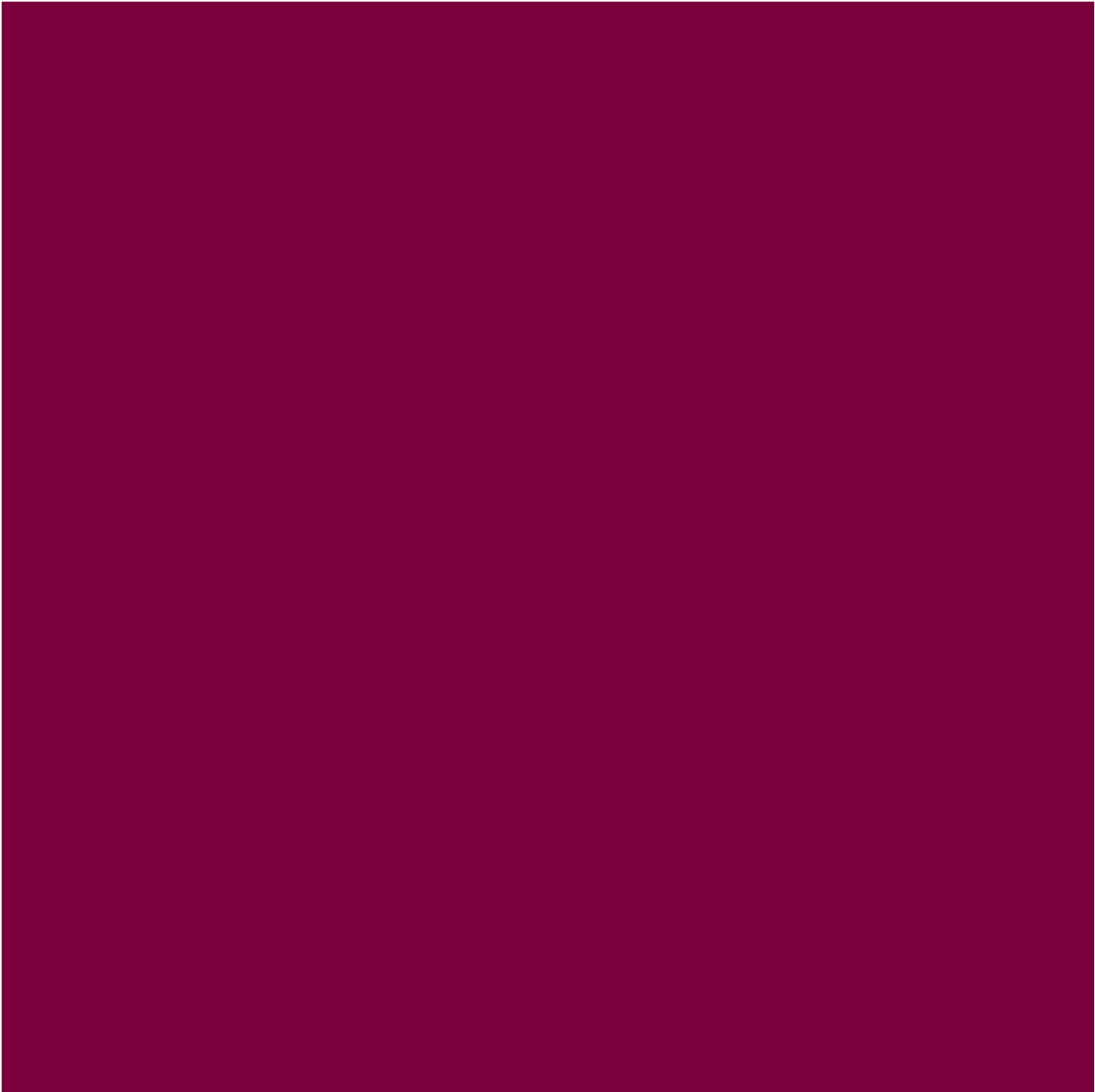


# Inventory of Programme Support at Sida 2000–2006





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# Foreword


The Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness anticipates that an increasing share of aid flows should be provided under Programme Based Approaches, PBAs. The target by 2010 is set at “66 per cent of aid flows are provided in the context of programme based approaches.”(Indicator 9).

There is not a very clear and internationally agreed operational definition of Programme Based Approaches and the different funding modalities associated with it. However, the general direction of change is clearcut. It means that the proportion should increase substantially.

This report shows the trend within Swedish bilateral cooperation over the period 2000 to 2006. It is based on Sidas official classification with some modifications when it comes to Sector Budget Support. In practice there are many funding modalities within this category and there are many forms of earmarking of donor funds for a sector or policy area.

The report also shows that there has been a clear trend in Swedish bilateral cooperation in line with the Paris Declaration. The number and proportion classified as Sector Programme Support have increased, whereas the proportion provided as General Budget Support has been more stable.

It is hoped that the report will be helpful as a base for the implementation of the Paris Declaration.



Stockholm, March 2007-03-22

Staffan Herrström

Head of the Department for Policy and Methodology



# 1. Introduction

This is an inventory of programme support at Sida, based on the OECD/DAC definition of a Programme Based Approach (PBA). The definition includes a few basic characteristics best captured by the Sida categories General Budget Support (GBS) and Sector Programme Support (SPS). The inventory lists support in these two categories and discusses trends and developments over the period 2000–2006. Appendix 1 provides a list of all contributions recorded. The assignment also included gathering references related to programme based approaches. A list of such references is presented in appendix 2.

Information about Sida contributions were provided from the Plus system with kind assistance from EVU/Ekonomi at Sida. All figures presented in the report represent final disbursements only.

The OECD/DAC definition of programme based approaches<sup>1</sup> as presented in the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness (PDAE, May 2005) reads:

*“A way of engaging in development cooperation based on the principles of co-ordinated support for a locally owned programme of development, such as a national development strategy, a sector programme, a thematic programme or a programme of a specific organisation. Programme based approaches share the following features: (a) leadership by the host country or organisation; (b) a single comprehensive programme and budget framework; (c) a formalised process for donor co-ordination and harmonisation of donor procedures for reporting, budgeting, financial management and procurement; (d) efforts to increase the use of local systems for programme design and implementation, financial management, monitoring and evaluation.”*

The only group of PBAs not captured by the inventory is programme support of *organisations*. The inventory attempts to list all other forms of PBA support.

From the definition it is clear that a PBA is a *process* striving towards a desired state of joint procedures and alignment, as envisaged by the PDAE in greater detail. In all, this makes for a grey-zone where it is not always possible to arrive at a consensus as to whether a particular co-operative process is a PBA or not. This inventory, as far as possible,

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<sup>1</sup> OECD (2005), Harmonising Donor Practices for Effective Aid Delivery, Volume 2.

defines a contribution as a PBA if the stated objectives of the partnership between the government and donors are explicitly contributing towards this end. Given this ambiguity, it is unlikely that all will agree to the classifications made in this inventory.

One reason for ambiguity is that the definition of a PBA and indeed, that of sector programme support, has not been established firmly throughout the development community. So, there is uncertainty about how to classify programme operations in general and so is the case with Sida. For example, sector programme support contributions are to be classified as code 10 in the Plus system, but this has not always been done. The consultants have therefore tracked programme support not classified as code 10 through interviews with desk officers at Sida. They have also tracked programme support operations outside the common definition of SPS but inside that of a PBA. So in fact, the inventory lists as SPS all support qualifying as a PBA that is not GBS.

Also, and unlike GBS contributions, SPS contributions display a great variety of funding mechanisms.<sup>2</sup> This means that in tracking SPS support, there is sometimes more than one source. Broadly speaking, SPS funding is of two kinds: (a) un-earmarked funding through regular government accounts<sup>3</sup>, trust funds or other forms of pooling arrangements, and (b) earmarked funds designated for specific support functions, such as capacity development, technical assistance etc, designed as a part of the SPS mechanism. This inventory lists Sida funding of both kinds<sup>4</sup>. Separating them is possible but beyond the scope of the inventory. A cautious assessment is that in the beginning of the review period, un-earmarked funding represented some 70% of all funding made available. Towards the end of the period, the equivalent figure probably approaches 90%.

Although the consultants have tried to track all leads they have been given, there may still be undetected programme support. Hence, this inventory cannot claim to cover all programme support contributions at Sida in 2000–2006, although in all probability, very little is omitted.

So, what comes out in this report is the result of a classification of GBS and SPS as perceived by the consultants and based on the international definition as given above. This means that some Sida contributions in Sida's official classification of SPS have been excluded. Some others, which are not in Sida's official classification, have been included.

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<sup>2</sup> The only reason for a separation of GBS and SPS in this report is that they follow entirely different internal processes at Sida. Note in particular that the SPS is used in this report to cover all forms of sector programme support and all possible funding mechanisms. The funding mechanism is not – in line with the DAC definition of a PBA – a factor when determining a PBA.

<sup>3</sup> Often referred to as sector budget support (SBS).

<sup>4</sup> In appendix 1 agreement number(s) – and sometimes contribution id numbers – are cited for all SPS processes to facilitate tracking by Sida.



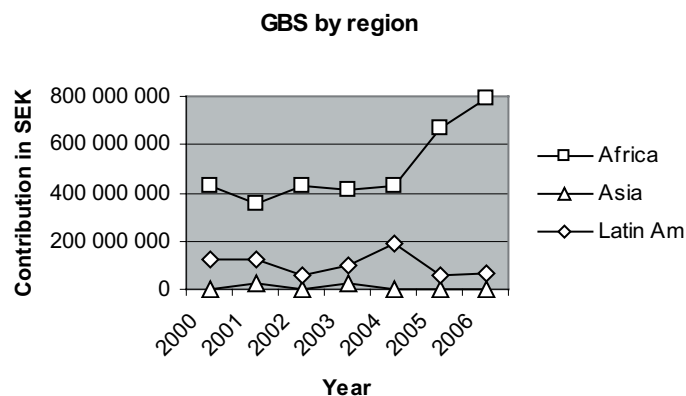
# 2. Programme Based Approaches

## 2.1. General Budget Support

Over the period 2000–2006, 15 countries received general budget support, with about 8 or 9 recipient countries annually. The average contribution was stable at about SEK 65 million in the period 2000–2004. It increased sharply in 2005 to SEK 91 million and reached SEK 108 million in 2006.

The geographical distribution is bent on Africa, which holds a majority of the recipient countries. The total African share of GBS disbursements is increasing from about 70% during 2000–2004 to just over 90% in 2005 and 2006.

Chart 1: Geographical distribution of GBS disbursements 2000–2006



GBS disbursements are on the increase in absolute terms, yet their share of Sida's total disbursements is fairly stable at about 5%. A comparison with total Sida disbursements is interesting but also slightly skewed because all Sida funds are not available for budget support. Making comparison, instead, with allocations available for budget support (the *regional allocation*; regional/country budget lines and funds available for economic reform), gives a picture more closely associated with the actual evolution of the GBS share.<sup>5</sup> As table 2 shows, this

<sup>5</sup> With "regional allocation" is meant country level and economic reform allocations for all regions (Africa, Asia, Central and Eastern Europe and Latin America); this is the budget made available for GBS and SPS spending and hence a natural figure with which to compare. The term "regional disbursements" will be used henceforth to describe spending within the regional allocation.

**Table 1: General Budget Support 2000-2006**

		Actual disbursements SEK						
		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
1	Bolivia	50 000 000	60 000 000		35 000 000	70 000 000		
2	Burkina Faso		40 000 000	40 000 000	40 000 000	40 000 000	50 000 000	50 000 000
3	Cambodia		24 000 000		16 000 000			
4	Cape Verde	15 000 000						
5	East Timor			10 000 000				
6	Ethiopia					50 000 000	50 000 000	
7	Honduras	70 000 000	60 000 000			60 000 000		
8	Malawi	40 000 000					40 000 000	
9	Mali		40 000 000	50 000 000	50 000 000	50 000 000	70 000 000	80 000 000
10	Mozambique	100 000 000	100 000 000	100 000 000	100 000 000	100 000 000	135 000 000	200 000 000
11	Nicaragua			60 000 000	60 000 000	60 000 000	60 000 000	70 000 000
12	Rwanda	60 000 000	40 000 000	50 000 000	50 000 000		120 000 000	80 000 000
13	Tanzania	160 000 000	80 000 000	120 000 000	110 000 000	120 000 000	200 000 000	300 000 000
14	Uganda	55 000 000	55 000 000	65 000 000	65 000 000	65 000 000		33 500 000
15	Zambia							48 500 000
<b>Total SEK</b>		<b>550 000 000</b>	<b>499 000 000</b>	<b>485 000 000</b>	<b>536 000 000</b>	<b>615 000 000</b>	<b>725 000 000</b>	<b>862 000 000</b>
<b>Nr of countries</b>		<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>

development presents a convex curve over the period 2000–2006; dropping through 2000–2002, and then slowly coming back towards the original level.

**Table 2: GBS percentage share of Sida total and regional disbursements**

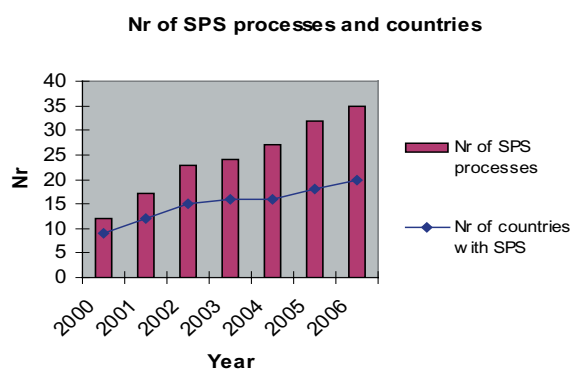
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
GBS share of total disb.	5,77	4,36	4,44	5,24	5,23	5,46	5,47
GBS share of reg. disb.	11,77	8,43	7,93	8,59	8,77	8,93	9,04

In sum, GBS disbursements follow the same general trend as with those of Sida as a whole. The primary reason for the uneven development of the average contribution 2000–2004 and 2005–2006 is likely to be a shift in in-country developments towards increasing donor concentration and division of responsibilities. Some of Sida's former contributions in the education sector are now forming part of the GBS contributions, thus increasing GBS support volumes in Tanzania and Mozambique in 2006 and in Rwanda already in 2005.

## 2.2. Sector Programme Support

The number of countries where Sida participates in SPS processes has grown steadily in 2000–2006, from 9 in the year 2000 to 19 in 2006. In 2000, funds were spent in 12 SPS processes and the number has grown to 35 in 2006. This means that the average number of SPS processes per country is on the rise throughout the period.

**Chart 2: Number of SPS processes and number of countries**



The inventory recorded a total of 46 SPS processes in 21 countries 2000–2006 with Sida participation (see appendix 1 for further commentary). Out of the 46 the majority were in the areas of education (11), health (11), and natural resources (8), followed by public administration (5), infrastructure<sup>6</sup> (5) and justice and law (3). Finally, there is a group of three programmes in the areas of culture (1), parliaments (1) and private sector development (1).

**Table 3: SPS processes per country and sector in 2000–2006**

	Country	Education	Health	Natural resources	Public admin.	Infra-structure	Justice & law	Culture	Parliaments	Priv. sec.	Total
1.	Afghanistan					1					1
2.	Bangladesh	1	1								2
3.	Bolivia	1			2						3
4.	Burkina Faso	1	1								2
5.	Cambodia	1									1
6.	Ethiopia	1	1	1							3
7.	Guatemala		1								1
8.	Honduras	1	1								2
9.	Kenya				1	1	1				3
10.	Kirgizistan		1								1
11.	Laos					1					1
12.	Malawi		1								1
13.	Mali	1	1								2
14.	Mozambique	1		1	1	1					4
15.	Namibia	1									1
16.	Nicaragua		1	1							2
17.	Rwanda	1									1
18.	Tanzania	1			1	1	1				4
19.	Uganda		1	1			1				3
20.	Vietnam				2			1			3
21.	Zambia		1	1	1				1	1	5
	Total	11	11	8	5	5	3	1	1	1	46

<sup>6</sup> Note that in Afghanistan, the “infrastructure SPS” has major components targeting e.g. health and education and is on the whole multi-sectoral. Considering the current development level and political situation of Afghanistan, and for want of a better word, “infrastructure development” is probably a satisfactory label.

Overall, the inventory records a total disbursement volume 2000–2006 of SEK 5,5 billion in sector programme support. The majority of spending has been in the social sectors and there is a heavy geographical focus on Africa. Total SPS disbursements have developed sharply in absolute terms:

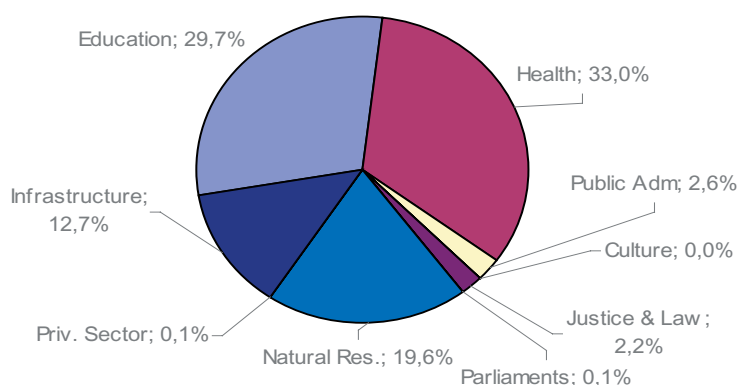
**Table 4: Total SPS disbursements, absolute numbers 2000–2006.**

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
SPS total disb. MSEK	301	487	715	681	990	1 029	1 254
Fluctuation%		62	47	- 5	45	4	22

With the exception of programmes in the areas of culture, parliaments and private sector, the average disbursement in a SPS is steady at about SEK 25–30 million annually (2000–2006). This means that the sectors with many SPS processes are the same as those with high funding volumes. Consequently, the sectors of health (33%) and education (30%) received the greatest share of SPS disbursements in 2000–2006, followed by natural resources (20%) and infrastructure (13%). Public administration received 2,6 and justice and law 2,2 percent of the disbursements – while parliaments, economic development and culture all received less than 1 percent.

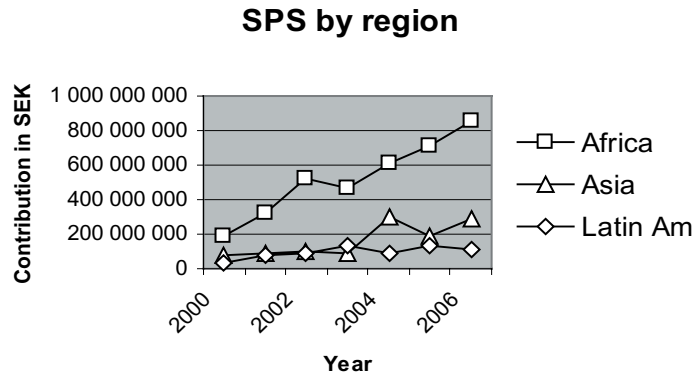
**Chart 3: SPS sector disbursements 2000–2006**

**Sector shares SPS; total period 2000-2006**



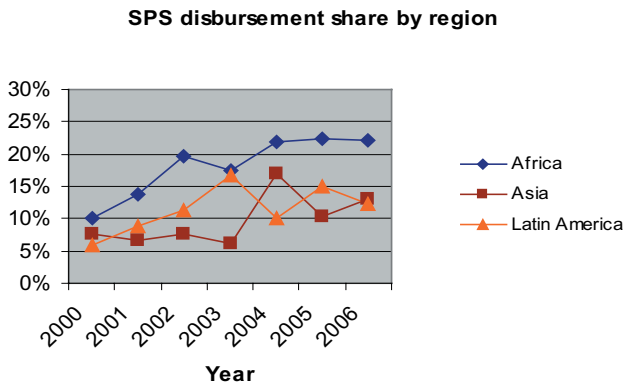
Geographically, SPS contributions in Africa, Asia and Latin America are all increasing over the period. However, the pace of growth distinguishes Africa from Asia and Latin America, where contributions have risen sharply from close to SEK 200 million in 2000 to over 850 million in 2006.

**Chart 4: Geographical distribution of SPS disbursements 2000–2006**



Comparing SPS spending with Sida’s regional spending<sup>7</sup>, the SPS share in Africa rose significantly from 10 to more than 22 percent from 2000 to 2006 (i.e. of the annual regional disbursement for the continent). The equivalent figures for Asia and Latin America are more moderate – from 8 to 13 percent (Asia) and from 6 to 12 percent (Latin America) – but not insignificant.

**Chart 5: Geographical SPS shares of Sida’s regional disbursements 2000–2006**

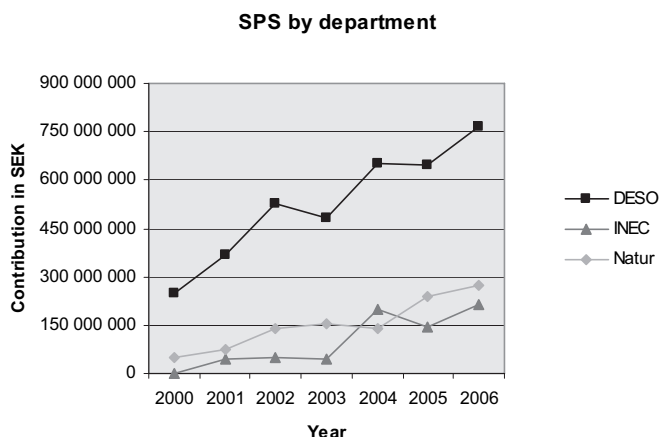


The Sida departments of DESO, INEC and NATUR administrated SPS contributions in 2000–2006.<sup>8</sup> During this period the volumes in SEK increased for all three departments. Note that in 2000, NATUR and INEC were still in very early stages of a move towards sector programmes, whereas DESO has been active since at least the mid 1990s.

<sup>7</sup> Compare footnote 5. The object of comparison is the same.

<sup>8</sup> The Sida department EUROPE has delegated one disbursement in health, Kirgizistan, to DESO in 2006. So, in fact, the regional allocation for Europe has been utilised (SEK 13 million in 2006). Due to the geographical turnout, this fact is not reflected in Chart 5, nor in Chart 6. There is so far no Sida GBS or SPS spending in Europe.

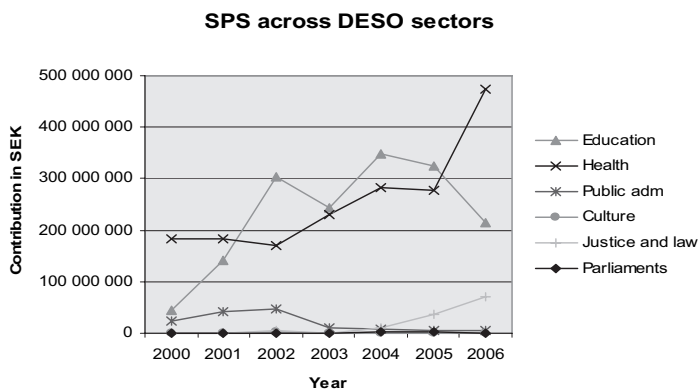
**Chart 6: SPS across Sida departments 2000–2006**



To get an overview of the development of SPS spending by INEC and Natur the above chart 6 gives a good picture. The contributions of DESO are, however, spread out over many divisions, which is why they are presented separately in the chart below. Although dominated by the education and health sectors, it is noteworthy that other sectors are entering into programme mode co-operation. This is particularly the case for justice and law. One should also note that the mid 1990s saw the expansion of programme support of public administrative reform programmes, and the Sida spending in 2000 represents a decrease from earlier years. Sida has subsequently withdrawn gradually from these programmes, which are heavily dominated by the development banks and increasingly merging with GBS processes.

The uneven development of education sector spending also deserves a comment. Many education sector programmes were in early stages of development in 2000 (8 in number at the time) and they were not as fast as corresponding programmes in health with early spending. As can be seen, there is a strong upward trend from 2000 onwards which is seemingly broken in 2005, but in fact this is not the whole truth. What has happened is that in many education sector programmes in Africa, Sida, together with other donors, have chosen to abandon the sector financing mechanism and instead join the GBS processes; this occurred in Rwanda in 2005, and in Mozambique and Tanzania in 2006. Actual education spending in 2005 and 2006, if education shares of the GBS contributions were added to the equation, would amount to about SEK 360 and 420 million respectively<sup>9</sup>.

**Chart 7: SPS across DESO sectors 2000–2006.**



<sup>9</sup> This is relevant but speculative reasoning. Once inside the GBS frameworks, one cannot say in a strict sense that there is an "education share", although GBS agreements speak of dialogue and follow-up on sector level.

In summary, sector programme support is on the increase in the Sida portfolio both in numbers, absolute spending, and as a share of Sida total spending. It is interesting to note that in 2005 and 2006, this trend continues despite the considerable downward pressure caused by three education sector programmes transforming into GBS processes.

**Table 5: SPS percentage share of Sida total and regional disbursements**

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
SPS share of total disb.	3,16	4,26	6,55	6,66	8,42	7,75	7,95
SPS share of reg. disb.	6,45	8,22	11,69	10,92	14,12	12,68	13,15

# 3. Concluding remarks

GBS and SPS make up the vast majority of support through programme based approaches with Sida. It is clear from interviews that other forms of PBA, mainly overall (core) support of organisations, also is an element in Sida's portfolio of programmes. Such contributions do not form part of the inventory, but it is clear that their inclusion would have had a small upward impact from a funding perspective.

Sida's increasing participation in SPS processes follow international trends both in number and funding volumes. Adding together GBS and SPS disbursements and comparing them with total and regional Sida figures gives a clear increasing trend over the past six years. Table 6 illustrates the development:

**Table 6: GBS/SPS disbursements and as percentage shares of total and regional volumes**

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
GBS/SPS total volumes MSEK	851	986	1 200	1 217	1 605	1 754	2 116
GBS/SPS fluctuation%		15,8	21,8	1,4	31,9	9,3	20,6
GBS/SPS share of total disb.%	8,9	8,6	11,0	11,9	13,6	13,2	13,4
GBS/SPS share of reg. disb.%	18,2	16,6	19,6	19,5	22,9	21,6	22,2

Against the background of this inventory and interviews with Sida personnel, it may be concluded that:

(1) There is an expansion of programme support and a move towards programme based approaches in Sida over the period 2000–2006. The most significant change is a strong development of SPS over the period. In particular, the number of processes where Sida participates is rapidly increasing, and there is reason to believe that this expansion will continue at least over the next two-year period.<sup>10</sup>

From the inventory it is also clear that Africa stands out as a region. It holds the majority of individual programme contributions and funding volumes are larger and more rapidly increasing than in Asia and Latin America. The most obvious explanation is that Sida is part of an international trend towards programme support that is strongest in Africa. In a

<sup>10</sup> This conclusion comes out of interviews and references made to ongoing dialogue processes, of which Sida is a party, regarding future joint donor support in a variety of sectors and sub-sectors. See also the introduction to appendix 1.



sense, Sida acts re-actively when joining processes of joint programme support. It appears, however, as if Sida programme volumes in Africa are comparatively larger, and more rapidly increasing, than in the international development community as a whole. The full reasons for an African bias, if it exists, remain unclear.

(2) The Sida classification system is insufficient for the purposes of capturing programme support based on the definition of a PBA. One observation is the conceptual and managerial separation of GBS and sector programmes that exists with Sida. The separation has at times added to the confusion as to what should guide the classification of a contribution (the *funding mechanism*, or the *form of co-operation*). So, outside the GBS realm, all that is programme based fall under different categories. Sector programme support (code 10) is the most obvious one, but a number of contributions end up under project support, capacity strengthening and others because they do not adhere to a general understanding of what sector programme support is. And in fact, there are cases of programme mode co-operation that only with difficulty can be made to fit a sector programme support definition (e.g. in appendix 1.1; contributions 1 and 44 are such cases).

Here, there is probably a need to create an overall category in “*programme support*”, based on the PBA definition and including support on various levels; GBS, SPS with various funding mechanisms, and other programme mode operations that strive towards joint support of national strategies<sup>11</sup>.

The question is what to do with the term *sector programme support*, but as long as it remains a sub-heading to *programme support*, it is probably best just to clarify the term.

(3) Overall, Sida staff interviewed are concerned with programme support management. There are several aspects to this concern. First, there is the sentiment that the organisation has changed little in response to the requirements of participation in GBS and SPS processes. There are lingering managerial and organisational practices created for project-mode co-operation that makes it sometimes difficult to work in programme mode. The full range of implications is beyond the scope of this inventory. One immediate concern would, however, be if there exists capacity gaps for an even greater expansion in this area.

A related concern shared by most interviewees is a lack of integration between GBS and SPS management. These processes have similar logic and forms of co-operation, yet they are managed almost entirely separate from one another. Sida may wish to inquire further into ways of integrating programme management.

(4) The overall Sida development towards PBA follows closely an international trend. Donors and governments, including many local actors, are moving towards joint approaches in Africa, Asia and Latin America<sup>12</sup>. In recent years, the development in many countries of joint assistance strategies, and increasing calls for PBAs as the main development strategy within them, is a key characteristic of this direction.

The Joint Assistance Strategies for Zambia (JASZ) and Tanzania (JAS), and the Partnership Group for Aid Effectiveness (PGAE) in Vietnam, are but examples of country processes towards increasingly joint, aligned and harmonised approaches to development assistance in line with the Paris agenda. These processes have the alleged advantage of bringing overall policy closer to the operational level through PBA, joint overview and division of responsibilities in the donor communities.

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<sup>11</sup> This solution opens up for classifying *programme support of organisations* under the overall programme support heading as a sub-category, thus capturing the full spectrum of PBA contributions.

<sup>12</sup> The important exception is Eastern Europe and the CIS countries that do not form part of the trend.

This appears to affect Sida quite significantly, and in particular how it is decided that Sida should move in or out of sectors and programmes based on joint overall strategic considerations.

The strong inclination of the Paris agenda and cited joint processes towards PBA in the form of GBS and SPS has had a clear effect on how Sida acts strategically towards more PBA. It is not uncommon that Sida has a leading or proactive role (e.g. in Mozambique, Zambia), but even more common that Sida finds itself small in the midst of other donors (Bangladesh, Uganda etc.). It is widely felt that a clear overall Sida strategic view towards the approach is desirable<sup>13</sup>.

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<sup>13</sup> Most Sida staff interviewed comment on this perceived lack of an overall strategy, and the lack of clarity that surrounds decision-making processes related to PBA participation.

## Appendix 1:

# The inventory – lists of GBS and SPS contributions at Sida

Note that a few judgement calls have been made when arriving at the figure “46” SPS processes. On the one hand, some processes have been discussed for years but there are no or few disbursements as yet (e.g. nr 9 and 12 below). On the other hand, Sida is currently party to about 10–12 “new” processes where a dialogue is conducted on moves towards joint support of a sector or sub-sector. Out of these, but two (nr 36 and 42) have been listed below. One could easily argue for the inclusion of more, such as in Mali and Burkina Faso where both forestry and water and sanitation sector programmes are currently being discussed, but a line had to be drawn somewhere. The consultants have assessed the maturity of the processes in question, e.g. when other donors are contributing but Sida is yet to commit financially, and arrived at this count.

Finally note that column 6 (“code”) indicates whether the agreement number is coded 10 (sector programme support) or not in the Plus system.



23	SPS H	Mali	PRODESS II	A7230222 A7230259	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35 001 414	35 017 830
24	SPS ED	Mozambique	ESSP-II	A2300016	10	15 752 808	28 784 959	100 595 423	710 673	-2 587 698	0	0	0	0
25	SPS IN	Mozambique	Support to ANE 2006-2010	A2300101	not 10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27 342 948
26	SPS NR	Mozambique	Proagri	A2303737	10	10 842 000	12 546 800	15 206 525	15 291 831	15 206 525	15 291 831	15 291 831	27 651 709	
27	SPS PA	Mozambique		72600070	10	10 923 055	13 972 950	15 224 490	1 397 708	83 634				
28	SPS ED	Namibia	ESP	A2400055 A2400084	10	17 962 523	29 122 562	24 645 644	20 231 911	35 057 051	2 928 124	2 928 124	32 058 782	
29	SPS H	Nicaragua	PROSILAIS III	A6200214 (10) A6200176 (n10)	10	10 545 633	17 899 820	20 515 189	26 595 313	17 692 747	39 374 958	39 374 958	40 315 186	
30	SPS NR	Nicaragua	Prorural	A6200269; 71 A6200306; 7; 9	10	0	0	30 000 000	0	8 000	270 000	270 000	110 000	
31	SPS ED	Rwanda	ESP	A7200665 A7240011	10	0	0	30 000 000	0	12 500 000	0	0	0	
32	SPS ED	Tanzania	PEDP	A3209714 A3210028	10	0	50 815 499	90 657 461	95 047 278	110 000 000	120 000 000	120 000 000	65 000 000	
33	SPS J&L	Tanzania		32010050 A3210053	10	0	0	5 000 000	0	0	0	0	20 219 114	
34	SPS IN	Tanzania		A3200021	not 10	0	0	0	0	0	8 080 564	8 080 564	13 612 698	
35	SPS PA	Tanzania	LGRP	32010083	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
36	SPS H	Uganda		A3300038 A7201554	10	18 000 000	54 000 000	5 000 000	52 201 072	64 838 242	64 542 211	64 542 211	65 000 000	
37	SPS J&L	Uganda		A7260263	10	0	0	0	0	10 000 000	21 160 000	21 160 000	18 840 000	
38	SPS NR	Uganda	Water & San SWSP	A7300662 A7300494	10	0	29 165 173	24 437 921	10 780 395	5 804 927	9 211 083	9 211 083	45 608 624	
39	SPS C	Vietnam	Nat. culture pol.	A4600031	not 10	191 935	364 031	1 679 457	227 589	0	0	0	0	
40	SPS NR	Vietnam	MSCP	A4600074	10	0	0	0	0	10 002 802	10 002 802	10 002 802	5 907 073	
41	SPS NR	Vietnam	I35 (NTP)	46000290	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
42	SPS H	Zambia	HNSP	A2600009 A2600031	10	70 951 765	60 239 480	53 232 819	46 370 194	72 155 048	41 547 078	41 547 078	99 217 510	
43	SPS NR	Zambia	ASIP/ASP	A2600066 A2600008 A2600038	10	50 674 468	43 983 562	47 425 011	41 509 852	41 461 290	61 998 981	61 998 981	53 483 818	

44	SPS P	Zambia	PRP	A2620057 A2620075	not 10	0	0	500 892	1 000 739	2 022 624	2 000 000	870 000
45	SPS EC	Zambia	PSDRP	A2600065	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 772 163
46	SPS PA	Zambia	Publ Sec Ref Pr (PEMFA/ PSM)	A2600067 A2600059	not 10 10	0	0	0	0	0	4 570 862	7 180 358
Total disb.						301 171 585	486 662 967	715 204 896	681 408 441	990 367 296	1 029 250 949	1 253 587 733
Nr	Sector	Country	SPS	Agreement	code	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
	All	All	nr of processes with disbursements			12	17	23	24	27	32	35
	Education					43 792 159	141 324 544	303 451 975	243 163 020	347 825 166	325 018 192	215 178 346
	Health					182 389 968	184 122 035	169 639 420	229 697 193	282 719 851	277 584 401	473 120 895
	Public Adm					24 123 055	42 278 058	47 080 362	9 406 582	7 290 050	5 272 493	5 208 780
	Culture					191 935	364 031	1 679 457	227 589	0	0	0
	Natural Res.					50 674 468	73 148 735	137 231 909	153 874 225	140 008 237	238 905 463	275 329 612
	Justice & Law					0	0	5 000 000	0	10 000 000	36 160 000	71 612 130
	Parliaments					0	0	500 892	1 000 739	2 022 624	2 000 000	870 000
	Private sector					0	0	0	0	0	0	2 772 163
	Infrastructure					0	45 425 564	50 620 880	44 039 093	200 501 367	144 310 400	209 495 806

## 1.2 GENERAL BUDGET SUPPORT 2000-2006

Nr	Sector	Country	code	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
1	GBS	Bolivia	65, 67	50 000 000	60 000 000		35 000 000	70 000 000		
2	GBS	Burkina Faso	67		40 000 000	40 000 000	40 000 000	40 000 000	50 000 000	50 000 000
3	GBS	Cambodia	67		24 000 000		16 000 000			
4	GBS	Cape Verde	67	15 000 000						
5	GBS	East Timor	67				10 000 000			
6	GBS	Ethiopia	67					50 000 000	50 000 000	
7	GBS	Honduras	63, 67	70 000 000	60 000 000			60 000 000		
8	GBS	Malawi	63, 67	40 000 000					40 000 000	
9	GBS	Mali	67		40 000 000	50 000 000	50 000 000	50 000 000	70 000 000	80 000 000
10	GBS	Mozambique	64, 67	100 000 000	100 000 000	100 000 000	100 000 000	100 000 000	135 000 000	200 000 000
11	GBS	Nicaragua	67			60 000 000	60 000 000	60 000 000	60 000 000	70 000 000
12	GBS	Rwanda	63-4, 67	60 000 000	40 000 000	50 000 000	50 000 000	120 000 000	120 000 000	80 000 000
13	GBS	Tanzania	63, 67	160 000 000	80 000 000	120 000 000	110 000 000	120 000 000	200 000 000	300 000 000
14	GBS	Uganda	67	55 000 000	55 000 000	65 000 000	65 000 000	65 000 000		33 500 000
15	GBS	Zambia	67							48 500 000

Total disb.	550 000 000	499 000 000	485 000 000	536 000 000	615 000 000	725 000 000	862 000 000
	8	9	7	10	9	8	8
nr of countries							
Region	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Africa	430 000 000	355 000 000	425 000 000	415 000 000	425 000 000	665 000 000	792 000 000
Asia	0	24 000 000	0	26 000 000	0	0	0
Latin Am	120 000 000	120 000 000	60 000 000	95 000 000	190 000 000	60 000 000	70 000 000
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
1.3 TOTAL GBS AND SPS	851 171 585	985 662 967	1 200 204 896	1 217 408 441	1 605 367 296	1 754 250 949	2 115 587 733

Legend

GBS	General budget support
SPS ED	Sector programme support education
SPS H	Sector programme support health
SPS PA	Sector programme support public administration
SPS C	Sector programme support culture
SPS NR	Sector programme support natural resources
SPS J&L	Sector programme support justice and peace
SPS P	Sector programme support parliaments
SPS EC	Sector programme support ec. development
SPS IN	Sector programme support infrastructure

## Appendix 2:

# Programme Based Approaches – References

The below list of selected websites and publications from 2003–2006 is based on an internet search of the phrases: “Programme Based Approaches”, “General Budget Support” and “Sector Budget Support”. Sida publications are not included. The search mainly targeted the websites of CIDA, DFID, ODI, OECD/DAC and the World Bank. Only one comprehensive database website on programme based approaches was found – the CIDA Extranet (see below). All references have links to the internet which can be clicked.

### **Websites:**

CIDA, Extranet on Programme Based Approaches <http://web.acdi-cida.gc.ca/extranet/ExtranetHome.nsf/vLUAboutDoc/SWAPSEn?OpenDocument>

(A comprehensive database with Programme Based Approaches information. Registration needed before entering.)

DFID, MPI, and CCBP, Sector Budget Support in Vietnam  
<http://www.sbsvietnam.org/index.php>

DFID, Poverty Reduction Budget Support (PRBS)  
[www.dfid.gov.uk/mdg/aid-effectiveness/prbs.asp](http://www.dfid.gov.uk/mdg/aid-effectiveness/prbs.asp)

ODI, Aid and Public Expenditure  
[http://www.odi.org.uk/PPPG/cape/what\\_we\\_do.html](http://www.odi.org.uk/PPPG/cape/what_we_do.html)

ODI, General Budget Support  
[www.odi.org.uk/pppg/activities/aid/budget.html](http://www.odi.org.uk/pppg/activities/aid/budget.html)

OECD/DAC, Aid Effectiveness  
[www.oecd.org/dac/effectiveness](http://www.oecd.org/dac/effectiveness)

OECD/DAC, Harmonising Donor Practices for Effective Aid Delivery  
[www.oecd.org/document/22/0,2340,en\\_2649\\_3236398\\_34600534\\_1\\_1\\_1\\_1,00.html#v2](http://www.oecd.org/document/22/0,2340,en_2649_3236398_34600534_1_1_1_1,00.html#v2)



OECD/DAC, Network on Development Evaluation – Overview of the Network’s Current Work Evaluation of General Budget Support  
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Strategic Partnerships for Africa  
<http://spa.synisys.com/main.html>

The Paris High Level Forum  
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World Bank (many publications on country related budget support)  
[www.worldbank.org](http://www.worldbank.org)

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DFID (2006), *DFID’s medium term action plan on aid effectiveness – Our response to the Paris Declaration*  
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DFID (2004), *Poverty Reduction Budget Support*  
[www.dfid.gov.uk/pubs/files/prbspaper.pdf](http://www.dfid.gov.uk/pubs/files/prbspaper.pdf)

German Development Institute (2006), *Strengthening Internal Accountability in the Context of Programme Based Approaches in sub Saharan Africa – discussion paper*  
[www.uneca.org/eca\\_programmes/development\\_policy\\_management/publications/Publishedpaper\\_Mzwanele\\_Mfunwa.pdf](http://www.uneca.org/eca_programmes/development_policy_management/publications/Publishedpaper_Mzwanele_Mfunwa.pdf)

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[www.odi.org.uk/pppg/publications/papers\\_reports/TzGBSEval\\_ShortReport.pdf](http://www.odi.org.uk/pppg/publications/papers_reports/TzGBSEval_ShortReport.pdf)

Full report

[www.odi.org.uk/pppg/publications/papers\\_reports/TzGBSEval\\_RevisedFullReport.pdf](http://www.odi.org.uk/pppg/publications/papers_reports/TzGBSEval_RevisedFullReport.pdf)

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