Analytical Capabilities of a Functional PBO Programme-Based Budgeting

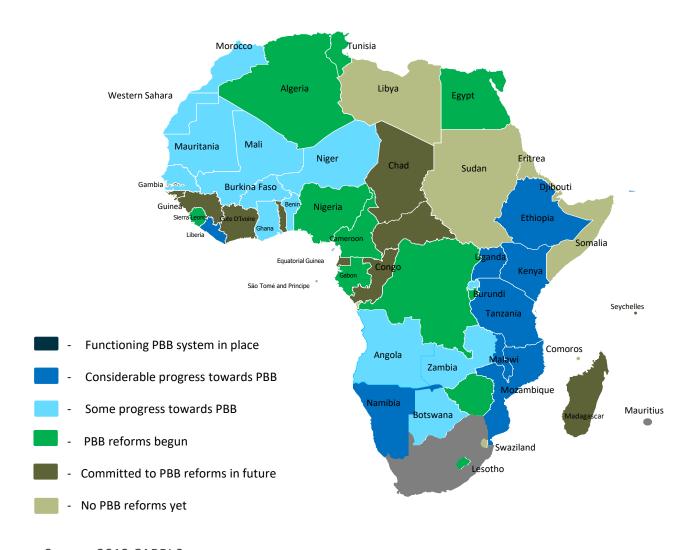


Introduction of Programme-Based Budgeting

A form of performance budgeting in which budget expenditure is planned and managed by programme. The objectives of each budget programme are clearly specified and formally approved by the government and the legislature.

- Ensure accountability governments need to assure taxpayers that public resources are allocated, spent and managed efficiently.
- Improve resource allocation and management
 - Ensure value for money and that public expenditure is effective.
 - A closer alignment between socio-economic planning with annual budgets and the integration of a culture of performance.
- Enhance efficiency in the delivery of public services.

PBB Footprint in Africa



Source: 2012 CABRI Survey

Three Types of PBB Systems

Type	Linkage between performance information and funding	Planned or actual performance	Main purpose in the budget process	
Presentational	No link	Performance targets and/or performance results	Accountability	
Performance- informed budgeting	Loose/ indirect link	Performance targets and/or performance results	Planning and/or accountability	
Direct/formula performance budgeting	Tight/ direct link	Performance results	Resource allocation and accountability	

The Roll Out of a Complex Reform in Africa

Challenges in Implementation

- Reporting and evaluation challenges.
- Limited buy-in or resistance from critical stakeholders- MDAs,
 Parliament.
- Technical challenges costing of programmes, definition of clear and measurable policy objectives, development indicators.
- Alignment of organisational structures to the PBB framework.
- In Ghana a study shows that "the reform failed to overcome procedural inertia and the persistent culture of non-performance and lack of accountability in the civil service".

Implementation Landscape

- Adopt a new budget system law.
- Ownership of the PBB system by parliament.
- Ownership of the PBB system by the government.
- Comprehensive macro-fiscal framework with medium-term fiscal targets and reliable projections.
- Annual budget that integrates current and investment spending...
- Enhance budget management responsibilities in spending ministries.
- Establish meaningful expenditure ceilings early in the annual budget preparation process and assure their respect during budget execution.
- Ensure that expenditure controls are functioning well.
- Planning framework at both national and sector levels.
- Functional auditing of financial compliance

Lessons from Burkina Faso

- Strong internal initiative must be evident
- PBB reform also led by Parliament
- Parliamentary budget commission input in key reference documents
- Budget reform committee or specialised reform unit
- Establishment of broad representative and technically proficient technical secretariat which provides support to ministries and institutions in:
 - preparing PBB by means of training awareness programmes and breakdown of programmes into actions
 - preparing annual programme performance projects
 - preparing experimental programme based budgets

Implications for Parliamentary Oversight

- Change in the level of authorisation Parliament approves budget at more aggregate level.
- Change in information content of the budget.
 - Access to timely, accurate information on the budget.
 - Extensive information on budgetary inputs, expected outputs and outcomes.
- Change in discourse :
 - What do we want to achieve?
 - What will we do to achieve it?
 - What will be the cost of our efforts?

Programme-Based Budget of Kenya - 2018–2019

Programme	Objective		
0501000 Primary Education	To enhance access, quality, equity and relevance of Primary Education.		
0502000 Secondary	To enhance access, quality, equity and relevance o Secondary Education.		

PART E. SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME OUTPUTS AND PERFORMANCE INDICATORS FOR 2018/2019 - 2020/2021

Programme: 0501000 Primary Education

Outcome: Improved access, equity, quality and relevance in basic education

Sub Programme: 0501010 Free Primary Education

Delivery Unit	Key Output (KO)	Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)	Targets 2018/2019	Targets 2019/2020	Targets 2020/2021
Basic Education	schools. Capitation disbursement to free primary education.	Number of Free Primary Education monitoring reports prepared	9,150,000 3 9,150,000	3	9,150,000 3 9,150,000
Infrastructure in North	Infrastructure improved in schools affected by 2008 post election violence		7	7	7

1066 State Department for Early Learning & Basic Education

PART A. Vision

A globally competitive quality education, training and research for Kenya's sustainable development.

PART B. Mission

To provide, promote and co-ordinate quality education, training and research for empowerment of individuals to become caring, competent and responsible citizens who value education as a lifelong process.

PART C. Performance Overview and Background for Programme(s) Funding

The State Department for Early Learning & Basic Education is mandated to undertake the following; Education policy management, management of alternative provision of basic education and training, management of education standards, management of national examinations and certification, curriculum development, quality assurance in education, special needs education management, adult education management, teacher education and management, school administration and programmes of training Institutions, primary and secondary education institutions management and representation of Kenya in United Nations Education Science and Cultural Organisations.

Summary of Expenditure by Programme

Programme	Baseline 2017/2018	Estimates 2018/2019	Projected Estimates 2019/2020 2020/2021	
	KShs.	KShs.	KShs.	KShs.
0501010 Free Primary Education	-	18,110,013,974	17,031,416,651	17,364,635,885
0501020 Special Needs Education	-	1,001,293,790	1,026,657,440	974,561,205
0501040 Early Child Development and Education	-	24,548,547	28,078,900	28,245,004
0501050 Primary Teachers Training and In-servicing	-	657,384,101	727,443,730	809,610,706

Programme-Based Budget of The Gambia – 2019

Ministry of Trade

- 1.Trade Development
 - 1.1 Trade Facilitation and Promotion
 - 1.2 Support to Legal Metrology
 - 1.3 Competition and Consumer Welfare
 - 1.4 Industrial Development
 - 1.5 Promoting Regional Integration
- 2. Industrial and Enterprise Management
 - 2.1 Industrial Development
 - 2.2 Investment, Enterprise and Export Development
 - 2.3 National Quality Infrastructure Development
- 3. Employment Creation and Labour Administration
 - 3.1 Support Employment Creation
 - 3.2Strengthening Labour Administration System
- 4. Strategy, Policy and Management
 - 4.1 General Administration
 - 4.2 Planning and Provision of Statistics

19 1910	Ministry of Trade,Indus,Reg Integ&Empl Trade Development	72,832,377 18,490,414	100,250,047 23,072,600	104,062,020 24,479,568
1910003	Trade facilitation and Promotion	1,121,843	2,650,000	2,184,000
221101 221501 221609 221701 221902 222131 222144 232240 1910004	Travel Expenses Conferences, Workshop and Seminars Advertisements and Publications Consultancy Training Expenses of Committees Studies and Surveys Office Equipment Support to Legal Metrology	883,674 0 0 110,000 128,169 0 0 0 1,368,571	400,000 780,000 165,000 500,000 375,000 330,000 100,000 0	500,000 200,000 100,000 450,000 150,000 584,000 100,000 100,000 2,005,250
221101 221301 221401 221404 221501 221602 221603 221804 221902 1910005	Travel Expenses Purchase of fuel and lubricants Maintenance of Buildings and Facilities Maintenance of Equipment Conferences, Workshop and Seminars Stationery Miscellaneous office expenses Uniforms and Protective clothing Training Competition and Consumer Welfare	721,737 300,000 100,000 15,300 51,800 56,550 73,200 49,984 0	150,000 400,000 300,000 50,000 122,600 50,000 50,000 50,000 250,000	195,000 600,000 195,000 110,250 210,000 95,000 100,000 400,000 18,765,318
251101 251102 1910006	Subve To Non-Fin Public Corp./Instit— Subve To Non-Fin Public Corp/Instit— PE Industrial Development	11,500,000 4,500,000 0	9,632,749 9,367,251 0	9,961,117 8,804,201 525,000

Thank you

