

1. CAS/CPS Data

Country: Republic of Congo

CAS/CPS Year: FY13

CAS/CPS Period: FY13 – FY17

CLR Period: FY13 – FY17

Date of this review: November 26, 2019

2. Ratings

	CLR Rating	IEG Rating
Development Outcome:	<i>Moderately Unsatisfactory</i>	<i>Moderately Unsatisfactory</i>
WBG Performance:	<i>Fair</i>	<i>Fair</i>

3. Executive Summary

i. This independent review of the World Bank Group's Completion and Learning Review (CLR) covers the period of the World Bank Group's Country Partnership Strategy (CPS) for the Republic of Congo, FY13-FY17. In addition to the CLR, this review is based on the original CPS dated September 24, 2012 and the Performance and Learning Review (PLR) dated October 30, 2015. At the PLR stage, the World Bank Group extended the original CPS period by one year to FY17.

ii. The Republic of Congo is a lower middle-income country with a GNI per capita (Atlas method in current \$) of \$1,480 in 2017. Oil production had been the main driver of growth and source of government revenues, with average annual GDP growth of 5.8 percent during 2008-2012. The poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90 per day (2011 PPP, percent of population) had been declining, from 50.2 percent in 2005 to 37 percent in 2011. However, poverty reduction occurred mainly in urban areas, with rural areas experiencing an increase in the poverty rate. There was little change in the Gini coefficient between 2005 and 2011. During the CPS period, oil prices dropped, resulting in a decline in average annual GDP growth to 1.4 percent during 2013-2017. The Systematic Country Diagnostic (2018) for the Republic of Congo estimated the poverty rate to have declined further to 35 percent in 2016. The human development index improved from 0.57 in 2012 to 0.61 in 2017.

iii. The overarching objectives of the CPS were to promote economic diversification and improve outcomes in public services with three pillars: (i) competitiveness and employment; (ii) vulnerability and resilience; and (iii) capacity building and governance. The CPS supported the Government's priorities as articulated in the 2012-2016 Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper and the 2012-2016 National Development Plan. The World Bank Group structured the CPS with limited lending complemented by selected ASA given that the Government financed by itself most of its development programs and public sector investments. At the start of the CPS period, the Republic of Congo was expected to graduate from IDA and become eligible to access IBRD funding. At the PLR stage, the World Bank Group adjusted its program to assist the Government mitigate the impact of the decline in oil prices, with IBRD providing additional resources.

iv. At the start of the CPS period, outstanding commitments consisted of eight IPF operations amounting to \$146 million. About half of the commitments were for human development, with 18

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percent going for infrastructure and 14 percent for agriculture. During the CPS period, new commitments totaled \$254 million - half on IBRD terms - consisting of eleven IPF operations, including three Additional Financing projects. The new commitments focused on urban development (55 percent), human development (24 percent), and governance (14 percent). During the CPS period, seven TF projects were approved amounting to \$31 million in the health and environment sectors. International Finance Corporation (IFC) made long-term commitments amounting to \$11 million in financial markets and had an average annual short-term trade finance exposure of \$8 million during the CPS period.

v. IEG rates the CPS development outcome as **Moderately Unsatisfactory**. Of the ten objectives, three were achieved, three were partially achieved, and four were not achieved. The objectives on improved regional telecommunications, improved market access and increased agricultural production, and increased social protection coverage were achieved. The following objectives were only partially achieved: supported SME development in the targeted value chains; increased health system performance; and improved budget management, procurement, and statistical systems. The objectives on improved operational and financial performances of key utility sectors, improved business regulatory environment, improved skills for youth employment, and improved institutional framework for the management of the extractives sector were not achieved.

vi. Overall, IEG rates World Bank Group performance as **Fair**. The CPS design aimed to support the Government's strategic priorities with a limited lending program complemented by ASA. The ambition of the CPS, as reflected in the results framework, was not matched by the WBG's program. The seven CPS objectives, some of which incorporated multiple outcomes, covered too many sectors and reform areas with 28 performance indicators relative to the size of the WBG program. At the PLR stage, the World Bank Group adjusted the program to respond to the adverse impact of the decline in oil prices by adding interventions in social protection, youth skills for employment, and private sector participation in energy investments. The PLR was not able to address several of the weaknesses in the results framework, including weak linkages between the interventions and the higher-level outcomes. In implementing the CPS program and responding to the lower than expected oil prices, the World Bank used Additional Financing to scale up some projects. World Bank ASA and IFC AS provided technical assistance in several key areas to strengthen capacity. However, poor performance of some projects resulted in delays in the implementation of the CPS program. There is no evidence of collaboration between the World Bank and IFC where coordinated efforts could improve results in several areas. The World Bank worked closely with donors in human development, telecommunications, and environment sectors. On safeguards, there was no Inspection Panel case during the CPS period.

vii. IEG concurs with the following lessons listed in the CLR: (a) greater efforts are needed to ensure project readiness and accommodate institutional constraints in the project design; (b) employing mixed instruments can be effective in improving policy reform that demands sustained effort and government commitment; and (c) the WBG needs to be strategic and selective in its engagement to avoid diffusing the program too thinly. The other CLR lessons were structured as findings and recommendations.

viii. IEG provides the following additional lessons from the experience implementing the CPS:

- Scaling up of initial limited interventions enables the achievement of more extensive outcomes. In the case of the outcome on increased social protection coverage, the Lisungi Social Safety Net Project established key building blocks of a safety net program and piloted a cash transfer program. The Additional Financing for the project enabled the scaling up of the program towards achieving the CPS outcome. Scaling up similar interventions in SME development, youth skills improvement, and increased agricultural productivity could help in the achievement and sustainability of outcomes in these areas.
- Identifying the appropriate sequencing of interventions by World Bank Group institutions will contribute to the effectiveness of efforts to attract private investment in the energy sector. IFC work on a PPP for a greenfield hydroelectric dam found that the arrangement had to be part of



wider reform of the energy sector. This requires coordination between the World Bank and IFC in developing a road map for sector reform and identifying the sequencing of interventions to enable private sector participation.

4. Strategic Focus

Relevance of the WBG Strategy:

1. **Congruence with Country Context and Country Program.** The Republic of Congo's economy is dominated by the oil sector, which was the major driver of growth prior to the CPS period. Congo faces two key challenges: diversifying the economy to generate jobs, and improving the human development outcomes, especially in health and education. The Government articulated its priorities in the 2012-2016 Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper and the 2012-2016 National Development Plan, which aimed to intensify efforts towards promoting economic diversification, improving service delivery, and strengthening governance. The CPS pillars (competitiveness and employment; vulnerability and resilience; and capacity building and governance) were aligned with and supported government priorities and programs. During the CPS period, the Republic of Congo experienced a drop in oil prices, which underscored the importance of the CPS pillars supporting economic diversification and greater efficiency in public spending as oil revenues declined. At the PLR stage, the World Bank Group made revisions to the program to address adverse effects of the changes in the macroeconomic context on vulnerable segments of the population.

2. **Relevance of Design.** The CPS was structured to support the Government's strategic priorities with a limited lending program complemented by selected knowledge products and technical assistance. The CPS had seven objectives that aimed to achieve country-wide outcomes (e.g., improved business climate and better health outcomes). At the PLR stage, the World Bank Group augmented the program to mitigate the adverse effects of the decline in oil prices. The number of objectives increased to 10 to incorporate support for vulnerable segments (social protection and youth employment) as well as reformulate some of existing objectives (e.g. splitting some objectives). Some of the interventions (e.g., youth skills development) were too limited in scale to achieve the broader outcomes envisioned in the CPS.

Selectivity

3. The CPS was not selective in formulating its objectives, which covered too many sectors and reform areas, stretching the ability of the program to deliver the expected outcomes. Notwithstanding the lack of progress in several objectives, the World Bank Group did not take the opportunity at the PLR stage to make the objectives and indicators more selective to reflect capacity constraints and institutional weaknesses. In a limited number of sectors, the lending program showed better focus through the use of Additional Financing and follow-up operations to build on ongoing or recently closed projects. The ASA program was comparatively more selective, with ESW focusing on economic diversification and public expenditure management, and TA providing capacity building support.

Alignment

4. The CPS was aligned with the corporate twin goals of poverty reduction and shared prosperity. Focus Area I sought to contribute to poverty reduction by promoting economic diversification and employment through improvements in the performance of key utilities, improvements in the business climate, and development of SMEs. Focus Area I sought to contribute to shared prosperity through support to agriculture, which would benefit rural areas where poverty reduction had been lagging, and developing the skills of the youth, which comprise a vulnerable segment of the population. Focus Area II sought to contribute to shared prosperity directly by strengthening social protection and improving health outcomes. Focus Area III sought to enhance government capacity to implement programs supporting the other Focus Areas.

5. Development Outcome

Overview of Achievement by Objective:

5. Following the IEG and World Bank Group shared approach on country engagement, this review assesses the extent to which the CPS objectives were achieved against the original CPS and updated PLR results matrix.

Focus Area I: Competitiveness and Employment

6. Focus Area I had six objectives: (i) improved operational and financial performances of key utility sectors; (ii) improved business regulatory environment; (iii) supported SME development in the targeted value chain; (iv) improved regional telecommunications; (v) improved market access and increased agricultural production in targeted sectors; and (vi) improved skills for youth employment.

7. **Objective 1: Improved operational and financial performances of key utility sectors.** This objective was supported by: the Water, Electricity and Urban Development Project (FY10) and its Additional Financing (FY15); the Urban Development and Poor Neighborhood Upgrading Project (FY16); and the IFC AS Sounda Gorge Hydroelectric Power. Objective 1 had six indicators:

- Revenue collection rate increases per year from 70 percent in 2010 to 90 percent in 2017. The December 2017 ISR for the Water, Electricity and Urban Development Project reported that the electricity utility collection rate for the project area was 70 percent as of September 2017. *Not Achieved*
- Improvement of transit capacity of network distribution from 430 MVA in 2014 to 500 MVA in 2017. The December 2017 ISR for the Water, Electricity and Urban Development Project reported no improvement as of September 2017. *Not Achieved*
- Public Private Partnership transaction concluded for Sounda dam, with potential generating capacity in excess of 500 MVA by FY16. While IFC was able to deliver the technical, environmental and demand studies, the Government has not provided formal endorsement of IFC recommendations and IFC did not proceed to the PPP structuring phase of the AS. The AS was not completed and closed in FY18. As noted in the CLR, the conclusion of a PPP transaction requires accompanying reform of the energy sector as well as the establishment of the institutional framework for PPP, neither of which took place during the CPS period. *Not Achieved*
- Connections with operating water meter in Brazzaville up from 0.54 percent in 2014 to 7.0 percent in 2017, and in Pointe Noire from 0.2 percent in 2014 to 2.0 percent in 2017. IEG could not verify the achievement of the targets since the ISRs did not report on the share of connections with operating water meters. *Not Verified*
- Collection ratio (cash income per billed revenue) increases from 47 percent in 2010 to 65 percent in 2017. The December 2017 ISR for the Water, Electricity and Urban Development Project reported that the water utility collection ratio for the project area was 60 percent as of September 2017. *Mostly Achieved*
- Chemin de fer Congo Ocean (CFCO) railway company traffic increases from 0.8 million tons in 2010 to 1.0 million tons in 2016. IEG could not verify the achievement of this indicator since neither the ICR nor ICRR reported on it. *Not Verified*

8. This objective was wide in scope and could have been more usefully disaggregated by sector. The indicators did not provide measurement of net or overall financial performance. The collection indicators did not indicate the utility sector being measured, nor did they indicate whether the coverage was the project area or countrywide. Several of the indicators used 2010 as the baseline year and did not accurately measure performance during the CPS period. With respect to the indicator on railway traffic, performance could not be attributable to the project since the railway component was dropped from the Support to Economic Diversification Project during the first restructuring of the project which



occurred prior to the PLR (see ICR). On balance, Objective 1 was **Not Achieved**.

9. **Objective 2: Improved business regulatory environment.** This objective was supported by: the Support to Economic Diversification Project (FY11); the Forestry and Economic Diversification Project (FY12); the ASA Policy Note on Economic Diversification; and the IFC AS OHAD Business Law Reform Program. Objective 2 had four indicators:

- Number of procedures to start a business reduced from 10 in 2010 to seven in 2017. The Doing Business 2018 reported that the number of procedures to start a business was 10 days in 2017. *Not Achieved*
- The time to export goods reduced from 50 days in 2010 to 30 days in 2017. The Doing Business 2018 reported that it took a total of 396 hours (equivalent to about 50 days at 8 working hours per day) to export goods in 2017. DB changed its methodology for calculating time to export goods from days to hours. *Not Achieved*
- The time to import goods reduced from 62 days in 2010 to 40 days in 2017. The Doing Business 2018 reported that it took a total of 605 hours (equivalent to about 75 days at 8 working hours per day) to import goods in 2017. DB changed its methodology for calculating time to import goods from days to hours. *Not Achieved*
- The number of tax payments reduced from 61 in 2010 to below the Sub-Saharan average of 30 in 2017. The Doing Business 2018 reported that the number of tax payments in 2017 was 50. *Partially Achieved*

10. The indicators should have used 2014 as the baseline year to measure performance during the CPS period. DB reports show an overall decline in the distance to frontier (DTF) for ease of doing business during the CPS period. The indicators did not include the top four business environment obstacles cited by the 2009 World Bank Enterprise Survey for the Republic of Congo. On balance, Objective 2 was **Not Achieved**.

11. **Objective 3: Supported SME Development in the targeted value chain.** This objective was supported by: the Support to Economic Diversification Project (FY11); the ASA Policy Note on Economic Diversification (FY16); and the IFC AS Business Edge SME Training. Objective 3 had two indicators:

- Number of SMEs benefitting from the capacity building program increased from 180 in 2014 to 500 in 2017. The ICRR for the Support to Economic Diversification Project reported 481 SMEs benefitting from the capacity building program as of October 2017. *Mostly Achieved*
- Number of SMEs that have access to financial services increased from none to 350 in 2017. IEG could not verify the achievement of targets for this indicator which was not reported in the ICR. *Not Verified*

12. The indicator on SME capacity building measured output, rather than outcome. The access to finance indicator did not indicate the project coverage. On balance, Objective 3 was **Partially Achieved**.

13. **Objective 4: Improved regional telecommunications.** The Central African Backbone Project (FY11) supported this objective, which had one indicator:

- Bits per second increase from 75 in 2012 to 200 in 2016. The January 2017 ISR for the Central African Backbone Project reported that the international internet bandwidth was 2,480 bits per second as of January 2017. *Achieved*

14. The target should have been revised upwards at the PLR stage based on the information available in the November 2014 ISR. Evidence of progress towards achievement of this objective could have been augmented by indicators on utilization or access. The January 2017 ISR reported an increase in number of subscribers per 100 people from a baseline of 6.1 at the start of the project (FY11) to 32 as of June 2016 and 42 as of September 2017, compared to the project target of 40.



Objective 4 was **Achieved**.

15. **Objective 5: Improved market access and increased agricultural production in targeted areas.** The Agriculture Development and Rural Roads Rehabilitation Project (FY07) and its Additional Financing (FY14) supported this objective. Objective 5 had three indicators:

- Length of rural roads rehabilitated increases from 0 km in 2008 to 1,321 km in 2016. The June 2016 ISR for the Agriculture Development and Rural Roads Rehabilitation Project reported that length of rehabilitated roads supported by the project was 1,350 km as of May 2016. The ICRR reported the number at 1,319 as of March 2017. The ICR reported that the rehabilitated roads enabled access by 124,000 producers to market infrastructure (see indicator below). *Achieved*
- Number of producers with access to rehabilitated market infrastructure increases from 84,396 in 2013 to 88,343 in 2016. The June 2016 ISR for the Agriculture Development and Rural Roads Rehabilitation Project reported that the number of producers with access to rehabilitated market infrastructure supported by the project was 92,196 as of May 2016. The ICRR reported a further increase to 124,000 as of March 2017. *Achieved*
- Increased yields for: cassava from 8.4 tons/ha in 2013 to 10.6 tons/ha in 2016; banana from 0.6 tons/ha in 2013 to 0.8 tons/ha in 2016; maize from 0.25 tons/ha in 2013 to 0.5 tons/ha in 2016. The ICRR for the Agriculture Development and Rural Roads Rehabilitation Project reported yields for the following crops in the project areas as of March 2017: cassava – 49.1 tons/ha; banana – 14.0 tons/ha; and maize – 1.3 tons/ha. The Additional Financing for the project revised the targets for banana to 75 tons/ha and maize to 3.5 tons/ha. *Achieved*

16. The PLR did not revise the targets for increased yields based on the Additional Financing paper. The AF scaled up project activities and the performance indicators were revised to reflect the increased funding and expected enhanced impact of the project. The Objective 5 was **Achieved**.

17. **Objective 6: Improved skills for youth employment.** This objective was supported by the Skills Development for Employability Project (FY14) and the ASA Policy Note on Skills Development for New Employment Trajectory (FY17). Objective 6 had two indicators:

- New comprehensive skills training approach (not available in 2014) developed and piloted with the aim of increasing employability of urban vulnerable youth, targeting equal numbers of young men and women, by 2017. The January 2018 ISR for the Skills Development for Employability Project reported that the skills development strategy document had not been prepared as of November 2017. *Not Achieved*
- Number of youth who benefited from pilot skills and job training program increased from none in 2014 to 7,500 in 2017. The January 2018 ISR for the Skills Development for Employability Project reported that 1,499 youth benefited from the program as of November 2017. *Partially Achieved*

18. The indicators tracked processes and beneficiaries of programs, and did not measure results or outcomes from the operation. As such, had targets been met they would not have been evidence that objectives were achieved. Objective 6 was **Not Achieved**.

19. IEG rates Focus Area I as **Moderately Unsatisfactory**. There was progress towards improving regional telecommunications, and improving market access and production in the agricultural sector. There was some progress in supporting SMEs. There was limited progress in achieving the targets for improving performance of key utility sectors and improving the regulatory environment. The indicators for enhancing skills of youth did not provide adequate measurement of progress towards achievement of the objective.

Focus Area II: Vulnerability and Resilience

20. Focus Area II had two objectives: (i) increased health system performance; and (ii) increased social protection coverage.



21. **Objective 7: Increased health system performance.** This objective was supported by: the Health Sector Services Development Project (FY08); the Health Sector Project (FY14); and the IFC AS Health in Africa Initiative. Objective 7 had five indicators:

- Percentage of children under five years of age sleeping under an insecticide-treated net the previous night, from 67 percent in 2011 to 80 percent in 2015. The ICRR for the Health Sector Services Development Project reported that 80.9 percent of children under five years of age were sleeping under insecticide-treated nets as of June 2014. *Achieved*
- Percentage of children fully immunized for Penta3 (Diphtheria, Pertussis and Tetanus – DPT; Hepatitis B; and Hemovirus) increases from 65 percent in 2013 to 75 percent in 2016. WDI reported that 71 percent of children (ages 12-23 months) were immunized for DPT and HepB3 in 2016. *Partially Achieved*
- Percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel increases from 93.6 percent in 2011 to 97 percent by 2015. WDI reported that share of births attended by skilled health staff was 94.4 percent in 2015. *Not Achieved*
- Percentage of pregnant women having at least three antenatal care visits before delivery increases from 45 percent in 2015 to 55 percent in 2017. The April 2018 ISR for the Health Sector Project reported that 67.7 percent of pregnant women had at least three antenatal care visits before delivery as of December 2017 in the project target areas. *Achieved*
- Number of children between six and 59 months receiving nutritional services increases by 20 percent between 2015 and 2017. IEG could not verify the achievement of the target for this indicator. *Not Verified*

22. The indicators were derived from two projects, one with intended country-wide impact and the other focusing on targeted areas. The indicators did not clarify the coverage for the performance being measured. On balance, Objective 7 was **Partially Achieved**.

23. **Objective 8: Increased social protection coverage.** This objective was supported by the Lisungi Safety Nets Project (FY14), the Additional Financing (FY17) for the project, and the ASA Poverty Assessment (FY16). Objective 8 had one indicator:

- Number of potential beneficiary households enrolled in the unique registry for safety net program increases from zero in 2014 to 5,000 in 2017. The August 2018 ISR for the Lisungi Safety Nets Project reported that 60,000 potential beneficiary households were enrolled in the registry as of November 2017. *Achieved*

24. The indicator tracked enrollment, which is an intermediate result from the establishment of the registry. A more appropriate outcome indicator for the objective would have been increased number of beneficiaries of social safety net programs, such as the indicators used in the Lisungi Safety Nets Project. Objective 8 was **Mostly Achieved**.

25. IEG rates Focus Area II as **Moderately Satisfactory**. There was progress in increasing social protection coverage. However, there were uneven results from the support to increasing health system performance.

Focus Area III: Capacity Building and Governance

26. Focus Area III had two objectives: (i) improved budget management, procurement, and statistical system; and (ii) improved institutional framework for the management of the mining sector.

27. **Objective 9: Improved budget management, procurement, and statistical system.** This objective was supported by: the Transparency and Governance Repeat Project (FY12); the Statistics Capacity Building Project (FY14); and the ASA Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability Review. Objective 9 had five indicators:

- Increase in share of public contracts in excess of FCFA 250 million that are subjected to



competitive bidding from 60 percent in 2015 to 80 percent in 2017. The ICRR for the Transparency and Governance Project reported that official data for this indicator was inadequate and that only about one-third of contracts were competitively awarded due to circumvention of the legal framework. *Not Achieved*

- Deviation between actual and budgeted expenditure by targeted ministries reduced from 40 percent in 2011 to less than 10 percent in 2015. The ICRR for the Transparency and Governance Project reported that the deviation between actual and budgeted expenditure was 11.8 percent as of June 2015. *Mostly Achieved*
- At least 50 percent of government projects, each in excess of FCFA 250 million, have a feasibility study prior to incorporation into the budget. The ICRR for the Transparency and Governance Project reported that feasibility studies were performed for very few investment projects. *Not Achieved*
- World Bank Statistical Capacity Indicator (SCI) score increased from 50 in 2012 to 55 in 2017. The January 2018 ISR for the Statistics Capacity Building Project reported the SCI score was 50 as of October 2017. *Not Achieved*
- Annual report of the Supreme Audit Authority and the State General Inspectorate are publicly available. The ICRR for the Transparency and Governance Project reported that since the website was not operational, the target for public disclosure of annual reports of the State Audit Authority and State General Inspectorate was not met. *Not Achieved*

28. On balance, Objective 9 was **Partially Achieved**.

29. **Objective 10: Improved institutional framework for the management of the mining sector.** This objective was supported by: the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (FY12) and the ASA Balancing Mining Development and Forest Conservation in the Congo Basin (FY16). Objective 10 had one indicator:

- A revised mining code in line with international good practices is adopted by 2017. The CLR reported that a modern mining code had been drafted but the Government had not yet finalized or adopted the code. *Not Achieved*

30. Since the Government had not adopted a revised mining code, Objective 10 was **Not Achieved**.

31. IEG rates Focus Area III as **Moderately Unsatisfactory**. There was uneven progress in improving budget management, procurement, and statistical systems. The Government has yet to adopt a modern mining code.

Overall Assessment and Rating

32. IEG rates the CPS development outcome as **Moderately Unsatisfactory**. Of the ten objectives, two were achieved, one was mostly achieved, three were partially achieved, and four were not achieved. The objectives on improved regional telecommunications, and improved market access and increased agricultural production in targeted areas were achieved. The objective on increased social protection coverage was mostly achieved. The following objectives were only partially achieved: supported SME development in the targeted value chains; increased health system performance; and improved budget management, procurement, and statistical systems. The objectives on improved operational and financial performances of key utility sectors, improved business regulatory environment, improved skills for youth employment, and improved institutional framework for the management of the mining sector were not achieved.

Objectives	CLR Rating	IEG Rating
Focus Area I: Competitiveness and Employment	Moderately Unsatisfactory	Moderately Unsatisfactory
<i>Objective 1: Improved operational and financial performances of key utility sectors</i>	<i>Partially Achieved</i>	<i>Not Achieved</i>
<i>Objective 2: Improved business regulatory environment</i>	<i>Not Achieved</i>	<i>Not Achieved</i>
<i>Objective 3: Supported SME development in the targeted value chain</i>	<i>Partially Achieved</i>	<i>Partially Achieved</i>
<i>Objective 4: Improved regional telecommunications</i>	<i>Achieved</i>	<i>Achieved</i>
<i>Objective 5: Improved market access and increased agricultural production in targeted areas</i>	<i>Achieved</i>	<i>Achieved</i>
<i>Objective 6: Improved skills for youth employment</i>	<i>Not Achieved</i>	<i>Not Achieved</i>
Focus Area II: Vulnerability and Resilience	Moderately Unsatisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory
<i>Objective 7: Increased health system performance</i>	<i>Not Achieved</i>	<i>Partially Achieved</i>
<i>Objective 8: Increased social protection coverage</i>	<i>Mostly Achieved</i>	<i>Mostly Achieved</i>
Focus Area III: Capacity Building and Governance	Moderately Unsatisfactory	Moderately Unsatisfactory
<i>Objective 9: Improved budget management, procurement, and statistical system</i>	<i>Partially Achieved</i>	<i>Partially Achieved</i>
<i>Objective 10: Improved institutional framework for the management of the mining sector</i>	<i>Achieved</i>	<i>Not Achieved</i>

6. WBG Performance

Lending and Investments

33. At the start of the CPS period, outstanding commitments consisted of eight IPF operations amounting to \$146 million (all IDA). About half of the value of commitments were for human development, with 18 percent for infrastructure and 14 percent for agriculture. During the CPS period, new commitments totaled \$254 million, of which half of the value were on IBRD terms, consisting of eleven IPF operations, including three Additional Financing projects. The new commitments focused on urban development (55 percent), human development (24 percent), and governance (14 percent). During the CPS period, seven TF projects were approved amounting to \$31 million supporting the health and environment sectors.

34. Portfolio performance during the CPS period was worse than regional and Bank-wide averages. In terms of projects at risk, Republic of Congo's performance was 69 percent compared to 26 percent for the region and 24 percent Bank-wide. In terms of commitments at risk, Republic of Congo's performance was 70 percent, compared to 33 percent for the region and 22 percent Bank-wide. Portfolio performance deteriorated during the CPS period. As a result of the oil price decline and its resulting impact on revenue, many operations faced inadequate counterpart funding from the government which in turn affected project performance.

35. Performance at exit (measured by outcomes rated Moderately Satisfactory or better by IEG) during the CPS period was better compared to the regional and Bank-wide averages. The operations reviewed by IEG were approved prior to the difficulties in obtaining counterpart funding. During the CPS period, four operations – two in human development and one each in governance and agriculture - were closed and reviewed by IEG. IEG rated one operation (governance) as Unsatisfactory due to an overly ambitious design given country capacity and political risks related to government commitment. IEG rated three operations as Moderately Satisfactory – these operations were approved in FY05-07. In terms of number of projects, Republic of Congo's performance (75 percent) was better than regional (67 percent) and Bank-wide (72 percent) averages. Weighted by value of commitments, Republic of Congo's performance (97 percent) was better than regional (75 percent) and Bank-wide (84 percent)



averages. Three of the four operations had significant risk to development outcome, mainly due to weaknesses in institutional capacity.

36. During the CPS period, IFC's engagement was in the financial sector with total net commitments of \$11 million to two banking clients. IFC loans financed the expansion of SME lending. For its short-term guarantee under the Global Trade Finance Program, IFC had a very small exposure averaging \$7.9 million during the CPS period.

37. During the CPS period, IEG did not evaluate any IFC projects by validating Expanded Project Supervision Reports (XPSRs) or by producing EvNotes.

38. MIGA did not underwrite any guarantee during the CPS period. MIGA's \$8.7 million political risk insurance issued in FY11 to a foreign investor for an import verification services project was still outstanding at the end of the CPS period.

Analytic and Advisory Activities and Services

39. During the CPS period, the World Bank delivered 19 ASA products, of which 12 were ESW and seven were TA. The ESW focused on economic policy and human development topics, mainly to inform government policy and strategy. In the absence of DPF operations, ESW was the main instrument to engage the government on policy issues in the areas of economic diversification, public expenditure management (including in the human development area), and mining. The TA products sought to strengthen institutional capacity mainly in the governance area. Several ASA products – such as those on economic diversification and agriculture policy – supported lending operations. The ASA program was in line with the knowledge gaps and advisory support areas identified in the CPS and the PLR.

40. During the CPS period, IFC approved two new AS projects amounting to \$5 million of IFC funds. With its AS, IFC provided comprehensive support towards the completion of the feasibility study of a public-private partnership hydropower projects. IEG did not validate any Project Completions Reports (PCRs) of AS projects.

Results Framework

41. There were significant weaknesses in the results framework. First, the causal chain from the indicators to several objectives was unclear with no discussion of impact or scaling up of project level interventions to country-wide objectives (e.g. SME development). Second, the attribution of the WBG interventions to performance measured by indicators was weak in several objectives (e.g., health system performance and railway traffic). Third, several indicators measured processes and outputs rather than outcomes (e.g., skills development and social protection coverage). Fourth, some indicators did not define coverage (i.e., whether the measurement was for performance in targeted areas or countrywide (e.g. performance of key utility sectors)). Fifth, several indicators used 2010 as the baseline year and did not measure performance during the CPS period. Finally, the PLR did not adjust some targets to take into account the revisions in the results framework of the underlying projects where AF scaled up project activities (e.g., in agriculture and telecommunications). While the World Bank Group made significant changes in the indicators at PLR stage, it did not take the opportunity to address several weaknesses in the results framework.

Partnerships and Development Partner Coordination

42. The World Bank coordinated with donors who provided parallel financing to programs supported by World Bank operations, such as the Lisungi program and the regional telecommunications project. The World Bank also engaged donors in financing various climate change initiatives, such as REDD+. The CLR reported that the World Bank Group also worked with several donors to develop strategies for the health and education sectors. The CLR did not discuss or assess the modalities of coordination with development partners.

Safeguards and Fiduciary Issues

43. Five operations were closed and validated by IEG during the CPS period, of which four (in

education, health, agriculture, finance and competitiveness practice areas or sectors) triggered at least one of the safeguards policies. The CLR was not explicit about safeguards compliance, but reported generic issues related to capacity shortage, limited funding, and inadequate coordination among government agencies in addition to weak World Bank oversight. The ICRs and ICRRs noted additional problems in terms of delays in operations, but found that issues were properly mitigated and projects achieved positive outcomes on affected peoples, especially in agriculture. According to the ICRs and ICRRs, compliance with environmental and social safeguards was generally rated Satisfactory. No inspection panel investigation was recorded during the CPS period.

44. During the CPS period, INT received six complaints: one in Social, Urban and Development; two in Health, Nutrition and Population; one in Public Administration, Law and Justice; one in Education; and one in Trade and Competitiveness. One complaint in Health, Nutrition and Population led to a full investigation where the allegations were substantiated. The other complaints to INT did not lead to an investigation.

Ownership and Flexibility

45. During the preparation of the CPS, the World Bank held consultations with various stakeholders to identify areas where the WBG would have greater impact. The consultations identified economic diversification, employment generation, skills development, and greater transparency as key challenges that WBG could address. The World Bank Group exhibited flexibility by adjusting the program at the PLR stage to respond to the adverse effects of the decline in oil prices, mainly by enhancing the vulnerability and resilience pillar of the CPS and using Additional Financing to scale up well-performing projects.

WBG Internal Cooperation

46. The CPS was not a joint product of the World Bank, IFC, and MIGA, though the CPS identified the areas where planned IFC activities would contribute. The CPS did not explain the rationale for the CPS not being a joint strategy. The PLR was a joint WBG product and discussed IFC's business development program in the country, mainly to support the competitiveness and employment pillar. However, there is no evidence of World Bank-IFC cooperation or coordination.

Risk Identification and Mitigation

47. The CPS rated as low the risk of a sharp decline in oil prices, which materialized early in the CPS period. The CPS assumed that a massive oil shock was not very likely, though the World Bank Global Economic Prospects (January 2012) warned of falling commodity prices that could cause "government balances in oil exporting countries to deteriorate by more than 4 percent of GDP." The decline in oil prices adversely affected the implementation of several operations due to the lack of counterpart funding at a time when the government was facing fiscal pressures. The CPS identified the other major risks – political, fiduciary, and capacity weaknesses – which the WBG tried to mitigate through ASA driven dialogue (e.g. public expenditure ESWs) and capacity building (e.g., country fiduciary systems TA). There were bi-monthly meetings between the World Bank and the Government on project implementation. However, the design of some projects did not adequately take into account the risks identified in the CPS, resulting in delays in implementation due to project restructuring.

Overall Assessment and Rating

48. Overall, IEG rates World Bank Group performance as **Fair**.

Design

49. The CPS design aimed to support the Government 's strategic priorities with a limited lending program during a period when the government was experiencing budget surpluses due to high oil prices. The seven CPS objectives, while relevant, covered too many sectors and reform areas compared to the size of the WBG program. At the PLR stage, the World Bank Group expanded the program to respond to the adverse impact of the decline in oil prices. Two-thirds of the total CPS value of commitments were approved after the PLR. IBRD resources enabled the World Bank to finance some of the additions to the program. The number of objectives increased from seven to 10 to

incorporate outcomes from interventions in social protection and youth employment. Some of the original objectives were split and one was dropped. There were major revisions in the indicators at the PLR stage – seven of the original indicators were dropped, 11 were added, and some were consolidated resulting in an increase in number of indicators to 30. However, several critical weaknesses of the results framework remained, including weak linkages between the interventions and the higher level outcomes (e.g. improved skills for youth employment) and broad coverage of several objectives (e.g. improved efficiency of utility sectors).

Implementation

50. In implementing the CPS program, the World Bank used Additional Financing to scale up support for infrastructure and social protection, and approved follow-up projects building on previous operations in agriculture, education, and health. The World Bank also incorporated innovative approaches in health (use of performance based financing) and social protection (introduction of cash transfer program). World Bank ASA (e.g. public finance and mining governance) and IFC AS (PPP in energy sector) provided technical assistance to strengthen capacity. However, the poor design of some projects (mainly in infrastructure and youth skills development) resulted in delays in the implementation of the CPS program. There is no evidence of collaboration between the World Bank and IFC in the energy and finance sectors where both institutions had projects. The World Bank worked closely with donors in human development, telecommunications, and environment sectors. On safeguards, there was no Inspection Panel case during the CPS period.

7. Assessment of CLR Completion Report

51. The CLR provided a good description of the context within which the CPS was designed and implemented. The CLR also provided detailed assessments of the achievement of outcomes, including issues faced by several operations, and had a frank assessment of World Bank performance. However, the CLR did not discuss what worked well and what could be improved in the area of World Bank/IFC collaboration and coordination.

8. Findings and Lessons

52. IEG concurs with the following lessons listed in the CLR: (a) greater efforts are needed to ensure project readiness and accommodate institutional constraints in the project design; (b) employing mixed instruments can be effective in improving policy reform that demands sustained effort and government commitment; and (c) the WBG needs to be strategic and selective in its engagement to avoid diffusing the program too thinly. The other CLR lessons were structured as findings and recommendations.

53. IEG provides the following additional lessons from the experience implementing the CPS:

- Scaling up of initial limited interventions enables the achievement of more extensive outcomes. In the case of the outcome on increased social protection coverage, the Lisungi Social Safety Net Project established key building blocks of a safety net program and piloted a cash transfer program. The Additional Financing for the project enabled the scaling up of the program towards achieving the CPS outcome. Scaling up similar interventions in SME development, youth skills improvement, and increased agricultural productivity would help in the achievement and sustainability of the outcomes in these areas.
- Identifying the appropriate sequencing of interventions by World Bank Group institutions will contribute to the effectiveness of efforts to attract private investment in the energy sector. IFC work on a PPP for a greenfield hydroelectric dam found that the arrangement had to be part of wider reform of the energy sector. This requires coordination between the World Bank and IFC in developing a road map for sector reform and identifying the sequencing of interventions to enable private sector participation.

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Annex Table 1: Summary of Achievements of CPS Objectives – Republic of Congo

	CPS FY13-FY17: Focus Area I: Competitiveness and Employment	Actual Results	IEG Comments
<u>Major Outcome Measures</u>	1. CPS Objective: Improved Operational and Financial Performances of Key Utility Sectors		
	Indicator 1: Revenue collection rate increases per year from 70% (2010) to 90% (2017)	<p>The CLR reports that the collection rate was 73% as of December 2016.</p> <p>The December 2017 ISR: MU of P106975 reports that as of September 2017 most of the project's activities are still at the preparatory stage. The collection rate per year was 70% as of September 2017.</p> <p>Not Achieved</p>	<p>The objective was supported by the Water, Electricity and Urban Development Project (P106975, FY10) and its additional financing (P147456, FY15) and the ASA Identification of Gas Market Development Opportunities (P145549, FY16).</p> <p>The ASA P145549 presented a strategic roadmap for the gas sector development including policy recommendations and best practices (activity completion summary).</p> <p>At the PLR stage, the indicator was revised from the original: <i>Revenue collected per kilowatt hour delivered to the Brazzaville distribution network increases by 10% from 2012 level.</i></p>
	Indicator 2: Improvement of transit capacity of network distribution from 430 MVA (2014) to 500 MVA (2017)	<p>The December 2017 ISR: MU of P106975 reports that the improvement of transit capacity was 0 as of September 2017. The CLR reports that this was due to the upgrades of reinforcement of transmission and distribution being at an early stage of implementation at the end of the CPS period.</p> <p>Not Achieved</p>	<p>The objective was supported by the Water, Electricity and Urban Development Project (P106975, FY10) and its additional financing (P147456, FY15).</p>
	Indicator 3: Public Private Partnership transaction concluded for Sounda dam, with potential generating capacity in excess of 500 MW (by FY16)	<p>IFC was able to deliver a concept for the project, and a set of technical, environmental and demand studies in 2017. The mandate was not completed in full due to the government's lack of formal endorsement of IFC's recommendation (600183 advisory services completion report).</p> <p>Not Achieved</p>	<p>The objective was supported by the IFC AS Sounda HPP (600183).</p>
	Indicator 4: Connections with operating water meter in	<p>The CLR reports that 22,000 water meters (Brazzaville: 17,000 and Pointe Noire:</p>	<p>The objective was supported by the Water, Electricity and</p>



	CPS FY13-FY17: Focus Area I: Competitiveness and Employment	Actual Results	IEG Comments
	Brazzaville up from 0.54% (2014) to 7% (2017); and in Pointe Noire from 0.2% (2014) to 2% (2017)	<p>5,000) were installed. In Addition, it is difficult to determine if the meters were operational as the customers are not charged at the volume consumed. IEG could not verify this information.</p> <p>The December 2017 ISR: MU of P106975 reports that there were 26,791 connections with operating water meters as of September 2017. However, IEG could not verify the ratio of operating water meters to the total as P106975 reports no information for the number of existing meters. In addition, the project also does not monitor the number of operational meters separately for Brazzaville and Pointe Noire.</p> <p>Not Verified</p>	<p>Urban Development Project (P106975, FY10) and its additional financing (P147456, FY15).</p> <p>At the PLR stage, the indicator's baseline and targets were revised from the original: <i>Brazzaville up from 4% to 30%; and in Pointe Noire from 37% to 53%.</i></p>
	Indicator 5: Collection ratio (cash income per billed revenue) increases from 47% (2010) to 65% (2017)	<p>The December 2017 ISR: MU of P106975 reports that the collection ratio (cash income/billed revenue) was 60% as of September 2017.</p> <p>Mostly Achieved</p>	<p>The objective was supported by the Water, Electricity and Urban Development Project (P106975, FY10) and its additional financing (P147456, FY15), and the Urban Development and Poor Neighborhood Upgrading Project (P146933, FY16).</p> <p>At the PLR stage, the indicator target was revised from the original: <i>70% (2016).</i></p>
	Indicator 6: CFCO traffic increases from 0.8 million tons (2010) to 1.0 million tons (2016).	<p>The CLR reports that traffic has increased from 0.8 million tons in 2010 to 1.2 million tons in 2016. IEG could not verify this information.</p> <p>P118561 provided support to implement a strategy to reform the Chemin de fer Congo-Océan (CFCO) railway company. However, the project did not monitor this indicator as the CFCO component was dropped after the first restructuring (ICR: MS).</p> <p>Not Verified</p>	<p>The objective was supported by the Support to Economic Diversification Project (P118561, FY11).</p>
2. CPS Objective: Improved Business Regulatory Environment			
	Indicator 1: Number of procedures to start a business reduced from 10 (2010) to 7	P118561 supported the objective by implementing 14 Doing Business reforms as of October 2017 (IEG ICRR: MS).	The objective was supported by the Support to Economic Diversification Project



	CPS FY13-FY17: Focus Area I: Competitiveness and Employment	Actual Results	IEG Comments
	(2017)	<p>P124085 improved the administration and management of a non-oil sector (forest) by increasing the capacity of forest administration (January 2018 ISR: MS).</p> <p>The Doing Business 2018 Report shows that the number of procedures to start a business was 10 days in 2017.</p> <p>Not Achieved</p>	<p>(P118561, FY11), Forestry and Economic Diversification Project (P124085, FY12) and the IFC OHADA Business Law Reform project.</p> <p>At the PLR stage, the indicator target was revised from the original: <i>5 (2016)</i>.</p> <p>The Incorrect project number is listed in the CLR for Support to Economic Diversification Project.</p>
	Indicator 2: The time to export goods reduced from 50 (2010) to 30 (2017) days	<p>The Doing Business 2018 Report shows that it took 120 hours (15 days at 8 working hours per day) for documentary compliance and 276 hours (34.5 days at 8 working hours) for border compliance. In total, it takes 49.5 days to export goods in 2017. However, the change in methodology in 2016 for measuring time to export and import goods (from days to hours) makes it challenging to compare the results of the 2018 report to the target using the old methodology.</p> <p>Not Achieved</p>	<p>The objective was supported by the Support to Economic Diversification Project (P118561, FY11) and the IFC OHADA Business Law Reform project.</p> <p>At the PLR stage, the indicator target was revised from the original: <i>to 20 days (2016)</i>.</p>
	Indicator 3: The time to import goods reduced from 62 (2010) days to 40 (2017) days	<p>The Doing Business 2018 Report shows that it took 208 hours (26.0 days at 8 working hours per day) for documentary compliance and 397 hours (49.6 days at 8 working hours per day) for border compliance. In total, it takes 75.6 days to export goods in 2017. However, as mentioned in the previous indicator, the change in methodology makes it challenging to compare the results of the 2018 report to the target using the old methodology.</p> <p>Not Achieved</p>	<p>The objective was supported by the Support to Economic Diversification Project (P118561, FY11) and the IFC OHADA Business Law Reform project.</p> <p>At the PLR stage, the indicator target was revised from the original: <i>30 days (2016)</i>.</p>
	Indicator 4: The number of tax payments reduced from 61 (2010) to below the Sub-Saharan average of 30 (2017)	<p>The Doing Business 2018 Report shows that the number of payments per year was 50 in 2017.</p> <p>Partially Achieved</p>	<p>The objective was supported by the Support to Economic Diversification Project (P118561, FY11) and the IFC OHADA Business Law Reform project.</p>
3. CPS Objective: Supported SME Development in the Targeted Value Chain			



CPS FY13-FY17: Focus Area I: Competitiveness and Employment	Actual Results	IEG Comments
<p>Indicator 1: Number of SMEs benefitting from the capacity building program increased from 180 (2014) to 500 (2017)</p>	<p>The September 2017 ISR: MS of P118561 reports that 412 SMEs were supported by the project, of which 383 or 93% have reached or exceeded their performance targets as of September 2017. This was further increased to 481 SMEs by October 2017 (IEG ICRR: MS).</p> <p>Mostly Achieved</p>	<p>The objective was supported by the Support to Economic Diversification Project (P118561, FY11), the ASA Policy Note on Economic Diversification (P151557, FY16) and the IFC Risk Sharing Facility combined with Business Edge SME Training Toolkit (36414, confidential).</p> <p>The ASA P151557 reviewed existing diversification policies, their implementations and potential impact (activity completion summary).</p> <p>The Incorrect project number is listed in the CLR for Support to Economic Diversification Project and the Financial Sector Development Strategy.</p>
<p>Indicator 2: Number of SMEs that have access to financial services increased from none to 350 (2017)</p>	<p>The CLR reports that as of December 2016, 200 SMEs have access to financial services. IEG could not verify this information.</p> <p>The September 2017 ISR: MS of P118561 did not monitor this indicator.</p> <p>Not Verified</p>	<p>The objective was supported by the Support to Economic Diversification Project (P118561, FY11), the ASA Policy Note on Economic Diversification (P151557, FY16) and the IFC Risk Sharing Facility combined with Business Edge SME Training Toolkit (36414, confidential).</p>
<p>4. CPS Objective: Improved Regional Telecommunications</p>		
<p>Indicator 1: Bits per second increase from 75 (2012) to 200 (2016)</p>	<p>The January 2017 ISR: S of P122398 reports that the international internet bandwidth was 2,760 bits per second as of June 2016 and 2,480 bits per second as of January 2017.</p> <p>Achieved</p>	<p>The objective was supported by the Central African Backbone Project - APL3 (P122398, FY11).</p>
<p>5. CPS Objective: Improved Market Access and Increased Agricultural Production in the Targeted Areas</p>		
<p>Indicator 1: Length of rural roads rehabilitated increases from 0 km (2008) to 1,321 km (2016)</p>	<p>The June 2016 ISR: S of P095251 reports that 1,350 km of rural roads were rehabilitated as May 2016. By March 2017, the length of rehabilitated road decreased to 1,319 km (IEG ICRR: MS). The AF</p>	<p>The objective was supported by the Agriculture Development and Rural Roads Rehabilitation Project (P095251, FY07) and the</p>



	CPS FY13-FY17: Focus Area I: Competitiveness and Employment	Actual Results	IEG Comments
		<p>(FY14) for the project revised the target to 1,331 km by October 2015.</p> <p>Achieved</p>	<p>ASA Poverty Assessment (P154497, FY16).</p> <p>The ASA P154497 conducted a poverty assessment in order to inform the government's poverty reduction programs, including on access to basic services (e.g. roads), growing rural-urban dichotomy due to productivity in the agricultural sector (report).</p> <p>At the PLR stage, the indicator was revised from the original: <i>Transportation time in areas with rehabilitated rural roads reduced by at least 30%.</i></p>
	<p>Indicator 2: Number of producers with access to rehabilitated market infrastructure increases from 84,396 (2013) to 88,343 (2016)</p>	<p>The June 2016 ISR: S of P095251 reports that 92,196 producers had access to rehabilitated markets as of May 2016. By March 2017, the number of producers increased to 124,000 (IEG ICRR: MS).</p> <p>Achieved</p>	<p>The objective was supported by the Agriculture Development and Rural Roads Rehabilitation Project (P095251, FY07).</p>
	<p>Indicator 3: Increased yields:</p> <p>Cassava: Baseline: 8.4 (tons/ha) (2013) Target: 10.6 (2016)</p> <p>Banana: Baseline: 0.6 (tons/ha) (2013) Target: 0.8 (2016)</p> <p>Maize: Baseline: 0.25 (tons/ha) (2013) Target: 0.5 (2016)</p>	<p>The CLR reports that the yield of the following crops was:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cassava: 12 tons/ha • Banana: 12 tons/ha • Maize: 1.3 tons/ha <p>IEG could not verify this information.</p> <p>The June 2016 ISR: S of P095251 reports that as of May 2016 the yield of key agricultural crops have not yet been assessed. The IEG ICRR: MS of P095251 reports that the yield of key agricultural crops increased as of March 2017:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cassava: 49.11 tons/ha • Banana: 14.03 tons/ha • Maize: 1.3 tons/ha <p>The AF revised the targets (by October 2015) to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cassava: 10.6 tons/ha • Banana: 75 tons/ha 	<p>The objective was supported by the Agriculture Development and Rural Roads Rehabilitation Project (P095251, FY07).</p> <p>At the PLR stage, the indicator was revised from the original: <i>Increase food production in targeted zones by 20%.</i></p>



	CPS FY13-FY17: Focus Area I: Competitiveness and Employment	Actual Results	IEG Comments
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maize: 3.5 tons/ha <p>Achieved</p>	
	6. CPS Objective: Improved Skills for Youth Employment		
	<p>Indicator 1: New comprehensive skills training approach (not available in 2014) was developed and piloted to increase the employability of urban vulnerable youth, targeting equal numbers of young men and women (2017)</p>	<p>The January 2018 ISR: MU of P128628 reports that a skills development strategy document has not been prepared as of November 2017. In May 2018 the project was restructured, and the skills development strategy document was being prepared as the revised education sector strategy which was expected to be available by May 2019 (May 2019 ISR: MS).</p> <p>Not Achieved</p>	<p>The objective was supported by the Skills Development for Employability Project (P128628) and the ASA Policy Note on Skills Development for New Employment Trajectory (P161215, FY17)</p> <p>The ASA P161215 prepared a skills policy note that aims to reform the country's Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) for an improved skills matching in labor markets (activity completion summary).</p>
	<p>Indicator 2: Number of youths who benefitted from pilot skills and job training program increased from none (2014) to 7,500 (2017)</p>	<p>The January 2018 ISR: MU of P128628 reports that 328 youth have completed the qualifying training program, 479 youth have completed the training to micro-entrepreneurs program, and 692 youth have completed the apprenticeship program as of November 2017. In total, 1,499 youth have benefitted from skills and job training program.</p> <p>Partially Achieved</p>	<p>The objective was supported by the Skills Development for Employability Project (P128628).</p>
	CPS FY13-FY17: Focus Area II: Vulnerability and Resilience	Actual Results	IEG Comments
	7. CPS Objective: Increased Health System Performance		
Major Outcome Measures	<p>Indicator 1: Percentage of children under five years of age sleeping under an insecticide-treated net the previous night increases from 67% (2011) to 80% (2015)</p>	<p>The CLR reports that according to the MICS (2014-2015) only 60.5% of children under 5 were sleeping under treated nets.</p> <p>The IEG ICRR: MS of P106851 reports that 80.9% of children under 5 were sleeping under insecticide-treated nets as of June 2014.</p> <p>Achieved</p>	<p>The objective was supported by the Health Sector Services Development (P106851, FY08), the ASA HRBF Impact Evaluation (P146903, ongoing) and the IFC project Health in Africa Initiative.</p> <p>The ASA P146903 carried out an impact evaluation for the Health Sector</p>



	CPS FY13-FY17: Focus Area II: Vulnerability and Resilience	Actual Results	IEG Comments
			Development Project (P143849) in order to assess the impact of the intervention on improving access and quality of health care (June 2019 Progress Report).
	<p>Indicator 2: Percentage of children fully immunized for Penta3 (DPT, Hep. B, and Hemovirus) increases from 65% (2013) to 75% (2016)</p>	<p>The CLR reports that according to the MICS (2014-2015) the immunization rates were the following: DPT at 66.3 %; Hep B at 55.6 percent and Hib at 56.8 % while fully vaccinated children dropped to 16.8 %.</p> <p>The IEG ICRR: MS of P106851 reports that 73% of children were fully immunized for Penta3 as of June 2014. WDI reports 71% of children (ages 12-23 months) were immunized for DPT and HepB3 in 2016.</p> <p>Partially Achieved</p>	<p>The objective was supported by the Health Sector Services Development (P106851, FY08), the ASA HRBF Impact Evaluation (P146903, ongoing) and the IFC project Health in Africa Initiative.</p> <p>The World Health Organization (WHO) reports that immunization rates for DPT, Hep B3, and Hib 3 were 71% in 2016 and 69% in 2017.</p>
	<p>Indicator 3: Percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel increases from 93.6% in 2011 to 97% by 2015</p>	<p>The CLR reports that according to the MICS (2014-2015) 91.5% of deliveries were institutional. And the Impact Evaluation (P146903) reports that 82% of births were institutional deliveries.</p> <p>The IEG ICRR: MS of P106851 reports that 93.6% of births were attended by skilled staff as of June 2014.</p> <p>WDI reports that share of births attended by skilled staff in 2015 was 94.4%</p> <p>Not Achieved</p>	<p>The objective was supported by the Health Sector Services Development (P106851, FY08), the ASA HRBF Impact Evaluation (P146903, ongoing) and the IFC project Health in Africa Initiative.</p>
	<p>Indicator 4: Percentage of pregnant women having at least 3 antenatal care visits before delivery increases from 45% in 2015 to 55% in 2017</p>	<p>The April 2018 ISR: MS of P143849 reports that 67.7% of pregnant women had at least 3 antenatal care visits before delivery as of December 2017.</p> <p>Achieved</p>	<p>The objective was supported by the Health Sector Services Development (P106851, FY08), the ASA HRBF Impact Evaluation (P146903, ongoing) and the IFC project Health in Africa Initiative.</p>
	<p>Indicator 5: Number of children between 6 and 59 months receiving nutritional services increases by 20% between 2015 and 2017</p>	<p>The April 2018 ISR: MS of P143849 reports that in 2015 10% of children between 6 and 59 months received nutritional services. This share increased to 20.5% as of December 2017. However, the ISR did not provide the number of</p>	<p>The objective was supported by the ASA HRBF Impact Evaluation (P146903, ongoing) and the IFC project Health in Africa Initiative.</p>



	CPS FY13-FY17: Focus Area II: Vulnerability and Resilience	Actual Results	IEG Comments
		<p>children receiving nutritional services in 2015 and 2017 to enable measurement of the indicator.</p> <p>The CLR reports that the MICS survey (2014/2015) did not collect data on children receiving nutritional services.</p> <p>Not Verified</p>	
	8. CPS Objective: Increased Social Protection Coverage		
	<p>Indicator 1: Number of potential beneficiary households enrolled in the unique registry for safety net program increases from 0 (2014) to 5,000 (2017)</p>	<p>The August 2018 ISR: S of P145263 reports that 60,000 potential beneficiary households were enrolled in the registry for safety net programs as of November 2017. The ISR also reports total beneficiaries of social safety net programs (conditional cash transfers) at 17,652 (equivalent to 3,821 households) as of April 2017.</p> <p>Achieved</p>	<p>The objective was supported by the Lisungi Safety Nets Project (P145263, FY14) and the ASA ESW Poverty Assessment (P154497, FY16))</p> <p>The ASA P154497 informed the discussion on poverty among policy makers with a focus on the main drivers of poverty, vulnerability, inequality labor, and inclusive growth (activity completion summary).</p>
	CPS FY13-FY17: Focus Area III: Capacity Building and Governance	Actual Results	IEG Comments
Major Outcome Measures	9. CPS Objective: Improved Budget Management, Procurement, and Statistical System		
	<p>Indicator 1: At least 80% (2017) of public contracts in excess of FCFA 250 million are subjected to competitive bidding from the current 60% (2015).</p>	<p>The IEG ICRR: U of P122990 reports that 97% of contracts over CFAF 250 million were awarded on a competitive basis as of June 2015. However, the ICRR also reports that the official data on this indicator is inadequate and in practice only about one-third of contracts were competitively awarded.</p> <p>Not Achieved</p>	<p>The objective was supported by the Transparency and Governance Repeat (P122990, FY12) and the ASA PEMFAR (P147163, FY15) and Economic Update (P148072, FY15; P156800, FY17).</p> <p>The ASA P147163 contributed to the national debate on a comprehensive implementation of the budgetary, fiscal, procurement, and disbursement reform (activity completion summary). The Economic Update ASAs assessed the</p>



	CPS FY13-FY17: Focus Area III: Capacity Building and Governance	Actual Results	IEG Comments
			evolution of the economy and its impact on future development including fiscal consolidation/fiscal rules (P148072) and spending efficiency in health and education (P156800).
	Indicator 2: Deviation between actual and budgeted expenditure by targeted ministries reduced from 40% (2011) to less than 10% (2015)	The IEG ICRR: U of P122990 reports that the deviation between actual and budgeted expenditure was 11.76% as of June 2015. Mostly Achieved	The objective was supported by the Transparency and Governance Repeat (P122990, FY12) and the ASA PEMFAR (P147163, FY15) and Economic Update (P148072, FY15; P156800, FY17).
	Indicator 3: At least 50 percent of government projects, each in excess of FCFA 250 million, have a feasibility study prior to incorporation into the budget	The objective was supported by the Transparency and Governance Repeat (P122990, FY12) and the ASA PEMFAR (P147163, FY15) and Economic Update (P148072, FY15; P156800, FY17). The CLR reports that that 55% of the investments had feasibility studies prepared. The IEG ICRR: U of P122990 reports that feasibility studies were performed for “very few” investment projects only. Not Achieved	The indicator did not include a target year.
	Indicator 4: World Bank Statistical Capacity Indicator Score (SCI) increased from 50 (2012) to 55 (2017)	The January 2018 ISR: S of P133731 reports that the statistical capacity score of the country was 50 as of October 2017. Not Achieved	The objective was supported by the Transparency and Governance Repeat (P122990, FY12) and the ASA PEMFAR (P147163, FY15) and Economic Update (P148072, FY15; P156800, FY17). At the PLR stage, the indicator was revised from the original: <i>Key data produced in a timely manner.</i>
	Indicator 5: Annual report of the Supreme Audit Authority and the State General Inspectorate are publicly available.	The IEG ICRR: U of P122990 reports that the annual report of the auditor general is available in principle, but the website is not operational as of June 2015.	The objective was supported by the Transparency and Governance Repeat



	CPS FY13-FY17: Focus Area III: Capacity Building and Governance	Actual Results	IEG Comments
		Not Achieved	(P122990, FY12) This indicator is missing from CLR. In addition, the indicator did not include a target year.
10. CPS Objective: Improved Institutional Framework for the Management of the Mining Sector			
	<p>Indicator 1: A revised Mining Code in line with international good practices is adopted (2017).</p>	<p>The CLR reports that in 2017 the Modern Mining Code was drafted along with the associated regulations. In addition, the CLR also reports that the WB supported the objective by undertaking a needs assessment for the creation of a manual mining cadaster system. However, the Ministry of Mines did not move forward with this initiative due to funding constraints. IEG could not verify the adoption of the Modern Mining Code.</p> <p>P129383 aimed to develop and institutionalize the EITI initiative in the Republic of Congo.</p> <p>Not Achieved</p>	<p>The objective was supported by the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (P129383, FY12), the ASA the Balancing Mining Development and Forest Conservation in the Congo Basin (P146347, FY16).</p> <p>The ASA P146347 helped developed methodologies and processes to reduce forest loss and other environmental impacts from mining and associated infrastructure developments (activity completion summary).</p>

Annex Table 2: Planned and Actual Lending for Congo Republic, FY13-17 (\$, millions)

Project ID	Project name	Proposed FY	Approval FY	Closing FY	Proposed Amount	Proposed Amount IBRD	Proposed Amount IDA	Approved IBRD Amount	Approved IDA Amount	Approved IBRD/IDA Amount
Project Planned Under CPS/PLR FY13-17					CPS	PLR				
P128628	Skills Development Project	2013	2014	2020	32				10	10
P143849	Health Project	2014	2014	2019	110				10	10
P133731	Statistics Project	2014	2014	2021	36				4.8	4.8
P145627	Agriculture Development and Rural Roads Rehabilitation Project	2016	2014	2017	0				2.5	2.5
P147456	AF Water, Electricity and Urban Development		2015			45	15	45	15	60
P146933	Urban Development and Poor Neighborhood Upgrading Project		2016	2021		80		80		80
P152910	Education Sector Support Project	2015	2016	2024			30		30	30
DROPPED	Support for Sustainable Livelihoods									
	Total Planned				178	125	45	125	72.3	197.3
Unplanned Projects during the CPS Period										
P160292	CG-Central African Backbone SOP3 AF		2017	2019					5	5
P160801	Integrated Public Sector Reform Project		2017	2022					40	40
P161154	Lisungi Safety Nets System Project - AF		2017						10	10
P145263	LISUNGI - Safety Nets System Project		2014	2023					2	2
	Total Unplanned								57	57

On-going Projects during the CPS/PLR Period		Approval FY	Closing FY				Approved IBRD Amount	Approved IDA Amount	Approved IBRD/IDA Amount
P122990	CG:Transparency & Governance repeat Proj	2012	2015					5	5
P124085	Congo: AF for FEDP	2012	2022					10	10
P118561	CG Support to Economic Diversification	2011	2018					10	10
P106975	CG-Water, Electricity & Urban Dev. SIL	2010	2021					26	25.5
P113508	CG-Basic Educ Support - Add Fin (FY09)	2009	2013					15	15
P106851	CG-Health Sector Service Dev Proj (FY08)	2008	2014					40	40
P095251	CG-Agr Rehab SIL (FY07)	2007	2017					20	20
P084317	CG-Basic Education Support (FY05)	2005	2013					20	20
Total On-going								146	146

Source: Congo Republic CPS and PLR, WB Business Intelligence Table 2a.1, 2a.4 and 2a.7 as of 8/9/19

*LIR: Latest internal rating. MU: Moderately Unsatisfactory. MS: Moderately Satisfactory. S: Satisfactory. HS: Highly Satisfactory.

*Rating from parent Project



Annex Table 3: Analytical and Advisory Work for Congo Republic, FY13-17

Proj ID	ASA	Fiscal year	Product Line	Practice
P156800	Economic Update (Third Edition)	2017	EW	MTI
P160644	Agriculture Policy Note	2017	EW	AGR
P160840	Toward Improved Governance Policy Framework	2017	TA	GOV
P161215	Policy Note on Skills Development for New Employment Trajectory	2017	AA	EDU
P133063	Congo Mining TA Dialogue	2016	TA	EAE
P145549	Republic of Congo: Identification of Gas Market Development Opportunities	2016	TA	EAE
P146347	Balancing Mining Development and Forest Conservation in the Congo Basin	2016	EW	ENV
P151557	The Republic of Congo Policy Note on Economic Diversification	2016	EW	MTI
P154497	CG - Poverty Assessment	2016	EW	POV
P148072	CG-Economic Update	2015	PA	MTI
P144041	CG-Use of Country System	2015	EW	GOV
P143436	PPP: Capacity Building	2015	TA	MTI
P147163	REPUBLIC OF CONGO - PEMFAR	2015	EW	MTI
P144114	Republic of Congo Gender Assessment 2013	2015	EW	N/A
P152979	RoC Value for Money Audit	2015	TA	GOV
P151455	Second Edition of the Economic Update	2015	EW	MTI
P149800	Trade Facilitation and Intervention	2015	EW	MTI
P128631	CG HD Sector PER	2014	EW	EDU
P145537	Congo ER-Program	2014	TA	ENV
P151456	First Edition of the Economic Update	2014	EW	MTI

Source: WB ASA Standard Report Monitoring as of 09/12/19



Annex Table 4: Congo Republic Grants and Trust Funds Active in FY13-17 (\$, millions)

Project ID	Project name	TF ID	Approval FY	Closing FY	Approved Amount
P166189	Northern Congo Agroforestry Project	TF A9109	2019	2020	425,000
P149690	Support for Promotion of Sustainable Livelihoods in the Pool Department	TF A5775	2018	2020	2,750,000
P143849	CG Rep. Health Sector Project	TF 15744	2014	2019	10,000,000
P143849	CG Rep. Health Sector Project	TF 15318	2014	2015	850,000
P150874	Reinforcing SAcc of health services by supporting health committees and the community diagnosis in Bas Congo and South Kivu	TF 18164	2015	2019	800,000
P124085	Congo: Forest and Econ. Diversification Project	TF A4666	2017	2022	6,509,761
P129383	Republic of Congo: Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative	TF 11465	2012	2014	350,000
P124292	CG - FCPF REDD READINESS	TF A3637	2017	2019	620,000
P124292	CG - FCPF REDD READINESS	TF A2407	2017	2018	250,000
P124292	CG - FCPF REDD READINESS	TF A1223	2016	2019	5,200,000
P124292	CG - FCPF REDD READINESS	TF 10691	2012	2016	3,400,000
	Total				31,154,761

Source: eBusiness as of 8/7/2019

** IEG Validates RETF that are 5M and above

Annex Table 5: IEG Project Ratings for Congo Republic, FY13-17

Exit FY	Proj ID	Project name	Total Evaluated (\$M) *	IEG Outcome	IEG Risk to DO
2013	P084317	CG-Basic Education Support (FY05)	35.4	MODERATELY SATISFACTORY	SIGNIFICANT
2014	P106851	CG-Health Sector Service Dev Proj (FY08)	37.6	MODERATELY SATISFACTORY	SIGNIFICANT
2015	P122990	CG:Transparency & Governance repeat Proj	2.5	UNSATISFACTORY	SIGNIFICANT
2017	P095251	CG-Agr Rehab SIL (FY07)	23.0	MODERATELY SATISFACTORY	#
		Total	98.5		

Source: AO Key IEG Ratings as of 9/12/19

Annex Table 6: IEG Project Ratings for Congo Republic and Comparators, FY13-17

Region	Total Evaluated (\$M)	Total Evaluated (No)	Outcome % Sat (\$)	Outcome % Sat (No)	RDO % Moderate or Lower Sat (\$)	RDO % Moderate or Lower Sat (No)
Congo Republic	98.5	4	97.4	75.0	-	-
AFR	17,145.4	324	75.4	67.3	36.5	31.6
World	95,381.8	1,111	84.5	72.3	55.0	44.1

Source: WB AO as of 8/8/19

* With IEG new methodology for evaluating projects, institutional development impact and sustainability are no longer rated separately.

Annex Table 7: Portfolio Status for Congo Republic and Comparators, FY13-17

Fiscal year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Ave FY13-17
Congo Republic						
# Proj	7	9	8	9	12	9
# Proj At Risk	4	6	6	6	9	6
% Proj At Risk	57.1	66.7	75.0	66.7	75.0	68.9
Net Comm Amt	110.9	99.8	154.8	242.3	301.6	182
Comm At Risk	65.0	59.5	130.3	130.3	252.3	127
% Commit at Risk	58.6	59.6	84.2	53.8	83.7	70.1
AFR						
# Proj	403	438	458	474	502	455
# Proj At Risk	106	115	111	124	135	118
% Proj At Risk	26.3	26.3	24.2	26.2	26.9	26.0
Net Comm Amt	40,799.0	46,621.7	51,993.5	56,089.8	61,022.2	51,305
Comm At Risk	13,938.0	16,171.5	15,372.2	18,235.0	19,934.3	16,730
% Commit at Risk	34.2	34.7	29.6	32.5	32.7	32.6
World						
# Proj	1,337	1,386	1,402	1,398	1,459	1,396
# Proj At Risk	339	329	339	336	344	337
% Proj At Risk	25.4	23.7	24.2	24.0	23.6	24.2
Net Comm Amt	169,430.6	183,153.9	191,907.8	207,350.0	212,502.9	192,869
Comm At Risk	39,638.0	39,748.6	44,430.7	42,715.1	50,837.9	43,474
% Commit at Risk	23.4	21.7	23.2	20.6	23.9	22.5

Source: WB BI as of 8/8/19
Agreement Type: IBRD/IDA only



Annex Table 8: Total Net Disbursements of Official Development Assistance and Official Aid for Congo Republic (\$, millions)

Development Partners	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
All Donors, Total	150.99	106.18	88.8	87.84	107.97
DAC Countries, Total	77.9	48.82	34.1	32.88	39.16
Australia	0.57	0.16	0.1	0.04	..
Austria	0.05	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.04
Belgium	0.19	0.01	0.08	1.21	0.02
Canada	1.18	..	0.32	0.11	0.24
Czech Republic	..	0.01	..	..	..
Denmark	3.56	..	..	..	..
Finland	0.01	..	0.02	0.02	..
France	52.12	27.62	25.86	21.53	27.38
Germany	0.75	0.65	0.49	0.43	0.54
Greece	0.19	0.25	0.23	0.01	0.01
Hungary	..	..	0	0	0
Iceland	..	..	..	..	0.11
Ireland	..	9.83	1.92	0	..
Italy	0.16	0.69	0.88	0.65	0.88
Japan	6.13	6.39	0.94	3.82	3.17
Korea	0.13	0.02	0.11	0.11	0.1
Luxembourg	..	0.09	..	..	0.14
Netherlands	..	..	..	..	0.02
Norway	0.42	0.49	0.24	0.36	0.26
Poland	0.02	0.03	0	..	0.03
Portugal	0.02	0	0	0.1	0.15
Spain	1.47	0.3	0.05	0.13	1
Sweden	-0.2	0.39	0	0	..
Switzerland	0.14	0.18	0.27	0.2	0.26
United Kingdom	..	..	..	0.12	2.38
United States	10.97	1.68	2.54	4.01	2.43
Multilaterals, Total	72.49	56.73	52.92	54.28	66.62
EU Institutions	22.79	28.42	19.28	13.81	11.23
International Monetary Fund, Total	-4.78	-5.33	-5.41	-3.7	-2.35
IMF (Concessional Trust Funds)	-4.78	-5.33	-5.41	-3.7	-2.35
Regional Development Banks, Total	11.05	5.82	4.12	8.87	7.88
African Development Bank, Total	11.05	5.82	4.12	8.87	7.88
African Development Bank [AfDB]	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.01	..
African Development Fund [AfDF]	11.04	5.8	4.08	8.85	7.88



Development Partners	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
United Nations, Total	8.81	10.99	14.5	11.24	14.99
Food and Agriculture Organisation [FAO]	0.42	..	..	..	..
International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA]	..	..	..	0.01	0.03
IFAD	1.37	2.2	1.8	1.87	2.86
International Labour Organisation [ILO]	0.14	0.15	0.13	0.19	0
UNAIDS	0.73	0.68	0.65	0.55	0.52
UNDP	1.08	1.53	1.3	1.34	0.82
UNFPA	2.29	2.13	1.71	1.19	0.73
UNHCR	..	..	3.93	1.75	6.76
UNICEF	1.08	2.19	2.32	2.15	2.39
WFP	0.47	0.55	1.22	0.79	0.31
World Health Organisation [WHO]	1.23	1.56	1.45	1.4	0.55
World Bank Group, Total	20.65	11.85	10.28	11.74	18.66
World Bank, Total	20.65	11.85	10.28	11.74	18.66
International Development Association [IDA]	20.65	11.85	10.28	11.74	18.66
Other Multilateral, Total	13.98	4.98	10.16	12.33	16.21
Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa [BADEA]	-0.12	-0.16	1.8	..	..
Central Emergency Response Fund [CERF]	..	..	..	..	4.37
Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization [GAVI]	5.45	0.27	2.21	4.35	1.7
Global Environment Facility [GEF]	0.07	0.46	1.4	1.85	0.84
Global Fund	7.63	3.47	1.36	4.57	9.84
OPEC Fund for International Development [OFID]	0.95	0.94	3.39	1.56	-0.53
Non-DAC Countries, Total	0.61	0.64	1.78	0.68	2.18
Israel	0.01	0.01	0.01	..	..
Romania	0.01	0.01	0.02	0	0.01
Russia	..	..	1.21	..	1
Thailand	..	..	0.02	0.03	0.07
Turkey	0.28	0.25	0.14	0.31	0.68
United Arab Emirates	0.31	0.36	0.38	0.33	0.43

Source: OECD Stat. DAC2a as of 8/7/19

Annex Table 9: Economic and Social Indicators for Congo Republic, FY13-17 (\$, millions)

Series Name						Congo Rep	SSA	World
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Average 2013-2017		
Growth and Inflation								
GDP growth (annual %)	3.4	6.8	2.6	(2.8)	(3.1)	1.4	3.3	2.8
GDP per capita growth (annual %)	0.9	4.2	0.1	(5.2)	(5.6)	-1.1	0.5	1.6
GNI per capita, PPP (current international \$)	4,450.0	4,980.0	6,030.0	5,410.0	5,070.0	5,188.0	3,631.3	15,843.0
GNI per capita, Atlas method (current \$) (Millions)	2,490.0	2,590.0	2,410.0	1,820.0	1,480.0	2,158.0	1,665.8	10,663.5
Inflation, consumer prices (annual %)	4.6	0.9	3.2	3.2	0.5	2.5	4.8	2.0
Composition of GDP (%)								
Agriculture, value added (% of GDP)	4.4	4.8	7.2	7.2	6.4		15.4	3.5
Industry, value added (% of GDP)	72.0	69.4	54.7	53.9	53.5		25.5	25.9
Services, etc., value added (% of GDP)	23.6	25.7	38.1	38.9	40.1		52.0	64.6
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)	30.7	41.0	40.9	27.5	22.2	32.5	21.3	23.6
External Accounts								
Exports of goods and services (% of GDP)	76.5	73.0	69.3	66.5	94.0	75.9	25.7	29.5
Imports of goods and services (% of GDP)	66.1	70.3	96.4	85.7	65.2	76.7	28.8	28.8
Current account balance (% of GDP)	13.7	4.8	(54.1)	(39.8)	..			
External debt stocks (% of GNI)	31.2	33.2	48.0	51.9	56.1			
Total debt service (% of GNI)	2.7	2.6	2.7	1.8	2.9		2.2	
Total reserves in months of imports	8.2	6.6	2.8	1.1	..		5.2	13.0
Fiscal Accounts ¹								
General government revenue (% of GDP)	50.6	48.1	32.6	34.1	27.7	38.6	18.2	
General government total expenditure (% of GDP)	54.3	61.7	57.4	54.5	35.1	52.6	22.3	
General government net lending/borrowing (% of GDP)	(3.6)	(13.6)	(24.8)	(20.4)	(7.5)	-14.0	-4.1	
General government gross debt (% of GDP)	49.5	59.8	111.4	127.8	125.4	94.8	39.1	
Health								
Life expectancy at birth, total (years)	62.9	63.5	64.1	64.6	65.1	64.1	59.9	71.9

Series Name						Congo Rep	SSA	World
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Average 2013-2017		
Immunization, DPT (% of children ages 12-23 months)	85.0	90.0	80.0	71.0	69.0	79.0	71.4	84.9
Improved sanitation facilities (% of population with access)	..	..	..	..	..			38.5
Improved water source (% of population with access)	66.7	67.5	68.3	..	..	67.5	56.7	88.1
Mortality rate, infant (per 1,000 live births)	39.2	38.0	36.9	35.8	34.7	36.9	54.9	31.3
Education								
School enrollment, preprimary (% gross)	..	..	..	..	..		28.9	47.6
School enrollment, primary (% gross)	..	..	..	..	..		97.7	103.6
School enrollment, secondary (% gross)	..	..	..	..	..		43.3	76.3
School enrollment, tertiary (% gross)	9.3	..	..	..	..		9.1	36.2
Population								
Population, total	4,622,761	4,736,974	4,856,095	4,980,999	5,110,702	4,861,506	996,027,910	7,340,851,485
Population growth (annual %)	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.7	1.2
Urban population (% of total population)	64.6	65.1	65.5	66.0	66.5		38.6	53.9
Rural population (% of total population)	35.4	34.9	34.5	34.0	33.5	34.5	61.4	46.1
Poverty								
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90 a day (2011 PPP) (% of population)	..	..	..	..	..			10.6
Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of population)	..	..	..	..	..
Rural poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of rural population)	..	..	..	..	..
Urban poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of urban population)	..	..	..	..	..
GINI index (World Bank estimate)	..	..	..	..	..

Source: DDP as of 8/8/19

*International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, April 2019

Annex Table 10: List of IFC Investments in Congo Republic (\$, millions)

Investments Committed in FY13-17

Project ID	Cmt FY	Project Status	Primary Sector Name	Project Size	Original Loan	Net Loan	Net Equity	Net Comm*
36414	2016	Active	Finance & Insurance	17,097.9	8,500.0	8,500.0	-	8,500.0
36239	2015	Active	Finance & Insurance	10,000.0	5,000.0	250.0	-	250.0
31585	2012	Closed	Finance & Insurance	-	25,727.0	25,727.0	-	25,727.0
Sub-Total				27,097.9		34,477.0	-	34,477.0

Investments Committed pre-FY13 but active during FY13-17

Project ID	CMT FY	Project Status	Primary Sector Name	Project Size	Original Loan	Net Loan	Net Equity	Net Comm
				-		-	-	-
Sub-Total				-		-	-	-
TOTAL				27,097.9		34,477.0	-	34,477.0

Source: IFC-Project Extract as of 6/30/19

Net Commitment = Original CMT less Loan and Equity Cancellation

Annex Table 11: List of IFC Advisory Services in Congo Republic (\$, millions)

Advisory Services Approved in FY13-17

Project ID	Project Name	Impl Start FY	Impl End FY	Project Status	Primary Business Line	Total Funds Managed by IFC
600183	Sounda Gorge Hydroelectric Power Project	2015	2018	CLOSED	CPC	4.17
597587	Congo Brazzaville HiA	2014	2019	ACTIVE	HNP	0.85
Sub-Total						5.03

Advisory Services Approved pre-FY13 but active during FY13-17

Project ID	Project Name	Impl Start FY	Impl End FY	Project Status	Primary Business Line	Total Funds Managed by IFC
Sub-Total						-
TOTAL						5.03

Source: IFC AS Portal Data as of 6/30/19

Annex Table 12: IFC net commitment activity in Cabo Verde, FY13 - FY17 (\$, millions)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total
Long-term Investment Commitment						
Financial Markets	-	-	5.0	6.0	-	11.0
Oil, Gas & Mining	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agribusiness & Forestry	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total IFC Long Term Investment Commitment	-	-	5.0	6.0	-	11.0
Total Short-term Finance/Trade Finance / Average Outstanding Balance (GTFP)	6.8	0.0	0.8	0.3	-	7.9

Source: IFC MIS as of 8/9/19

Note: IFC began reporting average outstanding short-term commitments (not total commitments) in FY15 and no longer aggregates short-term commitments with long-term commitments. IEG uses net commitment number for IFC's long-term investment. For trade finance guarantees under GTFP, average commitment numbers have been used.

Annex Table 13: List of MIGA Projects Active in Congo Republic, FY13-17 (\$, millions)

Contract Enterprise	Project Status	Sector	Max Gross Issuance
Cotecna Inspection Congo S.A.R.L.	Active	Services	8.7
Total			8.7

Source: MIGA 8/8/19