

ANNEX A Rural sector performance assessment

IFAD's Rural Sector Performance Assessment (RSPA) measures the quality of pro-poor rural development and rural transformation policies and institutions. IFAD makes use of the RSPA in applying the methodology – the performance-based allocation system (PBAS) – that it uses to distribute its financial resources among its developing Member States. The PBAS consists of a formula composed of a needs component and a performance component. The RSPA is one of the variables in the performance component.⁵¹ The RSPA is also used to inform the development of IFAD country strategic opportunities programmes (COSOPs).

The RSPA captures robust information about a country's policy framework, especially as it relates to the rural sector (e.g. the quality and quantity of attention devoted to rural development by the government). It also focuses on areas which impact a country's rural sector (e.g. the macroeconomic setting, including the exchange rate and the debt and trade regimes). In keeping with IFAD's mandate, the RSPA is aligned with the IFAD Strategic Framework 2016-2025 and therefore prioritizes cross-cutting issues such as gender equality, nutrition and climate change.

The RSPA is divided into six clusters, with a total of 19 questions. Each question can be broken down into a set of measurable qualitative and quantitative indicators that are used to calculate an overall RSPA score for each of 125 countries. Quantitative indicators measure the performance of country policies, whereas qualitative indicators measure the presence of an effective policy framework. For each question, a mix of qualitative and quantitative indicators is used. RSPA scores are based on a scale from 1 to 6 and are relative to the scores of the other countries included in the assessment exercise.

The IFAD11 RSPA results are fundamentally aligned with the World Bank Country Policy and Institutional Assessment (CPIA), although RSPA scores are moderately higher. The average World Bank CPIA score for IFAD Member States is 3.21, which is 0.36 points lower than the overall IFAD11 RSPA average. There is a high correlation between the overall IFAD11 RSPA scores and the 2017 World Bank CPIA ratings, suggesting the absence of any structural bias in the assessments.

Additionally, on average, RPSA scores appear to be correlated with income. High-income countries obtained significantly higher scores than those in lower income brackets. This was consistent across each of the six RSPA thematic clusters, suggesting that high-income countries have a more effective rural development framework.

RPSA scores for all countries and questions are publicly available and are used by an array of other development actors to measure the strength of rural policies and institutions with regard to specific topics and countries. IFAD is committed to using the scores in its country assessments and as a basis for policy engagement with governments.

⁵¹ The performance component also includes a variable that measures the performance of the IFAD-financed portfolio at the country level (the portfolio performance and disbursement (PAD) variable). The needs component includes the gross national income per capita (GNIPC), the size of the rural population and the IFAD vulnerability index.

2018 Rural Sector Performance Assessment (RSPA) scores – **ASIA AND THE PACIFIC**

RSPA indicator	Afghanistan	Bangladesh	Bhutan	Cambodia	China	India	Indonesia	Kiribati	Lao People's Democratic Republic	Maldives	Nepal	Pakistan	Samoa	Sri Lanka	Tonga	Viet Nam
1. Policies and legal framework for rural organizations (ROs) and rural people																
(1.1) Policies and framework for rural development and rural poverty alleviation	3.6	4.2	4.4	3.1	4.7	4.2	3.9	3.5	4.3	2.6	4	4.2	4.7	4.2	4	4.2
(1.2) Legal frameworks for and autonomy of rural people's organizations	3.8	3.8	4	3.8	3.4	4.9	4.4	3	2.3	3	4.4	3.5	3.9	4.4	3.5	3.3
(1.3) Representation and influence of ROs and rural people	1.8	3.3	4.2	4.2	3.4	4.7	3.9	4.2	3.4	3.9	4.2	4.2	3.3	3.6	3.4	4.2
2. Rural governance, transparency and public administration																
(2.1) Quality and transparency of allocation of resources for rural development	1.9	3.4	5	3.2	4.5	4.4	3.8	2.5	2.1	2.5	3.2	3.2	4	2.9	3.5	3.2
(2.2) Accountability, transparency and corruption	2	2.9	4.6	2.3	2.7	4.4	4	3.5	2.2	2.5	3.2	3.2	4	3.7	3.5	2.7
3. Natural resources and environmental policies and practices																
(3.1) Environmental assessment policies and grievance mechanisms	3.4	3.6	4.8	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.6	4.5	4.2	3.8	4.3	4	3.7	4.2	4.8
(3.2) National climate change policies	3	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.6	4.1	4	4.6	4.1	3.8	3.1	3.4	3.3	2.7	3.9	3.8
(3.3) Access to land	1.3	3.4	3.9	4	3.8	3.2	4.9	3.5	3.8	3	3.2	3.6	4	2.7	3.9	3.2
(3.4) Access to water	2.7	4	5.2	3.5	4.5	4.1	3.8	3.7	3.1	4.7	4.2	3.2	4.2	3.5	4.3	4.4
4. Financial policy, access to services and markets																
(4.1) Access to and use of rural financial services	3.2	3.9	3.9	4	4.8	4.6	2.7	2.5	1.9	3	4.3	3.5	3.5	3.2	3.5	2.7
(4.2) Investment Climate for Rural Business	3.1	2.8	3.8	2.8	4.4	4	4.3	2.2	1.9	3.2	3.1	3.8	2.6	3.5	3.3	3.4
(4.3) Access to agricultural input and produce markets	4	2.5	4.4	3.3	3.5	3.2	3	4.2	3.7	3.2	3.6	2.7	3.5	3.6	3.1	3.7
(4.4) Access to extension services	3.5	5.2	4.1	4.2	4.2	5	4.8	2.4	4.7	2.4	3.8	3.3	4.6	4.4	3.9	2.9
5. Nutrition and gender equality																
(5.1) Nutrition policy framework and outcomes	4.2	4.5	4.9	4.6	5.1	4.4	4.9	3.6	4.5	2.8	4.2	3.1	4.1	4.8	2.5	4.8
(5.2) Policy framework for gender equality	3.4	3.4	3.8	3.9	4.8	3.4	4	2.5	3.8	3	2.8	3.5	3.9	2.8	3	4.4
6. Macroeconomic policies and conditions for rural development																
(6.1) Monetary and exchange rate policies	4	4.6	3.2	4	4.8	4.4	4.2	3	4.3	3	4	3.5	4.5	3.6	3.5	4.7
(6.2) Fiscal Policy and Taxation	3.5	3.5	4.7	4	3.7	2.8	3.6	3	3.5	2.5	4.2	3.3	4.5	3	3.5	3.8
(6.3) Debt Policy	2.4	4.9	3.5	4.3	4.8	4.3	3.3	2.5	3.2	2.5	4.3	3.5	3.5	3.2	3.5	4.1
(6.4) Trade Policy	4.1	3.2	2.5	3.8	4.5	3.9	3.9	3.5	3.7	4	3.5	3	4.5	4.2	4.5	4.3
Average of all indicators	3.1	3.7	4.2	3.8	4.2	4.1	4	3.3	3.4	3.1	3.7	3.5	3.9	3.6	3.6	3.8

2018 RSPA scores – **EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA**

RSPA indicator	Angola	Burundi	Comoros	Eritrea	Ethiopia	Kenya	Lesotho	Madagascar	Malawi	Mozambique	Rwanda	South Sudan	United Republic of Tanzania	Uganda	Zambia	Zimbabwe
1. Policies and legal framework for rural organizations (ROs) and rural people																
(1.1) Policies and framework for rural development and rural poverty alleviation	3.7	3.5	3.5	2.5	3.4	4.5	2.6	3	3.1	3.8	4.3	2	3.4	3.2	3.6	3.8
(1.2) Legal frameworks for and autonomy of rural people's organizations	2.7	3.2	4	1.6	3.4	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.5	3.9	3.8	1	4.2	4.1	4.7	3.1
(1.3) Representation and influence of ROs and rural people	4.2	2	2.6	1	3.9	5	3.4	4.2	5	4.2	3.9	2.6	3.8	4.2	4.2	3.5
2. Rural governance, transparency and public administration																
(2.1) Quality and transparency of allocation of resources for rural development	2.6	2.1	2.5	1.4	3.1	3.1	4.1	2.2	2.4	3.2	3.7	1	1.5	3.4	4.2	1.9
(2.2) Accountability, transparency and corruption	2.3	1.8	2.5	1.5	2.3	3	4.2	3.5	3.6	3.3	4.9	1.5	3.6	2.6	3.2	1.9
3. Natural resources and environmental policies and practices																
(3.1) Environmental assessment policies and grievance mechanisms	4.3	2.9	2	1.3	4	4.8	3.8	3.4	3.3	3.9	3.9	1.2	4.7	4	4.1	3
(3.2) National climate change policies	4.4	4.2	4.7	2.4	3.6	4	4	3.7	3.6	3.7	4.1	3.9	4.5	4.4	4	3.4
(3.3) Access to land	3.5	3.2	3	1.8	2.9	4.4	4.4	4.9	3.5	3.8	4.1	2.1	4.1	3.6	2.6	3.7
(3.4) Access to water	3.1	3.7	3.5	3	3.9	4.4	4.3	3.4	4.2	3.5	4.7	3.3	3.5	3.8	3.1	3.4
4. Financial policy, access to services and markets																
(4.1) Access to and use of rural financial services	2.4	3.1	2.5	1	2.9	4.6	2.6	3.4	3.5	3.6	4.1	1.3	3.2	4.2	4.5	3.3
(4.2) Investment Climate for Rural Business	2.6	2.2	2.7	2	3.6	2.5	2.2	2.8	2.6	2.6	4	1.6	3.9	3	3.8	3.3
(4.3) Access to agricultural input and produce markets	3.4	4.2	3.2	3.9	3.5	3.5	2.7	2.4	3.1	4	3.8	2	3.7	3	2	3.7
(4.4) Access to extension services	3.6	4.8	2.4	1	4.7	4.8	3.8	2.7	4.9	4.4	4.1	4.1	3.6	4.4	5.1	3.9
5. Nutrition and gender equality																
(5.1) Nutrition policy framework and outcomes	2.9	3.8	2	2	4.4	4.4	3.5	4	4.5	4.2	3.9	1	4.1	4.7	3.6	4.2
(5.2) Policy framework for gender equality	4.2	4.4	3	2.5	4.2	3.7	3.1	2.9	2.5	4.3	5	2	4	4.1	3.2	4.2
6. Macroeconomic policies and conditions for rural development																
(6.1) Monetary and exchange rate policies	3.3	2.3	3	2.8	2.9	3.6	3.2	3.7	2.7	3.1	3.8	1	3.7	3.3	3.7	2.8
(6.2) Fiscal Policy and Taxation	4	3.4	2.5	1.9	3.8	3.3	4	3.5	2.8	2.8	3.9	1	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.3
(6.3) Debt Policy	2.6	3.1	3	1.6	3.1	3.4	3.8	3.8	3.7	2.8	4.2	1	4	4.1	3.8	2.5
(6.4) Trade Policy	2.8	3.3	3.5	1.5	2.2	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.9	2.9	2	2.9	3.4	3.3	3
Average of all indicators	3.3	3.2	3	1.9	3.5	3.9	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.6	4.1	1.9	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.3

2018 RSPA scores – **LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN**

RSPA indicator	Argentina	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Brazil	Cuba	Dominican Republic	Ecuador	Guatemala	Guyana	Haiti	Mexico	Nicaragua	Peru
1. Policies and legal framework for rural organizations (ROs) and rural people												
(1.1) Policies and framework for rural development and rural poverty alleviation	4.7	4.5	4.3	4.6	4.7	4.1	4.4	3.8	3.4	4.4	4	3.5
(1.2) Legal frameworks for and autonomy of rural people's organizations	4.5	4.8	5.1	3.3	4.3	4.6	4.2	4.9	4	4.6	4.3	4.9
(1.3) Representation and influence of ROs and rural people	4.2	5	4.2	3.4	2.3	5	4.2	3.6	1.8	4.7	3.4	4.2
2. Rural governance, transparency and public administration												
(2.1) Quality and transparency of allocation of resources for rural development	3.6	4	4.1	3.5	2.6	3.8	3.8	2.2	2.4	3.3	3.8	3.6
(2.2) Accountability, transparency and corruption	4.7	3.5	4.1	2.9	3.9	3.8	2.7	4.7	2.6	3.9	3.2	3.9
3. Natural resources and environmental policies and practices												
(3.1) Environmental assessment policies and grievance mechanisms	4.2	4.7	5.1	3.8	3.8	4.3	4.9	3.1	3.7	4.1	2.8	4.4
(3.2) National climate change policies	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.8	4.2	3.6	4.2	4.1	3.5	4.1	3.4	4
(3.3) Access to land	4.8	4.6	5	3.3	3.4	5	4.4	3.2	3.9	4.7	3.4	4.8
(3.4) Access to water	3.6	3	3.9	4.9	3.7	4.8	3.1	4.6	2.7	3.9	3.5	4.2
4. Financial policy, access to services and markets												
(4.1) Access to and use of rural financial services	3.6	3.5	3.9	2.8	2.8	3.4	4.2	2.1	3.5	4.2	3.2	4.4
(4.2) Investment Climate for Rural Business	4.1	3	4	3.1	4	2.4	3.4	2.6	2.6	4.2	3.4	4
(4.3) Access to agricultural input and produce markets	4.7	3.7	3.6	2.2	4	3.8	3.5	3.9	3.4	3.9	2.6	3.9
(4.4) Access to extension services	5	4.7	5.1	4.4	4.1	5.1	4.7	2.9	4	5.1	3.8	4.7
5. Nutrition and gender equality												
(5.1) Nutrition policy framework and outcomes	4.4	4.2	5.1	4	3.9	4.8	4.5	3.1	3.6	5.3	4.8	5.2
(5.2) Policy framework for gender equality	5	5.1	4.2	5.4	4.4	4.9	3.8	4.1	3.4	4.9	4.6	4.2
6. Macroeconomic policies and conditions for rural development												
(6.1) Monetary and exchange rate policies	2.9	3.6	3.6	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.1	3.1	3.8	4.1	4.6
(6.2) Fiscal Policy and Taxation	3.4	4.2	3.8	4.4	3.8	3.8	3.5	3.9	3.4	4.3	3.7	4.2
(6.3) Debt Policy	3.3	3.6	2.7	3.3	3.4	2.8	3.6	4	3	4.3	4	4.1
(6.4) Trade Policy	3.6	3.3	3.6	3.7	4.1	3.7	4	3.6	3.9	4.3	3.8	4.8
Average of all indicators	4.1	4	4.2	3.8	3.8	4.1	4	3.6	3.3	4.3	3.7	4.3

2018 RSPA scores – **NEAR EAST, NORTH AFRICA AND EUROPE**

RSPA indicator	Djibouti	Egypt	Iraq	Jordan	Kyrgyzstan	Republic of Moldova	Morocco	Sudan	Syrian Arab Republic	Tajikistan	Tunisia	Turkey	Uzbekistan	Yemen
1. Policies and legal framework for rural organizations (ROs) and rural people														
(1.1) Policies and framework for rural development and rural poverty alleviation	3.7	4.1	4	4.1	3.8	5.1	4.5	3.5	2.4	4.3	4.7	4.3	4.4	1.8
(1.2) Legal frameworks for and autonomy of rural people's organizations	3.2	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.6	4.8	4.1	2.7	1.3	3	4.5	3.2	2.6	2.7
(1.3) Representation and influence of ROs and rural people	1	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.9	4.7	4.2	3.1	2.6	3.6	3.4	3.9	2.8	3.9
2. Rural governance, transparency and public administration														
(2.1) Quality and transparency of allocation of resources for rural development	3.1	3.3	2.8	2.7	3	3	2.8	3.2	1.3	1.3	2.8	2.6	2.1	1.3
(2.2) Accountability, transparency and corruption	2.5	3	2	3.7	2.9	3.8	3.5	3	1.3	1.8	4.2	3.3	1.6	1.5
3. Natural resources and environmental policies and practices														
(3.1) Environmental assessment policies and grievance mechanisms	3.9	4.4	4	2.9	4.3	4.9	4.4	3	2.5	3.7	3.3	4.2	3.4	4.1
(3.2) National climate change policies	4.5	4.1	3.6	4.6	2.6	4.5	4.7	3.9	1.9	3.2	4.4	3.9	4	2.1
(3.3) Access to land	3	3.7	2.7	3.5	4.8	5	4.8	3	2	4.5	4.1	3.3	3.2	3.6
(3.4) Access to water	4.1	4.6	4.1	4	4.6	4.5	4.9	3.2	4.1	4.2	4.1	4	4.2	3
4. Financial policy, access to services and markets														
(4.1) Access to and use of rural financial services	1.4	3.2	1.9	4.2	4.4	2.8	3.6	2.6	1.9	4.4	3.2	4	2.5	1.9
(4.2) Investment Climate for Rural Business	3.1	3.8	3.2	3.7	2.2	3.4	3.4	3.9	3.2	2.1	4.4	4.4	3.3	3.2
(4.3) Access to agricultural input and produce markets	1.9	3.6	3.7	3.4	4.2	4.9	3.6	3	3.2	4.2	3.9	3.7	3.4	3.5
(4.4) Access to extension services	4.1	3.3	2.8	4	3.5	4.7	3.7	3.1	4	2.7	4.7	4.6	2.7	3.8
5. Nutrition and gender equality														
(5.1) Nutrition policy framework and outcomes	3.2	3.8	4.4	4.6	5.1	4.8	5.3	4.2	1.8	3.8	5	3.9	3.7	2.7
(5.2) Policy framework for gender equality	3.2	3.1	3.8	3.5	3.1	4.8	4.1	2.8	2.1	4.3	3.6	3.3	3.3	2
6. Macroeconomic policies and conditions for rural development														
(6.1) Monetary and exchange rate policies	4.1	3.5	4.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	4	2.4	1.9	3.5	3.2	3.6	4	2.6
(6.2) Fiscal Policy and Taxation	3.9	3.1	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.5	3.8	2.9	1.7	3.8	3.8	4.1	4.2	2.9
(6.3) Debt Policy	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.7	1.6	2.7	3.4	3.4	3.5	4	2.8
(6.4) Trade Policy	2.9	3.7	2.7	4.3	4.4	4.5	3.7	2.4	2.2	3.7	3.5	4.6	2.2	3.6
Average of all indicators	3.2	3.6	3.4	3.8	3.8	4.3	4	3	2.3	3.5	3.9	3.8	3.2	2.8

2018 RSPA scores – **WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA**

RSPA indicator	Benin	Burkina Faso	Cameroon	Central African Rep	Chad	Congo	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Côte d'Ivoire	Gabon	Gambia (The)	Ghana	Guinea	Guinea-Bissau	Liberia
1. Policies and legal framework for rural organizations (ROs) and rural people														
(1.1) Policies and framework for rural development and rural poverty alleviation	3.1	2.9	3.8	3.1	2.9	4.6	3.3	4.6	4.8	3.6	4.2	3.9	3.2	3.6
(1.2) Legal frameworks for and autonomy of rural people's organizations	3.3	3.1	3.3	2.1	2.7	2.9	2.7	4.3	3	3.3	4.5	3.8	2.5	2.8
(1.3) Representation and influence of ROs and rural people	4.7	5	5	3.9	3.4	1.5	1	3.5	1	4.2	4.2	1.8	3.6	2
2. Rural governance, transparency and public administration														
(2.1) Quality and transparency of allocation of resources for rural development	3.4	4.1	2.6	1.6	2.9	2.9	2	3.3	3.3	3	2.8	3.6	2	1.6
(2.2) Accountability, transparency and corruption	4.2	3.7	2.4	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.5	3.2	2.5	2.8	4.8	2.3	1.5	3.3
3. Natural resources and environmental policies and practices														
(3.1) Environmental assessment policies and grievance mechanisms	3.5	4	3.7	3.3	3.8	3.2	3.7	4.5	3.6	4	4.7	3.9	2.5	4.4
(3.2) National climate change policies	2.7	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.4	3.6	2.7	3.9	3.7	2.9	4.5	4.7	4.5	3.1
(3.3) Access to land	3.9	3.8	2.4	2.7	2.4	4.1	2.4	4.5	2.9	3.2	3.9	3.5	3.9	3.4
(3.4) Access to water	3.9	3.6	3.1	3.5	4.2	3.1	2.9	3.3	2.9	3.7	4	3.1	3.4	2.5
4. Financial policy, access to services and markets														
(4.1) Access to and use of rural financial services	2.9	3	1.9	1.8	1.4	2.1	3.1	2.7	2.5	2.3	4.2	2.8	2	3.5
(4.2) Investment Climate for Rural Business	3.7	3.8	3.5	2.1	3.1	1.6	1.8	3.2	3	3.3	4.1	3.1	3.5	2.5
(4.3) Access to agricultural input and produce markets	2.9	4.1	4.2	3.3	4.6	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.8	3.8	3.1	3.4	4	2.3
(4.4) Access to extension services	4.4	4.8	3.8	1.7	2.4	1.7	2.9	4.1	3.3	2.5	5.1	4.3	1.7	4.8
5. Nutrition and gender equality														
(5.1) Nutrition policy framework and outcomes	4	4.4	4.3	3.2	3.1	3.6	3.8	4.3	4.5	4	4.6	3.7	4	2.3
(5.2) Policy framework for gender equality	3.1	2.8	3.8	3	2.7	3.4	1.7	3.2	2.2	2.6	3.4	3.4	3.5	2.9
6. Macroeconomic policies and conditions for rural development														
(6.1) Monetary and exchange rate policies	3.5	4.4	4.5	3.7	3.1	3.6	2.9	4.4	4.2	2.6	3.6	2.5	3	2.8
(6.2) Fiscal Policy and Taxation	3.2	3.8	3.2	3.3	3.1	2.8	3.2	3.5	3.8	3.5	3.5	3	2.5	4.1
(6.3) Debt Policy	4	4.2	4	2.5	2.5	2.9	4.3	3.8	3.4	2.5	3.6	3.8	2.5	3.7
(6.4) Trade Policy	4	4	2.2	2.9	2.2	3.6	2.6	4.1	3.3	2.8	3.4	3.5	4	3.6
Average of all indicators	3.6	3.9	3.5	2.8	3	3	2.7	3.8	3.2	3.2	4	3.4	3	3.1

to be continued

2018 RSPA scores – **WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA** (cont.)

RSPA indicator	Mali	Mauritania	Niger	Nigeria	Sao Tome and Principe	Senegal	Sierra Leone	Togo
1. Policies and legal framework for rural organizations (ROs) and rural people								
(1.1) Policies and framework for rural development and rural poverty alleviation	3.9	4.2	3.4	3.5	4.2	3.4	3.8	3.6
(1.2) Legal frameworks for and autonomy of rural people's organizations	3.5	4.1	3.2	4.1	3.8	4	3.4	3
(1.3) Representation and influence of ROs and rural people	3.6	2.6	4.2	3.6	3.4	3.8	2.3	3.6
2. Rural governance, transparency and public administration								
(2.1) Quality and transparency of allocation of resources for rural development	4	3.5	4.2	2.5	4.1	3.2	3.3	3.4
(2.2) Accountability, transparency and corruption	3.2	2.6	3.2	3	4.6	4.4	3.7	3.1
3. Natural resources and environmental policies and practices								
(3.1) Environmental assessment policies and grievance mechanisms	3.9	3.9	3	4	3.7	3.9	3.8	3.7
(3.2) National climate change policies	4.2	4.6	3.9	2.6	4	4.1	3.8	4.3
(3.3) Access to land	3.9	3.2	3.8	2.9	3.1	2.7	2.9	3.3
(3.4) Access to water	3.6	3.9	3.3	3.7	4.7	4.2	3.5	3
4. Financial policy, access to services and markets								
(4.1) Access to and use of rural financial services	2.6	1.5	2.6	3.9	1.7	3.3	3.2	3.1
(4.2) Investment Climate for Rural Business	4.3	1.8	1.8	3	1.8	2	1.9	3.8
(4.3) Access to agricultural input and produce markets	3.5	3.8	4.1	4	3.8	4.5	3.5	4
(4.4) Access to extension services	1.7	5.3	3.8	4.4	3.2	2.8	5	1.8
5. Nutrition and gender equality								
(5.1) Nutrition policy framework and outcomes	3.8	4.2	3.3	4.5	3.9	4.3	4	3.5
(5.2) Policy framework for gender equality	2.5	3.3	2.8	3	3.3	4.3	2.6	3.7
6. Macroeconomic policies and conditions for rural development								
(6.1) Monetary and exchange rate policies	4.4	2.8	3.1	4.1	4	4.1	2.7	3.2
(6.2) Fiscal Policy and Taxation	3.5	3.7	3.6	2.9	4.1	3.5	3.5	3.3
(6.3) Debt Policy	4.5	3.2	3.9	4.6	3.3	3.8	3.7	2.8
(6.4) Trade Policy	3.8	3.7	3.4	3	3	3.7	3.2	2.9
Average of all indicators	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.4	3.3