

INDEPENDENT EVALUATION GROUP

EVALUATION OF POVERTY REDUCTION SUPPORT CREDITS

Approach Paper

June 8, 2007

Background

1. When it was launched in 1999, the Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS) initiative signaled a new way for the Bretton Woods Institutions—and subsequently the broader donor community—to support a country-driven development process in low-income countries. The PRS initiative was expected to be poverty focused, country-driven, results-oriented, and comprehensive and to provide a framework within which low-income countries could articulate their development priorities. An IEG evaluation of the PRS process through 2003 found that the initiative had had some useful outcomes, but that the process required stronger prioritization and results focus (box 1).

Box 1. IEG Evaluation of the Poverty Reduction Strategy Process

IEG's evaluation of the PRS process through 2003 found that the PRS initiative had improved the poverty focus of national strategies and helped policy makers link sector strategies to poverty reduction. It also found that the initiative had added most value in countries where government leadership and the aid management process were already strong, but that it had had less effect in countries with weak public sector capacity or donor-dominated aid relationships. External partners were found to have supported the PRS process during formulation, but to not have systematically adapted the content of their assistance programs in a coordinated manner around the content of PRSs. The latter were deemed to require stronger prioritization. The evaluation found that PRSs needed stronger analytical underpinnings to ensure that the poverty impact of pursued policies and programs were adequately assessed. Therefore, the evaluation recommended that the Bank actively promote the tailoring of PRSs to country conditions and help countries sharpen the PRSs' results focus. It also recommended that the Bank help countries build the analytical capacity to determine how development programs and policies can lead to poverty reduction and that it facilitate the use of the PRS as a partnership framework.

Source: IEG 2004

2. The World Bank introduced Poverty Reduction Support Credits (PRSCs) in 2001 as a vehicle to help IDA borrowers implement their poverty reduction strategies. By aiming to help countries implement a country-driven, medium-term poverty reduction strategy, the overarching goal of the PRSC is to support a process of institutional and structural development that promotes growth, improves social conditions, and ultimately reduces poverty. This goal was intended to be achieved through three mutually reinforcing objectives (World Bank, 2005a):

- i. Help countries operationalize and implement a medium-term program based on the PRS.
- ii. Improve resource predictability through medium-term commitments that were to be disbursed in line with domestic planning, budgeting, and review processes.
- iii. Provide a framework for donor coordination.

3. PRSCs are generally designed as a medium-term, rolling program of two to four annual credits, phased to support a program of policy and institutional reforms derived from the country's PRS. PRSCs provide direct support to the recipient country's budget, using the country's own financial management and budget procedures and aiming to align with the country's annual budget cycle.

4. When they were introduced in 2001, PRSCs differed from traditional Bank-supported adjustment lending in five areas. First, on *country ownership and participation*, PRSCs were to be based on a country-formulated and -owned PRS developed with the participation of government and nongovernment stakeholders, whereas traditional adjustment operations typically supported a series of policy measures that emerged from a dialogue limited to the Bank and the government. Second, on *focus*, PRSCs were to address medium-term structural, social, and institutional issues (such as social service delivery, public sector management, regulatory framework, governance), as well as to cover a range of sectors while traditional adjustment lending had typically focused on macroeconomic issues (such as stabilization, market and trade liberalization, privatization, and private sector development).¹ Third, on *programmatic support*, PRSCs were to be framed around a medium-term program of annual single-tranche operations rather than one-off, typically multi-tranche operations. Fourth, on *alignment*, the timing of PRSC resource flow was to be aligned with the country's policy and budget cycle to the extent possible, while traditional adjustment lending would occur at any time during the budget cycle. Fifth, on *conditionality*, PRSCs embodied ex-post conditionalities² and adaptable triggers that the country would agree to meet prior to preparation of the following PRSC rather than the ex-ante nonadaptable conditionalities typical of adjustment lending.

5. In many ways then, PRSCs were a precursor to the development policy lending that the Bank introduced to replace various types of adjustment lending instruments in August 2004. The introduction of a single new lending instrument—the Development Policy Loans/Credits—in lieu of multiple adjustment lending instruments reflected a shift in focus from assistance aimed at addressing external financing gaps with balance of payments or fiscal origins to supporting a sustained medium-term process of institutional and structural development that promotes growth, improves social conditions, and reduces poverty (World Bank, 2004a). With this shift, PRSCs ceased to be a distinct lending instrument. They are

¹ In addition to structural adjustment operations, which typically had a short-term macroeconomic focus, sector adjustment operations addressed sector-specific structural issues. The novelty of the PRSCs was that they addressed cross-cutting structural issues, as well as structural and institutional issues across multiple sectors, while sector adjustment operations typically were limited to a specific sector.

² Ex-post conditionality means that the loan is approved by the Board of Directors after the agreed policy measures have been implemented. Ex-ante conditionalities are conditionalities that the government agrees to undertake at a future time after approval of the operation by the Board of Directors.

now a subset of programmatic development policy operations and have been maintained as a “brand name” for well-performing IDA countries with a demonstrated record of reform and commitment to a national development strategy aimed at poverty reduction as embodied in their PRS (World Bank 2004b).

6. While the PRSC is no longer a distinct financing instrument, its objectives continue to reach beyond those of other development policy operations. Since the PRSC is expected to bolster the PRS process, it has to embrace a medium-term outlook and engagement, multisectoral coverage, a flexible step-by-step approach, and more predictable resource flows than other development policy operations. It is also expected to be closely aligned with country systems and processes and to complement other budget support programs. These characteristics in turn are expected to improve country performance, the stability of the policy framework, and sustainability of reforms (World Bank, 2005a).

7. Between FY01 and FY07 (May '07), a total of 66 PRSCs, amounting to IDA commitments of \$5.31 billion, have been approved benefiting 25 countries. PRSC lending has accounted for about 10 percent of IDA commitments and 39 percent of IDA development policy lending over the period FY01-(figure 1). PRSCs have been most prevalent in the Africa Region (figure 2). Of the 25 countries with a PRSC program, 4 also received other development policy lending during the course of the PRSC program, with the DPL lending either being more narrowly focused in a particular sector (such as financial sector reform) or supporting subnational reforms.

Figure 1. Evolution of IDA Commitments for PRSCs

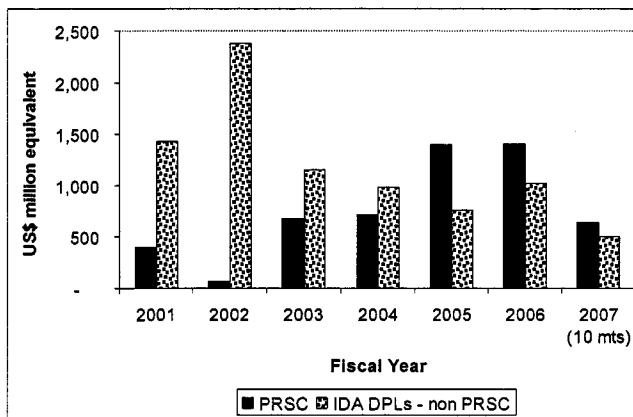
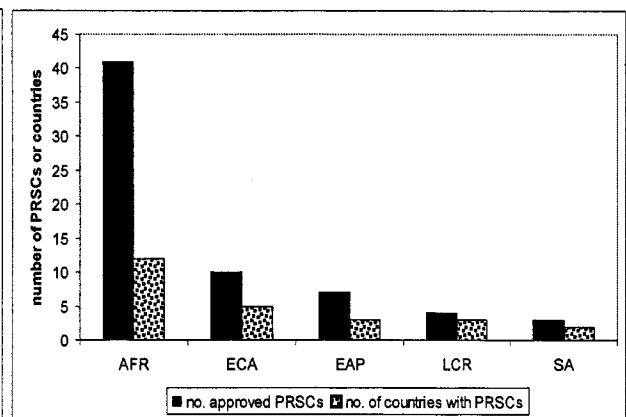


Figure 2. Regional Distribution of PRSCs

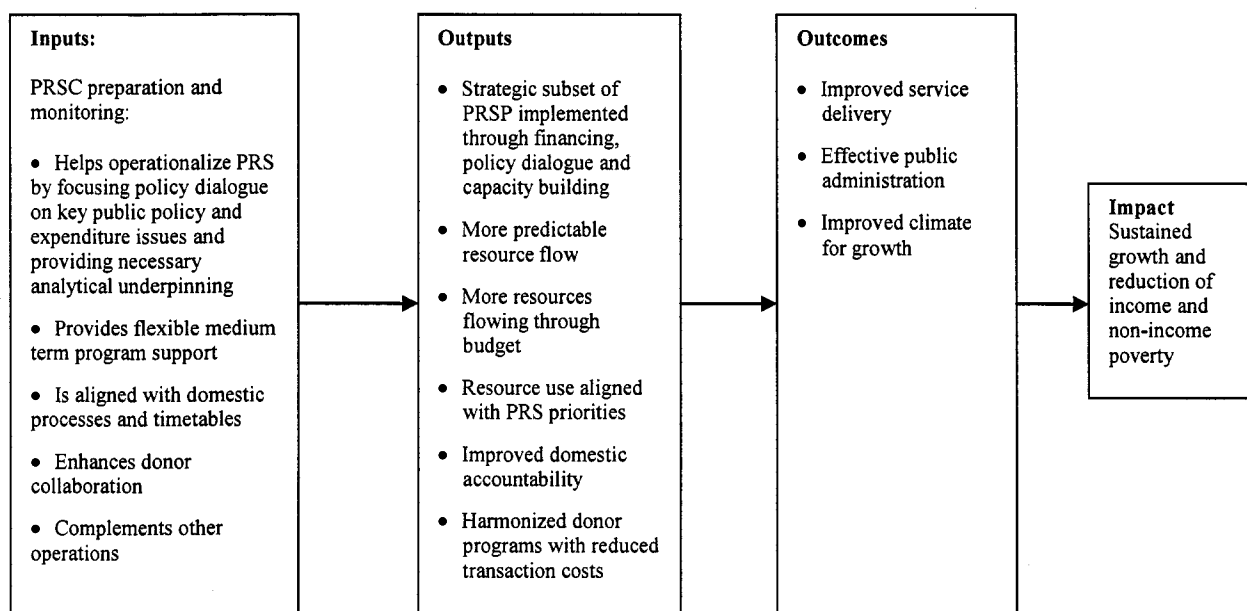


Source: Business Warehouse

Evaluation Objectives and Scope

8. Building on the IEG evaluation of the PRSP initiative, the PRSC evaluation aims to assess whether Poverty Reduction Support Credits are a relevant and effective mechanism to support a sustained medium-term process of institutional and structural development that promotes growth, improves social conditions, and reduces poverty in low-income countries. The evaluation will assess the extent to which the PRSC's three core objectives—helping countries operationalize and implement a medium-term program based on the PRSPs, improving resource predictability, and providing a framework for donor coordination—have been met. In addition, it will evaluate how effectively PRSCs have helped countries achieve the medium-term development outcomes aspired to in their PRS, with a particular focus on achievements in the areas of public financial management, creating conditions for growth, and effective service delivery to the poor. A PRSC results chain that will help guide the evaluation is presented in figure 3.

Figure 3. PRSC Results Chain



Note: The above results chain draws on the PRSP results chain developed for the IEG evaluation of the PRS Process and a similar results chain developed in World Bank 2005a.

9. Specifically, the evaluation proposes to focus on seven questions grouped around the PRSC design, process, and contribution to development outcomes.

PRSC DESIGN

- i. *Do the specific objectives underlying PRSCs translate into discernible differences in design between PRSCs, past Structural Adjustment Lending, and other DPLs?* Drawing on a database of DPLs, a portfolio review, and interviews, the evaluation will assess the extent to which the design and implementation of PRSCs indeed differ in process and contents from those of earlier structural adjustment operations, and of other DPLs. The dimensions to be assessed and compared will include the macroeconomic and policy performance of recipient countries, the policy conditionality of the operations, the participatory aspects of PRSC preparation, and the implications for the incentives and skills mix of Bank teams.

EFFECTIVENESS OF PRSC PROCESS

- ii. *How effective have PRSCs been as a vehicle to help countries operationalize a country-driven poverty reduction strategy?* The IEG evaluation of the PRS process through 2003 found that many PRSs lacked focus and were in need of better prioritization and stronger results orientation. The PRSC evaluation will assess how effective PRSCs have been in helping countries prioritize and operationalize key policy measures emanating from the strategic directions outlined in the PRSs and to what extent they have been able to help introduce a results focus in priority areas. It will also assess the extent to which the PRSCs have helped shape the dialogue around core policy issues within the government and between the government, the Bank, and other development partners. The evaluation will focus on the PRSC's role in helping countries prioritize and operationalize policy actions, rather than assessing the quality of PRSPs.
- iii. *How well have PRSCs been aligned with country systems and how effectively have they contributed to predictable resource flows?* The evaluation will review the extent to which PRSC preparation, implementation, and the associated progress reporting and reviews have aligned with the recipient countries' own timetable and processes and to what extent the PRSCs have contributed to strengthening the recipient country's domestic accountability framework. The evaluation will also assess the extent to which PRSCs have provided predictable resource flows and how the Bank adapted its support when the performance of a country's program went off track.
- iv. *How effectively have PRSCs contributed to donor harmonization around a country-owned, medium-term poverty reduction strategy?* The evaluation will review the extent to which PRSCs have contributed to establishing a harmonized accountability framework between recipient governments and donors, what benefits and challenges have arisen from joint accountability frameworks, and how these have affected the PRSC program.

ACHIEVEMENT OF DEVELOPMENT OUTCOMES

- v. *How relevant and effective a vehicle have PRSCs been to help countries set conditions for sustained growth?* The PRSP evaluation found that many PRSs needed to strike a better balance between investments and policies that generate poverty-reducing growth and fostering development in the social sectors. The PRSC evaluation will assess to what extent and how effectively the PRSCs have helped introduce a growth focus into the PRS agenda. It will also assess how effective an instrument PRSCs have been to help countries achieve macroeconomic stability.
- vi. *How relevant and effective a vehicle have PRSCs been to help strengthen public sector management?* Virtually all PRSCs have contained a public sector reform component (see annex 3), and particular emphasis has often been put on strengthening public financial management systems as a precondition for effective use of budget support. While an in-depth evaluation of the effectiveness of PRSCs as a vehicle to support a broad spectrum of public sector reforms would go beyond the reach of this evaluation, it will assess how effectively PRSCs have helped countries strengthen their public financial management systems as one of the most frequently covered aspects of public sector reforms with cross-sectoral bearing.³
- vii. *How relevant and effective a vehicle have PRSCs been to support service delivery to the poor?* PRSCs have put substantial emphasis on strengthening service delivery, particularly in education and health (see annex 3). In some countries the Bank's support to social sectors as well as to the water and sanitation and rural development sectors has been subsumed into the PRSC, while in others the PRSC complemented sector-specific projects. The evaluation will review under what conditions PRSCs are an adequate vehicle to help advance the sector dialogue and achieve sectoral results in the absence of or in tandem with sector-specific operations. The evaluation will review PRSC engagement in several service delivery sectors (education, health, water and sanitation), and particular emphasis will be placed on the effectiveness of PRSCs as a vehicle to strengthen health services delivery, since health ranks among the second most frequently covered sector in PRSCs (see annex 3).
10. The evaluation will explore the extent to which the PRSCs have contributed to development outcomes under questions v-vii. However, the fact that the PRSC often forms part of a larger basket of donor-funded general budget support and is only one of several instruments supporting country development programs will prevent the evaluation from entirely isolating the impact of PRSCs from other factors and ascribing results uniquely to PRSCs.
11. The PRSC evaluation will complement other recent reviews and evaluations of budget support in two distinct ways: (i) it will focus on the development effectiveness of the

³ An in-depth evaluation of Bank Assistance for Public Sector Reform is being prepared in parallel to this evaluation and will be submitted to CODE in mid-FY08.

Bank's engagement through budget support within the framework of the PRSC and (ii) it will look further into the effectiveness of PRSCs as a vehicle to support sectoral development, particularly in the service delivery sectors.

12. **Complementarity with other IEG Evaluations.** The cross-sectoral nature of PRSCs calls for close coordination with other ongoing IEG evaluations. In particular, the PRSC evaluation will closely coordinate with the ongoing IEG evaluation of Bank support for public sector reform and of Bank support to the health sector. The thematic focus of the PRSC evaluation on public expenditure management and health sector service delivery has been partly motivated by the synergies to be gained through the coordination with these two evaluations.

Proposed Approach

13. The evaluation will draw on four major building blocks.

- *Literature review of recent work on effectiveness of PRS and budget support.* A review of the growing body of evaluative materials related to the PRS approach and effectiveness of general budget support will provide source data, inform the methodology, and provide supplemental information for countries covered in the portfolio and country field reviews of this evaluation.
- *A comprehensive desk review of the PRSC portfolio* will be undertaken to take stock of PRSC design and implementation aspects, including an assessment of discernable differences between PRSCs, earlier adjustment lending, and other DPLs. The desk review will also assess the analytical support the Bank provided to help operationalize the PRS through the PRSC, and PRSCs' complementarity with other Bank operations. The small number of Implementation Completion Reports (ICRs) and associated IEG ICR reviews and Project Performance Assessment Reports (PPARs) currently available will limit the extent to which the portfolio review will be able to assess country-level achievements of PRSCs.⁴ They will therefore be supplemented by interviews, literature reviews, assembly of key performance indicators, CAS Completion Reports, and Country Assistance Evaluations and field-based country case studies.
- *Client, donor, and staff surveys and interviews:* Government officials engaged with PRSCs will be surveyed to gauge how relevant and effective they perceive Bank support through PRSCs to be as opposed to other Bank instruments and whether they perceive that the PRSC program has helped change government processes and the dialogue across government agencies as well as between the government and the Bank. Donors engaged in budget support alongside the Bank will be surveyed to

⁴ As individual PRSCs typically form part of a programmatic series of two to four operations, a full ICR is only prepared at the completion of the series. Currently, IEG has only reviewed seven full ICRs for PRSCs of which three are for PRSCs which were halted in mid-course. The first two PPARs are under preparation.

assess how they perceive the PRSC as an instrument to facilitate harmonization between the Bank and other partners providing general budget support. Bank staff who have been involved in PRSC work will be surveyed to gauge their assessment of the PRSC as an effective tool to support operationalization and implementation of the PRS and to address cross-cutting and sector-specific issues.

- *Country case studies* involving extensive fieldwork for about seven countries that have completed or are nearing completion of at least one full PRSC series will be carried out to validate and supplement the findings of the portfolio review and staff and counterpart surveys. Country case studies will be particularly important to assess the effectiveness of PRSCs in helping countries reach aspired development outcomes, given the paucity of ICR reviews and PPARs for PRSCs. Selection of countries will be guided by the findings of the portfolio review, and will ensure geographical balance, from the following list: Armenia, Benin, Burkina Faso, Georgia, Ghana, Lao PDR, Madagascar, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, and Vietnam.

Team, Timetable, Funding, and Dissemination

14. **Team & Timetable:** The evaluation will be carried out by a team led by Monika Huppi, Lead Economist, IEGCM, under the overall guidance of the Manager of IEGCM. An advisory group of partner country representatives, development practitioners, and academics is being assembled to provide the task team and IEG management with feedback on the evaluation design and the draft report. In addition, a group of peer reviewers from inside and outside the Bank is being assembled. The formulation of the approach paper has also benefited from consultations with a group of Bank staff directly involved in PRSC operations. The evaluation team plans on continuing these consultations as the work progresses. The evaluation is expected to be submitted to CODE in October 2008.

15. **Funding:** The evaluation is partially funded through a grant from the Swiss Development Corporation.

16. **Dissemination:** The evaluation findings will be presented to partner governments, Bank and other development practitioners and other stakeholders through various media, including an evaluation web site, workshops, and translation of the evaluation summary into several relevant languages of PRSC beneficiary countries.

Annex 1: List of PRSCs Approved FY01-FY07 and FY07 Pipeline

Country	Operation	Fiscal year Amount US\$ approved equivalent		Country	Operation	Fiscal year Amount US\$ approved equivalent		Country	Operation	Fiscal year Amount US\$ approved equivalent	
Albania	PRSC	2002	20	Ghana	PRSC 1	2003	125	Rwanda	PRSC 1	2005	65
Albania	PRSC 2	2004	18	Ghana	PRSC 2	2005	125	Rwanda	PRSC 2	2006	55
Albania	PRSC 3	2005	10	Ghana	PRSC 3	2006	125	Rwanda	PRSG 3	2007	50
Armenia	PRSC	2005	20	Ghana	PRSC 4	2006	140	Senegal	PRSC 1	2005	30
Armenia	PRSC 2	2006	20	Ghana	PRSC 5	2007*	100	Senegal	PRSC 2	2006	30
Armenia	PRSC 3	2007	28	Guyana	PRSC1	2003	12	Senegal	PRSC 3	2007*	20
Azerbaijan	PRSC	2005	20	Honduras	PRSC	2004	58.8	Sri Lanka	PRSC	2003	125
Benin	PRSC 1	2004	20	Lao PDR	PRSC-1	2005	10	Tanzania	PRSC 1	2003	132
Benin	PRSC 2	2005	30	Lao PDR	PRSO2	2006	8	Tanzania	PRSC 2	2005	150
Benin	PRSC 3	2007	30	Lao PDR	PRSC 3	2007*	5	Tanzania	PRSC 3	2006	150
Benin	PRSC 4	2007*	50	Madagascar	PRSC 1	2005	125	Tanzania	PRSC 4	2006	200
Burkina Faso	PRSC 1	2002	45	Madagascar	PRSC 2	2006	80	Tanzania	PRSC 5	2007	190
Burkina Faso	PRSC 2	2003	35	Madagascar	PRSC 3	2007	40	Uganda	PRSC 1	2001	150
Burkina Faso	PRSC 3	2004	50	Mali	PRSC 1	2007	45	Uganda	PRSC 2	2003	150
Burkina Faso	PRSC 4	2004	60	Moldova	PRSC	2007	10	Uganda	PRSC 3	2004	150
Burkina Faso	PRSC 5	2005	60	Mozambique	PRSC 1	2005	60	Uganda	PRSC 4	2005	150
Burkina Faso	PRSC 6	2006	60	Mozambique	PRSC 2	2006	120	Uganda	PRSC 5	2006	135
Burkina Faso	PRSC 7	2007*	95	Mozambique	PRSC 3	2007	70	Uganda	PRSC 6	2007	150
Cape Verde	PRSC 1	2005	15	Nepal	PRSC	2004	70	Vietnam	PRSC 1	2001	250
Cape Verde	PRSC 2	2006	10	Nicaragua	PRSC	2004	70	Vietnam	PRSC 2	2003	100
Cape Verde	PRSC 3	2007	10	Nicaragua	PRSC 2	2007	25	Vietnam	PRSC 3	2004	100
Ethiopia	PRSC 1	2004	120	Nicaragua	PRSC 2	2007	25	Vietnam	PRSC 4	2005	100
Ethiopia	PRSC 2	2005	130	Pakistan	PRSC 1	2005	300	Vietnam	PRSC 5	2006	100
Georgia	PRSO	2006	20	Pakistan	PRSC 1 SF	2006	150	Vietnam	PRSC 6	2007*	150
Georgia	PRSO 2	2007	20	Pakistan	PRSC 2	2007*	350				
Georgia	PRSO 3	2007*	20								

Note: FY07 approvals through May 2, 2007; * denotes FY07 lending pipeline

Source: Business Warehouse

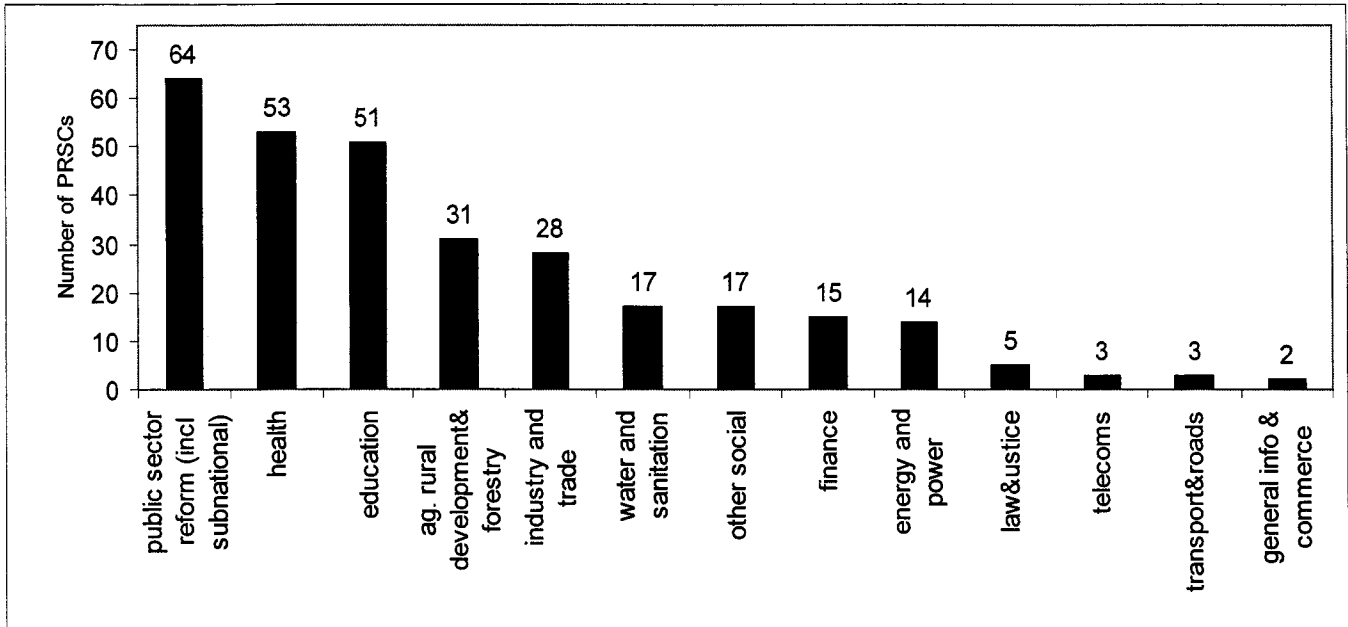
Annex 2: Relative Importance of PRSC Lending FY01-07

Commitments in mio US\$ equiv.	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Total
PRSC	400	65	679	717	1,400	1,403	643	5,307
All DPL (IBRD/IDA)	5,763	9,826	6,018	6,151	6,565	7,330	3,398	45,051
IDA DPL	1,826	2,443	1,831	1,698	2,161	2,425	1,148	13,532
IDA commitments	6,764	8,068	7,283	9,035	8,559	9,446	6,181	55,336
Number of operations								
Total IDA DPLs approved	33	32	29	27	32	32	20	205
Total IDA PRSCs approved	2	2	7	10	17	16	12	66
Total DPLS (IBRD&IDA approved)	46	51	50	43	55	53	33	331
Total DPL Blends Approved	2	2	0	2	2	0	3	11
Total IDA DPLs approved minus blends	31	30	29	25	30	32	17	194
As a % of commitments								
PRSCs as a share of all DPLs	7%	1%	11%	12%	21%	19%	19%	12%
PRSC as a share of all IDA DPLs	22%	3%	37%	42%	65%	58%	56%	39%
PRSCs as a share of IDA commitments	6%	1%	9%	8%	16%	15%	10%	10%
IDA DPLs as a share of IDA commitments	27%	30%	25%	19%	25%	26%	19%	24%
PRSCs as % DPL operations								
PRSCs as a share of all DPLs	4%	4%	14%	23%	31%	30%	36%	20%
PRSC as a share of all IDA DPLs	6%	7%	24%	40%	57%	50%	52%	34%

Note: FY07 includes lending approved through May 2, 2007

Source: Business Warehouse

Annex 3: Sectoral Coverage of PRSCs



Note: Based on Sectoral Coding in Business Warehouse
Source: Business Warehouse

Annex 4: List of PRSCs and Corresponding ICRs FY01-07

Country	Operation	FY	ICR Type	ICR Outcome Rating	IEG Review Outcome Rating	Country	Operation	FY	ICR Type	ICR Outcome Rating	IEG Review Outcome Rating	Country	Operation	FY	ICR Type	ICR Outcome Rating	IEG Review Outcome Rating
Albania	PRSC1	2002	Simplified	S	S	Ghana	PRSC1	2003	Simplified	S	S	Rwanda	PRSC1	2005	N/A	N/A	N/A
Albania	PRSC2	2004	Simplified	S	MS	Ghana	PRSC2	2005	Simplified	S	S	Rwanda	PRSC2	2006	N/A	N/A	N/A
Albania	PRSC3	2005	Full	S	S	Ghana	PRSC3	2006	N/A	N/A	N/A	Rwanda	PRSG3	2007	N/A	N/A	N/A
						Ghana	PRSC4	2006	N/A	N/A	N/A						
Armenia	PRSC1	2005	N/A	N/A	N/A	Guyana	PRSC	2003	Full	S	S	Senegal	PRSC1	2005	Simplified	S	MS
Armenia	PRSC2	2006	N/A	N/A	N/A							Senegal	PRSC2	2006	N/A	N/A	N/A
Armenia	PRSC3	2007	N/A	N/A	N/A	Honduras	PRSC1	2004	Simplified	S	S	Sri Lanka	PRSC	2003	Full	S	MS
Azerbaijan	PRSC	2005															
						Lao PDR	PRSC1	2005	N/A	N/A	N/A	Tanzania	PRSC1	2003	Simplified	S	S
Benin	PRSC1	2004	Simplified	S	Not Rated	Lao PDR	PRSO2	2006	N/A	N/A	N/A	Tanzania	PRSC2	2005	Simplified	S	S
Benin	PRSC2	2005	N/A	N/A	N/A	Madagascar	PRSC1	2005	Simplified	S	MS	Tanzania	PRSC3	2006	N/A	N/A	N/A
Benin	PRSC3	2007	N/A	N/A	N/A	Madagascar	PRSC2	2006	N/A	N/A	N/A	Tanzania	PRSC4	2006	N/A	N/A	N/A
						Madagascar	PRSC3	2007	N/A	N/A	N/A	Tanzania	PRSC5	2007	N/A	N/A	N/A
Burkina Faso	PRSC1	2002	Simplified	S	S							Uganda	PRSC1	2001	Simplified	S	MS
Burkina Faso	PRSC2	2003	Simplified	S	S	Mali	PRSC1	2007	N/A	N/A	N/A	Uganda	PRSC2	2003	Simplified	S	MS
Burkina Faso	PRSC3	2004	Full	S	S							Uganda	PRSC3	2004	Full	S	MS
Burkina Faso	PRSC4	2004	Simplified	S	S	Moldova	PRSC1	2007	N/A	N/A	N/A	Uganda	PRSC4	2005	Full	S	MU
Burkina Faso	PRSC5	2005	N/A	N/A	N/A							Uganda	PRSC5	2006	N/A	N/A	N/A
Burkina Faso	PRSC6	2006	N/A	N/A	N/A	Mozambique	PRSC1	2005	Simplified	S	S	Uganda	PRSC6	2007	N/A	N/A	N/A
						Mozambique	PRSC2	2006	Full								
Cape Verde	PRSC1	2005	N/A	N/A	N/A	Mozambique	PRSC3	2007	N/A	N/A	N/A	Vietnam	PRSC1	2001	Full	S	MS
Cape Verde	PRSC2	2006	N/A	N/A	N/A							Vietnam	PRSC2	2003	Simplified	S	MS
Cape Verde	PRSC3	2007	N/A	N/A	N/A	Nepal	PRSC1	2004	Full	S	MS	Vietnam	PRSC3	2004	Simplified	S	S
												Vietnam	PRSC4	2005	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ethiopia	PRSC 1	2004	N/A	N/A	N/A	Nicaragua	PRSC1	2004	N/A	N/A	N/A	Vietnam	PRSC5	2006	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ethiopia	PRSC 2	2005	N/A	N/A	N/A	Nicaragua	PRSC2	2007	N/A	N/A	N/A						
Georgia	PRSO1	2006	N/A	N/A	N/A	Pakistan	PRSC1	2005	Simplified	S	MS						
Georgia	PRSO2	2007	N/A	N/A	N/A												

Source: IEG database

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