

<b>1. CPS Data</b>		
<b>Country: The Republic of Congo</b>		
<b>CPS Year:</b> FY10	<b>CPS Period:</b> FY10 – FY12	
<b>CPSCR Review Period:</b> FY10 – FY12	<b>Date of this review:</b> October 19, 2012	
<b>2. Executive Summary</b>		
<p>i. This review examines the implementation of the FY10-FY12 Country Partnership Strategy (CPS) for the Republic of Congo and the CPS Progress report (CPSPR) of FY2011, and assesses the CPS Completion report (CPSCR). This review covers only the activities of IDA (the Bank).</p> <p>ii. The broad objective of the CPS was to make a critical contribution to promoting broad-based economic growth and improving social outcomes. The CPS objectives were organized under two pillars: (i) to support the Government’s effort in economic diversification and growth, and (ii) to help reduce poverty through improved basic service delivery. The CPS also aimed to support governance and institutional capacity-building as a cross-cutting theme. The CPSPR confirmed the continued validity of these objectives, but also highlighted the emerging priorities regarding the creation of employment-centered growth.</p> <p>iii. IEG rates the overall outcome of the CPS program as <i>moderately unsatisfactory</i>. This is below the CPSCR rating of <i>moderately satisfactory</i>, but follows logically from the pillar by pillar assessment – the <i>moderately satisfactory</i> outcome under Pillar I is weighed down by the <i>moderately unsatisfactory</i> outcome under Pillar II and an absence of information on the results under the cross-cutting theme. Under Pillar I, some progress has been made in increasing the effectiveness of public expenditures through improved management of oil revenues. Access to telecommunications and electricity improved and the expanded road rehabilitation program has likely helped reduce the travel time for goods and passengers. However, mixed outcomes were realized with respect to efforts to increase agricultural productivity, while the diversification benefits expected from improving forestry management were not realized despite the introduction of the relevant decrees in the context of Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) initiative. There is also no evidence that the environment for the growth of micro, small and medium enterprises is better today than three years ago. Under Pillar II, while access to primary education increased marginally (especially for girls), there is no evidence of quality improvement. There are also insufficient data to assess performance in basic health, access to water, and for the campaign to reduce the incidence of HIV/AIDS, although more people living with AIDS have received treatment. Under the cross-cutting pillar, with the exception of the oil sector, the governance objective was not mainstreamed into the first two pillars as intended. It is thus not clear what exactly the Bank aimed to achieve and there is no information on the relevant results. Overall, the effectiveness of Bank program was undermined by long delays on the part of the Government in releasing its counterpart funds.</p> <p>iv. IEG concurs with the lessons outlined in the CPSCR. In resource-rich countries like the Republic of Congo, internal funding for capital expenditures can be substantial, which risks overstressing the country’s absorptive capacity due to limited capacity of the civil service. In view of this, the main lessons are two-fold: First, the Bank’s assistance can helpfully focus on supporting the government to build the capacity of the civil service, without which much of the remaining support provided by the Bank may not yield the desired results. Second, leveraging Bank funding at country program level requires a breakaway from supporting projects that can be funded by Government and re-directing Bank resources to niche activities that could be completed without counterpart funding and which could serve as an example for government to replicate.</p>		
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### 3. Assessment of WBG Strategy

#### *Overview of CAS Relevance:*

##### Country Context:

1. The Republic of Congo (Congo) has a small population of 4.1 million and a significant endowment of natural resources, including oil. Following years of civil war, the restoration of peace and political reconciliation since 2000 has offered an opportunity for the country to focus on strengthening institutions and stimulating robust economic growth to combat poverty. Thanks to an expanding oil sector, which accounts for 60 percent of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), 90 percent of exports and 80 percent of government revenue, and sustained growth in non-oil sectors such as construction, transport and telecommunication, real GDP grew by 7 percent on average between 2009 and 2011, with inflation declining from 5.4 percent in 2010 to projected 3 percent in 2012. Poverty declined from 70 percent in 1997 to 50 percent in 2005 (latest reliable data available) and the UN's human development index increased from 0.523 in 2009 to 0.533 in 2011 (above other sub-Saharan African countries), although meeting the millennium development goals (MDGs) remains a challenge. In addition, although the oil industry has provided the investment needed for post-conflict recovery, its impact on employment is negligible and it has diverted productive resources from traditional, more labor-intensive exports toward oil extraction and related activities. The limited reserve of Congo's oil also poses challenges with respect to long-term growth prospects given the country's undiversified economy. Congo's monetary and exchange policies are largely determined by the Central African Economic and Monetary Community, and its fiscal and debt management has been prudent. Congo's most recent arrangement with the IMF was a three-year extended credit facility that expired in July 2011. It reached HIPC completion point in January 2010.

2. The Government's development strategy was articulated in the first Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP-1) that was adopted in April 2008. The PRSP-1 covered the years 2008-2011 and had five pillars: (i) improving governance and consolidating peace and security; (ii) promoting growth and macroeconomic stability; (iii) enhancing access to basic social services; (iv) improving the social environment and integration of vulnerable groups; and (v) combating HIV/AIDS. Specifically, for the short to medium-term, the Government was keen on playing an increased role in regional transit activities, improving the productivity of the weak and under-developed agriculture sector on which much of its rural development agenda depended, promoting the efficient exploitation of its large forestry resources, and developing its mining sector where growth potential was greatest. It also set the objective of becoming an emerging economy by 2025.

##### Objectives of the WBG Strategy:

3. The broad objective of the CPS was to make a critical contribution to promoting broad-based economic growth and improving social outcomes. The CPS objectives were organized under two pillars: (i) to support the Government's effort in economic diversification and growth, and (ii) to help reduce poverty through improved basic service delivery. The CPS also aimed to support governance and institutional capacity-building as a cross-cutting theme. The CPSPR confirmed the continued validity of these objectives, but also highlighted the emerging priorities regarding the creation of employment-centered growth.

##### Relevance of the WBG Strategy:

4. **Congruence with Country Context and Country Program:** The CPS addressed the key development constraints facing the Republic of the Congo as a post conflict country with low capacity. The priorities of the CPS were consistent with the strategic focus of the country's PRSP-1, and built on the lessons learned from the Transitional Support Strategy for FY03-FY06 and the Interim Strategy Note for FY07-FY09. By focusing on pillars II and III of the PRSP-1, and the cross-cutting objective of

promoting transparency and building public sector capacity, the CPS reflected both the country's need for economic and social recovery and for appropriate management of the expanding oil revenues, as well as the Bank's overall strategy for Africa, which emphasizes competitiveness and employment, vulnerability and resilience, and governance and capacity building.

5. **Relevance of Design:** Bank intervention took place in the context of limited IDA resources relative to the large oil revenues at the Government's disposal. As such, the Bank rightly aimed at playing a catalytic role in leveraging government resources to tackle critical development constraints. Bank assistance employed a combination of lending operations and analytic and advisory services. While the approach was useful, when applied to many areas, including education, health, HIV/AIDS, governance, agriculture, private sector development, urban infrastructure and water development, regional telecommunications, and regional financial sector support, it tended to overstretch the Bank against a backdrop of a reduced IDA allocation following the country's graduation from post-conflict support. In addition, the CPS was generally vague about what governance and institutional capacity-building outcomes it aimed to achieve, so it is difficult to assess whether the proposed interventions (e.g. reviewing and/or retrofitting existing projects, political economy analysis) were adequate to achieve them.

6. Consistent with the strategy, the results framework presented a clear causal chain between Bank interventions and the outcomes for achieving the first two strategic objectives, but provided little information on the governance and institutional capacity-building objective. Of the 23 indicators specified, seven pertained to processes such as establishing institutions or making identified legislative instruments operational. The difficulty with process targets is that the nature of the outcomes is not always clear, which makes it difficult to rely on them for assessing the attainment of the objectives. In addition, several indicators could not be assessed due to data constraints. In view of the above, the results framework was too ambitious and unrealistic given the limited capacity for monitoring and evaluation in a civil service still recovering from years of conflict.

7. **Risk Identification and Mitigation:** The CPS identified six risks, including possible fallout from the 2008/09 global financial crisis; breakdown in the fragile peace, especially arising from the presidential elections planned for 2009; social tensions from growing unemployment; capture of reforms by vested interests; environmental concerns arising from the massive infrastructure program under implementation by government; and possible fiduciary issues in Bank-supported projects. The mitigation strategy for macroeconomic risks included helping the government maintain fiscal discipline, increase spending efficiency, and accelerate structural reforms by advancing financial and budget management reforms. Measures to mitigate social tension included exploring the potential for non-oil growth by addressing selected structural constraints and improving standards of governance and transparency. In terms of possible fiduciary issues in Bank supported projects, the CPS identified the annual Country Portfolio Performance Assessment Reviews (CPPAR), instituted in 2008, as the instrument to monitor compliance, backed by the presence of the country director in the neighboring Democratic Republic of Congo. These mitigation measures were appropriate for dealing with the identified risks, which did not materialize.

***Overview of CPS Implementation:***

Lending and Investment

8. During the CPS period, five new credits were committed as planned for a total of US\$65.5 million. The five operations supported the Bank's strategy in catalyzing reforms in economic diversification, utilities (water and electricity), forestry development, development of regional telecommunications infrastructure, and promotion of governance and transparency. Total net disbursements for the three years amounted to US\$51 million. In addition, there were six on-going IDA credits at the start of the CPS period, with a total commitment of US\$119 million in the social

sectors (basic education, health and HIV/AIDS) which supported the CPS agenda on improving basic service delivery.

9. The performance of the portfolio remained stable during the CPS period, with three out of eight active projects (44 percent of the commitment) at risk in FY12. This was higher than the average for the Africa Region (17 percent) and the Bank (15 percent). Only one project exited the portfolio during the CPS, and was rated by IEG as moderately satisfactory for its development outcome, with moderate risk for long-term sustainability of the outcome.

#### Analytic and Advisory Activities and Services

10. The five planned Economic and Sector Work (ESW) reports were delivered largely on time. An un-programmed Debt Management Performance Assessment (DeMPA) was undertaken in 2010 (along with the DRC), and a mining sector review was completed in 2012, in keeping with the focus on the mining sector during the CPSPR. Six technical assistance (TA) activities were undertaken, of which one (Oil Revenue Management Support) was planned in the CPS. They ranged from ICT strategy formulation to support for the Consultative Group coordination on governance issues, and largely reflected the catalytic role played by the Bank. It is not possible to assess the quality of these AAA because there was no systematic evaluation of them; nevertheless, the CPSCR highlights the usefulness of the ESWs (especially the Public Expenditure Review, Mining Sector Review and the Growth and Employment Study) in strengthening the focus of the CPS during mid-term review.

#### Partnerships and Development Partner Coordination

11. In addition to the IMF, active partners included the French Development Agency (AFD), the European Union (EU), African Development Bank (AfDB) and the Chinese Government. The CPS proposed to work closely with the traditional partners on the basis of synergy and comparative advantage, and discussed the possibility of a joint country strategy with AFD, AfDB, and the EU in addition to the IFC. Although the CPS was not a joint IDA-IFC strategy, the Bank expected the IFC to take the leadership on issues related to small and medium enterprise development. The CPSCR reports good coordination with the partners in the implementation of the IDA program, although there is no information on how these partnerships have helped the Bank achieve its objective of being a catalyst for policy change and implementation.

#### Safeguards and Fiduciary Issues

12. There is no case of safeguard violations referred to the Inspection Panel and IEG is not aware of any case brought to the Department of Institutional Integrity (INT).

### ***Overview of Achievement by Objective:***

#### **Pillar I: Economic Diversification and Growth**

13. Under Pillar I, Bank support focused on (i) rendering the management of oil revenue and public expenditure more effective; (ii) enhancing agricultural production and productivity in high potential zones; (iii) putting in place tools for improved forestry management; (iv) laying the foundation for the growth of micro, small and medium enterprises; (v) improving the services from government's ongoing/planned infrastructure program; and (vi) laying the foundation for increasing the country's market share in regional transit services.

14. **Rendering the management of oil revenue and public expenditure more effective.** Congo made progress in public expenditure management during the CPS period. Public expenditures for the three years averaged 29.2 percent of GDP, compared to average revenues (including grants) of 42.4 percent. The IMF Article IV consultation in early 2012 noted that overall fiscal cash balance registered

a double-digit surplus, largely through rationalization of current expenditures as well as high oil and non-oil revenue collection. The gains in expenditure management can at least in part be attributed to efforts being made in improving procurement practices. Nevertheless, management of public investment remained a concern because of the continuing lack of transparency in the 2011 and 2012 budget process. In terms of the specific outcome targets in the results framework, a preliminary IMF review for 2012 indicated that the non-oil primary deficit increased from 44.3 to 46.3 percent of non-oil GDP between 2008 and 2011, missing the CPS target of 30 percent. The CPSCR reports a reduction of the incidence of ex-post regularization of payments (except as permitted by the budget law) since 2009, although no figures are available. The CPSCR also indicates an increase in the use of competitive bidding from none to an estimated 60 percent (against the target of 80 percent) of the contracts over FCFA 250 million in 2011.

15. Bank support derived largely from the HIPC completion process and policy dialogue initiated in the context of the Public Expenditure Review (FY11) and the Oil Revenue Support Technical Assistance (FY10). The Transparency and Governance Capacity Building project (FY04 and FY12) was also critical in supporting a series of key reforms in the oil sector.

16. **Enhancing agricultural production and productivity in high potential zones.** The share of agriculture in GDP declined from 4.5 to 3.7 percent during the CPS period. The Global Observer Congo Brazzaville Agriculture Profile for 2012 suggested that among farmers using improved seeds, agriculture productivity at least doubled during the past two years. But this outcome did not specifically pertain to the farmers benefiting from IDA's Agriculture Rehabilitation SIL (FY07) which was experiencing implementation and management problems (only 52 percent of the project funds had been disbursed at a year to closure). The CPSCR reports that neither of the outcome targets (10 percent yield increase for certain crops in project area and 30 percent reduction in transport time for rehabilitated rural roads) was met.

17. Bank support toward this goal was delivered through the Agriculture Rehabilitation SIL (FY07), in coordination with the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), and the Emergency Infrastructure Rehabilitation and Living Condition Improvement project (FY02-FY10).

18. **Putting in place tools for improved forestry management.** Forestry, which led Congo's exports before the discovery of oil, now generates less than 7 percent of total export earnings. The country has been active in certifying sections of forests for sustainable timber development. In the context of HIPC initiative, it introduced a number of legal and regulatory instruments to improve forestry management in 2009, including a decree on forest concessions, an amendment to the Forest Law to include taxation issues, a decree on social and environmental impact assessment, and legislation on concessions of forest land. However, none of these instruments is fully operational, so there have been no substantial improvements in forest management even though the tools are in place in principle.

19. The Bank supported this objective through advisory services leading to the HIPC completion point, a policy note on Support to the Forestry Sector (FY10), and a Forestry and Economic Diversification Project (FY12).

20. **Laying the foundation for the growth of micro, small, and medium enterprises.** Congo has made limited progress in its effort to improve the business environment to promote growth of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSME). On the positive side, the CPSCR reports that all Congolese commercial banks are broadly in compliance with prudential rules and that the financial market is highly liquid. However, as noted by the Doing Business Reports, there has been no progress in reducing the tax burden facing businesses, and a substantial increase in the time required to start a business (from 37 to 160 days between 2008 and 2012). At the 181<sup>st</sup> place among 183 economies for its overall ease of doing business, Congo remains one of the most difficult places to do business in 2012.

21. IDA's Support to Economic Diversification project was approved in December 2011, too late to have much impact during the CPS period. It is not clear whether the close collaboration expected from the IFC (access to credit), EU (economic governance), IMF (tax reform), the Public-Private Infrastructure Advisory Facility (capacity building), and other partners materialized.

22. **Improving the services from Government's ongoing/planned infrastructure program.** Infrastructure has been one of the fastest growing sectors in Congo following the restoration of peace. Although extremely limited, available information indicates that mobile cellular use increased from an estimated 15,000 in 2000 to over 1 million in 2007 and likely to have increased further by 2012. Internet service providers have also increased (from one in 1999 to 188 by 2005). With respect to the specific CPS targets, the CPSCR reports that an independent telecommunication regulatory authority is now fully functional, the revenue collected per kwh delivered to the Brazzaville distribution network increased by 5 percent during 2009-10; and the number of km of roads maintained increased by 22 percent during 2009-10. These increases in output can be construed as indicators of improved services.

23. Bank support in this area, facilitated largely through the West Africa Regional Communications Infrastructure Program (FY09) and the Urban and Water Development SIL (FY10), was effective. IDA also provided two TA activities to support Congo's ICT strategy.

24. **Laying the foundation for increasing its market share in regional transit services.** In this area, the CPS expected that the Bank would play a supporting role to other partners, including the AFD, the European Investment Bank, the Development Bank for Central African states, and the Chinese Government. The Bank's intervention was process-oriented and aimed at helping the country develop an action plan. The main output, a study entitled "Prioritizing Infrastructure Investments: A Spatial Approach," highlighted the sequencing and prioritization issues on the infrastructure investment needed, and was used for policy dialogue.

25. IEG rates the outcome of Bank support under Pillar I as *moderately satisfactory*, although marginally. Good progress has been achieved in the management of the budget and oil revenues, thereby increasing the effectiveness of public expenditures. New legal and regulatory tools have been introduced to improve forestry management, although none of these instruments are fully operational. Access to telecommunication and electricity has improved and the expanded road rehabilitation program can help reduce the travel time for goods and passengers. On the other hand, there is no evidence that agricultural productivity has improved, that the diversification benefits expected from improving forestry management have been realized, or that the business environment facing MSMEs are better today than three years ago.

#### **Pillar II: Poverty Reduction through Improved Basic Services**

26. Bank support under this pillar aimed to improve basic services in education, health, water, and help reduce the incidence of HIV/AIDS and offer support to those living with AIDS.

27. **Improving the delivery of basic services.** Recent education and health performance in Congo is very difficult to assess because of the lack of data. It is estimated that since the end of the war, some 2,000 teachers have been trained, over 1 million school books distributed, and some 400 classrooms rehabilitated. These efforts have produced some results. Recent data suggest that the completion rate for primary education increased from 73 percent in 2006-07 to 85 percent in 2011-12 (however, primary education completion rate was 71 percent in 2010 according to the World Development Indicators (WDI) data) and the girl-boy ratio of primary enrollment increased from 0.90 to 0.98 during this period. There is no information on the quality of education. In health, preliminary data from the 2011 Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) indicate dramatic declines in under-5 mortality from 117 to 68 per 1,000 live births and maternal mortality from 781 to 426 per 100,000 live births during 2005-2011 (again, WDI data differed significantly from the CPS baseline data for 2007).

Some progress has been made in fighting against HIV/AIDS, although missing the CPS targets in general, and more people with HIV have received antiretroviral treatment. There is no information on water service delivery.

28. Bank support was provided through the Basic Education Support project (FY05 and FY09), Health Sector Service Development project (FY08), the HIV/AIDS and Health project and additional financing (FY04 and FY09), and the Urban and Water Development project (FY10).

29. IEG rates the outcome of Bank support under Pillar II as *moderately unsatisfactory*. The lack of relevant data seriously constrains assessment of progress in basic services delivery. While access to primary education improved (although data are inconsistent), there is no evidence of quality improvement. There is also inadequate information to assess performance in basic health - the different baselines and the dramatic improvements in the latest DHS require more analysis to be understood. The campaign to reduce the incidence of HIV/AIDS and to improve the conditions of those living with AIDS has shown mixed results. There were no water-related outcome indicators in the results matrix, and thus no reporting of the results. Overall, the Bank was unable to adequately leverage public resources because of long delays on the part of the Government in releasing its counterpart funds, thereby affecting the effectiveness of programs.

**Cross-Cutting Pillar: Governance and Institutional Capacity-Building**

30. The CPS proposed to support improvement in governance and institutional capacity building by mainstreaming the objective into sectoral interventions. The planned CPS program clearly indicated a pre-occupation with sectoral management issues; but this focus was only partially reflected in the results framework. Consequently, while the Bank’s contribution to improvement in oil revenue and public finance management was tracked, its role in the institutional capacity building of the ministries in charge of education, health, water utility and basic urban infrastructure services was not monitored. The CPSCR does not report on whether a political economy analysis has been done for each operation, as proposed, or what governance results have been achieved in agriculture, infrastructure and basic services sectors with IDA interventions. At the aggregate level, there is some indication that governance and government capacity have improved slightly in Congo. Between 2009 and 2011, for example, the Worldwide Governance Indicator on Control of Corruption shows a small improvement from -1.21 to -1.15 (range of -2.5 to 2.5), and that on Government Effectiveness increased from -1.24 to -1.20.

Objectives	IEG Rating
<b>Pillar I:</b> Economic diversification and growth	Moderately Satisfactory
<b>Pillar II:</b> Poverty Reduction through improved basic services	Moderately Unsatisfactory
<b>Cross-Cutting Pillar:</b> Governance and Institutional Capacity-Building	Not Rated

**4. Overall IEG Assessment**

	CPSCR Rating	IEG Rating
<b>Overall Outcome:</b>	<i>Moderately Satisfactory</i>	<i>Moderately Unsatisfactory</i>
<b>IDA Performance:</b>	<i>Moderately Satisfactory</i>	<i>Moderately Satisfactory</i>

**Overall outcome**

31. IEG rates the overall outcome of the CPS program as *moderately unsatisfactory*. This is below the CPSCR rating of *moderately satisfactory*, but follows logically from the pillar by pillar assessment

above – the borderline *moderately satisfactory* outcome under Pillar I is weighed down by the *moderately unsatisfactory* outcome under Pillar II and an absence of information on the results under the cross-cutting theme.

32. Under Pillar I, good progress has been made in increasing the effectiveness of public expenditures through improved management of oil revenues. Access to telecommunications and electricity improved and the expanded road rehabilitation program has likely helped reduce the travel time for goods and passengers. However, there is no evidence that agricultural productivity has improved, while the diversification benefits expected from improving forestry management have not been realized despite the issuance of new decrees in the context of HIPC initiative. There is also no evidence that the environment for the growth of micro, small and medium enterprises is better today than three years ago. Under Pillar II, while access to primary education has improved (especially for girls), there is no evidence of quality improvement. There are also insufficient/conflicting data to assess performance in basic health, and the results are mixed for the campaign to reduce the incidence of HIV/AIDS and to improve the conditions of those living with AIDS. There is no information on water services delivery. Overall, the effectiveness of Bank program was undermined by long delays on the part of the Government in releasing its counterpart funds. Under the cross-cutting pillar, although the CPS program reflected an emphasis on sectoral management issues, little of the Bank support for improving governance and institutional capacity building was tracked. Beyond the oil sector, it is not clear what the Bank has achieved in this area.

#### **IDA Performance**

33. The Bank's overall performance is rated *moderately satisfactory*, concurring with CPSCR rating. The CPS addressed the key constraints faced by the country. Recognizing its limited resources relative to that of the Government, the Bank's decision to serve as a catalyst for reform, instead of a standard "financier", was appropriate. Nevertheless, this recognition did not ensure greater selectivity, and the design of the Bank program covered too many sectors and tended to lose focus, especially with respect to AAA. The level of supervision was appropriate, although this did not help reduce the level of portfolio risk. The results framework presented a reasonable causal link between IDA interventions and the expected outcomes, but suffered from poorly chosen indicators in several instances. Except for three outcomes (increased effectiveness of oil management and public expenditures, enhanced agriculture production, and improved delivery of basic services), the indicators pertained mostly to processes and not outcomes. In addition, although the Bank recognized the extreme weakness of the statistical system in the country, the only assistance provided was in the form of a national statistical development strategy, which was clearly inadequate. There was little evidence to suggest that the Bank's coordination with the development partners was effective. The Bank's attention to safeguard and fiduciary issues was satisfactory.

### **5. Assessment of CPS Completion Report**

34. The CPSCR provides a frank assessment of the implementation and outcomes of the country program for the Republic of Congo during 2010-12. It closely follows the results matrix in the CPS/CPSPR, and discusses both achievements and set-backs, and draws lessons along the way. Given the data limitations, which the CPSCR notes, the discussions have focused on the processes instead of the expected outcomes, although the analysis was adequate on the Bank's contribution to the process. The CPSCR could have benefited from some discussion of the role played by IFC and other development partners in order to establish the Bank's comparative advantage, especially with respect to AAA work. On the other hand, the CPSCR included adequate discussion on how the Bank dealt with safeguard and fiduciary issues within the framework of the supervision system.



## 6. Findings and Lessons

35. IEG concurs with the lessons outlined in the CPSCR. In resource-rich countries like the Republic of Congo, internal development funding (the capital budget) tend to be substantial, which could easily overstretch the country's absorptive capacity due to limited capacity of the civil service. During the CPS period, the Bank was unable to adequately leverage its limited resources for substantial development impact as the issue of delays in counterpart funding remained unresolved. In view of this, the main lessons are two-fold: First, the Bank's assistance should focus on helping the government build the capacity of the civil service, without which much of other support provided by the Bank may not yield the desired results. Second, leveraging Bank funding at country program level requires a breakaway from supporting projects that can be funded by Government and re-directing Bank resources to niche activities that could be completed without counterpart funding and which could serve as an example for government to replicate.



- Annex Table 1: Summary of Achievements of the CPS Objectives**
- Annex Table 2: Actual and Planned Lending, FY10-12**
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- Annex Table 6: IDA Net Disbursements and Charges Summary Report for Republic of Congo (in US\$)**
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**Annex Table 1: Summary of Achievements of the CPS Objectives**

CPS 2010-2012: Pillar I Economic diversification and growth agenda		Actual Results (as of current month year)	Comments
<b>Major Outcome Measures</b>	<b>1. Rendering the management of oil revenue and public expenditure more effective.</b>		
	Reduce the non-oil primary deficit from 45 percent in 2008 to 30 percent of non-oil GDP	The basic non-oil primary deficit balance was narrowed to 34.7 percent of GDP in 2010 from 44.3 percent in 2008.  There is no information available.	Source: IMF Republic of Congo: Third Review Under the Three-Year Arrangement Under the Extended Credit Facility -Staff Report: Staff Supplements; and Press Release on the Executive Board Discussion.  The non-oil primary deficit was projected to be 34.4.
	No ex-post regularization of payments apart from exceptions as defined by the budget law	The incidence of ex-post regularization of payments, apart from exceptions as defined by the budget law, have significantly declined since 2009 due to the establishment of quarterly budget execution plan as well as improved budget commitment's control.	Source: World Bank Congo Republic: Country Brief (as of April 20, 2012)
	At least 80% of public contracts in excess of FCFA 250 million subject to competitive bidding (most contracts are currently sole-sourced)	The percentage of contracts over FCFA 250 million that were subjected to competitive bidding is estimated at 45 percent in 2010.	Source: CASCR
	<b>2. Enhancing agricultural production and productivity in high potential zones.</b>		
	Average yields for cassava, maize, banana and ground-nuts among farmers benefiting from project interventions increased by 10 percent over 2009 levels	There is no information available.	Source: P095251 Agricultural Development and Rural Roads Rehabilitation IR6189 March 2012.  According to Global Observer Congo Brazzaville Agriculture Profile 2012 among farmers using new seeds, productivity has at least doubled during the past two years.  Baseline: 45 percent in 2008
	Transportation time in areas with rehabilitated rural roads is reduced by 30%	There is no information available.	Source: P095251 Agricultural Development and Rural Roads Rehabilitation Project IR6189 March 2012.  A total of 356 km of rural roads have been rehabilitated and handed over, and 478 km are under constructed and expected to be completed by end of March 2012
	<b>3. Putting in place tools for improved forestry management</b>		
	New transparent and competitive award system for forest concessions established	A Decree on forest concessions that allows greater competition and transparency in their award was adopted in Sept. 2009. Transparency in concession awards has improved, but the application is not yet consistent.	Source: E-mail exchange with the country team and P124085 Forestry and Economic Diversification Project IR360 March 2012 Support is planned under FY12 Forest Sector Operation. Transparency in concession awards has improved.
	Revised forest taxation system is operational	The Parliament adopted a legal package on forest taxation (passed as an amendment to the Forest Law), but implementation is not yet effective.	Source: P124085 Forestry and Economic Diversification Project IR360 March 2012 CASCR
New Environmental Impact Assessment regulations are operational	A decree on social and environmental impact assessment, which provides full environmental and social assessment of projects to be implemented in forest areas, was adopted in September of 2009 but it is not yet operational.	Source: P124085 Forestry and Economic Diversification Project IR360 March 2012  Further support is planned under FY12 Forest Sector Operation.	
Indiscriminate expansion of mining into national parks and other protected forest areas ended	A decree on contradictory use of forest lands, which helps address cases where concessions or other permits have been issued for conflicting use of forest lands (i.e.,	Source: P124085 Forestry and Economic Diversification Project IR360 March 2012 CASCR	

CPS 2010-2012: Pillar I Economic diversification and growth agenda	Actual Results (as of current month year)	Comments
	cases where mining permits were awarded in national parks) was adopted in September 20 09. However, the Commission for resolving conflicts regarding forest land use is not yet operational; also, effective implementation of the decree requires a strong coordination within the Government.	
<b><u>4. Laying the foundation for the growth of micro, small, and medium enterprises</u></b>		
Banks accounting for 80% of sector assets comply with regionally agreed financial norms	There is no information available.	Source: P118561 Support to Economic Diversification Project IR5483 December 2011  All commercial banks are broadly in compliance with the prudential ratios and Congo's banking sector. The market is highly liquid.
The total tax rate as a percentage of total profits is reduced from current 65% to 30%	The total tax rate as a percentage of total profits is estimated at 65% in Doing Business 2012.	Source: CASCR Doing Business report 2012 P121288 CG - Employment and Growth Study IR61999 December 2011
<b><u>5. Improving the services from Government's ongoing/planned infrastructure program.</u></b>		
Existence of a functional autonomous telecommunications regulator	An independent telecommunications regulatory authority is established and is fully operational.	Source: P116273 West Africa Regional Communications Infrastructure Program IR 4227 September 2009
Revenue collected per kWh delivered to the Brazzaville distribution network increases by 10% from 2009 levels (further increases to occur beyond CPS period)	Revenue collected per Kwh delivered to the Brazzaville distribution network increased by 5 percent between 2009 and 2010.	Source: CASCR
Km of roads maintained annually increase by 10% over 2009 levels	The number of km of roads maintained increased by 22 percent from 450 km in 2009 to 550 km in 2010.	Source: CASCR Source: P106975 Urban & Water Development Project SIL IR5099 January 2012
<b><u>6. Laying the foundation for increasing its market share in regional transit services</u></b>		
Action plans for the principal corridors identified in the analysis are adopted (their implementation falls beyond this CPS period)	Corridor study completed in 2009 called "Prioritizing Infrastructure Investments: A Spatial Approach" which shed light on the prioritization and sequencing issues of infrastructure investments.	Source: World Bank (2009). Republic of Congo: Prioritizing Infrastructure Investments: a Spatial Approach. World Bank: Washington D.C.

	CPS 2010-2012: Pillar II Basic service delivery agenda	Actual Results (as of current month year)	Comments
<b>Major Outcome Measures</b>	<b>1. Improving the delivery of basic services</b>		
	Increase in primary-education completion from 73 in the 2006/07 school year to 85 percent in the 2011/12 school year	Completion rates for primary education reached 71 percent in 2010 from 70 percent in 2009.	Source: World Development Indicators (WDI) The baseline information indicated in the outcome CASCR does not match baseline information in WDI.  Baseline: Completion rates for primary education is 71 in 2008 and 76 in 2007
	The girl-boy ratio of primary school enrollment has increased from 0.90 in the 2006/07 school year to 0.95 in the 2010-11 school years	The girl-boy ratio of primary school enrollment has increased from 0.94 in 2009 to 0.95 in the 2010.	Source: World Development Indicators Source: P113508 The baseline information indicated in the outcome CASCR does not match baseline information in DDP.  Baseline: Ratio of female to male primary enrollment remained as 94 in 2007 and 2008.
	Under 5 mortality rate from 126 per 1,000 (2007) to 105 per 1,000	Under 5 mortality rate reduced from 94 in 2009 to 93 in 2010.	Source: World Development Indicators The baseline information indicated in the outcome CASCR does not match baseline information in DDP.  Baseline: Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) is 97 in 2007 and 95 in 2008
	The percentage of: (a) women and men aged 15-49 years who have had more than one sexual partner in the past 12 months reporting the use of a condom during their last sexual intercourse increased by 20 percent (against a 2009 baseline); (b) female and male sex workers who report using a condom with their most recent client (of those surveyed having sex with any clients during the last 12 months) increased by 20 percent (against a 2009 baseline)	There is no information available.	Source: World Development Indicators CASCR  According to CASCR HIV/AIDS prevalence has declined from 3.7 percent for 15 to 49 year old in 2004 to 3.4 percent in 2009. No data available for 2010 and 2011
	The percentage of: (a) adults and children diagnosed with advanced HIV infection receiving antiretroviral combination therapy increased by 20 percent (against a 2009 baseline); (b) pregnant women living with HIV who receive anti-retroviral to reduce the risk of mother-to-child transmission is increased by 20 percent (against a 2009 baseline).	There is no information available.	Source: World Development Indicators HNPStats  Antiretroviral therapy coverage (% of people with advanced HIV infection) increase from 15 in 2007 to 23 in 2009 No data available for 2010 and 2011

**Annex Table 2: Actual and Planned Lending, FY10-FY12**

Project ID	Project name	Proposed FY	Approval FY	Proposed Amount	Approved Amount	Outcome rating
	<i>Programmed projects</i>					
P118561	Economic Diversification Support Project	2010	2011	10.0	10.0	LIR: MS*
P106975	Urban & Water Development SIL (CG-Water, Electricity & Urban Dev. SIL)	2010	2010	22.5	25.5	LIR: S
P122398	Central African Backbone	2011	2011	15.0	15.0	LIR: MS
P124085	Forestry and Economic Diversification Project	2012	2012 (Pipeline)	20	10	NA
P122990	Transparency & Governance Repeat Project (Supplemental to Governance Project)	2012	2012	7	5	NA
	<i>Total programmed projects CPS FY10-12</i>			74.5	65.5	
	<i>Non-programmed projects</i>					
	NA					
	<i>Total non programmed projects</i>				0	
	<i>Total projects CPS FY10-12</i>				65.5	
Project ID	Project name	Approval FY	Closing FY	Proposed Amount	Approved Amount	Outcome rating
	<i>Ongoing projects</i>					
P074006	CG-Emergency Infrastructure Rehab & Living Cond Imp	2002	2010		41.0	IEG: MS
P073507	CG-Transp & Gov CB	2002	2011		7.0	LIR: S
P116637	CG - HIV/AIDS & Health Additional Financing	2009	2012		5.0	LIR: MS
P113508	Basic Education Support - Additional Financing	2009	Active		15.0	LIR: MS
P106851	CG-Health Sector Service Dev Proj (FY08)	2008	2013		40.0	LIR: MS
P077513	CG-HIV/AIDS & Health SIL (FY04)	2004	2012		19.0	LIR: MS
P084317	CG-Basic Education Support (FY05)	2005	Active		20.0	LIR: MS
P095251	CG-Agr Rehab SIL (FY07)	2007	2013		20.0	LIR: MS
	<i>Total ongoing projects CPS FY10-12</i>				167.0	

Source: Congo, Republic CPS, CPSPR and WB Business Warehouse Table 2a.1, 2a.4 and 2a.7 as of April 2012.

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

**Annex Table 3: Grants and Trust Funds Active in FY10-FY12 (in US\$ million)**

Project	TF ID	Approved Amount	Closing FY	Approved Amount	Project ID
Transparency and Governance Capacity Building Project	TF 53314	2004	2010	0.67	P073507
Avian Flu Emergency Preparedness Response	TF 91728	2008	2010	1.00	P105743
HIV/AIDS and Health (MAP program)	TF 90324	2008	2010	0.97	P077513
CG - FCPF REDD Readiness	TF 94778	2010	2011	0.20	P124292
Republic of Congo: Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative	TF 11465	2012	Active	0.35	P129383
CG - FCPF REDD Readiness	TF 10691	2012	Active	3.40	P124292
<i>Total FY10-12</i>				6.58	

Source: Congo, Republic CPS, CPSPR and WB Business Warehouse Table 2a.1, 2a.4 and 2a.7 as of 7/16/2012



**Annex Table 4: Planned and Actual Analytical and Advisory Work, FY10-12**

AAA ID	Economic and Sector Work	Proposed FY	Delivered to Client FY	Output Type
	<i>Planned (CPS FY10-12)</i>			
P107211	Public Expenditure Review	2010	2010	Report
P087112	HIPC Completion Report	2010	2010	Report
P121288	CG - Employment and Growth Study	2011	2012	Report
P098393	Support to the Forestry Sector	2010	2010	Policy Note
P125181	Support for Preparation of a National Statistical Development Strategy	2010	2013	Report
	<i>Non-planned</i>			
P123560	CONGO Mining Sector Review	2012	2012	Report
P116835	DeMPA Assessment - DRC	2010	2010	Report
P119156	ROSC Accounting and Auditing	2010	2010	Report
AAA ID	Technical Assistance	Proposed FY	Delivered to Client FY	Output Type
	<i>Planned (CPS FY10-12)</i>			
P102338	Oil Revenue Management Support (Congo - Oil Sector Review)	2010	2010	"How-To" Guidance
	<i>Non-planned</i>			
P117958	Congo - ICT Strategy	2010	2010	"How-To" Guidance
P119412	Republic of Congo Reform Plan	2010	2010	Model/Survey
P122395	Congo: Policy Dialogue on ICT	2011	2011	"How-To" Guidance
P123905	Congo Reform Plan Follow-up	2011	2011	Client Document Review
P103777	CG-Coordination of Governance (FY07-12)	2012	2012	Client Document Review

Source: Congo, Republic CPS, CPSPR and WB Business Warehouse Table ESW/TA 8.1.4 as of April 2012.

**Annex Table 5: Portfolio Status for Republic of Congo and Comparators, FY10-12**

Fiscal year	2010	2011	2012
<b>Congo, Republic</b>			
# Proj	7	6	8
# Proj At Risk	3	2	3
% At Risk	42.9	33.3	37.5
Net Comm Amt	166.3	153.8	159.2
Comm At Risk	82.0	60.0	70.0
% Commit at Risk	49.3	39.0	44.0
<b>Africa</b>			
# Proj	597	644	655
# Proj At Risk	152	133	123
% At Risk	25.5	20.7	18.8
Net Comm Amt	35,438.5	38,884.9	40,037.4
Comm At Risk	9,703.1	8,269.7	6,830.9
% Commit at Risk	27.4	21.3	17.1
<b>Worldwide</b>			
# Proj	1,990	2,059	2,076
# Proj At Risk	410	382	398
% At Risk	20.6	18.6	19.2
Net Comm Amt	162,975.3	171,755.3	169,900.8
Comm At Risk	28,963.1	23,850.0	25,041.4
% Commit at Risk	17.8	13.9	14.7

Source: WB Business Warehouse Table 3a.4 as of April 2012.

**Annex Table 6: IDA Net Disbursements and Charges Summary Report for Republic of Congo (in US\$)**

FY	Disb. Amt.	Repay Amt.	Net Amt.	Charges	Fees	Net Transfer
2010	11,860,785.18	4,569,010.72	7,291,774.46	0.00	1,952,318.33	5,339,456.13
2011	23,797,471.56	0.00	23,797,471.56	0.00	617,909.90	23,179,561.66
2012	23,199,448.70	15,155.46	23,184,293.24	0.00	565,871.57	22,618,421.67
<b>Total (2010-2012)</b>	<b>58,857,705.44</b>	<b>4,584,166.18</b>	<b>54,273,539.26</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>3,136,099.80</b>	<b>51,137,439.46</b>

Source: WB Loan Kiosk, Net Disbursement and Charges Report as of April 2012.

**Annex Table 7: Total Net Disbursements of Official Development Assistance and Official Aid, Year 2009-2010 (in US\$ million)**

Development Partners	2009	2010	2009-2010
<i>Bilateral</i>			
Austria	0.09	0.05	0.14
Belgium	9.67	56.76	66.43
Canada	7.64	21.94	29.58
Denmark	0.08	0.1	0.18
France	93.15	909.4	1,002.55
Germany	25.83	9.38	35.21
Greece	0.63	0.58	1.21
Italy	28.96	97.46	126.42
Japan	0.38	5.98	6.36
Korea	0.01	0.27	0.28
Luxembourg	..	0.07	0.07
Norway	0.1	0.57	0.67
Spain	44.35	0.49	44.84
Sweden	0.62	1.38	2.00
Switzerland	5.34	10.68	16.02
United Kingdom	..	78.75	78.75
United States	9.27	21.42	30.69
<b><i>DAC Countries, Total</i></b>	<b>226.12</b>	<b>1,215.28</b>	<b>1441.4</b>
Czech Republic	0.05	0.12	0.17
Hungary	..	0.01	0.01
Israel	0.02	..	0.02
Lithuania	0.01	..	0.01
Poland	0.11	0.04	0.15
Romania	..	0.03	0.03
Slovenia	0.04	..	0.04
Turkey	0.17	0.62	0.79
United Arab Emirates	0.03	0.03	0.06
<b><i>Non-DAC Countries, Total</i></b>	<b>0.43</b>	<b>0.85</b>	<b>1.28</b>
<i>Multilaterals</i>			0
AfDF	1.26	5.21	6.47
BADEA	-0.25	-0.87	-1.12
EU Institutions	26.15	32.17	58.32
GAVI	2.51	0.66	3.17
GEF	1.59	1.01	2.60
Global Fund	3.67	20.26	23.93
IDA	9.22	20.74	29.96
IFAD	2.43	2.89	5.32
IMF (Concessional Trust Funds)	3.85	1.84	5.69
OFID	-1.86	-0.13	-1.99
UNAIDS	0.59	1.72	2.31
UNDP	2.41	1.65	4.06
UNFPA	2.29	2.29	4.58
UNHCR	1.6	0.55	2.15
UNICEF	1.27	5.59	6.86
WFP	..	0.54	0.54
<b><i>Multilateral Agencies, Total</i></b>	<b>56.73</b>	<b>96.12</b>	<b>152.85</b>
<b><i>All Development Partners, Total</i></b>			<b>1,595.53</b>

Source: OECD DAC Online database, Table 2a. Destination of Official Development Assistance and Official Aid – Disbursements, as of April 2012.

**Annex Table 8: Economic and Social Indicators for Republic of Congo and Comparators, Year 2009-2011**

Series Name	Congo Republic			Congo Republic	Sub-Saharan Africa (all income levels)	World
	2009	2010	2011		Average 2009-2011	
<b>Growth and Inflation</b>						
GDP growth (annual %)	7.5	8.8	4.5	6.9		
GDP per capita growth (annual %)	4.6	6.0	2.0	4.2	3.8	1.6
GNI per capita, PPP (current international \$)	2,870.0	3,180.0	3,280.0	3,110.0	1.2	0.4
GNI, Atlas method (billions current US\$)	7,806.2	9,071.3	9,416.6	8,764.7	2,158.4	11,041.6
Inflation, consumer prices (annual %)	5.3	5.0	1.9	4.1	1,025,009.0	62,612,910.6
<b>Composition of GDP (%)</b>						
Agriculture, value added (% of GDP)	4.5	3.8	3.7	4.0	12.3	2.8
Industry, value added (% of GDP)	71.1	75.4	76.8	74.4	30.1	25.8
Services, etc., value added (% of GDP)	24.4	20.8	19.4	21.5	57.6	71.4
Gross fixed capital formation (% of GDP)	22.2	20.3	23.4	22.0	279.3	19.5
Gross domestic savings (% of GDP)	42.7	50.9	55.9	49.9	255.0	19.4
<b>External Accounts</b>						
Exports of goods and services (% of GDP)	70.4	85.1	85.5	80.3	31.1	26.7
Imports of goods and services (% of GDP)	50.2	54.7	53.2	52.7	34.0	26.8
Current account balance (% of GDP)	..	..	..	..	..	..
External debt, total (% of GNI)	71.3	43.9	..	57.6	..	..
Total debt service (% of GNI)	2.3	2.2	..	2.3	1.4	..
Total reserves in months of imports	..	..	..	..	6.0	14.2
<b>Fiscal Accounts <sup>1/</sup></b>						
Revenue and Grants (% of GDP)	..	42.4	47.7	45.1	..	..
Total Expenditure (and net lending, % of GDP)	..	29.2	39.7	34.5	..	..
Overall Balance, commitments (% of GDP)	..	64.8	72.1	68.5	..	..
Overall Balance, cash basis (% of GDP)	..	45.4	69.6	57.5	..	..
Public Sector Gross Debt (% of GDP)	..	23.8	22.2	23.0	37.0	64.2
<b>Social Indicators</b>						
<b>Health</b>						
Life expectancy at birth, total (years)	56.6	57.0	..	56.8	53.9	69.5
Immunization, DPT (% of children ages 12-23 months)	91.0	90.0	..	90.5	75.7	85.0
Improved sanitation facilities (% of population with access)	18.0	18.0	..	18.0	30.5	62.3
Improved water source (% of population with access)	71.0	71.0	..	71.0	61.0	88.1
Mortality rate, infant (per 1,000 live births)	60.9	60.8	..	60.9	77.5	41.5
<b>Population</b>						
Population, total (in millions)	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.0	854.2	6,894.7
Population growth (annual %)	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.5	1.2
Urban population (% of total)	..	62.1	..	62.1	37.1	50.5
<b>Education</b>						
School enrollment, preprimary (% gross)	11.7	12.5	..	12.1	17.6	47.4
School enrollment, primary (% gross)	112.2	115.0	..	113.6	99.5	105.8
School enrollment, secondary (% gross)	..	..	..	..	38.8	69.7

<sup>1/</sup> IMF. Congo Republic: Article IV Consultations.

Source: WB World Development Indicators as of April 2012 for all indicators excluding those noted.

**Annex Table 9: Republic of Congo, Millennium Development Goals**

	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010
<b>Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger</b>					
Employment to population ratio, 15+, total (%)	62	62	63	65	66
Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, total (%)	40	39	39	39	39
Income share held by lowest 20%	..	..	..	5	..
Malnutrition prevalence, weight for age (% of children under 5)	..	..	..	12	..
Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty line (% of population)	..	..	..	23	..
Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)	..	..	..	54	..
Vulnerable employment, total (% of total employment)	..	..	..	75	..
<b>Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education</b>					
Literacy rate, youth female (% of females ages 15-24)	..	..	..	78	..
Literacy rate, youth male (% of males ages 15-24)	..	..	..	87	..
Persistence to last grade of primary, total (% of cohort)	..	..	58	70	..
Primary completion rate, total (% of relevant age group)	59	48	57	71	71
Total enrollment, primary (% net)	..	..	..	..	91
<b>Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women</b>					
Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (%)	14	2	12	9	7
Ratio of female to male enrollments in tertiary education	94	85	93	94	95
Ratio of female to male primary enrollment	76	75	70	85	..
Ratio of female to male secondary enrollment	20	..	31	19	21
Ratio of young literate females to males (% ages 15-24)	26.1	..	..	..	..
Share of women employed in the nonagricultural sector (% of total nonagricultural employment)	14	2	12	9	7
<b>Goal 4: Reduce child mortality</b>					
Immunization, measles (% of children ages 12-23 months)	75	38	34	56	76
Mortality rate, infant (per 1,000 live births)	74	70	67	63	61
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000)	116	110	104	98	93
<b>Goal 5: Improve maternal health</b>					
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	..	130	130	123	115
Births attended by skilled health staff (% of total)	..	..	..	83	..
Contraceptive prevalence (% of women ages 15-49)	..	..	..	44	..
Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births)	420	480	540	550	560
Pregnant women receiving prenatal care (%)	..	..	..	86	..
Unmet need for contraception (% of married women ages 15-49)	..	..	..	16	..
<b>Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases</b>					
Children with fever receiving antimalarial drugs (% of children under age 5 with fever)	..	..	..	48	..
Condom use, population ages 15-24, female (% of females ages 15-24)	..	..	..	16	22
Condom use, population ages 15-24, male (% of males ages 15-24)	..	..	..	36	40
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 people)	169	245	353	425	372
Prevalence of HIV, female (% ages 15-24)	..	..	..	..	2.6
Prevalence of HIV, total (% of population ages 15-49)	..	..	..	..	1.2
Tuberculosis cases detected under DOTS (%)	5.2	4.4	3.9	3.6	3.4
<b>Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability</b>					
Annual freshwater withdrawals, total (% of internal resources)	0	1	0	0	1
CO2 emissions (kg per PPP \$ of GDP)	66.5	..	66.0	65.8	65.6
CO2 emissions (metric tons per capita)	..	20	20	19	18
Forest area (% of land area)	..	70	70	71	71
Improved sanitation facilities (% of population with access)	0	0	33	33	33
Improved water source (% of population with access)	91	46	10	403	325
Marine protected areas, (% of surface area)	0	1	0	0	1
Nationally protected areas (% of total land area)	66.5	..	66.0	65.8	65.6
<b>Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development</b>					
Aid per capita (current US\$)	31	11	1	12	2
Debt service (PPG and IMF only, % of exports of G&S, excl. workers' remittances)	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	5.0
Internet users (per 100 people)	0	0	2	16	94
Mobile phone subscribers (per 100 people)	1	1	1	0	0
Telephone mainlines (per 100 people)	5	5	5	5	5
<b>Other</b>					
Fertility rate, total (births per woman)	910	430	560	980	2,240
GNI per capita, Atlas method (current US\$)	2.2	1.2	1.8	3.5	9.1
GNI, Atlas method (current US\$) (billions)	15.9	36.6	22.6	20.2	20.5
Gross capital formation (% of GDP)	56	55	54	55	57
Life expectancy at birth, total (years)	99.5	128.3	123.9	138.7	139.8
Literacy rate, adult total (% of people ages 15 and above)	910	430	560	980	2,240

Population, total (millions)	2.2	1.2	1.8	3.5	9.1
Trade (% of GDP)	15.9	36.6	22.6	20.2	20.5

Source: World Development Indicators database as of September 2012.