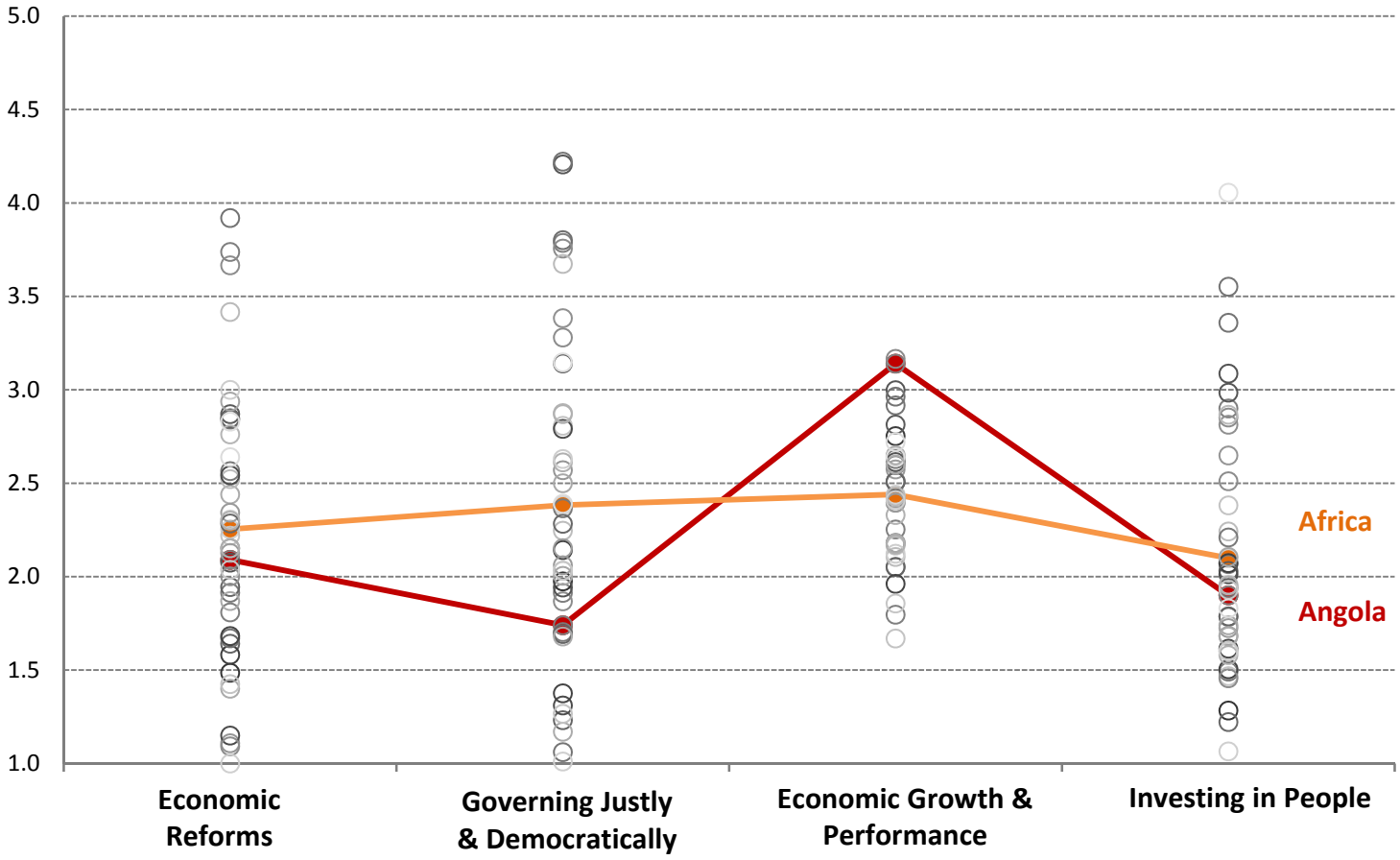
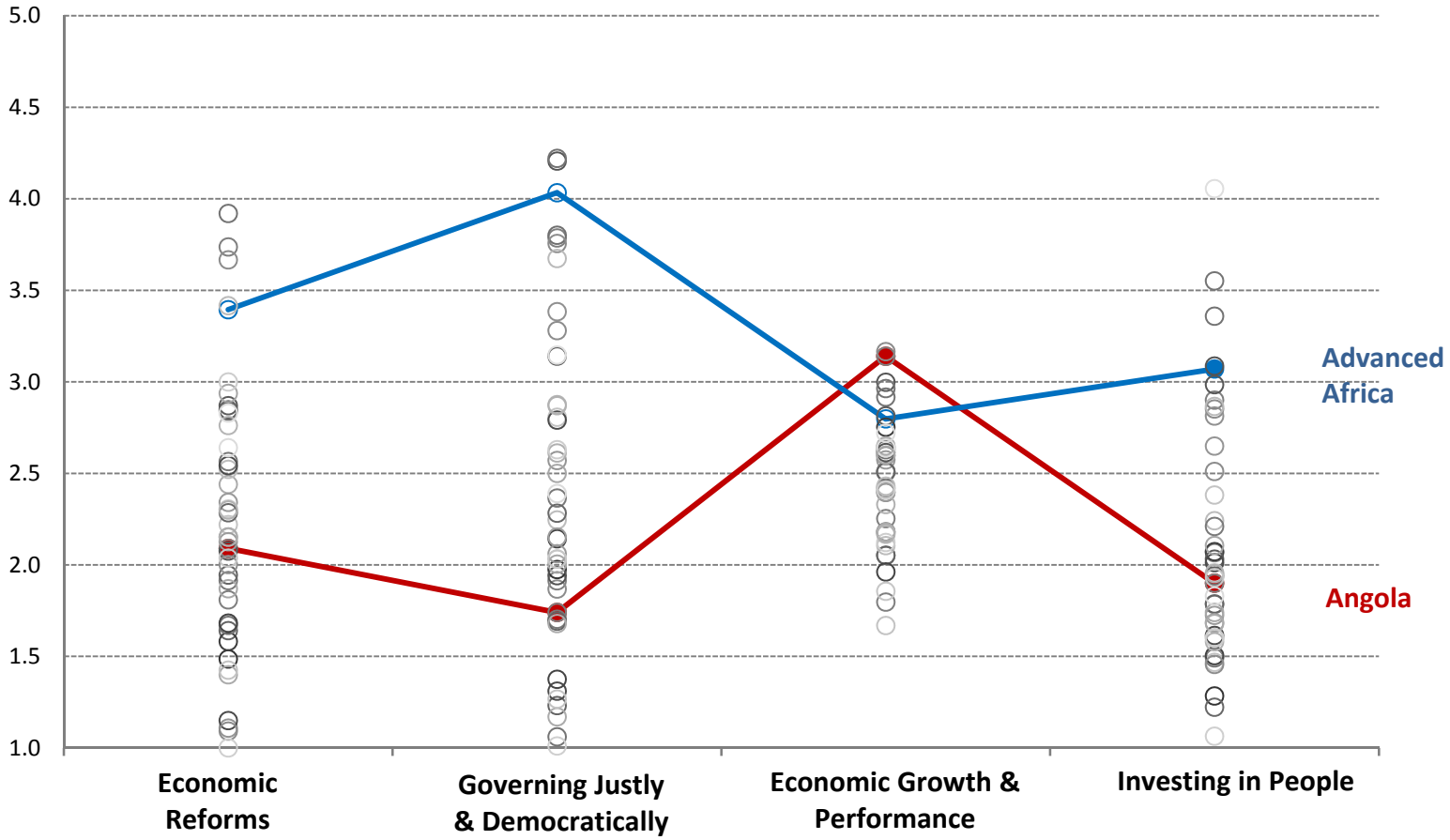
Angola's Development Profile 2009/2010



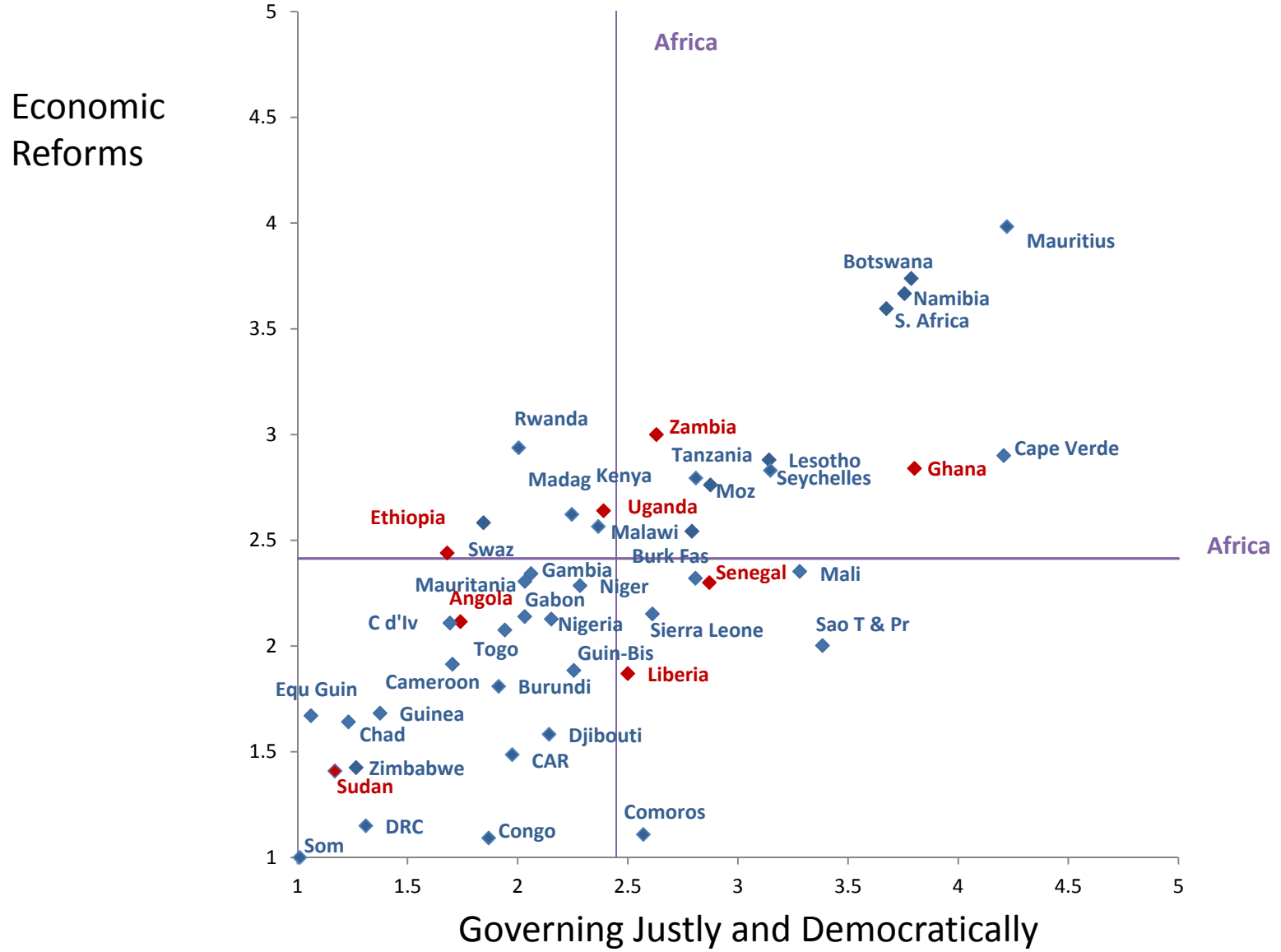
Ratings are based on 1 to 5 scale, with 5 representing the most advanced. Each circle represents an African county's score on that Index. The African countries included are Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo Kinshasa, Congo Brazzaville, Comoros, Cote d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritius, Mauritania, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Angola's Development Profile 2009/2010



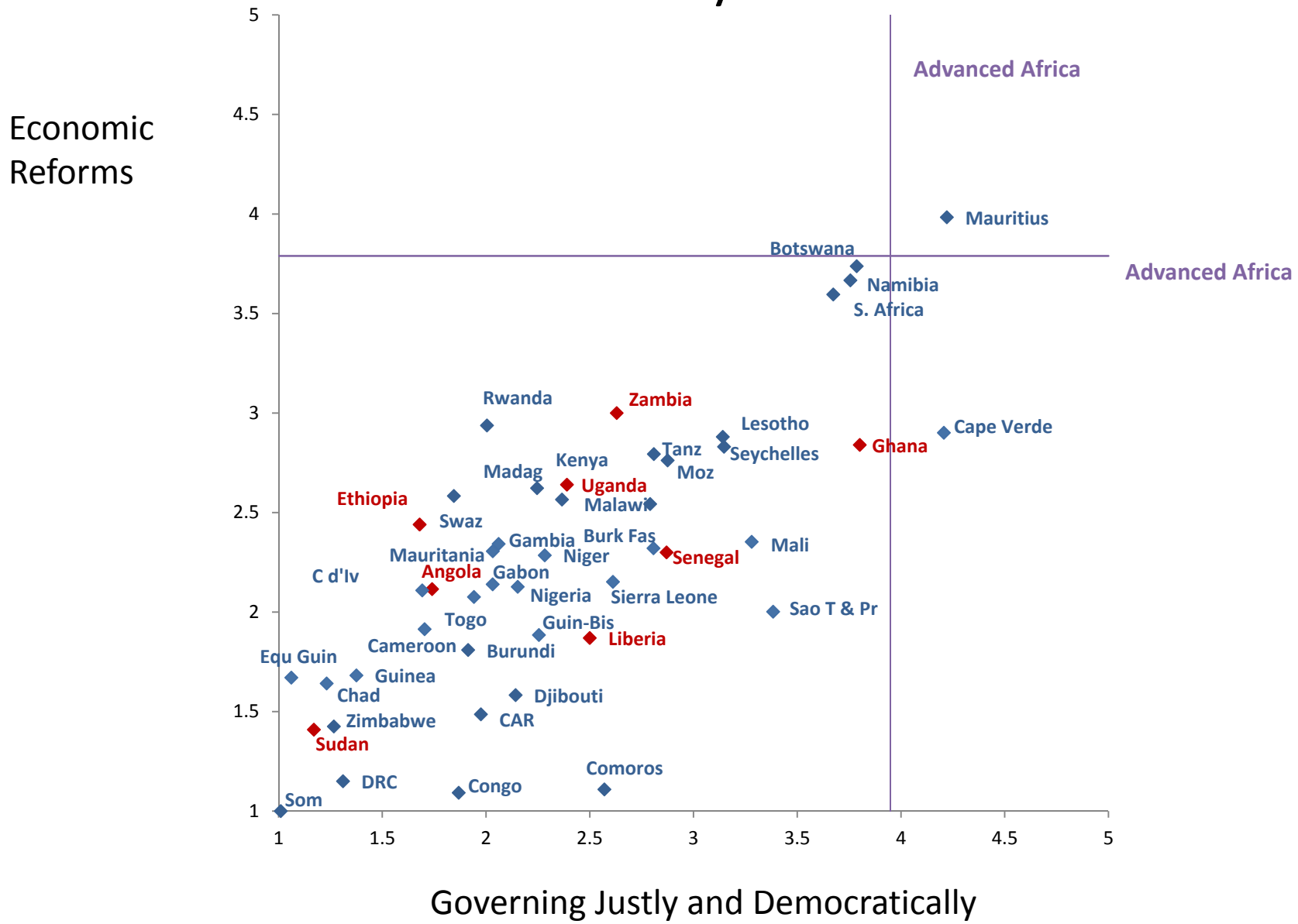
Ratings are based on 1 to 5 scale, with 5 representing the most advanced. Each circle represents an African county's score on that Index. Advanced Africa countries are Cape Verde, Mauritius, and South Africa.

Economic Reforms vs. Governing Justly and Democratically in Africa



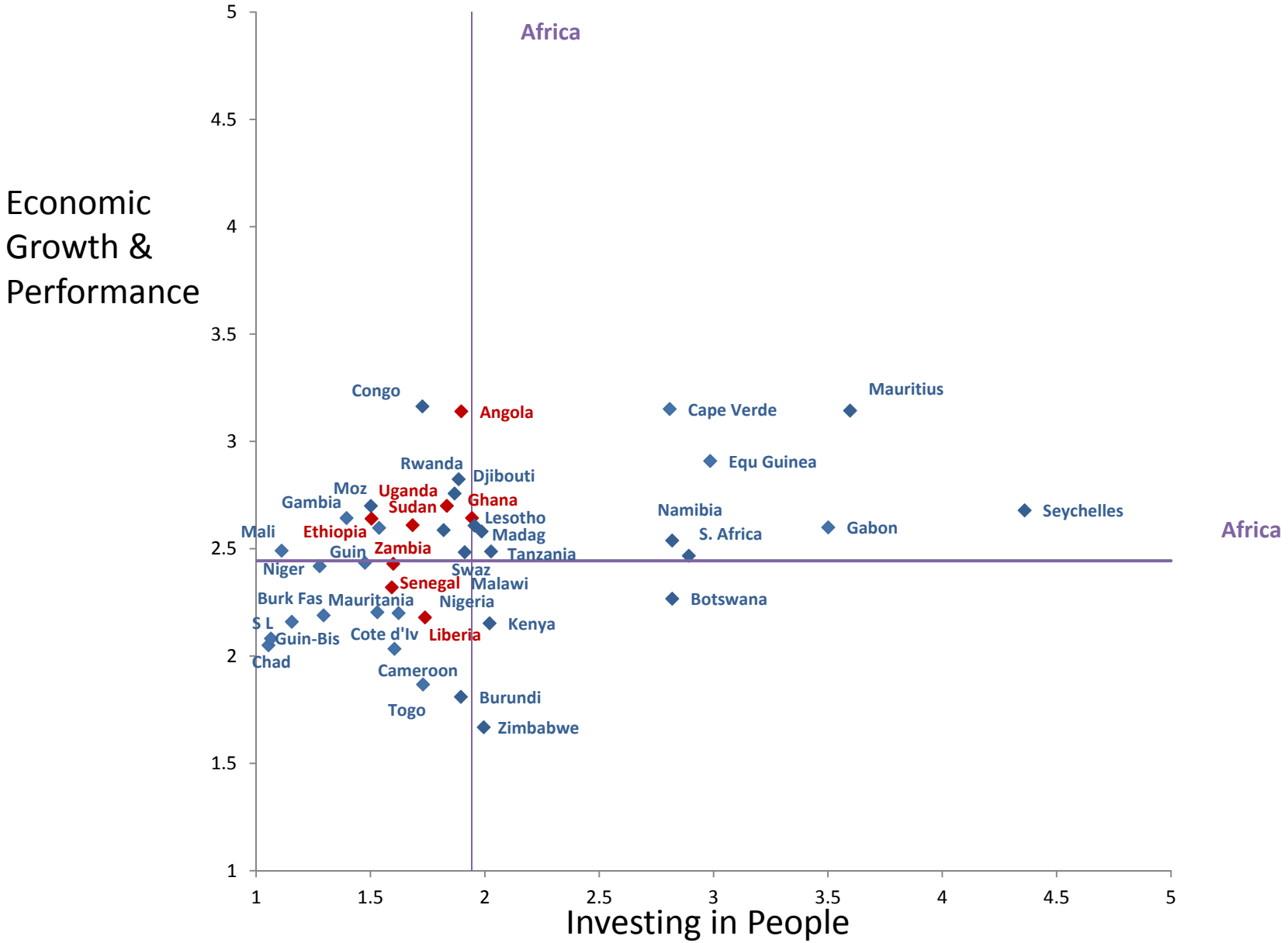
Ratings are based on a 1 to 5 scale, with 5 representing most advanced. CDCS pilot countries are in red. World Bank, Governance Matters *2009* (2009); Freedom House *Freedom in the World,* Heritage Foundation, *Index of Economic Freedom,* and World Bank, Doing Business *2011* (November 2010).

Economic Reforms vs. Governing Justly and Democratically in Africa



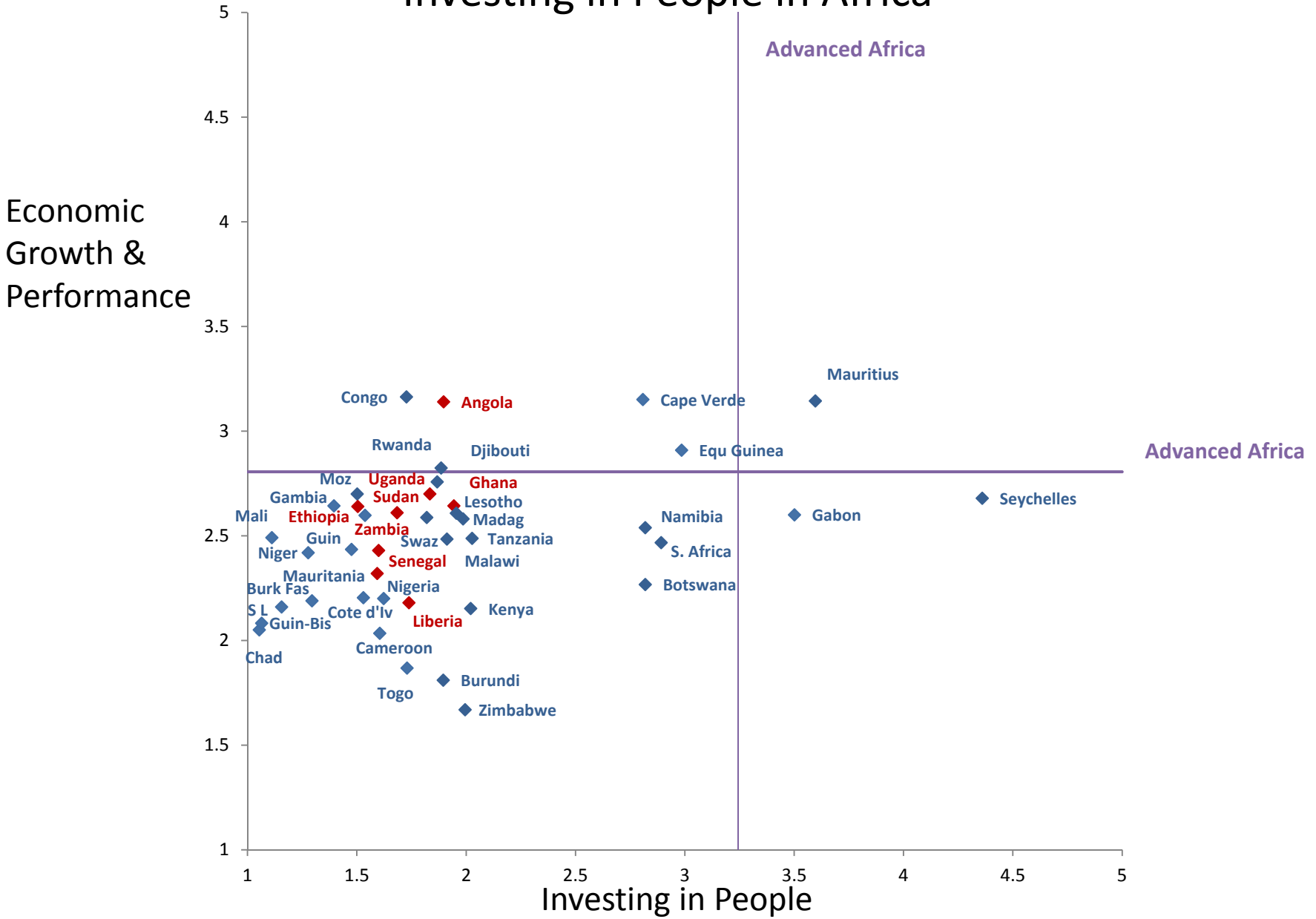
Ratings are based on a 1 to 5 scale, with 5 representing most advanced. CDCS pilot countries are in red. World Bank, Governance Matters *2009* (2009); Freedom House *Freedom in the World,* Heritage Foundation, *Index of Economic Freedom,* and World Bank, Doing Business *2011* (November 2010).

Economic Growth and Performance vs. Investing in People in Africa



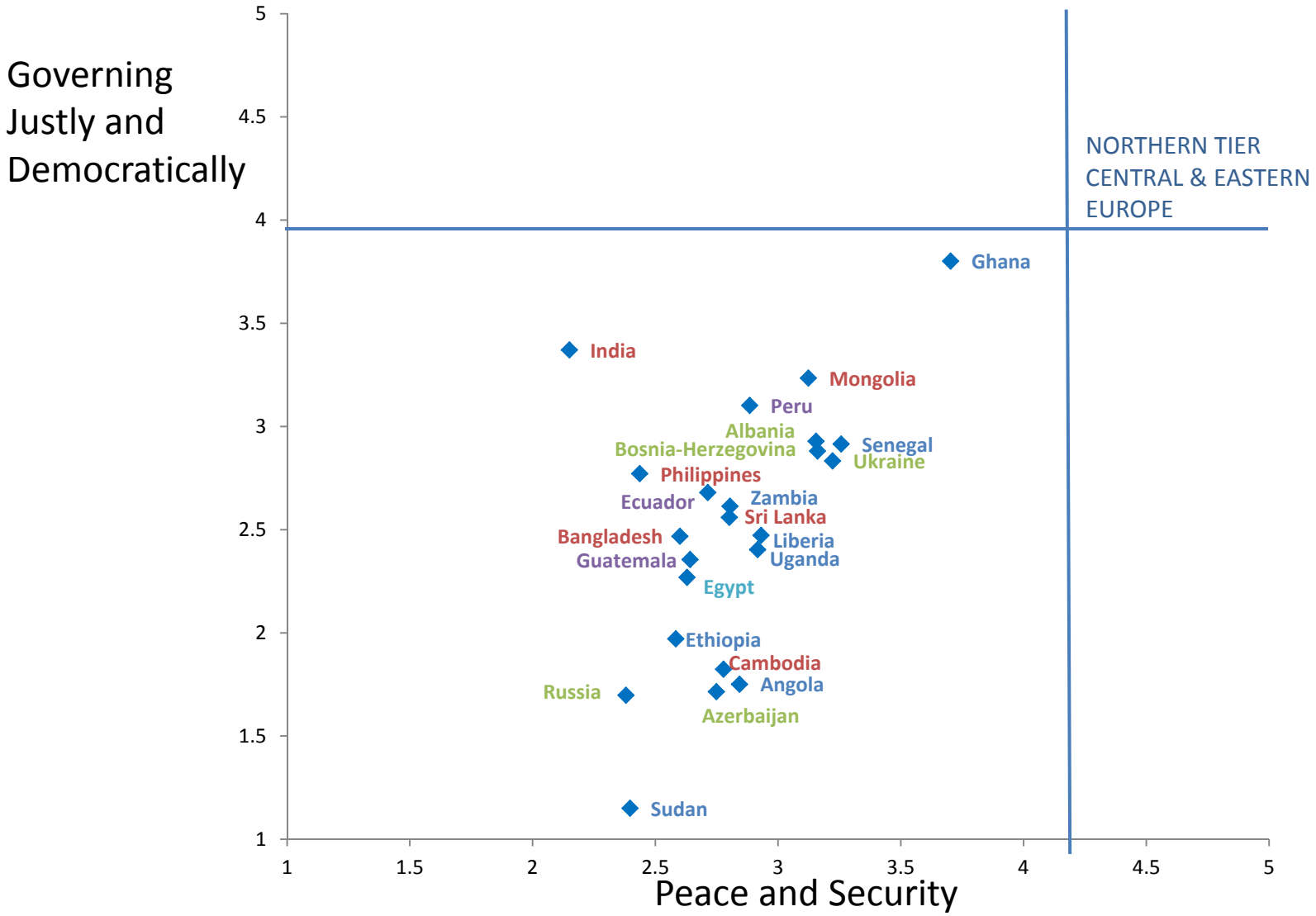
Ratings are based on a 1 to 5 scale, with 5 representing most advanced. CDCS pilot countries are in red. UNDP Human Development Report, World Bank *World Development Indicators(2009 & 2010)*; Yale Center For Environmental Policy & Law , *Environmental Sustainability Index* (2010).

Economic Growth and Performance vs. Investing in People in Africa



Ratings are based on a 1 to 5 scale, with 5 representing most advanced. CDCS pilot countries are in red. UNDP Human Development Report, World Bank *World Development Indicators(2009 & 2010)*; Yale Center For Environmental Policy & Law , *Environmental Sustainability Index* (2010).

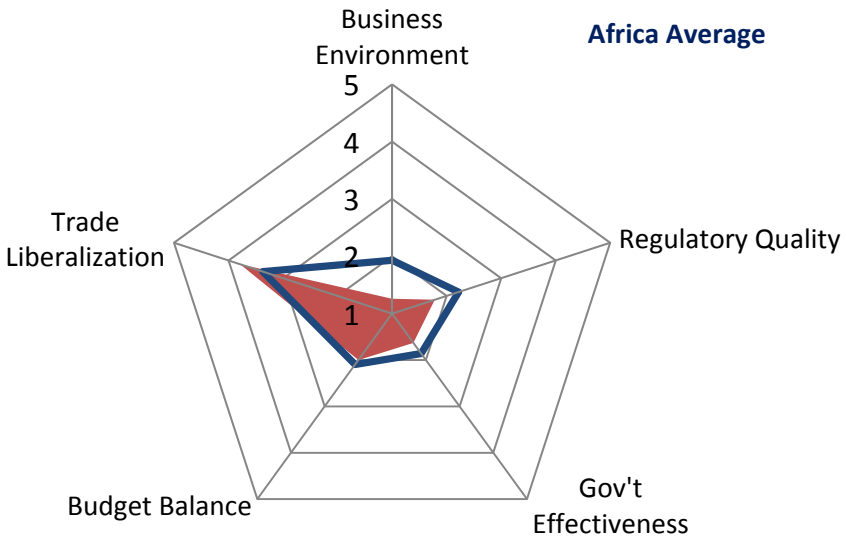
Peace and Security and Governing Justly and Democratically in the CDCS Countries



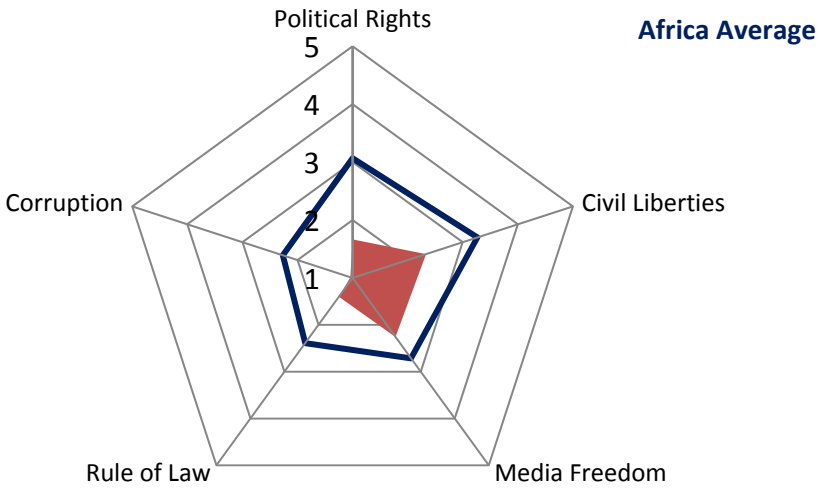
Ratings are based on a 1 to 5 scale, with 5 representing most advanced. CDCS pilot countries (n=23). World Bank, Governance Matters *2009* (2009); Freedom House *Freedom in the World,* Heritage Foundation, *Index of Economic Freedom,* and World Bank, Doing Business *2011* (November 2010); US Department of State; National Counterterrorism Center; US Commerce Department; World Bank; Freedom House; UNODC; UNICEF; Binghamton University; A.T. Kearney/Foreign Policy Magazine; USTR; Center for Global Policy, George Mason University; CIDCM, UMD; UCDP Database; Foreign Policy Magazine and the Fund for Peace.

Angola's Development Gaps

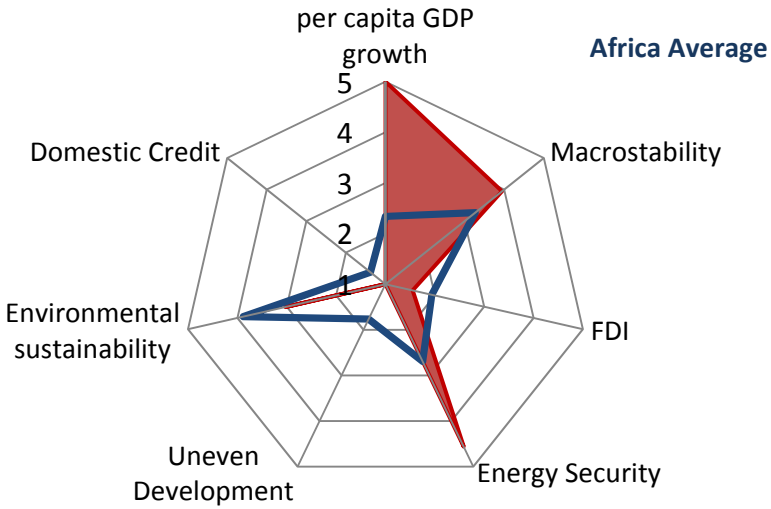
Economic Reforms



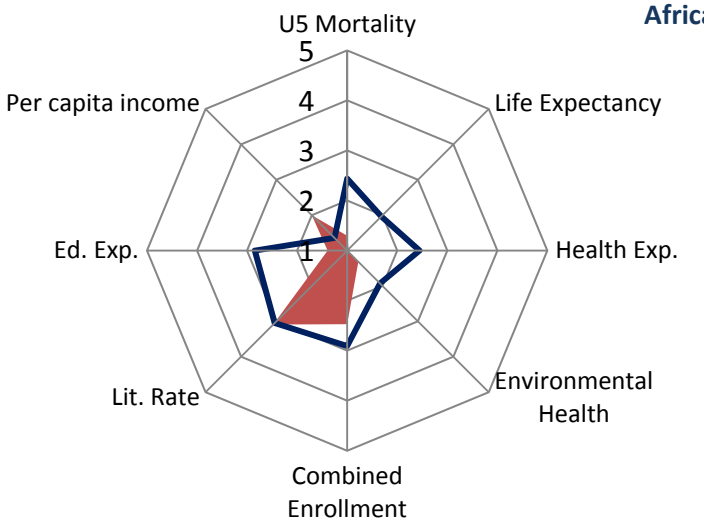
Governing Justly & Democratically



Economic Growth and Performance



Investing in People

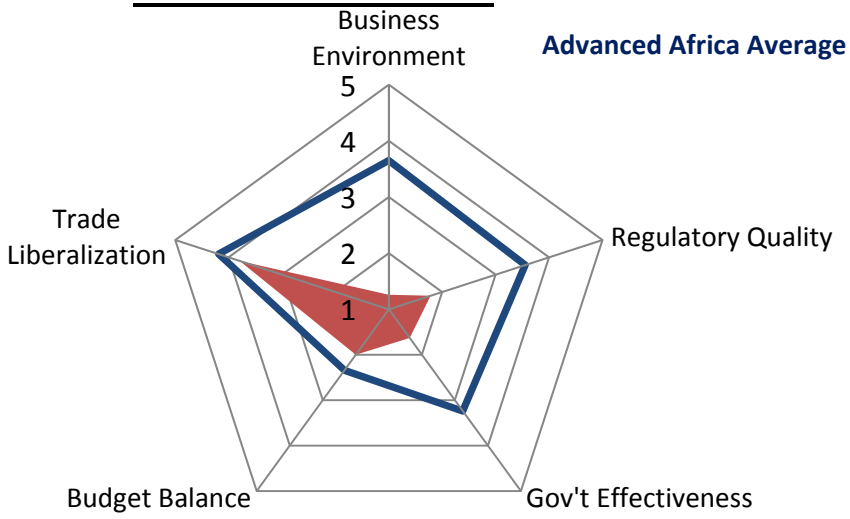


Ratings are based on a 1 to 5 scale, with 5 representing most advanced. World Bank, World Development Indicators (2009-2010); UNDP *Human Development Report*, UNDP *Gender Inequality Index* (2010), Yale Center For Environmental Policy & Law *Environmental Sustainability Index* (2010). Data taken from most recent year available per indicator: Economic Reform, 2008-2009; Governing Justly and Democratically, 2009; Economic Growth and Performance, 2007-10; Investing in People, 2007-2010.

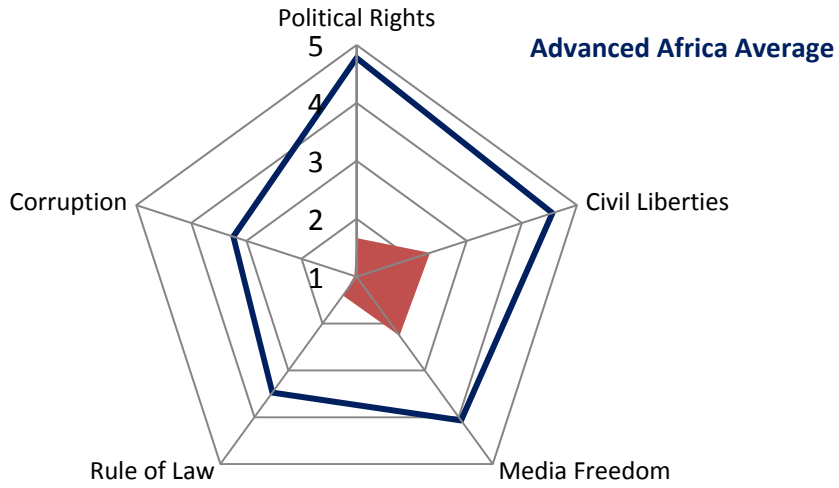
Angola vs. Advanced Africa

(Cape Verde, Mauritius, South Africa)

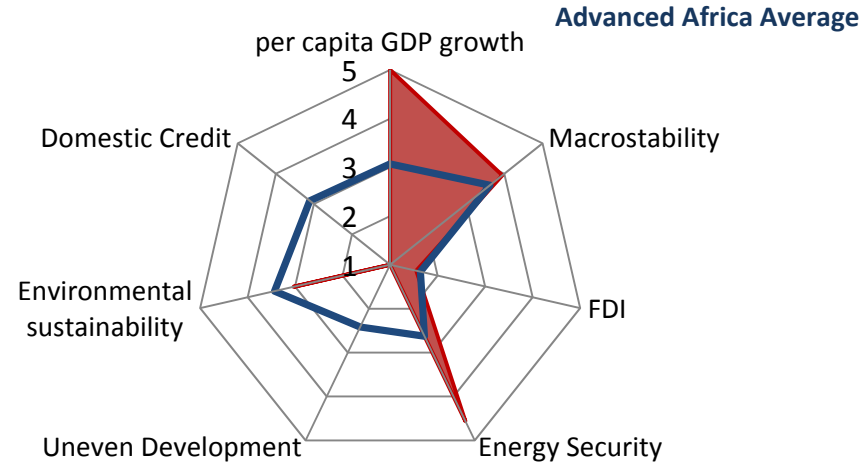
Economic Reforms



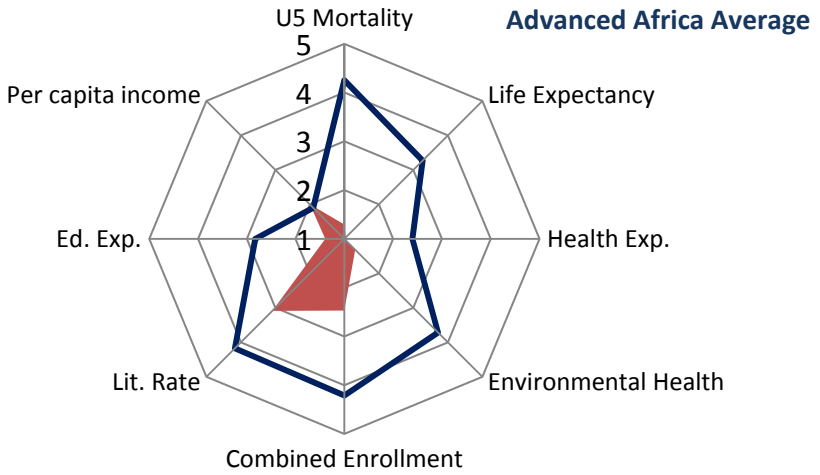
Governing Justly & Democratically



Economic Growth and Performance



Investing in People

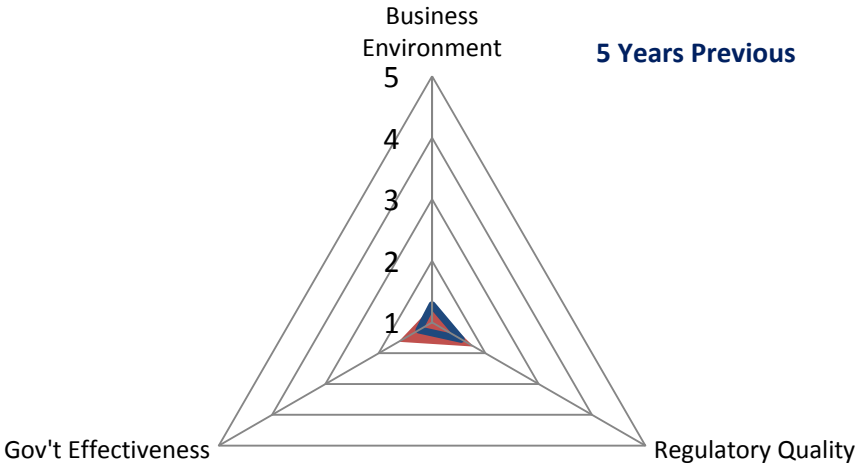


Ratings are based on a 1 to 5 scale, with 5 representing most advanced. World Bank, World Development Indicators (2009-2010); UNDP *Human Development Report*, UNDP *Gender Inequality Index* (2010), Yale Center For Environmental Policy & Law *Environmental Sustainability Index* (2010). Data taken from most recent year available per indicator: Economic Reform, 2008-2009; Governing Justly and Democratically, 2009; Economic Growth and Performance, 2007-10; Investing in People, 2007-2010.

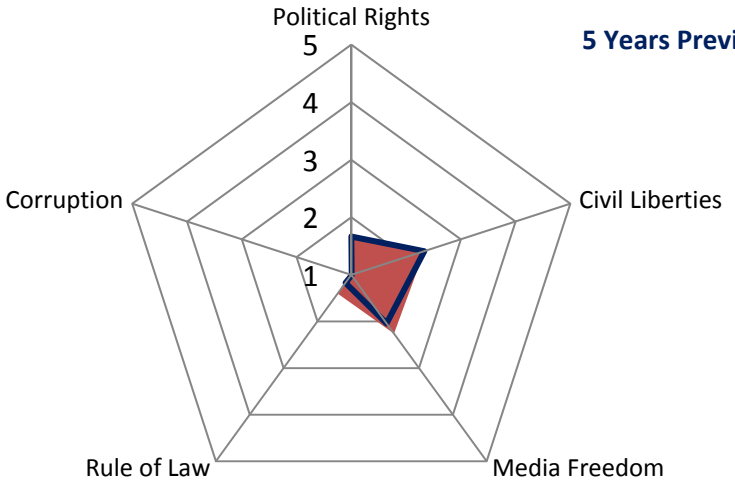
Angola's Progress

Current Situation vs. 5 Years Previous

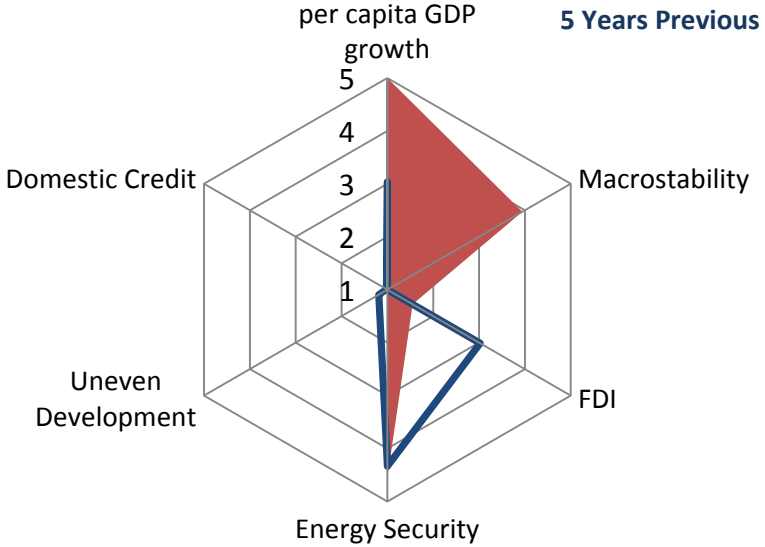
Economic Reforms



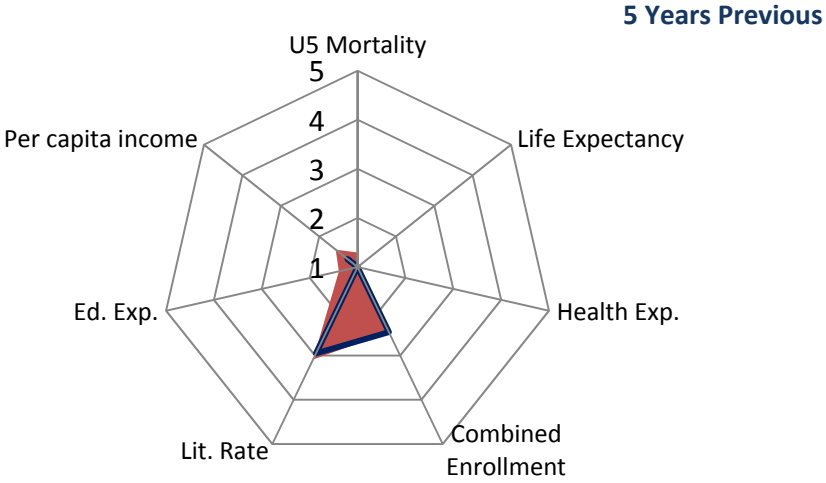
Governing Justly & Democratically



Economic Growth and Performance



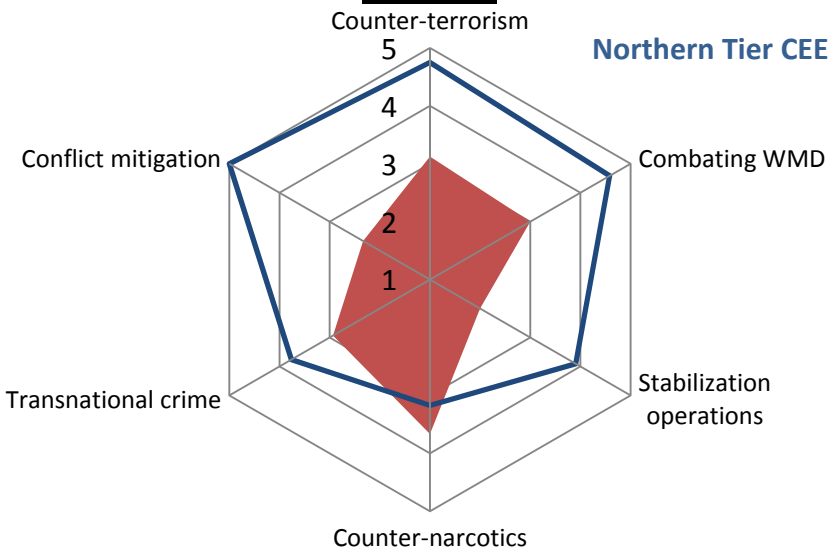
Investing in People



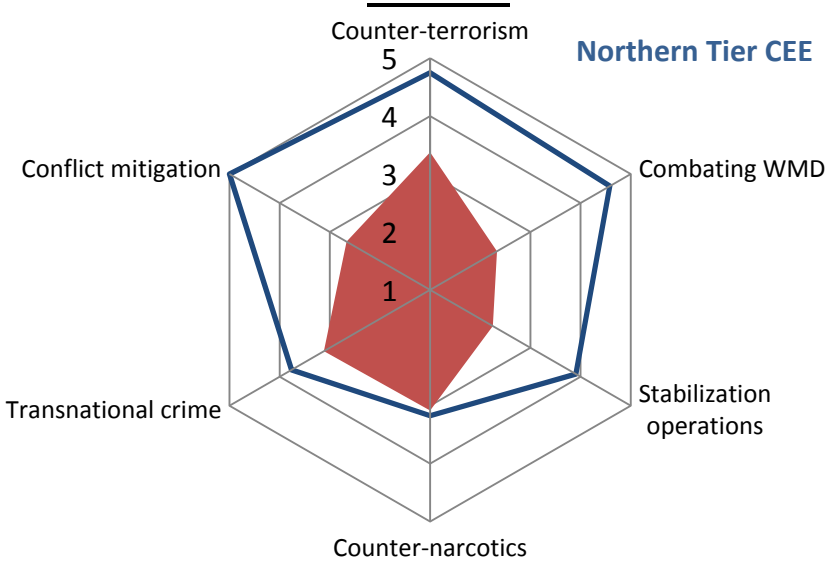
Ratings are based on a 1 to 5 scale, with 5 representing most advanced. World Bank, World Development Indicators (2009-2010); UNDP *Human Development Report*, UNDP *Gender Inequality Index* (2010), Yale Center For Environmental Policy & Law *Environmental Sustainability Index* (2010). Data representing current situation taken from most recent year available per indicator: Economic Reform, 2008-2009; Governing Justly and Democratically, 2009; Economic Growth and Performance, 2007-10; Investing in People, 2007-2010. Data for previous years taken from 5-years previous, except for Business Environment (2005 v 2009), Uneven Development (2006 v 2009), Health Expenditures (2003 v 2007) and Combined Enrollment (2005 v 2008). No Gender data earlier than 2008.

Peace and Security

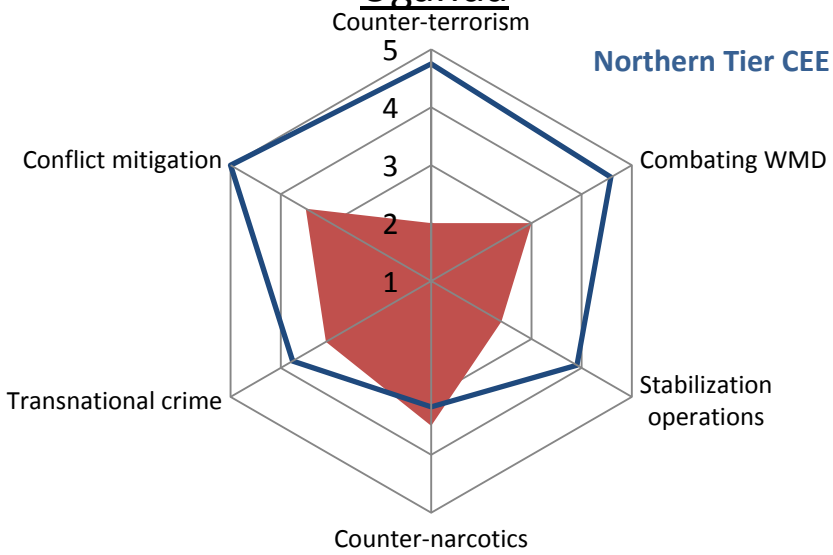
Angola



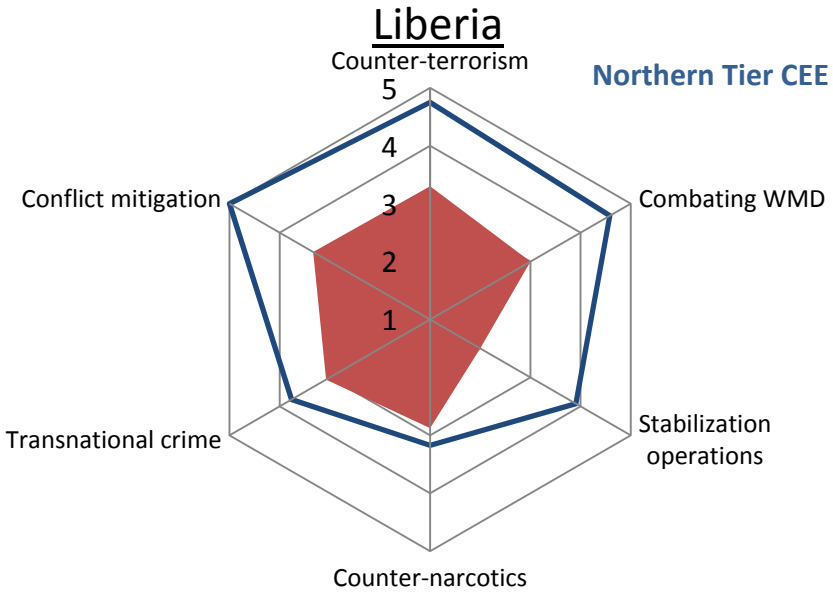
Zambia



Uganda



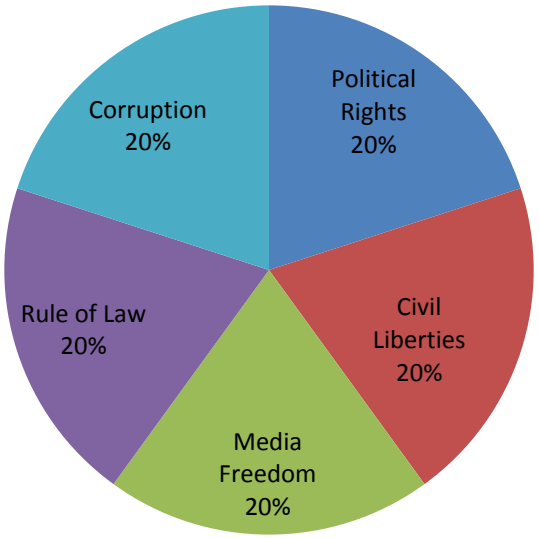
Liberia



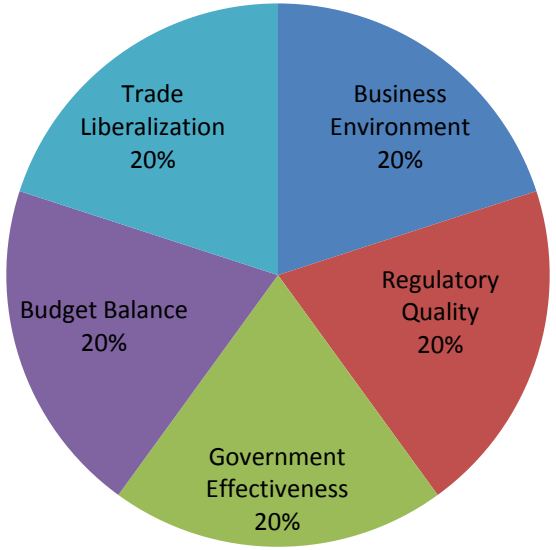
Northern Tier CEE countries are Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia, Czech Republic, Hungary, and Slovenia. Sources: USAID; US Department of State; National Counterterrorism Center; US Commerce Department; World Bank; Freedom House; UNODC; UNICEF; Binghamton University; A.T. Kearney/Foreign Policy Magazine; USTR; Center for Global Policy, George Mason University; CIDCM, UMD; UCDP Database; Foreign Policy Magazine and the Fund for Peace.

Components and Weights
MCP Global

Governing Justly and Democratically

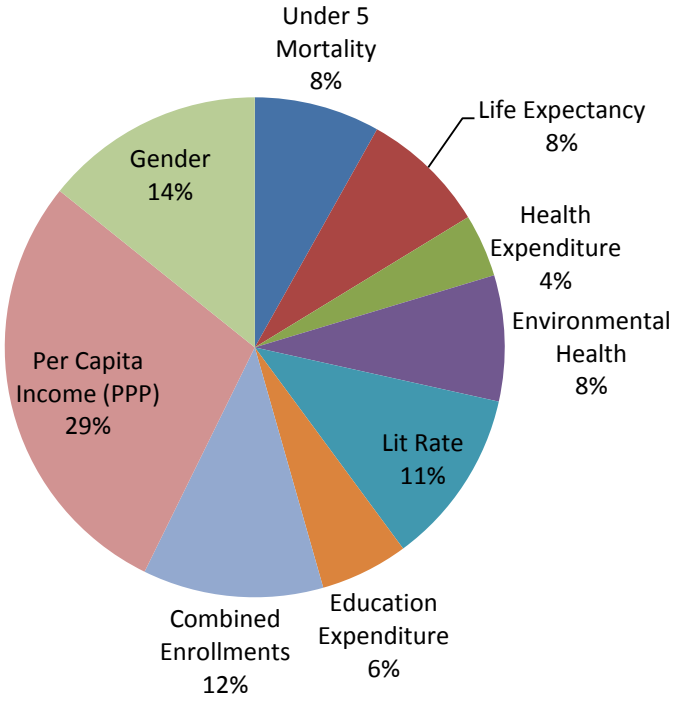


Economic Reforms

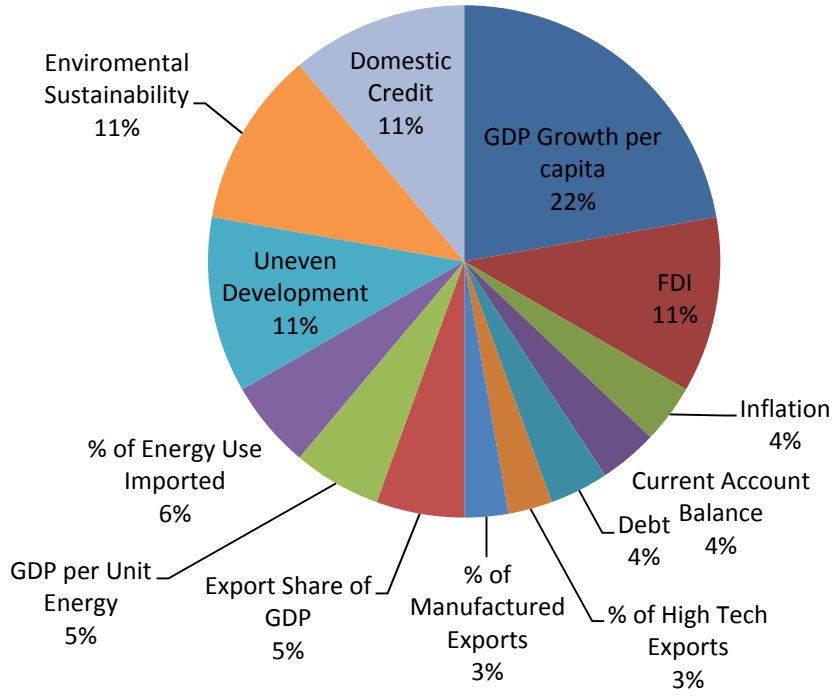


Components and Weights
MCP Global

Investing in People

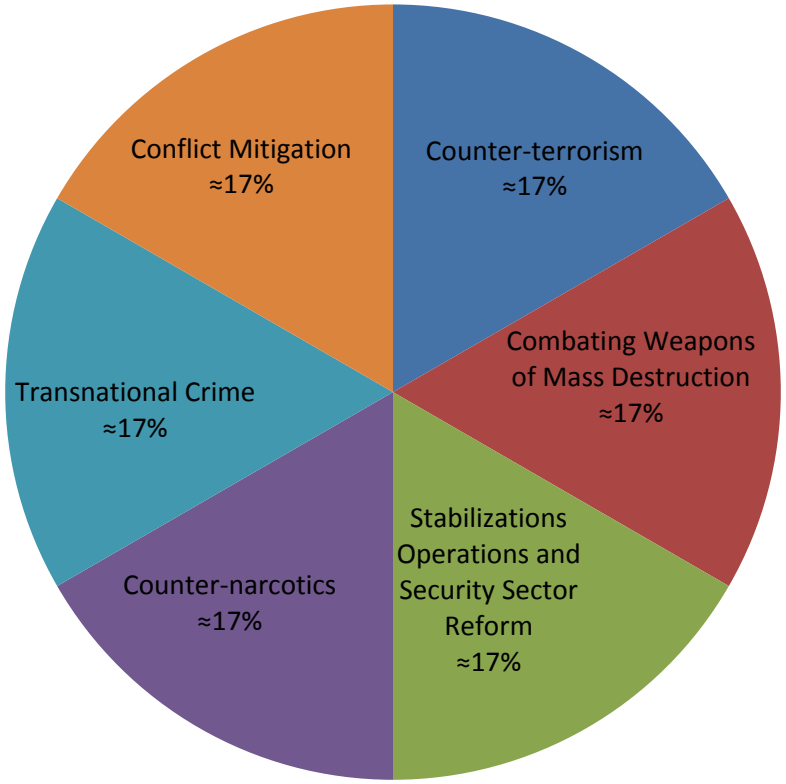


Economic Performance



Components and Weights
MCP Global

Peace and Security



Monitoring Country Progress Global Analysis

Appendix
February 2011

This appendix is intended to supplement a standard set of charts developed for USAID's CDCS pilot countries. It includes: (1) a brief explanation of how to interpret the charts; (2) indicator definitions of the components of the five Monitoring Country Progress (MCP) indices used in the analysis (economic reforms, governing justly and democratically, macroeconomic performance, investing in people, and peace and security); (3) an explanation of the method used to convert the initial data to a "1" to "5" scale; and (4) the country groups used in the analysis.

How to Interpret the Charts

The general MCP methodology is to convert primary data to a "1" to "5" scale, where a "1" represents the worst country performances on that indicator worldwide and a "5" represents the best worldwide. Four types of charts are used in the analysis: (1) development profiles; (2) cross-country scatterplots; (3) development gap web (or spider) charts; and (4) methodology pie charts.

The *development profile charts* highlight the progress of the country in four of the five MCP indices (not including peace and security), and compares that progress with two standards, average progress across that geographic region, and the average progress of advanced developing countries of that region. Each country of the region is represented by a circle in the chart for each indicator, thereby providing a spread of the results for each indicator across the region.

Five *scatterplot charts* are provided for each CDCS country. Two highlight the progress in economic and democratic reforms (or governing justly and democratically) in the developing countries of the region; one chart compares such progress with the regional average; the other chart with the average progress of advanced developing countries of that region. The third and fourth charts compare progress in macroeconomic performance and investing in people across the region with the regional average and with the advanced countries average. The fifth scatterplot highlights progress across all of the CDCS pilot countries of the world in peace and security and governing justly and democratically. Such progress is compared to average scores of the eight Northern Tier Central and Eastern European countries (Hungary, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Slovenia, Poland, Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania). We use these countries in this scatterplot as a comparison average due to the limited global sample size of the MCP peace and security dataset.

In the MCP system, progress in economic and democratic reforms takes priority over the other dimensions (i.e., macroeconomic performance and investing in people) in an

important sense. In particular, reform progress needs to precede or at the least accompany macroeconomic performance and investing in people. Countries may do relatively well on the MCP macroeconomic performance and investing in people scores in the absence of adequate reform progress, but such conditions cannot be sustained over the long term without reform progress.

Additionally, sustainability of the gains in any one sector (or any one index) is less likely to occur if other sectors are lagging considerably. The sustainable development path necessarily involves economic and democratic reforms progressing together in the medium term if not year-to-year; similarly, relatively balanced results and progress are needed between economic performance and investing in people.

Four sets of *development gap (web) charts* are provided for each CDCS country. The web charts illustrate the components of each MCP index. Country progress is designated by the shaded blue area; the greater the shaded area, the greater is the progress of the country. In the first set of development gap charts, the country's progress is compared to the average progress of the region for four MCP indices (not including peace and security). In the second set, the comparison is with the average progress of advanced countries of the region. The third set of development gap charts compare current progress along these four dimensions with progress roughly five years previous (data permitting). The fourth set of development gap charts highlight progress in the peace and security dimensions of the country compared to standards in the eight Northern Tier Central and Eastern Europe countries. Three other CDCS countries are also included on this page for comparison.

The last set of charts consists of *methodology pie charts*. These provide the weighting schemes of each index. The indices for governing justly and democratically and economic reforms equally weight the dimensions. The weighting schemes for the other three indices are more complex and attempt to reflect an iterative process of analysis and feedback among many colleagues in the U.S. government and beyond.

Indicator Definitions of the Components of the MCP Indices

1. Economic Reforms Index

(1) Business environment. This indicator is an average rank of nine business environment areas measured by the World Bank's *Doing Business*. Each of these nine areas in turn is an average ranking of a number of components: (1) *starting a business* averages the country rankings of procedures, days, cost and minimum capital requirement to register a business; (2) *dealing with construction permits* averages the country rankings of number of procedures to get a license, number of days to get it, and the cost; (3) *registering property* is an average rank based on procedures, time and cost to register property; (4) *access to credit* includes credit information availability and legal

rights for borrowers and lenders; (5) *protecting investors* ranks the World Bank's disclosure index (which measures the extent to which businesses disclose ownership and financial information); (6) *paying taxes* includes number of payments per year; hours per year in dealing with taxes, and the total tax rate; (7) *trading across borders* includes the number of documents needed to trade, the time and cost involved in dealing with the bureaucracy; (8) *enforcing contracts* averages the country rankings on the procedures, time and cost to enforce an overdue payment through the courts; and (9) *closing a business* is an average rank of the time, cost, and recovery rate to close a business via bankruptcy. Possible score: 1 to 183.

(2) Regulatory quality. This indicator is from the World Bank Institute (*Governance Matters*) and is an index of surveys which attempts to measure the incidence of market-unfriendly policies such as price controls or inadequate bank supervision, as well as perceptions of the burdens imposed by excessive regulation in areas such as foreign trade and business development. Possible score: -2.5 to 2.5.

(3) Government effectiveness. This indicator is also from the World Bank Institute (*Governance Matters*). It is an index of surveys that rates countries on the quality of public service provision, the quality of the bureaucracy, the competence of civil servants, the independence of the civil service from political pressures, and the credibility of the government's commitment to policies. Possible score: -2.5 to 2.5.

(4) Central government budget balance. Budget balance equals central government revenues minus expenditures as a percent of GDP. Primary source is the World Bank's *World Development Indicators*.

(5) Trade Liberalization. This indicator from the Heritage Foundation, *Index of Economic Freedom*, attempts to measure the extent of a country's tariff and non-tariff barriers. Possible score: 1 to 100.

2. Governing Justly and Democratically Index

(1) Political rights. This indicator comes from Freedom House's annual *Freedom in the World*. Political rights are rated by independent experts and include the extent to which elections (national and local) are free, fair, and competitive; the ability of citizens to form political parties; freedom from domination by the military, foreign power, totalitarian parties, religious hierarchies and economic oligarchies; and political rights of the minority groups. Two general criteria are used to rate progress: policy (the laws) and practice (the implementation of laws). Possible score: 1 to 7.

(2) Civil liberties. This is also from Freedom House's *Freedom in the World*. Independent experts rate freedom of expression; association and organizational rights; rule of law and human rights; and personal autonomy and economic rights. Two general criteria are

used to rate progress: policy (the laws) and practice (the implementation of laws). Possible score: 1 to 7.

(3) Media freedom. This Freedom House indicator is assessed worldwide annually in *Freedom of the Press*. Countries are scored on the basis of 23 questions divided into three subcategories: (1) legal environment (an examination of the laws and regulations that could influence media content and the government's inclination to use these laws and legal institutions to restrict the media's ability to operate); (2) political environment (an evaluation of the degree of political control over the content of news media); and (3)economic environment (an examination of the structure of media ownership; transparency and concentration of ownership; the costs of establishing media as well as of production and distribution; the selective withholding of advertising or subsidies by the state or other actors; the impact of corruption and bribery on content; and the extent to which the economic situation in a country impacts the development of the media). Possible score: 0 to 100.

(4) Rule of law. This World Bank Institute indicator is an index of surveys that rates countries on the extent to which the public has confidence in and abides by rules of society; incidence of violent and non-violent crime; effectiveness and predictability of the judiciary; and the enforceability of contracts. Possible score: -2.5 to 2.5.

(5) Control of corruption. From the World Bank Institute, this index of surveys rates countries on various forms of corruption, including petty and grand corruption and state capture (which is the private sector capturing the state by illegally influencing the implementation of laws). Possible score: -2.5 to 2.5.

3. Macroeconomic Performance Index

(1) GDP per capita growth. This indicator is measured as a five year average; World Bank, *World Development Indicators*.

(2) Macroeconomic stability. This index includes three indicators: inflation (three-year average, consumer price index), World Bank, *World Development Indicators*; external debt (as a percentage of GDP, most recent year available), World Bank, *World Development Indicators*; and current account balance (three year average), World Bank, *World Development Indicators*.

(3) Foreign direct investment. This indicator measures average net flows as a percent of GDP five year average; World Bank, *World Development Indicators*.

(4) Exports. This indicator combines the size of the export sector (export share of GDP) with the composition of exports (manufactured export as percent of total exports, and high-tech exports as percent of total exports); World Bank, *World Development Indicators*.

(5) Energy security. This index combines energy dependency (net energy imports as percent of energy use) with energy efficiency (GDP per unit of energy use); World Bank, *World Development Indicators*.

(6) Uneven development. This indicator attempts to measure economic disparities between ethnic and religious groups. It is from the Fund for Peace's *Failed States Index* and measures "group-based impoverishment as measured by poverty levels, infant mortality rates, educational levels; and the rise of communal nationalism based on real or perceived group inequalities." The fund uses conflict assessment system tool software which indexes and scans hundreds of thousands of open-source articles and reports; internal and external exports review the scores generated from the software to improve accuracy. Possible score: 1 to 10.

(7) Environmental sustainability. This indicator is an index of five components which attempt to measure ecosystem vitality and natural resource management: (1) biodiversity and habitat; (2) sustainable energy; (3) air quality; (4) water resources; and (5) productive natural resources. Source: Yale Center for Environmental Law & Policy and Columbia University Center for International Earth Science Information Network, *The Environmental Performance Index*. Possible score: 25 to 100.

(8) Domestic credit. This indicator measures domestic credit as percent of GDP; World Bank, *World Development Indicators*.

4. Investing in People Index

(1) Under five mortality rate. Deaths of children under the age of five per 1,000 live births; World Bank, *World Development Indicators*.

(2) Life expectancy. Number of years of life expectancy; World Bank, *World Development Indicators*.

(3) Public health expenditures. Government expenditures in health as percentage of GDP; World Bank, *World Development Indicators*.

(4) Environmental health. An index of five indicators: urban particulates; indoor air pollution; drinking water; adequate sanitation; and child mortality. Source: Yale Center for Environmental Law & Policy and Columbia University Center for International Earth Science Information Network. *The Environmental Performance Index*. Possible score: 25 to 100.

(5) Combined gross education enrollment rates. Percentage includes primary, secondary, and tertiary rates. Source: UNDP, *Human Development Report.*

(6) Literacy rate. Percentage of the population that is literate; World Bank, *World Development Indicators*.

(7) Public education expenditures. Government expenditures in education as percentage of GDP; World Bank, *World Development Indicators*.

(8) Per capita GDP. In purchasing power parity; World Bank, *World Development Indicators*.

(9) Gender equality. An index with three dimensions: reproductive health (maternal mortality rate and adolescent fertility rate); empowerment (share of parliamentary seats held by each sex); and labor market (attainment at secondary and higher education by each sex, and labor market participation rate by each sex). Source: UNDP, *Human Development Report*. Possible score: 0 to 1.

5. Peace and Security Index

The six components of this index are drawn from the Director of Foreign Assistance's conceptual framework of peace and security. Further elaboration is provided in J. Swedberg and R. Sprout, *Peace and Security in Eastern Europe & Eurasia*, USAID/E&E Working Paper Series, No. 10 (October 2009).

(1) Counter-terrorism is an index of four indicators and measures the incidents and severity of terrorism as well as the capacity of governments to avert or control terrorism and/or the likelihood of political instability stemming from terrorism. Sources include the U.S. Department of State, *Country Reports on Terrorism*, and the National Counter-Terrorism Center, *Worldwide Incidents Tracking System*.

(2) Combating weapons of mass destruction consists of three indicators and measures the extent to which governments are able to control and regulate the export of chemical, biological, and nuclear weapons. Sources include U.S. Department of Commerce, *Export Administration Regulations*, and the U.S. Department of State, *Border Security Assessment*.

(3) Stabilization operations and security sector reform consists of five components and measures the capacity, scope, and intent of a government's security sector as well as estimates of the domestic security environment and status. Sources include the Center of International Development and Conflict Management, University of Maryland, *Peace and Conflict Instability Ledger*; USAID DCHA/CMM, *Instability Alert List*; SUNY at Binghamton, *Cingranelli-Richards Human Rights Dataset*; UNICEF, *TransMONEE database*; World Bank, *World Development Indicators*; and A.T. Kearney/Foreign Policy Magazine, *Globalization Index*.

(4) *Counter-narcotics* consists of four indicators and measures both the demand and supply of the four major types of narcotics: opiates, cocaine, cannabis, and amphetamines. Sources: UNODC, *World Drug Report*, and U.S. Department of State, *International Narcotics Control Strategy Report.*

(5) Combating transnational crime consists of five indicators and measures the extent of trafficking in persons, piracy of intellectual property rights, narcotics, and money laundering as well as the capacity of governments to address these concerns. Sources include the U.S. Department of State, *Trafficking in Persons Report*; U.S. Trade Representative, *Special 301 Report*, *Intellectual Property*; the U.S. Department of State, *International Narcotics Control Strategy Report*; and the Fund for Peace/Foreign Policy Magazine, *Failed States Index*.

(6) *Conflict mitigation* consists of three indicators and measures the potential or vulnerability of governments toward conflict and state failure by taking stock of instability, conflict history of the country, and the potential for conflict among neighborhood countries. Sources include the Center for Global Policy, George Mason University and the Political Instability Task Force; USAID DCHA/CMM, *Fragility Alert List*; and Center of International Development and Conflict Management, University of Maryland, *Peace and Conflict 2010.*

Converting the Primary Data into a "1" to "5" Scale

For each indicator, a "5" represents the best performance worldwide; that is, a level of progress which corresponds to the lower bound results of the top 5% of country performances worldwide. A "1" represents the worst performance worldwide; that is, a level of progress which corresponds to the upper bound results of the bottom 5% of country performances worldwide.

The "1" to "5" "spread" is determined by the minimum-maximum normalization technique (see OECD's *Handbook on Constructing Composite Indicators: Methodology and User Guide*, 2008, pages 27-30). For indicators that are positively correlated with development (i.e., an increase in value indicates development):

$$\frac{(x - Min)}{(Max - Min)} * 4 + 1$$

For indicators that are negatively correlated with development (i.e., a decrease in value indicates development):

$$5 - 4 * \frac{(x - Min)}{(Max - Min)}$$

Country Groups

The Country Development Cooperation Strategy Pilot Countries (n=24). Africa: Angola, Ethiopia, Ghana, Liberia, Senegal, Southern Regional, Sudan, Uganda, and Zambia; Asia: Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Mongolia, Philippines, and Sri Lanka; Eastern Europe & Eurasia: Albania, Azerbaijan, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Russia, and Ukraine; Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC): Ecuador, Guatemala, Peru; and the Middle East: Egypt.

Asia (n=26). Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Burma, Cambodia, China, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Singapore, South Korea, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, and Vietnam.

Advanced Asia (n=5). Hong Kong, Malaysia, Singapore, South Korea, and Thailand.

Latin America and the Caribbean (n=30). Antigua, Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, Suriname, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

Advanced Latin America and the Caribbean (n=2). Chile and Costa Rica.

Sub-Saharan Africa (n=46). Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo Kinshasa, Congo Brazzaville, Comoros, Cote d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritius, Mauritania, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Advanced Africa (n=3). Cape Verde, Mauritius, and South Africa.

Eastern Europe & Eurasia (n=29). Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Georgia, Hungary, Kazakhstan, Kosovo, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, Poland, Romania, Russia ,Serbia, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan.

Advanced E&E (n=11). Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Slovak Republic, and Slovenia.

Middle East (n=18): Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, West Bank Gaza, and Yemen.

Advanced Middle East (n=2). Israel and Qatar.

Monitoring Country Progress Global (February 2011), CDCS Pilot Countries

1. Economic Reforms, 2009-10	Business Environment (1 to 183)	MCP score 1 to 5	Regulatory Quality (-2.5 to 2.5)	MCP score 1 to 5	Government Effectiveness (-2.5 to 2.5)	MCP score 1 to 5	Budget Balance (% GDP)	MCP score 1 to 5	Trade Liberalization (1 to 100)	MCP score 1 to 5	Total MCP Score
Albania	82	3.23	0.28	3.37	-0.20	2.50	-5.20	1.00	79.8	4.52	**2.9**
Angola	163	1.26	-1.00	1.78	-0.92	1.63	-2.80	2.00	70.2	3.79	**2.1**
Azerbaijan	54	3.91	-0.28	2.67	-0.63	1.98	-13.70	1.00	77.1	4.32	**2.8**
Bangladesh	107	2.62	-0.79	2.05	-0.99	1.55	-1.00	2.50	58.0	2.85	**2.3**
Bosnia-H.	110	2.55	-0.06	2.95	-0.65	1.96	-1.50	2.00	86.0	5.00	**2.9**
Cambodia	147	1.65	-0.37	2.57	-0.74	1.84	-1.70	2.00	70.0	3.77	**2.4**
Ecuador	130	2.07	-1.36	1.34	-0.84	1.72	-3.20	1.50	76.0	4.23	**2.2**
Egypt	94	2.94	-0.14	2.85	-0.30	2.38	-6.40	1.00	74.0	4.08	**2.7**
Ethiopia	104	2.70	-0.98	1.81	-0.41	2.25	-1.70	2.00	65.6	3.43	**2.4**
Ghana	67	3.60	0.12	3.17	0.06	2.82	-7.70	1.00	67.8	3.60	**2.8**
Guatemala	101	2.77	-0.07	2.94	-0.69	1.91	-1.60	2.00	84.6	4.89	**2.9**
India	134	1.97	-0.28	2.68	-0.01	2.73	-1.50	2.00	64.2	3.33	**2.5**
Liberia	155	1.46	-1.21	1.52	-1.17	1.33	-0.80	2.50	53.8	2.53	**1.9**
Mongolia	73	3.45	-0.35	2.59	-0.81	1.77	-3.50	1.50	79.8	4.52	**2.8**
Peru	36	4.35	0.41	3.52	-0.36	2.31	2.00	3.50	86.0	5.00	**3.7**
Philippines	148	1.63	0.02	3.04	-0.14	2.58	-1.30	2.00	77.8	4.37	**2.7**
Russia	123	2.24	-0.46	2.45	-0.28	2.40	5.60	5.00	68.2	3.63	**3.1**
Senegal	152	1.53	-0.26	2.70	-0.40	2.26	-5.00	1.00	73.2	4.02	**2.3**
Sri Lanka	102	2.75	-0.28	2.67	-0.17	2.54	-6.60	1.00	72.2	3.94	**2.6**
Sudan	154	1.48	-1.25	1.49	-1.32	1.14	-3.10	1.50	---	---	**1.4**
Uganda	122	2.26	-0.17	2.80	-0.63	1.98	-1.50	2.00	74.8	4.14	**2.6**
Ukraine	145	1.70	-0.54	2.35	-0.77	1.81	-1.50	2.00	85.2	4.94	**2.6**
Zambia	76	3.38	-0.45	2.46	-0.67	1.93	-0.80	2.50	82.4	4.72	**3.0**

See MCP Global Appendix for data sources and explanations.

2. Governing Justly & Democratically, 2009-10											
	Political Rights (1 to 7)	MCP score 1 to 5	Civil Liberties (1 to 7)	MCP score 1 to 5	Media Freedom (1 to 100)	MCP score 1 to 5	Rule of Law -2.5 t 2.5	MCP score 1 to 5	Corruption -2.5 to 2.5	MCP score 1 to 5	Total MCP Score
Albania	3	3.67	3	3.67	50	2.92	-0.52	2.24	-0.40	2.15	**2.9**
Angola	6	1.67	5	2.33	62	2.26	-1.19	1.40	-1.34	1.04	**1.7**
Azerbaijan	6	1.67	5	2.33	79	1.33	-0.81	1.87	-1.10	1.32	**1.7**
Bangladesh	3	3.67	4	3.00	56	2.59	-0.72	1.98	-0.96	1.49	**2.5**
Bosnia-H.	4	3.00	3	3.67	48	3.03	-0.39	2.39	-0.31	2.26	**2.9**
Cambodia	6	1.67	5	2.33	61	2.32	-1.05	1.58	-1.18	1.22	**1.8**
Ecuador	3	3.67	3	3.67	47	3.08	-1.28	1.29	-0.92	1.53	**2.6**
Egypt	6	1.67	5	2.33	60	2.37	-0.03	2.84	-0.41	2.14	**2.3**
Ethiopia	6	1.67	6	1.67	78	1.38	-0.77	1.92	-0.71	1.78	**1.7**
Ghana	1	5.00	2	4.33	26	4.23	-0.11	2.74	0.06	2.70	**3.8**
Guatemala	4	3.00	4	3.00	60	2.37	-1.12	1.49	-0.60	1.91	**2.4**
India	2	4.33	3	3.67	33	3.85	0.05	2.93	-0.33	2.24	**3.4**
Liberia	3	3.67	4	3.00	61	2.32	-1.09	1.53	-0.56	1.97	**2.5**
Mongolia	2	4.33	2	4.33	39	3.52	-0.39	2.39	-0.77	1.71	**3.3**
Peru	2	4.33	3	3.67	44	3.25	-0.66	2.06	-0.36	2.20	**3.1**
Philippines	3	3.67	3	3.67	48	3.03	-0.53	2.22	-0.71	1.78	**2.9**
Russia	6	1.67	5	2.33	81	1.22	-0.77	1.92	-1.12	1.29	**1.7**
Senegal	3	3.67	3	3.67	57	2.53	-0.31	2.49	-0.53	2.00	**2.9**
Sri Lanka	5	2.33	4	3.00	72	1.71	-0.07	2.78	-0.36	2.20	**2.4**
Sudan	7	1.00	7	1.00	76	1.49	-1.34	1.22	-1.24	1.15	**1.2**
Uganda	5	2.33	4	3.00	54	2.70	-0.43	2.34	-0.87	1.59	**2.4**
Ukraine	3	3.67	3	3.67	53	2.75	-0.73	1.97	-0.90	1.55	**2.7**
Zambia	3	3.67	4	3.00	64	2.15	-0.48	2.28	-0.51	2.03	**2.6**

See MCP Global Appendix for data sources and explanations.

3. Economic Growth and Performance, 2009-10

	GDP per Capita Growth (%, 5-year avg.)	MCP 1-5	Macro-stability MCP score 1 to 5	FDI (% of GDP, 5-year avg.)	MCP 1-5	Export MCP score 1 to 5	Energy Security MCP score 1 to 5	Uneven Develop. (1 to 10)	MCP 1-5	Environmental Sustainability (25 to 100)	MCP 1-5	Domestic Credit (% GDP)	MCP 1-5	Total MCP Score
Albania	4.7	3.49	3.52	7.23	2.99	2.52	3.18	5.7	3.06	72.92	4.35	35.64	2.50	**3.2**
Angola	11.8	5.00	3.95	1.99	1.55	---	4.56	9.1	1.00	54.40	3.03	12.46	1.00	**3.1**
Azerbaijan	19.1	5.00	4.15	0.03	1.01	2.61	3.62	7.3	2.06	55.43	3.10	16.47	1.50	**3.1**
Bangladesh	4.2	3.23	4.03	1.27	1.35	2.57	2.67	8.8	1.13	55.57	3.11	39.21	2.50	**2.6**
Bosnia-H.	4.4	3.33	3.50	4.98	2.37	2.77	2.04	7.1	2.19	34.61	1.61	57.83	3.50	**2.7**
Cambodia	6.4	4.36	3.15	8.64	3.38	---	2.04	7.1	2.19	54.57	3.04	23.45	1.50	**3.0**
Ecuador	3.3	2.71	4.18	1.83	1.50	1.93	3.52	8.0	1.63	62.92	3.64	26.07	2.00	**2.6**
Egypt	3.9	3.03	3.67	5.83	2.61	2.05	2.45	7.4	2.00	60.97	3.50	42.80	2.50	**2.8**
Ethiopia	7.3	4.86	2.86	0.42	1.12	1.16	1.57	8.5	1.31	75.24	4.52	17.82	1.50	**2.6**
Ghana	3.9	3.05	3.09	7.40	3.04	1.64	1.61	6.4	2.63	69.78	4.13	17.80	1.50	**2.6**
Guatemala	1.4	1.74	3.69	1.93	1.53	2.16	2.55	8.0	1.63	51.56	2.83	27.20	2.00	**2.2**
India	6.2	4.26	3.92	3.40	1.94	2.60	2.13	8.7	1.19	55.10	3.08	49.02	3.00	**2.9**
Liberia	2.5	2.33	1.00	17.00	5.00	---	---	8.3	1.44	---	---	12.48	1.00	**2.2**
Mongolia	5.7	3.97	3.06	16.07	5.00	2.41	1.67	5.9	2.94	42.86	2.20	43.62	2.50	**3.1**
Peru	5.6	3.93	4.17	5.36	2.48	1.67	3.33	8.0	1.63	77.21	4.66	24.76	1.50	**3.2**
Philippines	2.6	2.36	4.14	0.93	1.26	3.71	2.53	7.4	2.00	65.49	3.82	28.80	2.00	**2.7**
Russia	5.1	3.68	3.91	4.50	2.24	1.94	2.03	7.9	1.69	53.83	2.99	41.26	2.50	**2.7**
Senegal	1.1	1.56	3.59	5.36	2.48	2.14	2.56	7.0	2.25	57.32	3.24	24.22	1.50	**2.3**
Sri Lanka	4.9	3.57	3.16	1.85	1.51	2.39	2.91	8.7	1.19	81.59	4.97	28.94	2.00	**2.8**
Sudan	5.3	3.78	3.40	4.48	2.24	1.32	2.78	9.5	1.00	70.58	4.18	10.48	1.00	**2.6**
Uganda	4.5	3.34	3.75	5.05	2.39	2.16	---	8.4	1.38	71.60	4.26	13.95	1.00	**2.7**
Ukraine	2.9	2.54	2.67	6.05	2.67	2.71	1.36	6.2	2.75	42.58	2.18	73.88	4.00	**2.6**
Zambia	3.1	2.62	3.48	6.38	2.76	1.77	1.44	7.3	2.06	69.80	4.13	14.89	1.00	**2.4**

See MCP Global Appendix for data sources and explanations.

Macroeconomic Stability

	External Debt (% of GDP)	MCP score 1 to 5	Inflation %, 3-yr avg.	MCP score 1 to 5	Current Account Balance (% GDP, 3-year avg.)	MCP score 1 to 5	Average MCP Score
Albania	40.25	4.29	2.50	4.50	-13.9	1.76	**3.52**
Angola	28.21	4.61	9.77	3.05	5.5	4.18	**3.95**
Azerbaijan	12.09	5.00	12.72	2.46	28.8	5.00	**4.15**
Bangladesh	23.97	4.72	7.00	3.60	2.1	3.76	**4.03**
Bosnia-H.	54.59	3.91	2.91	4.42	-10.7	2.16	**3.50**
Cambodia	45.04	4.16	10.77	2.85	-8.6	2.43	**3.15**
Ecuador	23.27	4.74	4.50	4.10	1.7	3.71	**4.18**
Egypt, Arab Rep.	17.64	4.88	11.35	2.73	-0.8	3.40	**3.67**
Ethiopia	17.63	4.88	22.09	1.00	-6.3	2.71	**2.86**
Ghana	37.34	4.37	12.60	2.48	-8.6	2.43	**3.09**
Guatemala	38.78	4.33	6.70	3.66	-3.4	3.07	**3.69**
India	18.22	4.87	6.89	3.62	-1.7	3.28	**3.92**
Liberia	257.46	1.00	---	---	-35.2	1.00	**1.00**
Mongolia	55.75	3.88	12.51	2.50	-5.6	2.80	**3.06**
Peru	24.79	4.70	3.06	4.39	-0.7	3.41	**4.17**
Philippines	39.22	4.32	4.63	4.07	4.1	4.02	**4.14**
Russian Federation	31.91	4.51	9.83	3.03	5.4	4.18	**3.91**
Senegal	27.12	4.63	3.68	4.26	-13	1.88	**3.59**
Sri Lanka	41.47	4.26	13.40	2.32	-4.8	2.90	**3.16**
Sudan	40.49	4.28	9.47	3.10	-5.5	2.82	**3.40**
Uganda	16.16	4.92	8.24	3.35	-4.1	2.99	**3.75**
Ukraine	83.84	3.15	15.59	1.88	-4.1	2.99	**2.67**
Zambia	26.79	4.64	10.14	2.97	-5.4	2.82	**3.48**

See MCP Global Appendix for data sources and explanations.

Export Sector

	Export share of GDP (%)	MCP score 1 to 5	Hi Tech Exports (% of total exports)	MCP score 1 to 5	Manufacturing Exports (% of total exports)	MCP score 1 to 5	Average MCP Score
Albania	29.5	2.02	4.0	3.5	33	2.56	**2.52**
Angola	76.3	4.58	---	---	---	---	---
Azerbaijan	69.5	4.21	0.0	1.0	1	1.00	**2.61**
Bangladesh	20.3	1.52	2.0	2.3	88	5.00	**2.57**
Bosnia-H.	36.7	2.42	1.9	2.2	64	4.06	**2.77**
Cambodia	65.5	3.99	---	---	---	---	---
Ecuador	37.8	2.48	0.6	1.4	9	1.39	**1.93**
Egypt	33.0	2.22	0.0	1.0	37	2.75	**2.05**
Ethiopia	11.4	1.04	0.3	1.2	9	1.39	**1.16**
Ghana	25.0	1.78	0.2	1.1	19	1.88	**1.64**
Guatemala	24.7	1.76	1.4	1.9	47	3.24	**2.16**
India	23.5	1.70	3.2	3.0	63	4.02	**2.60**
Liberia	31.1	2.11	---	---	---	---	---
Mongolia	57.2	3.54	0.5	1.3	6	1.25	**2.41**
Peru	27.1	1.89	0.3	1.2	16	1.73	**1.67**
Philippines	36.9	2.43	44.8	5.0	83	4.99	**3.71**
Russia	31.1	2.12	1.2	1.8	17	1.78	**1.94**
Senegal	26.4	1.85	1.6	2.0	39	2.85	**2.14**
Sri Lanka	24.8	1.77	1.3	1.8	67	4.21	**2.39**
Sudan	22.4	1.63	0.0	1.0	0	1.00	**1.32**
Uganda	24.3	1.74	3.0	2.9	27	2.27	**2.16**
Ukraine	41.7	2.69	1.9	2.2	48	3.29	**2.71**
Zambia	35.8	2.37	0.10	1.1	7	1.29	**1.77**

See MCP Global Appendix for data sources and explanations.

Energy Security

	Energy Imports (% of energy use)	MCP score 1 to 5	Energy Efficiency (GDP per unit of energy use)	MCP score 1 to 5	Average MCP Score
Albania	51.36	1.36	9.82	4.99	**3.18**
Angola	-793.34	5.00	8.05	4.13	**4.56**
Azerbaijan	-337.40	4.43	5.33	2.80	**3.62**
Bangladesh	17.46	1.63	7.21	3.72	**2.67**
Bosnia-H.	29.71	1.53	4.83	2.56	**2.04**
Cambodia	29.41	1.53	4.79	2.54	**2.04**
Ecuador	-144.94	2.91	8.05	4.13	**3.52**
Egypt, Arab Rep.	-22.34	1.94	5.67	2.97	**2.45**
Ethiopia	8.52	1.70	2.56	1.45	**1.57**
Ghana	31.93	1.51	3.09	1.71	**1.61**
Guatemala	35.67	1.48	6.98	3.61	**2.55**
India	24.20	1.58	5.10	2.69	**2.13**
Liberia	---	---	---	---	---
Mongolia	-15.03	1.89	2.58	1.46	**1.67**
Peru	13.25	1.66	14.66	5.00	**3.33**
Philippines	43.98	1.42	7.06	3.64	**2.53**
Russia	-83.09	2.42	2.94	1.63	**2.03**
Senegal	52.79	1.35	7.32	3.77	**2.56**
Sri Lanka	45.33	1.41	8.64	4.41	**2.91**
Sudan	-136.00	2.84	5.18	2.72	**2.78**
Uganda	---	---	---	---	---
Ukraine	40.59	1.45	2.22	1.28	**1.36**
Zambia	8.21	1.70	2.01	1.18	**1.44**

See MCP Global Appendix for data sources and explanations.

4. Investing in People,	Under-five mortality (per 1,000)	MCP score 1 to 5	Life Expectancy	MCP score 1 to 5	Health Expenditures (% of GDP)	MCP score 1 to 5	Environmental Health (25 to 100)	MCP score 1 to 5	Combined Enrollments (%)	MCP score 1 to 5
Albania	16.3	4.72	76.6	4.71	7.03	3.01	69.93	3.90	67.8	2.61
Angola	165.6	1.30	47.0	1.04	2.54	1.00	18.29	1.31	65.3	2.47
Azerbaijan	36.3	4.27	70.2	3.91	3.65	1.36	62.72	3.54	66.2	2.52
Bangladesh	55.2	3.83	66.1	3.41	3.38	1.23	32.33	2.02	52.1	1.76
Bosnia-H.	14.6	4.76	75.1	4.52	9.84	4.38	77.13	4.26	69.0	2.68
Cambodia	89.5	3.04	61.0	2.77	5.94	2.47	28.81	1.84	58.5	2.12
Ecuador	25.1	4.52	75.1	4.52	5.84	2.42	75.77	4.19	77.8	3.15
Egypt	23.0	4.57	70.1	3.90	6.26	2.63	63.04	3.55	76.4	3.08
Ethiopia	108.5	2.61	55.2	2.05	3.79	1.42	11.04	1.00	49.0	1.59
Ghana	72.0	3.45	56.6	2.23	8.26	3.61	32.89	2.04	56.5	2.00
Guatemala	40.7	4.16	70.3	3.93	7.28	3.13	56.38	3.22	70.5	2.76
India	68.2	3.53	63.7	3.11	4.11	1.58	41.59	2.48	61.0	2.24
Liberia	119.3	2.36	58.3	2.43	10.61	4.75	24.09	1.60	57.6	2.06
Mongolia	31.4	4.38	66.6	3.46	4.27	1.66	42.73	2.54	79.2	3.23
Peru	22.8	4.58	73.3	4.29	4.26	1.66	61.34	3.47	88.1	3.71
Philippines	33.5	4.33	71.8	4.11	3.85	1.46	65.88	3.69	79.6	3.25
Russia	13.4	4.79	67.8	3.62	5.40	2.21	68.59	3.83	81.9	3.37
Senegal	95.4	2.91	55.6	2.10	5.72	2.36	27.23	1.76	41.2	1.17
Sri Lanka	15.3	4.75	74.1	4.40	4.20	1.62	45.84	2.69	68.7	2.66
Sudan	108.9	2.60	58.1	2.42	3.55	1.31	23.61	1.58	39.9	1.10
Uganda	130.4	2.10	52.7	1.74	6.28	2.64	27.94	1.80	62.3	2.31
Ukraine	15.5	4.74	68.3	3.67	6.90	2.94	73.85	4.09	90.0	3.81
Zambia	145.1	1.77	45.4	1.00	6.16	2.58	24.21	1.61	63.3	2.37

See MCP Global Appendix for data sources and explanations.

4. Investing in People, 2009-10 (Cont'd)	Literacy Rate (%)	MCP score 1 to 5	Educational Expenditures (% of GDP)	MCP score 1 to 5	Per Capita Income, PPP	MCP score 1 to 5	Gender (0 to 1)	MCP score 1 to 5	Total MCP Score
Albania	99.0	4.94	3.40	1.85	7,297	2.50	0.54	2.73	**3.3**
Angola	69.6	3.09	2.60	1.39	5,382	2.00	---	---	**1.9**
Azerbaijan	99.5	4.97	1.90	1.00	8,101	2.50	0.55	2.67	**3.0**
Bangladesh	55.0	2.17	2.39	1.25	1,233	1.00	0.73	1.27	**1.8**
Bosnia-H.	97.6	4.85	5.20	3.08	7,472	2.50	---	---	**3.5**
Cambodia	77.6	3.59	1.60	1.00	1,802	1.00	0.67	1.75	**2.0**
Ecuador	84.5	4.01	---	---	7,560	2.50	0.64	1.96	**3.2**
Egypt	66.5	2.89	3.76	2.15	5,011	2.00	0.71	1.43	**2.7**
Ethiopia	35.9	1.00	5.49	3.27	801	1.00	---	---	**1.5**
Ghana	65.8	2.85	---	---	1,375	1.00	0.72	1.31	**1.9**
Guatemala	73.8	3.35	3.20	1.78	4,367	1.50	0.71	1.43	**2.5**
India	63.0	2.66	3.20	1.78	2,796	1.00	0.74	1.16	**1.9**
Liberia	58.1	2.37	2.72	1.47	358	1.00	0.76	1.02	**1.7**
Mongolia	97.3	4.83	5.05	2.99	3,286	1.50	0.52	2.89	**2.9**
Peru	90.0	4.35	2.71	1.46	7,858	2.50	0.61	2.20	**3.1**
Philippines	93.6	4.60	2.58	1.38	3,240	1.50	0.62	2.13	**2.8**
Russia	99.5	4.97	4.00	2.30	14,766	4.00	0.44	3.52	**3.8**
Senegal	43.0	1.42	5.09	3.01	1,656	1.00	0.72	1.33	**1.6**
Sri Lanka	90.6	4.41	---	---	4,215	1.50	0.59	2.31	**2.8**
Sudan	69.3	3.07	---	---	1,963	1.00	0.70	1.47	**1.7**
Uganda	74.6	3.40	3.77	2.15	1,067	1.00	0.71	1.42	**1.8**
Ukraine	99.7	4.98	5.28	3.14	6,721	2.00	0.46	3.36	**3.4**
Zambia	70.7	3.16	1.38	1.00	1,251	1.00	0.75	1.13	**1.6**

See MCP Global Appendix for data sources and explanations.

5. Peace & Security, 2009-10	Counter-terrorism (MCP 1 to 5)	Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (MCP 1 to 5)	Stabilization Operations and Defense Reform, (MCP 1 to 5)	Counter-narcotics (MCP 1 to 5)	Trans-national Crime (MCP 1 to 5)	Conflict Mitigation (MCP 1 to 5)	Total MCP Score
Albania	3.0	2.0	4.4	2.7	3.0	3.8	**3.2**
Angola	3.1	3.0	2.0	3.7	2.9	2.3	**2.8**
Azerbaijan	2.8	2.0	3.4	3.2	2.7	2.5	**2.7**
Bangladesh	2.3	3.0	3.1	2.7	2.5	2.0	**2.6**
Bosnia-H.	2.3	3.0	4.1	2.5	3.2	3.8	**3.2**
Cambodia	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.7	**2.8**
Ecuador	2.5	3.0	2.3	2.3	2.4	3.8	**2.7**
Egypt	2.6	2.0	3.4	2.9	2.4	2.5	**2.6**
Ethiopia	2.8	3.0	2.0	3.1	3.0	1.7	**2.6**
Ghana	4.0	3.0	3.8	3.4	3.4	4.7	**3.7**
Guatemala	3.0	3.0	2.8	1.8	1.9	3.5	**2.6**
India	1.3	3.0	2.4	2.3	1.9	2.0	**2.2**
Liberia	3.3	3.0	2.0	2.9	3.1	3.3	**2.9**
Mongolia	3.8	2.0	3.6	2.5	3.2	3.7	**3.1**
Peru	2.8	3.0	3.3	2.6	2.5	3.2	**2.9**
Philippines	1.5	3.0	2.3	2.8	1.9	3.2	**2.4**
Russia	2.0	3.7	2.2	2.7	1.6	2.2	**2.4**
Senegal	3.0	3.0	3.5	3.3	3.1	3.7	**3.3**
Sri Lanka	2.6	3.0	2.4	3.6	2.8	2.3	**2.8**
Sudan	1.3	3.0	2.0	3.8	3.1	1.3	**2.4**
Uganda	2.0	3.0	2.4	3.5	3.1	3.5	**2.9**
Ukraine	3.5	5.0	3.1	2.5	2.3	3.0	**3.2**
Zambia	3.4	2.3	2.3	3.1	3.1	2.7	**2.8**

See MCP Global Appendix for data sources and explanations.