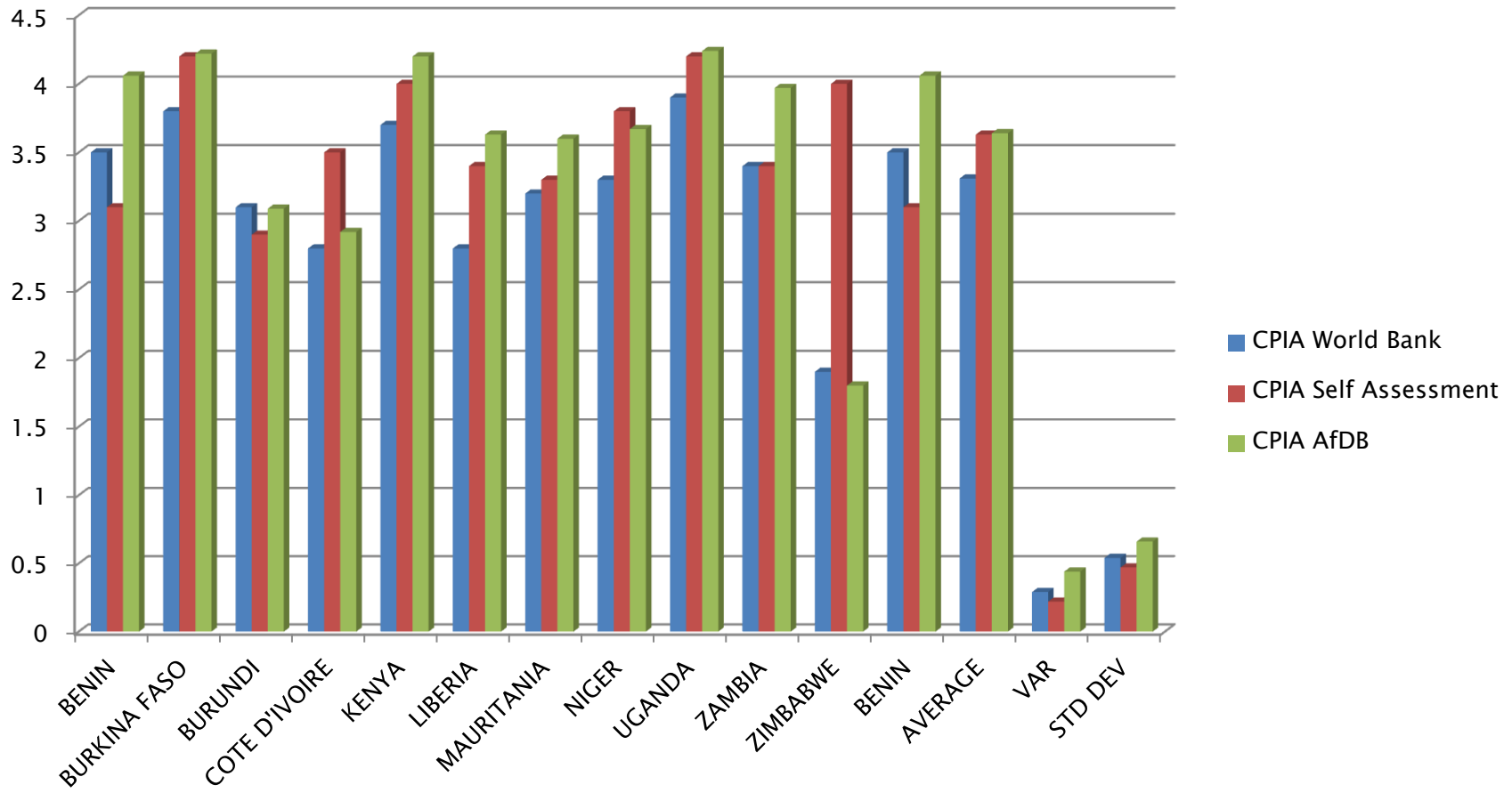


CPIA Index Based on Data in 2009

| Country | CPIA World Bank | CPIA Self Assessment | CPIA AfDB |
|---------------|-----------------|----------------------|-----------|
| BENIN | 3.5 | 3.1 | 4.06 |
| BURKINA FASO | 3.8 | 4.2 | 4.22 |
| BURUNDI | 3.1 | 2.9 | 3.09 |
| COTE D'IVOIRE | 2.8 | 3.5 | 2.92 |
| KENYA | 3.7 | 4.0 | 4.2 |
| LIBERIA | 2.8 | 3.4 | 3.63 |
| MAURITANIA | 3.2 | 3.3 | 3.6 |
| NIGER | 3.3 | 3.8 | 3.67 |
| UGANDA | 3.9 | 4.2 | 4.24 |
| ZAMBIA | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.97 |
| ZIMBABWE | 1.9 | 4.0 | 1.8 |
| BENIN | 3.5 | 3.1 | 4.06 |
| AVERAGE | 3.31 | 3.63 | 3.64 |
| VAR | 0.29 | 0.22 | 0.44 |
| STD DEV | 0.54 | 0.47 | 0.66 |



CPIA Index Based on Data in 2009: Pattern of Differences



Differences in the Ratings Using Data from 2009

| Country | Difference ACBF-WB | Difference ACBF-AfDB | Difference AfDB-WB |
|---------------|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| BENIN | -11.4% | -23.6% | 16.0% |
| BURKINA FASO | 9.6% | -1.3% | 11.1% |
| BURUNDI | -5.3% | -5.0% | -0.3% |
| COTE D'IVOIRE | 23.9% | 18.8% | 4.3% |
| KENYA | 8.6% | -4.3% | 13.5% |
| LIBERIA | 22.6% | -5.4% | 29.6% |
| MAURITANIA | 1.8% | -9.5% | 12.5% |
| NIGER | 16.3% | 4.5% | 11.2% |
| UGANDA | 6.9% | -1.7% | 8.7% |
| ZAMBIA | -1.2% | -15.4% | 16.8% |
| ZIMBABWE | 108.9% | 120.5% | -5.3% |

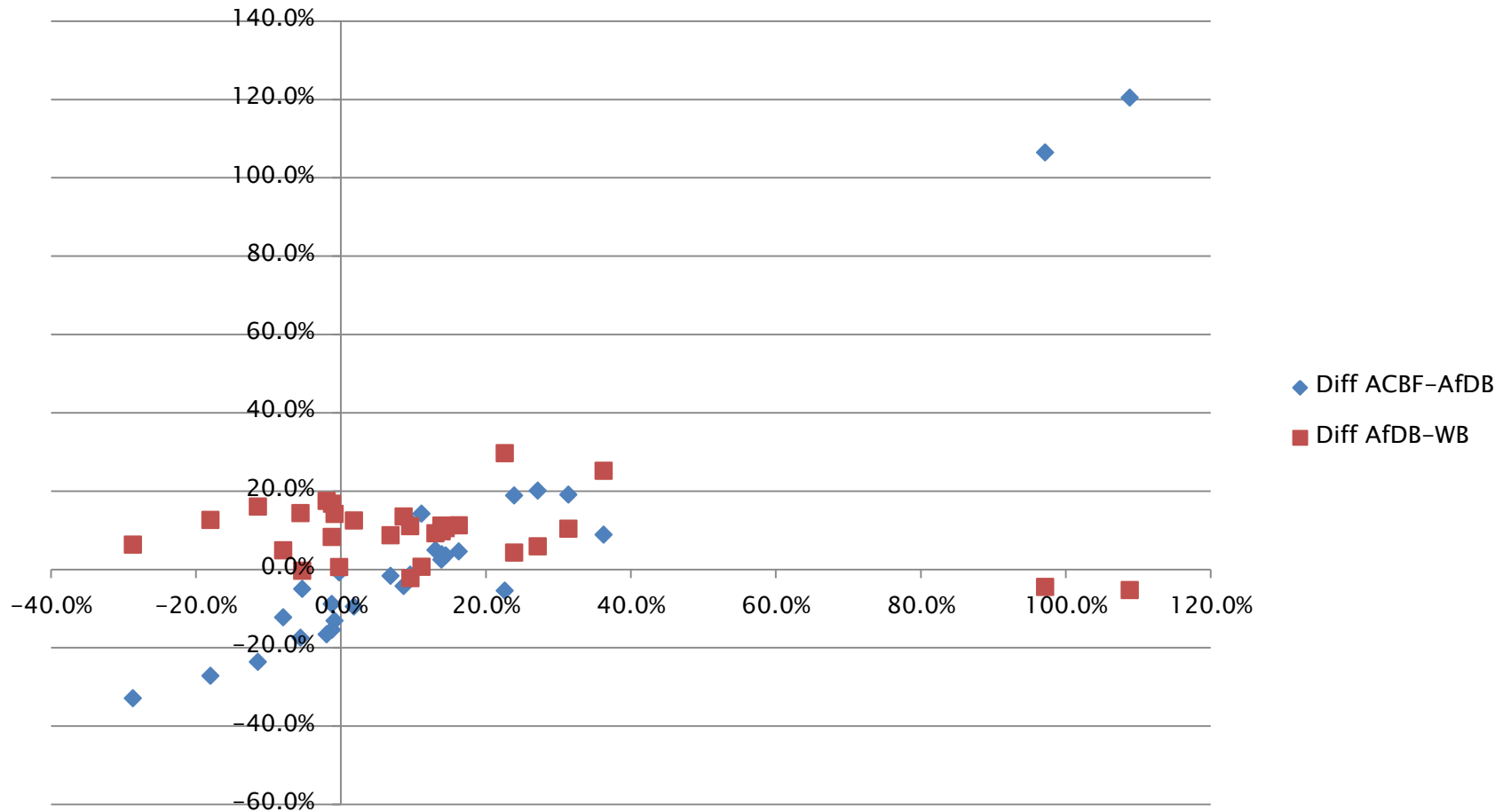


Differences in the Ratings 2010 Data

| Country | Difference ACBF-WB | Difference ACBF-AfDB | Difference AfDB-WB |
|---------------|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| BENIN | 13.9% | 2.5% | 11.1% |
| BURKINA FASO | 13.9% | 3.8% | 9.7% |
| BURUNDI | 9.6% | 12.2% | -2.3% |
| CAMEROON | -2.0% | -16.6% | 17.5% |
| CAPE VERDE | -1.3% | -8.8% | 8.3% |
| COTE D'IVOIRE | 31.4% | 19.0% | 10.4% |
| GHANA | -7.9% | -12.2% | 4.9% |
| KENYA | 14.5% | 3.6% | 10.5% |
| LIBERIA | 36.2% | 8.8% | 25.2% |
| MADAGASCAR | -0.2% | -0.8% | 0.6% |
| MAURITANIA | -5.6% | -17.4% | 14.4% |
| NIGER | 27.2% | 20.1% | 5.9% |
| TANZANIA | -28.7% | -32.9% | 6.3% |
| UGANDA | -18.0% | -27.2% | 12.6% |
| ZAMBIA | -0.9% | -13.1% | 14.1% |
| ZIMBABWE | 97.2% | 106.5% | -4.5% |
| AVERAGE | 13.3% | 4.6% | 9.7% |
| VAR | 8.9% | 11.7% | 0.7% |

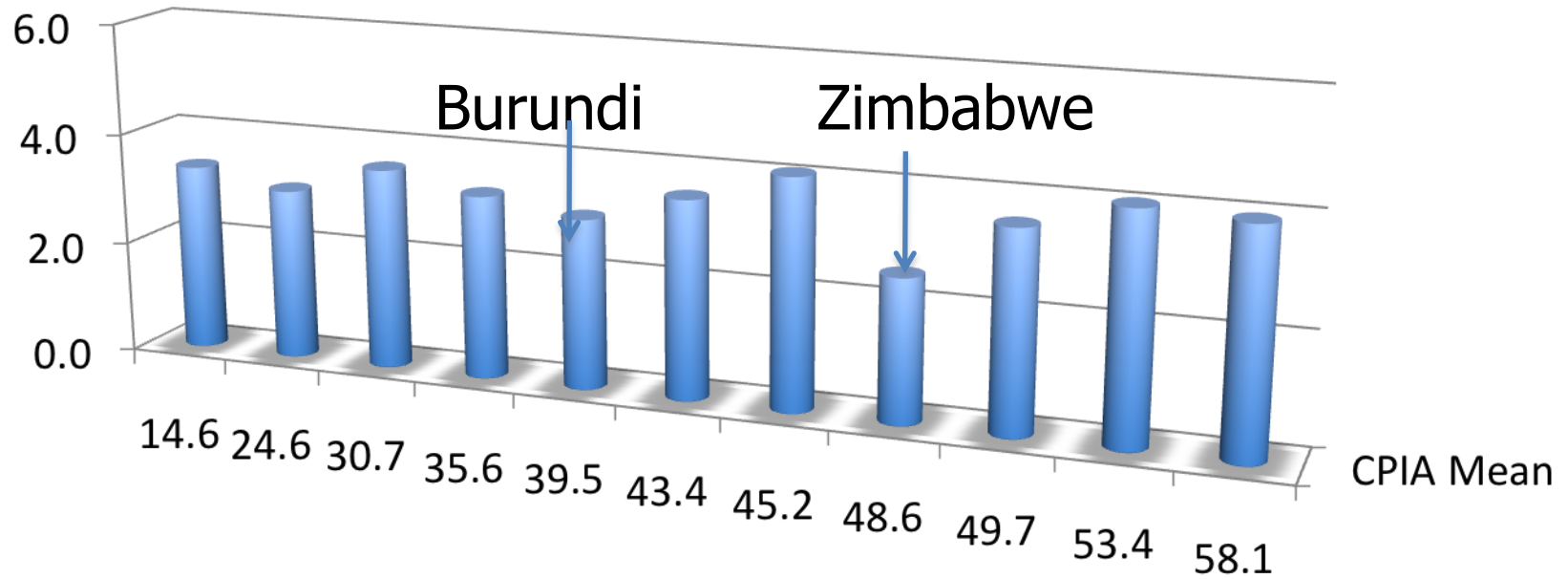


Understanding the Outliers



ACI Increases with CPIA Except for Two Outliers: Zimbabwe and Burundi

CPIA Mean



Impact of Country Type on Differences in CPIA Assessments

| Areas of Agreement | Non-Fragile States | Fragile States |
|--|--------------------|----------------|
| Country Self Assessment and World Bank | 74% | 13% |
| Country Self Assessment and AfDB | 84% | 13% |
| World Bank and AfDB | 100% | 63% |
| Country Self Assessment, World Bank and AfDB | 63% | 13% |



Some Criticisms of the CPIA

- The CPIA and the various methodologies used to derive it arguably have numerous limitations, including:
 - **An Unproven Premise ;**
 - **One-size-fits-all Design;**
 - **Undercutting Democratic Practice;**
 - **Lack of Responsiveness to Africa's Unique Priorities;**
 - **Double Standards: The West and the Rest;**
 - **Subjective Rating Process;**
 - **Aid Concentration;**
 - **Complexity and Lack of Transparency .**



Why recommend self-assessment in the CPIA process?

- There are number of reasons that call for self-assessments and why they are recommended. At least five are given below:
 - Enhanced country ownership;
 - Greater accountability for outcomes and results;
 - Strengthening participation;
 - Enhancing policy dialogue;
 - Giving credibility and acceptance to CPIA-related processes.



Recommendations and Way forward

- Self assessment increases ownership of the policy and institutional problem and hence would enhance ownership and development of the solutions.
- Systematic biases are present in all types of assessments but are particularly prevalent in fragile states where the situation is more complex and ground reality difficult to establish.
- Need for a combination of measures to remove systematic biases and address data limitations from rating measures.
- ACBF will continue to support more countries to conduct Self Assessments.
- The results of survey will be used as a standard component of the ACI each year.
- Data will allow users of CPIA to have access to a suite of measures that can be aggregated to remove biases.
- ACBF itself will use a harmonic mean of three sources—AfDB, World Bank and Self-Assessments.



Thank you!



Merci de m'avoir écouté!

