

付録資料 1 : ノン・プロジェクト型援助の定義

Balance of Payment Support

Balance of Payments support refers to resource transfers, in either foreign exchange, cash, and/or as a commodity import program. This modality is intended as short-term or medium-term assistance and is used to address immediate gaps in a country's balance of payments. Its primary purpose is to promote economic and political stability.

Sector Program Assistance

This form of assistance focuses on constraints to sustainable growth at the sectoral level and usually refers to a broad area such as agriculture, industry, education, health or exports. This modality supports the implementation of reforms intended to overcome sector development constraints and relies on disbursements based on policy conditionality in separate donor agreements. Sector Program Assistance promotes medium- to long-term increases in production or efficiency in a specific economic sector or sectors.

Sector Wide Approach (SWAp)

A SWAp is an unusual acronym, with capital and lower case letters. It is not the same as sector program assistance. Sector program assistance includes an agreed policy and expenditure plan for a sector. USAID disbursements are dependent upon the government meeting the agreed conditionality. An individual donor usually negotiates its own sector agreement. In contrast, a SWAp aims to coordinate all donor assistance in support of a common sector expenditure program. SWAp financing typically includes a range of donor budget support, project aid and technical assistance, which may or may not be earmarked to specific expenditures or disbursed through the government's own budget process. The defining characteristic of a SWAp is that donor funding for a sector supports a single sector policy and expenditure program. The government provides the leadership and donors adopt a common approach to support the government's effort.

General Budget Support

In the course of preparing this report, we became aware of differences in the international development community regarding the definition of GBS and how GBS may differ from other forms of program assistance. The definitions below attempt to shed some light on the matter and discuss why Timor-Leste's Transition Support Program may be best categorized as GBS, even though Timor-Leste may not be considered a typical GBS-recipient country and why, from a legal perspective, USAID does not regard TSP as GBS but rather as project assistance.¹²

¹² USAID transfers TSP funds to the World Bank in the form of a grant. Funds are then placed in a World Bank managed account and later disbursed to the Government of Timor-Leste in the form of general budget support. Because resources are initially in the form of a grant to a multi-lateral institution rather than directly channeled to the recipient government, from USAID's perspective, TSP-funding is categorized as project assistance rather than program assistance. It is important to note that other donors may categorize the TSP differently.

1. USAID Definition

USAID divides foreign assistance into project assistance and program assistance. Program assistance, which is also referred to as non-project assistance, “provides a generalized resource transfer, in the form of foreign exchange or commodities, to the recipient government (USAID, ADS)”. USAID recognizes two types of program assistance: sector program assistance (SPA), and balance of payments and budget support. Though it recognizes that balance of payments support and general budget support are two separate tools, the ADS imply that they are very closely related but do not address them individually.

The objective of balance of payments and budget support is to provide “a generalized resource transfer to the recipient country [and in some cases] is designed to support short- and medium-term economic or political stabilization through measures which address immediate gaps in the country’s balance of payments or budget (USAID (1996, p. 12)).” GBS is usually performance-based, rather than based on ex ante conditions precedent.

One common characteristic of GBS which is agreed on by all development organizations is that funds should not be earmarked. According to USAID, general budget support “implies support to a host government budget at the level of the general fund ... [including] funding host governments budget deficits”, but GBS cannot specify what funds will be used for (USAID, ADS 624). GBS is a mechanism for cash transfer and is distinguished largely by the fact that it is disbursed into the general budget rather than into a segregated account.

2. OECD/DAC Definition

OECD/DAC’s Terms of Reference for the Joint-Evaluation of General Budget Support offers a more specific definition. Unlike USAID, OECD/DAC divides program aid into food aid and financial program aid (see figure 2 above). Financial program aid is further subdivided into budget support, sometimes referred to as ‘direct budget support’, and balance of payments support such as debt relief and import support.¹³ There are two types of budget support: general budget support and sector budget support. Though not explicitly stated, it is assumed that sector budget support refers to SWAs and sector program support.

OECD/DAC characterizes budget support as a system where funds are channeled directly to recipient governments using the recipient country’s procurement and accounting systems. Budget support entails “a lump sum transfer of foreign exchange, [but there may be differences] on the extent of earmarking and on levels and focus of the policy dialogue and conditionality (OECD/DAC, (2004, p.

¹³ It is important to note that USAID offers no official definition for the term ‘direct budget support’.

3)).” Further, if budget support has conditionality, it is usually “focused on improving public financial management and the effectiveness of the overall budget”. Funds are not specifically earmarked.