

## Quick Facts

### CPIA Score

**3.2**

Above IDA Avg.

### Change from previous year

▲ **0.1**

Increase

### Highest performing cluster

**3.8**

(Structural Policies)

### Lowest performing cluster

**2.5**

(Economic Management)

|   |         |
|---|---------|
| Population (millions)                                   | 20.0    |
| GDP (current US\$, billions)                            | 29.8    |
| GDP per capita (current US\$)                           | 1,487.9 |
| International poverty rate (US\$2.15) (% of population) | 61.4    |
| Human Capital Index (2020)                              | 0.40    |

## Country Policy and Institutional Assessment 2022

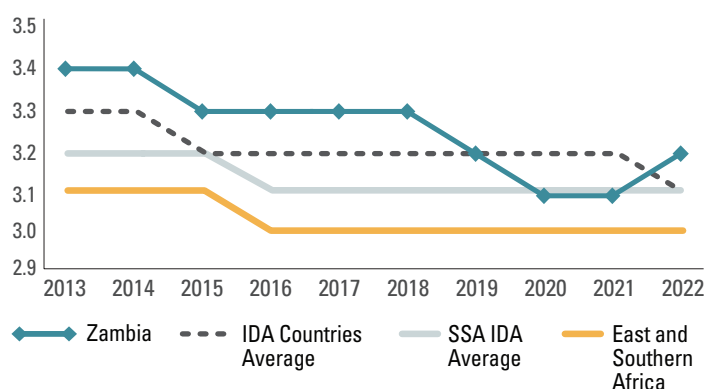
| Indicator   | Zambia     | East and Southern Africa | SSA IDA Average | IDA Borrowers Average |
|---|------------|--------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| <b>Economic Management</b>  | <b>2.5</b> | <b>3.1</b>               | <b>3.2</b>      | <b>3.2</b>            |
| Monetary and Exchange Rate Policy                                 | 3.0        | 2.8                      | 3.4             | 3.4                   |
| Fiscal Policy   | 2.0        | 2.8                      | 3.0             | 3.0                   |
| Debt Policy and Management  | 2.5        | 2.9                      | 3.1             | 3.1                   |
| <b>Structural Policies</b>  | <b>3.8</b> | <b>3.5</b>               | <b>3.2</b>      | <b>3.2</b>            |
| Trade   | 4.0        | 2.7                      | 3.7             | 3.7                   |
| Financial Sector  | 3.5        | 3.0                      | 2.7             | 2.8                   |
| Business Regulatory Environment                                   | 4.0        | 3.0                      | 3.0             | 3.0                   |
| <b>Policies for Social Inclusion and Equity</b>                   | <b>3.4</b> | <b>3.2</b>               | <b>3.3</b>      | <b>3.3</b>            |
| Gender Equality   | 3.0        | 3.3                      | 3.3             | 3.3                   |
| Equity of Public Resource Use                                     | 4.0        | 3.5                      | 3.5             | 3.4                   |
| Building Human Resources  | 3.5        | 2.9                      | 3.6             | 3.6                   |
| Social Protection and Labor                                       | 3.0        | 3.2                      | 3.0             | 3.0                   |
| Policies and Institutions for Environmental Sustainability        | 3.5        | 3.2                      | 3.3             | 3.2                   |
| <b>Public Sector Management and Institutions</b>                  | <b>2.9</b> | <b>2.5</b>               | <b>2.9</b>      | <b>3.0</b>            |
| Property Rights and Rule-Based Governance                         | 3.0        | 2.7                      | 2.7             | 2.8                   |
| Quality of Budgetary and Financial Management                     | 3.0        | 3.2                      | 3.0             | 3.0                   |
| Efficiency of Revenue Mobilization                                | 3.0        | 2.8                      | 3.3             | 3.2                   |
| Quality of Public Administration                                  | 3.0        | 2.5                      | 2.9             | 2.8                   |
| Transparency, Accountability, and Corruption in the Public Sector | 2.5        | 2.7                      | 2.7             | 2.9                   |
| <b>Overall CPIA Score</b>   | <b>3.2</b> | <b>3.0</b>               | <b>3.1</b>      | <b>3.1</b>            |

## Highlights

- ▶ The overall performance improved partly due to progress in the equitable use of public resources. Progress includes better monitoring of poverty levels, increased budget allocation to the social sector, and improved progressiveness of fiscal interventions.
- ▶ The country's performance was good on structural policies, with a relatively strong trade and business regulatory environment.
- ▶ Further policy actions are needed to improve debt management and governance, including strengthening transparency and accountability in the public sector.

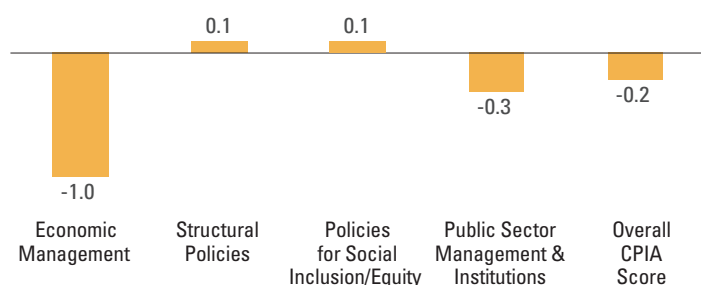
## Trend

### OVERALL CPIA SCORES



## Progress

### CHANGE IN CPIA SCORES FROM 2013 TO 2022



### Definitions:

- CPIA: Country Policy and Institutional Assessment
- IDA: International Development Association, the arm of the World Bank Group that provides credits to the poorest countries
- SSA: Sub-Saharan Africa
- Poverty data are based on the MFMOD Database, Macro-Poverty

- Outlook, World Bank, spring 2023. Poverty data are expressed in 2017 purchasing power parity.
- The cutoff date for the World Development Indicators database is June 2023.
- The Human Capital Index 2020 is from the Human Capital Project, World Bank, 2020.

### Average scores for comparisons refer to country groupings as follows:

- **IDA Borrowing Countries:** 74 countries eligible for IDA credits and with CPIA scores in 2022
- **SSA IDA Countries:** 39 SSA IDA countries that had CPIA scores in 2022
- **West and Central Africa:** 20 SSA IDA countries with CPIA scores in 2022
- **East and Southern Africa:** 19 SSA IDA countries with CPIA scores in 2022