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Investing in rural people

## **Progress Report on Implementation of the Performance-based Allocation System and the Borrowed Resource Access Mechanism in IFAD12**

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**For: Information**

## Progress Report on Implementation of the Performance-based Allocation System and the Borrowed Resource Access Mechanism in IFAD12

1. Following approval at the twelfth special session of the Executive Board,<sup>1</sup> the Governing Council is invited to take note of the attached additional information relating to the progress report on implementation of the performance-based allocation system (PBAS) for the Twelfth Replenishment of IFAD's Resources (IFAD12). This report also provides an update on the status of implementation of IFAD12 commitments in relation to the Borrowed Resource Access Mechanism (BRAM). The Governing Council is also invited to take note of information concerning implementation of the PBAS in IFAD11.

### I. Implementation of the PBAS and BRAM in IFAD12 (2022–2024)

2. **IFAD12 commitments.** During the IFAD12 Consultation, several commitments were made as regards the allocation of the Fund's resources to ensure the highest possible level of efficiency and an increased focus on the poorest countries. Country selection criteria, based on agreed parameters first introduced in IFAD11, have been maintained. Based on these, a total of 78 countries have been selected to enter the IFAD12 cycle. These include 66 low-income countries (LICs) and lower-middle-income countries (LMICs), and 12 upper-middle-income countries (UMICs), for which the selection criteria are as follows:
  - (i) **Strategic focus:** existence of a valid country strategic opportunities programme or country strategy note early in the PBAS cycle. This ensures that qualifying countries have a strategic vision on the use of IFAD resources and are therefore ready to engage in concrete operational discussions.
  - (ii) **Absorptive capacity:** all operations that have been under implementation for more than one year in a country must have disbursed funds at least once in the previous 18 months. This provides a practical measure of resource absorption capacity and allows the Fund to sequence new designs more closely with implementation support and non-lending activities.
  - (iii) **Ownership:** no approved loans are awaiting signature for more than 12 months. This proxy ensures adequate ownership and commitment to facilitating the use of IFAD's resources.
3. Commitments were also made on the share of core resources to be allocated through the PBAS to various country groupings:
  - (i) **Commitment 17:** allocate 100 per cent of core resources to LICs and LMICs, ensuring that 55 per cent is allocated to Africa, including 50 per cent to sub-Saharan Africa.
  - (ii) **Commitment 15:** allocate at least 25 per cent of core resources to countries with fragile situations.
4. In addition, Management committed to the creation of a new financing mechanism for borrowed resources and their utilization:
  - (i) **Commitment 18:** UMICs access between 11 and 20 per cent of the IFAD12 programme of loans and grants (PoLG), using borrowed resources.
  - (ii) **Commitment 40:** present a proposal for establishment of an access mechanism for borrowed resources to the Executive Board.

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<sup>1</sup> EB 2022/S12/R.2.

5. **Commitment implementation status.** At the September 2021 Executive Board session, Management complied with commitment 40, with the approval of the creation of BRAM.<sup>2</sup> Compliance with commitments 15 and 17 are dependent on the distribution of core resources resulting from the application of the PBAS formula at the beginning of the IFAD12 cycle, and are discussed in the following sections of this document. Compliance with commitment 18 will be monitored through the IFAD12 cycle and it will be reported on to the Executive Board at the end of IFAD12. The achievement of this target is dependent on eligible countries' demand for borrowed resources.
6. **IFAD12 financing model.** At the Executive Board session in September, Management updated members on the sustainable size of the PoLG for IFAD12.<sup>3</sup> In line with such update, the financing assumptions underlying the figures referenced in this addendum – i.e. the amount of core resources allocated through the PBAS and of borrowed resources accessed through the BRAM – are reflected in table 1. In addition, the composition of core resources has been split between Debt Sustainability Framework (DSF) and non-DSF resources. In practical terms, this means that the PBAS formula is applied to two separate groups of countries, DSF and non-DSF. This ensures that the DSF resources distributed are in line with resources available, in line with the DSF reform approved in 2019.<sup>4</sup>

Table 1  
**PBAS and BRAM resources for IFAD12**  
(Millions of United States dollars)

<i>Type of resources</i>	<i>Amount</i>
DSF (core)	425
Non-DSF (core)	1 860*
BRAM (borrowed)	1 090
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 375</b>

\*Excludes regional/global/country-level grants.

7. As regards borrowed resources, these are accessible to all eligible LICs, LMICs or UMICs, and are no longer distributed through the PBAS, as was the case in IFAD11. In addition to complying with the selection criteria outlined above, to access BRAM countries need to comply with an additional criterion of eligibility based on their level of indebtedness. Other principles governing access to borrowed resources through BRAM are: supply of borrowed resources; risk-based country limits; differentiated financing conditions; and demand-based access.
8. In line with these principles, the overall amount of borrowed resources available will be set depending on the funding strategy and the resources available for commitment. The amount of borrowing available for individual countries will be set according to risk-based ceilings and based on demand. At the same time, no country can borrow more than 5 per cent of available PBAS and BRAM resources.
9. **Average portfolio rating.** The BRAM portfolio will be made available on demand under the overarching condition of targeting a minimum average credit rating equivalent to BB. Targeting this minimum average rating is critical to maintaining an average rating of IFAD's overall portfolio at B+, which has been the average rating in recent years. The average rating of the PBAS-only portfolio, projected below B+ for IFAD12, can be compensated for by a minimum target average rating of BB for BRAM (which corresponds to the average rating of the ordinary loan portfolio in recent years), thereby maintaining the average rating of the overall IFAD portfolio at B+. Management will continue to balance the need for stability of

<sup>2</sup> EB 2021/132/R.9/Rev.1.

<sup>3</sup> EB 2021/133/R.13.

<sup>4</sup> EB 2019/128/R.44.

the portfolio with the equally important need to ensure that borrowed resources are utilized to maximize development impact.

10. It should be noted that the replenishment resources needed to reach the sustainable PoLG size described above had not materialized at the time of writing.<sup>5</sup> Hence, there is a risk that the overall amount of core resources may diminish later in the cycle, affecting the values provided in table 1 and used in this analysis.

## II. IFAD12 resource distribution

11. **IFAD12 resource distribution.** With the creation of BRAM, starting with IFAD12, IFAD will use a dual resource mechanism. IFAD's financial offer will therefore result – subject to eligibility and demand – from a combination of both core/PBAS resources and borrowed/BRAM resources. The following section analyses resource distribution both to individual countries and overall across different country groups, taking into account the total value of both PBAS and BRAM resources.
12. **Core resources.** As agreed during the IFAD12 Consultation, IFAD will distribute IFAD12 core resources using the PBAS formula approved by the Executive Board in September 2017.<sup>6</sup> Annex I contains the 2021 country scores by region and the country allocations for IFAD12 (2022-2024). The annex also presents the variables used to produce the allocations.

Table 2

**IFAD11 PBAS formula variables - sources**

<i>Variable</i>	<i>Source</i>
Gross national income per capita (GNlpc)	World Development Indicators
Rural population	World Development Indicators
IFAD Vulnerability Index (IVI)	IFAD
Rural sector performance assessment (RSPA)	IFAD
Portfolio performance and disbursement (PAD)	IFAD

13. For the first time since the DSF reform, core resources have been divided into resources to be distributed among DSF-eligible countries – who receive these funds on grant terms – and core resources to be allocated to non-DSF countries. This split means, in PBAS-related terms, that the formula is applied to two sets of countries: LICs and LMICs that are DSF-eligible, and LICs and LMICs that are not.
14. A total of 78 countries have currently been selected to enter the IFAD12 cycle.<sup>7</sup> These include 66 LICs and LMICs, and 12 UMICs. For the 66 LICs and LMICs accessing core resources, the PBAS allocations were derived using the formula approved by the Executive Board in September 2017.<sup>8</sup> For IFAD12, Management has identified five countries for which it proposes to cap the amount of PBAS resources – Afghanistan, Plurinational State of Bolivia, Philippines, Syrian Arab Republic and Viet Nam – because of an early assessment of absorption capacity based on (i) previous uptake of IFAD lending; (ii) institutional capacities including debt limits; and (iii) other specific country situations. In line with the PBAS guidelines, minimum and maximum allocations are also being applied. No country reaches the maximum allocation (US\$168.75 million).<sup>9</sup> Sao Tome and Principe, and Vanuatu, whose allocations were below the minimum, have been attributed the minimum allocation (US\$4.5 million).

<sup>5</sup> Pledges received for IFAD12 at the end of 2021 totalled 94, equivalent to US\$1.203 billion.

<sup>6</sup> EB 2017/121/R.3.

<sup>7</sup> The three country selectivity criteria are described in part IV, progress report on the implementation of the PBAS.

<sup>8</sup> EB 2017/121/R.3.

<sup>9</sup> The 5 per cent maximum allocation is calculated based on the total amount of PBAS and BRAM resources, i.e. US\$3,375 million.

Table 3  
**Proposed IFAD12 capped allocations**  
 (United States dollars)

<i>Region</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Formula-based allocation</i>	<i>Capped amount</i>
Asia and the Pacific (APR)	Afghanistan	42 136 599	25 000 000
Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC)	Bolivia (Plurinational State of )	18 394 411	10 000 000
APR	Philippines	53 967 423	25 000 000
Near East, North Africa and Europe (NEN)	Syrian Arab Republic	23 152 766	10 000 000
APR	Viet Nam	59 642 167	25 000 000

15. **Performance against IFAD12 commitments on core resources.** As shown in table 4, the distribution of PBAS allocations exceeds all commitments related to the distribution of core resources for IFAD12: 100 per cent of core resources are allocated to LICs and LMICs; over 66 per cent to Africa, 62.2 per cent to sub-Saharan Africa, and 34.5 per cent to countries with fragile situations.

Table 4  
**Performance against IFAD12 allocation commitments**  
 (Percentage of core resources distributed by the PBAS)

<i>Country groupings</i>	<i>IFAD12 share of core resources</i>	<i>Commitment</i>
Africa	66.5%	>=55%
Sub-Saharan Africa	62.2%	>=50%
LICs and LMICs	100%	100%
Countries with fragile situations	34.5%	>=25%

16. **Borrowed resources.** As regards borrowed resources, these will be accessed based on demand and in line with the principles outlined in the BRAM document approved by the Board in April 2021. Based on the selection and eligibility criteria described above, 52 of the 78 IFAD12 countries have been identified as BRAM-eligible. Of these, 11 are LICs, 29 are LMICs and 12 are UMICs. For the purposes of assessing the total amount of resources available to BRAM-eligible countries, Management has developed an ideal or indicative BRAM distribution scenario that identifies country amounts that would be available should all BRAM-eligible countries express demand and access available resources. The resources available to individual countries based on this indicative scenario are also included in annex I, to provide a complete view of resources potentially available to individual countries in IFAD12.
17. This indicative scenario was produced taking into account two key commitments: (i) targeting a minimum average BB rating of the overall BRAM portfolio; and (ii) the IFAD12 commitment on UMICs accessing 11 to 20 per cent of the PoLG. In setting such indicative BRAM amounts, the limit of 5 per cent of PoLG accessed by any country (core and borrowed resources) has also been considered, in line with the PBAS methodology. However, it is very important to bear in mind that these indicative amounts are provided for illustrative purposes only, and do not take into account actual country demand. The illustrative distribution of resources per country income group is shown in table 5.

Table 5  
**Illustrative distribution of borrowed resources in IFAD12 by country income category**

<i>Country groupings</i>	<i>Share of borrowed resources</i>	<i>Amount of borrowed resources (US\$)</i>
LICs	7.4%	81 000 000
LMICs	45.7%	498 500 000
UMICs	46.9%	511 500 000
Total	100.0%	1 091 000 000

18. **Performance against IFAD12 commitments on borrowed resources.** For IFAD12, IFAD has committed to ensuring that UMICs have access to 11 to 20 per cent of borrowed resources. While the shares of BRAM resources by income category outlined in table 6 are indicative and will depend on materialization of demand, in this scenario UMICs have access to 14.6 per cent of the PoLG, clearly within the commitment range.
19. **Distribution of IFAD12 resources across income groups.** The following paragraphs look at total IFAD12 resource distribution across countries by income group, assuming that all PBAS-eligible countries absorb the resources available to them and that BRAM resources are requested and accessed according to the indicative scenario.

Table 6  
**IFAD12 financial distribution by income category**

<i>Country groupings</i>	<i>Share of PBAS + BRAM resources</i>	<i>Amount of IFAD12 resources (US\$)</i>
LICs	31.2%	1 052 059 108
LMICs	53.7%	1 812 440 892
UMICs	15.1%	511 500 000
Total	100.0%	3 376 000 000
<b>Total UMICs out of PoLG</b>	<b>14.6%</b>	

20. **IFAD12 resource distribution by country.** Annex I illustrates the IFAD12 allocations and indicative BRAM amounts for 2022-2024 for individual countries, by region. Annex II contains the 2021 Rural Sector Performance Assessment scores used as input to calculate the allocations for PBAS-eligible countries.

### **III. Implementation of the PBAS in IFAD11 (2019-2021)**

21. The IFAD11 cycle concluded at the end of 2021. For IFAD11, Management made a number of commitments in relation to the share of core resources allocated to Africa, sub-Saharan Africa, LICs and LMICs, UMICs and countries with fragile situations and with regard to resources allocated on highly concessional terms. These commitments applied to the beginning of the IFAD11 cycle, and they have all been met.<sup>10</sup> The following paragraphs report on the actual use of resources, the reallocation processes that took place, and the end-of-cycle commitment not to reallocate resources in excess of 10 per cent of the IFAD11 PoLG.
22. During IFAD11, Management applied capping based on countries' absorption capacity and portfolio performance. Countries that were capped during IFAD11 were: Afghanistan, Tajikistan, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam and Yemen. All but Yemen have used their full allocation.
23. Since December 2018, when Management first presented the PBAS allocations for IFAD11 to the Executive Board, six countries have exited the cycle and not used

<sup>10</sup> As reflected EB 2018/125/R.4/Add.1.

their allocation. These countries are: Guyana, Iraq, Nicaragua, Syrian Arab Republic, Yemen and Zambia.

24. During IFAD11, Management undertook a total of three reallocation exercises. Overall, the amount reallocated is US\$155.4 million, which corresponds to around 5 per cent of the financing distributed through the PBAS (US\$3.325 billion). This reallocated amount was calculated based on the financing assigned to the six countries that exited the cycle, in addition to residual amounts from project approvals. The overall reallocated amount is within the IFAD11 commitment made on reallocations.
25. The distribution of reallocated funds by regional division and income category is provided in table 7. The West and Central Africa Division benefited from the highest share of reallocated funds, followed by the Asia and the Pacific Division. As regards classification by income, LMICs received 66 per cent of resources reallocated, and LICs received the remaining 34 per cent.

Table 7

**Funds reallocated in IFAD11 by region and income category**

<i>Regional division</i>	<i>US\$ million</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Income category</i>	<i>US\$ million</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
APR	36.2	23%	LICs	52.3	34%
ESA	31.7	20%	LMICs	103.1	66%
LAC	-	-	UMICs	-	-
NEN	3.7	2%	<b>Total</b>	<b>155.4</b>	<b>100%</b>
WCA	83.8	54%			
<b>Total</b>	<b>155.4</b>	<b>100%</b>			

26. Table 8 shows the resources reallocated or released by region over the course of IFAD11, expressed as a percentage of the respective regional allocation at the beginning of the cycle. Significantly, LAC and NEN released, respectively, 16 per cent and 15 per cent of the financing they received. Conversely, by the end of the cycle, WCA had absorbed an additional 10 per cent of resources, compared to the amount allocated at the beginning of the cycle.

Table 8

**Share of resources used at the end of the IFAD11 period compared to initial IFAD11 allocation**

<i>Regional division</i>	<i>Net financing received (+) or released (-) at end-IFAD11 as percentage of IFAD11 allocations</i>
APR	+3%
ESA	-1%
LAC	-16%
NEN	-15%
WCA	+10%

27. At the end of IFAD11, after reallocating funds, the total amount of resources distributed stands at US\$3,320 million.

## 2021 PBAS country scores, IFAD12 allocations and indicative BRAM amounts for 2022-2024

Table 1  
Asia and the Pacific

Country	IFAD12 PBAS formula variables					Lending terms and BRAM eligibility				IFAD12 PBAS allocation	Indicative BRAM envelope	Total resource availability
	GNIpc 2020 (US\$) <sup>1</sup>	Rural population 2020	IVI score (2022-2024)	RSPA score 2022	PAD score 2021	Income category classification <sup>2</sup>	Lending terms	Fragile State	BRAM eligible			
Afghanistan	500	28 245 425	1.69	3.10	4.13	LIC	D	x		25 000 000	N/A	25 000 000
Bangladesh	2 010	102 045 288	1.50	3.80	5.94	LMIC	B		x	86 276 985	33 000 000	119 276 985
Bhutan	2 860	445 513	1.52	4.30	5.78	LMIC	HC		x	8 934 982	5 000 000	13 934 982
Cambodia	1 490	12 559 615	1.47	3.70	5.93	LMIC	B		x	38 909 025	14 000 000	52 909 025
China	10 610	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	UMIC	O		x	-	168 000 000	168 000 000
India	1 900	895 249 465	1.45	4.20	3.31	LMIC	O		x	142 727 849	25 000 000	167 727 849
Indonesia	3 870	119 098 256	1.41	4.10	4.17	LMIC	O		x	58 176 254	60 000 000	118 176 254
Lao PDR	2 480	4 612 950	1.45	3.30	1.30	LMIC	B			13 237 685	N/A	13 237 685
Mongolia	3 670	1 014 139	1.40	3.70	5.73	LMIC	O		x	10 327 263	5 000 000	15 327 263
Nepal	1 190	22 844 812	1.48	3.90	3.65	LMIC	HC		x	38 535 070	40 000 000	78 535 070
Pakistan	1 280	136 615 972	1.50	3.60	5.62	LMIC	B		x	104 120 955	7 000 000	111 120 955
Papua New Guinea	2 660	7 613 095	1.48	3.70	5.73	LMIC	B	x		26 830 114	N/A	26 830 114
Philippines	3 430	57 132 008	1.39	4.00	5.63	LMIC	O		x	25 000 000	60 000 000	85 000 000
Solomon Islands	2 300	507 630	1.62	2.90	5.80	LMIC	HC	x	x	9 650 984	4 500 000	14 150 984
Vanuatu	2 780	223 728	1.56	3.30	-	LMIC	SHC/HC		x	4 500 000	4 500 000	9 000 000
Viet Nam	2 660	61 116 376	1.37	3.80	5.92	LMIC	O		x	25 000 000	25 000 000	50 000 000
<b>Total Asia and the Pacific</b>										<b>617 227 167</b>		<b>1 068 227 167</b>
<b>Total IFAD PBAS</b>										<b>2 285 000 000</b>		<b>3 376 000 000</b>

Acronyms: GNIpc = gross national income per capita; IVI = IFAD Vulnerability Index; RSPA = rural sector performance assessment; PAD = portfolio and disbursement measure; DSF = Debt Sustainability Framework; HC = highly concessional; O = ordinary; B = blend; SHC/HC = Super Highly Concessional/ Highly Concessional; LIC = low-income country; LMIC = lower-middle-income country; UMIC = upper-middle-income country; BRAM = Borrowed Resource Access Mechanism; PBAS = performance-based allocation system.



Table 2  
East and Southern Africa

Country	IFAD12 PBAS formula variables					Lending terms and BRAM eligibility				IFAD12 PBAS allocation	Indicative BRAM envelope	Total resource availability
	GNIpc 2020 (US\$)	Rural population 2020	IVI score (2022-2024)	RSPA score 2022	PAD score 2021	Income category classification	Lending terms	Fragile State	BRAM eligible			
Angola	2 230	10 764 239	1.54	3.40	2.35	LMIC	O		x	18 211 209	10 000 000	28 211 209
Burundi	270	9 989 732	1.62	3.60	5.93	LIC	D	x		44 379 103	N/A	44 379 103
Comoros	1 450	602 695	1.41	2.70	2.19	LMIC	SHC/HC	x	x	5 075 782	4 500 000	9 575 782
Eswatini	3 580	872 797	1.30	3.60	5.78	LMIC	O		x	9 071 894	4 500 000	13 571 894
Eritrea	560	3 185 667	1.68	2.00	4.02	LIC	D	x		15 396 687	N/A	15 396 687
Ethiopia	890	88 286 132	1.63	3.50	5.93	LIC	D	x		78 203 748	N/A	78 203 748
Kenya	1 760	38 110 543	1.51	4.00	5.90	LMIC	B			76 810 020	N/A	76 810 020
Lesotho	1 100	1 517 643	1.39	3.70	5.08	LMIC	B		x	15 234 839	5 000 000	20 234 839
Madagascar	480	16 758 038	1.65	3.50	5.90	LIC	SHC/HC		x	75 502 309	8 000 000	83 502 309
Malawi	580	15 431 975	1.56	3.70	5.82	LIC	SHC/HC		x	75 783 874	8 000 000	83 783 874
Mozambique	460	19 274 238	1.62	3.40	5.91	LIC	D	x		49 309 959	N/A	49 309 959
Rwanda	780	10 439 964	1.52	3.80	5.86	LIC	SHC/HC		x	44 272 104	10 000 000	54 272 104
South Sudan	431	8 872 190	1.56	1.40	-	LIC	D	x		9 833 547	N/A	9 833 547
United Republic of Tanzania	1 080	37 992 745	1.54	3.90	5.73	LMIC	HC		x	61 508 734	5 000 000	66 508 734
Uganda	800	33 460 832	1.49	3.80	5.62	LIC	SHC/HC		x	89 567 042	10 000 000	99 567 042
Zimbabwe	1 090	9 929 068	1.65	3.50	5.67	LMIC	HC	x		37 145 308	N/A	37 145 308
<b>Total Eastern and Southern Africa</b>										<b>705 306 162</b>		<b>770 306 162</b>
<b>Total IFAD PBAS</b>										<b>2 285 000 000</b>		<b>3 376 000 000</b>

Table 3  
Latin America and the Caribbean

Country	IFAD12 PBAS formula variables					Lending terms and BRAM eligibility				IFAD12 PBAS allocation	Indicative BRAM envelope	Total resource availability
	GNI/pc 2020 (US\$)	Rural population 2020	IVI score (2022-2024)	RSPA score 2022	PAD score 2021	Income category classification	Lending terms	Fragile State	BRAM eligible			
Argentina	8 930	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	UMIC	O		x	-	15 000 000	15 000 000
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	3 200	3 479 613	1.41	4.00	5.87	LMIC	O		x	10 000 000	13 000 000	23 000 000
Brazil	7 850	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	UMIC	O		x	-	36 000 000	36 000 000
Colombia	5 780	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	UMIC	O		x	-	50 000 000	50 000 000
Dominican Republic	7 260	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	UMIC	O		x	-	20 000 000	20 000 000
El Salvador	3 650	1 759 219	1.31	3.90	5.43	LMIC	O		x	11 826 368	4 500 000	16 326 368
Guatemala	4 490	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	UMIC	O		x	-	20 000 000	20 000 000
Haiti	1 250	4 933 898	1.69	3.50	5.78	LMIC	D	x		22 471 832	N/A	22 471 832
Honduras	2 200	4 119 164	1.33	3.70	1.00	LMIC	B		x	7 706 304	5 000 000	12 706 304
Mexico	8 480	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	UMIC	O		x	-	60 000 000	60 000 000
Peru	6 010	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	UMIC	O		x	-	60 000 000	60 000 000
<b>Total Latin America and the Caribbean</b>										<b>52 004 505</b>		<b>335 504 505</b>
<b>Total IFAD PBAS</b>										<b>2 285 000 000</b>		<b>3 376 000 000</b>

Table 4  
Near East, North Africa and Europe

Country	IFAD12 PBAS formula variables					Lending terms and BRAM eligibility				IFAD12 PBAS allocation	Indicative BRAM envelope	Total resource availability
	GNIpc 2020 (US\$)	Rural population 2020	IVI score (2022-2024)	RSPA score 2022	PAD score 2021	Income category classification	Lending terms	Fragile State	BRAM eligible			
Djibouti	3 320	214 953	1.64	3.30	4.84	LMIC	HC			6 617 006	N/A	6 617 006
Egypt	3 000	57 479 238	1.50	3.50	4.63	LMIC	O		x	50 354 844	13 000 000	63 354 844
Iraq	4 660	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	UMIC	O		x	-	25 500 000	25 500 000
Jordan	4 310	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	UMIC	O		x	-	15 000 000	15 000 000
Kyrgyzstan	1 160	4 093 470	1.44	3.60	5.86	LMIC	SHC/HC		x	25 535 948	5 000 000	30 535 948
Republic of Moldova	4 570	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	UMIC	O		x	-	21 000 000	21 000 000
Morocco	2 980	13 495 042	1.38	4.00	5.90	LMIC	O		x	31 949 838	40 000 000	71 949 838
Sudan	650	27 855 912	1.73	3.30	4.59	LIC	D		x	45 868 931	N/A	45 868 931
Syrian Arab Republic	880	7 757 187	1.79	2.60	2.72	LIC	HC		x	10 000 000	N/A	10 000 000
Tajikistan	1 060	6 773 729	1.51	3.50	5.88	LMIC	D			24 349 043	N/A	24 349 043
Tunisia	3 100	3 594 625	1.38	4.00	4.66	LMIC	O		x	15 633 265	8 000 000	23 633 265
Turkey	9 050	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	UMIC	O		x	-	21 000 000	21 000 000
Uzbekistan	1 670	16 646 304	1.36	3.20	5.74	LMIC	B		x	37 127 329	17 000 000	54 127 329
<b>Total Near East, North Africa and Europe</b>										<b>247 436 204</b>		<b>412 936 204</b>
<b>Total IFAD PBAS</b>										<b>2 285 000 000</b>		<b>3 376 000 000</b>

Table 5  
West and Central Africa

Country	IFAD12 PBAS formula variables					Lending terms and BRAM eligibility				IFAD12 PBAS allocation	Indicative BRAM envelope	Total resource availability
	GNIpc 2020 (US\$)	Rural population 2020	IVI score (2022-2024)	RSPA score 2022	PAD score 2021	Income category classification	Lending terms	Fragile State	BRAM eligible			
Benin	1 280	6 152 663	1.52	3.80	1.31	LMIC	SHC/HC		x	13 279 710	15 000 000	28 279 710
Burkina Faso	790	14 229 092	1.61	3.80	5.75	LIC	HC	x	x	58 155 269	10 000 000	68 155 269
Cabo Verde	3 060	185 885	1.39	3.70	5.76	LMIC	HC			5 444 786	N/A	5 444 786
Cameroon	1 500	11 134 013	1.42	3.50	5.87	LMIC	B	x		46 970 628	N/A	46 970 628
Central African Republic	510	2 763 665	1.58	3.00	4.95	LIC	D	x		18 183 968	N/A	18 183 968
Chad	660	12 235 274	1.74	3.10	5.78	LIC	D	x		38 496 246	N/A	38 496 246
Democratic Republic of the Congo	550	47 691 226	1.48	2.70	3.27	LIC	SHC/HC	x	x	40 774 045	4 500 000	45 274 045
Congo	1 830	1 755 256	1.60	3.10	3.24	LMIC	B	x		8 861 684	N/A	8 861 684
Cote D'Ivoire	2 280	12 539 366	1.49	3.80	2.88	LMIC	B		x	19 339 553	14 000 000	33 339 553
Gambia (The)	750	893 697	1.57	3.40	5.76	LIC	D			11 936 110	N/A	11 936 110
Ghana	2 230	13 167 131	1.40	4.10	5.85	LMIC	B			46 045 375	N/A	46 045 375
Guinea	1 020	8 109 194	1.52	3.60	5.76	LIC	SHC/HC		x	31 279 573	5 000 000	36 279 573
Guinea-Bissau	760	1 079 942	1.53	2.30	5.79	LIC	D	x		11 570 271	N/A	11 570 271
Liberia	530	2 388 718	1.61	3.30	4.86	LIC	SHC/HC		x	26 041 892	8 000 000	34 041 892
Mali	830	11 178 138	1.62	3.70	5.90	LIC	SHC/HC	x	x	49 155 308	4 500 000	53 655 308
Mauritania	1 640	2 058 662	1.67	3.60	5.88	LMIC	B			23 696 976	N/A	23 696 976
Niger	540	19 466 375	1.75	3.40	5.91	LIC	SHC/HC	x	x	80 387 501	8 000 000	88 387 501
Nigeria	2 000	98 151 256	1.53	3.60	3.28	LMIC	B	x	x	56 769 636	30 000 000	86 769 636
Sao Tome and Principe	2 070	56 792	1.51	3.00	5.79	LMIC	D			4 500 000	N/A	4 500 000
Senegal	1 430	8 529 808	1.66	3.60	4.37	LMIC	B		x	30 175 812	22 000 000	52 175 812
Sierra Leone	490	4 493 249	1.57	3.30	5.78	LIC	D			25 500 553	N/A	25 500 553
Togo	920	4 667 449	1.55	3.60	2.87	LIC	HC		x	16 461 065	5 000 000	21 461 065
<b>Total West and Central Africa</b>										<b>663 025 962</b>		<b>789 025 962</b>
<b>Total IFAD PBAS</b>										<b>2 285 000 000</b>		<b>3 376 000 000</b>

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**Footnotes**

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1. As per the World Bank Atlas methodology, available at <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GNP.PCAP.CD>.
  2. As per World Bank Country and Lending Groups, available at <https://datahelpdesk.worldbank.org/knowledgebase/articles/906519-world-bank-country-and-lending-groups>.
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## 2021 Rural Sector Performance Assessment scores

Table 1  
Asia and the Pacific

RSPA indicator	Afghanistan	Bangladesh	Bhutan	Cambodia	India	Indonesia	Lao PDR	Mongolia	Nepal	Pakistan	Papua New Guinea	Philippines	Solomon Islands	Vanuatu	Viet Nam
<b>1) Policies and legal framework</b>	3.50	4.00	4.10	3.60	4.50	4.40	3.10	3.50	4.20	4.20	4.10	4.40	2.30	3.00	3.9
1.1) Policies and framework for rural development and rural poverty alleviation	4.40	4.40	4.40	3.40	4.60	4.70	4.30	3.40	4.10	4.20	4.00	4.50	2.50	3.00	4.5
1.2) Legal frameworks for and autonomy of rural people's organizations	3.90	3.70	4.20	3.20	4.40	4.40	1.90	3.80	4.30	3.40	4.40	4.60	2.00	3.00	3.3
1.3) Representation and influence of rural organizations (ROs) and rural people	2.30	3.80	3.60	4.20	4.40	4.20	3.10	3.40	4.20	5.00	3.90	4.20	-	-	3.9
<b>2) Rural governance, transparency and public administration</b>	2.40	3.10	4.70	2.50	4.30	3.60	2.10	3.50	3.20	3.30	2.60	3.50	2.80	3.00	2.6
2.1) Quality and transparency of allocation of resources for rural development	2.70	3.40	4.60	2.90	4.60	3.30	2.10	2.60	3.00	3.80	2.00	3.90	2.50	3.00	2.6
2.2) Accountability, transparency and corruption	2.00	2.70	4.80	2.00	3.90	3.90	2.10	4.40	3.40	2.80	3.20	3.10	3.00	3.00	2.5
<b>3) Natural resources and environmental policies and practices</b>	3.50	3.60	4.30	4.20	3.80	4.20	3.90	3.90	3.90	3.60	3.50	3.90	2.80	3.50	4
3.1) Environmental assessment policies and grievance mechanisms	4.40	3.80	4.70	4.30	4.00	4.70	4.60	3.00	3.90	4.30	3.90	4.00	2.50	3.50	4.5
3.2) National climate change policies	4.20	2.70	3.70	3.70	3.90	3.80	4.00	4.20	3.10	3.00	3.30	3.30	-	-	3.9
3.3) Access to land	1.80	3.30	4.20	4.20	3.60	4.10	3.30	4.20	4.30	3.70	3.00	3.90	3.00	3.50	3.2
3.4) Access to water	3.40	4.50	4.60	4.50	3.60	4.20	3.50	4.30	4.10	3.40	3.60	4.30	-	-	4.5
<b>4) Financial policy, access to services and markets</b>	2.30	4.00	3.80	3.50	4.40	4.20	2.70	3.60	3.80	3.60	4.00	4.10	3.00	3.00	3.1
4.1) Access to and use of rural financial services	3.00	4.00	3.50	4.40	4.00	4.50	1.90	4.00	4.70	3.70	4.00	4.10	3.00	3.00	3.1
4.2) Investment climate for rural business	1.70	2.90	3.90	2.40	4.40	4.40	1.90	3.00	3.60	4.00	3.70	4.00	3.00	3.00	2.6
4.3) Access to agricultural input and produce markets	2.90	3.70	3.30	2.70	4.20	2.90	2.30	2.60	3.60	3.40	3.00	3.50	-	-	2.9
4.4) Access to extension services	1.70	5.20	4.30	4.40	5.00	4.90	4.60	4.80	3.30	3.30	5.30	4.60	3.00	3.00	3.7
<b>5) Nutrition and gender equality</b>	3.00	4.10	4.60	4.30	4.30	4.20	4.20	3.60	4.00	3.60	4.20	4.10	3.00	3.30	4.4
5.1) Nutrition policy framework and outcomes	2.80	4.90	5.20	4.70	5.10	4.80	4.50	4.00	4.00	4.10	4.90	4.90	2.50	2.50	4.6
5.2) Policy framework for gender equality	3.20	3.20	4.00	3.80	3.50	3.50	3.80	3.20	4.00	3.10	3.40	3.20	3.50	4.00	4.1
<b>6) Macroeconomic policies and conditions for rural development</b>	3.70	4.00	4.00	4.20	4.00	4.00	3.80	3.80	4.00	3.20	3.70	4.20	3.30	3.90	4.6
6.1) Monetary and exchange rate policies	3.00	4.60	3.80	4.20	4.60	4.30	4.60	4.00	4.50	3.30	4.80	4.20	3.50	4.00	5.3
6.2) Fiscal policy and taxation	4.60	3.20	4.70	4.40	2.70	3.70	2.90	4.10	3.80	2.90	3.10	3.70	2.50	3.50	3.5
6.3) Debt policy	3.70	5.00	3.60	4.60	4.60	3.60	3.80	2.70	4.80	3.60	2.70	4.40	3.50	4.00	4.7
6.4) Trade policy	3.50	3.10	3.80	3.60	4.00	4.50	3.80	4.20	3.00	2.80	4.00	4.60	3.50	4.00	4.7
<b>RSPA overall score</b>	<b>3.10</b>	<b>3.80</b>	<b>4.30</b>	<b>3.70</b>	<b>4.20</b>	<b>4.10</b>	<b>3.30</b>	<b>3.70</b>	<b>3.90</b>	<b>3.60</b>	<b>3.70</b>	<b>4.00</b>	<b>2.90</b>	<b>3.30</b>	<b>3.8</b>

Table 2  
East and Southern Africa

RSPA indicator	Angola	Burundi	Comoros	Eswatini	Eritrea	Ethiopia	Kenya	Lesotho	Madagascar	Malawi	Mozambique	Rwanda	South Sudan	United Republic of Tanzania	Uganda	Zimbabwe
<b>1) Policies and legal framework</b>	4.10	3.90	2.30	3.90	2.50	3.60	4.60	4.10	4.10	4.50	3.90	3.90	1.50	4.10	4.10	4.10
1.1) Policies and framework for rural development and rural poverty alleviation	3.70	3.70	2.50	4.40	2.50	3.80	4.70	4.30	3.20	3.80	4.20	4.30	2.00	3.50	3.70	4.20
1.2) Legal frameworks for and autonomy of rural people's organizations	3.60	3.50	2.00	3.50	2.50	3.50	4.00	4.00	4.20	4.60	3.20	3.60	1.00	4.10	4.30	3.50
1.3) Representation and influence of ROs and rural people	5.00	4.40	-	3.90	-	3.60	5.00	3.90	5.00	5.00	4.20	3.90	-	4.70	4.20	4.70
<b>2) Rural governance, transparency and public administration</b>	3.00	2.20	2.50	2.60	2.30	2.30	3.30	3.60	2.90	2.90	2.50	3.10	1.30	3.20	2.80	2.00
2.1) Quality and transparency of allocation of resources for rural development	3.60	2.90	2.50	2.90	2.00	2.10	3.50	3.30	2.50	2.30	2.30	2.80	1.00	3.40	3.00	1.90
2.2) Accountability, transparency and corruption	2.40	1.50	2.50	2.30	2.50	2.40	3.00	3.90	3.30	3.40	2.60	3.40	1.50	2.90	2.50	2.00
<b>3) Natural resources and environmental policies and practices</b>	3.50	3.40	3.00	3.80	2.30	3.60	4.20	3.90	3.60	3.70	3.70	4.30	1.30	4.30	3.80	3.80
3.1) Environmental assessment policies and grievance mechanisms	3.30	3.10	3.00	3.90	2.00	4.00	4.60	3.80	3.80	3.20	3.90	3.90	1.00	4.50	4.00	3.00
3.2) National climate change policies	3.90	3.60	-	4.10	-	3.70	3.40	3.70	3.80	3.30	3.30	3.90	-	4.10	4.30	4.30
3.3) Access to land	2.90	3.00	3.00	3.10	2.50	3.20	4.60	3.30	3.90	4.20	3.90	4.50	1.50	4.30	3.50	3.70
3.4) Access to water	3.80	3.80	-	4.20	-	3.30	4.20	4.80	2.80	3.90	3.70	4.80	-	4.30	3.40	4.10
<b>4) Financial policy, access to services and markets</b>	3.50	3.90	2.80	3.30	1.80	4.00	4.50	3.30	3.00	4.00	3.80	4.30	1.80	3.80	4.20	3.80
4.1) Access to and use of rural financial services	2.40	3.10	2.50	3.50	1.00	3.70	5.00	3.60	3.90	4.40	3.80	4.60	2.00	3.50	4.50	4.00
4.2) Investment climate for rural business	3.40	3.40	3.00	4.20	1.00	3.50	4.80	3.10	3.50	2.80	2.90	4.30	1.50	3.80	3.30	2.90
4.3) Access to agricultural input and produce markets	3.40	3.70	-	1.40	-	4.10	3.30	2.30	2.50	3.90	3.70	3.30	-	3.70	4.10	3.40
4.4) Access to extension services	4.70	5.20	3.00	4.00	3.50	4.80	4.90	4.10	2.10	4.90	4.70	5.10	2.00	4.00	4.90	4.70
<b>5) Nutrition and gender equality</b>	3.20	4.90	2.50	4.20	1.80	4.40	4.10	3.50	3.60	3.70	3.40	3.90	1.00	4.20	4.50	4.50
5.1) Nutrition policy framework and outcomes	2.50	5.30	2.00	4.00	2.00	4.50	4.50	3.40	3.80	4.20	2.50	3.00	1.00	4.40	5.30	5.00
5.2) Policy framework for gender equality	3.90	4.40	3.00	4.30	1.50	4.20	3.60	3.50	3.30	3.10	4.30	4.70	1.00	3.90	3.70	3.90
<b>6) Macroeconomic policies and conditions for rural development</b>	3.10	3.00	3.00	3.90	1.50	3.20	3.30	4.00	3.80	3.40	3.00	3.50	1.30	3.50	3.50	3.00
6.1) Monetary and exchange rate policies	3.10	2.90	3.00	4.40	1.50	2.90	3.40	3.90	3.70	2.70	2.00	3.70	1.00	4.20	3.60	3.30
6.2) Fiscal policy and taxation	4.10	2.70	2.50	3.70	1.50	3.50	2.80	4.80	3.60	3.30	3.30	3.50	1.00	3.10	3.00	2.50
6.3) Debt policy	2.50	3.60	3.00	4.50	1.50	3.40	3.60	4.20	4.30	3.80	3.10	3.60	1.00	4.20	4.10	3.50
6.4) Trade policy	2.70	2.80	3.50	3.10	1.50	2.80	3.50	3.00	3.40	3.60	3.50	3.00	2.00	2.50	3.30	2.70
<b>RSPA overall score</b>	<b>3.40</b>	<b>3.60</b>	<b>2.70</b>	<b>3.60</b>	<b>2.00</b>	<b>3.50</b>	<b>4.00</b>	<b>3.70</b>	<b>3.50</b>	<b>3.70</b>	<b>3.40</b>	<b>3.80</b>	<b>1.40</b>	<b>3.90</b>	<b>3.80</b>	<b>3.50</b>

Table 3  
Latin America and the Caribbean

RSPA indicator	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	El Salvador	Haiti	Honduras
<b>1) Policies and legal framework</b>	4.60	3.90	3.80	3.80
1.1) Policies and framework for rural development and rural poverty alleviation	4.40	3.50	3.50	4.10
1.2) Legal frameworks for and autonomy of rural people's organizations	4.50	4.10	4.10	3.80
1.3) Representation and influence of ROs and rural people	5.00	4.20	3.90	3.40
<b>2) Rural governance, transparency and public administration</b>	3.50	3.20	2.30	2.60
2.1) Quality and transparency of allocation of resources for rural development	3.80	2.40	2.20	2.30
2.2) Accountability, transparency and corruption	3.20	4.00	2.30	2.80
<b>3) Natural resources and environmental policies and practices</b>	4.30	3.70	3.60	3.90
3.1) Environmental assessment policies and grievance mechanisms	4.80	4.50	2.80	3.20
3.2) National climate change policies	3.60	2.40	4.00	3.70
3.3) Access to land	4.40	3.60	3.50	4.50
3.4) Access to water	4.30	4.10	4.00	4.00
<b>4) Financial policy, access to services and markets</b>	3.30	3.50	3.80	3.60
4.1) Access to and use of rural financial services	3.20	4.20	4.10	3.60
4.2) Investment climate for rural business	3.10	2.50	2.80	2.60
4.3) Access to agricultural input and produce markets	2.50	2.90	3.50	3.10
4.4) Access to extension services	4.40	4.20	4.90	5.00
<b>5) Nutrition and gender equality</b>	4.70	4.80	3.40	4.30
5.1) Nutrition policy framework and outcomes	4.60	5.10	3.90	4.80
5.2) Policy framework for gender equality	4.80	4.40	2.90	3.70
<b>6) Macroeconomic policies and conditions for rural development</b>	3.50	4.10	3.80	4.20
6.1) Monetary and exchange rate policies	4.30	4.50	3.70	4.90
6.2) Fiscal policy and taxation	2.90	3.90	3.40	3.50
6.3) Debt policy	3.50	3.60	4.40	4.00
6.4) Trade policy	3.40	4.20	3.50	4.20
<b>RSPA overall score</b>	<b>4.00</b>	<b>3.90</b>	<b>3.50</b>	<b>3.70</b>



Table 4  
Near East, North Africa and Europe

RSPA indicator	Djibouti	Egypt	Kyrgyzstan	Morocco	Sudan	Syrian Arab Republic	Tajikistan	Tunisia	Uzbekistan
<b>1) Policies and legal framework</b>	3.20	3.60	4.40	4.20	3.20	2.30	3.70	4.40	2.80
1.1) Policies and framework for rural development and rural poverty alleviation	3.60	4.00	4.20	4.30	2.50	2.50	4.90	4.50	3.60
1.2) Legal frameworks for and autonomy of rural people's organizations	3.00	3.10	4.20	4.00	3.30	1.90	2.50	4.40	2.40
1.3) Representation and influence of ROs and rural people	3.00	3.80	4.70	4.20	3.80	2.50	3.60	4.40	2.50
<b>2) Rural governance, transparency and public administration</b>	2.10	2.40	2.00	3.30	2.50	1.80	2.00	3.70	2.00
2.1) Quality and transparency of allocation of resources for rural development	2.00	2.30	1.70	3.20	3.30	2.50	2.30	3.30	2.40
2.2) Accountability, transparency and corruption	2.10	2.40	2.30	3.40	1.60	1.10	1.60	4.10	1.60
<b>3) Natural resources and environmental policies and practices</b>	3.80	3.80	4.30	4.50	3.00	2.60	4.20	4.10	3.90
3.1) Environmental assessment policies and grievance mechanisms	3.80	4.20	4.10	4.80	2.80	2.30	4.10	3.20	3.90
3.2) National climate change policies	3.60	2.50	4.20	4.60	3.80	1.80	4.00	4.20	3.70
3.3) Access to land	3.30	4.10	4.50	4.00	2.40	2.50	4.40	4.20	3.80
3.4) Access to water	4.60	4.30	4.40	4.70	3.10	3.60	4.10	4.60	4.10
<b>4) Financial policy, access to services and markets</b>	2.70	3.50	2.50	4.00	3.60	3.10	3.20	4.20	3.10
4.1) Access to and use of rural financial services	1.90	3.90	3.60	3.60	2.20	1.60	4.60	3.20	3.90
4.2) Investment climate for rural business	3.10	2.50	2.30	4.60	3.60	2.10	2.10	4.00	3.70
4.3) Access to agricultural input and produce markets	1.70	3.50	2.30	3.70	3.90	3.90	2.60	4.40	2.80
4.4) Access to extension services	4.20	4.10	1.90	3.90	4.80	4.70	3.30	5.20	1.90
<b>5) Nutrition and gender equality</b>	3.80	4.10	4.20	3.90	4.50	3.20	4.40	4.40	3.70
5.1) Nutrition policy framework and outcomes	3.60	4.10	4.70	4.40	4.90	3.20	4.70	4.90	3.40
5.2) Policy framework for gender equality	3.90	4.00	3.60	3.40	4.10	3.10	4.10	3.90	4.00
<b>6) Macroeconomic policies and conditions for rural development</b>	4.00	3.50	4.00	3.80	2.70	2.70	3.60	3.40	3.50
6.1) Monetary and exchange rate policies	4.40	3.40	4.50	4.40	2.70	2.20	4.00	3.30	3.30
6.2) Fiscal policy and taxation	4.00	2.80	3.80	3.40	2.40	1.80	3.40	3.50	3.50
6.3) Debt policy	4.30	3.80	3.40	3.80	3.10	3.80	3.40	3.70	3.50
6.4) Trade policy	3.30	3.80	4.30	3.60	2.70	3.10	3.60	3.00	3.60
<b>RSPA overall score</b>	<b>3.30</b>	<b>3.50</b>	<b>3.60</b>	<b>4.00</b>	<b>3.30</b>	<b>2.60</b>	<b>3.50</b>	<b>4.00</b>	<b>3.20</b>

Table 5  
West and Central Africa

RSPA indicator	Benin	Burkina Faso	Cabo Verde	Cameroon	Central African Republic	Chad	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Congo	Côte d'Ivoire	Gambia (The)	Ghana	Guinea	Guinea-Bissau	Liberia	Mali	Mauritania	Niger	Nigeria	Sao Tome and Principe	Senegal	Sierra Leone	Togo
<b>1) Policies and legal framework</b>	3.90	3.80	3.80	4.00	3.90	3.50	2.80	3.60	4.30	3.70	4.20	4.40	2.00	3.90	4.00	3.90	4.10	3.90	3.00	3.30	4.00	3.50
1.1) Policies and framework for rural development and rural poverty alleviation	3.40	3.20	3.50	4.10	4.00	4.10	4.00	4.20	4.20	3.80	4.20	4.80	2.00	4.30	3.60	3.60	4.60	3.70	3.00	3.50	4.40	3.40
1.2) Legal frameworks for and autonomy of rural people's organizations	3.50	3.30	4.00	2.90	3.50	2.20	2.00	2.90	3.90	3.30	4.50	3.60	2.00	3.40	3.80	4.10	3.50	4.00	3.00	3.80	3.70	2.30
1.3) Representation and influence of ROs and rural people	4.70	5.00	-	5.00	4.20	4.20	2.50	3.80	4.70	3.90	3.90	4.70	-	3.90	4.70	3.90	4.20	3.90	-	2.60	3.90	4.70
<b>2) Rural governance, transparency and public administration</b>	3.40	3.60	4.00	2.80	2.20	2.20	1.80	1.90	2.90	3.30	4.20	2.80	1.80	2.70	3.20	3.00	3.30	2.80	3.30	3.50	3.40	3.10
2.1) Quality and transparency of allocation of resources for rural development	3.30	3.60	3.50	3.50	2.80	2.70	2.30	2.00	2.90	3.40	3.70	3.50	2.00	2.40	3.90	3.20	3.50	3.00	3.00	2.90	3.30	3.60
2.2) Accountability, transparency and corruption	3.50	3.50	4.50	2.10	1.60	1.60	1.30	1.80	2.80	3.10	4.60	2.10	1.50	3.00	2.50	2.80	3.10	2.60	3.50	4.10	3.50	2.60
<b>3) Natural resources and environmental policies and practices</b>	4.00	3.90	3.80	4.00	3.50	3.20	2.70	3.50	3.70	3.70	4.10	3.70	2.30	3.70	4.00	3.60	3.00	3.40	3.30	3.30	3.60	3.90
3.1) Environmental assessment policies and grievance mechanisms	3.80	4.00	3.50	3.90	3.50	3.50	3.20	3.90	4.40	3.80	4.30	3.80	2.50	4.10	3.80	3.80	3.10	3.60	3.50	3.60	3.40	3.60
3.2) National climate change policies	3.90	4.40	-	4.50	3.80	3.10	2.30	2.50	3.90	3.80	4.40	3.30	-	3.90	3.90	2.90	2.10	2.60	-	2.50	3.60	4.30
3.3) Access to land	3.80	3.70	4.00	3.20	3.00	2.90	2.50	4.30	3.70	3.40	3.80	4.00	2.00	3.60	4.20	4.20	3.70	3.30	3.00	2.80	3.50	4.30
3.4) Access to water	4.40	3.50	-	4.20	3.80	3.30	2.90	3.40	2.80	3.80	3.70	3.60	-	3.20	4.20	3.60	3.10	3.90	-	4.40	3.80	3.50
<b>4) Financial policy, access to services and markets</b>	3.50	3.90	3.80	3.30	2.60	3.20	2.90	2.60	4.30	2.90	4.40	3.80	2.30	4.00	3.10	3.20	3.60	4.20	3.00	3.30	3.30	3.70
4.1) Access to and use of rural financial services	3.20	3.30	3.50	2.50	2.10	2.20	2.80	2.20	3.90	2.70	4.30	3.90	2.00	4.20	2.90	2.90	3.30	4.40	2.50	4.00	3.00	3.70
4.2) Investment climate for rural business	3.70	3.80	3.50	3.10	2.30	3.40	2.40	1.70	4.30	3.00	4.50	3.60	2.50	2.40	4.00	2.70	2.60	4.40	3.00	2.30	2.60	3.90
4.3) Access to agricultural input and produce markets	2.60	3.60	-	3.20	3.80	3.70	2.50	3.20	4.10	3.40	4.00	3.10	-	4.40	3.80	2.00	3.70	3.20	-	4.00	2.40	3.40
4.4) Access to extension services	4.40	4.80	4.50	4.50	2.30	3.60	3.90	3.40	5.00	2.60	4.70	4.40	2.50	4.90	1.80	5.30	4.90	4.60	3.50	2.80	5.10	3.90
<b>5) Nutrition and gender equality</b>	4.00	3.30	3.30	3.70	2.50	3.00	2.70	3.20	3.30	3.70	4.20	3.40	2.50	2.40	3.90	3.70	2.90	3.80	2.50	4.20	2.60	3.80

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5.1) Nutrition policy framework and outcomes	4.90	3.70	4.00	3.90	2.50	3.10	2.70	2.90	3.00	4.00	4.90	3.50	2.50	1.90	4.80	3.80	3.00	4.30	2.50	4.20	2.20	4.40
5.2) Policy framework for gender equality	3.00	2.80	2.50	3.50	2.50	3.00	2.70	3.50	3.50	3.40	3.40	3.20	2.50	2.90	2.90	3.50	2.80	3.30	2.50	4.10	2.90	3.20
<b>6) Macroeconomic policies and conditions for rural development</b>	<b>3.70</b>	<b>4.20</b>	<b>3.60</b>	<b>3.30</b>	<b>3.30</b>	<b>3.20</b>	<b>3.50</b>	<b>3.50</b>	<b>4.00</b>	<b>3.30</b>	<b>3.40</b>	<b>3.70</b>	<b>3.00</b>	<b>3.20</b>	<b>4.00</b>	<b>4.00</b>	<b>3.50</b>	<b>3.30</b>	<b>3.00</b>	<b>3.70</b>	<b>2.90</b>	<b>3.60</b>
6.1) Monetary and exchange rate policies	4.10	4.70	4.00	4.20	4.00	3.90	3.10	3.90	4.30	3.50	3.20	4.50	3.00	2.00	4.60	4.20	4.20	3.30	3.00	4.20	2.30	4.00
6.2) Fiscal policy and taxation	2.90	3.30	3.50	2.70	3.10	2.80	2.60	3.00	2.80	3.30	3.20	2.70	2.50	3.60	3.10	4.10	3.10	2.30	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.20
6.3) Debt policy	3.90	5.00	2.50	3.70	4.10	3.60	4.70	3.60	4.30	3.60	3.90	4.20	2.50	3.70	4.40	3.90	3.70	4.50	2.50	4.00	3.40	4.60
6.4) Trade policy	3.90	3.90	4.50	2.50	2.00	2.30	3.70	3.40	4.60	2.90	3.30	3.30	4.00	3.40	3.70	3.70	2.90	3.00	3.50	3.40	2.90	2.60
<b>RSPA overall score</b>	<b>3.80</b>	<b>3.80</b>	<b>3.70</b>	<b>3.50</b>	<b>3.00</b>	<b>3.10</b>	<b>2.70</b>	<b>3.10</b>	<b>3.80</b>	<b>3.40</b>	<b>4.10</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>2.30</b>	<b>3.30</b>	<b>3.70</b>	<b>3.60</b>	<b>3.40</b>	<b>3.60</b>	<b>3.00</b>	<b>3.60</b>	<b>3.30</b>	<b>3.60</b>