



Budget support as a sanctioning device

An overview of all BS suspensions 2000-2012

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Background

- Evolution Budget Support:
 - From financing poverty reduction
 - To sanctioning democratic regress
- Bilateral disenchantment
- BS to sanction 'deviant behaviour recipient governments'
 - 'troubling events' breach in the relation donors-gvt
- How often? Who? Where? Triggers?
 - Construction dataset BS suspensions
 - BS suspensions as a subset of aid sanctions



Construction dataset

- Factual information from online news bulletins, news paper clippings, donor reports, evaluation reports and peer-reviewed articles
- Year/donor/recipient observations
- Transparency bias
- Cooperation with OECD/DAC
 - 50% response rate

Definition BS suspensions

- happens in reaction to a government action (or lack thereof)
 - Breach UPs
 - (perceived) deterioration of UPs
- NOT a change in the aid envelope due to a change of government in the donor country.
- BS= GBS and/or SBS
- Stop delay reduce Rechannel BS

Ideally the codeification of the dependent variable should reflect this variety of strategies including a diversification in terms of suspended volumes and the duration of the suspension.

At this stage of our research however we have not been able to capture such detailed data and indeed it may not turn out to be readily available for each observation.



BS suspension in reaction to...

| Breach category label | Description | |
|-----------------------------------|---|--|
| corruption | relates to both manifest incidences of corruption and donor concerns about lack of (or downward trend in) transparency on the part of recipient countries in terms of their (mis)use if public finances | |
| macroeconomic | relates to macroeconomic fundamentals, debt etc | |
| dem(ocracy) and human rights (HR) | relates to domestic issues such as (post)electoral violence, intimidation of opposition parties etc as well as to foreign policy issues such as supporting foreign militia or increasing military expenditure | |
| administrative | relates to procedural issues such as producing reports on time | |

The dataset

- Number of suspensions
- Big suspenders
- Suspendees





In the period 2000-2012:

- 59 troubling events
- Leading to 150 BS suspensions
- Of which 125 in Africa

• slide n° 7

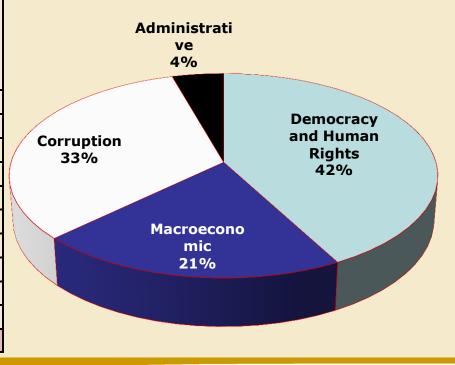




| | | | MACRO | | |
|-------|-------------------|------------|-------|----------|---------|
| | number of | | ECONO | CORRUPTI | ADMINI |
| year | suspensions total | DEM and HR | MIC | ON | STATIVE |
| 2000 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 2001 | 9 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 0 |
| 2002 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| 2002 | 0 | 4 | | | 0 |
| 2003 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2004 | 8 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| 2005 | 24 | 13 | 9 | 4 | 1 |
| 2006 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 2007 | 9 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 1 |
| 2008 | 23 | 6 | 2 | 13 | 2 |
| 2009 | 18 | 9 | 0 | 7 | 1 |
| 2010 | 17 | 4 | 3 | 10 | 0 |
| 2011 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| 2012 | 19 | 10 | 0 | 9 | 0 |
| | | | | | |
| total | 150 | 67 | 33 | 52 | 7 |

BS suspensions

Proportion of total suspensions accounted for by given breach category





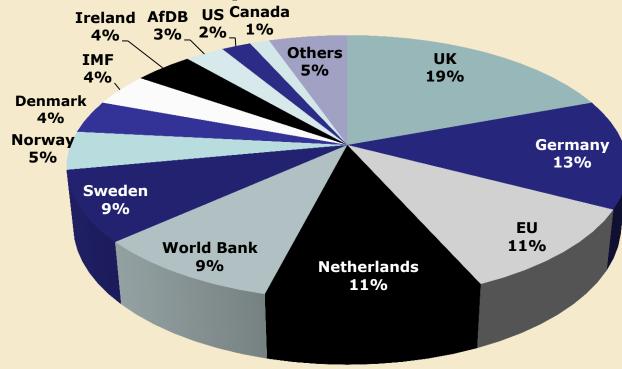
number of suspensions 2000-2012

Donor UK 20 Germany Eυ 16 Netherlands 16 World Bank 14 Sweden 13 Norway Denmark 6 6 IMF 6 Ireland 4 **AfDB** US 2 Canada Finland France Gavi Global Fund 1 1 IADB Austria 1 Belgium Switzerland

total

The big BS suspenders

Overview proportion of total BS suspensions 2000-2012 accounted for by individual donors



150

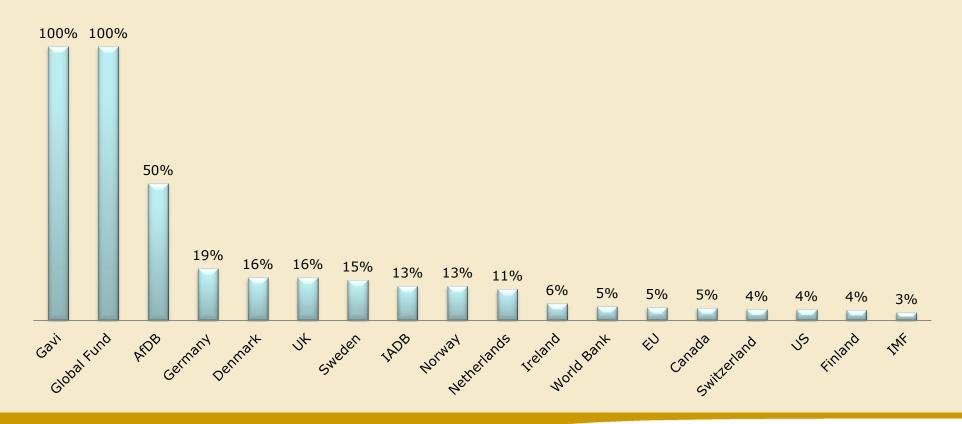




BS Suspensions versus BS Flows

| Gavi | 1 | 1 |
|-------------|-----|------|
| Global Fund | 1 | 1 |
| AfDB | 3 | 6 |
| Germany | 17 | 90 |
| Denmark | 5 | 32 |
| UK | 26 | 167 |
| Sweden | 12 | 82 |
| IADB | 1 | 8 |
| Norway | 7 | 56 |
| Netherlands | 14 | 123 |
| Ireland | 5 | 81 |
| World Bank | 12 | 234 |
| EU | 14 | 301 |
| Canada | 2 | 44 |
| Switzerland | 1 | 25 |
| US | 3 | 77 |
| Finland | 1 | 27 |
| IMF | 6 | 206 |
| total | 131 | 1561 |

Donor suspension/flow rate for the period 2000-2011

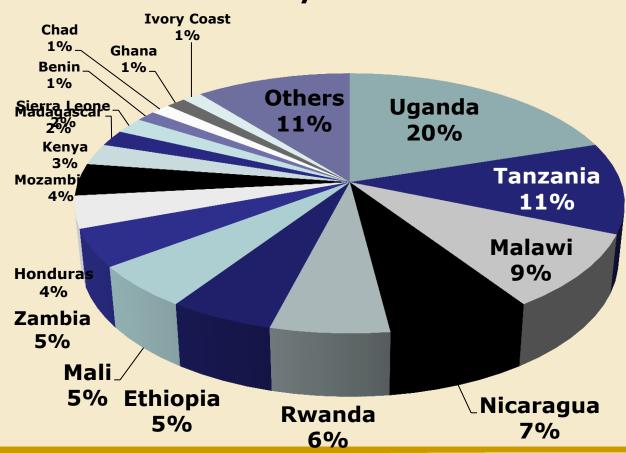




| Recipient | Total |
|--------------|-------------|
| country | suspensions |
| Uganda | 30 |
| Tanzania | 17 |
| Malawi | 14 |
| Nicaragua | 11 |
| Rwanda | 9 |
| Ethiopia | 8 |
| Mali | 8 |
| Zambia | 7 |
| Honduras | 6 |
| Mozambique | 6 |
| Kenya | 4 |
| Madagascar | 3 |
| Sierra Leone | 3 |
| Benin | 2 |
| Chad | 2 |
| Ghana | 2 |
| Ivory Coast | 2 |
| Others | 16 |

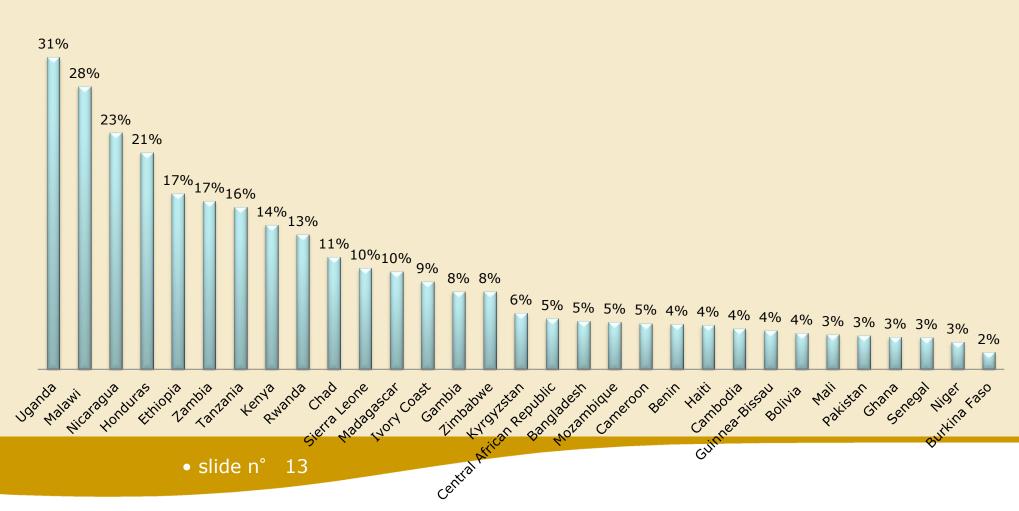
Biggest suspendees

Share of total suspensions recipient country accounts for



BS suspensions versus **BS** Flows

Suspension rate in individual recipient countries



Conclusion

- Gap design BS use BS
 - BS sanctions to a large extent due to political governance issues
 - BS to increase predictability of aid not warranted
- Some donor darlings do not escape sanctions
- Data mainly gives rise to more research questions:
 - Sanction profiles: donors and recipients
 - Determining factors
 - Motivational factors: expressive versus instrumental
 - Impact



Thank you

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