

APPENDIX D: COVERAGE OF HIV/AIDS IN COUNTRY ASSISTANCE STRATEGIES AND POVERTY REDUCTION STRATEGY PAPERS

Country Assistance Strategies

The Country Assistance Strategy (CAS) is a broad development framework, planned and developed by the Bank in collaboration with the government and other stakeholders, and tailored to the country’s needs. The CAS is the central tool of Bank management and the Board for reviewing and guiding country programs, and the vehicle for assessing the impact of the Bank’s work. CASS have always been prepared alongside a project. Through fiscal year 1994, CASS were not stand-alone documents, but were included as a major section in the project documentation that was presented to the Board (“Memorandum and President’s Report”). Beginning in fiscal year 1995, CASS began to be produced as stand-alone documents.

Sample

All CASS for two time periods were reviewed with respect to their coverage of AIDS: fiscal 1994–95 (96 CASS for 84 countries) and fiscal 2000–02 (49 CASS for 48 countries). A list of all CASS reviewed is in Attachment 1.

Reference to HIV/AIDS

There was a significant increase in the percentage of CASS that include a reference to HIV/AIDS over this time period. An electronic text search was conducted to determine whether the terms “HIV” or “AIDS” appeared in the main text, tables, boxes, or annexes. The search found that in fiscal 1994–95, 27 CASS (28.1 percent) and in fiscal 2000–02, 40 CASS (81.6 percent) contained the terms HIV or AIDS.

The CASS were reviewed to determine whether HIV/AIDS was identified as a critical issue by the government or the Bank, or both, based on the reference to or discussion of AIDS in the government’s development agenda and/or the Bank’s proposed assistance strategy for the country (see table D.1).¹ AIDS is recognized as a priority by the Bank more often than by the government. In addition, there is a significant increase in the percentage of CASS that identify HIV/AIDS as a critical issue for the Bank, the government, and both Bank and government.

Table D.1: Recognition of HIV/AIDS as a Critical Issue

	Fiscal years 1994–95	Fiscal years 2000–02^a
Critical issue for the Bank	14 (14.6%)	23 (46.9%)
Critical issue for the government	7 (7.3%)	17 (34.7%)
Critical issue for both	4 (4.2%) ^a	15 (30.6%) ^b

a. Burkina Faso, Burundi, Kenya, Mali. The following countries had generalized epidemics but did not mention AIDS as a priority by the government or the Bank in the CAS: Republic of Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Guyana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Uganda, Zimbabwe.

b. Armenia, Bangladesh, Belarus, Burkina Faso, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Guyana, India, Latvia, Mauritania, Mozambique, Pakistan, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia. There were no countries with generalized epidemics for which the F/2000–02 CAS did not mention AIDS as a priority for both the Bank and the government.

HIV Prevalence Rates and AIDS Prioritization in the CAS

The countries with higher HIV prevalence rates or at more advanced stages of the epidemic are more likely to have HIV/AIDS identified in the CAS as a government or Bank priority. In fiscal years 1994–95, HIV/AIDS is identified as a Bank priority more often than as a government priority, regardless of the stage of the epidemic. However, in fiscal years 2000–02, it is identified as a priority equally by the Bank and the government for countries at the generalized stage, but more often as a Bank priority in countries at less advanced stages.

Among the 35 countries that produced CASs in both time periods, almost half (17) had a “heightened” prioritization in the later time period. In these cases, either (i) the earlier CAS had no mention or only context information on AIDS but the later CAS had government and/or Bank prioritization, or (ii) only the government or Bank prioritized AIDS in the first period but both did so in the second period.²

Link Between CAS and AIDS Lending

Twenty-seven CASs in the review (18.6%) proposed a project with either a main component or a subcomponent on HIV/AIDS.

- Seventeen CASs proposed a freestanding AIDS

project or a project with a major component on AIDS.³ In 13 of those CASs, AIDS was identified as a critical issue by both the government and the Bank.

- Ten CASs proposed a project with a subcomponent on AIDS. In 7 of those CASs, AIDS was identified as a critical issue by the Bank but not the government.

Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSP)

PRSPs describe a country’s macroeconomic, structural, and social policies and programs to promote growth and reduce poverty, as well as associated external financing needs. They are prepared by governments through a participatory process involving civil society and development partners. The time period reviewed was fiscal years 2000–02 (13 full PRSPs). All PRSPs in this period were included in the review (Attachment 2).

Twelve out of the 13 PRSPs (92.3%) referred to HIV/AIDS. Nine of the 13 PRSPs (69.2%) included strategic actions specifically addressing HIV/AIDS.⁴ Some also included HIV/AIDS-related indicators and anticipated budget allocations. The countries at more advanced stages of the epidemic were more likely to include strategic actions on HIV/AIDS in the PRSP.

Figure D.1: Stage of the Epidemic and CAS Prioritization, FY1994–95

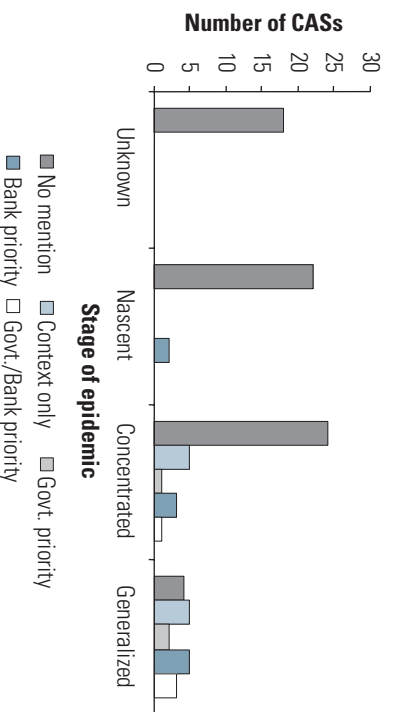


Figure D.2.: Stage of the Epidemic and CAS Prioritization, FY2000-02

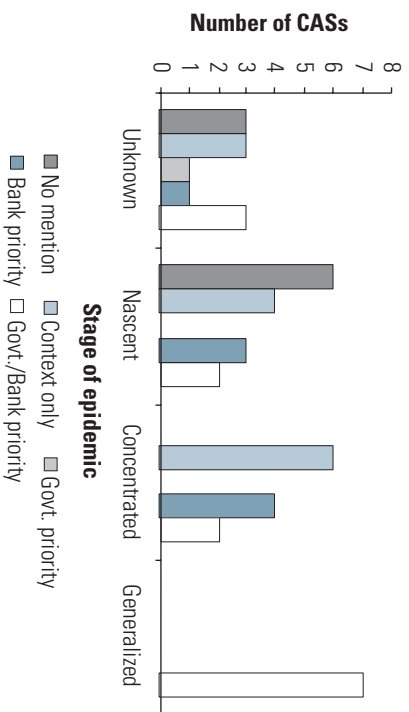
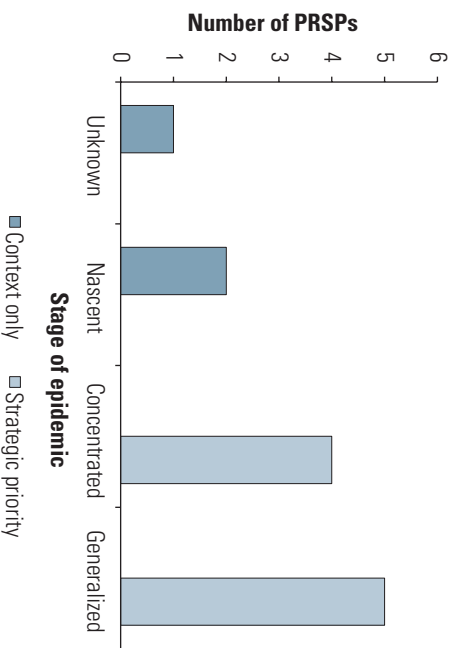


Figure D.3: Stage of Epidemic and Prioritization of AIDS in the PRSP, FY2000-02



Attachment 1: Country Assistance Strategies Reviewed

	FY94	FY95	FY00	FY01	FY02		FY94	FY95	FY00	FY01	FY02
Africa						Eastern Europe and Central Asia					
Benin	x					(cont.)					
Burkina Faso	x			x		Romania	x			x	
Burundi		x				Russia	x	x	x		x
Cameroon	x					Slovak Republic	x			x	
Comoros	x					Slovenia	x				
Congo, Republic of	x					Turkey				x	
Côte d'Ivoire	x					Turkmenistan				x	
Ethiopia	x	x		x*		Ukraine				x	
Gabon	x					Uzbekistan		x			
Ghana	x	x	x			Latin America and the Caribbean					
Guinea	x					Argentina	x	x		x	
Kenya	x					Barbados	x				
Lesotho	x					Belize				x	
Madagascar	x					Bolivia	x				
Malawi	x					Brazil		x	x		
Mali		x				Chile		x			x
Mauritania	x				x	Colombia	x				
Mauritius	x				x	Dominican Republic		x			
Mozambique	x		x			El Salvador	x				x
Niger	x					Guatemala		x			
São Tomé and Príncipe				x		Guyana	x				x
Senegal		x				Honduras	x		x		
Sierra Leone	x					Jamaica				x	
Swaziland		x				Mexico	x	x			x
Tanzania	x		x			Nicaragua	x				
Togo		x				Panama		x			
Uganda	x	x		x		Paraguay	x				
Zambia	x		x			Peru		x			
Zimbabwe	x					Trinidad and Tobago		x			
						Uruguay	x		x		
						Venezuela	x				

Attachment 2: Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers Reviewed

	FY00	FY01	FY02
Africa			
Burkina Faso	X		X
Gambia			
Mauritania		X	X
Mozambique			X
Niger			X
Tanzania		X	
Uganda	X		
Zambia			X
East Asia and the Pacific			
Vietnam			X
Eastern Europe and Central Asia			
Albania			X
Latin America and the Caribbean			
Bolivia		X	
Honduras			X
Nicaragua			X