Department for International Development

Department for International Development

Annual Report and Accounts 2012–13

HC 12

Department for International Development

Annual Report and Accounts 2012–13

(For the year ended 31 March 2013)

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Headline results

By 2012–13, DFID had achieved the following results*:

- enabled 30.3 million people, including at least 14.6 million women, to work their way out of poverty by providing access to financial services
- given 19.6 million people access to clean water, better sanitation or improved hygiene conditions
- prevented 12.9 million children and pregnant women from going hungry
- ensured that 1.6 million births took place safely
- reached 8.7 million people with emergency food assistance
- supported 5.9 million children – 2.8 million girls – to go to primary school
- improved the land and property rights of 3.8 million people
- helped 33.4 million people to hold their authorities to account and have a say in their community's development

In 2012, the multilateral organisations that DFID supported:

- provided food assistance to 97.2 million people in 80 countries (World Food Programme)
- immunised 46 million children against preventable diseases (GAVI Alliance)
- detected and treated 1.1 million cases of tuberculosis (The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria)
- gave 2.5 million new households a water supply (Asian Development Bank)
- provided 122 million people with humanitarian assistance (Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection department of the European Commission – ECHO)

*towards its commitments for 2011-2015: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/dfid-s-results-framework

Foreword by the Secretary of State

Striving for the world we want

2012 was an important year for international development.

Not only did UK development investment continue to transform millions of lives by providing access to food, clean drinking water, basic healthcare and education, it also helped countries develop economically, create a safer and more prosperous world, and continued to contribute to our national security.

As the UK meets, for the first time ever, its commitment to invest 0.7% of gross national income on development support, it is clear that investing less than 1% of our national income is not just the right thing to do, but the smart thing to do.

Investment in international development is in our national interest. We are market making – ultimately, if we approach international development effectively. Trade between nations creates growth, jobs and prosperity for both countries and people.

Since becoming Secretary of State for International Development, I have been acutely aware of the responsibility to invest the development budget wisely in order to achieve this. I am determined to get good value for taxpayers' money. That is why ministers now sign off all DFID projects over £5 million and all contracts over £1 million, why I am demanding better value from our suppliers and why I have introduced tough new anti-corruption and counter fraud strategies in 29 countries.

A clear focus on results, transparency and accountability drives everything DFID does. Transparency is the key to improve accountability for citizens in the UK and in the countries where we work. It helps us achieve better value for money and improve the effectiveness of our work. The UK Aid Transparency Guarantee commits DFID to making our development work fully transparent to everyone both in the UK and in developing countries. The department's determination to put transparency at the heart of everything we do is paying off in other ways. DFID has recently been placed first out of 72 donors in the Publish What You Fund 2012 Aid Transparency Index.

It is more important than ever that DFID is working in the right places. As well as the human tragedy, armed conflict costs Africa around $18 billion per year. Making progress in fragile states to improve stability and advance Millennium Development Goal (MDG) achievements is imperative to transforming the lives of the world's poor. We have increased our focus on conflict countries and fragile states which are the furthest behind on the MDGs. No country can develop properly if it is at war, and the wider costs of conflict and fragility can easily end up on Britain's shores.

Working in the right places also means looking at how we work with countries with growing economies, recognising their changing place in the world. That is why in November I announced a new partnership with India that emphasises the role of UK expertise, business and private sector involvement in helping to build a strong economic future.

Successful development involves those building blocks of prosperity that the Prime Minister has called the 'Golden Thread' of development – rule of law, honest and transparent government, infrastructure, education and clear rules for business. Above all, it needs a strong private sector, as it is only by focussing on jobs and growth that we will end aid dependency and help to grow the UK export markets of the future.

The changes I have overseen have brought DFID right to the heart of government, both literally in our cost-effective new Whitehall office, and also through closer working with departments such as the Foreign and Commonwealth Office and the Ministry of Defence.

With two years left to achieve the MDGs, we are now more focused than ever on delivering results that matter. We have done more to tackle the root causes of poverty and improve lives in key areas, in particular prioritising opportunities for girls and women. No country can properly develop if half of its population is being left behind. This means ensuring girls and women have access to equal education and economic opportunities, ending violence and oppression, giving them a platform to express their views and a choice over when they have a family.

This government's focus on nutrition at this year's G8 has meant an unprecedented global commitment to improving food and nutrition to help individuals and countries reach their full potential. Our June event brought together donor countries, developing countries and businesses to set out an ambitious timetable to end hunger and under-nutrition.

And we continue to achieve against our commitments. By 2012–13, we had:

- enabled 30.3 million people, including at least 14.6 million women, to work their way out of poverty by providing access to financial services
- prevented 12.9 million children and pregnant women from going hungry
- ensured that 1.6 million births took place safely
- reached 8.7 million people with emergency food assistance
- supported 5.9 million children – 2.8 million of them girls – to go to primary school

We have also maintained the UK's leading role in global emergencies, responding to the food shortages in East Africa and the Sahel, the devastating effects of Hurricane Sandy in Haiti, and providing vital humanitarian support to refugees of the conflicts in Syria and Somalia.

With the debate now running about what should replace the MDGs, the UK's role as a global development leader can be seen in Prime Minister David Cameron's co-chairmanship of the High Level Panel on Post 2015 Development.

As we reach the 0.7% target for the first time ever, I am determined to make sure that we are investing in economic growth which is good for developing countries lifting people permanently out of poverty and good for the UK. Every time Britain has been at its most successful, it's been when we've been out in the world, trading, doing business, and shaping the world we want. Our country has never stood on the sidelines, and we can't afford to start now.

Rt Hon Justine Greening
Secretary of State for International Development
June 2013

Lead Non-Executive Director's Introduction to the Annual Report

This year has been a year of change at the Board level. The arrival of a new Secretary of State in September has led to changes – not of overall strategy or direction, but in terms of the way that the Board is operating. I have been most impressed by the Department's resilience in the face of leadership change – there has been no loss of focus in our attention to the core mission of poverty reduction. There have also been changes at the non-executive level. Doreen Langston stepped down during 2012 and Richard Keys was appointed in March this year to replace her as Chair of the Audit Committee. Doreen was Chair for 5 years and I want to thank her on behalf of DFID but also personally, for her commitment to DFID and its work. I look forward to working with Richard and the opportunity to benefit from his extensive experience.

For DFID, 2012–13 has been about delivery. The agenda was set by the Coalition Government in 2010: an increase in the development budget to 0.7% of GNI by 2013 in order to deliver very specific, measurable goals around poverty reduction; and the need to reduce administrative costs and to demonstrate value for money in the development programmes. Good work was done in 2011–12 to get processes and programmes in place. This year has been about delivering on the commitments, tracking results and ensuring that taxpayers' money is being spent well. Management information is critical, and DFID has developed much more effective and granular information which can be used at project level, at the executive level and at the board level, and much of it is based on the outcomes achieved. A simple system of 'traffic lights' helps to highlight areas for discussion. The data is increasingly robust. Rigorous business cases are developed for in-country project expenditure, and delivery against them is tracked.

Using a business case approach has improved the level of commercial awareness. There has also been a focus on developing basic financial awareness and skills through the 'Finance for All' programme.

Reducing administrative costs has resulted in headcount reductions in many central functions. It was a testament to DFID's leadership that the People Survey scores improved on aggregate this year, and remain one of the highest among government departments. I remain impressed by the quality and commitment of DFID staff.

I am also pleased to see that the Capability Action Review carried out by the Board last year is resulting in an action plan which continues to form an important part of the agenda for DFID. This is still a "work in progress".

If this phase is all about delivery for DFID, longer term there are important strategic questions to be asked about what constitutes effective development from 2015 onwards, after the MDG commitments. DFID is actively engaged in that debate. The work which is being done to define the future of the business model is part of this work and will heavily involve the Departmental Board.

The Board's role and responsibilities are defined in the 'Departmental Board Operating Framework'. At the request of the new Secretary of State there will now be 6 Board meetings a year (previously 4). The independent Board members are invited to attend the Executive Management Committee (EMC) meetings (monthly) and the Senior Leadership Committee meetings. The Audit Committee is chaired by Richard Keys. There are 3 other committees which support the EMC (Development Policy Committee, Investment Committee and the Security Committee), but these are not attended by the Board-level independent directors, although each has, or will have, independent membership.

A review of the Board's performance was carried out in early 2012. In light of the change in the Secretary of State, and the change in independent directors, a second performance review will be carried out later in the year.

Vivienne Cox
Lead Non-Executive Director for the Department for International Development
June 2013

CHAPTER 1

DFID overview, priorities and expenditure

Overview

About DFID

1.1 The Department for International Development (DFID) leads the UK government's effort to fight global poverty.

1.2 DFID operates under the International Development Act, which came into force in 2002 and establishes the legal basis for UK development assistance. This means that the Secretary of State for International Development can provide development assistance for sustainable development and welfare, providing that she is satisfied that this assistance is likely to contribute to poverty reduction.

1.3 The 2006 International Development (Reporting and Transparency) Act strengthens the accountability of the UK government in delivering its pledges to help the world's poorest countries and people. The Act requires DFID to report annually to Parliament on development policies and programmes and the provision of development assistance to partner countries and the way it is used. This report discharges DFID's responsibilities under the Act for 2012–13.

1.4 DFID is represented in the Cabinet by the Secretary of State for International Development, Justine Greening MP. In the House of Commons, the Secretary of State is supported by the Minister of State, Alan Duncan MP and the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Lynne Featherstone MP and in the House of Lords by Spokesperson Baroness Northover.

1.5 The most senior civil servant in DFID is the Permanent Secretary, Mark Lowcock, who is assisted on the DFID Executive Management Committee by the Directors General and Non-Executive Directors. The Executive Management Committee is chaired by the Permanent Secretary.

Aims and objectives

1.6 DFID's overall aim is to reduce poverty in poorer countries, in particular through achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).[1]

1.7 The MDGs are:

MDG 1: eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

MDG 2: achieve universal primary education

MDG 3: promote gender equality and empower women

MDG 4: reduce child mortality

MDG 5: improve maternal health

MDG 6: combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

MDG 7: ensure environmental sustainability

MDG 8: develop a global partnership for development

1 Further information on the MDGs is available at www.un.org/millenniumgoals/

1.8 The DFID Business Plan for 2012–15 set out a number of priorities for the Department aimed at supporting achievement of these goals. These priorities are to:

- honour international commitments and support actions to achieve the MDGs
- drive transparency, value for money and open government
- boost wealth creation
- strengthen governance and security in fragile and conflict-affected countries and make the UK's humanitarian response more effective
- lead international action to improve the lives of girls and women
- combat climate change

1.9 DFID's 3 other major areas of responsibility are to:

- respond to humanitarian disasters
- deliver on obligations to the Overseas Territories
- influence the global development system

Where DFID works

1.10 DFID works from 2 UK headquarters in London and East Kilbride and from offices overseas. DFID had over 2,750 staff in 2012–13, over half of whom worked in developing countries.

1.11 DFID spends UK resources to support poor people around the world. Resources are delivered through a range of partners including multilateral institutions, civil society organisations and the private sector. Additionally, DFID has a bilateral country programme in 28 priority countries so that support can be targeted where it will make the biggest difference. These are illustrated in Figure 1.1. DFID also has regional programmes in Africa, Asia, the Middle East and North Africa, and the Caribbean, and development relationships with the Overseas Territories.

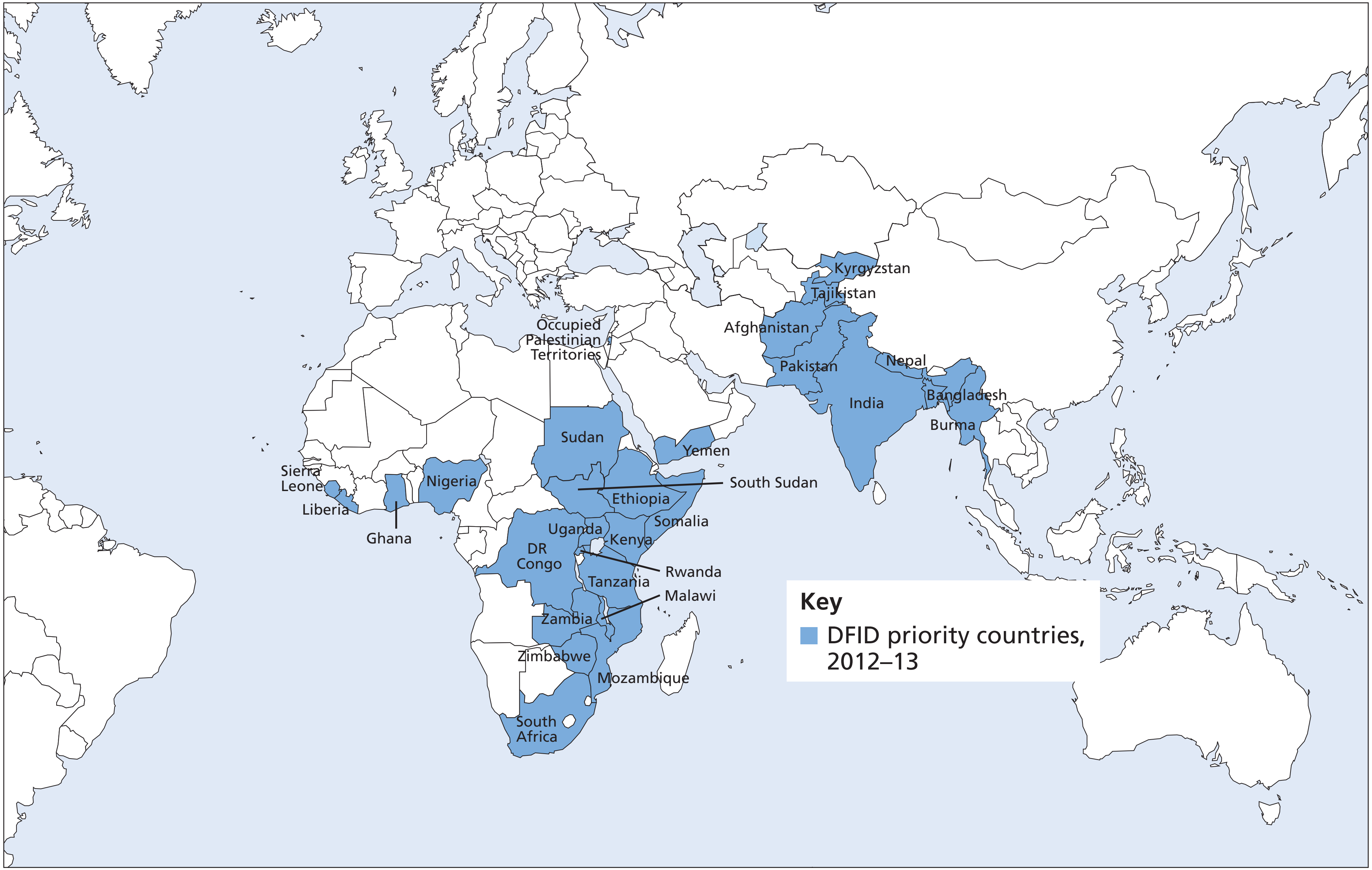
1.12 In November 2012, the Secretary of State announced an agreement with the Government of India on a new type of development relationship, ending the UK's programme of financial grant aid to India. New development co-operation programmes are now either technical assistance programmes focused on sharing skills and expertise, or investments in private sector projects focused on helping the poor. Existing financial grant projects will be completed responsibly, so that all are closed as planned by 2015.

1.13 DFID's bilateral programme in South Africa will also come to an end in 2015. This will reflect the beginning of a new development relationship between the UK and South Africa, based on sharing skills and knowledge.

1.14 The UK will phase out its bilateral aid programme to Vietnam when the UK-Vietnam Development Partnership Arrangement ends in 2016. DFID will conclude it's MDG programmes in Vietnam in 2013–14 and refocus on three priority areas of wealth creation, governance and climate change, where the UK will play a more prominent role. This will help ensure a sound platform for Vietnam to continue its progress.

1.15 DFID closed its Kosovo office in December 2012, recognising the growing economic and political stability which means Kosovo no longer requires DFID assistance.

Figure 1.1: DFID's 28 priority countries, 2012–13



What DFID has spent

1.16 In financial year 2012–13, DFID's total expenditure was £7,915 million; this was comprised of £7,650 million direct programme expenditure, £128 million administration and depreciation costs, £5 million net administration capital expenditure and £133 million annually managed expenditure. A detailed breakdown of DFID's programme expenditure by programme area is shown in Annex A.

1.17 £2,743 million was spent directly by DFID's 28 priority country offices. Further details of the programmes in priority countries are found in Chapter 3. The largest country programme was Ethiopia, with expenditure of £261 million.

1.18 £3,252 million was core contributions to multilateral organisations such as the World Bank Group. Additional information on DFID's multilateral programmes is set out in Chapter 4. The remaining programme spend focused on regional and other country programmes, as well as research and programmes to deliver policy priorities.

What the UK spent on Official Development Assistance in 2012

1.19 Official Development Assistance (ODA) is the internationally agreed standard definition of aid, as laid out in the Statistical Reporting Directives of the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). ODA is reported by calendar year using cash accounting. In total, including spending by other UK government departments, provisional UK ODA in 2012 was £8.620 billion or 0.56% of UK gross national income. DFID accounted for £7.537 billion or 87%. Table 1.1 below shows the distribution of ODA across UK government departments. Final UK ODA figures for 2012 will be published in September 2013. All of the data are produced in publications that have been accredited as "National Statistics", the highest grading of official statistics, by the UK Statistics Authority.

Table 1.1: DFID and non-DFID provisional ODA 2012, £million[2]

	2012	2011
Total UK ODA	**8,620**	**8,629**
Of which:		
DFID ODA	**7,537**	**7,722**
Non-DFID ODA	**1,083**	**906**
Of which non-DFID bilateral ODA:	**892**	**766**
CDC Group (net investments)	83	79
Conflict Pool (Foreign & Commonwealth Office and Ministry of Defence)	116	127
Export Credit Guarantee Department	11	91
Foreign and Commonwealth Office (excluding Conflict Pool)	268	156
Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC)	241	144
UK Border Agency (costs of supporting refugees in the UK)	28	20
Scottish government	10	10
Gift aid	55	65
Colonial pensions	3	3
Other government departments' bilateral ODA[3]	66	59
Administrative costs (CDC Group)	12	12
Of which non-DFID multilateral ODA:[4]	**191**	**141**
EC attribution	84	76
Contributions to UN and other multilateral organisations	107	65

Delivering on UK priorities to reduce poverty

1.20 In the last decade, many developing countries have experienced fast growth, and in most parts of the world, poverty has been decreasing. However, there are still over 1 billion people living in extreme poverty, mostly in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia.

2 UK ODA figures for 2012 are provisional while figures for 2011 are final. Note that figures may not add to totals exactly due to rounding.
3 Includes the Welsh Assembly; the Department for Culture, Media and Sport; the Ministry of Defence; the Department for Business, Innovation and Skills; and the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs.
4 This consists of core contributions to multilateral organisations from other government departments.

1.21 In 2012–13, DFID has continued to focus on progress on the MDGs in low-income countries, including fragile and conflict-affected states. DFID has stimulated economic growth and jobs; provided humanitarian assistance to those who most needed it; put girls and women at the heart of its programming; and worked internationally to address global problems such as climate change, disease and the challenges created by ungoverned spaces – such as terrorism and organised crime. DFID has also continued to push for greater transparency, not just of DFID programmes, but also for data to be made available around the world. This is part of a wider approach towards open governments, open economies and open societies, aimed at tackling the root causes of poverty.

1.22 In September 2012 DFID co-hosted with the US an 'MDG Countdown' event in New York, showcasing progress and innovation from around the world in meeting the MDGs. The event focused on peace and stability, economic progress, and supporting healthy families through the empowerment of women. A wide range of countries and participants took part, reiterating commitments to do everything possible to meet the MDGs by 2015.

1.23 This chapter explains DFID's achievements in some of these key areas for 2012–13 in making progress towards reaching the MDGs. It also covers some of the UK's broader policy work, where DFID works closely with other UK government departments to promote coherent policy for reducing poverty overseas.

Boosting economic development and creating jobs

1.24 Economic growth – led primarily by the private sector – is central to poverty reduction. During 2012–13, DFID continued to increase its work with business and governments to remove barriers to trade, investment and business operations and to stimulate the development of markets to create jobs and benefit poor people. Growth must be sustained in order to transform a society and create an exit from poverty. Where it has been achieved, high sustained growth has usually required mass job creation, which in turn has raised wages and spread the benefits of growth more widely.

Jobs and raised incomes

1.25 DFID-led initiatives have helped to raise incomes and create jobs for poor people. In Bangladesh, market development and financial services programmes helped 637,000 farmers to raise their collective income by $90 million, while in northern Nigeria, funding developments in the fertiliser market that DFID contributed to raised the income of 678,000 farmers by an average of 7%. In Nepal, DFID's market development, employment and rural infrastructure programmes helped to generate productive employment for over 48,000 people. Programmes in South Africa also supported employment promotion and altogether South Africa's growth strategy contributed to the creation of over 43,000 jobs in 2012. In Zimbabwe, a growth programme created new economic opportunities for over 52,000 people.

Investment and private sector

1.26 DFID's support to the Private Infrastructure Development Group mobilised large amounts of private investment in much needed economic infrastructure (see Chapter 4 for more information). For example the DFID-supported Africa Enterprise Challenge Fund provided finance to over 100 innovative commercial agribusiness ideas in 17 African countries, including fragile states such as South Sudan. DFID's Business Innovation Facility also worked with over 150 companies to develop innovative business models that reach more low-income people. In 2012–13, 3 agro-processing facilities collectively doubled the number of local farmers that they work with from 7,000 to 14,000.

Investment climate and trade

1.27 For trade to develop and thrive, businesses need conditions that enable them to access markets, compete and invest. Through its work on trade and investment climate, DFID helped to reduce the costs of doing business and to integrate economies into the global trading system. The Bangladesh Investment Climate Facility has generated cost savings for the private sector of $45.5 million by automating government-to-business services. In Kenya, DFID support for a better investment climate saved businesses over $100 million per year through automated construction licensing.

1.28 Together with the International Trade Centre, DFID helped women entrepreneurs to connect with corporate buyers to expand their businesses. In November 2012, a series of prototype online tools and mobile applications were launched under DFID's Trade Transparency Project to help consumers in poor countries better understand trade issues. Already, the mobile applications from this project have users in 99 countries and have achieved more than 5 million views. The DFID-funded Africa Free Trade Initiative got underway in 2012, with construction of border post infrastructure started at 4 locations in east Africa.

1.29 A joint trade policy unit, run by DFID and the Department for Business, Innovation and Skills (BIS) ensures that UK development objectives are fully integrated into trade policy. The work of the Trade Policy Unit supports developing countries to increase their participation in global trade. For example, through the Trade Advocacy Fund, the UK has engaged with trade negotiators in 16 countries and regional groups in the last year to provide training and technical assistance. The UK has also used its influence in the EU and the World Trade Organization (WTO) to seek agreement on the Trade Facilitation negotiations at the WTO. UK lobbying efforts in 2012 ensured that an agreement to revise the Generalised System of Preferences regulation – a system that provides reduced tariffs to developing country exports to the EU – will maintain a strong focus on those countries most in need, and will resist protectionist pressures.

Increasing access to financial services

1.30 Financial markets play an important role in enabling growth. By increasing access to financial services, more people are able to participate in economic development. In 2012, DFID helped over 9 million more people gain access to financial services through 'branchless banking', using their mobile phones. This brings the total number of people helped to over 20 million. DFID also provided an estimated 12.8 million people in sub-Saharan Africa with financial education, including 6.1 million women, to help ensure that they could use financial services.

Improving tax systems

1.31 DFID worked with governments and institutions to develop better growth policies and raise tax in order to deliver more and better services. For example, tax revenues in Burundi increased by 100% since 2010 with the support of Trademark East Africa. In South Sudan, customs revenues increased substantially after DFID supported a new customs service. DFID is working with Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs and Her Majesty's Treasury (HMT) to promote strong international standards in areas such as tax information exchange and transfer pricing that will help developing countries to collect the tax that they are owed. The UK highlighted the importance of supporting developing country action on improving tax systems through its 2013 G8 Presidency.

Business and development

1.32 In March 2013, the Secretary of State announced that DFID had already begun to develop the comprehensive and responsible strategy needed for working with businesses interested in responsible investment in developing countries. DFID has also worked closely with other UK government departments – BIS and the FCO in particular – to shape measures that influence how business contributes to development results. Examples include DFID's support to the UK's mechanism for implementing OECD guidelines for multinational enterprises; and DFID's engagement in the development of a proposed UK strategy on business and human rights.

1.33 The UK recognises that being transparent about their operations can be an important step on the path to increasing businesses' contribution to development. The UK is a strong supporter of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative and has worked to achieve European agreement to require listed and large unlisted EU companies to report their payments to governments. This information helps citizens hold governments to account for the use of oil, gas and mining. The UK supports a range of international standards and principles that guide business behaviour. For example, DFID is working with the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA) to ensure that more timber is sustainably produced and fairly traded.

CDC – investing in jobs

CDC Group plc is the UK's development finance institution, 100% owned by the UK government. CDC uses its capital to build businesses, create jobs and make a lasting difference to people's lives. CDC has invested £2.2 billion in 1,250 companies, supporting over 1 million jobs in over 77 countries. CDC-backed companies have provided over 400,000 new jobs since 2008.

2012 marked the start of a period in which CDC – guided by a new 5 year strategy – will transition to a new geographic focus on Africa and South Asia, where 70% of the world's poor people live, and will grow its capability to deploy a wider range of instruments, including direct investment and investing through specialist funds.

In 2012 CDC made £397 million of new investments, including the first investments under the new strategy made by its new direct equity and debt teams. These were a direct equity investment of $32.5 million in Export Trading Group, an African agribusiness company employing over 7,000 people, and a $30 million commitment to the Investec Africa Credit Opportunities Fund – a debt fund that will provide long term capital to businesses across a wide range of countries in sub-Saharan Africa.

In December 2012, the Secretary of State launched a new DFID programme to transform the market for impact investment in South Asia and sub-Saharan Africa. As part of the programme, CDC is managing a £75 million fund which will invest into impact investment funds and intermediaries over 13 years. The DFID Impact Fund aims to invest capital in over 100 enterprises to benefit over 5 million people at the bottom of the economic pyramid – investing in enterprises that offer them access to affordable goods, services and income earning opportunities.

More information can be found at www.cdcgroup.com.

Improving the lives of girls and women

1.34 DFID's 'Strategic Vision for Girls and Women' focuses on 4 key areas of work to: delay first pregnancy and support safe childbirth; get economic assets directly to girls and women; get girls through secondary school; and prevent violence against girls and women. Table 2.1 in Chapter 2 presents the results that DFID has achieved in 2012–13 in these areas, disaggregated by gender where possible. The Strategic Vision Annual Report also provides details of achievements in this area.[5]

1.35 The Secretary of State for International Development has made it a personal priority to galvanise momentum on girls and women internationally. In March 2013, she announced a package of DFID support that will do even more to give girls and women greater voice, choice and control over their lives. This means ensuring that they have a voice in decision-making at all levels; a choice over if, when and how many children to have; control over their bodies; freedom from the threat of violence; and control over resources and assets which allow them to lift themselves and their families out of poverty. The Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State has continued to play a pivotal leadership role as the UK's champion for tackling violence against women and girls internationally. DFID is scaling up work in 21 countries in order to tackle violence against women and girls and to increase access to justice for 10 million women by 2015. The Foreign Secretary has also played an important role in raising awareness of and addressing the issue of violence against women in conflict-affected countries.

1.36 In 2012–13, DFID:

- co-hosted the London Summit on Family Planning in July 2012 (see box, below)
- launched the Girls' Education Challenge, to help up to 1 million of the world's poorest girls improve their lives through education by supporting new ways to expand education opportunities
- established a research and innovation fund to build the evidence and test new approaches on the best ways to prevent violence against girls and women

5 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/a-new-strategic-vision-for-girls-and-women-stopping-poverty-before-it-starts

- set out a vision to end female genital mutilation/cutting and announced a programme to reduce this practice by 30% in at least 10 countries in the next 5 years, with a vision to seeing an end to the practice within a generation
- launched a new partnership with the World Bank for a 'Gender Innovation Lab' to enable girls and women in sub-Saharan Africa to access and control economic resources
- launched the Leadership for Change Programme, to increase the leadership skills and opportunities for girls and women in the poorest countries
- developed 4 new HIV prevention programmes in sub-Saharan Africa, where young women are as much as 8 times more likely than men to be living with HIV. These programmes will help reduce new HIV infections by at least 500,000 among women in sub-Saharan Africa by 2015
- worked with the Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO), the Government Equalities Office, the Home Office and partners around the world to secure a successful outcome at the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women in March 2013, where governments agreed a declaration that confirmed their responsibility to end violence against women and girls and to promote and protect women's human rights and fundamental freedoms

London Summit on Family Planning

DFID and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation convened the London Summit on Family Planning in July 2012. The Summit secured political and financial commitments to enable an additional 120 million girls and women in the poorest countries to access and use contraceptive information, services and supplies. These promises will be realised by 2020. More than 20 developing countries made policy, finance and delivery commitments to empower millions more women to decide for themselves whether and when to have children. Donors pledged $2.6 billion in funding. Multilateral and civil society organisations also committed to scale up their efforts.

The Summit established the Family Planning 2020 (FP2020) movement, which built on the partnerships formed. FP2020 now gives direction, co-ordinates and monitors progress to support the achievement of the Summit's goals.

DFID has already helped to halve the price of contraceptive implants, meaning that girls and women now have greater access to and choice of contraceptive methods. DFID has released funding for over 3 million contraceptive implants and 17 million female condoms to girls and women in developing countries. This will help to avert around 2.6 million unintended pregnancies, prevent the deaths of more than 4,500 women during pregnancy and childbirth, and avoid almost 65,000 infant deaths.

Developing countries are making progress to implement the commitments they made too:

- In Kenya, the government has increased the national family planning budget from $6 million in 2011 to $8 million in 2012–13 and has started a major new family planning programme supported by DFID.
- In Ethiopia, each region is including budgets for family planning in their plans for the first time. The government is supporting the uptake of more long term reversible contraceptive methods to help couples achieve their desired family size.

Building open societies and institutions

1.37 The underlying requirements for poverty reduction include sustained peace, the rule of law, effective property rights, stable business conditions, and honest and responsive governments. These enable open economies and open societies to thrive.

1.38 DFID continues to play an important role in influencing the international community to build open societies and institutions. In 2012 the UK took up the chairmanship of the Open Government Partnership, and has encouraged developing countries to join the existing 55 members. DFID works with members to design country level action plans that will deliver improvements in asset declaration, access to information, budget transparency and citizen engagement.

1.39 DFID has pushed for more power and choice for citizens and for governments to be more accountable. By 2012–13, DFID helped 33 million people to have choice and control over their own development and enabled citizens to hold decision makers to account in 19 countries, including Uganda (5.1 million people) and Kenya (5.6 million people). DFID also supported elections in 7 countries which have been judged to have been free and fair by the international community, including in Ghana, Zambia, Yemen and Sierra Leone.

1.40 DFID monitors human rights across all its partner countries and recently published human rights country assessments outlining progress on this issue.

Using information and communication technology for development

1.41 During 2012–13, DFID has increasingly recognised the potential for information and communications technologies to transform the lives of millions of the world's poorest people. DFID has also raised global awareness of this potential. For example, DFID has:

- supported a short message service (SMS) emergency response system in Haiti, which allows people to use SMS text messaging and interactive voice response technology to improve beneficiary feedback and accountability in humanitarian crises. It has reached over 1 million users
- provided mobile phone based agriculture advisory services in Asia and Africa, reaching over 4 million farmers
- supported the expansion of mobile telecommunications networks in 16 sub-Saharan African countries as well as 3 regional projects covering several countries, through an investment that began in 2003
- supported the expansion of the broadband network in Cameroon, predicted to supply internet services to an additional 2 million people
- supported Iraq's mobile phone network, which will provide new and improved services to 3.5 million people
- hosted a pioneering event on the potential for mobile phones and online tools to help citizens hold their governments to account; and launched 'Making All Voices Count', a new programme that will support more people to develop and use these tools to open up governments

Combating climate change

1.42 The poorest countries of the world will be hit first and hardest by climate change, with droughts, floods and famines already taking their toll. In response to this, the UK Government has launched the £2.9 billion International Climate Fund (ICF) to help developing countries reduce poverty, adapt to the impacts of climate change and pursue low carbon growth. DFID is working closely with DECC, DEFRA, FCO and HMT, through the ICF Board, to support these outcomes. The ICF is aiming to deliver results through an innovative project portfolio, which includes a public–private partnership programme to boost private finance into climate investments; and support for a global programme to help 6 million small-scale farmers in 40 developing countries adapt to a changing climate. The UK met its commitment to provide £1.5 billion of Fast Start finance by the end of 2012 through the ICF. For the longer term, developed countries have agreed to the goal of jointly mobilising up to $100 billion of climate finance per year by 2020 from private and public sources, and the ICF puts the UK on track to deliver its fair share of this finance.

1.43 DFID has also continued to play a leading role in shaping the international climate finance architecture, in particular through membership of the Board of the Green Climate Fund. DFID has worked with international partners to enhance the effectiveness and results-focus of existing international climate and environment funds such as the Climate Investment Funds and the Global Environment Facility (see Chapter 4). A particular focus of 2012–13 has been on strengthening results frameworks, managing risk and developing new monitoring and evaluation approaches.

1.44 DFID continues to work towards ensuring that all UK development assistance is consistent with UK climate and environment objectives through: strong climate and environment assessments carried out for all new DFID programmes; strategic programme reviews to identify how DFID's country programmes can best tackle these issues; and deeper analysis of the links between poverty, climate change and resource scarcity.

1.45 Internationally, DFID has continued to play a major role in the international climate change negotiations and helped to secure new agreements at the Rio+20 meeting on sustainable development and the UN Convention of Biodiversity.

1.46 DFID also works with the Department for Transport and others to ensure that the production of biomass for bioenergy or other non-food cash crops does not adversely affect local people's access to land and other natural resources or food security. In May 2012, the UK welcomed the successful negotiation of the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests. DFID will continue to push for implementation. The UK has also strongly supported moves by the EU to better understand the carbon impact of biofuels, which has led to a re-assessment of whether some of them are truly environmentally neutral.

The Prime Minister's global hunger event

The UK's Prime Minister David Cameron hosted a Global Hunger Event on the day of the closing ceremony of the London 2012 Olympics. This focused global attention on the millions of children around the world who will never reach their full potential as they suffer from stunting – poor physical and mental growth and development – caused by malnutrition.

Joined by the Vice-President of Brazil, the Prime Minister called on representatives from governments, UN agencies, charities and business to take decisive action before the 2016 Rio Olympic Games to transform the life chances of millions of children by improving their nutrition.

Three new initiatives were announced:

- On science and innovation, the UK government committed to support the CGIAR (the international agricultural research system) to create drought resistant and vitamin enriched crops which could help feed 45 million people for a year in Asia and Africa. Alongside Canada, Ireland, the US and the Gates Foundation, the UK will invest in HarvestPlus to roll out nutrition rich seeds and tubers such as sweet potato to benefit 3 million people in Africa and India.
- On private sector liaison, some leading UK companies like Unilever, Syngenta and GSK will work to find ways to make nutritious food available to poor families at prices they can afford.
- On accountability, the UK government agreed to work with partners like Ireland and Switzerland to support new schemes to improve government accountability across developing countries, and to pilot text messaging as a way to provide early warnings of areas where nutrition supplies are needed.

As part of its Olympic Legacy, the UK promised to host a follow up event, 'Nutrition for Growth, beating hunger through business and science,' held successfully in June 2013 ahead of the G8 Summit, involving a broader set of participants to secure commitments to further tackle global levels of undernutrition.

Responding to humanitarian emergencies

1.47 DFID leads the UK government's response to humanitarian emergencies throughout the world, responding rapidly and decisively to save lives.

1.48 The UK has been at the forefront of the humanitarian response to the ongoing crisis in Syria, supporting the UN to deliver vital assistance inside Syria and helping neighbouring countries to manage the massive influx of refugees. In 2012–13, the UK provided food aid to more than 163,000 people, clean water to over 30,000 people and funded nearly 150,000 medical consultations for victims of the crisis in Syria and neighbouring countries.

1.49 DFID sustained its humanitarian support to the Horn of Africa in 2012–13, working to ensure that the international community learns lessons from the 2011 food crisis and to help build resilience in communities to future shocks.

1.50 In August 2012, for the first time, DFID activated its new Rapid Response Facility (RRF) for humanitarian emergencies to respond to the cholera outbreak in Sierra Leone. Using partnerships with the private sector and specialist aid organisations to expand emergency water and sanitation activities, DFID delivered lifesaving support to 2 million people within 72 hours of activating the RRF.

1.51 Following Hurricane Sandy in October 2012, DFID provided immediate lifesaving support for up to 2 million people in Haiti, and emergency shelter and relief to 20,000 people in Cuba. Through the Political Champions for Resilience Group, co-chaired by the Secretary of State for International Development and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme, Helen Clark, DFID is providing continued support to Haiti through its Resilience Strategy. This is helping Haiti to develop greater resilience to natural disasters to try to ensure that they do not become crises in the future.

1.52 In response to a serious food and nutrition crisis across 7 countries in the Sahel region of West Africa in 2012, DFID provided 1.6 million people with food, better nutrition and support to their livelihoods. DFID also helped over 400,000 people affected by the ongoing conflict in Mali with food and medicine, as well as supporting refugees in neighbouring countries.

1.53 Following the earthquake and tsunami in the Solomon Islands in February 2013, DFID supported more than 3,300 people with shelter, household items and water.

Implementing the Humanitarian Emergency Response Review

1.54 The government's response to Lord Ashdown's Humanitarian Emergency Response Review was published in June 2011. This committed the government to improve and reinforce the British response to humanitarian emergencies. Milestones reached in 2012–13 include:

- activation of the Rapid Response Facility (RRF) for the first time in Sierra Leone in August 2012
- the launch of a new research and innovation fund on violence against women and girls in November 2012. Part of this will focus on testing new approaches to the prevention of and response to violence in humanitarian settings
- embedding disaster resilience into 8 DFID country programmes
- production of the first DFID Global Humanitarian Risk Register and Report. This will help anticipate and prioritise investments in resilience and disaster preparedness, mitigating the impact of disasters before they occur
- incorporation of the UK International Emergency Trauma Register into DFID's humanitarian response. DFID support for the register will see over 400 medical personnel registered, trained and able to join the UK's humanitarian emergency response by 2014

Building peaceful states and societies

1.55 Conflict is development in reverse – no low-income fragile or conflict-affected state has yet achieved a single MDG and 22 of the 34 countries furthest from reaching the MDGs are in or emerging from conflict. Investing in conflict prevention is value for money – civil conflict costs the average developing country roughly 30 years of GDP growth. DFID is scaling up work in fragile and conflict-affected states and is on track to meet its commitment to direct 30% of ODA by 2014–15 to support these countries and tackle the drivers of instability. Including the UK's share of multilateral spend, around half of UK ODA is directed towards fragile and conflict-affected states.

1.56 In these countries, DFID is helping to build peaceful states and societies by addressing the root causes of conflict and fragility; giving people a say in the decisions that affect them and supporting more inclusive politics; helping to create economic opportunities and jobs; and strengthening the institutions delivering security, justice and basic services.

1.57 The past year has seen rising instability in parts of the Middle East and North Africa, South Asia and the Sahel. DFID has, through the cross-government Building Stability Overseas Strategy, contributed to a more integrated approach to conflict, including the UK government's response to the situations in Syria, Somalia and Mali. DFID continues to contribute to cross-government early warning systems and co-leads the management of the tri-departmental Conflict Pool alongside FCO and the Ministry of Defence. The Conflict Pool's Early Action Facility supported the UK's rapid responses in Libya, Somalia, Syria and Mali. Additional DFID funding, provided through the Arab Partnership, further supported the UK's efforts to strengthen Libya's economic development, and in response to a sharp deterioration in the humanitarian situation in Syria, DFID increased its humanitarian programme to £79 million, making the UK one of the leading donors to the UN-led appeals. The Secretary of State also shaped UK strategies through her seat on the National Security Council.

1.58 DFID has also worked with international partners, for example strengthening the UN's approach through our support to the UN's Department for Political Affairs. DFID is supporting the EU's work on conflict prevention by funding key secondments to help improve early warning systems, and base responses on analysis. This work is also part of DFID's implementation of the New Deal for Fragile States, endorsed at Busan in November 2011 (see Chapter 5).

1.59 In addition, DFID is working with DECC to agree a global deal on climate change by 2015 that minimises the potential for developing countries to become more vulnerable to resource scarcity and conflict in future.

1.60 DFID has also played an important role in the UK's licensing process for arms exports: assessing whether the export would seriously hamper the sustainable development of the recipient country. In March 2013, DFID worked as part of the cross-government UK team to ensure global adoption of a strong and legally binding Arms Trade Treaty. The UN Treaty introduces robust international standards for global arms transfers and has strong provisions to tackle the harmful effects of irresponsible arms transfers.

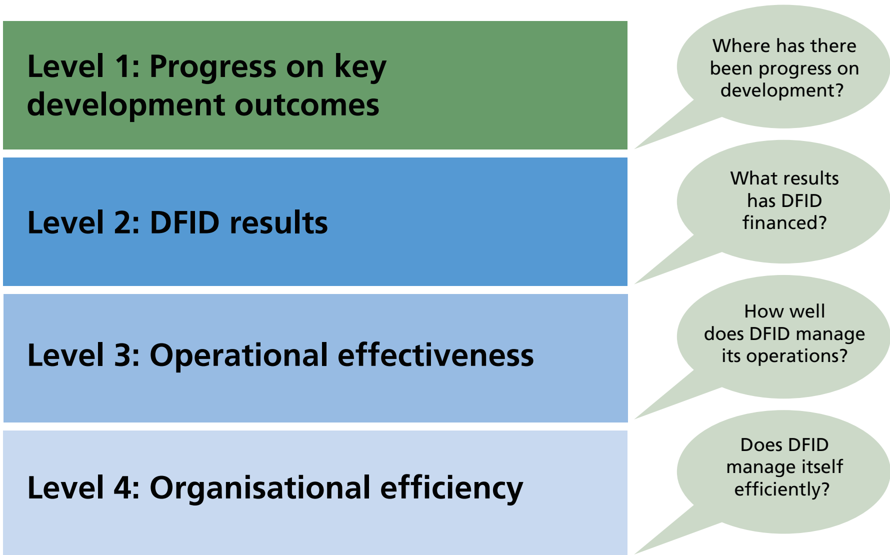
CHAPTER 2

DFID achievements

2.1 Introduction

2.1 In March 2011, DFID set out the results the UK aimed to achieve by March 2015 in tackling poverty and improving the lives of poor people in the countries that receive UK development assistance. DFID uses a results framework to manage delivery of these development results, as well as monitor the effectiveness and efficiency of the way in which DFID works. This chapter reports information against each level of the framework, as well as impact and input indicators which are included in DFID's business plan.

Figure 2.1: DFID's Results Framework



Further information on the results framework can be found at:
https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/dfid-s-results-framework

2.2 Reporting against DFID's Results Framework

Level 1: Progress on key development outcomes

2.2 The first level of the Results Framework monitors some of the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) standard indicators as well as one additional indicator relating to children who can read with sufficient fluency.[1] This indicator reflects the importance of monitoring the quality of education provided in DFID's priority countries alongside the number of children enrolling in school. Progress towards these outcomes cannot be attributed to DFID alone, but results from the collective action of developing countries and diverse development partners. However, progress or otherwise in these areas guides the strategic direction of DFID's programming and helps provide an understanding of whether the specific results DFID is delivering are contributing to progress on development.

2.3 DFID assesses both global and country progress. Figure 2.2 and the subsequent narrative (Figure 2.3) reflect the UN's summary of global progress on the MDGs, while Chapter 3 provides DFID's assessment of progress towards the MDGs in each of DFID's priority countries. In addition, the full set of country-specific data against these indicators and further MDG assessments are published on DFID's website.

1 Data for all Level 1 indicators can be found online at https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-international-development

2.4 The UN's Red-Amber-Green-Grey assessments on progress for each MDG indicator by sub-region do not change substantially year on year. Nevertheless the indicators which have shown the most positive progress compared to last year's annual report are:

- **Reduce child mortality of under 5 year olds by two-thirds:** 2 regions/sub-regions, south-eastern Asia and western Asia, have moved from 'Amber' to 'Green'
- **Reduce maternal mortality by three-quarters:** 2 regions/sub-regions, sub-Saharan Africa and Oceania,[2] have moved from 'Red' to 'Amber'

2 Australia, New Zealand, Melanesia, Micronesia and Polynesia.

Figure 2.2: Overview – global progress towards the MDGs[3]

	Africa		Asia				Oceania	Latin America and Caribbean	Caucasus and Central Asia
	Northern	Sub-Saharan	Eastern	South-Eastern	Southern	Western			
Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger									
Reduce extreme poverty by half	low poverty (Green)	very high poverty (Amber)	moderate poverty (Green)	high poverty (Green)	very high poverty (Amber)	low poverty (Amber)	very high poverty (Red)	moderate poverty (Amber)	low poverty (Green)
Productive and decent employment	very large deficit (Amber)	very large deficit (Amber)	large deficit in decent work (Green)	large deficit in decent work (Amber)	very large deficit in decent work (Green)	large deficit in decent work (Amber)	very large deficit in decent work (Amber)	moderate deficit in decent work (Amber)	moderate deficit in decent work (Green)
Reduce hunger by half	low hunger (Green)	very high hunger (Amber)	moderate hunger (Green)	moderate hunger (Green)	high hunger (Amber)	moderate hunger (Red)	moderate hunger (Red)	moderate hunger (Green)	moderate hunger (Green)
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education									
Universal primary schooling	high enrolment (Green)	moderate enrolment (Amber)	high enrolment (Red)	high enrolment (Amber)	high enrolment (Amber)	high enrolment (Amber)	(Grey)	high enrolment (Amber)	high enrolment (Red)
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women									
Equal girls' enrolment in primary school	close to parity (Green)	close to parity (Green)	parity (Green)	parity (Green)	parity (Green)	close to parity (Green)	close to parity (Amber)	parity (Green)	parity (Green)
Women's share of paid employment	low share (Amber)	medium share (Amber)	high share (Green)	medium share (Amber)	low share (Amber)	low share (Amber)	medium share (Amber)	high share (Green)	high share (Green)
Women's equal representation in national parliaments	low representation (Amber)	moderate representation (Amber)	moderate representation (Red)	low representation (Amber)	low representation (Amber)	low representation (Amber)	very low representation (Amber)	moderate representation (Amber)	low representation (Amber)
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality									
Reduce mortality of under 5-year-olds by two-thirds	low mortality (Green)	high mortality (Amber)	low mortality (Green)	low mortality (Green)	moderate mortality (Amber)	low mortality (Green)	moderate mortality (Amber)	low mortality (Green)	moderate mortality (Amber)
Goal 5: Improve maternal health									
Reduce maternal mortality by three-quarters	low mortality (Amber)	very high mortality (Amber)	low mortality (Green)	moderate mortality (Amber)	high mortality (Amber)	low mortality (Amber)	high mortality (Amber)	low mortality (Amber)	low mortality (Green)
Access to reproductive health	moderate access (Amber)	low access (Amber)	high access (Green)	moderate access (Amber)	moderate access (Amber)	moderate access (Amber)	low access (Grey)	high access (Amber)	moderate access (Amber)
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases									
Halt and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS	low incidence (Red)	high incidence (Green)	low incidence (Amber)	low incidence (Amber)	low incidence (Green)	low incidence (Amber)	low incidence (Green)	low incidence (Amber)	low incidence (Red)
Halt and reverse spread of tuberculosis	low mortality (Green)	high mortality (Amber)	low mortality (Green)	moderate mortality (Green)	moderate mortality (Green)	low mortality (Green)	high mortality (Red)	low mortality (Green)	moderate mortality (Amber)
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability									
Halve proportion of population without improved drinking water	high coverage (Amber)	low coverage (Amber)	high coverage (Green)	moderate coverage (Green)	moderate coverage (Green)	moderate coverage (Amber)	low coverage (Red)	high coverage (Green)	moderate coverage (Red)
Halve proportion of population without sanitation	high coverage (Green)	very low coverage (Amber)	low coverage (Amber)	low coverage (Green)	very low coverage (Amber)	moderate coverage (Amber)	low coverage (Red)	moderate coverage (Green)	high coverage (Green)
Improve the lives of slum-dwellers	moderate proportion of slum-dwellers (Green)	very high proportion of slum-dwellers (Amber)	moderate proportion of slum-dwellers (Green)	high proportion of slum-dwellers (Green)	high proportion of slum-dwellers (Green)	moderate proportion of slum-dwellers (Red)	moderate proportion of slum-dwellers (Grey)	moderate proportion of slum-dwellers (Amber)	(Grey)
Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development									
Internet users	high usage (Green)	moderate usage (Amber)	high usage (Green)	moderate usage (Green)	low usage (Amber)	high usage (Green)	low usage (Amber)	high usage (Green)	high usage (Green)

Key to colour coding in tables:

Green = target already met or expected to be met by 2015
Amber = progress insufficient to reach the target if prevailing trends persist
Red = no progress or deterioration
Grey = missing or insufficient data

Note that the descriptive text (e.g. high poverty) listed against the indicators in Figure 2.2 relates to the current status while the red-amber-green status relates to the relative progress that has been made.

3 The Millennium Development Goals Progress Chart 2011, United Nations.

Figure 2.3 Narrative on MDG progress

MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
<u>Target 1.A:</u> **Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than $1 a day. Global progress:** Met ahead of schedule. There has been impressive global progress on this target in spite of economic recession and high food prices. Preliminary estimates reported that the target was achieved in 2010 when the global poverty rate of $1.25 a day fell to less than half of its 1990 value. Since 1990, both the number of people living in extreme poverty and the poverty rate in every developing region has fallen. However, it is still expected that 1 billion people will be living on less than $1.25 a day in 2015. Four out of 5 people in extreme poverty in 2015 are expected to be living in sub-Saharan Africa and southern Asia – regions where poverty is still the highest globally.
<u>Target 1.B:</u> **Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people. Global progress:** Lagging.[4] Since 2000, 233 million workers are no longer living below the $1.25 a day poverty line. Successful poverty reduction and rapid economic growth in east Asia have been key factors supporting this global decline. The proportion of workers in vulnerable employment has also decreased globally between 1991 and 2011 – a particularly positive result for women who are far more likely than men to be engaged in vulnerable employment, especially in northern Africa and western Asia. Unemployment remains a key challenge for young people, particularly in the Middle East and North Africa where youth unemployment in 2012 stood at 28.3% and 23.7% respectively. Globally, young people are more likely to start their working life by supporting informal family businesses or farms.
<u>Target 1.C:</u> **Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger. Global progress:** Lagging. Hunger remains a global challenge. The number of people going chronically undernourished – nearly 870 million in 2010 to 2012 – is unacceptably high. 58 out of 118 countries are currently on track to achieve the MDG 1 hunger target and there has been good progress in tackling malnutrition in some regions. Progress has been slow in South Asia and sub-Saharan Africa. The latter region was particularly affected by high food prices. The UK–Brazil Global Hunger Event in August 2012 sought to build global political commitment to ending hunger and achieving the World Health Assembly target of a 40% reduction in the number of children who would otherwise be stunted by 2025.

MDG 2: Achieve universal primary education
<u>Target 2:</u> **Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling**. **Global progress:** Lagging. Across the developing world, many more of the world's children are enrolled in primary education. Enrolment in primary education stands at an impressive 90% and continues to rise slowly. In 4 of the world's developing regions, at least 95% of children are now in primary school. However, in sub-Saharan Africa, 24% of children are still out of school – despite an initially rapid rise in enrolment since 1999. Globally, increased urgency is required to meet the 2015 MDG target. International efforts in education should focus on reaching the most vulnerable, increasing rates of school completion and improving learning outcomes.

4 Lagging means that the target has not been met and that progress is not necessarily on track.

MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women
Target 3: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015. Global progress: Lagging. The rapid global rise in primary enrolment has generated huge benefits for girls. The development community has achieved a milestone in gender parity at primary level: girls now show parity with boys for primary enrolment in most of the developing world, although some regions lag behind and averages hide sometimes large disparities. Unequal access persists in sub-Saharan Africa and western Asia, 2 regions where boys are still more likely to enter and complete primary education. As girls transition to secondary education, more widespread gender disparities emerge. Gender-based discrimination, early marriage and increased education costs all act as barriers that prevent girls from staying in secondary school. DFID is committed to tackling these obstacles to meet the goal of gender equality in education.

MDG 4: Reduce child mortality
Target 4: Reduce by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-5 mortality rate. Global progress: Lagging. Steady and solid progress is being made in reducing child deaths. Globally, the mortality rate for children under 5 has declined by over 40%, from 87 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1990 to 51 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2011, equivalent to 14,000 fewer children dying each day. The highest under-5 mortality levels continue to be found in sub-Saharan Africa where 1 in 9 children dies before the age of 5. The MDG target of reducing such deaths can be reached but only with accelerated action to eliminate the leading killers in children – newborn deaths, diarrhoea, malaria and pneumonia – underpinned by efforts to improve childhood nutrition.

MDG 5: Improve maternal health
Target 5.A: Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio. Global progress: Lagging. Significant global progress has been made in reducing maternal deaths. In 2010 the maternal mortality ratio was 210 per 100,000 live births, a 47% reduction from 1990. The presence of a trained health worker during delivery, who is practising within a functioning health system, has been crucial in reducing maternal deaths. Encouragingly, the proportion of deliveries attended by skilled personnel is rising although coverage remains low in sub-Saharan Africa and southern Asia, where only 57% of births are attended by skilled personnel. Maternal mortality does remain a major burden on a global scale and the MDG target remains far off. DFID, among other international actors, has prioritised reaching vulnerable girls and women.
Target 5.B: Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive health. Global progress: Lagging. The use of contraception in developing countries increased by 10% between 1990 and 2008 among women of childbearing age who are married or in a union. Among this group, an estimated 222 million women still have an unmet need for family planning. Progress on this indicator slowed over 2000–08 and access is particularly poor among young people. Over coming decades, demand for family planning will likely increase, based on unmet need and a rise in the number of people of reproductive age. However, funding for family planning services and supplies has not risen at the same rate as the increased need and the MDG target remains significantly off track. The UK hosted a successful Family Planning Summit in July 2012 which encouraged global leaders to include girls in national family planning commitments and renew their commitment to reproductive health issues.

MDG 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
Target 6.A: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV and AIDS. Global progress: Lagging. The world has made huge progress against the HIV epidemic in the 30 years since AIDS was first identified. The epidemic has stabilised in most regions. Globally, new infections have fallen, with 700,000 fewer infections in 2011 than in 2001. Half of the global reductions in new infections in the last 2 years have been among newborn children. For many, HIV is now a manageable chronic condition, but significant challenges remain. Around 34 million people are living with HIV – more than ever before due to the life prolonging effects of antiretroviral therapy – but half of these people do not know they are living with HIV as they have never been tested. 40% of new infections are among people aged 15–25, and in some areas young women are over twice as likely to be infected as young men. Tuberculosis is the leading cause of death for people with HIV.
Target 6.B: Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it. Global progress: Not met. There has been considerable progress although the 2010 target was not achieved. The price of first-line AIDS drugs has dropped by 99% in 10 years. In 2011, coverage of services to prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV in sub-Saharan Africa reached 59%. More than 8 million people have access to antiretroviral therapy but 7 million more people who need treatment still do not have access. If momentum is maintained, UNAIDS believes the target of reaching 15 million by 2015 can be achieved. Stigma and discrimination remain huge barriers to public action. HIV continues to have a disproportionate impact on sex workers, men who have sex with men and people who inject drugs. Prevention and treatment programmes need to reach these key populations more effectively.
Target 6.C: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases. Global progress: On track. More countries than ever are free of malaria. Malaria incidence globally has decreased by 17% since 2000. In 43 countries, there was a reduction in reported malaria cases of over 50% between 2000 and 2010. Encouraging global progress has also been made on halting the spread of tuberculosis. Incidence rates for newly diagnosed tuberculosis have been falling since 2000 when rates peaked. The absolute number of new tuberculosis cases has fallen globally and morbidity rates have fallen in most regions. The Stop TB Partnership target to halve the tuberculosis death rate by 2015 compared with 1990 levels is on track in all regions except Africa. Efforts to treat the interconnection between HIV and tuberculosis are particularly needed in southern and eastern Africa where 50% of tuberculosis patients are estimated to be living with HIV.

MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability
Target 7.A: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources. Global progress: Lagging.* In 2010 the United Nations Convention on Biodiversity agreed a set of 20 targets (AICHI targets) to address the drivers of biodiversity loss. An agreement by developing country members followed in 2012 which led to biodiversity being incorporated into development and poverty reduction plans. Globally, the rate of deforestation is slowing. Asia and Europe are showing a growth in forest cover. In other regions, deforestation continues at a reduced rate. The United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) in 2012 recognised the importance of the green economy to long term growth. This, and an understanding of increasing resource scarcity, is leading to better integration of the principles of sustainable development into mainstream policies. * This target is non-quantified and few of its indicators are routinely measured.

<u>Target 7.B:</u> Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss. Global progress: Not met. Global biodiversity richness continues to decline and the drivers of biodiversity loss (including habitat loss and human population growth) are continuing to grow. There has been a 48% growth in the range of protected areas since 1990 but growth has varied widely across countries. Terrestrial protection doubled between 1990 and 2010 in 59 of 228 countries with available data, and marine protection doubled in 86 of 172 countries with available data. In contrast, growth of less than 1%, or no growth at all, occurred in the terrestrial protected area system of 54 countries, and in the marine protected area system of 35 countries. Half of the world's most important terrestrial sites for species conservation remain unprotected.
<u>Target 7.C:</u> Halve, by 2015, halve the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation. Global progress: Water target met ahead of schedule. Sanitation target lagging. It is a significant success that this target was achieved early in 2010. Since 1990, more than 2 billion people have gained access to improved drinking water sources. The proportion of people using an improved water source rose from 76% in 1990 to 89% in 2010. Nonetheless, there are still 780 million people without access to an improved drinking water source and the target is off track in sub-Saharan Africa. Within countries, the poorest and most rural populations have lower rates of access. Unless the pace of change in the sanitation sector can be accelerated, the MDG target may not be reached until 2026. In 2010, an estimated 2.5 billion people – 40% of the world's population – were still without improved sanitation. Progress to date shows what can be achieved. 1.8 billion people have gained access to improved sanitation since 1990. Sanitation coverage increased from 36% in 1990 to 56% in 2010, with eastern and southern Asia showing the greatest progress.
<u>Target 7.D:</u> By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers. Global progress: Met ahead of schedule. UN-Habitat (the focal point for this component target) reported that, as of 2012, the lives of more than 200 million slum dwellers had been significantly improved and the target was therefore met ahead of schedule. However, demographers had seriously underestimated the dynamism of urban growth and the magnitude of demographic expansion. Over the same period (2000–12), 100 million new slum dwellers swelled cities' ranks. In retrospect, it is concluded that formulating this target in terms of absolute numbers rather than the overall proportion of a dynamic and changing total was problematic.

MDG 8: Develop a global partnership for development
<u>Target 8.A</u>: Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system. Global progress: Lagging. Richer countries have continued to offer developing countries favourable market access arrangements, in spite of the 2008–09 economic crisis. Preferential arrangements by developed countries are increasingly focused on least developed and low-income countries. Least developed countries (LDCs) in particular are benefiting from preferential treatment. For example, volumes of imports from LDCs for the EU have recovered after the 2009 crisis and over 98% of imports from LDCs are admitted duty free into the EU under its Everything But Arms preference scheme. Progress on trade negotiations at the WTO has been slow but there is optimism that agreement will be reached on part of the Doha Development Round text dealing with simplifying procedures at borders (trade facilitation) at the next WTO Ministerial in December 2013. Earlier this year, the UK led the historic adoption of an Arms Trade Treaty in April 2013 which for the first time will introduce international laws and regulations for the arms trade.

Target 8.B: Address the special needs of the least developed countries. Global progress: Lagging.
LDCs are receiving a larger proportion of donors' gross national income (GNI) than before. Official development assistance (ODA) to LDCs increased from a low of 0.05% of total donors' GNI in the late 1990s to 0.11% in 2010. This increase is encouraging but donor countries are still falling short of the United Nations (UN) target of 0.15%. From 2010 to 2011, there was a reduction in net bilateral ODA flow of 8.9% in real terms to LDCs. From 2011 to 2012 the reduction was more severe at 12.8% in real terms. In order to achieve MDG 8, it is essential that this trend is reversed.
Target 8.C: Address the special needs of landlocked developing countries and small island developing states. Global progress: Lagging.
Progress has been mixed on this target. Development spend on landlocked developing countries fell in 2010 for the first time in a decade. However, assistance to small island developing states increased substantially. Assistance to sub-Saharan Africa plays a large part in achieving this MDG since the region hosts 14 of the world's 31 landlocked developing countries. Disappointingly, bilateral assistance to this region fell by 0.9% in real terms from 2010 to 2011.
Target 8.D: Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures and make debt sustainable in the long term. Global progress: On track.
There has been significant progress in reducing the debt burden of developing countries. 35 of the 39 countries eligible for the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative have received debt relief. As stated by the 2012 UN report on MDG progress, the long term decline in external debt service payments as a proportion of export revenues in developing countries is continuing as a result of strong economic growth and the provision of debt relief. The international community is focused on ensuring the remaining 4 countries are able to access debt relief under HIPC at the appropriate time. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank have been monitoring and supporting debt sustainability in low income countries through the Joint Debt Sustainability Framework. DFID has continued to support HM Treasury's lead on debt issues, supporting eligible countries' progress through the internationally agreed HIPC Initiative. Three countries, Comoros, Ivory Coast and Guinea, successfully completed the Initiative in 2012–13.
Target 8.E: In co-operation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries. Global progress: Lagging.
Resources to support the provision of essential medicines through some disease-specific global health funds increased in 2011, despite the economic downturn. However, availability of essential medicines remains low across developing countries with large inequalities in the availability of generics across countries. Data indicates a minor improvement in efforts to bring the price of essential medicines in developing countries in line with international reference prices (IRPs).
Target 8.F: In co-operation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications. Global progress: Lagging**.**
The extraordinary rise in mobile subscription continues in the developing world. In 2011, 75% of worldwide subscriptions were in developing regions, up from 59% in 2006. Developing world share of internet users rose from 44% in 2006 to 63% in 2011. Technology continues to offer innovative applications for business, basic services, accountability, engagement and the combating of corruption and fraud. However, while internet penetration levels in developing regions rose to 26% by the end of 2011, they remain below 15% in sub-Saharan Africa and a global 'digital divide' remains in terms of the quantity and quality of broadband internet access.

Level 2: DFID's contribution to development results

2.5 The indicators in Level 2 of DFID's results framework measure the outputs that can be directly linked to DFID programmes and projects. These indicators reflect those outputs where it is possible to aggregate results across different countries.[5] DFID has developed and published[6] methodological guidance on each indicator to help ensure consistency of measurement across countries and permit meaningful aggregation of results. The indicators do not reflect all the results that DFID is delivering, and results that are vital to each country's development may not be covered here simply because they cannot be aggregated across countries. The country and regional summary pages in Chapter 3 include headline Operational Plan indicators which are specific to the results delivered through country and regional programmes. A comprehensive set of DFID's results covering both Operational Plan and Level 2 DRF results can be found online.[7]

2.6 To ensure a fuller representation of DFID's work, Level 2 captures results delivered through both DFID's bilateral and multilateral portfolio. The multilateral results presented capture key outputs as reported by the multilateral organisations themselves. To illustrate the significance of UK funding to partners' core resources, UK funding shares are presented alongside results.

Results achieved by sector

2.7 Table 2.1 sets out the results achieved by sector through both bilateral programmes and multilateral organisations. Targets are shown where these were set in 'UK Aid: Changing Lives Delivering Results'[8] or in subsequent announcements.[9] The table also presents results disaggregated by sex where relevant. This year disaggregated results are presented for all areas where data is available, reducing the number of areas where a breakdown is not shown.

2.8 Information on results achieved is subject to time lags between the reference period and when the data is made available. Table 2.1 updates the data published in the 2011–12 annual report. Further revisions will be published in next year's annual report, should more information become available for 2012–13 and earlier years.

2.9 Multilateral organisations' results are presented in a slightly different format due to differing reporting mechanisms and systems. Further information on multilaterals and their results can be found in Chapter 4.

Year-on-year delivery (2012–13 vs 2011–12)

2.10 Table 2.1 shows that 2012–13 has been a year of significant delivery. The UK has now supported:

- 30.3 million people with access to financial services, compared with 11.6 million up to 2011–12
- 19.6 million people with access to a water, sanitation or hygiene intervention, compared to 13.8 million up to 2011–12
- 12.9 million children under 5 or pregnant women with nutrition programmes, compared to 5.5 million up to 2011–12
- 1.6 million births delivered with the help of nurses, midwives or doctors, compared to 1.1 million up to 2011–12

Progress towards DFID's commitments

2.11 The UK has also made significant progress towards the 2015 targets. Highlights include support for:

- 33.4 million people to have choice and control over their own development (2015 target, 40 million)
- 6.1 million people with cash transfer programmes (2015 target, 6 million)
- 5.9 million children in primary education per year (2015 target, 9 million)
- 3.8 million people to improve their rights to land and property (2015 target, 6 million)

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5 Note time lags associated with results data, meaning that data will be subject to revision as further information becomes available.
6 Available at https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/dfid-annual-report-and-accounts-2012–13-datasets
7 Available at https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/dfid-annual-report-and-accounts-2012-13-datasets
8 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/uk-aid-changing-lives-delivering-results
9 New target of 20 million for the number of children under 5 and pregnant women reached through DFID's nutrition-relevant prog rammes: https://www.gov.uk/government/policies/reducing-hunger-and-malnutrition-in-developing-countries/supporting-pages/improving-nutrition-for-mothers-and-children-in-poor-countries
Water and sanitation: a new target of **at least** 60 million people with sustainable access to clean drinking water sources, improved sanitation facilities or access to improved hygiene through DFID support: www.unicef.org/lac/media_23164.htm

Table 2.1: Bilateral and multilateral results by sector [1, 2]

Table 2.1.1: DFID commitments and results – wealth creation

Progress towards DFID results commitments

Commitment	Indicator	Indicator type**	Results achieved up to 2011–12 inclusive	Results achieved in 2012-13	Results achieved up to 2012–13 inclusive			
					All	of which		
						Male	Female	Not identified
Provide more than 50 million people with the means to work their way out of poverty*	Number of people with access to financial services as a result of DFID support	Peak year	11,650,000	19,540,000	**30,300,000**	13,140,000	14,630,000	2,530,000
Help up to half of the countries in Africa benefit from freer trade	Number of countries supported to agree an Africa Free Trade area	Final year	26	26	**26**	N/A	N/A	N/A
Secure the right to land and property for more than 6 million people	Number of people supported through DFID programmes to improve their rights to land and property	Cumulative	3,130,000	680,000	**3,820,000**	480,000	460,000	2,870,000

Headline results achieved by multilateral organisations

Indicator	Organisation	Previous reporting period	Previous result	Latest reporting period	Latest result	DFID's contribution as a % of total core funding[3]
Number of micro-finance accounts opened or end borrowers reached	AsDB[4]	2011	1,130,000	2012	700,000	5[7]
Number of micro/small/medium productive enterprises financed	IADB[4]	2011	40,000	2012	584,000	2[7]
Number of active borrowers in micro-finance	IFAD[4]	2010	2,700,000	2011	4,260,000	4
Number of voluntary savers	IFAD[4]	2010	7,860,000	2011	4,960,000	4
Number of housing loans	IFC[4]	2010	1,900,000	2011	40,000	5[8]
Number of microfinance loans	IFC[4]	2010	8,000,000	2011	19,700,000	5[8]
Number of small and medium-sized enterprise (SME) loans	IFC[4]	2010	1,700,000	2011	3,300,000	5[8]
Number of jobs created	PIDG[4]	2002 to mid-2012	182,000	2002–2012	185,000	51

Table 2.1.2: DFID commitments and results – poverty, vulnerability, nutrition and hunger

Progress towards DFID results commitments

Commitment	Indicator	Indicator type	Results achieved up to 2011–12 inclusive	Results achieved in 2012–13	Results achieved up to 2012–13 inclusive			
					All	of which		
						Male	Female	Not identified
Help more than six million of the world's poorest people to escape extreme poverty	Number of people benefiting from DFID-supported cash transfer programmes	Peak year	3,660,000	5,830,000	**6,120,000**	2,690,000	2,970,000	460,000
Stop 20 million more children going hungry*	Number of children under 5 and pregnant women reached through DFID's nutrition-relevant programmes	Peak year	5,520,000	12,550,000	**12,880,000**	2,920,000	4,770,000	5,190,000
Ensure that another four million people have enough food throughout the year	Number of people achieving food security through DFID support	Peak year	880,000	810,000	**1,020,000**	480,000	540,000	0

Headline results achieved by multilateral organisations

Indicator	Organisation	Previous reporting period	Previous result	Latest reporting period	Latest result	DFID's contribution as a % of total core funding[3]
Number of farmers given access to improved agricultural services and investment	IADB[4]	2011	2,522,000	2012	2,381,000	2[7]
Number of people receiving services from International Fund for Agricultural Development-supported projects	IFAD[4]	2010	43,100,000	2011	59,100,000	4
Number of people trained in crop production practices/technologies	IFAD[4]	2010	4,510,000	2011	4,830,000	4
Number of malnourished children provided with special nutritional support	WFP	2011	11,100,000	2012	9,800,000	5
Number of people provided with food	WFP	2011	99,100,000	2012	97,200,000	5
Number of school children receiving school meal and take home rations	WFP	2011	23,200,000	2012	17,500,000	5
Number of women and children provided with food and nutritional support	WFP	2011	82,900,000	2012	82,100,000	5

Table 2.1.3: DFID commitments and results – education

Progress towards DFID results commitments

Commitment	Indicator	Indicator type	Results achieved up to 2011–12 inclusive	Results achieved in 2012–13	Results achieved up to 2012–13 inclusive			
					All	of which		
						Male	Female	Not identified
Support nine million children in primary school	Number of children supported by DFID in primary education (per annum)	Peak year	5,250,000	1,270,000	**5,870,000**	3,020,000	2,840,000	0
Support two million children in secondary school	Number of children supported by DFID in lower secondary education (per annum)	Peak year	520,000	200,000	**570,000**	300,000	270,000	0
Support 700,000 girls in secondary school	Number of girls supported by DFID in lower secondary education (per annum)	Peak year	230,000	130,000	**270,000**	N/A	270,000	N/A
N/A	Number of children completing primary school education supported by DFID (per annum)	Cumulative	630,000	70,000	**700,000**	350,000	350,000	0
Train more than 190,000 teachers and improve the quality of education and children's learning***	Number of teachers trained	Cumulative	86,000	13,000	**99,000**	0	0	99,000

Headline results achieved by multilateral organisations

Indicator	Organisation	Previous reporting period	Previous result	Latest reporting period	Latest result	DFID's contribution as a % of total core funding[3]
Number of teachers trained	AsDB[4]	2011	153,000	2012	670,000	5[7]
Number of teachers trained	GPE[6]			2011	110,000	21
Number of teachers trained	IADB[4]	2011	61,000	2012	66,000	2[7]
Number of teachers recruited or trained	IDA[4]	average FY 2008–2010	900,000	average FY 2010–2012	900,000	11
Number of education ministry officials trained and coached in strategic planning and management	UNESCO	2011	1,000	2012	1,400	7

Table 2.1.4: DFID commitments and results – health								
Progress towards DFID results commitments								
Commitment	Indicator	Indicator type	Results achieved up to 2011–12 inclusive	Results achieved in 2012–13	Results achieved up to 2012–13 inclusive			
					All	of which		
						Male	Female	Not identified
Save the lives of at least 50,000 women in pregnancy and childbirth	Number of maternal lives saved through DFID support	Modelled	6,000	0	**6,000**	N/A	6,000	N/A
Save the lives of 250,000 new born babies	Number of neo-natal lives saved through DFID support	Modelled	16,000	0	**16,000**	0	0	16,000
Help halve malaria deaths in ten of the worst affected countries	Number of malaria specific deaths per 1000 persons per year	Modelled	Not available	Not available	**Not available**	Not available	Not available	Not available
N/A	Number of insecticide treated bed-nets distributed with DFID support	Cumulative	12,630,000	9,760,000	**22,390,000**	N/A	N/A	N/A
Enable at least 10 million more women to use modern methods of family planning by 2015*	Number of additional women using modern methods of family planning through DFID support	Variable	3,250,000	3,400,000	**4,810,000**	N/A	4,810,000	N/A
Support at least two million women to deliver their babies with skilled midwives, nurses and doctors	Number of births delivered with the help of nurses, midwives or doctors through DFID support	Cumulative	1,140,000	500,000	**1,630,000**	N/A	1,630,000	1,630,000
Help to vaccinate 90 million children fully against polio by doubling support to the Global Polio Eradication Initiative over the next 2 years (2011–12 and 2012–13)	Number of children fully immunised against polio through the Global Polio Eradication Initiative****	Cumulative	78,000,000	48,000,000	**126,000,000**	0	0	126,000,000
Help immunise more than 55 million children against preventable diseases***	Number of children immunised against preventable disease through support to GAVI	Cumulative	12,210,000	10,600,000	**22,810,000**	N/A	N/A	22,810,000

Headline results achieved by multilateral organisations							
Indicator	Organisation	Previous reporting period	Previous result	Latest reporting period	Latest result	DFID's contribution as a % of total core funding[3]	
Number of HIV positive women provided with treatment to prevent transmission to their babies	GFATM[4]	2011	300,000	2012	400,000	12	
Number of insecticide treated bednets distributed	GFATM[4,5]	2011	70,000,000	2012	80,000,000	12	
Number of people provided with treatment for AIDS	GFATM[4]	2011	300,000	2012	900,000	12	
Number of tuberculosis cases detected and treated	GFATM[4]	2011	900,000	2012	1,100,000	12	
People provided with a basic package of health, nutrition or population services	IDA[4]	average FY 2008–10	13,000,000	average FY 2010–2012	19,000,000	11	
Number of female condoms procured	UNFPA	2011	6,207,000	2012	17,459,000	7	
Number of vitamin A treatments procured	UNICEF[9]	2011	574,000,000	2012	506,000,000	4	
Children benefitting from child-friendly HIV/AIDS medicines	UNITAID	2007–10	350,000	2011	65,000	22	
Children supplied with tuberculosis treatments	UNITAID	2007–10	915,000	2011	183,600	22	
Number of children immunised against preventable diseases	GAVI[14]	2011	37,300,000	2012	46,000,000	20	
Number of children immunised	IDA[4]	average FY 2008–2010	85,000,000	average FY 2010–2012	135,000,000	11	

Table 2.1.5: DFID commitments and results – water, sanitation and hygiene

Progress towards DFID results commitments

Commitment	Indicator	Indicator type	Results achieved up to 2011–12 inclusive	Results achieved in 2012–13	Results achieved up to 2012–13 inclusive			
					All	of which		
						Male	Female	Not identified
Provide 60 million people access to water, sanitation or hygiene promotion intervention*	Number of unique people reached with one or more water, sanitation or hygiene promotion intervention	Cumulative	13,820,000	5,800,000	**19,620,000**	6,070,000	5,920,000	7,630,000
N/A	Number of people with sustainable access to clean drinking water sources through DFID support*****	Cumulative	2,240,000	3,140,000	**5,380,000**	2,080,000	1,990,000	1,310,000
	Number of people with sustainable access to an improved sanitation facility through DFID support*****	Cumulative	2,960,000	3,820,000	**6,790,000**	2,510,000	2,490,000	1,780,000
	Number of people reached with access to improved hygiene through DFID support to hygiene promotion*****	Cumulative	8,380,000	4,880,000	**13,260,000**	5,560,000	5,480,000	2,220,000

Headline results achieved by multilateral organisations

Indicator	Organisation	Previous reporting period	Previous result	Latest reporting period	Latest result	DFID's contribution as a % of total core funding[3]
Number of people with new or improved access to water and sanitation	AfDB[4]	2009–2011	12,483,000	2010–2012	14,850,000	10[7]
Number of new households served with water supply	AsDB[4]	2011	1,593,000	2012	2,500,000	5[7]
Number of households with access to water supply and sanitation	CDB[4]	2011	10,000	2012	9,000	24[7]
Number of households with new or upgraded sanitary connections	IADB[4]	2011	87,000	2012	156,000	2[7]
Number of people with access to clean drinking water	IDA[4]	average 2008–2010	31,000,000	average FY 2010–2012	33,000,000	11
Number of people with access to improved sanitation facilities	IDA[4]	average 2008–2010	1,600,000	average FY 2010–2012	2,600,000	11

Table 2.1.6: DFID commitments and results – humanitarian

Progress towards DFID results commitments

Commitment	Indicator	Indicator type	Results achieved up to 2011–12 inclusive	Results achieved in 2012–13	Results achieved up to 2012–13 inclusive			
					All	of which		
						Male	Female	Not identified
N/A	Number of people reached with emergency food assistance through DFID support	Peak year	6,490,000	5,080,000	**8,740,000**	1,590,000	1,590,000	5,550,000

Headline results achieved by multilateral organisations

Indicator	Organisation	Previous reporting period	Previous result	Latest reporting period	Latest result	DFID's contribution as a % of total core funding[3]
Number of people benefitting from disaster preparedness activities	ECHO	2011	12,000,000	2012	14,000,000	14
Number of people provided with humanitarian assistance	ECHO	2011	117,000,000	2012	122,000,000	14
Number of civilians provided with essential household items	ICRC	2011	4,942,000	2012	2,772,000	16
Number of detainees visited	ICRC	2011	540,000	2012	540,000	16
Number of migrants, internally displaced persons, refugees and other vulnerable groups receiving emergency, migration and durable support (e.g. shelters)	IOM	2011	11,000,000	2012	13,000,000	7
Number of displaced people (refugees and internally displaced people) receiving protection or assistance	UNHCR[14]	2011	25,878,000	2012	28,200,000	13
Number of severely malnourished children aged 6–59 months reached with therapeutic feeding programmes	UNICEF[4]	2011	1,823,000	2012	2,110,000	4

Table 2.1.7: DFID commitments and results – governance and security

Progress towards DFID results commitments

Commitment	Indicator	Indicator type	Results achieved up to 2011–12 inclusive	Results achieved in 2012–13	Results achieved up to 2012–13 inclusive			
					All	of which		
						Male	Female	Not identified
Focus 30% of our aid on war torn and unstable countries by 2014	Proportion of UK aid spent in Fragile and Conflict Afflicted States	N/A	To be reported at end 2014–2015	To be reported at end 2014–2015	To be reported at end 2014–2015	N/A	N/A	N/A
Support freer and fairer elections in 13 countries[11, 12,13]	Number of countries supported by DFID in freer and fairer elections	Cumulative	4	3	**7**	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Number of people who vote in elections supported by DFID	Cumulative	57,610,000	26,040,000	**83,650,000**	8,900,000	8,640,000	66,110,000
Support 40 million people to hold authorities to account	Number of people supported to have choice and control over their own development and to hold decision makers to account	Peak year	18,300,000	28,570,000	**33,410,000**	14,740,000	13,220,000	5,450,000
Help 10 million women to access justice through the courts, police and legal assistance	Number of women and girls with improved access to security and justice services through DFID support	Peak year	5,160,000	1,960,000	**6,460,000**	N/A	6,460,000	N/A

Table 2.1.8: DFID commitments and results – climate change

Progress towards DFID results commitments

Commitment	Indicator	Indicator type	Results achieved up to 2011–12 inclusive	Results achieved in 2012–13	Results achieved up to 2012–13 inclusive			
					All	of which		
						Male	Female	Not identified
Help millions of poor people protect their lives and livelihoods from the impacts of climate change[10]	Number of people supported by DFID funding to cope with the effects of climate change	Cumulative	20,000	230,000	250,000	110,000	100,000	40,000
Support poor countries to develop in ways that avoid or reduce harmful emissions	Number of people with improved access to clean energy as a result of DFID funding	Cumulative	980,000	140,000	1,120,000	580,000	530,000	10,000
Give more protection to the world's forests and the 1.2 billion people who depend on them	Number of hectares where deforestation and degradation have been avoided	Cumulative	1,000	1,000	3,000	N/A	N/A	N/A

Table 2.1.9: DFID commitments and results – infrastructure							
Progress towards DFID results commitments							
Headline results achieved by multilateral organisations							
Indicator	Organisation	Previous reporting period	Previous result	Latest reporting period	Latest result	DFID's contribution as a % of total core funding[3]	
People with improved access to transport	AfDB[4]	2009-2011	10,805,000	2010–2012	34,069,000	10[7]	
People benefiting from new or improved electricity connections	AfDB[4]	2009-2011	6,657,000	2010–2012	7,922,000	10[7]	
Number of new households connected to electricity	AsDB[4]	2011	413,000	2012	174,000	5[7]	
Beneficiaries of road projects	AsDB[4]	2011	175,387,000	2012	128,600,000	5[7]	
Beneficiaries of road projects	CDB[4]	2011	72,000	2012	165,000	24[7]	
Roads constructed and rehabilitated (km)	IDA[4]	average 2008-2010	32,000	average FY 2010- 2012	34,000	11	
Kilometres of roads constructed/rehabilitated	IFAD[4]	2010	18,000	2011	20 000	4	
People impacted with improved/new power supply	PIDG[4]	2002-mid-2012	12,600,000	2002-2012	13,149,000	51	

Footnotes

* Commitment to be achieved through both multilateral and bilateral channels.

** Cumulative indicators take the sum of the results achieved across the various years to measure performance. Peak years indicators measure performance by taking the maximum result achieved across all years; this is a prudent way to measure the number of unique individuals reached.

*** Commitment to be achieved through multilateral channels only.

**** Results achieved relate to those in 2011–12 and 2012–13 only. Note that in addition to doubling resources for two years an extra £25 million was spent.

***** There results reflect bilateral results only. In addition the three sub-indicators do not sum to the headline indicator because of double counts.

1. Sources for all multilateral indicators can be found in Annex C.
2. DFID results commitments estimates have been rounded to the nearest ten thousand where they are above ten thousand; otherwise they have been rounded to the nearest thousand. Multilateral results are reported to the nearest million where they have been presented in this way; otherwise results have been rounded down to the nearest thousand.
3. The DFID burden share presented here are not suitable to calculate a DFID results attribution of multilateral results. The results presented in this table are achieved through all funding streams that the multilateral receive, not just limited to core funding.
4. Results delivered through multilaterals and its partners.
5. GFATM does not engage in direct procurement activities; instead these are managed under the full responsibility of grant recipients. However, GFATM provides mechanisms to promote and cost-effective procurement of health products.
6. Achievement relating to around 90% of the portfolio value in 2011.
7. Burden share relates to the concessionary fund only. The results presented are achieved through concessionary and non-concessionary funds of the Bank.
8. The UK has a 5% IFC shareholding, with contribution in the past.
9. Includes in-kind assistance.
10. Previous results for this indicator included figures for all people receiving support to cope with the effects of climate change. These results did not delineate beneficiaries by the intensity of support given nor whether the beneficiaries where targeted or not. We can now disaggregate the results to show whether support received was direct or indirect. We have decided to report direct support only as this type of support can be shown to help discrete beneficiaries cope with the effects of climate change while indirect support cannot. Definitions for direct and indirect support are given below. Direct support is where beneficiaries have been targeted and the intervention is high intensity. Examples could include people receiving social protection cash transfers, houses raised on plinths and training of individuals in communities to develop emergency plans. Beneficiaries who receive indirect support may or may not have been targeted and have received medium intensity support. Examples could include people receiving weather information or text message early warnings and people within the catchment area of a large infrastructure project (eg flood defences).
11. Since the previous Annual Report the methodology for determining whether an election is 'freer and fairer' has been strengthened and clarified. The methodology draws on independent observer reports to consider the extent to which elections are credible, non-violent and reflect the will of the people. As a result of this improvement the results against election indicators for 2011–12 have been revised.
12. The number of countries where DFID has supported freer and fairer elections which are also fragile and conflict afflicted states was two up to 2011–12 inclusive, one in 2012–13 and so three up to 2012–13 inclusive.
13. DFID is also supporting elections through regional programmes which reached an additional 64 million voters in 14 countries.
14. The 2012 figures are provisional, please see the UNHCR/GAVI Annual Reports for the final figures

2.12 Three of the health indicators rely on modelled data: reducing malaria deaths; maternal lives saved; and neonatal lives saved. DFID is reporting estimates of maternal lives saved for the first time and continuing to work with international partners to agree a methodology on the others.

2.13 The World Health Organization has established an Evidence Review Group on Malaria Burden Estimation Methodology which will review existing methodologies and work on a way forward to standardise methods that allow for consistent reporting of trends. In addition, DFID is conducting an independent mid-term review of its Malaria Framework, which will be finalised by the end of 2013. DFID will ask the independent evaluators to present options for tracking progress against this malaria target in the interim before internationally standard data is available.

2.14 Since the previous annual report the methodology for determining whether an election is 'freer and fairer' has been strengthened. The methodology draws on independent observer reports to consider the extent to which elections are credible, non-violent and reflect the will of the people. As a result of this improvement the results against election indicators for 2011–12 have been revised.

Level 3: Measuring DFID's operational effectiveness

2.15 Level 3 of the Results Framework monitors how well the Department manages itself to deliver development results and ensure value for money. DFID reports regularly against the following performance areas:

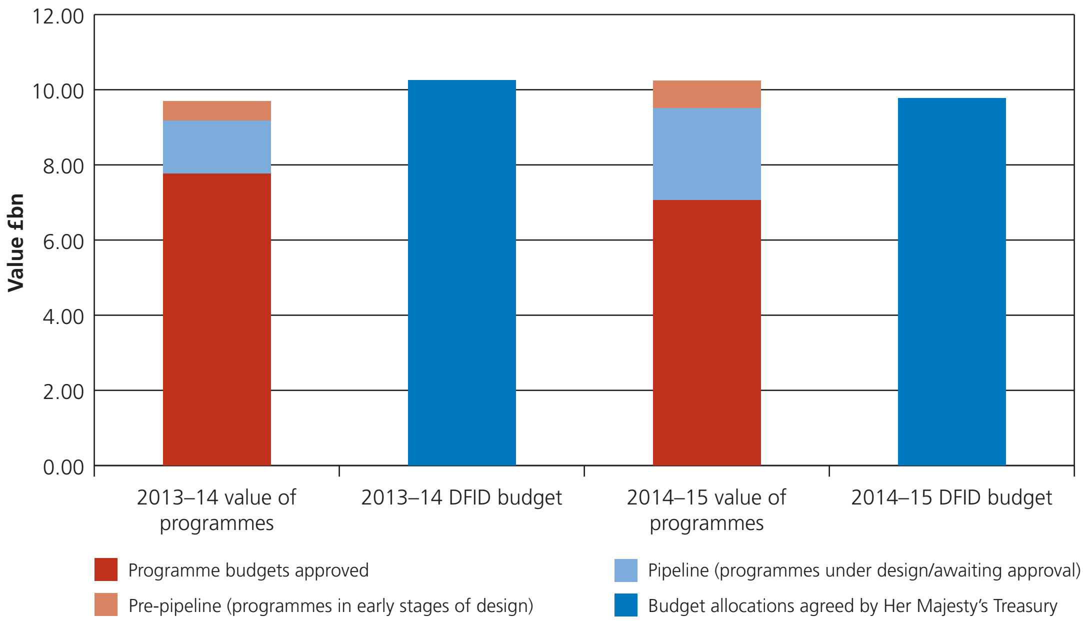
- Pipeline delivery – data on DFID's pipeline of programmes (those programmes either approved or under design) to help assess whether DFID has sufficient good quality plans in place to ensure that it will achieve its results commitments
- Portfolio quality – a measure of the extent to which DFID's interventions are on track to deliver their expected outputs and outcomes
- Monitoring and evaluation – data on the extent to which DFID is actively reviewing its programmes and learning lessons for the future
- Structural Reform Plan – data to assess how well DFID is delivering against its corporate objectives and areas prioritised by the coalition government

Pipeline of programmes approved or under design

2.16 DFID regularly monitors the pipeline of projects at both approved and design stage to ensure it has in place sufficient plans that represent value for money. Pipeline development this year was critical to ensuring the Department is well placed to spend its rising budget effectively to ensure the UK meets the 0.7% ODA:GNI target in 2013 with good value spend.

2.17 Figure 2.4 provides information on DFID's future programme plans for the next 2 years of the current Spending Review period. By the end of 2012–13, 95% of the budget for 2013–14 was programmed, with 76% of the budget already approved. During 2012–13 over £1.5 billion of new programmes were approved and the Quality Assurance Unit (QAU) reviewed 30 high value business cases, worth £3.1 billion in total. DFID will continue to move programmes through to approved status and further grow the pipeline for future years to enable selection of those projects which offer best value for money.

Figure 2.4 Pipeline delivery for DFID programmes 2013–15



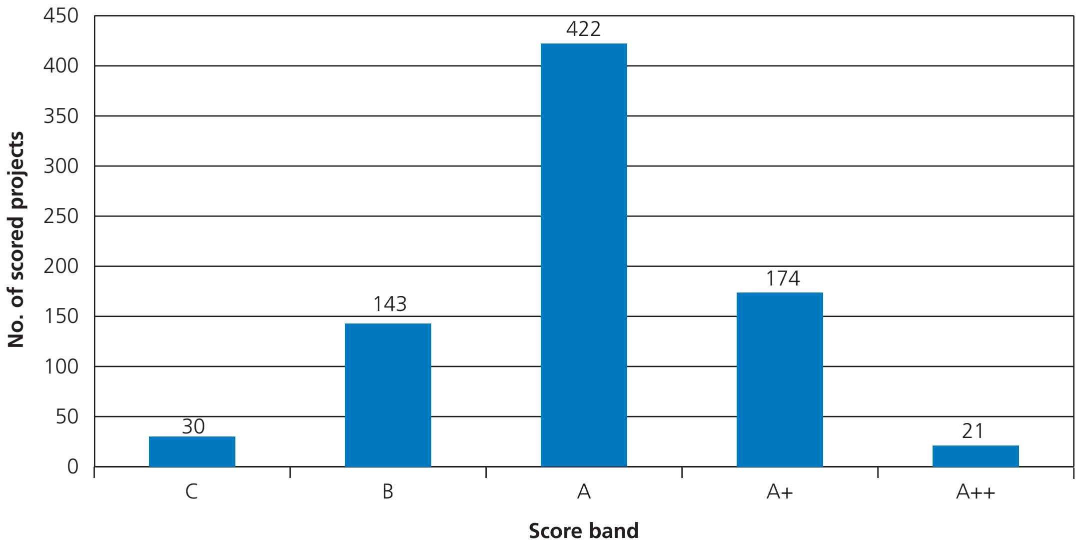
*Data in Figure 2.4 above extracted April 2013.

Portfolio quality

2.18 Reviewing programmes during implementation and at completion is essential to assess whether the programme still represents value for money. Reviews are published on DFID's pages on the GOV.UK website at www.gov.uk/dfid.

2.19 In January 2012, DFID changed the way it reviews and scores projects, assessing whether the project is actually achieving the milestones expected at the time of approval, as opposed to likelihood of achievement. Projects are now scored at each review on a scale from C (significantly under-achieving) to A++ (over-achieving). Figure 2.5 shows the volume of projects scored in the 12 months to 31 March 2013. The projects scoring A and above represent 87% of the total value of projects reviewed. Projects scoring C are closely managed, with action taken to improve performance or to close the project early.

Figure 2.5 Distribution of projects scored during 2012-13



2.20 DFID's Portfolio Quality Index provides a measure of how well the aggregate portfolio of projects is performing on average, with a range from 50 to 150. By the end of 2012–13 the new approach had undergone a full 12 month cycle and a Portfolio Quality Index of 98.6 was scored as at end of March 2013, indicating that on average outputs met expectations. Due to the change in approach, this score is not directly comparable with scores reported in previous years.

2.21 In September 2012, DFID put in place tighter spending controls that reduced the threshold for ministerial approval of project business cases from £40 million to £5 million. Ministers now also approve all supplier contracts over £1 million. DFID also strengthened its guidelines for project business cases during the year. The internal QAU reported an incremental improvement in all areas of business cases from the previous year.

Monitoring and evaluation

2.22 DFID closely monitors the implementation of its programmes through the annual review process and tracks the number of reviews completed and overdue. During 2012–13, 790 annual reviews and project completion reviews were completed. As at 31 March 2013, there were 63 annual reviews and 22 project completion reviews overdue. Of the annual reviews overdue, 36 (71% by value) were less than 1 month overdue.

2.23 Details of performance within individual business areas are reported quarterly to enable relevant action to be taken. In addition, in early 2013–14, DFID launched a personalised system to enable project managers to easily view information about the projects they manage so that they can track forthcoming or overdue reviews via a coloured rating on the front screen.

Table 2.2: Timeliness of annual reviews and project completion reviews*

	End Jun 12	End Sep 12	End Dec 12	End Mar 13
Total reviews completed on time	286	275	356	375
Annual reviews overdue	42	73	56	63
Project completion reviews overdue	44	34	19	22

*Project completion reports are not considered overdue until 3 months after the project ends.

2.24 In 2012–13, DFID commissioned 41 evaluations, of which 2 were impact evaluations. The 41 evaluations cover all regional and policy divisions, capturing all broad sectors. Twenty evaluations were completed in 2012–13 and, of these, 8 reports have been published on the DFID website with an additional 7 due to be published shortly. A further 200 evaluations are planned for the next 2 years.

Performance against DFID's Structural Reform Plan

2.25 DFID's structural reform priorities are set out in the Structural Reform Plan (SRP) in the DFID Business Plan for 2012–15 as published in May 2012. The Business Plan (available on the DFID pages on the GOV.UK website) outlines the coalition government's vision up to 2015, including future reform priorities. It also includes information on results, expenditure, efficiency and transparency measures.

2.26 During 2012–13, DFID performed very strongly in implementing its structural reform priorities. As shown in Table 2.3, 22 actions across all 6 coalition priorities were completed over the course of the year, 20 completed on time with 2 actions for the period 2013–15 completed in advance of their end dates.

2.27 Further information on DFID's performance against its SRP can be viewed online at http://transparency.number10.gov.uk/

Table 2.3: Structural Reform Plan 2012–15

Structural Reform Plan priorities (2012–15)	No. of actions completed during 2012–13	No. of actions continuing into 2013–14	Details of actions completed
1. Honour international commitments	2	9	▪ showcased MDG successes and lessons learned at an event around the UN General Assembly ▪ played a lead role in the Post-Busan Interim Group to shape effective governance and monitoring arrangements for the new Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation
2. Drive transparency, value for money and open government	7	9	▪ agreed counter fraud information sharing agreements with key international donors and UK national law enforcement organisations ▪ undertook a scoping study on the applicability of the Social Impact Bond as a payment-by-results related instrument to encourage private sector engagement in development ▪ launched an Aid Transparency Challenge to promote higher standards of transparency by all DFID funding partners ▪ established an Open and Enhanced Access policy to enable global, freely available access to research funded by the DFID central research budget ▪ completed participatory assessments with recipients of cash transfers to provide evidence on cash transfer programme design, implementation and impact ▪ implemented beneficiary feedback mechanisms ▪ implemented the recommendations of the Independent Commission for Aid Impact anti-corruption report.
3. Boost wealth creation	5	7	▪ introduced performance-based funding for the Private Infrastructure Development Group ▪ launched a programme to grow the market for social impact investment in order to increase investment in enterprises that benefit poor people ▪ released through the HarvestPlus consortium new micronutrient-rich food crops for key staples such as maize, beans and millet, to improve the nutritional status of vulnerable women and children ▪ provided funding to research consortia to develop 2 new technologies (drugs and diagnostics) for malaria and neglected tropical diseases ▪ co-hosted a conference on new technology and development to highlight future priorities and challenges for scaling up use of new technologies
4. Strengthen governance and security in fragile and conflict-affected countries and make humanitarian response more effective	4	8	▪ supported the development outcomes of the 2012 London Conference on Somalia ▪ worked towards concluding negotiations on the Arms Trade Treaty at the July 2012 conference ▪ completed the review of the future of the Stabilisation Unit and agreed Whitehall response to recommendations ▪ built disaster resilience in country programmes as recommended in the Humanitarian and Emergency Response Review, including publishing work on earthquake preparedness in Nepal
5. Lead international action to improve the lives of girls and women	3	4	▪ launched the Girls' Education Challenge, available to the charitable and private sectors, to put up to 1 million more of the world's poorest girls in school by 2015 ▪ established a research and innovation fund to build the evidence and test out new approaches on the most effective ways of preventing violence against girls and women ▪ hosted an international event to mobilise sufficient financial and policy commitments to enable 120 million additional women in the world's poorest countries to have access to modern methods of family planning by 2020 and to re-establish family planning as a fundamental development and health service for women
6. Combat climate change	1	5	▪ launched a public–private partnership programme to enhance developing countries' access to private finance and instigate private investment in low carbon infrastructure

Note – 2 further actions (2.1.iv and 3.4.v) completed in April 2013, so not carried forward to SRP 2013–15.

Level 4: Measuring organisational efficiency in DFID

2.28 Over the last 2 years DFID has taken significant steps to ensure it maximises the impact of the growing development budget. DFID has re-engineered business processes, built skills and capability and become more transparent and accountable. 2012–13 was an important year both for delivering further efficiencies and taking action now to achieve efficiencies in future years.

2.29 From 2010–11 to 2014–15, DFID's programme budget is set to increase by more than a third to deliver 0.7% ODA/GNI alongside an administrative budget which will reduce by a third over the same period.

2.30 DFID has significantly changed the make up of its resources within total operating costs to ensure it has the capability to manage the growing development assistance budget effectively. Over the last 2 years, linked to the wider civil service reform agenda, it has made significant changes to its corporate functions, modernising these, building professional skills at the corporate centre and reducing by almost 130 staff primarily employed in administrative functions. At the same time it has remodelled the workforce, recruiting over 500 people with technical and specialist skills into front line posts, including scaling up presence in fragile and conflict-affected states. DFID has made significant non-pay savings through the application of strict spending controls, policy changes, work on property and telecoms, and through the Government Consolidation Overseas (GCO) programme.

2.31 DFID published its Digital Strategy in December 2012, which sets out its approach to using digital communication to support the gathering of feedback and greater transparency. DFID is creating a Digital Advisory Panel to review and challenge how this strategy is delivered. Under the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI), DFID is redeveloping its development assistance tracker, the beta version of which will go live in June 2013. The online platform will provide increased visibility of spending on development from the UK through a user-friendly interface, allowing users to trace funds by country or sector to individual projects and expenditure, and will also support more detailed location and results information as these are released.

2.32 As part of the civil service reform programme, DFID's Commercial Strategy is driving better value for money through effective and efficient open procurement procedures, increasing commercial capability and better contract management. DFID operates a commercial model where a wide range of specialist skills and services, often specific to international development activity, are procured from external organisations rather than providing all functions in-house. The implementation of the strategy has delivered savings[10] from commercial activities of £110 million in 2012–13 (£62.5 million in 2011–12).

2.33 The Secretary of State accelerated progress on this agenda in the second half of the year by meeting with DFID's largest suppliers, driving improved value for money and better monitoring of supplier performance. In January DFID published a new 'Statement of Priorities and Expectations for Suppliers' and more than 300 suppliers have now confirmed their commitment to this. In line with wider civil service reform, DFID continues to prioritise commercial improvement as a means to enhance value for money and impact.

2.34 DFID reviewed its whistleblowing policy and invested in activities to raise fraud awareness in 2012-13, including the roll-out of fraud awareness e-learning training throughout the organisation. Although DFID currently reports very low losses in relation to fraud, error and debt, managing this risk remains a priority area. In January 2013 DFID launched a strengthened risk-based approach to due diligence of all partner organisations through which DFID works. DFID is participating fully in the National Fraud Initiative, including implementing spend recovery audits where appropriate.

2.35 DFID has also delivered savings through its global telecommunication contract (ECHO), reinvesting these savings to deliver additional bandwidth and resilience improvements across the DFID network. During 2012–13 the single government website GOV.UK was introduced, which will deliver savings in future hosting and support costs.

10 Difference between suppliers' original proposals and final agreed contract.

2.36 DFID has realised significant cost reductions through the GCO by co-locating with the Foreign and Commonwealth Office in the majority of countries in which it works. Three-quarters of DFID's overseas offices are now co-located – with 1 co-locating during 2012–13 and a further 4 co-locations being considered or planned. Combining corporate service provision, such as security, transport, accommodation and local procurement, has delivered cost reductions through driving down supplier costs, and increasing the efficiency of staff.

Saving money by relocating to Whitehall

During 2012–13 DFID completed its London office relocation from rented offices in Palace Street to the government-owned property previously occupied by the Cabinet Office at 22 Whitehall, generating an overall saving to the taxpayer of £62.5 million. DFID's efficient approach to the use of space in Whitehall will ensure the building is used more intensively than ever before, and wifi internet access and video conferencing facilities will reduce unnecessary and costly journeys to external meetings.

2.37 2012–13 also saw significant progress towards the implementation of a new, modern human resources (HR) system, which will launch in autumn 2013. The introduction of improved self-service, simpler standardised processes and better access to accurate management information will reduce some of the HR transactional work carried out across DFID. This will allow an improvement in the efficiency and effectiveness of people management in DFID.

2.38 On a quarterly basis DFID produces data against key corporate services areas including HR, finance, procurement and estates. Table 2.4 shows DFID's overall spend over a number of categories consistently used across government, including areas targeted for efficiency savings (Business Plan spend indicators).

2.39 Chapter 6 includes details on progress made in DFID in the area of environment and sustainability, including reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, waste reduction, water consumption and actions to ensure sustainable procurement.

Business Plan indicators

2.40 A subset of the Level 2 results indicators is reported as part of DFID's Business Plan (impact indicators) along with information relating to the costs of these results (input indicators). Data for 2012–13, alongside data for the previous year, is shown in Table 2.5.

2.41 The data used to calculate results achieved is subject to time lags; this lag between the reference period of the data and when it is made available varies across countries and across indicators. Data for 2011–12 has been revised where new data has become available since DFID's last annual report. Reported results for each financial year will be revised in future DFID results publications to provide a complete picture for each financial year.

Table 2.4: Latest data on DFID Business Plan spend indicators

2012–13 spending	
	Actual £m
Total spend	£7,891.10m
(A) Spend by budget type	
(A1) DEL, sub-total	£7,758.21m
(A2) AME, sub-total	£132.88m
(A3) Other expenditure outside DEL and AME	£0.00m
(A1 + A2 + A3) Total spend	£7,891.10m
(B) Spend by type of internal operation	
(B1) Cost of running the estate, sub-total	£11.66m
(B2) Cost of running IT, sub-total	£9.22m
(B3) Cost of corporate services, sub-total	£13.48m
(B4) Policy and policy implementation, sub-total	£7,667.55m
(B5) Other costs	£189.19m
(B1 + B2 + B3 + B4 + B5) Total spend	£7,891.10m
(C) Spend by type of transaction	
(C1) Procurement costs, sub-total	£215.54m
(C2) People costs, sub-total	£114.36m
(C3) Grants, sub-total	£6,051.07m
(C4) Other costs	£1,510.13m
(C1 + C2 + C3 + C4) Total spend	£7,891.10m

Excludes depreciation and impairment in line with cross government quarterly data summary format.

Numbers may not sum due to rounding.

Table 2.5: Latest data on DFID Business Plan results indicators

RESULTS		
Input indicators [1]	**2012–13**	**2011–12**
Cost per child supported in primary education	\$110	\$140
Average unit price of long-lasting insecticide treated bed nets procured[2]	\$3.66	\$3.79
Cost per person of providing sustainable access to an improved sanitation facility[3]	£17	£56
Cost per person of improving access to financial services[4]	Not available	Not available
DFID spend on elections – through DFID's bilateral programme	£29 million	£30 million
DFID spend on elections – DFID's Imputed Multilateral Share[5]	£15 million	£11 million
Cost per birth delivered by a skilled birth attendant	£231	£266
Spend on climate change adaptation, low carbon development and protecting forests – through DFID's bilateral programme	£291 million	£165 million
Spend on climate change adaptation, low carbon development and protecting forests – through DFID's multilateral programme	£21 million	£87 million
DFID spend through multilateral organisations	£3,252 million	£3,386 million
Impact indicators	**2012–13**	**2011–12**
Number of children supported by DFID in primary education	1.3 million	5.0 million
Number of insecticide treated bed-nets distributed with DFID support[6]	9.8 million	11.9 million
Number of people with sustainable access to an improved sanitation facility as a result of DFID programmes	3.8 million	2.9 million
Number of people with access to financial services as a result of DFID support – through DFID's bilateral programme	19.5 million	11.5 million
Number of people with access to financial services as a result of DFID support – through DFID's multilateral programme (IFAD) (latest results = calendar year 2011)[7]	Not available	0.1 million
Number of people who vote in elections supported by DFID[8]	26. 0 million	49.4 million
Number of births delivered with the help of nurses, midwives or doctors through DFID funding	0.5 million	0.7 million
Number of people DFID supports to cope with the impacts of climate change[9]	0.2 million	0.02 million
Other data sets	**2012–13**	**2011–12**
UK ODA as a percentage of GNI[10]	0.56	0.56
Percentage share of global ODA of Donors who are publishing their aid information in an IATI compliant format	75%	39%
Number of volunteers participating in International Citizen Service[11]	1,010	863
SRP actions	**2012–13**	**2011–12**
Total number of actions completed during the year	22	41
Total number of actions overdue at the end of the year	0	0
Number of actions that are attributable to external factors	0	0
Total number of actions ongoing	42	29

Notes

1 The input indicators provide information on the cost effectiveness of DFID's programmes by linking spend to performance. It should be noted that many of the inputs measured are not true unit cost indicators. Instead they show aggregate spend on sectors related to the results. Other results, which are not captured in the impact indicators, are also being delivered through this spending.

2 Data was also provided by UNICEF, the US Presidents Malaria Initiative and for the subset of Global Fund procurements realised through the Voluntary Pooled Procurement mechanism. The average unit price was between U$2.91- 3.64 for the 190x180x150 net and U$ 2.25-3.83 for all nets (for the calendar year 2012).
USPMI: The unit price was between US$ 2.95- $3.64 for the 190x180x150 net and US$ 2.25-$3.83 for all rectangular nets from January 1, 2012 through May 1,
VPP: Voluntary Pooled Procurement mechanism the pricing was U$2.91 for the 19x180x150 net and U$ 2.90 for all nets (for the calendar year 2012).

3 The methodology for calculating this input indicator was changed for 2012–13.

4 It is not currently possible to derive accurate data on direct cost incurred in supporting access to financial services by individuals, given financial access for individuals is often a part of wider financial sector development programmes.

5 Data reported with a one year time lag and relates to calendar year ODA expenditure (i.e. figure under 2012–13 column relates to 2011, and the figure under 2011–12 relates to 2010 ODA spend.

6 Results achieved through DFID's bilateral programme only. Multilateral information associated with DFID's unique efforts is not currently available.

7 Latest results = calendar year 2011; 2012 results not yet available.

8 Since the previous annual report the methodology for determining whether an election is 'freer and fairer' has been strengthened. The methodology draws on independent observer reports to consider the extent to which elections are credible, non-violent and reflect the will of the people. As a result of this improvement the results against election indicators for 2011–12 have been revised.

9 Previous results for this indicator included figures for all people receiving support to cope with the effects of climate change. These results did not delineate beneficiaries by the intensity of support given nor whether the beneficiaries where targeted or not. We can now disaggregate the results to show whether support received was direct or indirect. We have decided to report direct support only as this type of support can be shown to help discrete beneficiaries cope with the effects of climate change whilst indirect support cannot. Definitions for direct and indirect support are given below. Direct support is where beneficiaries have been targeted and the intervention is high intensity. Examples could include people receiving social protection cash transfers, houses raised on plinths and training of individuals in communities to develop emergency plans. Beneficiaries who receive indirect support may or may not have been targeted and have received medium intensity support. Examples could include people receiving weather information, text message early warnings and people within the catchment area of a large infrastructure project (e.g. flood defences).

10 Figure for 2012–13 is provisional outturn for calendar year 2012. Previous year is actual outturn for calendar year 2011.

11 Participants from March 2012 to February 2013.

CHAPTER 3

Results in DFID priority countries and regions

3.1 This chapter focuses on DFID's work in supporting sustainable poverty reduction through development programmes in DFID's 28 priority countries and DFID's associated regional programmes – Africa, Asia, and the Middle East and North Africa. It also covers DFID's work in the Overseas Territories.

3.2 DFID's priority countries are: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Burma, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Liberia, Malawi, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Occupied Palestinian Territories, Pakistan, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sudan, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Uganda, Yemen, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

3.3 The country and regional pages within this chapter summarise key priorities, contributions and results (as set out in country and regional Operational Plans), as well as spend by sector.

3.4 In addition, each country page documents the effectiveness of DFID's bilateral programmes in contributing towards the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). As in previous reports, one indicator per MDG is used to illustrate a country's progress.[1]

3.5 Progress towards the MDGs is monitored annually through the collaborative efforts of agencies and organisations within the United Nations (UN) and international statistical systems. Data at a global and regional level is published annually. Based on the same international data and in conjunction with Oxford Policy Management, DFID developed its own assessment methodology several years ago to monitor progress towards the MDGs at country level.

3.6 Throughout this chapter the following colour coding is used to illustrate country progress against the specific MDG indicators:[2,3]

Green	Countries have either 'achieved' their target or are 'on track' to achieve their target. They have a rate of progress that, if continued, will mean that they will reach the target by 2015.
Amber	Countries have made progress, but too slowly to reach the target by 2015. Continuing at the same rate, they will reach the goal by 2040. These countries are rated 'off track'.
Red	Countries have made very slow progress, no progress at all, or have regressed. These countries are rated 'severely off track'.
Grey	Countries have insufficient data to be able to monitor progress.

3.7 MDG data was taken from the United Nations Statistical Division (UNSD) website for the MDGs. DFID consulted its country offices on the appropriateness of the UNSD data. Where countries felt that other data sources, such as health, demographic or household surveys had more recent data, longer time series' or more accurately reflected the position of the country, this data has been used instead. As such, some of the data used here may differ from UNSD data.

1 A fuller assessment of MDG data is published on DFID's website https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/dfid-s-results-framework and analysed within Level 1 of DFID's results framework, in Chapter 2.

2 For ratings of maternal mortality ratio (MMR), a green rating indicates 'low' or 'moderate' MMR, an amber rating indicates 'high' MMR and a red rating indicates 'very high' MMR as classified by UNICEF.

3 For ratings of HIV prevalence, a green rating indicates that the target has been achieved, or that there has been a positive reduction in the number living with HIV. An amber rating indicates no change in numbers and a red rating indicates an increase in the number living with HIV.

3.8 Key country statistics are also presented, using the following sources:

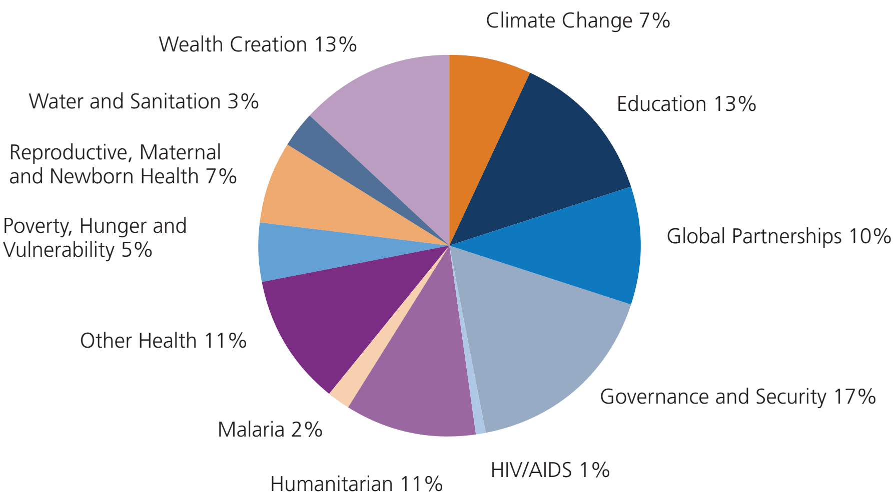
- Population: UN prospect[4] (2010)
- Total fertility rate: UN prospect[5] (2010)
- Gross domestic product (GDP) growth: World Bank[6] (2007–11 average)
- % population living on less than $1.25/day: World Bank[7] (year quoted)

3.9 For each country and region, the report includes a summary breakdown of programme expenditure by sector in 2012–13. This expenditure reflects programmes managed by DFID country offices and regional teams as described in the published Operational Plans. The data is derived from DFID's input sector code system. This system permits each individual project to be allocated up to 8 codes which correspond to the sector where the relevant funds will be spent. The sector codes are derived largely from those used by the OECD Development Assistance Committee. Some charts may not sum to exactly 100% due to rounding.

3.10 Figure 3.1 shows the 2012–13 breakdown of all DFID's bilateral expenditure on the same basis. The sector receiving the highest overall amount was health (£928 million), followed by governance and security (£711 million), wealth creation (£546 million) and then education (£545 million).

3.11 More detail on DFID's targets and plans to achieve the targets over the current spending review period 2012–15 can be found in Country Operational Plans. To view an Operational Plan, visit the relevant country page on the GOV.UK website and click 'See all our publications'.

Figure 3.1: DFID bilateral programmes by sector 2012–13
Total spend £4,282 million



4 http://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/Excel-Data/population.htm
5 http://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/Excel-Data/fertility.htm
6 http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.KD.ZG
7 http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SI.POV.DDAY

Table 3.1: Expenditure in DFID's 28 priority country programmes 2012–13

Country programme	Out-turn expenditure (£million)
DFID Ethiopia	261.5
DFID Pakistan	203.1
DFID India	197.1
DFID Nigeria	196.2
DFID Bangladesh	196.0
DFID Afghanistan	180.7
DFID Tanzania	150.1
DFID Democratic Republic of Congo	135.5
DFID Malawi	117.5
DFID South Sudan	108.5
DFID Kenya	91.8
DFID Palestinian Territories	87.7
DFID Uganda	85.0
DFID Zimbabwe	82.1
DFID Somalia	80.2
DFID Mozambique	65.2
DFID South Africa	63.1
DFID Rwanda	60.0
DFID Yemen	59.1
DFID Nepal	55.9
DFID Sierra Leone	55.4
DFID Sudan	54.1
DFID Zambia	53.8
DFID Ghana	48.3
DFID Burma	32.0
DFID Tajikistan	8.8
DFID Liberia	8.8
DFID Kyrgyzstan	5.2

Afghanistan

Country summary and top priorities

Thirty years of conflict have left Afghanistan one of the poorest countries in the world. It has a long way to go to achieve the MDGs. Progress has been made over the last decade, but insecurity and access constraints limit the scope and reach of government and donor programmes.

The UK has committed to maintain current levels of assistance (£178 million per year) until at least 2017. Our vision is a more peaceful, stable and prosperous country.

Top priorities:

- peace, security and political stability
- economic stability, growth and jobs
- better public services

Contribution to the MDGs

UK support has helped make progress on MDG 2 – achieving universal primary education – and MDG 3 – promoting gender equality – through our support to the Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF). Some 5.9 million children attend school, 2.2 million of which are girls – up from less than a million children under the Taliban, virtually none of whom were girls.

On MDG 1 – eradicating extreme poverty and hunger – over one third of Afghans live below the national poverty line. One child in 10 dies before their fifth birthday. DFID provided 91,000 people with humanitarian support in 2012–13 and has created around 20,000 jobs since 2011.

Progress towards DFID headline results

Education: Through the ARTF, DFID assistance has helped to get more than 4.14 million children into primary school in 2011–12, of which 1.67 million were girls.

Wealth creation: DFID assistance has created around 20,000 jobs since 2011.

Humanitarian: DFID reached more than 90,000 people with life-saving humanitarian support in 2012–13. This included support to internally displaced people and those affected by drought.

Governance and security: Since 2009–10, the proportion of the Afghan government's projected budget actually spent by the 10 ministries with the highest spend has increased from 44% to 53%.

Gender: With DFID support through the ARTF, 77% of women representatives on Community Development Councils are reporting that they take an active part in decision-making, compared to 35% in 2011.

Wealth creation: Through the ARTF, DFID has contributed to rehabilitation of more than 300km of rural roads between 2011 and 2012.

Governance and security: With support from DFID and other international partners through the ARTF, the number of Afghan government ministries completing pay and grading reforms has increased from 8 in 2011 to 21 in 2012–13.

For more information, visit the Afghanistan page on the GOV.UK website.

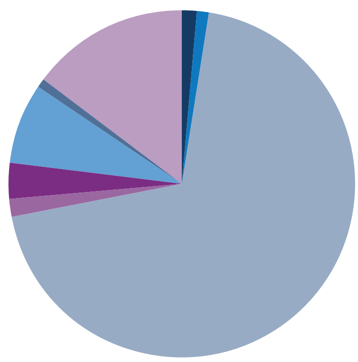
Progress towards the MDGs

MDG indicator	Current assessment
Proportion of population below $1.25 a day	Grey
Net enrolment in primary education	Green
Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	Amber
Under 5 mortality ratio	Amber
Maternal mortality ratio	Amber
HIV prevalence, 15–49 years old	Grey
Improved water source	Grey

Key statistics

Population	26.5 million
Percentage living below $1.25 a day	No data
Fertility rate	6.3
% GDP growth rate	5.7 (2011–12) 12 (projected 2012–13)

Afghanistan programmes by sector 2012–13
Total spend £180.7 million



8 The ARTF supports education and wealth creation, as well as governance and security but is coded as governance and security sector spend.

Bangladesh

Country summary and top priorities

Bangladesh is a poor and politically fragile country, highly vulnerable to natural disasters and already experiencing the effects of climate change and rapid urbanisation. Good progress has been made on development outcomes; income poverty and maternal deaths have fallen and more girls are in school. Many challenges remain, however; 1 in 19 children die before they reach 5 years old and around 120,000 newborns die every year.

Top priorities:

- managing risks to development, including political governance/stability and climate related shocks
- targeting off track MDGs and accelerating progress; helping the country keep pace with its expanding population and urban migration
- supporting Bangladesh to achieve target growth rates through a strengthened investment climate, increasing access to jobs and developing skills to increase income for the poorest

Contribution to the MDGs

Bangladesh is on track to halve income poverty by 2015, yet large inequalities remain. DFID is targeting the extreme poor, particularly women, with direct transfers of assets (eg livestock) and providing training to help them set up viable businesses. Because high levels of undernutrition among women and children persist, we target them with nutritional support. Enrolment in primary education is high, particularly among girls, but drop out rates are high too. DFID is improving the quality of teaching in schools and focusing on those who remain excluded. Despite good progress on fertility and maternal health, over 7,000 pregnant women die each year and there is still an unmet need for family planning. DFID focuses on making sure more women can give birth safely and fewer babies die, as well as ensuring family planning is available for all who need it, using the private sector to help. Bangladesh is off track on water and sanitation targets; 19% of the population lack access to an improved water source and 44% lack access to adequate sanitation facilities, so DFID continues to work on providing safe water sources and improved toilets to the poor, particularly in urban slums.

Progress towards DFID headline results

Governance and security: An additional 480,000 registered taxpayers since 2010–11.

Wealth creation: A net accumulated increase of $127.5 million in income for 1.4 million farmers and small businesses.

Education: 170,000 children supported to complete primary education in 2011–12, of which 93,000 were girls.

Health: 210,000 births attended by skilled personnel since 2010–11.

Poverty, hunger and vulnerability: 710,000 people lifted out of extreme poverty since 2010–11, of which 390,000 were women and girls.

Climate change: 24 million people can access interactive voice response system for warning and information for floods and cyclones.

Water and sanitation: 880,000 people have been provided with access to clean drinking water since 2010–11, of which 430,000 were women and girls.

Water and sanitation: 2.4 million people have been provided with access to adequate sanitation since 2010–11, of which 1.2 million were women and girls.

For more information, visit the Bangladesh page on the GOV.UK website.

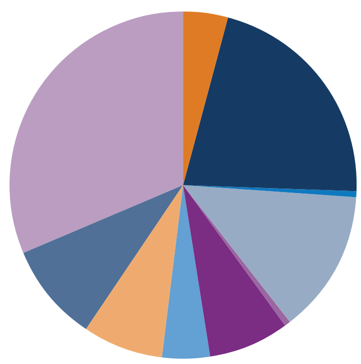
Progress towards the MDGs

MDG indicator	Current assessment
Proportion of population below $1.25 a day	Green
Net enrolment in primary education	Green
Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	Green
Under 5 mortality ratio	Green
Maternal mortality ratio	Green
HIV prevalence, 15–49 years old	Green
Improved water source	Red

Key statistics

Population	150 million
Percentage living below $1.25 a day (Data year)	43.3 (2010)
Fertility rate	2.3
% GDP growth rate	6.1

Bangladesh programmes by sector 2012–13
Total spend £196.0 million



Burma

Country summary and top priorities

A resource-rich Burma that is accountable to its people and open to responsible foreign investment has great potential to reverse years of decline. Our aim is to harness this potential – to help create a better governed, more peaceful and prosperous Burma that uses its increased wealth to reduce poverty. The remarkable process of change has given the UK a great opportunity to transform the lives of poor people in Burma.

Top priorities:

- good governance and public financial management
- promoting responsible investment
- improving transparency and the rule of law
- strengthening parliament
- helping the process of peace building and ethnic reconciliation

Contribution to the MDGs

Burma is off track to meet most of the MDGs and has some of the worst health indicators in Asia. Programmes to support wealth creation and reduce poverty, hunger and vulnerability are helping people access much needed credit and produce more food. It is critical that Burma contains the spread of drug resistant malaria and, with DFID support, 500,000 people will receive appropriate treatment to contain the disease. Over the last two years, DFID has helped over 150,000 children to start and complete primary education.

Progress towards DFID headline results

Wealth creation: One UK-funded development finance organisation (International Finance Corporation) committed capital to Burma to support the private sector.

Wealth creation: 27,000 women provided with access to financial services.

Governance and security: DFID Burma contributed to improvements in political rights and civil liberties as measured by Freedom House: Still "Not Free", but with improvements and a positive trend.

Governance and security: 120,000 people supported to have choice and control over their own development.

Health: 80,000 of unintended pregnancies averted.

Health: 200,000 women and men received appropriate treatment to contain the spread of drug-resistant malaria.

Education: 150,000 girls and boys assisted to overcome barriers to accessing and completing primary school.

Humanitarian: 210,000 people in conflict affected communities supported with DFID humanitarian aid.

For more information, visit the Burma page on the GOV.UK website.

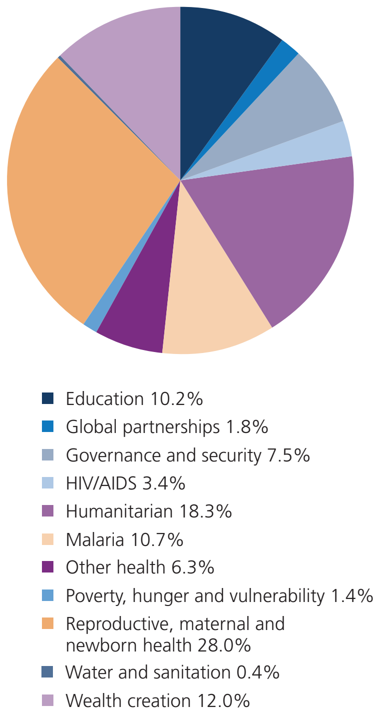
Progress towards the MDGs

MDG indicator	Current assessment
Proportion of population below $1.25 a day	Grey
Net enrolment in primary education	Grey
Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	Green
Under 5 mortality ratio	Amber
Maternal mortality ratio	Grey
HIV prevalence, 15–49 years old	Amber
Improved water source	Green

Key statistics

Population	48.0 million
Percentage living below $1.25 a day	No data
Fertility rate	2.1
% GDP growth rate	No data

Burma programmes by sector 2012–13
Total spend £32.0 million



Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)

Country summary and top priorities

DRC has enormous potential, but years of bad governance and civil war have seen it sink to the bottom of the UN's Human Development Index. DRC's political environment is more stable than it was a decade ago, and its economy is growing. But armed conflict and banditry remain major challenges. Poor governance and corruption deter foreign investment and stifle economic growth.

Top priorities:

- sound economic management and better governance
- investments in infrastructure and basic services

Contribution to the MDGs

DRC is unlikely to meet any of the MDGs by 2015. DFID's programmes support progress across all MDG areas in DRC, focusing on the delivery of inclusive, quality and sustainable services. Our largest investment between 2011–15 in terms of sectors is health, which will help support the reduction of child mortality, as well as improvements in maternal health and combating malaria. We have also increased our investment in improving access to water and sanitation (by an additional £63 million from 2011–15), helping to deliver improvements across a number of MDG areas. New programmes are being designed in education and women's empowerment.

Progress towards DFID headline results

Wealth creation: 239km of road have been rebuilt.

Governance and security: 32 million people registered to vote in the 2011 DRC elections, and 18.9 million people voted. 1.4 million people have had choice and control over their own development, through DFID support.

Health: 4.4 million people have been provided with insecticide treated bed nets and 160,000 babies were delivered with the help of nurses, midwives or doctors.

Water, sanitation and hygiene: 730,000 people have sustainable access to water, sanitation or hygiene.

Humanitarian: We estimate that in 2012–13 we reached 420,000 people with emergency food assistance.

For more information, visit the Democratic Republic of Congo page on the GOV.UK website.

Progress towards the MDGs

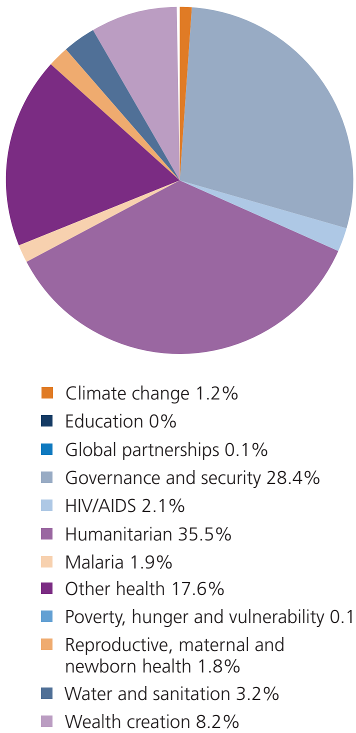
MDG indicator	Current assessment
Proportion of population below $1.25 a day	Grey
Net enrolment in primary education	Red
Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	Amber
Under 5 mortality ratio	Red
Maternal mortality ratio	Amber
HIV prevalence, 15–49 years old	Grey
Improved water source	Red

Key statistics

Population	66.0 million
Percentage living below $1.25 a day	87.7
Fertility rate	6.1
% GDP growth rate	5.9

DRC programmes by sector 2012–13

Total spend £135.5 million



Ethiopia

Country summary and top priorities

Ethiopia has experienced impressive growth and development in recent years, but remains poor and vulnerable. The UK government continues to track and raise concerns about limitations on civil and political rights. The Government of Ethiopia's approach to political governance presents challenges. UK development support to Ethiopia will continue to meet the needs of the very poorest, consolidate development gains, help achieve the MDGs and make our support more transformational by tackling the root causes of poverty.

Top priorities:

- focusing more on girls and women
- focusing humanitarian effort more exclusively on crises
- addressing geographical inequality
- facilitating a stronger role for private sector development
- increasing resilience to weather changes and leveraging opportunities due to climate change
- empowering citizens and building accountability
- innovating to leverage faster progress

Contribution to the MDGs

Over the past 5 years, Ethiopia has reduced the proportion of people living below the national poverty line from 39% to 30%, with substantial support from the UK and others. DFID support to national programmes in health has contributed to a reduction in child mortality of nearly one-third and the deployment of 34,000 health extension workers. In education, DFID support to primary education has contributed towards an increase of 1.2 million children in school over the last 2 years. Continued support to the Productive Safety Net Programme helps provide food and cash transfers to nearly 8 million of the poorest Ethiopians.

Progress towards DFID headline results

Governance and security: By 2012, DFID support for legal aid clinics had provided over 200,000 women and girls with improved access to security and justice.

Education: During 2011–12, DFID supported 1.63 million children in primary education, nearly half of whom were girls.

Health: During 2011–12 110,000 skilled births were delivered through DFID funding.

Water and sanitation: During 2011 and 2012, DFID funded programmes which helped provide an additional 760,000 people with sustainable access to clean drinking water.

Poverty, hunger and vulnerability: By 2012, 204,000 individuals had become more food secure through DFID support to the Productive Safety Nets Programme.

Humanitarian: In 2012, DFID Ethiopia provided emergency food assistance for 2.6 million people.

For more information, visit the Ethiopia page on the GOV.UK website.

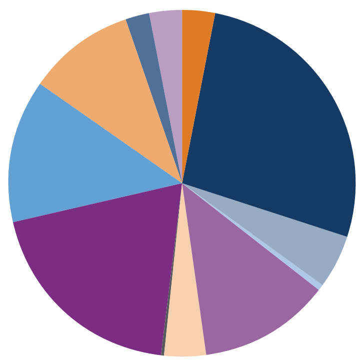
Progress towards the MDGs

MDG indicator	Current assessment
Proportion of population below $1.25 a day	Green
Net enrolment in primary education	Amber
Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	Green
Under 5 mortality ratio	Green
Maternal mortality ratio	Red
HIV prevalence, 15– 49 years old	Amber
Improved water source	Amber

Key statistics

Population	83.0 million
Percentage living below $1.25 a day (Data year)	39.0 (2005)
Fertility rate	4.6
% GDP growth rate	9.7

Ethiopia programmes by sector 2012–13
Total spend £261.5 million



- Climate change 3.2%
- Education 27.0%
- Global partnerships 0.1%
- Governance and security 5%
- HIV/AIDS 0.4%
- Humanitarian 12.3%
- Malaria 3.9%
- Multiple pillars 0.2%
- Other health 19.6%
- Poverty, hunger and vulnerability 13.3%
- Reproductive, maternal and newborn health 10.1%
- Water and sanitation 2.2%
- Wealth creation 2.9%

Ghana

Country summary and top priorities

The DFID Ghana programme is underpinned by two cross-cutting priorities: girls and women, and poverty reduction in the north.

Top priorities:

- wealth creation – developing new programmes in the north to support entrepreneurship and growth
- competent, transparent and accountable governance – supporting public financial management reform, effective management of oil revenues and democratic governance
- improving human development outcomes – supporting girls in education, assisting children who are not in school and improving the quality of education; supporting access to safe delivery and family planning services; and helping to tackle malaria

Contribution to the MDGs

DFID is working with the Government of Ghana on its cash transfer programme for the poorest Ghanaians with an aim of reducing poverty and disparity between the north and south of the country. DFID will support children's enrolment in school by providing incentive packages for girls to stay in secondary education and by providing a programme for out-of-school children to help them return to mainstream education. We are working to address the severely off-track indicator of unmet need for family planning through the procurement of commodities and delivery of family planning services, with a focus on adolescents. UK is supporting the Government of Ghana scheme for universal coverage of bed nets.

Progress towards DFID headline results

Wealth creation: In 2012-13, 2,000 (1,000 women) producers in the north of Ghana were supported to access business services.

Health: 430,000 users accessing family planning through DFID support by 2012–13.

Health (malaria): 4.4 million bed nets distributed by 2012–13.

Poverty reduction: 70,000 people (40,000 women and girls) directly supported through provision of cash grants in 2012–13.

Education: 9,000 girls receiving targeted incentives to stay in secondary education in 2012–13.

Governance: 11.3 million people voted in the 2012 Ghana elections, to which DFID provided assistance.

For more information, visit the Ghana page on the GOV.UK website.

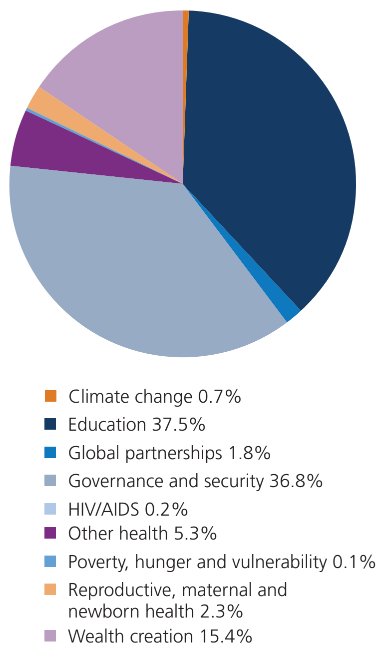
Progress towards the MDGs

MDG indicator	Current assessment
Proportion of population below $1.25 a day	Green
Net enrolment in primary education	Amber
Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	Green
Under 5 mortality ratio	Amber
Maternal mortality ratio	Amber
HIV prevalence, 15-49 years old	Amber
Improved water source	Green

Key statistics

Population	24.65 million
Percentage living below $1.25 a day (Data year)	28.6 (2006)
Fertility rate	4.1
% GDP growth rate	8 (2012)

Ghana programmes by sector 2012–13
Total spend £48.3 million



India

Country summary and top priorities

During 2012–13 DFID announced a transition to a new development relationship with India after 2015, ending financial grant aid and focused on providing technical assistance and financing private sector initiatives.

DFID's strategic objectives for India are to:

- improve the lives of over 10 million poor women and girls in 3 of the poorest states to help them access quality schooling, healthcare, nutrition and jobs
- catalyse the private sector's potential to combat poverty in 8 of the poorest states
- deepen the UK's engagement with India on global issues where there may be benefits for poor people elsewhere

Contribution to the MDGs

Poverty is falling rapidly and India will meet the target to halve the proportion of people living under $1.25 per day, as well as the targets for education enrolment. However, India is off track to meet its targets of reducing under-5 mortality, underweight children and maternal mortality.

DFID's programme in India is strengthening the investment climate and access to business finance and micro-credit so that more people in India's poorest states benefit from a job. UK is supporting evidence-based interventions to break the cycle of poverty for women and girls through secondary education, family planning, safe delivery, infant feeding, and safe water and sanitation.

Progress towards DFID headline results

Wealth creation: 10 new public–private partnership deals in infrastructure (across 8 low income states) have been awarded through DFID support between 2011–13.

Climate change: Close to 560,000 additional people have access to low carbon energy (eg fuel efficient stoves and solar lanterns) as a result of DFID support between 2011–13.

Health: Over 250,000 babies have been delivered more safely with the help of nurses, midwives or doctors as a result of DFID support between 2011–13.

Poverty, hunger and vulnerability: 2.9 million pregnant women and children under 5 have been reached by nutrition programmes in 8 states as a result of DFID support between 2011–13.

Water and sanitation: Over 490,000 people have sustainable access to an improved sanitation facility through DFID funding between 2011–13.

Education: At least 830,000 additional children (410,000 girls) are enrolled in primary school and 160,000 children (80,000 girls) are enrolled in junior secondary school as a result of DFID support between 2011–13.

Governance and security: 4.6 million people (2.7 million women) have been supported to have choice and control over their own development and to hold decision makers to account through DFID support between 2011–13.

For more information, visit the India page on the GOV.UK website.

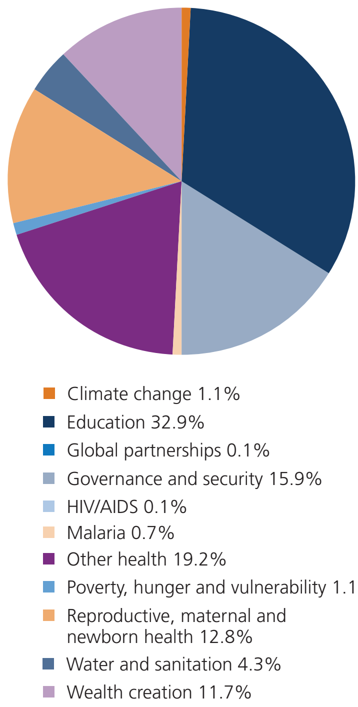
Progress towards the MDGs

MDG indicator	Current assessment
Proportion of population below $1.25 a day	Green
Net enrolment in primary education	Green
Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	Amber
Under 5 mortality ratio	Amber
Maternal mortality ratio	Green
HIV prevalence, 15–49 years old	Amber
Improved water source	Green

Key statistics

Population	1,224.6 million
Percentage living below $1.25 a day (Data year)	32.7 (2010)
Fertility rate	2.7
% GDP growth rate	7.7

India programmes by sector 2012–13
Total spend £197.1 million



Kenya

Country summary and top priorities

Kenya has one of the largest and most diversified economies in east Africa, with the potential to reduce poverty significantly among Kenyans and other east Africans. There are risks that this potential will not be realised, particularly if the benefits of growth are not widely shared.

Top priorities:

UK support in Kenya aims to promote stability, stimulate growth led by business, improve service delivery and meet the needs of the poorest by:

- supporting market development, trade and access to finance to create more jobs for the poor
- strengthening the resilience of the poorest and most disadvantaged;
- improving maternal and reproductive health and accelerating progress in fighting malaria
- promoting stability and strengthening national and local government accountability

Contribution to the MDGs

Kenya's progress on the poverty MDG (the proportion of people living below $1.25 a day) is lagging. The UK is supporting market development and financial inclusion, which are key ingredients to growth, and enabling more people to move out of poverty, including women and girls. The poorest Kenyans live in climate vulnerable arid and semi-arid areas where a package of DFID programmes (including cash transfers, climate change adaptation and drought management) will strengthen household resilience to shocks and stresses. DFID is starting programmes aimed at helping women to access health services, including scaling up training of health workers and introducing health financing schemes for the poorest in order to subsidise access to health at the point of use.

Progress towards DFID headline results

Climate change: Almost 5,000 Kenyans were supported to cope with the effects of climate change in 2012–13, of whom half were women.

Poverty, hunger and vulnerability: 100,000 households (670,000 people) benefited from DFID-funded cash transfers through the Hunger Safety Net and Orphan and Vulnerable Children programmes in 2012–13. Over two-thirds of these households were headed by women.

Governance and security: In 2012–13, 5.6 million Kenyans received civic and voter education on Kenya's elections through DFID support; 65% (14.3 million) of the voting age population registered to vote with just under half being women. Some 12.3 million Kenyans voted in Kenya's March 2013 elections.

Humanitarian: 62,000 children aged under 5 were given specific acute malnutrition prevention interventions in 2012–13, of whom half were girls.

For more information, visit the Kenya page on the GOV.UK website.

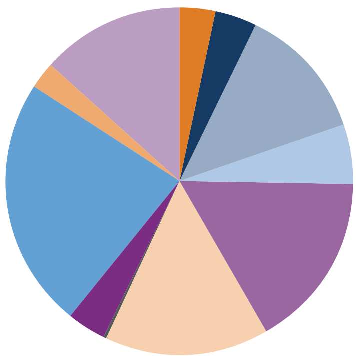
Progress towards the MDGs

MDG indicator	Current assessment
Proportion of population below $1.25 a day	Red
Net enrolment in primary education	Green
Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	Green
Under 5 mortality ratio	Green
Maternal mortality ratio	Amber
HIV prevalence, 15–49 years old	Amber
Improved water source	Amber

Key statistics

Population	40.5 million
Percentage living below $1.25 a day (Data year)	43.4 (2005)
Fertility rate	4.8
% GDP growth rate	4.3

Kenya programmes by sector 2012–13
Total spend £91.8 million



Kyrgyzstan

Country summary

Kyrgyzstan is the second poorest country in central Asia with gross national income (GNI) per capita of $88. An estimated 32% of the population live below the national poverty line. The economic base is narrow, fragile and dependent on remittances (which represent 25% of GDP), trade and transit.

Social indicators are poor, especially in the south. Progress towards MDGs has been mixed: health targets, including on child mortality, maternal health and HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases are unlikely to be met in 2015. Although making progress as a parliamentary democracy, Kyrgyzstan remains politically as well as economically fragile.

Contribution to the MDGs

DFID promotes stability and development through support to governance and service delivery. Investment in public finance management helps deliver efficient budget allocations, in line with development priorities. Complementary investments in civil society and democratic institutions, including parliament, are holding the government to account for financial management and service delivery, and helping to tackle corruption. DFID supports the government monitoring systems by building capacity to track poverty and development indicators and increasing capacity for analytical work which can inform policy development. A major regional programme aims to improve the benefits from labour migration.

Progress towards DFID headline results

Governance and security: Kyrgyzstan's Open Budget Index (OBI) 2012 score of 20 has increased from its score of 15 on the OBI 2010. DFID contributed to it via capacity building in the Ministry of Finance, leading to better quality publication and citizens' accountability.

Poverty, hunger and vulnerability: As of February 2013, 320,000 labour migrants from Kyrgyzstan provided with key advice by information centres financed by DFID's Regional Migration programme.

Health: Through the EQUITY project, DFID has supported the establishment of day-care centres for over 1,800 children with special needs – including mental health and disability – in Southern Kyrgyzstan.

For more information, visit the Kyrgyzstan page on the GOV.UK website.

Progress towards the MDGs

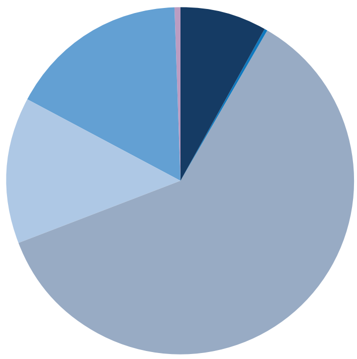
MDG indicator	Current assessment
Proportion of population below $1.25 a day	Green
Net enrolment in primary education	Red
Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	Green
Under 5 mortality ratio	Amber
Maternal mortality ratio	Green
HIV prevalence, 15–49 years old	Amber
Improved water source	Green

Key statistics

Population	5.3 million
Percentage living below $1.25 a day	No data
Fertility rate	2.7
% GDP growth rate	5.0

Kyrgyzstan programmes by sector 2012–13

Total spend £5.2 million



- Education 8.2%
- Global partnerships 0.1%
- Governance and security 60.7%
- HIV/AIDS 13.8%
- Poverty, hunger and vulnerability 16.5%
- Wealth creation 0.5%

Liberia

Country summary and top priorities

Liberia remains one of the poorer countries of the world, lying 13th from the bottom of the UN's Human Development Index, with a Gross National Income per capita of $330 (compared to the sub-Saharan average of $1,257 (World Bank 2011)). Following 14 years of highly destructive civil war (1989 to 2003), it remains under UN Security Council supervision with a large UN military presence in excess of 8,000 peacekeeping troops.

Top priorities:

- infrastructure rehabilitation focused on roads, water, sanitation and hygiene and solid waste management
- reforming the health sector

Contribution to the MDGs

Liberia has some of the worst infant and maternal mortality rates in Africa. DFID's current support focuses on reforming the health sector and rehabilitating infrastructure, which are essential if Liberia is to continue attracting international private sector investors and further stimulate the economy. Ellen Johnson Sirleaf was re-elected President of Liberia, shortly after receiving the 2011 Nobel Peace Prize, and is co-chair (with the British Prime Minister and Indonesian President) of the UN Secretary General's High Level Panel on the post-MDGs international development agenda.

Progress towards DFID headline results

Water and sanitation: 330 tonnes per day of municipal solid waste collected in Monrovia through proper channels and disposed of in landfill sites (March 2013).

Wealth creation: 67km of road rehabilitated and/or constructed (March 2013).

For more information, visit the Liberia page on the GOV.UK website.

Progress towards the MDGs

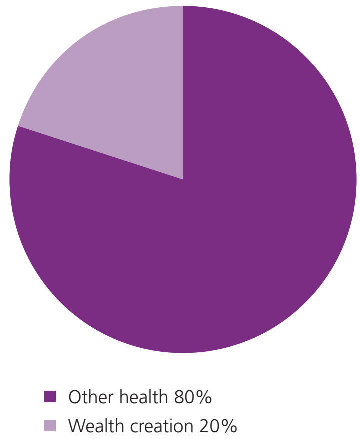
MDG indicator	Current assessment
Proportion of population below $1.25 a day	Grey
Net enrolment in primary education	Grey
Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	Green
Under 5 mortality ratio	Green
Maternal mortality ratio	Red
HIV prevalence, 15– 49 years old	Amber
Improved water source	Green

Key statistics

Population	4.0 million
Percentage living below $1.25 a day (Data year)	83.8 (2007)
Fertility rate	5.4
% GDP growth rate	12.1

Liberia programmes by sector 2012–13

Total spend £8.8 million



Malawi

Country summary and top priorities

Malawi ranks 171 out of 187 on the Human Development Index.

Top priorities:

- addressing poverty and inequality through investment in education, health, agriculture, water and sanitation with an emphasis on the rights of girls and women
- supporting wealth creation and economic growth; in the short term, the UK is focussed on helping to stabilise the macro-economy, which had deteriorated significantly last year. In the long term, DFID support will improve and spur economic growth, particularly in the rural sector
- promoting an open society and more capable, accountable and responsive governance through: increasing access to justice for women and vulnerable groups, supporting accountability and preparing for the 2014 general elections.

Contribution to the MDGs

Malawi has made some progress towards the MDGs, but is unlikely to meet several targets. DFID's health work is seeking to achieve improvements on off-track indicators such as maternal mortality, child mortality and HIV/AIDS. A key priority is improving the sexual and reproductive rights of women. The Keeping Girls in School programme is helping to improve gender equality in education, while our education work more generally aims to ensure that more children complete quality schooling. DFID's work in agriculture and private sector development is aimed at addressing rural poverty. DFID aims to reach at least 750,000 people with improved sanitation facilities by 2015.

Progress towards DFID headline results

Wealth creation: 5,000 additional people supported to access credit through DFID support to March 2013.

Poverty, hunger and vulnerability: 40,000 supported to cope with natural disasters and the effects of climate change last year.

Education: 8,000 girls in secondary school with DFID supported bursaries.

Water and sanitation: By March 2013, 130,000 people (of which 80,000 were from 2012–13) had been provided with sustainable access to clean drinking water and an improved sanitation facility.

For more information, visit the Malawi page on the GOV.UK website.

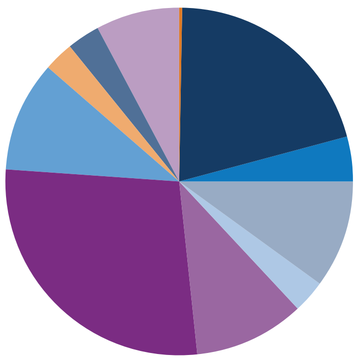
Progress towards the MDGs

MDG indicator	Current assessment
Proportion of population below $1.25 a day	Grey
Net enrolment in primary education	Green
Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	Green
Under 5 mortality ratio	Amber
Maternal mortality ratio	Red
HIV prevalence, 15–49 years old	Amber
Improved water source	Green

Key statistics

Population	14.9 million
Percentage living below $1.25 a day (Data year)	73.9 (2004)
Fertility rate	6.0
% GDP growth rate	7.5

Malawi programmes by sector 2012–13
Total spend £117.5 million



- Climate change 0.3%
- Education 20.6%
- Global partnerships 4.3%
- Governance and security 10.0%
- HIV/AIDS 3.2%
- Humanitarian 10.1%
- Other health 27.8%
- Poverty, hunger and vulnerability 10.4%
- Reproductive, maternal and newborn health 2.9%
- Water and sanitation 2.9%
- Wealth creation 7.7%

Mozambique

Country summary and top priorities

Mozambique remains one of the world's poorest countries: it is 185th out of 187 in the 2012 UN Human Development Index. 2008–09 data shows that 54.7% of the population were living below the national poverty line ($0.68 a day).

However, Mozambique has had one of the fastest growing economies in the world with GDP growth averaging 7% over 2001–2011. The country is at a crossroads, with the potential to accelerate development with the discovery of large coal and gas reserves.

Top priorities:

- support basic service provision for health, education, water and sanitation
- improve the ability of citizens to hold decision makers to account
- ensure that the poorest in Mozambican society benefit from agricultural and natural resource potential

Contribution to the MDGs

DFID is contributing to Mozambique's efforts on MDG 1 through initiatives to reduce poverty by supporting agricultural development and the provision of cash transfers for the most vulnerable.

DFID is helping to deliver results in 3 key social sectors (MDGs 2 to 7). In education, there is an emphasis on improving the quality of provision (due to low completion rates). Support has been provided to the health sector to address all MDG priority areas, with a special focus in 2012 on maternal and infant health, while support for water and sanitation has been focused on increasing rural access.

Further efforts will be made during the next 2 years to tackle the off-track areas of nutrition, family planning and access to finance for the poorest.

Progress towards DFID headline results

Poverty: Average of 70,000 poor people received cash transfers in 2011 and 2012.

Education: 30,000 children supported to complete primary school and an average of 20,000 children supported to enrol in secondary school in 2011 and 2012.

Health: 50,000 assisted births and 20,000 pregnant women supported to receive malaria treatment in 2011 and 2012.

Sanitation: 40,000 people received access to sanitation in 2011 and 2012.

Governance: Average of 20,000 people supported to hold decision makers to account in 2011 and 2012.

Wealth creation: 120,000 people have gained access to land in 2011 and 2012.

For more information, visit the Mozambique page on the GOV.UK website.

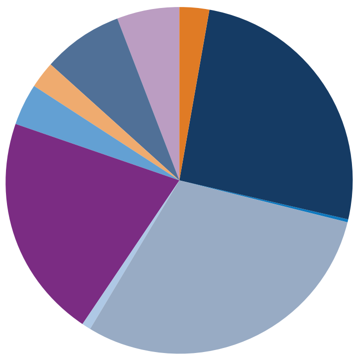
Progress towards the MDGs

MDG indicator	Current assessment
Proportion of population below $1.25 a day	Grey
Net enrolment in primary education	Green
Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	Amber
Under 5 mortality ratio	Green
Maternal mortality ratio	Amber
HIV prevalence, 15–49 years old	Amber
Improved water source	Red

Key statistics

Population	23.93 million
Percentage living below $1.25 a day (Data year)	59.6 (2008)
Fertility rate	5.9 (2011)
% GDP growth rate	7.4 (2012)

Mozambique programmes by sector 2012–13[9]
Total spend £65.2 million



- Climate change 2.9%
- Education 26.0%
- Global partnerships 0.1%
- Governance and security 29.8%
- HIV/AIDS 0.7%
- Other health 21.0%
- Poverty, hunger and vulnerability 3.8%
- Reproductive, maternal and newborn health 2.4%
- Water and sanitation 7.6%
- Wealth creation 5.7%

9 The 2012–13 expenditure figures presented above may vary from other published DFID figures due to an over-reporting of spend on 'Governance and security' and 'Health', and a corresponding under-reporting of spend on 'Humanitarian' and 'Wealth creation'. This will be corrected in future reports.

Nepal

Country summary and top priorities

Nepal suffers from chronic poverty complicated by a number of factors, including gender, caste, ethnicity, age and religion. Nepal often lags behind the rest of the region in development terms, due to corruption, poor infrastructure, weak economic policies and political instability. Nepal is also one of the 20 most disaster-prone countries in the world. Large challenges remain to ensure that lasting peace brings jobs, stability, better services and more resilience to disasters and the effects of climate change.

Top priorities:

- good governance and security
- improving health (mainly of mothers and children) and education
- inclusive wealth creation (creating jobs for the poor)
- measures to address climate change and disaster preparedness
- focus on delivering tangible improvements for girls and women

Contribution to the MDGs

DFID's programmes address poverty and hunger by targeting the most vulnerable with activities such as providing employment in road-building programmes and helping farmers improve their incomes. The health programme focuses on better health for women and the poor by providing cash and free delivery care to women to encourage them to give birth in health facilities, and by providing free care across a range of health services for the poor. In education, the UK's support helps government deliver free basic education for girls as well as boys. Environmental projects help enhance poor people's livelihoods through forestry development and ensure that vulnerable people are resilient to the impacts of climate change.

Progress towards DFID headline results

Wealth creation: In 2012–13 around 50,000 jobs created with DFID support and over 1,300km of road built or maintained.

Governance and security: Gave training and reintegration support to over 2,000 minors and late recruited former Maoist combatants and the percentage of projects subject to public audit by local government bodies was 52% in 2012–13.

Human development: Over 3,000 unwanted pregnancies were averted in 2011–12. An additional 130,000 people benefited from safe latrines in 2012–13.

Climate change/disaster risk reduction: In 2012–13 over 600,000 people benefitted from increased climate and disaster resilience.

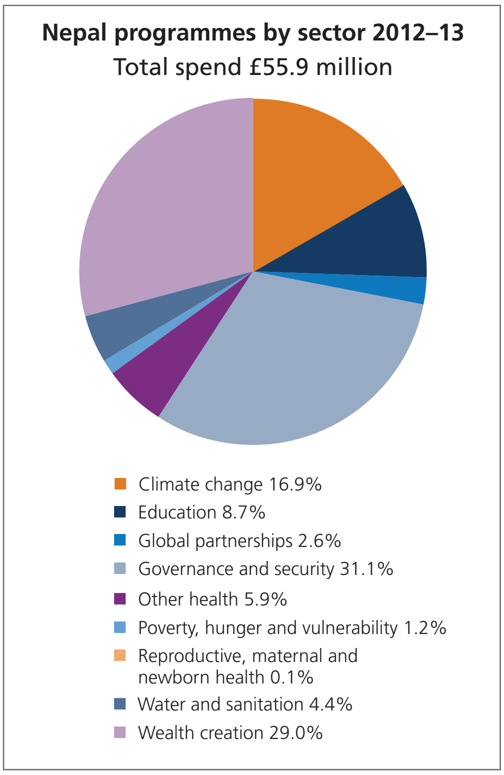
For more information, visit the Nepal page on the GOV.UK website.

Progress towards the MDGs

MDG indicator	Current assessment
Proportion of population below $1.25 a day	Grey
Net enrolment in primary education	Grey
Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	Green
Under 5 mortality ratio	Green
Maternal mortality ratio	Green
HIV prevalence, 15–49 years old	Amber
Improved water source	Green

Key statistics

Population	30.0 million
Percentage living below $1.25 a day (Data year)	24.8 (2010)
Fertility rate	3.0
% GDP growth rate	4.6



Nigeria

Country summary and top priorities

Nigeria is home to 158 million people, but 100 million live on less than $1.25 per day. A stable, better governed and prosperous Nigeria would rapidly reduce poverty. It would also benefit UK trade, energy and security interests, and help reduce crime and illegal migration.

Top priorities:

- helping Nigeria use its oil revenues to improve the lives of its citizens
- providing more children with a better education
- providing more family planning and better health services to stop women dying in childbirth
- helping millions of people to get a bank account and use financial services to build their savings and small businesses
- providing millions of pregnant women and young children with better nutrition

Contribution to the MDGs

Progress is off track on all MDGs in Nigeria. DFID is particularly focusing on MDG results in northern Nigeria, where the indicators are lagging the most. The UK has provided nutritional interventions to 1.6 million pregnant women and children under 5, exceeding targets. UK funding is also helping Nigerians to work and save their own way out of poverty. Nearly 700,000 people have increased their incomes and over 7 million more people now have access to formal financial services.

Progress towards DFID headline results

Health: 180,000 births attended by skilled health workers in 2012–13 and over 3 million malaria bed nets distributed between 2010–11 and February 2013.

Water, sanitation and hygiene: By December 2012, nearly 1 million people were using safer water and living in open-defecation free villages.

Poverty and hunger: Between April 2011 and December 2012, 1.6 million pregnant women and children received interventions to improve nutrition.

Governance: Contributed to 40 million voting in national elections in 2011 and between April 2011 and December 2012 140,000 people supported in holding government to account.

Wealth creation: In 2012–13, 680,000 people have seen an increase in their incomes and over 7 million people were helped to access formal financial services.

For more information, visit the Nigeria page on the GOV.UK website.

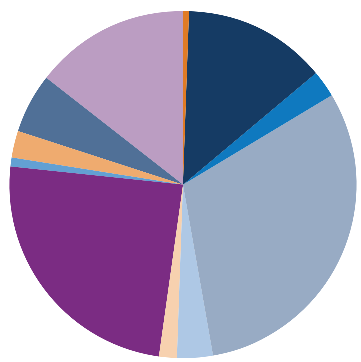
Progress towards the MDGs

MDG indicator	Current assessment
Proportion of population below $1.25 a day	Red
Net enrolment in primary education	Red
Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	Amber
Under 5 mortality ratio	Amber
Maternal mortality ratio	Red
HIV prevalence, 15–49 years old	Amber
Improved water source	Red

Key statistics

Population	158.4 million
Percentage living below $1.25 a day (Data year)	68.0 (2010)
Fertility rate	5.6
% GDP growth rate	6.9

Nigeria programmes by sector 2012–13
Total spend £196.2 million



Occupied Palestinian Territories

Country summary

The Occupied Palestinian Territories (OPTs) are one of the poorest parts of the region, falling into the Lower Middle Income category. After a decade of economic stagnation due to conflict and movement and access restrictions, real GDP per capita in the OPTs ($1,679 in 2012) grew by 2.7% compared with the previous year. In Gaza real GDP per capita was $1,075, compared with $2,093 in the West Bank. At 26%, poverty levels are high, particularly in Gaza (39%). Unemployment remains high at 23%. The population is growing rapidly (3% per year) with under-14s representing 40% of the population (4.4 million in 2012).

Top priorities:

- helping the Palestinian Authority to build strong institutions and enable them to deliver essential services
- promoting private sector growth to stimulate the economy
- providing humanitarian assistance and support to the vulnerable

Contribution to the MDGs

The OPTs are making progress against most MDGs, having already met the targets in education, water and sanitation. UK support helps the OPTs to sustain their performance against the MDGs by funding the delivery of basic services. DFID is working to reduce unemployment and poverty through improving the investment climate and pressing for less in movement and access restrictions that constrain growth. The UK also funds the UN Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA), which provides essential services such as health, education and basic food supplies to 5 million Palestinian refugees in the OPTs, Syria, Jordan and Lebanon.

Progress towards DFID headline results

Wealth creation: 347 enterprises reporting improved performances in annual sales or productivity.

Poverty, hunger and vulnerability: 348 eviction or demolition orders suspended.

Poverty, hunger and vulnerability: 250,000 individuals provided with cash transfers.

Education: 50,000 children (of whom 25,000 are girls) supported in primary education.

Health: 7,000 pregnant women (86%) attending at least 4 antenatal care sessions at UNRWA health clinics.

Governance and security: Palestinian Authority's revenue reform action plan has been developed and 40% of activities were completed by 2012–13.

For more information, visit the Occupied Palestinian Territories page on the GOV.UK website.

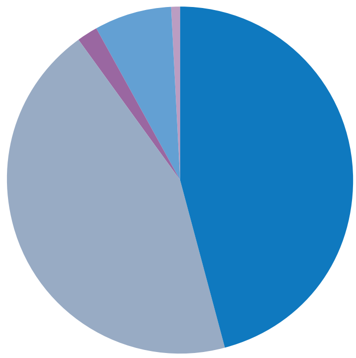
Progress towards the MDGs

MDG indicator	Current assessment
Proportion of population below $1.25 a day	Grey
Net enrolment in primary education	Red
Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	Green
Under 5 mortality ratio	Amber
Maternal mortality ratio	Green
HIV prevalence, 15–49 years old	Grey
Improved water source	Red

Key statistics

Population	4.4 million
Percentage living below $1.25 a day	No data
Fertility rate	4.1
% GDP growth rate	+2.7

Occupied Palestinian Territories programmes by sector 2012–13
Total spend £87.7 million



- Global partnerships 46.1%
- Governance and security 44.1%
- Humanitarian 2.1%
- Poverty, hunger and vulnerability 7.1%
- Wealth creation 0.7%

Pakistan

Country summary and top priorities

Entrenched poverty denies opportunities to millions of people, and undermines Pakistan's long term stability and prosperity. Nearly one in ten of the world's out-of-school children live in Pakistan. One in eleven children die before their fifth birthday, and 14,000 women die in childbirth every year. The population is growing by 3 million people every year and is set to rise by 50% in less than 40 years.

UK development spend in Pakistan is an investment in a more prosperous, more stable country that will not only help millions of poor Pakistanis, but will also improve stability and security in the region, and beyond.

Top priorities:

- effective delivery of quality education
- women and children's health
- creating jobs and supporting economic growth
- strengthening democracy and governance
- building peace and stability in conflict-affected areas

Contribution to the MDGs

Pakistan is facing an education emergency and lagging behind on the MDG of universal primary education. Over the last few years UK support has benefited nearly 2 million poor children in school in Pakistan. This is a significant achievement and we are continuing to build the political and social pressure for access to quality education. Our aim is to benefit 4 million school children by 2014–15 and contribute to an additional 2.4 million children enrolling in primary and secondary school by 2015.

The UK supports Pakistan's national social protection programme which this year alone helped 4.7 million families meet their basic needs for food, health and education – of whom 2.5 million people received assistance that was directly attributable to UK development spending. British support will give 1.23 million people – over half of them women – access to microfinance and help train 40,000 in new skills.

Some progress has been made on maternal mortality but it remains fragile. DFID's health programmes will increase the number of additional births delivered with the help of nurses, midwives or doctors by 1 million, and help 500,000 couples access family planning and contraception, by 2015.

Progress towards DFID headline results

Wealth creation: 390,000 additional people now have access to microfinance since 2011–12. 10,000 people had been trained in new skills by the end of 2012–13.

Governance and security: In the May 2013 general elections, there were 10 million more voters than in the previous election.

Poverty, hunger and vulnerability: 2.5 million people received DFID supported cash transfers in 2012–13.

Education: 1.2 million children in primary school and 700,000 in secondary school benefited from DFID support in 2012–13. DFID helped 270,000 children complete primary education.

Humanitarian: 2.7 million flood-affected individuals had been reached with humanitarian assistance by the end of 2011–12.

For more information, visit the Pakistan page on the GOV.UK website.

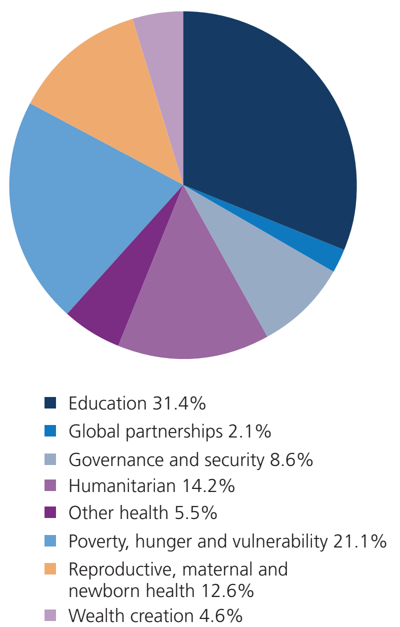
Progress towards the MDGs

MDG indicator	Current assessment
Proportion of population below $1.25 a day	Grey
Net enrolment in primary education	Amber
Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	Red
Under 5 mortality ratio	Amber
Maternal mortality ratio	Green
HIV prevalence, 15–49 years old	Amber
Improved water source	Green

Key statistics

Population	173.6 million
Percentage living below $1.25 a day (Data year)	21.0 (2008)
Fertility rate	3.7
% GDP growth rate	3.5

Pakistan programmes by sector 2012–13
Total spend £203.1 million



Rwanda

Country summary and top priorities

Rwanda has achieved significant progress since the devastating genocide of 1994. Poverty within Rwanda[10] has declined by 12 percentage points over the past 5 years. Yet 45% of Rwanda's 10.5 million people are still poor and 24% extremely poor. Reliance on low income agriculture and agricultural wage labour makes the majority of poor people's livelihoods very fragile.

The UK suspended £21 million general budget support in November 2012, following compelling and credible evidence of Rwandan support to the M23 rebel group in Eastern DRC. This constituted a breach of the partnership principles underpinning general budget support. £16 million was re-programmed and released in March 2013 through projects that directly impacted on the poorest.

Top priorities:

- transformation from an agricultural economy to private sector-led growth
- significantly improved services that deliver the MDGs
- increased accountability of the state to citizens and empowerment of girls, women and the extreme poor
- transition to more open and inclusive politics and enhanced human rights

Contribution to the MDGs

The UK supported progress towards the MDGs primarily through sector budget support and financial assistance, helping the Government of Rwanda improve its essential services to the poor. UK priorities included supporting education (basic and post basic education), health (maternal and child health) and social protection (the latter addressed the poverty MDG). The UK is also supporting Rwanda to strengthen its agriculture productivity; continue its economic growth through private sector development and regional trade; increase people's land ownership; improve access to finance; and combat climate change.

Progress towards DFID headline results[11]

Poverty, hunger and vulnerability: 120,000 of the poorest people were supported with cash transfers to meet their basic needs/get jobs in 2011–12, up from 80,000 in 2010–11.

Reproductive, maternal and neonatal health: In 2011–12, the UK enabled 20,000 women to give birth with the help of a skilled health attendant.

Education: DFID supported 6,000 children to pass basic education leaving exam (grade 9) in 2010–11, and 50,000 children to enrol in lower secondary school in 2011–12, of whom 25,000 were girls.

Wealth Creation: Since 2010–11, the UK supported the issuing of 2.45 million land titles (over 50% to women).

Empowerment and accountability: 730,000 people were supported to have choice and control over their own development through DFID support in 2012–13.

For more information, visit the Rwanda page on the GOV.UK website.

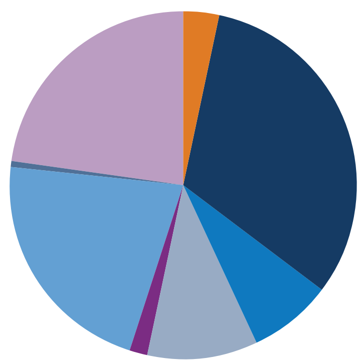
Progress towards the MDGs

MDG indicator	Current assessment
Proportion of population below $1.25 a day	Grey
Net enrolment in primary education	Green
Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	Green
Under 5 mortality ratio	Green
Maternal mortality ratio	Amber
HIV prevalence, 15–49 years old	Amber
Improved water source	Red

Key statistics

Population	10.5 million
Percentage living below $1.25 a day (Data year)	63.2 (2011)
Fertility rate	5.4
% GDP growth rate	8.1

Rwanda programmes by sector 2012–13
Total spend £60.0 million



10 Defined nationally as being able to afford a basket of basic goods.

11 Reporting is mainly for 2011–12 because the Rwandan Government's 2012–13 financial year is not yet over. This means that the 2012/13 results generated through our general/sector budget support and financial aid programmes are yet to be confirmed. These will be reflected in next year's Annual Report.

Sierra Leone

Country summary and top priorities

Sierra Leone remains one of the poorest countries in the world, lying tenth from the bottom of the UN's Human Development Index with GNI per capita of only $340 (compared with the sub-Saharan average of $1,257, World Bank 2011). The 2012 elections were a critical milestone for peace, with 2,692,635 registered voters and 87.3% turnout in the presidential elections. Improving the lives of girls and women is at the centre of DFID's approach.

Top priorities:

- promote prosperity
- support stability
- reduce poverty
- promote good governance

Contribution to the MDGs

Progress towards education, health, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) MDGs has been variable, but slow overall. In education, DFID is increasing primary school access and participation through a school feeding programme, and raising education quality in primary and junior secondary schools. DFID is strengthening health systems, improving reproductive, maternal and newborn health, and works alongside the Ministry of Health and Sanitation in the institutionalisation of free health care. In WASH, DFID is strengthening delivery of and access to improved water sources, sanitation and hygiene education, including WASH facilities in schools and primary healthcare units, underpinning progress in education and health.

Progress towards DFID headline results

Governance and security: Tax revenue to GDP ratio now 13% with DFID support (September 2012).

Water and sanitation: 470,000 people with sustainable access to improved sanitation facilities (of whom 240,000 are women) (September 2012).

Health: 90,000 births delivered by skilled health personnel (March 2013).

Education: 33,000 supported in lower secondary education of which 15,000 girls, and 18,000 supported to complete primary education of which 9,000 girls (both September 2012).

For more information, visit the Sierra Leone page on the GOV.UK website.

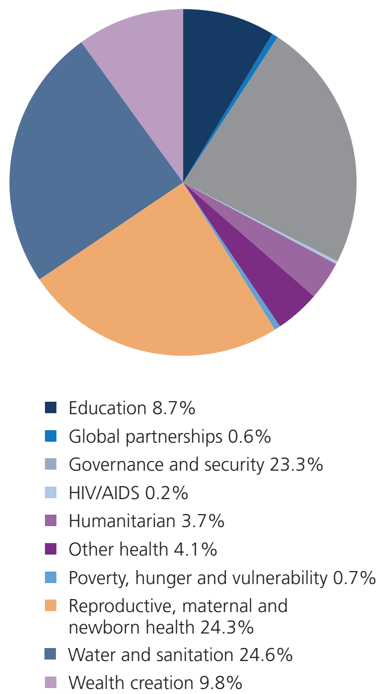
Progress towards the MDGs

MDG indicator	Current assessment
Proportion of population below $1.25 a day	Amber
Net enrolment in primary education	Grey
Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	Green
Under 5 mortality ratio	Amber
Maternal mortality ratio	Red
HIV prevalence, 15–49 years old	Amber
Improved water source	Amber

Key statistics

Population	5.9 million
Percentage living below $1.25 a day (Data year)	53.4 (2003)
Fertility rate	4.3 (MICS 2010)
% GDP growth rate	5.2

Sierre Leone programmes by sector 2012–13
Total spend £55.4 million



Somalia

Country summary and top priorities

Somalia has suffered from 20 years of conflict leading to severe under-development and humanitarian need. Regional instability threatens the interests of other nations through terrorism, illegal migration and piracy. In a country of 9.3 million, 43% have an income of less than $1/day (2002).

A new federal government took office in Somalia in September 2012. In addition to its humanitarian programme in Somalia, the UK is working closely on development goals with the new administration. International support for several of the government's development priorities was confirmed at the Somalia Conference in London in May 2013.

Top priorities:

- improve healthcare
- create jobs and growth and
- build stability and security across the country and strengthen governance

The programme covers South Central, Puntland and Somaliland, recognising the differences in context and opportunities.

Contribution to the MDGs

DFID Somalia is enhancing access to quality healthcare services, in particular focusing on women and girls (MDG 4). This is through 2 health programmes designed to increase the range, quality and use of services. Some 4,000 births were attended with the help of nurses, midwives or doctors (MDG 5), and over 2,000 more women have access to contraceptives.

The UK continues to boost wealth creation through a 4 year programme that targets women and youth. It focuses on agriculture, fisheries and livestock. Almost 60,000 jobs have been created in the last 2 years, helping Somalia progress towards full and productive employment and decent work for all (MDG 1). This year the UK also provided food aid to over 320,000 people (MDG 1).

Progress towards DFID headline results

Wealth: DFID has created almost 60,000 jobs in Somalia in the last 2 years, in livestock production, fisheries and agriculture. Almost 10,000 of these were created in 2012–13.

Governance and peace-building: The UN Joint Programme on Local Governance is now operating in 16 districts in Somalia. In each of these districts it is helping develop and cost district development plans and ensure resources are allocated to them.

Health: Data is not yet available on the total number of female contraceptive users in Somalia, but over 2,000 more women have access to contraceptives than in 2011. Some 4,000 births were attended with the help of nurses, midwives or doctors.

Humanitarian: 130,000 children benefited from specific acute humanitarian prevention programmes in 2012–13, including 60,000 boys and 70,000 girls.

For more information, visit the Somalia page on the GOV.UK website.

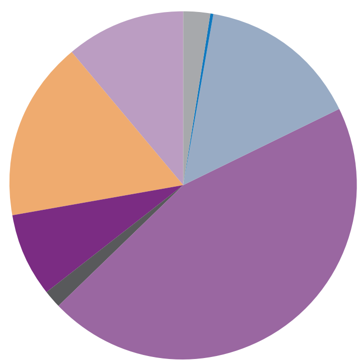
Progress towards the MDGs

MDG indicator	Current assessment
Proportion of population below $1.25 a day	Grey
Net enrolment in primary education	Grey
Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	Grey
Under 5 mortality ratio	Red
Maternal mortality ratio	Red
HIV prevalence, 15–49 years old	Amber
Improved water source	Red

Key statistics

Population	9.3 million
Percentage living below $1.25 a day (Data year)	No data
Fertility rate	6.4
% GDP growth rate	No data

Somalia programmes by sector 2012–13
Total spend £80.2 million



- Conflict pool 2.5%
- Global partnerships 0.5%
- Governance and security 14.9%
- Humanitarian 45.0%
- Multiple pillars 1.6%
- Other health 7.8%
- Reproductive, maternal and newborn health 16.8%
- Wealth creation 10.9%

South Africa

Country summary and top priorities

South Africa has the largest economy in sub-Saharan Africa. It plays an important role in regional institutions such as the African Union and its presence in the G20 and the BRICS marks its status as an emerging global power. DFID Southern Africa is increasingly working with South Africa on issues which have an impact beyond its borders, such as regional trade and climate change. From 2015 DFID's bilateral programme in South Africa will end, reflecting a new development relationship between the UK and South Africa.

Top priorities

- creating growth and jobs
- tackling HIV and reducing maternal and child deaths
- promoting inclusive and low carbon growth
- preventing violence against women

Contribution to the MDGs

DFID is working with the South Africa government, civil society and business – helping translate the country's own resources into better lives for poor people. The UK's support to job creation in South Africa and regional trade integration is helping to create conditions for growth across the region. DFID contributes to maternal and child mortality reduction through technical support to the Maternal, Newborn, Child and Women's Strategy, focusing on the 25 districts with the worst outcomes. South Africa's response to HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis is being strengthened through the National Aids Council and government reforms to the health sector. DFID is also working to support South Africa's response to reduce violence against women and children.

Progress towards DFID headline results

National:
Wealth creation: Creation of over 40,000 jobs and the saving of over 13,000 jobs through the DFID-supported Community Work Programme.
Wealth creation: In 2012–13 over 10,000 micro-insurance policies have been sold to lower income households.
Governance: 5 service user communities monitoring government performance in 2012–13.
Health: Reduction in adult and perinatal mortality due to increased rates of HIV antiretroviral therapy.
Regional:[12]
Health: Partial update for 3 countries: average ratio of consumer prices of selected essential medicines against international standards has improved, moving from 7 to 2.72.
Climate change: 350,000 people in the Nile Basin previously reported continued to benefit, plus 20,000 beneficiaries from new water basin programme in southern Africa.
For more information, visit the South Africa page on the GOV.UK website.

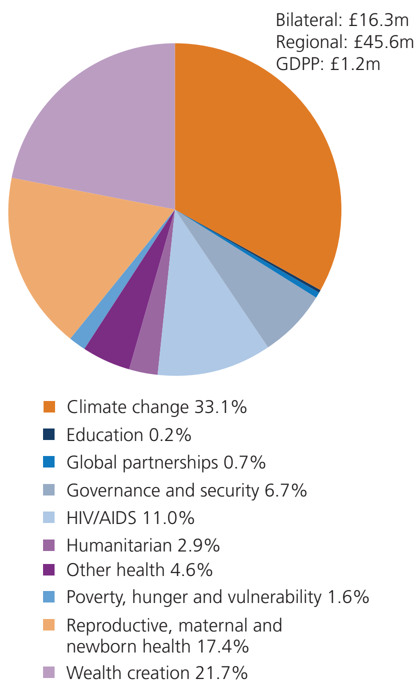
Progress towards the MDGs

MDG indicator	Current assessment
Proportion of population below $1.25 a day	Green
Net enrolment in primary education	Red
Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	Red
Under 5 mortality ratio	Green
Maternal mortality ratio	Amber
HIV prevalence, 15–49 years old	Amber
Improved water source	Green

Key statistics

Population	50.1 million
Percentage living below $1.25 a day (Data year)	13.8 (2009)
Fertility rate	2.6
% GDP growth rate	2.7

South Africa programmes by sector 2012–13
Total spend £63.1 million



12 Note that these regional results also contribute to the shared Africa regional results presented on the Africa regional page.

South Sudan

Country summary and top priorities

South Sudan became an independent country on 9 July 2011. It faces significant challenges – decades of war have left a legacy of chronic poverty, inequality, very little infrastructure, and continuing insecurity. The relationship with Sudan is fragile. The shutdown of oil production in 2012 created significant stresses. The implementation of the agreements signed between Sudan and South Sudan in September 2012 and of reform measures to improve economic policy and governance will be crucial to set South Sudan on a trajectory towards peace and development.

Top priorities:

- security and justice
- protecting basic services
- food security and wealth creation
- governance and tackling corruption
- humanitarian assistance

Contribution to the MDGs

The UK's work in South Sudan is focused on building the basis for peace and development. Our work to address the MDG challenges with a particular focus on women, girls and vulnerable groups is crucial to build public confidence and to generate the foundations for future prosperity.

- a new livelihoods programme will build resilience of communities to withstand multiple risks and future challenges and our humanitarian programme will address immediate needs.
- programmes are supporting children in primary and secondary education with a particular focus on girls, especially through a new girls' education programme.
- the new health pooled fund will have a strong focus on improving the health status of women and children.

Progress towards DFID headline results

Education: 520,000 Children supported in primary education by March 2013.

Education: 980,000 textbooks printed and distributed in 2012–13.

Health: 240,000 people reached with one or more malaria prevention or treatment interventions.

Health: 5,000 couple years of family planning protection delivered.

Humanitarian: 2.6 million people reached with life-saving health and nutrition support through humanitarian funding in 2012–13.

For more information, visit the South Sudan page on the GOV.UK website.

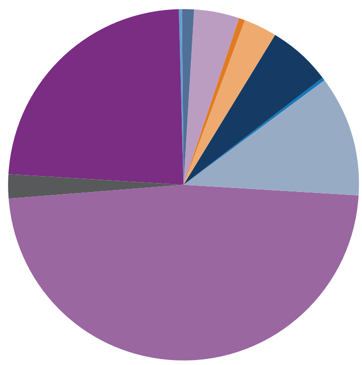
Progress towards the MDGs

MDG indicator	Current assessment
Proportion of population below $1.25 a day	Grey
Net enrolment in primary education	Amber
Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	Grey
Under 5 mortality ratio	Amber
Maternal mortality ratio	Red
HIV prevalence, 15–49 years old	Grey
Improved water source	Grey

Key statistics

Population	10.3 million[13]
Percentage living below $1.25 a day	No data
Fertility rate	3.9[14]
% GDP growth rate	3.5[15]

South Sudan programmes by sector 2012–13
Total spend £108.5 million



13 World Bank WDI (2011)

14 World Bank WDI (2008)

15 World Bank WDI 3 year average (2009-2012)

Sudan

Country summary and top priorities

Decades of war have left Sudan with a legacy of chronic poverty, inequality and continuing violence and insecurity. The UK's work in Sudan focuses on responding to the underlying causes of conflict and its impact on the poorest and most vulnerable in Sudan – displaced people, girls and women, the urban poor and the disadvantaged young.

Top priorities:

- increase communities' ability to withstand the heaviest costs of conflict
- address underlying drivers of conflict including competition for resources such as land/water
- improve the quality of governance and tackle corruption
- over the medium term support moves towards a more open society and economy

Contribution to the MDGs

DFID is supporting MDG 7 (ensure environmental sustainability) by ensuring that a growing proportion of Sudan's citizens have access to clean drinking water and sanitary facilities. DFID's programmes will help up to 1 million people obtain sustainable access to clean drinking water and 217,000 people gain access to sustainable sanitary facilities by 2015.

DFID is supporting MDG 1 eradicating extreme poverty and hunger through programmes which provide 2 million people with nutritional, health, and food security per year.

Progress towards DFID headline results

Drinking water: 470,000 people have obtained access to (sustainable) clean drinking water in 2011–12 and 2012–13.

Wealth creation: 28,000 people have been granted access to financial services in 2011–12 and 2012–13.

Governance and security: 850,000 girls and women now live in areas with improved access to security and justice services in 2011–12 and 2012–13.

Governance and security: 330,000 people have been supported to have choice and control over their own development and hold decision makers to account in 2011–12 and 2012–13.

Humanitarian: 2 million people reached by health and nutrition-related programmes in 2012–13.

Humanitarian: 780,000 people reached with food security and livelihoods assistance in 2012–13.

For more information, visit the Sudan page on the GOV.UK website.

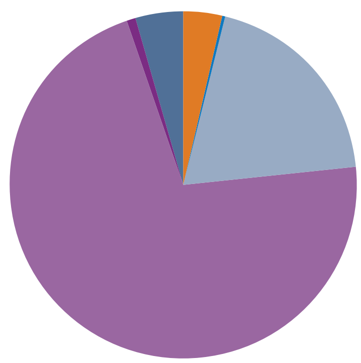
Progress towards the MDGs

MDG indicator	Current assessment
Proportion of population below $1.25 a day	Grey
Net enrolment in primary education	Grey
Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	Grey
Under 5 mortality ratio	Amber
Maternal mortality ratio	Red
HIV prevalence, 15-49 years old	Amber
Improved water source	Red

Key statistics

Population	43.6 million
Percentage living below $1.25 a day (Data year)	19.8 (2009)
Fertility rate	4.5
% GDP growth rate	6.6

Sudan programmes by sector 2012–13
Total spend £54.1 million



Tajikistan

Country summary

Tajikistan is the poorest country in Central Asia with a GNI per capita of $870. It is unlikely to achieve all the MDGs and education and health systems are deteriorating. The state is considered to be economically and politically fragile. A weak economy and an underdeveloped private sector mean few growth opportunities. The population has nearly doubled since 1991, exacerbating challenges in service delivery. The young, poorly educated population has few prospects except outward migration. Remittances provide 47% of GDP (2012), making Tajikistan remittance-dependent and heavily reliant on external assistance. Deteriorating socio-economic and governance indicators place the country at risk from instability and radicalism.

Contribution to the MDGs

DFID's programmes in Tajikistan focus on promoting economic growth and good governance. To stimulate the private sector and create jobs, we are supporting the development of an improved regulatory and legal environment for business as well as strengthening corporate governance. Complementary programmes provide business advice and access to credit for small and medium-sized enterprises. Investment in public finance management will deliver more efficient budgetary allocations and expenditures, in line with development priorities. Support is also being provided to civil society, to better hold government to account. A major regional programme aims to improve the benefits from labour migration.

Progress towards DFID headline results

Wealth creation: The number of new clients with access to finance (individual entrepreneurs and small/medium sized businesses) in Tajikistan by the end of March 2013 reached 5,000, out of which 2,500 are female.

Wealth creation: By February 2013 140,000 migrants were provided with specific advice (legal, health, social protection) in information centres financed from DFID's Regional Migration Programme.

Wealth creation: The trade volume from new road services along economic corridors and cross border market activities has reached €2,670,000 as a result of DFID support.

Governance and security: Public Expenditure Framework Assessment 2013: average score of B+.

For more information, visit the Tajikistan page on the GOV.UK website.

Progress towards the MDGs

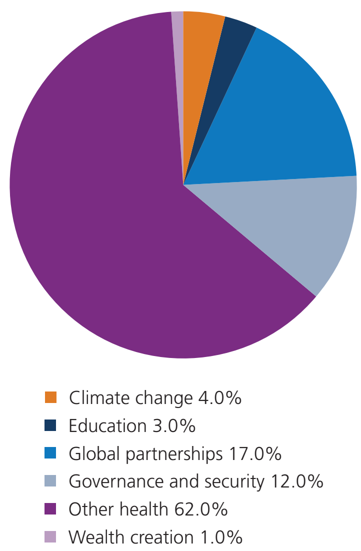
MDG indicator	Current assessment
Proportion of population below $1.25 a day	Grey
Net enrolment in primary education	Green
Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	Red
Under 5 mortality ratio	Amber
Maternal mortality ratio	Green
HIV prevalence, 15–49 years old	Amber
Improved water source	Red

Key statistics

Population	6.9 million
Percentage living below $1.25 a day (Data year)	6.6 (2009)
Fertility rate	3.5
% GDP growth rate	12.2

Tajikistan programmes by sector 2012–13

Total spend £8.8 million



Tanzania

Country summary and top priorities

Tanzania is politically stable, and over the past decade has seen good economic growth and strong progress in access to basic services, with primary school enrolment over 90%. However, this period has seen little reduction in income poverty with over two thirds of the population living on less than $1.25 a day. Challenges remain to improve the quality of services provided and reach everyone in need across this large and sparsely populated nation.

Top priorities:

- scaling up wealth creation programmes
- delivering the MDGs
- getting government to work better and helping Tanzanians hold their government to account

Contribution to the MDGs

Under its 2011–15 Operational Plan DFID provides support through and alongside the government to help Tanzania meet the MDGs. In 2012–13 DFID further scaled up its programmes in the MDG areas of:

- maternal health: increasing contraceptive provision for women to reduce unmet need for family planning and decrease maternal mortality
- education: improving the quality of basic education in 25 districts
- water: extending access to water to an additional half a million rural people
- malaria: providing a further 1.8 million bed nets to help prevent malaria
- nutrition: reaching an additional 1.4 million people with help to prevent malnutrition and stunting

Progress towards DFID headline results

Wealth creation: Over the years 2011–12 and 2012–13 DFID has helped over 160,000 rural men and women to raise their incomes.

Wealth creation: In 2011–12 and 2012–13 over 80,000 people gained access to financial services as a result of DFID support.

Water and sanitation: Partial results for 2011–12 and 2012–13 indicate 70,000 rural people have new access to an improved water source as a result of DFID's programme.

Education: In 2012–13 DFID supported an estimated 450,000 children in primary and lower secondary school.

Health: In 2012–13, DFID's health programme provided essential maternal health drugs for the entire country and yielded 500,000 couple years of protection for Tanzanian women, giving them a choice over pregnancy.

Health: In 2011–12 and 2012–13 DFID supported the distribution of 1.5 million bed nets to protect against malaria.

Climate change: In 2011–12 and 2012–13 we have helped 420,000 people to be better able to cope with the effects of climate change.

Governance: In 2012–13, over 3.4 million people were supported to have choice and control over their own development and to hold decision makers to account.

For more information, visit the Tanzania page on the GOV.UK website.

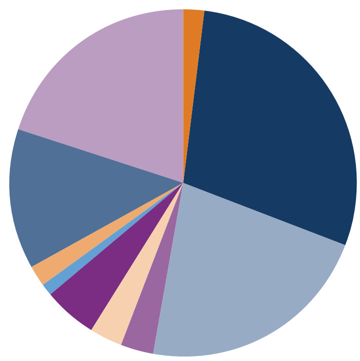
Progress towards the MDGs

MDG indicator	Current assessment
Proportion of population below $1.25 a day	Red
Net enrolment in primary education	Red
Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	Green
Under 5 mortality ratio	Green
Maternal mortality ratio	Amber
HIV prevalence, 15–49 years old	Amber
Improved water source	Red

Key statistics

Population	44.9 million
Percentage living below $1.25 a day (Data year)	68.0 (2007)
Fertility rate	5.4
% GDP growth rate	6.4

Tanzania programmes by sector 2012–13
Total spend £150.1 million



- Climate change 2.0%
- Education 29.0%
- Global partnerships 0%
- Governance and security 22.0%
- Humanitarian 3.0%
- Malaria 3.0%
- Other health 5.0%
- Poverty, hunger and vulnerability 1.0%
- Reproductive, maternal and newborn health 2.0%
- Water and sanitation 13.0%
- Wealth creation 20.0%

Uganda

Country summary and top priorities

Uganda successfully restored macroeconomic stability following high inflation and low growth in 2011–12, but at 4.2% Uganda's projected growth for 2012–13 remains below trend. This reflects slow global growth, a tight budget and monetary environment and low spend in some key growth promoting areas. Uganda's revenue to GDP ratio remains the lowest in East Africa. The number of people living on less than $1.25 has dropped from 52% in 2005 to 38% in 2009. The UK suspended budget support in November 2012 along with 9 other donors following allegations of corruption in the Ugandan Office of the Prime Minister. Money has been repaid and there has been some progress in the government's response, but 2013–14 will be a key year.

Top priorities:

- supporting recovery in Northern Uganda
- improving maternal and reproductive health
- youth skills and job creation
- increasing access to financial services and trade
- protecting the poorest and most vulnerable

Contribution to the MDGs

Uganda is making good progress towards a number of MDG targets including gender parity in school enrolment, increasing access to drinking water, and reducing the proportion of people living below the national poverty line. DFID is supporting Uganda to accelerate progress where progress is currently off track to meet the MDG targets eg those that relate to maternal health and malaria. DFID is making a very significant contribution to the national effort to increase access to family planning services. The UK is also playing a lead role in supporting the country's efforts to provide social protection for the most vulnerable people.

Progress towards DFID headline results

Health: Since 2011, 260,000 women using modern contraception through DFID support.

Health: 30,000 births attended by a skilled healthcare provider in 2012–13 through DFID support.

Wealth creation: Since 2011, 40,000 men and women accessing financial services through DFID support.

Poverty reduction: In 2012–13 300,000 of the most vulnerable people in the country benefited from DFID supported unconditional monthly cash transfers.

Education: Since 2011, 10,000 primary school children who had dropped out now returning to school through DFID support.

Vulnerability: In 2012–13, 11 million hours were worked on public works projects in Karamoja, equivalent to 29 days' work per household.

For more information, visit the Uganda page on the GOV.UK website.

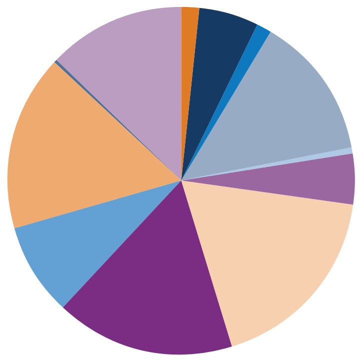
Progress towards the MDGs

MDG indicator	Current assessment
Proportion of population below $1.25 a day	Green
Net enrolment in primary education	Red
Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	Green
Under 5 mortality ratio	Amber
Maternal mortality ratio	Amber
HIV prevalence, 15–49 years old	Amber
Improved water source	Green

Key statistics

Population	33.4 million
Percentage living below $1.25 a day (Data year)	38.0 (2009)
Fertility rate	6.4
% GDP growth rate	4.2 (projected)

Uganda programmes by sector 2012–13
Total spend £85.0 million



- Climate change 1.8%
- Education 5.7%
- Global partnerships 1.2%
- Governance and security 13.5%
- HIV/AIDS 0.4%
- Humanitarian 4.9%
- Malaria 17.9%
- Other health 16.8%
- Poverty, hunger and vulnerability 8.7%
- Reproductive, maternal and newborn health 16.3%
- Water and sanitation 0.3%
- Wealth creation 12.6%

Yemen

Country summary and top priorities

Yemen faces multiple development challenges compounded by serious political crisis and conflict in 2011. Before the crisis, Yemen was the poorest country in the Middle East with poor human development indicators and rapid population growth. The crisis led to large scale internal displacement and hunger. Ten million Yemenis are food insecure and a million young children suffer from acute malnutrition.[16]

Top priorities:

- more stable, secure and prosperous Yemen
- political transition
- early recovery and humanitarian needs

Contribution to the MDGs

Even before 2011, Yemen was off track against many of the MDGs. The humanitarian and economic crises further inhibited progress. DFID's programme aims to support the political transition; increase economic growth; deliver basic services and social protection; and address humanitarian needs in order to build the foundations for progress towards the MDGs. Through humanitarian and integrated nutrition programmes DFID is providing access to clean water, nutrition and healthcare for those most in need. DFID also continues to improve access to basic services, including schools, health centres, and water and sanitation facilities in the poorest communities through the Social Fund for Development.

Progress towards DFID headline results

Wealth creation: 3,000 jobs indirectly created through DFID support (2012).

Poverty, hunger and vulnerability: 10,000 women and children reached with malnutrition prevention and treatment during the first quarter of a new nutrition programme.

Poverty, hunger and vulnerability: 20,000 poor people benefited from DFID supported cash transfers through labour intensive public works schemes in 2012.

Humanitarian: 220,000 people have been provided with food assistance (including food aid and emergency livelihoods support) in the first 9 months of 2012–13.

Humanitarian: 40,000 people directly received healthcare through humanitarian assistance in the first 9 months of 2012–13.

Wealth creation: 20,000 (40% female) people provided with access to finance through DFID support in 2012.

For more information, visit the Yemen page on the GOV.UK website.

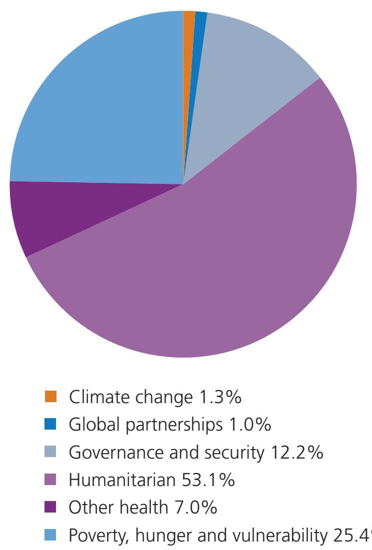
Progress towards the MDGs

MDG indicator	Current assessment
Proportion of population below $1.25 a day	Grey
Net enrolment in primary education	Red
Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	Amber
Under 5 mortality ratio	Amber
Maternal mortality ratio	Grey
HIV prevalence, 15–49 years old	Grey
Improved water source	Red

Key statistics

Population	24.1 million
Percentage living below $1.25 a day (Data year)	No data
Fertility rate	5.5
% GDP growth rate	1.6

Yemen programmes by sector 2012–13
Total spend £59.1 million



16 Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan 2013 http://reliefweb.int/report/yemen/humanitarian-response-plan-yemen

Zambia

Country summary and top priorities

Zambia has had 14 years of impressive growth, but this has not benefitted most poor people. Three quarters of the rural population still live on less than $1 a day, and 42% of Zambians are unable to meet even basic food needs.

DFID will help Zambia to use its own resources to become a sustainable middle income country, through private sector driven growth and investment.

Top priorities:

- strengthen service delivery and decision making ability
- provide cash transfers
- improve health outcomes
- increase opportunities for rural wealth creation
- improve the quality of education

Contribution to the MDGs

DFID is working to directly address the most off-track MDGs, using a combination of cash transfers, maternal mortality interventions and programmes to improve sanitation and hygiene. The UK is helping to reduce vulnerabilty to HIV infection and malaria: in 2012 375,000 people were sleeping under insecticide treated bed nets thanks to DFID support. In 2012, 36,000 women and men received DFID supported social cash transfers, helping improve their food security, increase their access to education and health services, and invest in small income generating activities.

DFID is also working with government and other donors to empower girls and women in order to tackle inequality and make growth more inclusive.

Progress towards DFID headline results

Wealth creation: 1,000 people had access to regulated financial services, attributed to DFID support in 2012.

Health: 380,000 women and children under 5 slept under a treated bed net, due to DFID support in 2012.

Health: 16,000 additional women used modern methods of family planning through DFID support in 2012.

Poverty and hunger: 40,000 people received DFID supported social cash transfers in 2012.

Poverty and hunger: 1.9 million children under 5 and pregnant women have been reached by DFID's nutrition relevant programmes in 2012.

Water and sanitation: 320,000 additional people had sustainable access to improved sanitation facilities, attributed to DFID support in 2012.

Governance: 2.8 million people voted in the 2011 elections supported by DFID.

Education: 32,000 children were supported by DFID in primary school in 2012.

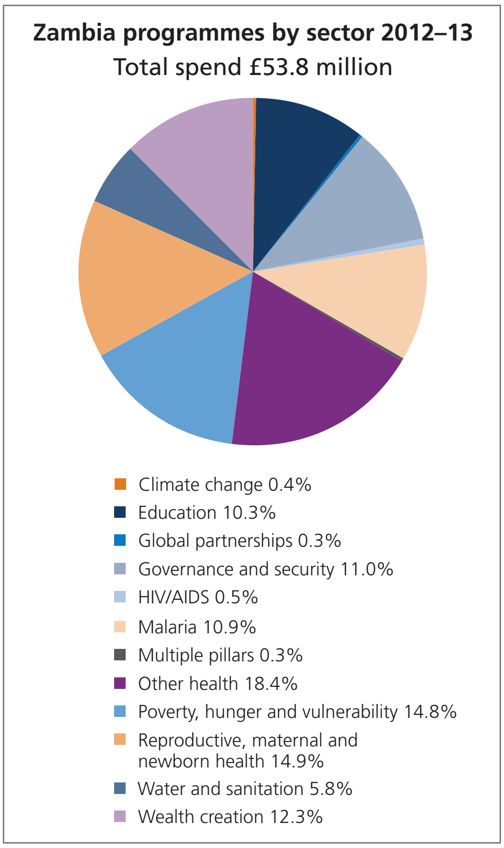
For more information, visit the Zambia page on the GOV.UK website.

Progress towards the MDGs

MDG indicator	Current assessment
Proportion of population below $1.25 a day	Red
Net enrolment in primary education	Red
Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	Green
Under 5 mortality ratio	Green
Maternal mortality ratio	Amber
HIV prevalence, 15–49 years old	Amber
Improved water source	Amber

Key statistics

Population	13.1 million
Percentage living below $1.25 a day (Data year)	68.5 (2006)
Fertility rate	6.2
% GDP growth rate	6.5



Zimbabwe

Country summary and top priorities

Zimbabwe made exemplary progress towards the MDG indicators throughout the 1980s and into the 1990s. The economic and humanitarian crisis from 2000 to 2008 stalled and in some cases starkly reversed many of these gains. Despite this Zimbabwe's economy has recovered since 2009, enabling the provision of basic services to be restored.

Top priorities:

- creation of economic opportunities
- improving education, maternal and child health and water and sanitation
- helping to strengthen democracy

Contribution to the MDGs

With progress towards the MDGs lagging in Zimbabwe, DFID's programme is focused on strengthening access to basic services including health, education and water. DFID is increasing contraception provision for women to reduce unmet need for family planning and decrease maternal mortality. Through the rehabilitation and drilling of new boreholes DFID is increasing access to clean water in rural areas while our education programme is focused on increasing the number of children – especially girls – who have access to a good quality education. The UK is also playing a leading role in supporting Zimbabwe's efforts to provide social protection to vulnerable households.

Progress towards DFID headline results

Education: 340,000 (170,000 girls) children completed 5 years of primary school in 2012–13.

Water and sanitation: 130,000 people have received sustainable access to clean drinking water in 2012–13.

Water and sanitation: 130,000 people have received sustainable access to improved sanitation in 2012–13.

Wealth creation: 50,000 economic opportunities have been created in 2012–13.

Health: Over 1 million 'couple years' of protection for family planning achieved to date (where a couple year is the provision of sufficient contraception for one couple for one year).

Governance: 2.56 million to vote in a DFID supported election. Elections are due to take place in Zimbabwe in 2013–14.

For more information, visit the Zimbabwe page on the GOV.UK website.

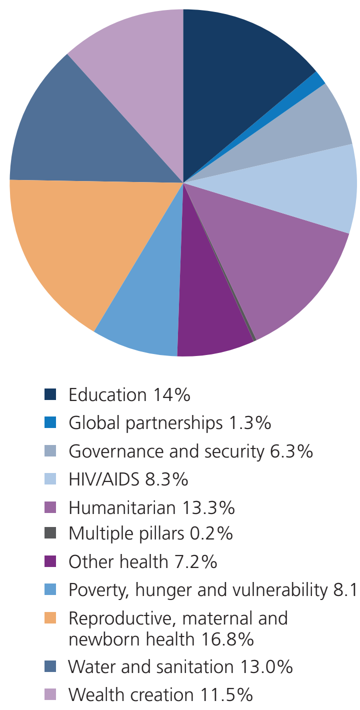
Progress towards the MDGs

MDG indicator	Current assessment
Proportion of population below $1.25 a day	Grey
Net enrolment in primary education	Grey
Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	Grey
Under 5 mortality ratio	Red
Maternal mortality ratio	Red
HIV prevalence, 15–49 years old	Green
Improved water source	Red

Key statistics

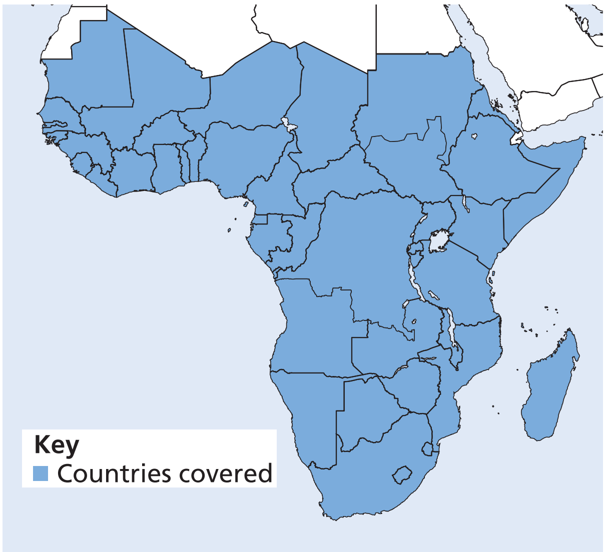
Population	13.0 million
Percentage living below $1.25 a day (Data year)	No data
Fertility rate	4.1
% GDP growth rate	5.0

Zimbabwe programmes by sector 2012–13
Total spend £82.1 million



Africa regional programme

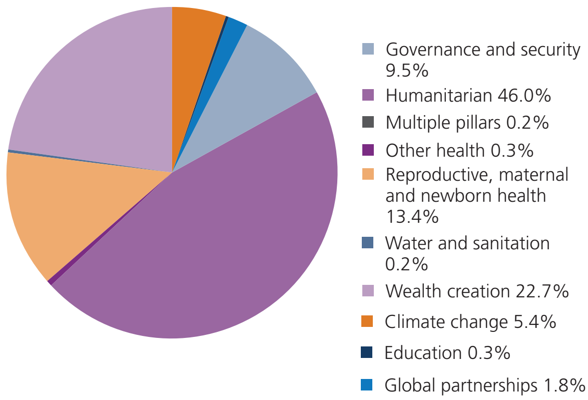
Africa needs economic growth to reduce poverty. Of the 875 million people in sub-Saharan Africa, 48% live on less than $1.25 a day. 29% live in landlocked countries, relying on their neighbours for access to overseas markets and growth opportunities. These challenges cannot be overcome through working at the country level alone. Regional co-operation is essential to joining up African economies and improving trade between them and the world; facilitating efficient management of natural resources; and responding to climate change challenges. Regional approaches are also important for addressing neglected or sensitive development issues and improving lesson learning across countries.



Contribution to regional priorities

The Africa regional programme works closely with the African Union, Regional Economic Communities, African Development Bank, African governments and other partners to help deliver a range of African-owned regional development priorities. We support regional interventions promoting: wealth creation, by reducing trade barriers and increasing participation in staple food markets; adaptation to climate change, including improved regional co-operation on forests and water management; strengthened governance and accountability; improved regional evidence and advocacy, particularly on maternal health, malaria and democratic governance; and addressing neglected health issues such as unsafe abortion and female genital cutting. Helping Africa to make the most of its extractive industries will be an important new priority.

Africa regional programmes by sector 2012–13
Total spend £126.9 million



Progress towards DFID headline results

Wealth creation: Construction under way on 4 border posts.

Wealth creation: Cumulative result to date: 1.5 million additional people benefitting directly from national cross border value chains.

Health: Cumulative results to date: 220,000 unsafe abortions averted by December 2012.

Health: Partial update for only 3 countries with valid data in 2010–11 and 2012–13: average ratio of consumer prices (public) of selected essential medicines against international standards has improved from 7 to 2.72.

Climate change: Cumulative result to date: 370,000 people directly benefitting from improved management of shared water basins in 2012/13.

Governance: Cumulative result to date: 40,000 people supported to have choice and control over their own development and to hold decision makers to account.

Humanitarian: Cumulative result to date: At least 2 million people reached with emergency food assistance since April 2011.

For more information on the Africa regional programme, search the Publications page on the GOV.UK website.

Note that expenditure presented here represents Africa Regional Directorate's proportion of the Africa regional programme expenditure; DFID Southern Africa regional programme expenditure is included on the Southern Africa summary page

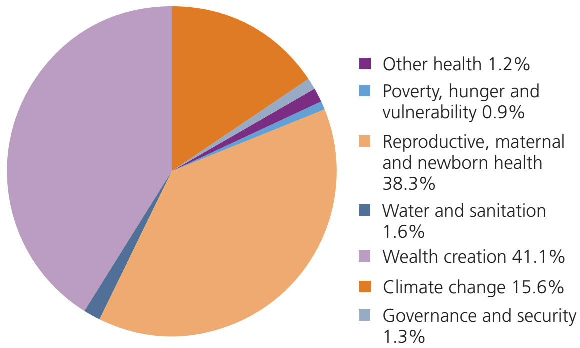
Asia regional programme

The Asia regional programme allows DFID to work across borders and over regions in ways which can be more cost effective than working in individual countries. With a focus on South Asia, priorities include: to improve cross border trade and power connectivity; to prevent the trafficking of women and girls in the domestic work and garment sectors; to tackle high levels of under-nutrition and food insecurity, particularly among women and children; to reduce maternal mortality by reducing recourse to unsafe abortion and improving access to contraception; and to strengthen climate information and improve talks on water resources.

Contribution to regional priorities

DFID is developing a portfolio of programmes to address regional priorities in Asia. Over the past year new programmes have been approved on trade and investment, human trafficking and climate change. These new programmes have helped to: fund feasibility work for investment programmes aimed at bringing electric power to millions of users; prevent 100,000 vulnerable women and girls from being trafficked into forced labour through a new programme with the International Labour Organisation and other partners; and share learning across countries on climate planning processes and climate finance instruments.

Asia regional programmes by sector 2012–13
Total spend £12.3 million



Progress towards DFID headline results

Wealth creation: Finance provided to the World Bank to prepare 3 regional power and trade facilitation programmes, and to the International Finance Corporation to improve the cross border investment environment. Programme baseline established by April 2013.

Governance and security: Human Trafficking Pilot results include: 4,000 vulnerable women and girls reached; 650 police trained; innovative technology tools developed.

Poverty, hunger and vulnerability: Through the South Asia Food and Nutrition Security Initiative 8 national programmes are now integrating a multisectoral approach to improving food and nutrition security.

Health: In the second year the multi-country Prevention of Maternal Death from Unwanted Pregnancy Programme has so far averted 3,000 deaths (modelled).

Climate change: The South Asia Water Governance Programme has identified 3 basins for targeted interventions to improve regional cross border co-operation on climate change and water.

For more information on the Asia regional programmes, search the Publications page on the GOV.UK website.

Middle East and North Africa regional programmes

The UK government's long term vision for the Middle East and North Africa is a region based on open, democratic societies, with greater social, economic and political participation of its people.

DFID's work is centred on the DFID/FCO Arab Partnership, launched in 2011. This comprises a £70 million DFID-led Arab Partnership Economic Facility focussing on Egypt, Tunisia, Libya, Jordan and Morocco, supporting trade and investment, enterprise growth, job creation, skills development, and economic governance; and a £40 million FCO-led Arab Partnership Participation Fund focusing on accountability and governance.

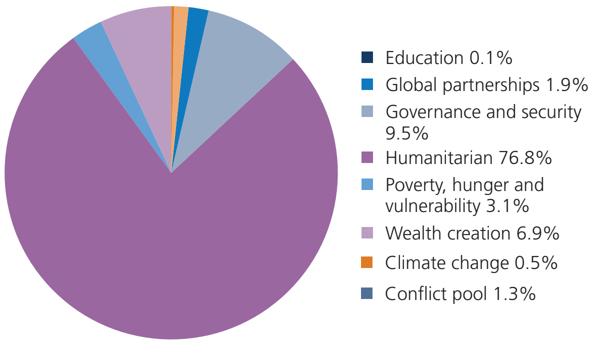
DFID also works with the Gulf States and regional institutions, recognising their key role in providing development and humanitarian support. In 2012–13 DFID played a major role in responding to the humanitarian crisis in Syria, contributing £79 million to affected people in Syria and neighbouring countries.

Contribution to regional priorities

The Arab Spring marked a historic turning point for the region. Its aims were economic and social justice, and civil and political liberties. But economies have suffered, hopes of rapid job creation have not been realised, and insecurity has risen. The fundamental challenge for the international community is to support transition countries to create democratic and prosperous societies, and to help prevent countries affected by the Syria crisis deteriorating into conflict and collapse.

The DFID programme will be a major component of the broader UK government effort to mobilise humanitarian, developmental, diplomatic, stabilisation and peacekeeping operations in support of the region.

Middle East and North Africa regional programmes by sector 2012–13
Total spend £97.9 million



Progress towards DFID headline results

Wealth creation: 255 enterprises are receiving business advice under DFID funded programmes.

318 small and medium-sized enterprise (SME) loans have been disbursed as a result of DFID support.

20,000 jobs directly or indirectly created as a result of DFID support. 716 people have been trained in new skills in order to enhance their employment prospects.

Global partnerships: 40% of new projects by World Bank and 33% from African Development Bank, to Egypt, Tunisia, Jordan, Morocco and Libya, are focused on promoting economic and social inclusion.

13 projects worth $48 million have been approved for Deauville Transition Fund countries – Egypt, Tunisia, Jordan, Morocco, Yemen and Libya.

Humanitarian: 140,000 people in conflict affected areas supported with food aid.

Humanitarian: Cumulative result to date: At least 2 million people reached with emergency food assistance since April 2011.

For more information on the Middle East and North Africa Regional Programmes, search the Publications page on the GOV.UK website.

Overseas Territories

3.12 DFID continues to manage the UK government's obligations to meet the reasonable assistance needs of the Overseas Territories. There are 14 Overseas Territories, 3[17] of which currently receive financial assistance.

3.13 A new White Paper on the Overseas Territories was published in June 2012. This sets out an ambitious vision of the Overseas Territories with flourishing communities, growing economies, soundly managed public finances, and of the Territories being able to draw on strong technical support from a wide range of Whitehall departments.

3.14 This vision is reflected in the approach that DFID ministers have outlined for DFID's work in the aided Territories. Where conditions are right, DFID makes strategic investments to help the Territories become more financially independent. Substantial public investments are considered to help stimulate wider economic activity led by the private sector.

3.15 DFID's Overseas Territories Department Operational Plan sets out how DFID is working to achieve this. The new approach ministers set out for the Overseas Territories led to important progress in the past year, including the following:

- in St. Helena, airport construction is well underway and scheduled to finish in early 2016
- in Montserrat, DFID funding is allowing for exploration and drilling of geothermal energy sources. Geothermal energy offers the prospect of cheaper and cleaner energy for Montserrat and could help attract new businesses to the island. Exploratory drilling started in March 2013 and results are due by September 2013
- in the Turks and Caicos Islands HMG continues to guarantee US$239 million loan facilities for the government. This is for 5 years ending in February 2016

17 Montserrat, Pitcairn and St Helena (including Tristan da Cunha)

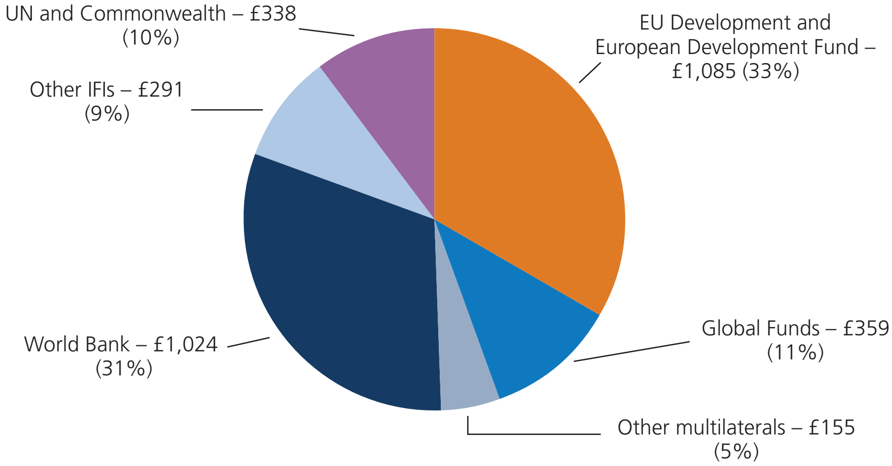
CHAPTER 4

Delivering through multilateral organisations

4.1 This chapter focuses on DFID's engagement with the multilateral system and the delivery of results through these partners.

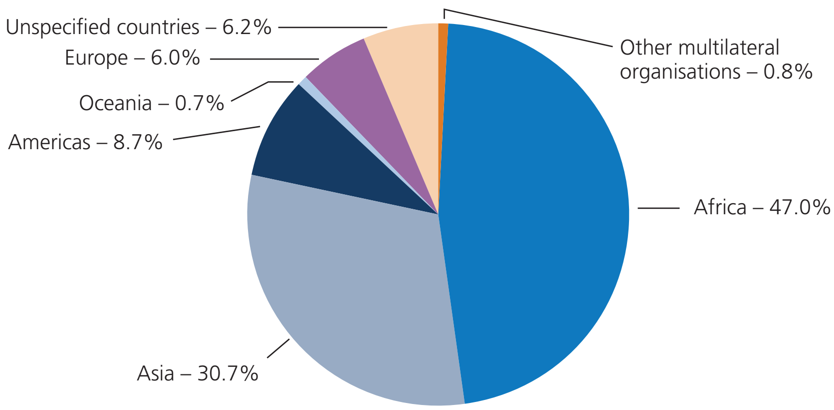
4.2 DFID delivered 43% of its total programme expenditure in 2012–13 through central funding to multilateral organisations (£3.25 billion[1] out of a total programme spend of £7.53 billion). Provisional figures[2] show that DFID also delivered just over a third of its bilateral programme through non-core funding to multilateral organisations (Fig 5.1). DFID's main multilateral delivery partners in 2012–13 were the European Commission, International Financial Institutions (IFIs) (including the World Bank and the African and Asian Development Banks) and United Nations and Commonwealth. The chart below shows the distribution of central DFID funding across these organisations.

Figure 4.1: DFID multilateral spend in 2012–13 (£ million)



4.3 The DFID results framework monitors headline outputs delivered by 20 of the UK's core funded multilateral organisations (see Table 2.1 in Chapter 2). Multilateral organisations make a critically important contribution to achieving international development and humanitarian objectives globally, including in countries where DFID has no bilateral presence. The majority of funding from the multilaterals goes to Africa and Asia:

Figure 4.2: Global multilateral aid flows



Source: 2011 multilateral official development assistance (ODA) disbursements reported to the Development Assistance Committee (DAC).

1 Funding figures exclude some organisations covered in the Multilateral Aid Review because they are not included on the DAC list of multilaterals.

2 2012–13 funding figures are provisional (depicted by a lighter shade in the relevant charts). Final figures will be reported in the Statistics on International Development 2013, due to be published in October 2013.

4.4 The following pages in this chapter present a report on each of the multilaterals covered by the Multilateral Aid Review (MAR)[3] in receipt of £20 million per year or more.[4]

4.5 Each report includes: a summary of what the organisation does, including how it contributes to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs); DFID funding to the organisation[5] (including core and non-core funding); what the organisation spends in each sector; its main achievements;[6] and a summary of its 2011 MAR assessment and progress on reform.

4.6 Some information on administration costs is included, though it should be noted that the classification and reporting of administration costs varies across multilaterals and over time within an organisation. In addition, organisations that have a greater focus on policy development or contribute to other global and regional public goods are more likely to have higher administration costs as they may require more expensive specialist or niche staff input. This makes it difficult to compare administrative spend across organisations and to track changes in cost over time.

4.7 Examples of key achievements by the other multilaterals covered in the MAR are outlined at the end of the chapter in Table 4.1.

4.8 DFID is currently updating the MAR, looking at areas assessed as being priorities for reform. These assessments will inform subsequent funding decisions and highlight where multilaterals are making progress and where we need to push them to do more. Updated assessments will be published in 2 batches in the summer of 2013 and at the end of 2013.

4.9 Further information on reforming multilateral organisations to achieve results is contained in Chapter 5 on effective development co-operation.

4.10 Throughout this chapter, the degree to which each multilateral focuses on particular MDGs is shown as follows:

Light diagonal shading indicates that the multilateral works towards this MDG indicator	
Heavy diagonal shading indicates that the multilateral has a particular focus on this MDG indicator	
No shading indicates that the multilateral has no particular focus on this MDG indicator	

4.11 Further information on each multilateral can be found at their organisational websites, (see Annex D for details), in the MAR (http://www.gov.uk/government/publications/multilateral-aid-review) and in DFID project documents.

3 The UK published its Multilateral Aid Review in March 2011, providing for the first time a comprehensive overview of the strengths and weaknesses of the multilateral system: www.gov.uk/government/publications/multilateral-aid-review

4 Core and non-core funding based on a 3 year average between 2009–10 and 2011–12.

5 2012–13 funding figures are provisional (depicted by a lighter shade in the relevant charts). Final figures will be reported in the Statistics on International Development 2013, due to be published in October 2013.

6 Figures for key achievements are as reported from the multilateral sources.

African Development Bank

Multilateral summary

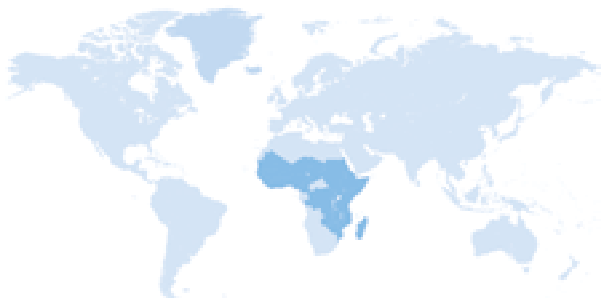
The African Development Bank (AfDB) group is owned and funded by its member countries and provides loans and grants to African governments and private companies investing in Africa's regional member countries.

The African Development Fund (AfDF) is the concessional lending arm of the AfDB.

AfDB is committed to reducing poverty and promoting sustainable economic and social development in Africa.

In 2011, donor countries, including the UK, agreed to contribute $9.5 billion to the concessional fund between 2011 and 2013. This money has provided loans and grants to 40 of the poorest African countries.

Priority areas for AfDB are: infrastructure, regional integration, fragile states, private sector development, climate change and gender.



Contribution to the MDGs

AfDB is involved in all 8 MDGs at various levels, particularly the reduction of extreme poverty and hunger. The bank also focuses on improving the conditions for sustainable green growth, including within infrastructure and private sector development.

Key achievements

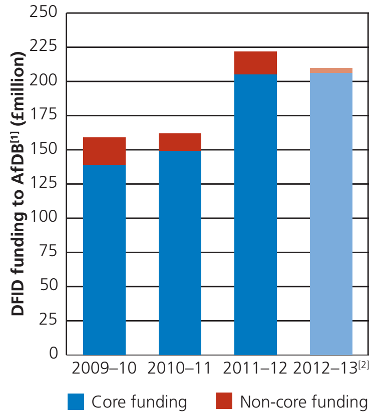
Between 2010 and 2012, as a result of AfDB's support:

- over 14.8 million people have gained access to new or improved water and sanitation
- over 7.9 million people have new or improved electricity connections
- over 34 million people have improved access to transport connections

AfDB: Focal MDG indicators
Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
Net enrolment in primary education
Ratio of girls to boys in primary education
Under 5 mortality ratio
Maternal mortality ratio
HIV prevalence, 15–49 years old
Ensure environmental sustainability

Funding to AfDB

Between 2009–10 and 2011–12, DFID provided £544 million to AfDB, 91% of which was core funding (including for the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiatives – MDRI). Provisional figures suggest that DFID provided £210 million to AfDB in 2012–13, 98% of which was core funding.



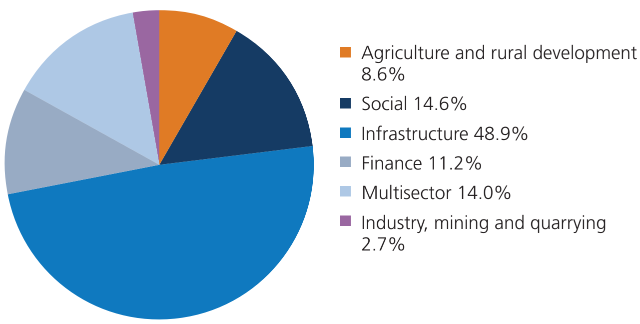
[1] all funding to AfDB, including for the MDRI.
[2] 2012–13 funding figures are provisional.

The UK has a 1.69% shareholding in AfDB (the 7th largest non-regional shareholder and 17th largest shareholder overall). Donors meet every 3 years to replenish the AfDF. In the latest replenishment (AfDF12), the UK was the largest contributor.

AfDB spend by sector

In 2012, AfDB approved 199 operations totalling UA4.25 billion,* of which 6.8% were administration costs. Total approvals for loans and grants amounted to UA3.6 billion.

AfDB approvals, 2012



Multilateral Aid Review 2011	Reform progress
Very good value for money for UK aid + AfDF is integral to UK support to poor African countries. It has a strong strategic focus on growth, infrastructure and regional integration and unique African ownership and influence. - It needs to improve delivery and effectiveness by enhancing decentralisation, reducing high staff vacancy rates, completing its results framework and improving transparency.	The AfDB Climate Change Action Plan has been finalised and now has more clearly defined objectives. AfDB staff presence in fragile states has increased. Improved systems and frameworks are now in place to allow AfDB to better measure results. There has been improvement in the cost effectiveness of project management and quicker delivery.

* The UA, or "Unit of Account" used by the AfDB is equivalent to the IMF's Special Drawing Right (SDR). The value of the SDR, which may vary from day to day, is currently computed daily in U.S. dollars by the IMF. For 2012, 1 UA = $1.54.

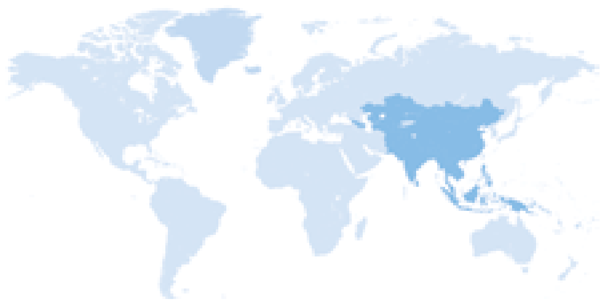
Asian Development Bank

Multilateral summary

The Asian Development Bank's (AsDB's) mission is to tackle poverty reduction and deliver the MDGs through the promotion of inclusive economic growth, environmentally sustainable growth, and regional integration in the Asian and Pacific regions.

It has a strong focus on infrastructure (transport, energy, water and sanitation) and works closely with partner countries, other multilaterals such as the World Bank, and bilateral donors including the UK.

The Asian Development Fund (AsDF) is the part of the Bank which lends on highly concessional terms and provides grants to its less developed regional members. Fourteen countries are eligible to receive a mix of both AsDF and AsDB non-concessional funding from its ordinary capital resources (OCR).



Contribution to the MDGs

AsDB primarily focuses on improving the conditions that enable sustainable growth, including infrastructure and economic governance, and is a major contributor to growth and poverty reduction due to the scale of its investments, partner approach and its long term engagement with governments.

AsDB invests in core MDG sectors such as transport, energy, water, financial services and education and supports the collection of statistics to monitor the progress made towards achieving the MDGs.

Key achievements

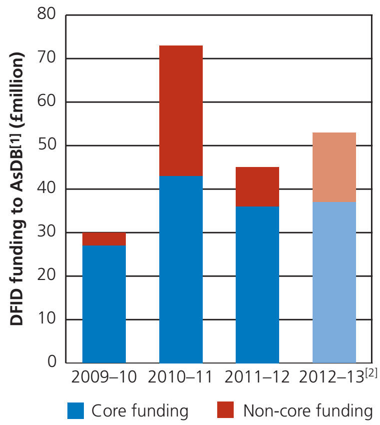
- AsDB assistance in 2012 enabled 2,500,000 new households to become connected to a water supply and 174,000 to electricity; 128,600,000 people benefited from road projects
- AsDB made good progress in leveraging private sector investment in 2012, with direct value added commercial co-financing of development assistance jumping from $4,104 million in 2011 to $6,097 million in 2012
- AsDB agreed to begin operations in Myanmar after a gap of over 20 years. An initial special allocation of $575.5 million to support Myanmar's reforms for inclusive growth has been approved

AsDB: Focal MDG indicators
Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
Net enrolment in primary education
Ratio of girls to boys in primary education
Under 5 mortality ratio
Maternal mortality ratio
HIV prevalence, 15–49 years old
Ensure environmental sustainability

Funding to the AsDB

Between 2009–10 and 2011–12, DFID provided £149 million to AsDB, of which 80% was core funding (including for the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiatives – MDRI). Provisional figures suggest that DFID provided £53 million to AsDB in 2012–13, 69% of which was core funding.

The UK has around a 2% shareholding in the AsDB (OCR) (the 5th largest non-regional shareholder).



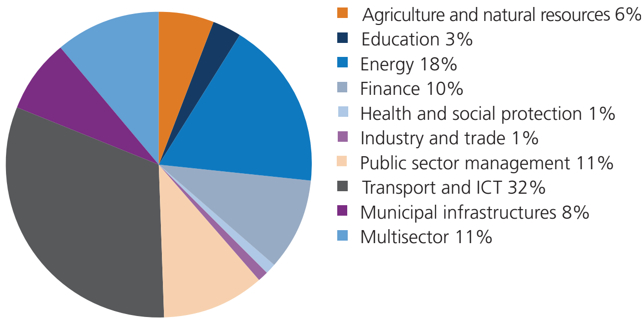
[1] all funding to AsDB, including for the MDRI.
[2] 2012–13 funding figures are provisional.

The AsDF is replenished every 4 years and for 2013 to 2016 donor countries have agreed to contribute almost $4.2 billion, with the UK being the 4th largest contributor.

AsDB spend by sector

In 2012, AsDB's approved operations totalled $21.57 billion and administration costs were 3% of total approved operations. In 2012, $8.59 billion of loans and grants were disbursed.

AsDB loans and grants, 2012



Multilateral Aid Review 2011	Reform progress
● Very good value for money for UK aid + AsDF plays a critical role in contributing to international and UK development objectives. It has a clear strategic vision which supports a focus on results. - Performance could be improved by ensuring that its projects have a greater impact on the poorest communities and on addressing the needs of girls and women.	In 2012, AsDB revised its comprehensive results framework, with DFID input ensuring a stronger emphasis on gender, climate change and inclusive growth. AsDB has also improved its transparency and accountability by updating its public communications policy and reviewing its accountability mechanism.

Central Emergency Response Fund

Multilateral summary

The Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) is a multilateral humanitarian fund which provides timely and flexible funding in the immediate aftermath of rapid onset disasters, and reduces critical gaps in chronically under-funded emergencies.

CERF: Focal MDG indicators	
Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	
Net enrolment in primary education	
Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	
Under 5 mortality ratio	
Maternal mortality ratio	
HIV prevalence, 15–49 years old	
Ensure environmental sustainability	

Contribution to the MDGs

Humanitarian assistance is often a major source of support for poverty reduction in chronically poor, fragile and conflict affected countries where progress on the MDGs has been slowest. It can help communities to reduce their vulnerability to crisis, protect their assets during shocks and prevent them from falling into deeper poverty.

Key achievements

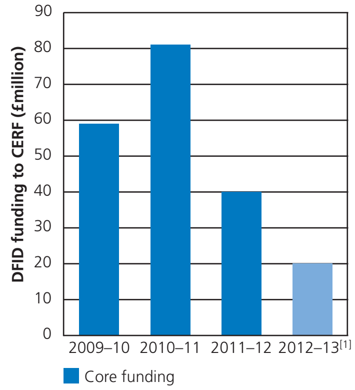
In 2012, CERF provided:

- $29.5 million for operations in Syria to support up to 2.5 million people, including distribution of food and non-food items to around 42,000 people
- $14 million to help people affected by the conflict in Mali, including for the delivery of emergency medical care to 200,000 people, to protect up to 75,000 women and children and for the delivery of emergency food, nutrition and support to livelihoods
- $55 million to fund humanitarian operations in 8 under-funded emergencies; allocations include $14.8 million to Pakistan for the delivery of food assistance to 126,000 people as well as the delivery of water, sanitation and hygiene, health and agricultural services

Funding to CERF

Between 2009–10 and 2011–12, DFID provided £180 million to CERF. Provisional figures suggest that DFID provided £20 million in 2012–13.

In 2012, the UK was the largest contributor to CERF.

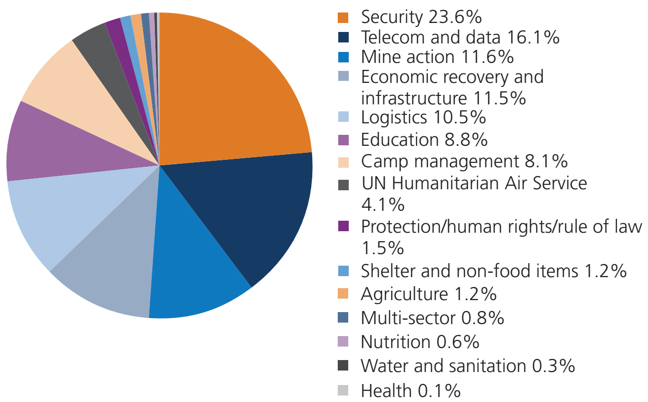


[1]2012/13 funding figures are provisional.

CERF spend by sector

In 2012, CERF's total expenditure was $485 million with 10% as administration costs. Administration costs are arrived at by aggregating the programme support costs of both implementing partners and the UN.

CERF disbursement of funds, 2012



Multilateral Aid Review 2011	Reform progress
Good value for money for UK aid + CERF plays a critically important role. It is a flexible instrument that responds well and quickly in humanitarian emergencies, and encourages good partnership behaviour. - Performance management systems and results reporting are weak. Disbursement rates to non-governmental organisations need to improve, and its prioritisation process for applications should be more rigorous.	CERF has improved its results reporting and remains open and transparent.

Climate Investment Funds

Multilateral summary

The Climate Investment Funds (CIFs) are trust funds which aim to deliver large scale finance in the form of grants and loans to support developing countries' own plans for low carbon, climate resilient development. Funds are delivered through multilateral development banks such as the African Development Bank and the World Bank. The CIFs enable developing countries to pilot new, innovative and transformational approaches at scale.

Currently, 49 developing countries are benefitting from CIF support. Approximately $7 billion has been pledged to the CIFs by 13 donor countries and over 50 developing countries are involved as equal partners in decision-making or as recipients of finance.

Contribution to the MDGs

By advancing low carbon and climate resilient development, the CIFs are combatting the effect of climate change across many sectors, and thus reducing the threat to the attainment of MDGs.

Key achievements

DFID's last annual review of the CIFs in June 2012 provided examples to demonstrate the type of results that will be delivered under each CIF programme. The key results expected are:

- increased renewable energy, transport and energy efficient infrastructure
- increased renewable energy services in low income countries
- increased knowledge and awareness of climate variability and climate change among government, private sector and civil society – this should improve planning processes

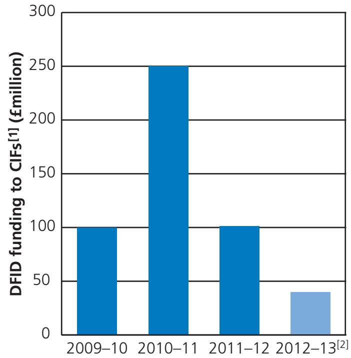
The CIFs' results are expected to be realised over a 5 to 30 year period.

CIFs: Focal MDG indicators	
Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	
Net enrolment in primary education	
Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	
Under 5 mortality ratio	
Maternal mortality ratio	
HIV prevalence, 15–49 years old	
Ensure environmental sustainability	

Funding to CIFs

Between 2009–10 and 2011–12, DFID provided £451 million to CIFs, all of which was core funding. Provisional figures suggest that DFID provided £40 million to CIFs in 2012–13.

The UK (including funding from the Department of Energy and Climate Change) is the largest contributor to CIFs since inception, although the US has made the largest pledge.



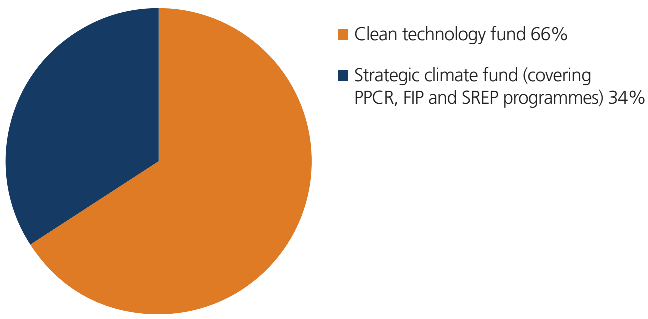
[1] Including funding to ETF previously.
[2] 2012/13 funding figures are provisional.

CIFs spend by fund

In 2012, the total expenditure to each of the two trust funds which make up the CIFs was:

- $374 million for the Clean Technology Fund (CTF), $7.4 million (2%) of which was administration costs
- $191 million for the Strategic Climate Fund (covering the Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience (PPCR), the Forest Investment Programme and the Scaling up Renewable Energy Programme (SREP) $15.2 million (8%) of which was administration costs

CIFs total expenditure, 2012



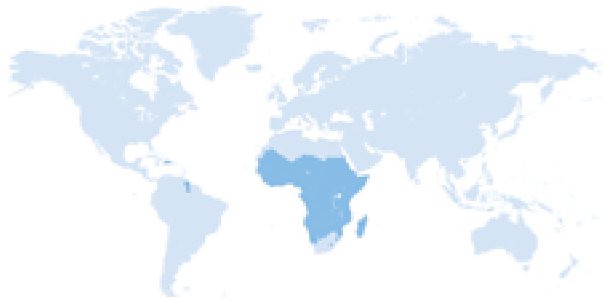
Multilateral Aid Review 2011	Reform progress
● Good value for money for UK aid + CIFs are designed well to fill a significant strategic gap, delivering low carbon, climate resilient development outcomes, and learning lessons for future climate finance architecture. They display good financial management and transparency. - It is too early to assess actual results, but implementation at country level is mixed, for example on partnership behaviour and speed of delivery.	During the last year, the CIF's have been advancing the measuring results agenda. Results frameworks for the SREP, CTF and the PPCR were approved in 2012.

European Development Fund

Multilateral summary

The European Development Fund (EDF) is the main funding instrument for European Commission (EC) development spend to 78 African, Caribbean and Pacific countries (ACPs) and European Union (EU) overseas countries and territories. EDF sits outside of the EC's budget with EU member states providing voluntary contributions.

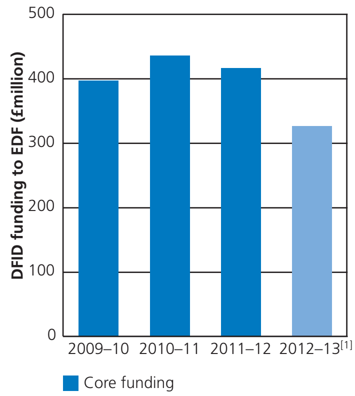
EDF has a strong poverty focus with 85% of funds going to lower income countries. Its size, focus on poverty and unique cross-cutting development impact make EDF critical for progress on the MDGs and poverty reduction.



EDF: Focal MDG indicators
Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
Net enrolment in primary education
Ratio of girls to boys in primary education
Under 5 mortality ratio
Maternal mortality ratio
HIV prevalence, 15–49 years old
Ensure environmental sustainability

Funding to EDF

Between 2009–10 and 2011–12, DFID provided £1,250 million to EDF, all of which was core funding. Provisional figures suggest that DFID provided £327 million to EDF in 2012–13.



[1] 2012–13 funding figures are provisional.

Contribution to the MDGs

The 2011 'Agenda for Change' policy document reaffirms that the objective of EU assistance is poverty elimination in the context of sustainable development, including pursuit of the MDGs, but this needs to be pursued through more focused programmes in order to achieve progress.

In December 2011, the EC launched an initiative comprising additional funding worth €1 billion for projects targeting the most off-track MDGs, including hunger, child mortality, maternal health and water and sanitation.

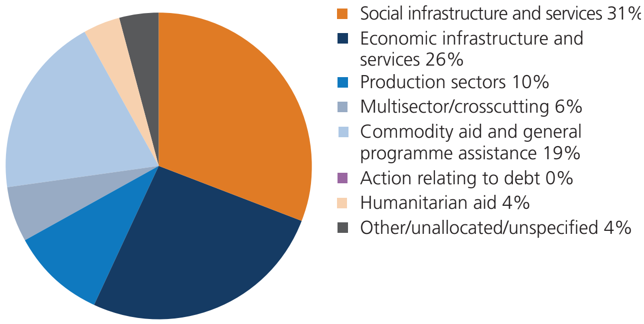
Key achievements

- The second ACP-EU Energy Facility will invest €220 million in projects that increase access to sustainable and affordable energy services for the poor living in rural and peri-urban areas. The first facility allocated €200 million for 74 projects and is expected to benefit 7 million people
- In 2011, EDF invested €208 million in water and sanitation projects in 2011

EDF spend by sector

In 2011, EDF disbursed €2.7 billion worth of official development assistance†, of which €79 million (2.9%) were administration costs. Most EDF spend was on social infrastructure and services, including to sectors such as health, education and water and sanitation.

EDF disbursement of funds, 2011



Multilateral Aid Review 2011	Reform progress
Very good value for money for UK aid + EDF is critical to UK development objectives and achieving the MDGs with its size, poverty focus and unique partnership model. It is committed to transparency and has robust financial management. – However, despite strong strategies, procedures remain inflexible and more work is needed to systematically demonstrate delivery against a results framework.	The EC is committed to having a results framework in place by the end of 2013. The EC has signed up to the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) and since October 2011 has published quarterly to the IATI format.

† Source: Table 5.19, Annual Report 2012 on the European Union's Development and External Assistance Policies and their Implementation in 2011, European Commission.

European Union budget and Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection department of the European Commission (ECHO)

ECHO: Focal MDG indicators
Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
Net enrolment in primary education
Ratio of girls to boys in primary education
Under 5 mortality ratio
Maternal mortality ratio
HIV prevalence, 15–49 years old
Ensure environmental sustainability

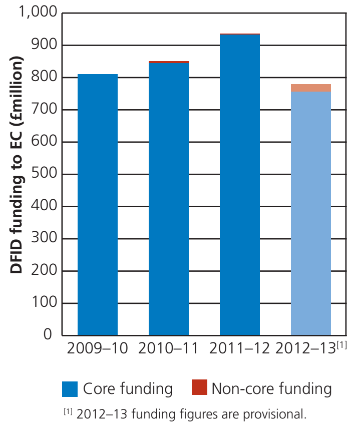
Multilateral summary

Development investment provided through the European Union budget (EU budget-development) covers countries with low to upper middle incomes and a wide range of issues, from crisis response to long term development. Poverty reduction continues to be the overarching goal.

The Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection department of the European Commission (ECHO) is a Directorate-General of the EC. It is the world's 2nd largest humanitarian donor, providing €1.34 billion in 2012 to victims of conflict and disasters.

Funding to ECHO

Between 2009–10 and 2011–12, DFID provided £2.6 billion* to the EU budget-development, over 99% of which was core funding. Provisional figures suggest that DFID provided £780 million in 2012–13, 97% of which was core funding.



The EU budget is made up of EU member state contributions based on gross national income, and funded through indirect taxation and duty revenue.

The UK contribution to the total EU budget is approximately 15%.

Contribution to the MDGs

The 2011 'Agenda for Change' policy document reaffirms that the objective of EU aid is poverty elimination in the context of sustainable development.

Humanitarian assistance is currently a major source of support for poverty reduction in chronically poor, fragile and conflict affected countries where progress on the MDGs has been slowest.

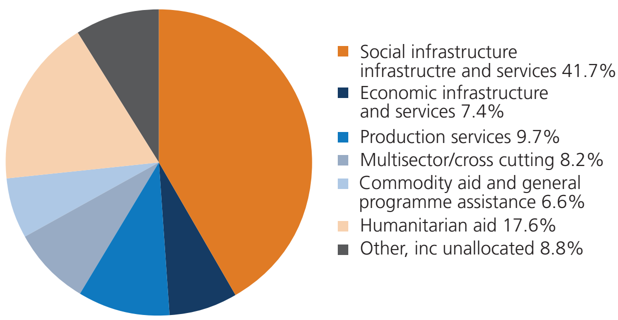
Key achievements

- In 2011, the EU committed €202.9 million for 34 exceptional assistance measures in 21 countries
- In 2012, ECHO's humanitarian assistance reached 122 million people.

EU budget-development spend

In 2011, the EU budget-development (excluding the European Development Fund) disbursed €6,497 million worth of official development assistance,** €477 million of which were administration costs (7.3%).

EC budget ODA disbursements, 2011



Multilateral Aid Review 2011	Reform progress
EU budget-development – Adequate value for money for UK aid + EC Budget Instruments are significant for UK development objectives. They are transparent, with robust financial management, and strong in fragile states. – A significant share of resources goes to middle income countries and focus on MDGs is mixed. Procedures are inflexible. **ECHO** – Very good value for money for UK aid + ECHO plays a critically important role. It is strong on delivery and demonstrates good partnership behaviour. – It needs to apply value for money considerations more consistently, strengthen the link between humanitarian aid and longer term development, and pay greater attention to gender and environmental issues.	The EU is committed to having a results framework in place by the end of 2013. The Development Cooperation Instrument will, from 2014, focus on the poorest countries, with upper middle income countries no longer eligible for bilateral funding under the instrument. ECHO is developing a gender policy and is piloting a system to calculate the share of funding going to women and girls in 5 countries.

* These figures are estimates of EU budget (development) attribution, including an adjustment which accounts for differences between estimated actual values in the figures two years earlier.

** Source: Table 5.19, Annual Report 2012 on the European Union's Development and External Assistance Policies and their Implementation in 2011, European Commission.

Food and Agriculture Organisation

Multilateral summary

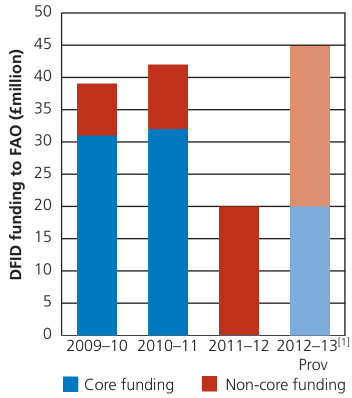
The Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) focuses on MDG 1, eradicating extreme hunger and poverty. FAO provides technical assistance and policy advice at country and global level to support increased food production, rural development, and sustainable use of natural resources. FAO provides the platform to negotiate international treaties and agree standards and guidelines on food and agriculture issues. It also leads the humanitarian agriculture cluster in response to emergency situations, such as floods, droughts and earthquakes.

FAO: Focal MDG indicators	
Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	
Net enrolment in primary education	
Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	
Under 5 mortality ratio	
Maternal mortality ratio	
HIV prevalence, 15–49 years old	
Ensure environmental sustainability	

Funding to FAO

Between 2009–10 to 2011–12, DFID provided £101 million to FAO, 62% of which was core funding. Provisional figures suggest that DFID provided £46 million to FAO in 2012–13, of which 45% was core funding.

The UK was the 4th largest contributor to FAO's regular programme in 2012.



[1] 2012–13 funding figures are provisional.

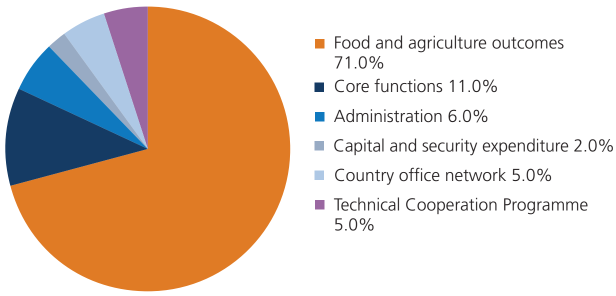
Contribution to the MDGs

- FAO provides policy and technical support on global food security
- FAO restored crisis-affected people's livelihoods in over 60 countries
- FAO, in partnership with other Rome-based agencies, assisted over 22 million people hardest hit by the global food price crisis in 35 countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America
- FAO supports the most vulnerable countries in addressing the negative impacts of climate change, working with farmers to introduce practices that adapt to and help mitigate climate change, while contributing to development goals

FAO spend by sector

The total FAO planned budget for the biennium 2012–13 was $2.4 billion, with around 58% through voluntary contributions. The majority of the planned budget was for food and agriculture outcomes, with 6% budgeted as administration costs which includes: financial stewardship and reporting, procurement, HR management and facilities management.

FAO disbursement of assessed and voluntary contributions, biennium 2012-13



Key achievements

In 2012 FAO:

- led the global eradication of rinderpest, a livestock disease that has threatened food security; the economic benefits accruing to Africa alone have been estimated at $1 billion a year
- reduced deforestation; for example, in Mongolia, FAO addressed losses of 400 sq km of forests a year
- established, together with the World Food Programme, the Global Food Security Cluster to provide enhanced co-ordination and accountability in humanitarian response
- led the G20's Agricultural Market Information System to address market information weaknesses and improve the transparency of international food markets

Multilateral Aid Review 2011	Reform progress
● Poor value for money for UK aid + FAO delivers well in its global and monitoring roles. It is effective in its work as the lead of the agriculture cluster in emergency situations. - It needs to increase its cost consciousness, transparency and financial management. It must improve its strategic focus and delivery, especially at country level where it varies.	Streamlining of strategic objectives for greater prioritisation. Introduction of country programming frameworks and a new results framework to increase focus on results. More merit-based appointments, including of country office heads.

GAVI Alliance

Multilateral summary

The GAVI Alliance is a public–private partnership committed to saving children's lives and protecting people's health by increasing access to immunisation in developing countries. Immunisation is one of the most cost effective interventions in health.

As well as traditional donor contributions, GAVI has raised additional predictable finance for immunisation through its innovative financing mechanisms, the International Finance Facility for Immunisation (IFFIm) and the Advance Market Commitment (AMC).

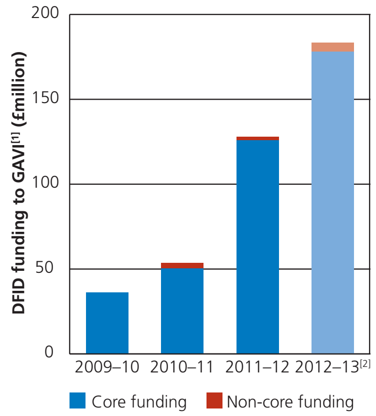
Fifty-six countries are currently eligible for GAVI support based on their gross national income per capita being below or equal to US$1,550.

GAVI: Focal MDG indicators	
Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	
Net enrolment in primary education	
Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	
Under 5 mortality ratio	
Maternal mortality ratio	
HIV prevalence, 15–49 years old	
Ensure environmental sustainability	

Funding to GAVI

Between 2009–10 and 2011–12, DFID provided £217 million to GAVI (including IFFIm and AMC), 98% of which was core funding. Provisional figures suggest that DFID provided £183 million to GAVI in 2012–13, 98% of which was core funding.

In 2012, the UK was the largest contributor to GAVI.



[1] All funding to GAVI, including to IFFIm and AMC.
[2] 2012–13 funding figures are provisional.

Contribution to the MDGs

Immunisation is key to driving progress across the MDGs. For example, vaccines protect children from death and disability, enabling families to break out of a cycle of poverty and ill health (MDG 1). It makes its most major contribution to MDG 4 on reducing child mortality. Vaccines prevent over 2.5 million child deaths each year. GAVI supports the pneumococcal and rotavirus vaccines against 2 of the largest child killers.

Key achievements

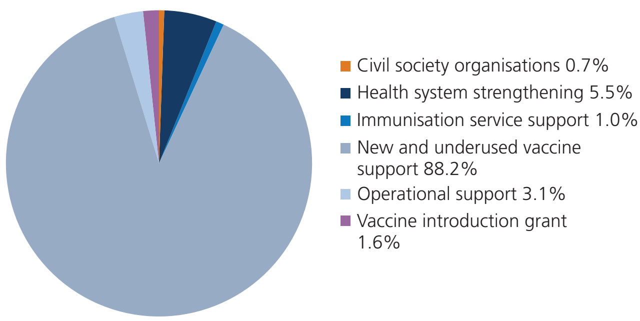
In 2012, it is estimated that GAVI:

- supported the immunisation of over 46 million children
- contributed to preventing more than 538,000 future deaths
- reduced the total cost to fully immunise a child with pentavalent, pneumococcal and rotavirus vaccines from $35.19 in 2010 to $22.63 in 2012

GAVI spend by sector

GAVI operates in the health sector with a total programmatic disbursement of $952 million in 2012. The majority (over 85%) in 2012 went to new and underused vaccine support. GAVI requires countries to co-finance the cost of the vaccines they receive based on their ability to pay. Cash based spend (health system strengthening, immunisation service support, civil society organisations, operational support and vaccine introduction grants) in 2012 was $112.2 million or 12%. Overhead expenses account for less than 5% of total expenses.

GAVI programme spend, 2012



Multilateral Aid Review 2011	Reform progress
Very good value for money for UK aid + GAVI has a clear and critical role, delivering some of the most cost effective health interventions. It demonstrates tangible results and is innovative. It takes a country-led approach and is very transparent. - It needs to focus on vaccine prices to drive these down further and improve the design, management and oversight of its cash based programmes.	GAVI is progressing against reform priorities. It implemented a new supply and procurement strategy in 2012, paving the way for progress in negotiating some key vaccine price reductions; and it has begun the process of reforming its health systems support to improve performance.

Global Environment Facility

Multilateral summary

The Global Environment Facility (GEF) is the principal agency supporting developing countries in implementing international agreements on climate change, biodiversity, land degradation, international waters, dangerous chemicals and protection of the ozone layer. It provides finance for technical support and training and to meet the incremental costs of innovative pilot investments that yield global and local benefits, for example, in renewable energy. GEF finance is channelled through 10 multilateral banks and UN agencies.

Currently, 161 countries are eligible for GEF support. Approximately $4.3 billion was pledged by 35 donors for the current, fifth replenishment period (GEF5, 2010 to 2014).

Contribution to the MDGs

By supporting improved environmental management as an integral part of sustainable development – including climate change, biodiversity and drylands management – the GEF programmes strengthen a range of sectors – including agriculture, forestry and energy – which are crucial to achieving and sustaining the MDGs.

Key achievements

UK funding for GEF5 is contributing to the following expected results:

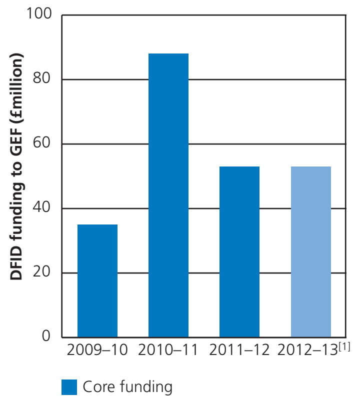
- demonstration of 3 to 4 innovative energy technologies in 10 to 15 countries
- 0.5 gigawatt new renewable energy capacity installed;
- conservation and management of 170 metric hectares of protected areas
- sustainable use and management of biodiversity in 60 metric hectares of production landscapes and/or seascapes
- 500 million tonnes of CO2 equivalent avoided

GEF: Focal MDG indicators	
Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	
Net enrolment in primary education	
Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	
Under 5 mortality ratio	
Maternal mortality ratio	
HIV prevalence, 15–49 years old	
Ensure environmental sustainability	

Funding to GEF

Between 2009–10 and 2011–12, DFID provided £175 million to GEF, all of which was core funding. Provisional figures suggest that DFID provided £53 million to GEF in 2012–13.

The UK was the 4th largest contributor to GEF5 (2010–2014).

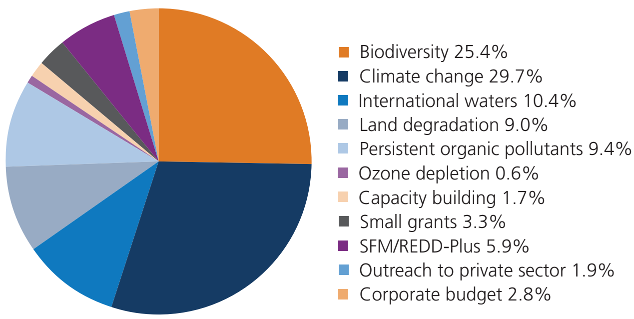


[1] 2012–13 funding figures are provisional.

GEF spend by sector

The total GEF5 budget for 2010 to 2014 is $4.25 billion, 2.8% of which is allocated to corporate activities.

GEF5 indicative allocation, 2010–2014



Multilateral Aid Review 2011	Reform progress
Good value for money for UK aid + GEF plays a very important role in climate change and has a good record of delivering its projects at a country level. It demonstrates good attention to cost issues and value for money. - It needs to increase the use of programmatic approaches and streamline project cycle procedures to cut transaction costs and delays. Its results framework needs clearer output targets and indicators, and baselines.	GEF has progressed on the reform priorities of improving country planning, programmatic approaches, streamlining the project cycle and improving results-based management. Progress will be assessed in the review of GEF5 in 2013.

Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria

Multilateral summary

The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM) is a global public–private partnership that raises and disburses funds to prevent and treat HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis (TB) and malaria.

It has supported over 1,000 programmes in 151 countries, and accounts for 21% of all international funding for HIV/AIDS, 82% of international TB funding, and 50% of global spend on malaria.

Contribution to the MDGs

Since its creation in 2002, GFATM has become the biggest multilateral funder of health-related MDGs. Because of strong country owned programmes, increased funding and recent scientific advances, the MDG targets for HIV/AIDS, TB and malaria have become achievable. Globally, new HIV infections have fallen with 700,000 fewer infections in 2011 than in 2001. TB incidence rates have been falling since 2002; progress for malaria has been more recent, but incidence and malaria-specific mortality have both fallen since 2000.

Key achievements

Results from GFATM supported programmes have increased significantly:

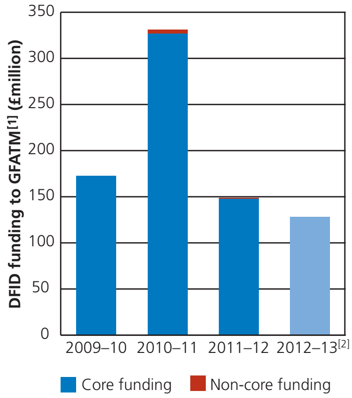
- 4.2 million people are currently receiving antiretroviral (ARV) therapy to treat HIV, an increase from 1.4 million 5 years ago; an additional 900,000 people received ARV therapy in 2012
- 9.7 million new TB cases have been detected and treated, an increase from 2.9 million 5 years ago; 1.1 million TB cases were detected and treated in 2012
- 310 million insecticide treated nets have been distributed to protect families from malaria, an increase from 46 million 5 years ago; an additional 80 million insecticide treated nets were distributed in 2012

GFATM: Focal MDG indicators	
Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	
Net enrolment in primary education	
Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	
Under 5 mortality ratio	
Maternal mortality ratio	
HIV prevalence, 15–49 years old	
Ensure environmental sustainability	

Funding to GFATM

Between 2009–10 and 2011–12, DFID provided £652 million to GFATM, including the Malaria Initiative, with almost all as core funding (over 99%). Provisional figures suggest that DFID provided £128 million to GFATM in 2012–13.

The UK is currently the 3rd largest contributor to GFATM.

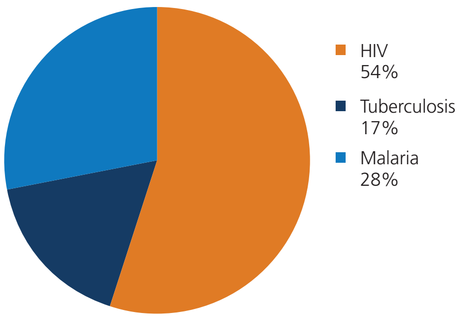


[1] All funding to GFATM, including to AmFm.
[2] 2012–13 funding figures are provisional.

GFATM spend by sector

In 2011, the total GFATM grant expenditure was $3,037 million, including around $305 million (10%) in administration costs. Administration costs include employment costs, fund agent fees and operating expenses. A total of $22.9 billion was approved for programmes between 2002 and 2011 and allocated by disease as follows.

GFATM programme approvals, 2002–2011



Multilateral Aid Review 2011	Reform progress
Very good value for money for UK aid + GFATM is critical to the delivery of health-related MDGs and has been a vehicle for rapid expansion in financing for HIV/AIDS, TB and malaria. Publishing procurement data has been a major forward step in transparency. – GFATM's systems make it burdensome for countries and partners to receive funds. It must improve its systems to maximise its development impact.	Over the past 18 months, GFATM has made significant and difficult reforms at a rapid pace across all elements of its structure and operations. This includes the introduction of its new funding model. This model improves the way in which countries seek funds and are allocated resources. It prioritises support to low income countries with a high burden of HIV/AIDS, TB and malaria.

Global Partnership for Education

Multilateral summary

The Global Partnership for Education (GPE) is the only multilateral organisation exclusively focused on supporting low income countries to educate children from pre-primary to the end of secondary school, providing financial and technical support to countries to develop and implement their own education sector plans.

GPE is comprised of nearly 60 developing countries, as well as donor governments, the private sector, civil society, teachers, and multilateral organisations.

Contribution to the MDGs

GPE directly contributes to MDGs 2 and 3, and indirectly supports others. Half the reduction in child mortality over the past 40 years can be attributed to better education of women, and about 171 million people could be lifted out of poverty if all students in poor countries left school with basic reading skills.

GPE supports this in 3 main ways:

- financing countries' education sector plans through a co-ordinated process
- global education advocacy, focused on reaching the most marginalised
- collating and disseminating knowledge and evidence, and funding countries to develop good plans

Key achievements

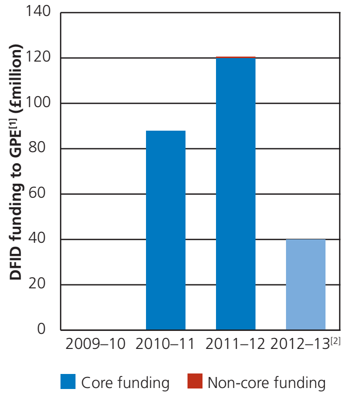
- GPE support has helped to reduce out of school numbers in partner countries, from 1 in 3 children of primary school age in 2000, to 1 in 5 in 2009
- in 2011, GPE funds helped train more than 110,000 teachers, deliver 18 million textbooks, and construct or restore almost 8,000 classrooms
- in 2012, GPE agreed a new strategic plan, including a focus on fragile states and girls' education

GPE: Focal MDG indicators
Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
Net enrolment in primary education
Ratio of girls to boys in primary education
Under 5 mortality ratio
Maternal mortality ratio
HIV prevalence, 15–49 years old
Ensure environmental sustainability

Funding to GPE

Between 2009–10 and 2011–12, DFID provided £208 million to GPE almost all of which was core funded. Provisional figures suggest that DFID provided £40 million to GPE in 2012–13.

The UK was the largest contributor to GPE as of 30 June 2012 (cumulative amounts since 2002).

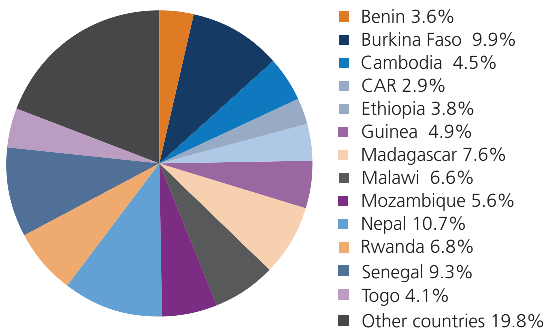


[1] Formerly known as FTI.
[2] 2012–13 funding figures are provisional.

GPE spend by country

All programme funding to GPE supports education. In 2012, spending on programme implementation grants totalled $354 million. Administration costs were $15 million, including agency fees and supervision costs (4.2% of programme disbursements). Countries receiving disbursements of more than $10 million are shown below:

GPE programme implementation grants by countries, 2012



Multilateral Aid Review 2011	Reform progress
Good value for money for UK aid + GPE has made a significant contribution to education at global and country level and prioritises the poorest and fragile states in its allocation decisions. - It needs to better demonstrate results. Reforms need to address delays in disbursement and improve management of poorly performing grants.	GPE has put in place a new results framework and more transparent and predictable grant allocations. GPE has increased the range of agencies it works with at country level, from 3 in 2011 to 7 in 2013, giving countries more choice and control.

International Committee of the Red Cross

Multilateral summary

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) is an independent, neutral organisation that directs and co-ordinates the international relief activities of the Red Cross and Red Crescent during armed conflicts. It works in some of the most difficult and fragile conflict environments in the world, providing protection and assistance to those affected.

Contribution to the MDGs

ICRC's primary objective is to save lives and protect the dignity of victims of armed conflict. ICRC contributes to the MDGs and poverty reduction through its focus on providing humanitarian assistance in conflict countries.

Humanitarian assistance is often a major source of support for poverty reduction in chronically poor, fragile and conflict affected countries where progress on the MDGs has been slowest. It can help communities reduce their vulnerability to crisis, protect their assets during shocks and prevent them from falling into deeper poverty.

Key achievements

In 2012, ICRC:

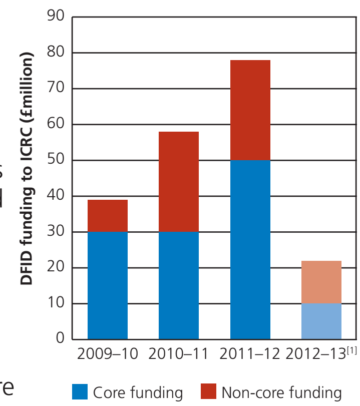
- distributed food rations to 1.5 million people across Syria, and supported local water boards to provide clean drinking water to 12.5 million people
- improved water, sanitation and construction work in 53 countries, helping some 22 million people worldwide
- supported 2.6 million people to benefit from agricultural infrastructure rehabilitation and construction, veterinary services and livestock management, and donations of fertiliser, seed and tools

ICRC: Focal MDG indicators	
Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	
Net enrolment in primary education	
Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	
Under 5 mortality ratio	
Maternal mortality ratio	
HIV prevalence, 15–49 years old	
Ensure environmental sustainability	

Funding to ICRC

Between 2009–10 and 2011–12, DFID provided £176 million to ICRC, 62% of which was core funding. Provisional figures suggest that DFID provided £22 million to ICRC in 2012–13, 46% of which was core funding.

In 2012, the UK was the 4th largest contributor (including core and non-core funding) to ICRC.

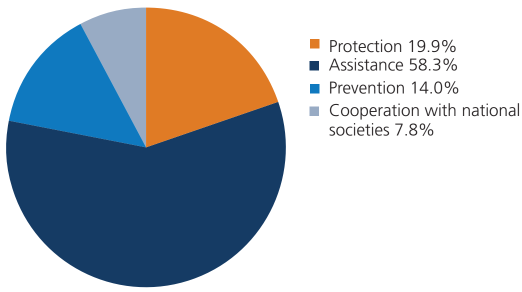


[1] 2012–13 funding figures are provisional.

ICRC spend by sector

In 2012, ICRC's total expenditure was CHF1,120 million, with 10.5% as adminstration costs. The total operational activities amounted CHF929 million, with most spent on assistance.

ICRC Humanitarian Sector Spend, 2012

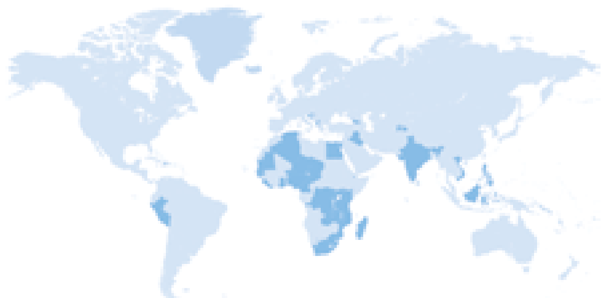


Multilateral Aid Review 2011	Reform progress
Very good value for money for UK aid + ICRC has a critically important role, particularly in fragile contexts. It is strong on delivery and results, has robust financial resource management and co-ordinates well with partners. – It should improve results reporting and accountability to beneficiaries, show stronger leadership in humanitarian policy debate and be a more active partner in country.	Progress on reducing the environmental impact of programmes and operations and increased transparency with donors.

Private Infrastructure Development Group

Multilateral summary

The Private Infrastructure Development Group (PIDG) aims to address market and institutional failures that constrain the private sector's involvement in infrastructure development in order to foster economic growth and reduce poverty. First established in 2002 to launch the Emerging Africa Infrastructure Fund, the PIDG has developed a portfolio of related funds and facilities. Donor membership of the PIDG has grown to 9.



Contribution to the MDGs

By the end of 2012, 185,479 permanent jobs had been created by the 39 PIDG supported projects that were operational.

Key achievements

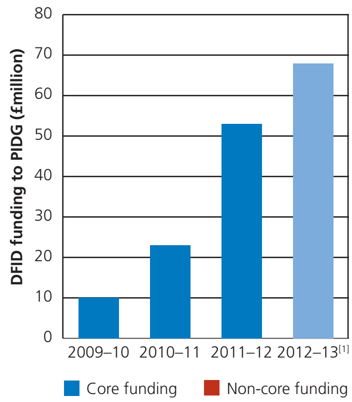
- Thirty-nine PIDG-supported projects were fully constructed and operational by the end of 2012. These projects are delivering new or improved infrastructure to 97.6 million people and have attracted over $10.4 billion of private sector investment in infrastructure.
- Of the 176 million people projected to be served with new or improved infrastructure services by PIDG-supported projects that have reached financial close by the end of 2012, 76% live in least developed or other low income countries.†
- In 2012, the PIDG developed a new facility to remove barriers to the growth of renewable energy projects in Africa called the Green Africa Power with £98 million of funding from the UK government.

PIDG: Focal MDG indicators	
Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	
Net enrolment in primary education	
Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	
Under 5 mortality ratio	
Maternal mortality ratio	
HIV prevalence, 15–49 years old	
Ensure environmental sustainability	

Funding to PIDG

Between 2009–10 and 2011–12, DFID provided £87 million to PIDG facilities. Provisional figures suggest that DFID provided £68 million to PIDG in 2012–13.

Since PIDG's inception in 2002, DFID has been the largest contributor.

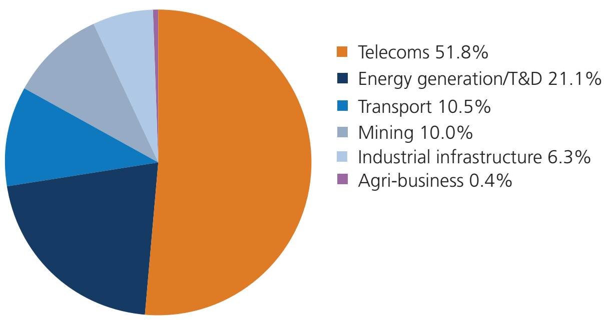


[1] 2012–13 funding figures are provisional.

PIDG spend by sector

PIDG facilities committed a total of $300 million to projects in 2012. Administration costs are reported cumulatively from 2002 at 2.3% of total commitments. The cumulative total of commitments to the end of 2012 is $1,487 million, distributed across sectors as follows:

PIDG cumulative commitments to 2012



Multilateral Aid Review 2011	Reform progress
● Very good value for money for UK aid + PIDG delivers strong results and is aligned with UK development objectives. It has tight cost controls and is focused on the poorest countries. – It should continue to target low income countries and work for maximum value for money in country. It needs to pay more attention to gender issues.	The PIDG has established an agreed list of fragile and conflict affected states and set minimum targets for its facilities. It has developed and implemented new methodologies to monitor and report gender disaggregated data. The PIDG has agreed a schedule to implement International Aid Transparency Initiative compliant reporting and introducing standard reporting formats for facilities.

† Least developed and other low income countries as on the Development Assistance Committee List of ODA Recipients.

United Nations Development Programme

Multilateral summary

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has a leading role across a wide portfolio, particularly in fragile and conflict affected countries. Its mandate covers poverty reduction and achieving the MDGs, democratic governance, crisis prevention and recovery, environment and sustainable development as well as cross-cutting themes such as women's empowerment and country capacity building.

As well as delivering development programmes, UNDP is the UN's principal provider of development advice, advocacy and grant support. It has a critical role in supporting the UN development system's collective impact. It funds and manages the UN's resident co-ordinators who lead the UN's effort in more than 130 countries. It administers many of the UN's multi-donor trust funds and it often provides a platform for other UN agencies in country.

Contribution to the MDGs

UNDP has a direct programmatic role on a number of MDGs and, combined with its role in supporting the international system's understanding of and commitment to MDGs, is central to their delivery. UNDP supports the global push to achieve the MDGs in several ways, including:

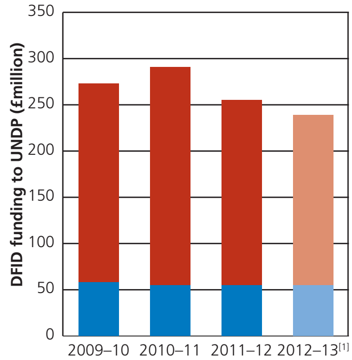
- working with countries on in depth country analyses on MDG progress and achievement
- assisting countries to identify and prioritise bottlenecks to MDG achievement and their solutions
- providing policy and technical advice to countries as they work to accelerate MDG progress, as well as monitor and evaluate MDG acceleration plans

UNDP: Focal MDG indicators
Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
Net enrolment in primary education
Ratio of girls to boys in primary education
Under 5 mortality ratio
Maternal mortality ratio
HIV prevalence, 15–49 years old
Ensure environmental sustainability

Funding to UNDP

Between 2009–10 and 2011–12, DFID provided £819 million to UNDP, 21% of which was core funding. Provisional figures suggest that DFID provided £239 million to UNDP in 2012–13, 23% of which was core funding.

In 2011, the UK was the 4th largest contributor to core funding and the 5th largest contributor to non-core funding.

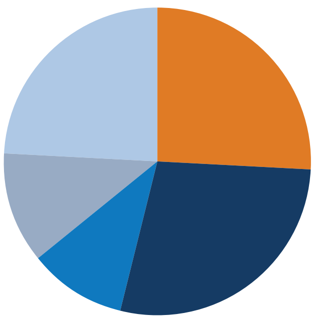


[1] 2012–13 funding figures are provisional.

UNDP spend by sector

In 2011, UNDP's total expenditure was $5.6 billion with $392 million (7%) as administration costs. Over this period, the programme expenditure was $4.7 billion.

UNDP programme expenditure, 2011



Key achievements

- Supported implementation of large-scale livelihoods interventions in 15 crisis-affected settings, improving over 2 million livelihoods in 2011–2012.
- Supported electoral cycle management in over 60 countries, ensuring the participation of 17.3 million members of underrepresented and marginalised groups and strengthening 30 national electoral commissions in 2012.

Multilateral Aid Review 2011	Reform progress
Good value for money for UK aid + UNDP has a critical role to play in the achievement of the MDGs, directly and in support of the UN development system. It has a good partnership network and is making progress on transparency. – It needs to improve its delivery in country, particularly fragile states, its demonstration of cost consciousness and results, and focus more on areas of comparative advantage.	UNDP has begun to develop robust results frameworks in preparation for its new strategic plan for 2014 to 2017. UNDP has demonstrated good leadership on the implementation of the International Aid Transparency Initiative. Budget negotiations in 2011 for UNDP resulted in zero growth in administrative budgets for 2012–13, representing savings of 5%.

† Least developed and other low income countries as on the DAC List of ODA Recipients.

United Nations Population Fund

Multilateral summary

The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) is the UN agency that leads on sexual and reproductive health and rights. It supports countries in generating and using population data for policies and programmes to reduce poverty. UNFPA's task is to ensure that every pregnancy is wanted, every birth is safe, every young person is free of HIV/AIDS, and that every girl and woman is treated with dignity and respect. It works directly with governments and partners through 128 offices covering 156 countries to ensure that products and services are available, and that policies are in place to maintain their use and provision. UNFPA works within an internationally agreed framework for population and development to take this agenda forward.

Contribution to the MDGs

UNFPA objectives have a direct link to the MDGs, in particular making progress on MDG 4 (reduce child mortality), MDG 5 (improve maternal health and achieve universal access to reproductive health and family planning) and MDG 6 (combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases). Indirectly, UNFPA policies can make a contribution to all 8 MDGs.

Key achievements

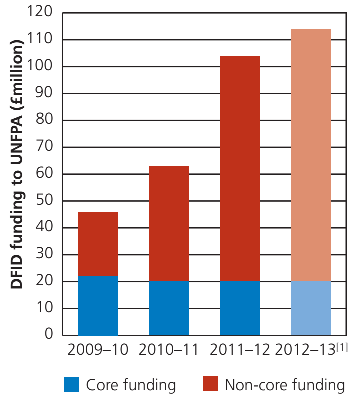
- UNFPA met 25 of 27 of its development targets for 2012.
- A key aim for UNFPA is to ensure a consistent supply of contraceptives in target areas; the number of countries supported by UNFPA Service Delivery Points experiencing stockouts fell in 2012, while there was an increase in staff trained to manage stock.
- The number of countries where UNFPA has funded programmes for raising awareness and uptake of family planning services, especially for modern methods of contraception, increased from 7 in 2010 to 19 in 2012.
- In 2012, UNFPA supported 119 countries to implement international agreements and national legislation for gender equality and reproductive rights, and supported 29 countries to develop policy and programmes to counter gender-based violence.
- UNFPA played an important role in the 2012 London Family Planning Summit. The high levels of engagement and commitments from governments would not have been possible without UNFPA's efforts at country level.

UNFPA: Focal MDG indicators	
Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	
Net enrolment in primary education	
Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	
Under 5 mortality ratio	
Maternal mortality ratio	
HIV prevalence, 15–49 years old	
Ensure environmental sustainability	

Funding to UNFPA

Between 2009–10 and 2011–12, DFID provided £214 million to UNFPA, 29% of which was core funding. Provisional figures suggest that DFID provided £114 million in 2012–13, 17.6% of which was core funding.

In 2012, the UK was the 6th largest contributor to UNFPA core funding, and the largest contributor to non-core funding.

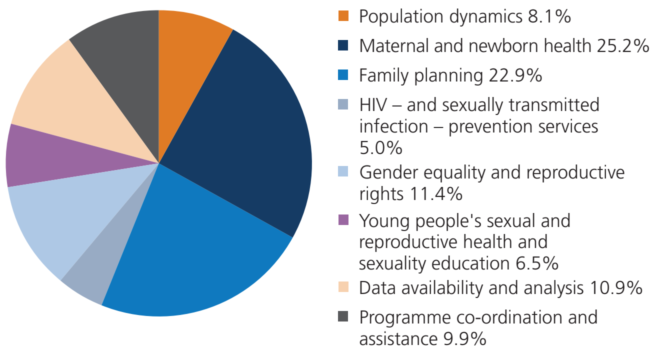


[1] 2012–13 funding figures are provisional.

UNFPA spend by sector

In 2012, UNFPA's total expenditure was $1.5 billion, of which administration costs was $235 million or 15.6%.

UNFPA programme spend, 2012



Multilateral Aid Review 2011	Reform progress
● Adequate value for money for UK aid + UNFPA has strong partnerships with civil society, partner countries and agencies, and is critical to meeting UK development objectives – notably on MDG 5. – UNFPA needs to improve its cost consciousness, transparency and financial management. It needs to continue to improve its results reporting.	UNFPA's senior management has committed to a reform agenda aligned with the MAR. There have been improvements in financial management compliance, but more modest gains elsewhere. There has been progress in building a stronger development and management results framework but impact on results reporting and efficiencies needs to be assessed.

United Nations High Commission for Refugees

Multilateral summary

The United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) leads and co-ordinates international action to protect refugees and resolve refugee problems worldwide. Its main purpose is to safeguard the rights and well-being of refugees. It also has a mandate to help stateless people.

UNHCR: Focal MDG indicators	
Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	
Net enrolment in primary education	
Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	
Under 5 mortality ratio	
Maternal mortality ratio	
HIV prevalence, 15–49 years old	
Ensure environmental sustainability	

Contribution to the MDGs

Humanitarian assistance is often a major source of support for poverty reduction in chronically poor, fragile and conflict affected countries where progress on the MDGs has been slowest. It can help vulnerable communities to reduce their susceptibility to crisis, protect their assets during shocks and prevent them from falling into deeper poverty.

UNHCR's unique mandate, comparative advantage and capability on the ground make the agency critical to delivering UK humanitarian priorities against the direct delivery of the MDGs.

Key achievements

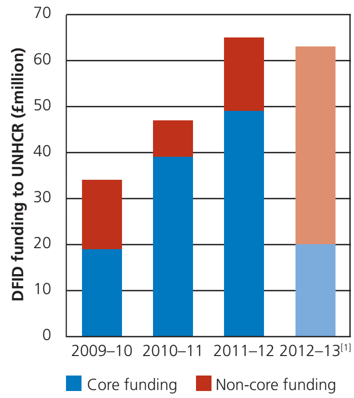
In 2012:

- 10.5 million refugees and 17.7 million internally displaced people benefited from UNHCR protection and assistance across the world
- 94,600 stateless persons in 24 countries acquired nationality during the year

Funding to UNHCR

Between 2009–10 and 2011–12, DFID provided £145 million to UNHCR, of which 74% was core funding. Provisional figures suggest that DFID provided £62 million to UNHCR in 2012–13, 31% of which was core funding.

In 2012, the UK was the 6th largest contributor to UNHCR.

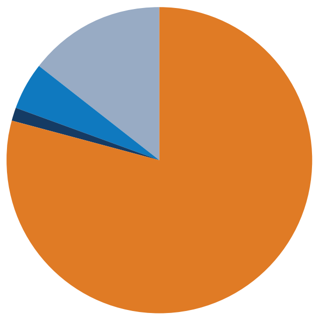


[1] 2012–13 funding figures are provisional.

UNHCR spend by sector

In 2012, the total UNCHR expenditure was $2.358 billion, with $188 million (8%) as administration costs. Administration costs were taken to be the total cost of headquarters. The refugee programmes accounted for 79% of total programmed activities.

UNHCR Programme Expenditure, 2012



Multilateral Aid Review 2011	Reform progress
● Good value for money for UK aid + UNHCR has a critically important role and is strong on delivery, particularly in fragile contexts. Its good strategic and performance management are underpinned by accountable leadership and governance. – It needs to strengthen its emergency response and preparedness as well as addressing weaknesses on results based management, cost and transparency.	UNHCR has increased its transparency and has taken a stronger approach to results based management.

United Nations Children's Fund

Multilateral summary

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) plays a critical role in the delivery of the MDGs. It is the UN agency mandated to advocate for the protection and promotion of the rights of the child, to meet children's basic needs and expand their opportunities to reach their full potential. It works on issues such as improving child and maternal health (including through better nutrition and access to water and sanitation), girls' education, HIV/AIDS and child protection. UNICEF works in more than 150 countries. Its legitimacy, authority and universality are a key strength and its neutrality allows it to play a unique role in humanitarian crises, where it is the cluster lead for nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene, and co-lead for education.

Contribution to the MDGs

UNICEF has a critical role in the delivery of the MDGs. It is able to implement at scale packages of services aimed at maternal, newborn and child survival. It has a unique role in advocating for children's rights and protecting them from violence, exploitation and abuse. It puts a child focus on other issues such as HIV/AIDS. Its humanitarian response to shocks and disasters also contributes to the MDGs by preventing deterioration in progress in key areas eg reducing child mortality. UNICEF is also promoting an equity approach to achieving the MDGs, aiming to identify the poorest, most vulnerable children and make them the top priority.

Key achievements

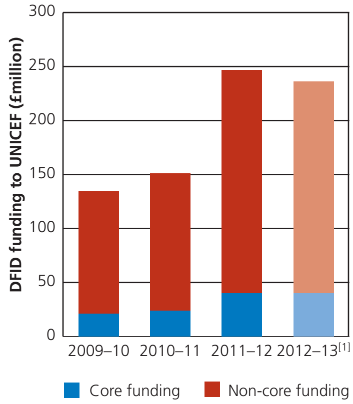
- In 2012, UNICEF contributed towards the vaccination of over 100 million children against measles, vaccination of 10 million women of reproductive age against tetanus and contributed to 1,775 communities declaring abandonment of female genital mutilation/cutting.
- In 2012, in emergency, humanitarian, recovery or fragile situations, UNICEF assisted an estimated 2.1 million severely malnourished children through therapeutic feeding programmes, nearly 2.8 million children with access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene in their learning environment and reunited over 19,000 children with family members.

UNICEF: Focal MDG indicators
Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
Net enrolment in primary education
Ratio of girls to boys in primary education
Under 5 mortality ratio
Maternal mortality ratio
HIV prevalence, 15–49 years old
Ensure environmental sustainability

Funding to UNICEF

Between 2009–10 and 2011–12, DFID provided £533 million to UNICEF, 16% of which was core funding. Provisional figures suggest that DFID provided £236 million to UNICEF in 2012–13, 16.9% of which was core funding.

In 2012, the UK was the 6th largest contributor to core funding, and the largest contributor to non-core funding (regular and emergency). Overall, the UK was the largest contributor to UNICEF in 2012.

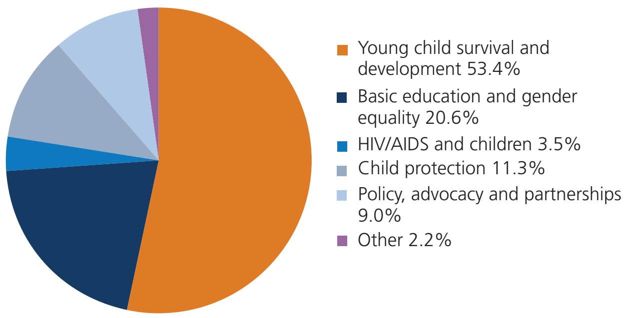


[1] 2012–13 funding figures are provisional.

UNICEF spend by sector

In 2012, UNICEF's total expenditure was $3.86 billion. $3.29 billion was spent on direct programme assistance and 12% as management, administration and programme support costs. 21% of its income was earmarked for UNICEF's role in humanitarian emergencies in 2012.

UNICEF programme assistance spend, 2012



Multilateral Aid Review 2011	Reform progress
Very good value for money for UK aid + UNICEF has a strong poverty focus and a critical role in meeting UK and international development objectives. It has improved delivery at country level, demonstrates results on the ground and works well with partners. – Its leadership, co-ordination and delivery in humanitarian emergencies must improve. It needs a strengthened results system to show direct contribution to development results.	To strengthen its humanitarian cluster leadership role, UNICEF allocated $3 million through its 2012–13 budget to establish a global co-ordination function within its Emergency Operations Office. UNICEF is currently working to strengthen the results framework for its next strategic plan. UNICEF has signed up to the International Aid Transparency Initiative.

UNITAID

Multilateral summary

UNITAID is a unique organisation seeking to impact on markets for drugs, diagnostics and preventive interventions in the field of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis (TB) and malaria. It seeks to decrease prices and increase access, and to act as a catalyst for companies to produce new, innovative treatments and formulations.

UNITAID's top 10 recipients of support since its inception in 2006 are: Nigeria, Uganda, Kenya, Zambia, India, Mozambique, Democratic Republic of Congo, Tanzania, Ghana and Zimbabwe.

Contribution to the MDGs

UNITAID's focus on HIV/AIDS, TB and malaria and contribution to reproductive, maternal and neonatal health means that it contributes significantly to the MDGs. Some of its interventions are very specifically MDG-related, such as preventing mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS, or in the development of new paediatric formulations of key drugs.

Key achievements

In 2011:

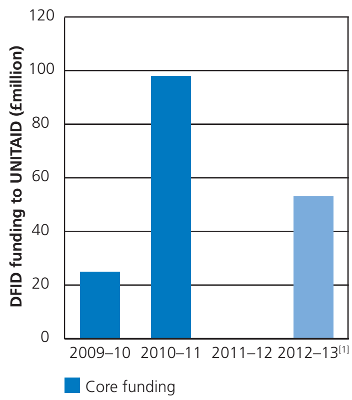
- As part of UNITAID's investment in multi-drug resistant-TB treatment, the number of suppliers of treatments has gone up – from 5 in 2007 to 17 in 2011.
- Over 70,000 new children living with HIV now accessing quality antiretrovirals specifically formulated for children.
- 8 new anti-malarial artemisinin-based combination therapies (ACT) in fixed dose combinations available from multiple manufacturers, 3 of which are child-adapted formulations.
- Reduced ACT cost, at $0.32 – $1.36 per treatment. Previous costs were from $8–$10.

UNITAID: Focal MDG indicators	
Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	
Net enrolment in primary education	
Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	
Under 5 mortality ratio	
Maternal mortality ratio	
HIV prevalence, 15–49 years old	
Ensure environmental sustainability	

Funding to UNITAID

Between 2009–10 and 2011–12, DFID provided £123 million to UNITAID all of which was core funding. Provisional figures suggest that DFID provided £53 million in 2012–13.

The UK was the 2nd largest contributor to UNITAID in 2012.

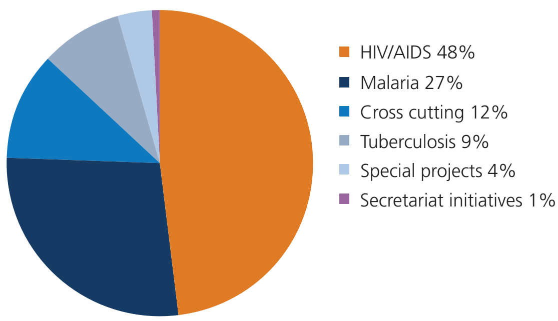


[1] 2012–13 funding figures are provisional.

UNITAID spend by sector

In 2012, UNITAID's total operating expenses were $184 million with $19 million (10.3%) as administration costs. UNITAID grant spend amounted to $164.7 million in 2012, in the following sectors.

UNITAID total grants to implementers, 2012



Multilateral Aid Review 2011	Reform progress
● Good value for money for UK aid + UNITAID is focused on the poorest countries. Its price reductions should lead to sustainable benefits for countries, donors and international agencies. – It does not yet have a credible framework for prioritising proposals for funding and lack of a clear strategy (until recently) affected financing choices and therefore value for money. Its transparency needs to improve.	Overall progress is being made in areas such as financial and resource management – including risk management – and there has been some progress in cost and value consciousness. Systems for financial accountability have improved.

United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

Multilateral summary

The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) co-ordinates UN-led responses to humanitarian crises. This includes facilitating needs assessments, mobilising funding and monitoring the response.

Contribution to the MDGs

UNOCHA's focus is on co-ordinating the provision of humanitarian assistance.

Humanitarian assistance is often a major source of support for poverty reduction in chronically poor, fragile and conflict affected countries where progress on the MDGs has been slowest. It can help vulnerable communities to reduce their susceptibility to crisis, protect their assets during shocks and prevent them from falling into deeper poverty.

Key achievements

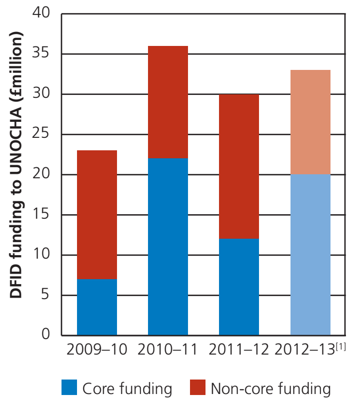
- In 2012, OCHA deployed 252 surge missions to new or escalating emergencies around the world - sometimes within 48 hours after crises hit or suddenly deteriorated. Use of OCHA specialized personnel (such as logistics and search-and-rescue experts) ensured that operations were well coordinated and could keep pace with growing humanitarian needs.
- In 2012, OCHA responded to humanitarian emergencies affecting millions of people in countries such as Syria, Burma, Pakistan, Central African Republic and Somalia. OCHA also helped secure access to affected areas by leading or supporting negotiations with authorities and armed groups in conflict settings, such as DRC, Syria, Sudan and Yemen.
- Throughout 2012, OCHA supported the humanitarian system to become more efficient, effective and accountable.

UNOCHA: Focal MDG indicators	
Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	
Net enrolment in primary education	
Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	
Under 5 mortality ratio	
Maternal mortality ratio	
HIV prevalence, 15–49 years old	
Ensure environmental sustainability	

Funding to UNOCHA

Between 2009–10 and 2011–12, DFID provided £88 million to UNOCHA, 46% of which was core funding. Provisional figures suggest that DFID provided £33 million to UNOCHA in 2012–13, 61% of which was core funding.

In 2011, the UK was the largest core funding and 8th largest non core contributor to UNOCHA.



[1] 2012–13 funding figures are provisional.

UNOCHA spend by sector

In 2012, total OCHA expenditure was $236.6 million, with $35.6 million (15%) on administration costs.

OCHA programme expenditure, 2012

Multilateral Aid Review 2011	Reform progress
Good value for money for UK aid + UNOCHA has a critically important role, it performs strongly in fragile contexts and demonstrates good partnership behaviour. – Its emergency response and regular field capacity is weak, as are its operational performance, focus on results and value for money, priority setting and resource allocation. It needs to strengthen its leadership and co-ordination structures.	UNOCHA has improved staff planning and increased its focus on improving leadership.

World Bank Group

Multilateral summary

The 5 institutions of the World Bank Group (WB Group) work together to achieve their shared goal of reducing poverty and improving lives. WB Group comprises: the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), which lends to governments of creditworthy developing countries; the International Development Association (IDA), which provides interest-free loans and grants to governments of the poorest countries; the International Finance Corporation (IFC), which provides investments and advisory services to businesses and governments focusing exclusively on the private sector; the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA), which promotes foreign direct investment into developing countries and the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes, which provides international facilities for conciliation and arbitration of investment disputes.

Contribution to the MDGs

WB Group focuses on generating sustainable growth, including infrastructure and economic governance, and poverty reduction in developing countries. WB Group works in all sectors apart from humanitarian responses and security sector reform.

Key achievements

During the fiscal year 2011–12, the WB Group supported:

- the immunisation of 128 million children
- the construction or rehabilitation of 57,252 km of roads
- social safety net programmes which covered 114 million people (fiscal year 2010–11)

Multilateral Aid Review 2011

IDA – Very good value for money for UK aid

+ IDA closely aligns with DFID's focus on poverty reduction and priority sectors. Its comparative advantage is the breadth and quality of its technical knowledge, expertise and global reach.

– Areas for reform under IDA 16 are improving its impact in addressing the needs of girls and women, delivery in fragile states, and its partnership behaviour.

IFC – Good value for money for UK aid

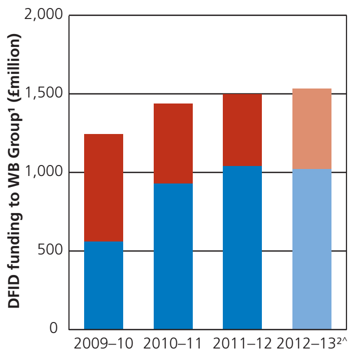
+ IFC has strong strategic and performance management with a leading results framework and effective use of evaluation. Financial resources management and accountability are strong.

– Areas for reform are improving its impact in addressing the needs of girls and women, increasing its activities in low income countries and fragile states and its partnership behaviour.

WB Group: Focal MDG indicators
Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
Net enrolment in primary education
Ratio of girls to boys in primary education
Under 5 mortality ratio
Maternal mortality ratio
HIV prevalence, 15–49 years old
Ensure environmental sustainability

Funding to WB Group

Donors meet every 3 years to replenish IDA and the UK has typically provided around 10% to 14% of donor contributions. The UK currently has a 5% shareholding of the IFC (its 5th largest shareholder); and a 4.4% shareholding of the IBRD (joint 4th largest shareholder).



¹All funding to WB Group, including to the MDRI.
² 2012–13 funding figures are provisional.

Between 2009–10 and 2011–12, DFID provided £2.5 billion core funding to WB Group including for the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiatives (MDRI). In addition, DFID also channelled £1.65 billion in non-core funding* through the WB Group over this period.

Provisional figures suggest that DFID channelled £1.5 billion to the WB Group in 2012–13, 67% of which was core funding.

* This excludes MAR organisations that are managed by the WB Group: GPE, CIFs, GFDRR and UNITAID.

WBG spend by sector

IBRD and IDA approved operations amounted to $35 billion in fiscal year 2011–12. The administration costs were 6.8% of these total approvals. IFC investments and advisory service expenditure can be found in the IFC Annual Report.

IBRD/IDA commitments, FY 2012

Reform progress

The new WB Group president has set out a new vision to 'end poverty and pursue shared prosperity'. This vision recognises that the complementarities of WB Group's constituent parts (IDA, IBRD, IFC and MIGA) are one of the main assets for delivering this vision. Several initiatives are already underway to see IBRD, IDA and IFC collaborating more effectively to provide complete solutions for client countries.

World Food Programme

Multilateral summary

The World Food Programme (WFP) is the world's largest humanitarian agency. Its core business is to save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies by providing food assistance. It is one of the very few agencies capable of delivering humanitarian aid at scale in often difficult or dangerous environments. In 2012, WFP accounted for 60% of global food assistance provided, reaching over 97 million beneficiaries in 80 countries.

Contribution to the MDGs

Humanitarian assistance is often a major source of support for poverty reduction in chronically poor, fragile and conflict affected countries where progress on the MDGs has been slowest. It can help vulnerable communities to reduce their susceptibility to crisis, protect their assets during shocks and prevent them from falling into deeper poverty.

MDG 1: WFP provided food assistance to 97.2 million people in 80 countries; of these, 82.1 million were women and children

MDG 2: 17.5 million school children received school meals/take home rations

MDG 3: 51.7% of beneficiaries were women or girls

MDG 4: 9.8 million malnourished children received special nutritional support

MDG 5: 2.9 million vulnerable women received additional nutritional support

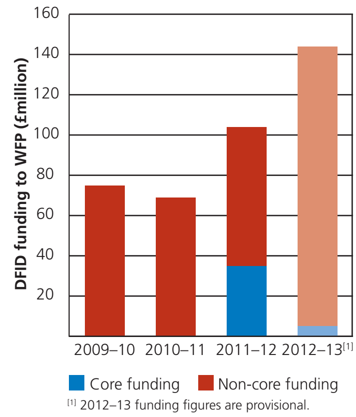
MDG 6: 1.6 million people affected by HIV and AIDS received WFP food assistance in 14 of the 25 countries with the highest prevalence of HIV and AIDS

WFP: Focal MDG indicators	
Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	
Net enrolment in primary education	
Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	
Under 5 mortality ratio	
Maternal mortality ratio	
HIV prevalence, 15–49 years old	
Ensure environmental sustainability	

Funding to WFP

Between 2009–10 and 2011–12, DFID provided £248 million to WFP, 14% of which was core funding. Provisional figures suggest that DFID provided £144 million to WFP in 2012–13, of which 3.5% was core funding.

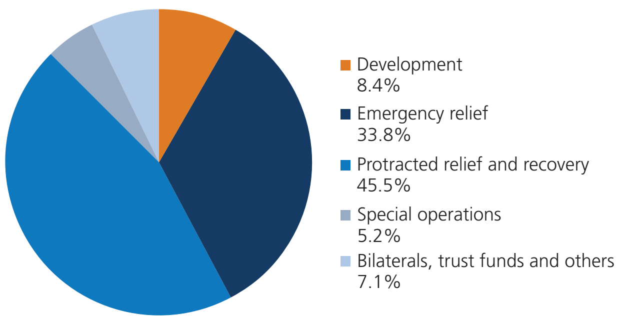
In 2012, the UK was the 4th largest contributor to WFP. However, for core funding only, the UK was the 8th largest contributor.



WFP spend by sector

In 2012, WFP's total expenditure was $4 billion, with $268 million or 6.6% as administration costs.

WFP total expenditure, 2012



Key achievements

- In the Syrian Arab Republic, WFP worked with local partners to navigate restricted humanitarian space and feed 1.5 million vulnerable people in government held and opposition held areas; WFP also reached a further 500,000 Syrian refugees in neighbouring countries, increasingly by electronic cash and voucher systems
- Despite regional instability associated with the conflict in Mali, the Sahel emergency response delivered food assistance to 10 million beneficiaries
- In 2012, WFP provided food for 125,000 schools and 19,500 health centres, and built or repaired 14,000km of roads, 400 bridges and 1,400 wells

Multilateral Aid Review 2011	Reform progress
● Good value for money for UK aid + WFP has a critically important role, including in fragile contexts, and is able to demonstrates contribution to results. There is evidence of good cost consciousness and sound financial resources management. – It needs to further strengthen its core emergency response capacity, as well as its performance on results, value for money, transparency and accountability.	WFP has increased its focus on results and is committed to greater transparency.

World Health Organization

Multilateral summary

The World Health Organization (WHO) plays a critical role in setting clear health guidelines and standards to help countries address public health issues. The UK Department of Health leads on the government's relations with WHO, but as WHO also promotes technical co-operation in the health sector among countries, DFID funds a large proportion of WHO's activities.

WHO is represented in 147 countries, has 6 regional offices and its HQ in Geneva. It is governed by the World Health Assembly with representatives from 194 member states. Through partnership agreements it administers major global programmes on malaria, polio, family planning, health workforce and tuberculosis.

Contribution to the MDGs

WHO provides global leadership on development and humanitarian health matters and is critical for the delivery of the health MDGs, especially in respect of reducing child mortality; improving maternal health; and combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases. It brings together multiple players and provides a platform for engagement with countries in translating global norms and standards into clear policies, strategies and practices.

Key achievements

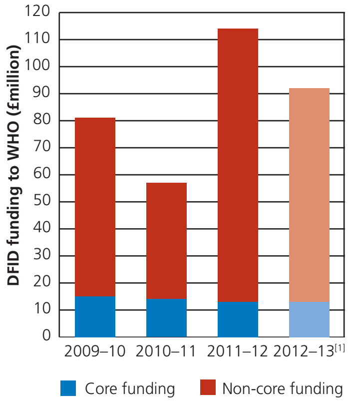
In 2011-12 WHO contributed to the following results:

- since 1990 the number of children dying from preventable causes has fallen from around 12 million to around 7 million and the global HIV, TB and malaria epidemics have been halted and reversed.
- 64% of children vaccinated globally with WHO prequalified vaccines
- Pakistan saw a 70% decrease in the number of polio cases in 2012 compared to 2011

WHO: Focal MDG indicators
Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
Net enrolment in primary education
Ratio of girls to boys in primary education
Under 5 mortality ratio
Maternal mortality ratio
HIV prevalence, 15-49 years old
Ensure environmental sustainability

Funding to WHO

Between 2009–10 and 2011–12, DFID provided £251 million to WHO, 16% of which was voluntary core funding. Provisional figures suggest that DFID provided £92 million to WHO in 2012–13, 13.6% of which was voluntary core funding.



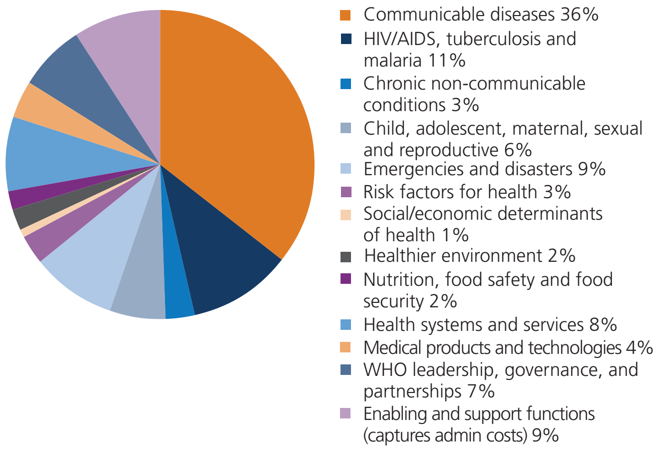
[1] 2012–13 funding figures are provisional.

In 2012, the UK was the 3rd largest overall contributor to WHO. This includes assessed core contributions from the Department of Health, and core and non-core voluntary contributions from DFID.

WHO spend by sector

The General Fund total expenses for strategic objectives at 31 December 2012 was $1.8 billion and management is $171 million (9.4%).

WHO General fund total expenditure, 2012



Multilateral Aid Review 2011	Reform progress
● Adequate value for money for UK aid + WHO is critical to the achievement of the health MDGs and UK priorities on reproductive, maternal and new-born health and malaria. – It needs to improve its strategic focus and delivery at country level, as well as results reporting, cost consciousness, financial management and transparency.	WHO's 12th General Programme of Work (2014 to 2019) and the Programme Budget (2014–2015), focus on articulating its results against a clear set of key objectives. WHO has focused on strengthening cost control and value for money by reducing operational costs – and implementing stronger measures to monitor spending. WHO has strengthened its internal control framework, and has increased the number of internal audits undertaken.

Table 4.1: Key achievements of other multilateral MAR organisations

Multilateral organisation	Key achievements*
UN agencies and Commonwealth	
IFAD	In 2011, The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) contributed to the following: • 356,000 hectares of constructed or rehabilitated irrigation schemes in 2011 • 4.3 million people actively borrowing from IFAD's rural financial services in 2011 • 3.2 million people trained in community management topics to strengthen institutions and implement policy
OHCHR	In 2012, the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) • contributed to 70 new ratifications and accessions of international human rights treaties including on the Conventions on Migrant Workers, Rights of Persons with Disabilities and Enforced Disappearance • supported independent experts – known as Special Procedures mandate holders – appointed by the Human Rights Council to review and monitor human rights issues, to undertake 80 country visits and to issue over 600 communications to 127 countries and territories in which alleged human rights violations were brought to the attention of relevant governments in 2012
PBF	Analysis of the Peacebuilding Fund's (PBF's) performance data suggests that programme effectiveness improved in 2012. Despite working in high risk and conflict-affected environments: • 88% of PBF projects were judged as being on track and nearly 41% of projects were judged to be making a sustainable difference to peacebuilding processes • in Sierra Leone, the PBF supported a peaceful electoral process in November 2012; the Fund was used to mobilise religious and traditional leaders, academia, women, youth and the media to foster an atmosphere of political tolerance and non-violence – the peaceful elections have paved the way for an eventual exit of UN peacekeeping and peacebuilding personnel • PBF support has focused on building a culture of respect for human rights; in Burundi, the PBF supported the establishment of a Human Rights Commission • in 2012, the number of cases of alleged human rights violations and corruption investigated and successfully closed increased significantly
UNAIDS	The Joint UN programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) updated and strengthened its results framework in 2012 (ongoing until 2015) and introduced a web-based tool to monitor its performance and results. A reduction of the contractual costs by more than 40% from 2011 to 2012 has been achieved by UNAIDS (that is, from $49.7 million in 2011 to $28.3 million in 2012). UNAIDS reduced its costs of staff travel by almost 20% in 2012 compared with 2011 (from $6.4 million in 2011 to $5.2 million in 2012). The strategic realignment begun in 2012 will reduce UNAIDS' overall headcount by 100 and save a net $40 million by 2014–15.
UNESCO	In 2012, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) trained and coached 1,400 education ministry officials in strategic planning and management.
UN Women	In 2012, 17 countries where the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) works adopted new or improved legislation on violence against women (in addition to 28 which had already done so), and 3 additional countries (cumulative total 23) incorporated temporary special measures for women in constitutions, legal frameworks and policies. UN Women became the 100th organisation to publish information under IATI in November 2012. UN Women also significantly reduced the backlog of internal audits, improved its follow up to audit recommendations to an overall implementation rate of 80%, and introduced an anti-fraud hotline.
CommSec	The Commonweath Secretariat (CommSec) established a Commonwealth–G20 Development dialogue. Its meeting held in April 2012 enabled the smallest and most vulnerable countries to engage with the G20. CommSec has facilitated members' engagement in the debate on development goals after 2015. A Commonwealth education ministers working group has submitted a proposal on education goals to the High Level Panel and other sectoral discussions (finance, environment, health, youth, women's affairs) have taken, or will take place, to inform wider debate.
Multilateral development banks	
CDB	The Caribbean Development Bank's (CDB's) capacity in relation to climate change and disaster risk reduction and mitigation was strengthened in 2012 through (i) the establishment of the Environmental Sustainability Unit and (ii) a loan of €50 million from the European Investment Bank (EIB) to finance private and public sector climate action projects in CDB's Borrowing Member Countries.

Multilateral organisation	Key achievements*
IADB	In 2012 the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB) supported: • 9.6 million people to receive a basic package of basic health services • 4 million students to benefit from education projects • 382,000 households with a new or upgraded water supply
EBRD	In 2012 the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) expanded its operations to the southern and eastern Mediterranean region, following the granting of 'potential recipient country' status to Egypt, Jordan, Morocco and Tunisia. The EBRD opened offices and began signing projects in all 4 countries in 2012. 2012 saw the approval of the 3rd phase of the Sustainable Energy Initiative (SEI3, 2012 to 2014). Importantly for the UK, SEI3 includes a specific commitment to adaptation activities. The SEI target of 25% of annual business volume to be spent on qualifying investments is estimated to result in 8.8 million tonnes of annual CO2 emissions reductions and a saving of 2.79 million tonnes of oil equivalent in energy consumption.
Humanitarian agencies	
GFDRR	In the Horn of Africa, the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR) provided support to undertake post disaster needs assessments in Kenya, Uganda and Djibouti. These informed the World Bank's Horn of Africa Drought Response Plan, worth $1.8 billion, which included disaster risk management activities in areas such as social protection and building resilience. Government staff were also trained in how to respond to future disaster events increasing in-country capacity. In Somalia, GFDRR funded the Somalia Drought Management and Livelihoods Protection Project, implemented through the FAO, to support the recovery of agricultural land and livestock. The project distributed drought-resistant agriculture and livestock to 35,000 households and created 345,000 person days cash-for-work activities. In Nigeria, GFDRR supported a landslide risk assessment which informed the risk reduction and preparedness components of the $500 million IDA-financed Nigeria Erosion and Watershed Management Project.
IFRC	In 2012, figures from 43 National Societies confirmed that just under 5 million people were reached by disaster response and early recovery programmes and 28.5 million people were covered by preparedness and risk reduction programmes.
IOM	In Libya, by the end of 2012, the International Office of Migration (IOM) had provided co-ordinated assistance to close to 325,000 migrants to escape violence and return home. In total, IOM chartered nearly 2,000 flights, 19 vessels and 45,000 bus journeys. IOM provided food and non-food items, including medical and pharmaceutical supplies, and offered psychosocial support to vulnerable people in camps and transit centres. In addition, recognising the potential strain that large scale migration has on migrants' origin countries, IOM provided support to returnees and their communities in Chad, Egypt, Niger and Tunisia. In Syria in 2012 IOM safely evacuated over 3,300 stranded migrants and their families home to their countries of origin and provided shelter and life-saving assistance to a further 67,000 displaced people. In surrounding countries, to date, IOM has transported a further 243,700 refugees across the border to camps and assisted 113,000 people with emergency relief items such as winter kits and shelters and provided emergency health and psychosocial support.

*Latest information available from multilateral organisations.

CHAPTER 5

Effective development co-operation

5.1 DFID remains a global leader in improving the value for money and impact of international development co-operation, achieving more with its money and know-how – ensuring, for example, that more children access good quality education or fewer women die during childbirth. DFID has continued to refine business processes, build skills and capability, and become more open and accountable about expenditure and results. DFID has worked with the international community to improve the impact of global development efforts and has set out a range of challenging policy priorities.

A new Global Partnership

5.2 Eight years after the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, the geography of poverty is shifting and the nature of development co-operation has changed. In this context, a new 'Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation' emerged following the 2011 Busan High Level Forum, with the UK playing a lead role in its formal establishment in June 2012. The Partnership brings 160 countries and 45 organisations together around a set of principles that form the foundation of effective development co-operation.

5.3 As it includes developing countries as well as donor countries, civil society organisations, the private sector and parliamentarians, the Partnership is more inclusive, shifting the focus away from aid effectiveness and towards development effectiveness. This shift in emphasis means recognising many types of development co-operation, instead of concentrating only on providing aid to reduce poverty. There is a new focus on policy and knowledge sharing – including, for example, making more use of the private sector to stimulate employment; looking at trade and investment; and thinking about how tax and revenue policies affect poor people.

5.4 In September 2012, the Secretary of State for International Development was chosen as one of the first co-chairs of the new Global Partnership. She and DFID have been working to shape the first ministerial meeting (planned for early 2014), where progress will be sought on the role of business in development, international and domestic taxation, and sharing knowledge.

5.5 The Global Partnership embraces diverse approaches to development co-operation, recognising that the problems are different in each country and that there is no 'one-size-fits-all' approach to reducing poverty and encouraging sustainable development. But it also recognises that all partners have common goals and are guided by the following shared principles:

- ownership of development priorities by developing countries
- a focus on results
- inclusive development partnerships
- increased transparency and accountability

5.6 Working together in line with these 4 principles, DFID and international partners are seeking to increase the impact of development co-operation and maximise the chances of reaching the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the goals of a post-2015 framework that will succeed the MDGs.

5.7 A key feature of the Partnership is the commitment of its members to hold each other to account for implementing partnership principles in each country through a monitoring framework of 10 clear indicators and targets. Developing countries play an important role by generating evidence of progress and challenges, helping to ensure accountability. This new monitoring framework will draw on previous work in monitoring the implementation of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness of 2005 but goes further in recognising the broader remit of the Busan Partnership, for example, on collaboration with parliaments, civil society and the private sector.

Ownership of development priorities by developing countries

5.8 Helping to build or boost the administrative systems that developing country governments use for planning, budgeting, procurement and auditing remains central to DFID's efforts to build effective institutions and ensure lasting development. The most recent survey (published in 2011) of progress against the aid effectiveness indicators agreed in Paris in 2005, showed that approximately three-quarters of all UK development assistance uses the public financial management and procurement systems of recipient countries. This is almost double the average for OECD donors.

5.9 The 'New Deal' for engagement in fragile states was agreed in Busan by a group of fragile states, development partners and civil society organisations. It outlines new ways of working, better tailored to the particular challenges facing fragile countries. The 'New Deal' focuses on ensuring that development partners work together with partner countries in a way that supports partner governments' plans and systems. It includes 5 peace and state building goals: legitimate politics, security, justice, economic foundations, and revenues and services. Strongly supported by DFID, the 'New Deal' has made good progress during its first year of implementation, with pilot programmes now established in Afghanistan, South Sudan, Sierra Leone, Liberia, the Central African Republic, East Timor, Somalia and the Democratic Republic of Congo. Implementation of the peace and state building goals will be carefully monitored, and work is underway to ensure that ways of measuring achievement are reflected in the post-2015 development framework.

5.10 For development results to be sustainable and contribute to lasting poverty reduction, it is crucial to improve the ability of partner countries to manage their own affairs and generate development results while becoming less dependent on assistance. DFID provides financial aid and technical advice that can transform people's lives in long-lasting and sustainable ways. Without strong institutions, systems, and local expertise, developing countries cannot fully own and manage their development processes. A significant part of DFID's bilateral spend is provided to strengthen the private sector, civil society, government capacity and research organisations in developing countries.

Rwanda Revenue Authority: an organisational development success story

Over a period of 11 years, DFID provided assistance to reforms in the Rwanda Revenue Authority (RRA), which resulted in a stronger organisation, supportive institutional framework and significantly increased collection of taxes.

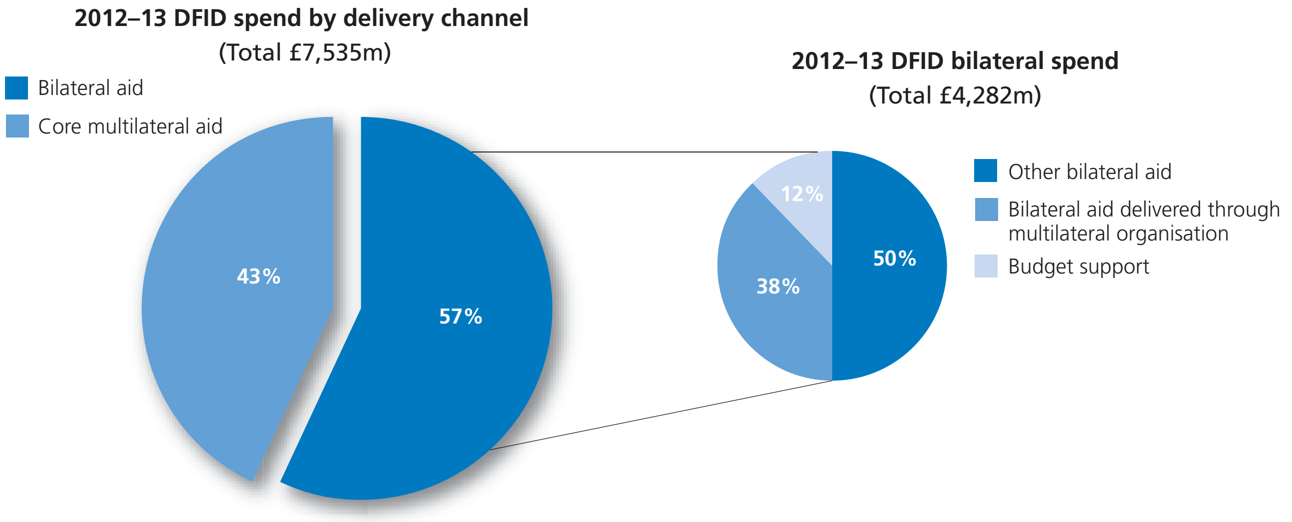
The period of DFID support saw a 6-fold increase in the volume of taxes collected by the RRA. In 2008, for the first time since the genocide, the total budget was more than 50% funded by taxes collected in the country. Rwandans now fill all senior management positions, and a number of senior managers have moved on to lead reforms in other parts of the Rwandan government.

At the end of the programme in 2010, the RRA was collecting the equivalent of the full value of DFID's annual support to Rwanda every 3 weeks – £24 million. The RRA has continued to perform well even after the end of direct UK assistance. The effectiveness of the RRA in recent years has been a major factor underpinning Rwanda's development – including universal primary education and expanded access to health services.

Ways of providing development assistance

5.11 In 2012–13 DFID spent just under half of its development budget through core contributions to multilateral organisations, around a quarter as bilateral spend through multilateral organisations, and the remainder through UK bilateral programmes. The funds were disbursed using a range of methods such as financial assistance to governments (including budget support), technical co-operation, and support through civil society organisations (CSOs). The choice of method is based on evidence and analysis of what offers the best value for money for achieving specific results.

Figure 5.1: DFID spend by channel, 2012–13



Note: Provisional estimates – final estimates to be published in ‘Statistics on International Development’, scheduled for October 2013.

5.12 DFID provides some of its bilateral aid in the form of budget support. Budget support is a form of financial assistance in which funds are provided direct to governments in support of their poverty reduction strategies and are spent using the recipient’s public financial management, procurement and audit systems. There is evidence that using country systems in this way builds the domestic capacity of the partner government to make the best use of its resources. In 2012–13, DFID provided budget support to 11 countries, a total of just over £500 million (around 12% of DFID’s total bilateral spend) – see Table 5.1. Budget support is increasingly earmarked for the health and education sectors – this is called sector budget support (SBS).

Table 5.1: Budget support (£million) in 2011–12 and 2012–13

£million	2011–12 GBS	2011–12 SBS	2011–12 Total	2011–12 Total budget support as % share of total country programme budget	2012–13 GBS	2012–13 SBS	2012–13 Total	2012–13 Total budget support as % share of total country programme budget
Africa total	**192.3**	**270.5**	**462.8**		**165.5**	**237.5**	**403.1**	
Ethiopia	0.0	132.8	132.8	41%	0.0	128.5	128.5	49%
Ghana (a)	12.3	46.0	58.3	74%	12.3	10.0	22.3	46%
Malawi (b)	0.0	14.0	14.0	61%	20.0	43.4	63.4	54%
Mozambique	48.0	21.4	69.4	79%	45.0	2.0	47.0	72%
Rwanda	37.0	21.3	58.3	70%	8.0	17.0	25.0	41%
Sierra Leone	12.5	0.0	12.5	22%	2.0	0.0	2.0	4%
Tanzania	50.0	30.0	80.0	57%	50.0	30.0	80.0	53%
Uganda	20.0	5.0	25.0	33%	7.6	6.6	14.2	15%
Zambia	12.5	0.0	12.5	24%	20.6	0.0	20.6	38%
Asia total	**20.0**	**94.0**	**114.0**		**0.0**	**99.7**	**99.7**	
India	0.0	49.0	49.0	18%	0.0	50.0	50.0	25%
Nepal	0.0	7.0	7.0	11%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0%
Pakistan (c)	0.0	38.0	38.0	18%	0.0	49.7	49.7	24%
Vietnam	20.0	0.0	20.0	64%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0%
TOTAL	**212.3**	**364.5**	**576.8**		**165.5**	**337.2**	**502.8**	

Notes

a Reported figures for Ghana in 2011–12 have been amended from those in DFID Annual Report 2011–12.

b Reported figures for Malawi in 2011–12 have been amended from those in DFID Annual Report 2011–12. GBS for Malawi in 2012–13 was a one-off payment of emergency budget support to assist economic reform by boosting reserves and therefore macroeconomic stability, and helping protect social spending.

c Reported figures for Pakistan in 2011–12 have been amended from those in DFID Annual Report 2011–12.

5.13 DFID reports all cases where development assistance is reduced, suspended or delayed because of concerns about the commitment of partner governments in 4 areas, known as the Partnership Principles. Under these principles, DFID expects partner governments to commit to: (i) reducing poverty; (ii) respecting human rights and other international obligations; (iii) improving their own financial management, governing well and transparently, and fighting corruption; and (iv) being accountable to their citizens. In 2012–13 there were 3 instances in which programmes were changed as a result of a breach to these principles, shown in Table 5.2.

Table 5.2: Changes to programmes as a result of breach of conditions during 2012–13

Country	Programme	Issue	Consequence
Rwanda	GBS	Evidence that the Government of Rwanda had supported M23 rebels in eastern Democratic Republic of Congo, constituting a breach of partnership principles.	Only £8 million of a planned £16 million GBS programme was paid. The balance was used for other projects using non-government channels. A further planned GBS payment of £21 million was stopped. £16 million of this was used for other programmes to protect the poorest in Rwanda. The £5 million balance (a payment based on performance) was unspent.
Uganda	GBS, health SBS and other direct financial aid	Allegations of corruption in the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) of Uganda. A forensic audit of UK funding through OPM revealed misappropriation of UK funding.	In November 2012, DFID suspended all direct financial assistance to the Government of Uganda. £11 million (around 11% of the current DFID Uganda portfolio) was withheld. This affected 9 DFID projects, including GBS and health SBS. The Government of Uganda repaid £1.3 million of UK assistance which was found to have been misappropriated.
Mozambique	Health SBS	Allegation of misuse of funds in the Mozambican health sector.	A disbursement of £3.5 million to the Mozambican health sector was delayed to allow the Government of Mozambique to respond to an allegation of misuse of funds. The Government of Mozambique is investigating the allegation and DFID is following this closely. A decision will be made on future support once more information is available.

Increasing the effectiveness of DFID's approach to anti-corruption

5.14 Tackling corruption remains a top priority for DFID. DFID's approach has been significantly shaped by recommendations from the Independent Commission for Aid Impact (ICAI) and the department has invested heavily in improving skills and knowledge in order to reduce fraud and corruption. In January 2013, DFID published country specific strategies to explain how it safeguards UK development assistance and contributes to reducing the impact of corruption on development.

5.15 Following ICAI's recommendations, DFID has given an increased number of staff specific responsibilities for managing corruption risks, and started a scheme to improve the skills of all DFID staff. Staff can obtain formal recognition of their skill level through an accreditation process, which managers will take into account when recruiting for posts. Guidance for DFID staff has been produced on anti-corruption procedures such as carrying out due diligence assessments for all organisations that receive UK assistance, and on including more vigorous assessments of corruption risk in business cases written before any organisation is awarded DFID funding.

5.16 DFID is also working with other relevant UK government agencies to get improved access to information about potential threats to DFID programmes. In February 2013, DFID announced that it would extend its current funding for innovative UK law enforcement units until 2016. These units are based within the Metropolitan Police and the City of London Police and are dedicated to pursuing illicit money flows and bribery related to developing countries.

5.17 In response to ICAI's recommendation for greater coherence of DFID's overall anti-corruption effort, a senior level counter corruption and counter fraud group has been established, chaired by one of DFID's Directors General, who also champions anti-corruption across the Department. This group oversees a programme designed to ensure continual improvement in DFID's management of the risk of corruption, both to its funds and to development in the countries in which DFID works.

Focus on results

5.18 The Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation makes achieving real and long-lasting results a priority. To achieve better results, those involved in development must get better at managing, monitoring, evaluating and communicating progress, as well as ensuring that national governments are supported to achieve and report on results. Results frameworks are in place in many of DFID's partner countries.

5.19 Over the last 2 years, DFID has taken significant steps to ensure the best possible impact from the growing development budget. DFID has re-engineered business processes and become more accountable and transparent about the UK's development spend and results. And DFID has made good progress with implementing its commercial strategy to get better value through our procurement and supplier management.

Improving girls' lives through more effective education

In January, the Secretary of State announced the first projects to receive funding through DFID's new Girls' Education Challenge (GEC).

There are now 15 programmes with funding of up to £30 million aimed at creating education opportunities for some of the world's most marginalised girls. These projects will be led by non-state organisations and will quickly and effectively expand education opportunities for 670,000 girls at primary and secondary level in DRC, Sierra Leone, Afghanistan, Somalia, Tanzania, Kenya, Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Ethiopia. They will complement existing support to education and demonstrate sustainability beyond the life of the GEC.

To maximise the GEC's impact, improvement in learning outcomes is one of the key success criteria and the projects were scrutinised for value for money (25% of the project selection criteria was related directly to value for money considerations). Organisations are required to give detailed estimates of their projected spending and expected results, such as the cost per girl attending school and the cost per girl achieving a particular score in tests.

The projects will provide girls with access to education, materials and safe spaces to learn. They will help mobilise and support governments, communities and schools; training and mentoring teachers, governors and community leaders. There is a strong emphasis on innovation – encouraging new approaches to learning and helping up to a million of the world's poorest girls improve their lives through better education.

5.20 DFID has continued to focus less on financial inputs and more on results. Teams are making more effort to link their budgets to the results forecast in their operational plans. Business cases must clearly identify results expected and these are formally monitored through Annual Reviews and Project Completion. For more detail on project results, see Chapter 2.

Payment by results

DFID is increasingly linking project payments to performance and results.

DFID has begun piloting approaches to payment by results, where payments are made only after pre-agreed development outcomes and outputs have been achieved. Designing programmes in this way allows the recipient to decide how results are achieved.

In Ethiopia, for example, DFID rewards the government for each additional child that successfully completes lower secondary education. To provide an incentive for the government to get even better results, DFID only pays for results over and above the previous year's achievements, and a higher price is paid for girls and children from harder to reach areas.

The first ever payment based on independently verified results was made to the Government of Ethiopia in 2012–13. This and several other pilot approaches will be evaluated over the next few years.

5.21 Over the past year, DFID has continued to improve its core finance processes. A new finance operating model introducing business partnering, strengthening embedded financial management and delivering transactional efficiencies, has been agreed in principle. Detailed design is underway and implementation is expected from September 2013. A new Due Diligence Framework was introduced during the year to enable effective assessment of a potential delivery partner's capacity and capability to deliver DFID assistance. In the cross-Whitehall cash forecasting league tables, DFID was one of the top-performing government departments, for the accuracy of its forecasts.

Research and learning

Promoting research

5.22 Most current advances in development rest on previously conducted research. Evidence of what works and on new products and innovations, however, remains poor in quality or lacking in many areas of development. Over the past year, DFID has carried out or funded research to develop new technologies and innovations, find better and more cost-effective ways of bringing development to those who need it, and better understand the main development questions and provide evidence to inform policy choices.

5.23 DFID-funded research has harnessed and developed new technology to produce products that offer real benefits to people in developing countries. In the past year, this has included a new, easy to use test for sleeping sickness, a disease notoriously difficult to diagnose, and a new antimalarial drug that helps to fight the malaria parasite which is now resistant to some existing treatments. We have also funded the CGIAR/HarvestPlus research network to release new micronutrient-rich food crops. New crop varieties include iron-enriched beans and vitamin A-enriched sweet potato and maize in sub-Saharan Africa. DFID research projects have also attracted independent recognition, winning both the UK Climate Week Award and the Civil Service Innovation Award.

5.24 DFID has pioneered the use of systematic reviews in international development, publishing a world-beating 20 systematic reviews in 2012–13. DFID's research products underpin evidence-informed policy making and are freely available as a global public good for anyone to use.

Learning and using lessons

5.25 DFID launched its new Evaluation Policy in April 2013. It reflects DFID's transformed approach to evaluation: significantly increasing the number and scale of evaluations undertaken and shifting ownership for evaluation to operational teams. The policy sets out the guiding concepts and principles on which evaluation practice is based; the requirements and standards for evaluations; the importance of working in partnership to strengthen the utility and quality of evaluation, and of learning from and using evaluations to develop a culture where the use of evidence is crucial for forward planning.

5.26 DFID has established a Global Evaluation Framework Agreement with external suppliers in order to assist staff when commissioning independent evaluations (for details of evaluations commissioned by DFID in 2012–13, see Chapter 2). An external specialist advisory and quality assurance service is also available to ensure that DFID evaluations meet the quality standards set out in the new policy. DFID continues to work with international partners to strengthen recipient countries' capacity for achieving high quality, relevant evaluation studies as well as harmonising evaluation approaches with other development agencies. DFID is a major supporter of the International Initiative for Impact Evaluation (3ie).

5.27 The UK also works directly with other governments to share knowledge through 3 key instruments. The National School of Government International is governed jointly by the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, the Ministry of Defence, and Cabinet Office to help governments in UK priority countries improve their public administration and policy delivery. Through NICE International, part of the UK National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence, the UK shares knowledge about healthcare systems improvements with Indian and Chinese officials, and through the Investment Facility for Utilising UK Specialist Expertise, UK government officials from various departments share knowledge about investment climate reform in DFID partner countries.

External scrutiny

5.28 External scrutiny on the value for money and impact of DFID's spend, in particular from the NAO and the ICAI, is important in making DFID's development spend more effective and accountable. ICAI scrutinises development assistance spending across all UK government departments providing official development assistance (ODA) and has so far produced 20 reports covering a broad range of DFID programmes and activities.

Reforming multilateral organisations to achieve results

5.29 DFID's Multilateral Aid Review (MAR) found strengths across the multilateral system, but it also highlighted a number of weaknesses. Reform of the multilateral organisations remains a high priority for the UK. DFID is only one of many stakeholders in the multilateral system. As a result, DFID places a strong emphasis on building consensus for change with others, working with other donors, developing country partners and civil society organisations as well as with the management and leadership of the multilateral organisations.

5.30 As noted in the September 2012 NAO report, the MAR has contributed significantly to improving multilateral performance in areas such as transparency and value for money. There are still challenges in areas that include human resource management, partnership behaviour and achieving benefits for girls and women. As part of the current MAR update exercise, DFID is assessing the progress that the multilaterals it continues to fund have made against the specific reform priorities identified in 2011. Updated assessments for each organisation will be published during 2013.

Pressing contractors to achieve results

5.31 DFID often uses contractors to deliver its programmes and is making good progress in implementing its Commercial Strategy. UK companies compete for UK development assistance contracts alongside non-UK competitors in a fair, open and transparent process. DFID does not give UK companies preferential treatment – a practice known as 'untying'. 100% of DFID assistance has been untied since 2001. Untying means that partner countries and DFID are able to ensure that goods and services are obtained in the most cost-effective way. This gives greater opportunity to local providers. Nonetheless British companies have continued to be very successful, winning 90% of large contracts awarded by DFID and also competing successfully for contracts from other international development agencies.

5.32 DFID has increased its scrutiny of how contractors are performing, and continues to press for the highest levels of performance and cost effectiveness, with the Secretary of State's personal involvement helping to significantly accelerate progress in the second half of the year. To improve value for money from contractors DFID has:

- improved its procurement processes. This included increasing the use of framework agreements; introducing contracts centred on actual achievements; increasing performance-based payment contract mechanisms and reducing procurement timescales
- strengthened supplier performance management. DFID published a 'Statement of Priorities and Expectations for Suppliers' in January and more than 300 suppliers have confirmed their commitment to this. The Secretary of State met with DFID's largest suppliers to press for improvement in value for money. This has provided a platform for a structured programme to strengthen the management of strategic supplier relationships
- significantly increased staff skills and capability, focusing particularly on commercial, financial, appraisal and project management skills. Over 500 staff have been recruited to provide the technical expertise to design and manage programmes and strengthen professional capability

Inclusive development partnerships

5.33 Openness, trust, mutual respect and learning are at the heart of our partnerships in support of development goals. The Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation recognises the different roles of all those working towards achieving lasting change to improve the lives of poor people.

Emerging powers

5.34 Several nations (known as 'emerging powers') have recently increased their involvement in global affairs and in particular are growing in importance in global development matters. Their development assistance, trade and investment are all making an impact in developing countries. They have increasing influence in international forums, like the G20. Since 2011, DFID has been building development partnerships with countries such as Brazil, China, India and South Africa. This enables the UK to maintain relationships and dialogue on development with countries where DFID will no longer have bilateral programmes. It also increases UK effectiveness through working with and learning from new partners who have recent domestic experience of poverty reduction.

5.35 During 2012–13, DFID has worked with emerging powers in a variety of ways:

- policy dialogue – in September, the Sino-UK Development Dialogue took place in London. DFID also participated in the High Level Panel on the post-2015 Development Agenda, the Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation and the G20.
- co-hosting international events – the UK prime minister and the Brazilian vice-president co-hosted the Olympic Hunger Event in August, which raised the profile of maternal and child under-nutrition. This built on work to share Brazilian agricultural expertise with African countries.
- launching programmes of co-operation with emerging powers in order to share their experience in reducing poverty with poor countries. For example: joint work on agriculture with China in Uganda and Malawi; work to help the South African Revenue Service to strengthen customs and taxation systems in third countries; and supporting work with Indian pharmaceutical companies to reduce the costs of vaccines and the drugs used for HIV/AIDS in Africa continued this year.

Working with civil society

5.36 Around 20% of DFID's bilateral programme is carried out by civil society organisations (CSOs), which include NGOs, community-based organisations, and faith and diaspora groups. In 2012–13, DFID funded:

- 77 CSOs through the Global Poverty Action Fund to deliver the MDGs, benefiting over 8 million people in 30 countries
- disabled people's organisations in 20 countries through the Disability Rights Fund, to campaign for the rights of disabled people
- ongoing support to over 1,000 civil society organisations through the Governance and Transparency Fund, to help citizens hold their government to account
- 41 CSOs through Programme Partnership Arrangements (PPAs), providing flexible strategic funding to enable them to enhance results, improve accountability and encourage innovation

5.37 DFID funds civil society organisations in almost all of its focus countries, but the relative importance varies widely – from a very small proportion to around half the value of a country programme. Delivery of assistance through civil society is particularly important in fragile states; the countries where DFID spends the most through CSOs are fragile states.

5.38 DFID continues to place a strong emphasis on value for money, monitoring and evaluation, and transparency in its work with civil society. It has been working closely with BOND, the UK membership body for NGOs working in international development, to improve effectiveness and transparency in the sector. It also supports a learning partnership of CSOs that helps to share best practice in the sector.

Transparency and accountability

5.39 Transparency of development assistance is important in helping to reduce poverty. It allows beneficiaries – from poor people to parliaments – to see where funding goes. Transparency allows others to learn from best practice, helps to prevent corruption and drive value for money, and increases governments' accountability to taxpayers. Transparency became a shared principle of good development co-operation for the first time in Busan. Two key commitments were made: to agree a common standard to publish development assistance information electronically and set out schedules for doing so by the end of 2012;

and to implement the common standard by the end of 2015. The UK published its implementation plan for the common standard in December 2012.

Transparency leading to better global development

5.40 In 2012–13, DFID continued to lead the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI), a collaboration which is part of and supports the development of the Busan common standard. IATI now has 37 signatory members, 22 partner country endorsers and over 140 organisations publishing detailed information to the IATI standard.

5.41 In line with Busan and the UK government's wider transparency priorities, DFID has ambitious plans to increase the transparency of its information, as well as helping partners to improve theirs. In June 2012, DFID launched its Open Data Strategy setting out how it will encourage reform and improvement through greater transparency and citizen participation as part of how it works. Some key achievements in carrying out the strategy include improved quality of the data that DFID publishes, (with new business case and annual review templates introduced, and better methods to identify gaps in data), as well as building a prototype of a new open data platform for development assistance – the 'Development Tracker' – an easy-to-understand way of presenting information to support greater traceability of UK assistance, from the original funding source to its beneficiaries.

5.42 In July 2012, ahead of other government departments, DFID established its Open and Enhanced Access policy in order provide free, global access to all research funded by DFID's central research budget, such as DFID-funded systematic reviews.

Aid Transparency Challenge and Development Tracker (beta version launched in June 2013)

In December 2012, the Secretary of State launched an Aid Transparency Challenge. This encourages DFID partners to improve their transparency, and make use of the open data on development co-operation as it becomes increasingly available. As part of this, DFID is developing a new online development assistance tracker that makes open, reusable data easier to find and will map DFID's programmes, making the availability of funding dependent on how open partners are with their data, and making it easier to trace UK development investment as it reaches beneficiaries.

Transparency leading to better value for money

5.43 Transparency is a major component of DFID's value for money efforts, underpinning efforts to improve the effectiveness of development co-operation. Making more information available makes it easier for UK taxpayers and citizens in poor countries to hold their respective governments to account on how development spending is used. In 2012–13, DFID was ranked first (out of 72 organisations) in the 2012 Publish What You Fund Aid Transparency Index.

Beneficiary participation

5.44 Beneficiary feedback and using the views of people affected by development programmes is vital in improving the design and implementation of DFID's programmes. Collecting feedback from beneficiaries on how DFID programmes impact their lives is now a core part of DFID's process for reviewing the progress of its programmes, and systems are being put in place to support staff and partners to do this. DFID is piloting different ways to collect feedback systematically, to find which are the most effective. Four pilots are being implemented in a variety of contexts across development and humanitarian situations, and with CSO, multilateral and government partners and stakeholders.

Complaints to the Parliamentary Ombudsman

5.45 The Parliamentary Ombudsman received 3 complaints relating to DFID during the year 2011–12 (the last year for which figures are available). None of these complaints were accepted by the Ombudsman for formal investigation.

CHAPTER 6

Accounts: Department for International Development

These accounts have been prepared in accordance with directions given by Her Majesty's Treasury (HM Treasury) in pursuance of the Government Resources and Accounts Act 2000.

6.1 Management commentary

6.1.1 What we do

The Department for International Development (DFID) leads Britain's fight against global poverty, delivering UK aid around the world to developing countries.

DFID's priorities include responding to key issues within the developing world such as:

- education – quality education is at the centre of the challenges we face in the 21st century. Health, environment, security and prosperity are all linked by education
- health – living a long and healthy life is essential for people to prosper. We work across a range of health issues from family planning to strengthening health systems
- economic growth and the private sector – we know that economic growth is the most effective way of raising income and permanently lifting people out of poverty
- governance and conflict – we support partner countries to become safer, more accountable and free from conflict
- climate and environment – the world's poorest people will be hit first and hit hardest by climate change. Droughts, floods and famines are already taking their toll on our partner countries
- water and sanitation – with safe water and sanitation we can help save a significant number of lives every year
- food and nutrition – DFID is working to reduce the total number of people suffering from hunger
- humanitarian disaster and emergency relief – DFID co-ordinates the UK's response to humanitarian disasters and emergencies in developing countries

We measure progress by the results we achieve and the difference made to people's lives. The public can find case studies that bring these achievements to life and show how our policies are put into practice at www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-international-development/series/case-studies. Our Annual Report (Chapters 1 to 5) also provides an in-depth look at our results over the past year.

6.1.2 Non-departmental public bodies

DFID has 2 non-departmental public bodies (NDPBs). These are the Commonwealth Scholarship Commission (CSC) and the Independent Commission for Aid Impact (ICAI). The spending of both is consolidated within DFID's accounts.

CSC is responsible for managing the UK's contribution to the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan (CSFP), established in 1959. The CSFP (www.csfp.online.org) is an international programme under which member governments offer scholarships and fellowships to citizens of other Commonwealth countries. Awards are funded by DFID (for developing Commonwealth countries) and the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, the Department for Business, Innovation and Skills and the Scottish Government (for developed Commonwealth countries), in conjunction with UK universities. CSC also nominates UK citizens for scholarships to study in other Commonwealth countries under the CSFP. Full details are included on its website www.cscuk.dfid.gov.uk

ICAI is the independent body responsible for the scrutiny of UK aid. ICAI focuses on maximising the impact and effectiveness of the UK aid budget for its intended beneficiaries and the delivery of value for money for the UK taxpayer.

ICAI's scope is to look at all UK official development assistance (ODA) across all government departments.

Led by Chief Commissioner Graham Ward CBE, ICAI reports to Parliament through the House of Commons International Development Select Committee. This ensures both independence and accountability.

More information on ICAI is included on its website www.icai.independent.gov.uk.

6.1.3 Other public sector bodies

On behalf of the UK government, the Secretary of State for International Development holds 100% of the issued share capital of the CDC Group plc. Founded in 1948, CDC is the UK's development finance institution. Its mission is to support the development of businesses throughout Africa and South Asia, to create jobs and to make a lasting difference to people's lives in some of the world's poorest places. To do this, CDC provides debt and equity capital, directly and through intermediaries, to businesses in Africa and South Asia.

In 2004, fund management activities previously carried out by CDC were transferred to a newly formed limited liability partnership (Actis LLP), in which DFID, on behalf of the Secretary of State for International Development, was allocated a 40% member's interest.

Assets recorded in the accounts include the government's shareholding in CDC and until the date of disposal the cost of its investment in Actis LLP. These are detailed within note 13 to these accounts. Note 13 also includes key summary data underlying the performance of these bodies.

During the year ended 31 March 2012, DFID decided to dispose of its 40% interest in Actis LLP. The sale was completed on 30 April 2012. The 40% member's interest was sold to Actis's management team in exchange for cash payments totalling $13 million (with 50% due upon signing of the agreements and the remaining 50% due on 1 May 2013) and a percentage interest in Actis LLP's carried interest in certain identified funds. The first instalment of the sale proceeds has been received and the next instalment is reflected within note 15 to these accounts as a current receivable. DFID's ongoing interest in the funds as at 31 March 2013 is reflected as a contingent asset in note 23 to these accounts and will be recognised on an accruals basis when payable or when it can be reliably valued.

Note 13 to these accounts reflects the disposal of DFID's interest in Actis LLP and removal of its historic cost, while note 3.1 and note 10 reflect the gain on sale of this interest. This arises from the difference between the sale proceeds and the historic cost. In accordance with HM Treasury budgeting regulations, the gain on disposal has been surrendered to HM Treasury.

6.1.4 2012–13 efficiencies and savings

DFID has continued to improve its ways of working to become more efficient and make the savings on administration costs within its settlement from the current spending review (SR10). The Department's core settlement is set to deliver the UK official development assistance/Gross National Income (ODA/GNI) target in each year. More information on the 2012 ODA/GNI target can be found within Chapter 1.

The key impact of required efficiencies and savings is on the Administration Budget available to the Department. DFID, along with other government departments, is required to reduce its administrative spend considerably by the end of SR10 to help contribute to recovery of the UK economy and to reduce the economic deficit. During 2012–13, the administration savings achieved have been used to fund the short term costs associated with the relocation of our London headquarters to 22-26 Whitehall – described in more detail in section 6.5.7 of this chapter.

As a result of the performance of the UK economy and revisions to gross national income projections, DFID's budget, along with those of other government departments, was revised within the Autumn Statement. The Chancellor announced a reduction in the allocation for ODA spending. The UK therefore remains on track to spend 0.7% of GNI on ODA from 2013, but, in line with the latest GNI forecast, the budget will be smaller than previously set.

DFID uses a results framework to maximise the effectiveness of its spending and to monitor and manage delivery of results. This allows flexible decision-making and improves the allocation of resources to maximise impact and value for money. Further details of the results framework is included within the Annual Report in Chapters 1 to 5. We need good evidence of what works so that we can use the most effective tools for reducing poverty and improve the impact of what we spend on development. We aim to use the best evidence, from any source, to make our decisions and to evaluate programmes so that we can learn lessons from them.

6.1.5 Financial review

Resource budgets

DFID has 2 separate budgets controlled through Departmental Expenditure Limits (DELs). These are net resource spending (RDEL) and net capital expenditure (CDEL). There is a further separate budget allocation for Annually Managed Expenditure (AME). AME is used to reflect costs which are volatile in a way that cannot be controlled by DFID, including the creation and utilisation of provisions reflected within the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position.

The DEL and AME budgets are split into voted and non-voted amounts within the Estimate.

The DEL budget is further split into total permitted administration costs and programme expenditure. A breakdown and comparison of outturn against the Estimate totals is included within the Statement of Parliamentary Supply. In order to regularly monitor adherence/compliance with its voted limits, the Department's Executive Management Committee receives a monthly finance report setting out spend against these targets to date and also full year forecasts. This report enables the Executive Management Committee to receive and make decisions on recommendations for action on under- or over spending.

During the year ended 31 March 2013, DFID delivered a planned agreed underspend of £78.5 million on RDEL, comprising Administration £5.8 million, Programme £60.2 million and £12.5 million on CDEL. This represented just under 0.1% of the available DEL budget. By its nature, the Department's work is dynamic and spending plans change depending on the speed at which projects are implemented and new projects developed. This has contributed to these underspends.

In addition, an underspend of £167.1 million is shown against the voted total on AME. The large AME underspend primarily arose on the Advanced Market Commitment (AMC) programme, where the increase in DFID's Statement of Financial Position provision liability for the year under review was lower than expected. DFID's commitment to AMC reflects the UK's share of supplier agreements signed under the AMC to produce life-saving vaccines to combat pneumococcal disease for the world's poorest countries. During the year, calls to suppliers to manufacture further vaccines were issued and it was anticipated that agreements would be signed before the year end. Negotiations between suppliers and AMC have taken longer than was anticipated and no agreements were signed before 31 March. As a result, the forecast increase in provision liability of £110 million was not required.

Operating costs

Resource outturn summarised within the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure increased by 0.5% from the prior year, compared with a planned increase of 3.6% allocated within the Supplementary Estimate. As highlighted above, the main reason for the lower than expected increase is the reduced spend on AME.

A key challenge for the Department is managing the growth in programme budgets, despite the significant administration savings required. At SR10 the total operating cost settlement provided DFID with the resources required to deliver a growing programme. Within total operating costs, core administration costs are reducing by 33% over the spending review period, with front line costs growing such that total operating costs remain relatively constant. Despite the downward administration budget trajectory, administration costs increased by 3.6% from last year; however, they were £5.9 million (4.4%) lower than the Estimate figure of £133.7 million. It was expected that administration costs would temporarily increase during 2012–13 to absorb one-off costs incurred to achieve longer term savings exceeding £60 million on our London accommodation.

Capital expenditure and Consolidated Statement of Financial Position movements

- Non-current assets
  - DFID transferred the lease of its offices at 1 Palace Street to Cabinet Office during the year and a freehold interest in premises at 22/26 Whitehall was transferred to the Department from Cabinet Office as part of a Government Property Unit review. DFID began to move into the Whitehall offices in February 2013 but will retain occupation of the Palace Street offices until December 2013.
  - Tangible assets increased by £40 million to £123 million at 31 March 2013 (31 March 2012: £83 million), mainly as a result of the transfer to DFID of the property at 22/26 Whitehall, offset by the impact of depreciation charges, including an accelerated depreciation charge in respect of the Palace Street offices. The remaining useful life and value of leasehold improvements within the Palace Street offices have been revalued to reflect the reduced benefit of occupation.
  - Financial assets have increased by £6 million to £4,055 million at 31 March 2013 (31 March 2012: £4,049 million). The increase in valuation is due to favourable currency movements between sterling and the US dollar and the Euro offsetting lower than expected equity performances.
  - Trade and other receivables have fallen from £80 million at 31 March 2012 to £74 million at 31 March 2013. Trade and other receivables are long term bilateral and multilateral loans. Bilateral loans are loans given directly to other country governments. Multilateral loans are loans given to development banks to fund development loans. The decrease is in line with planned loan repayments detailed in the individual agreements.
- Current assets
  - Financial assets have reduced to nil from £1.7 million last year, reflecting the completion of the disposal of DFID's 40% shareholding in Actis LLP, which was reclassified at last year end as a current asset investment in view of the impending disposal.
  - Trade and other receivables have increased from £71.8 million last year to £125 million at 31 March 2013. The majority of the increase relates to the inclusion of the Consolidated Fund Supply debtor at year end, reflecting an amount still to be supplied by HM Treasury at Consolidated Statement of Financial Position date to finance 2012–13 payments.
  - Cash and cash equivalents are low in value on DFID's Statement of Financial Position, reflecting the fact that as a central government department we only draw down cash from HM Treasury to match our payment needs. The balance of £1.6 million relates to funding held within DFID's overseas bank accounts to support local country office payment requirements. We monitor the use of these accounts to ensure that balances are maintained at as low a level as possible.
- Current liabilities
  - Trade and other payables have increased by £245 million to £3,016 million at 31 March 2013 (31 March 2012: £2,771 million). The most significant increase is in relation to promissory notes deposited but not yet encashed, where additional notes were laid in line with the planned deposit schedules (31 March 2013: £2,754 million, compared with 31 March 2012: £2,589 million).
  - Provisions payable within less than one year have increased from £80 million at 31 March 2012 to £120 million at 31 March 2013. The payment schedules of key provisions such as the International Finance Facility for Immunisation and AMC have factored in increases to represent progress made in these programmes.
  - DFID's Statement of Financial Position shows a bank overdraft of £50 million at 31 March 2013 (31 March: 2012 £6 million). This represents cash in transit rather than a physical overdraft facility and relates to BACS payments executed in the last 2 days of the year, which cleared the bank account in early April.
- Non-current liabilities
  - Long term provisions have increased by £111 million from £938 million at 31 March 2012 to £1,049 million at 31 March 2013. This increase is largely due to a reduction in the discounting rate to be applied to long term provisions, issued in the period to 31 March 2013, which increased the value of discounted provisions reflected within the Statement of Financial Position.

Monitoring of cash

DFID monitors and aims to improve the accuracy of its monthly cash forecasting set out in its monthly drawdown of cash from HM Treasury. In the period under review, payments have stayed within the 5% tolerance limit set by HM Treasury, with a cumulative average variance during 2012–13 of 2.28% (2011–12: 2.46%). As a result, no HM Treasury cash management charges were incurred.

Net cash requirement

The Net Cash Requirement Outturn in the Statement of Parliamentary Supply was £314 million (4.4%) below the level set out in the Supplementary Estimate (2011–12: 2.9% below Estimate). This was because non-cash transactions made up a higher proportion of spend than originally forecast. The most significant of the non-cash transactions are deposits of promissory notes. Note 17 to these accounts highlights the growth in promissory notes deposited but not yet encashed.

Comparison of 2012–13 outturn against the Estimate

Note 2 to these accounts analyses actual outturn against the Estimate headings showing under and overspends. The Department has stayed within its voted totals and no excess votes have arisen. Variances arise between headings as, by its nature, the Department's work is dynamic and spending plans change depending on the speed at which projects are implemented and new projects developed.

6.1.6 Remote contingent liabilities

In accordance with International Accounting Standard 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets, note 23 to these accounts shows contingent liabilities where the likelihood of a transfer of economic benefit is remote.

6.1.7 Future development

DFID continues to improve its systems and processes to analyse results more effectively, aiming to improve the effectiveness of aid and to increase the efficiency of administration processes. DFID will continue to set its budget and strategy towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and meeting the ODA/GNI targets set out in the SR10 settlement letter, adjusted through the Autumn Statement and Budget process.

6.2 Corporate governance and management of risk

6.2.1 Corporate governance

DFID's corporate governance arrangements are set out within the Governance Statement. This sets out the governance framework of the organisation, including information about the Board's committee structure, its attendance records and the coverage of its work. The statement includes the required assessment of compliance with the Corporate Governance Code and provides explanations of any departures.

6.2.2 Risk

DFID's Risk and Control Framework is described in detail within the Governance Statement. This recognises 3 categories of risk: strategic risk, operational risk and project risk.

DFID's approach to managing transactional risks such as currency risk, liquidity risk, interest rate risk and market risk are outlined in note 13 to these accounts.

6.3 Senior management

6.3.1 Ministers

DFID is represented in the Cabinet by the Secretary of State for International Development Justine Greening MP (with effect from 4 September 2012), in the House of Commons by Minister of State

Alan Duncan MP and Parliamentary Under Secretary of State Lynne Featherstone MP (with effect from 5 September 2012), and in the House of Lords by our Spokeswoman Baroness Northover.

During the year under review, the previous Secretary of State Andrew Mitchell MP represented DFID in Cabinet until 4 September 2012 and the previous Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for International Development Stephen O'Brien MP represented DFID in the House of Commons until 5 September 2012.

6.3.2 Members of DFID Executive Management Committee

The senior civil servant in DFID is the Permanent Secretary, Mark Lowcock, who is assisted on DFID's Executive Management Committee by the Directors General and Non-Executive Directors. The committee is chaired by the Permanent Secretary.

The composition of the Executive Management Committee at the reporting date is as follows:

- **Mark Lowcock** – Permanent Secretary
- **Richard Calvert** – Director General (DG), Finance and Corporate Performance
- **Joy Hutcheon** – DG, Country Programmes
- **Mark Bowman** – DG, Humanitarian, Security and Conflict and International Finance
- **Michael Anderson** – DG, Policy and Global Programmes
- **Nick Dyer** – Director Policy
- **Vivienne Cox** – Lead Non-Executive Director
- **Richard Keys** – Non-Executive Director

6.4 Remuneration Report

Remuneration policy

The remuneration of senior civil servants is set by the Prime Minister following independent advice from the Review Body on Senior Salaries. The Review Body also advises the Prime Minister from time to time on the pay and pensions of MPs and their allowances; on peers' allowances; and on the pay, pensions and allowances of ministers and others whose pay is determined by the Ministerial and Other Salaries Act 1975.

In reaching its recommendations, the Review Body has regard to the following considerations:

- the need to recruit, retain and motivate suitably able and qualified people to exercise their different responsibilities
- regional/local variations in labour markets and their effects on the recruitment and retention of staff
- government policies for improving the public services, including the requirement on departments to meet the output targets for the delivery of departmental services
- the funds available to departments as set out in the government's DELs
- the government's inflation target

The Review Body takes account of the evidence it receives about wider economic considerations and the affordability of its recommendations. Further information about the work of the Review Body can be found at www.ome.uk.com.

In line with the coalition government's transparency commitments, DFID is now publishing salary details of its senior civil servants, in the format agreed with Cabinet Office, on the government's website www.gov.uk.

Service contracts

The Constitutional Reform and Governance Act 2010 requires civil service appointments to be made on merit on the basis of fair and open competition. The Recruitment Principles published by the Civil Service Commission specify the circumstances when appointments may be made otherwise.

Unless otherwise stated below, the officials covered by this report hold appointments which are open-ended. Early termination, other than for misconduct, would result in the individual receiving compensation as set out in the Civil Service Compensation Scheme.

Further information about the work of the Civil Service Commission can be found at www.civilservicecommission.org.uk.

Salary and pension entitlements (This information has been audited)

The following sections provide details of the remuneration and pension interests of the ministers and the permanent members of the Executive Management Committee in the Department.

Remuneration (salary and payments in kind)

	2012–13		2011–12	
Ministers	**Salary £**	**Benefits in kind (to nearest £100)**	**Salary £**	**Benefits in kind (to nearest £100)**
Andrew Mitchell Secretary of State *(to 4 September 2012)*	31,727[1]	–	68,827	–
Alan Duncan Minister of State	33,002[2]	–	33,002	–
Stephen O'Brien Parliamentary Under Secretary of State *(to 5 September 2012)*	10,137[3]	–	23,697	–
Justine Greening Secretary of State *(from 4 September 2012)*	34,413[4]	–	–	–
Lynne Featherstone Parliamentary Under Secretary of State *(from 5 September 2012)*	11,849[5]	–	–	–

[1] £68,827 (full year equivalent) and £79,754 (entitled salary)

[2] £33,002 (full year equivalent) and £41,370 (entitled salary)

[3] £23,697 (full year equivalent) and £31,401 (entitled salary)

[4] £68,827 (full year equivalent) and £79,754 (entitled salary)

[5] £23,697 (full year equivalent) and £31,401 (entitled salary)

	2012–13			2011–12		
Executive Management Committee members	**Salary £000**	**Bonus payments £000**	**Benefits in kind (to nearest £100)**	**Salary £000**	**Bonus payments £000**	**Benefits in kind (to nearest £100)**
Mark Lowcock Permanent Secretary	155–160	–	–	155–160[1]	10–15	–
Richard Calvert Director General	120–125	10–15	–	120–125	–	–
Michael Anderson Director General	115–120	–	–	115–120	–	–
Joy Hutcheon Director General	115–120	–	–	110–115 *(115–120 full year equivalent)*[2]	10–15	–
Mark Bowman Director General *(from 12 December 2011)*	115–120	–	–	30–35 *(115–120 full year equivalent)*[3]	–	–

Band of highest-paid director's total	£155–160k	Band of highest-paid director's total	£155–160k
Remuneration median total	£50,949	Remuneration median total	£47,284
Remuneration ratio	3.1	Remuneration ratio	3.3

[1] On temporary promotion from 1 April 2011 to 8 June 2011 and substantively promoted on 9 June 2011.
[2] On temporary promotion from 28 March 2011 to 23 October 2011 and substantively promoted on 24 October 2011.
[3] Transferred from HM Treasury on 12 December 2011, paid by HM Treasury until 31 December 2011.

Salary

'Salary' includes gross salary; overtime; reserved rights to London weighting or London allowances; recruitment and retention allowances; private office allowances; and any other allowance to the extent that it is subject to UK taxation.

During 2012–13, the following fees and taxable expenses were paid to non-executive members of the Board:

- Vivienne Cox – £20,000
- Doreen Langston – £13,333 (left DFID 30 November 2012, full time equivalent £20,000)
- Richard Keys – £3,333 (joined DFID 1 February 2013, full time equivalent £20,000)

This report is based on accrued payments made by the Department and thus recorded in these accounts. In respect of ministers in the House of Commons, departments bear only the cost of the additional ministerial remuneration; the salary for their services as an MP (£65,738 from 1 April 2010) and the various allowances to which they are entitled are borne centrally. However, the arrangement for ministers in the House of Lords is different in that they do not receive a salary but rather an additional remuneration, which cannot be quantified separately from their ministerial salaries. This total remuneration, as well as the allowances to which they are entitled, is paid by the Department and is therefore shown in full in the figures above.

Reporting bodies are required to disclose the relationship between the remuneration of the highest paid member of the board in their organisation and the median remuneration of the organisation's workforce.

The banded remuneration of the highest paid member of the Executive Management Committee in DFID in the financial year 2012–13 was £155,000–£160,000 (2011–12: £155,000–£160,000). This was 3.1 times (2011–12: 3.3 times) the median remuneration of the workforce, which was £50,949 in 2012–13 and £47,284 in 2011–12.

In 2012–13 and 2011–12, no employees received remuneration in excess of the highest paid member of the Executive Management Committee.

Total remuneration includes salary, non-consolidated performance-related pay, benefits in kind as well as severance payments. It does not include employer pension contributions and the cash equivalent transfer of pensions.

Benefits in kind

The monetary value of benefits in kind covers any benefits provided by the Department and treated by HM Revenue and Customs as a taxable emolument. No benefits in kind were provided in 2012–13.

Bonuses

Bonuses are based on performance levels attained and are made as part of the appraisal process. The bonuses reported in 2012–13 relate to performance in 2011–12 and the comparative bonuses reported for 2011–12 relate to the performance in 2010–11.

Pension benefits

Ministerial pensions

Minister	Accrued pension at age 65 as at 31/3/13	Real increase in pension at age 65	CETV at 31/3/13	CETV at 31/3/12	Real increase in CETV
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Andrew Mitchell *Secretary of State* *(to 4 September 2012)*	5–10	0–2.5	85	72	7
Alan Duncan *Minister of State*	2.5–5	0–2.5	40	27	8
Stephen O'Brien Parliamentary Under Secretary of State	0–2.5	0–2.5	16	13	2
Justine Greening *Secretary of State* *(from 4 September 2012)*	2.5–5	0–2.5	37	26	4
Lynne Featherstone *Parliamentary Under Secretary of State* *(from 5 September 2012)*	0–2.5	0–2.5	33	26	4

Pension benefits for ministers are provided by the Parliamentary Contributory Pension Fund (PCPF). The scheme is made under statute (the regulations are set out in Statutory Instrument SI 1993 No 3253, as amended).

Those ministers who are Members of Parliament may also accrue an MP's pension under the PCPF (details of which are not included in this report). The accrual rate has been 1/40th since 15 July 2002 (or 5 July 2001 for those who chose to backdate the change) but ministers, in common with all other members of the PCPF, can opt for a 1/50th accrual rate and a lower rate of member contribution. An additional 1/60th accrual rate option (backdated to 1 April 2008) was introduced from 1 January 2010.

Benefits for ministers are payable at the same time as MPs' benefits become payable under the PCPF or, for those who are not MPs, on retirement from ministerial office from age 65. Pensions are revalued annually in line with pensions increase legislation. From 1 April 2013, members pay contributions between 7.9% and 16.7% depending on their level of seniority and chosen accrual rate. The contribution rates are planned to increase in April 2014, subject to consultation.

The accrued pension quoted is the pension that ministers are entitled to receive when they reach 65, or immediately on ceasing to be an active member of the scheme if they are already 65.

In line with reforms to other public service pension schemes, it is intended to reform the Ministerial Pension Scheme in 2015.

The cash equivalent transfer value

This is the actuarially assessed capitalised value of the pension scheme benefits accrued by a member at a particular point in time. The benefits valued are the member's accrued benefits and any contingent spouse's pension payable from the scheme. A cash equivalent transfer value (CETV) is a payment made by a pension scheme or arrangement to secure pension benefits in another pension scheme or arrangement when the member leaves a scheme and chooses to transfer the pension benefits they have accrued in their former scheme. The pension figures shown relate to the benefits that the individual has accrued as a consequence of their total ministerial service, not just their current appointment as a minister. CETVs are calculated in accordance with the Occupational Pension Schemes (Transfer Values) (Amendment) Regulations 2008 and do not take account of any actual or potential reduction to benefits resulting from lifetime allowance tax which may be due when pension benefits are taken.

The real increase in the value of the CETV

This is the element of the increase in accrued pension funded by the Exchequer. It excludes increases due to inflation and contributions paid by the minister. It is worked out using common market valuation factors for the start and end of the period.

Civil service pensions

Executive Management Committee members	Accrued pension at pension age as at 31/3/13 and related lump sum	Real increase in pension and related lump sum at pension age	CETV at 31/3/13	CETV at 31/3/12	Real increase in CETV	Employer contribution to partnership pension account
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	Nearest £100
Mark Lowcock Permanent Secretary	50–55 plus lump sum of 160–165	0–2.5 plus lump sum of 2.5–5	926	859	15	–
Richard Calvert Director General	45–50 plus lump sum of 135–140	0–2.5 plus lump sum of 0–2.5	813	764	5	–
Michael Anderson Director General	15–20	2.5–5	293	242	31	–
Joy Hutcheon Director General	35–40 plus lump sum of 105-110	2.5–5 plus lump sum of 10–12.5	589	503	47	–
Mark Bowman Director General	25–30 plus lump sum of 80–85	5–7.5 plus lump sum of 17.5–20	388	283	85	–

Pension benefits are provided through the civil service pension arrangements. From 30 July 2007, civil servants may be in 1 of 4 defined benefit schemes: either a final salary scheme (**classic**, **premium** or **classic plus**); or a whole career scheme (**nuvos**). These statutory arrangements are unfunded with the cost of benefits met by monies voted by Parliament each year. Pensions payable under **classic**, **premium**, **classic plus** and **nuvos** are increased annually in line with pensions increase legislation. Members joining from October 2002 may opt for either the appropriate defined benefit arrangement or a 'money purchase' stakeholder pension with an employer contribution (**partnership** pension account).

Employee contributions are salary-related and range between 1.5% and 3.9% of pensionable earnings for **classic** and 3.5% and 5.9% for **premium**, **classic plus** and **nuvos**. Increases to employee contributions apply from 1 April 2013. Benefits in **classic** accrue at the rate of 1/80th of final pensionable earnings for each year of service. In addition, a lump sum equivalent to 3 years' initial pension is payable on retirement. For **premium**, benefits accrue at the rate of 1/60th of final pensionable earnings for each year of service. Unlike **classic**, there is no automatic lump sum. **Classic plus** is essentially a hybrid with benefits for service before 1 October 2002 calculated broadly as per **classic** and benefits for service from October 2002 worked out as in **premium**. In **nuvos**, a member builds up a pension based on pensionable earnings during their period of scheme membership. At the end of the scheme year (31 March), the member's earned pension account is credited with 2.3% of their pensionable earnings in that scheme year and the accrued pension is uprated in line with pensions increase legislation. In all cases, members may opt to give up (commute) pension for a lump sum up to the limits set by the Finance Act 2004.

The **partnership** pension account is a stakeholder pension arrangement. The employer makes a basic contribution of between 3% and 12.5% (depending on the age of the member) into a stakeholder pension product chosen by the employee from a panel of 3 providers. The employee does not have to contribute, but where they do make contributions, the employer will match these up to a limit of 3% of pensionable salary (in addition to the employer's basic contribution). Employers also contribute a further 0.8% of pensionable salary to cover the cost of centrally-provided risk benefit cover (death in service and ill health retirement).

The accrued pension quoted is the pension the member is entitled to receive when they reach pension age, or immediately on ceasing to be an active member of the scheme if they are already at or over pension age. Pension age is 60 for members of **classic**, **premium** and **classic plus** and 65 for members of **nuvos**.

Further details about the civil service pension arrangements can be found at the website www.civilservice.gov.uk/pensions.

Cash equivalent transfer values

A CETV is the actuarially assessed capitalised value of the pension scheme benefits accrued by a member at a particular point in time. The benefits valued are the member's accrued benefits and any contingent spouse's pension payable from the scheme. A CETV is a payment made by a pension scheme or arrangement to secure pension benefits in another pension scheme or arrangement when the member leaves a scheme and chooses to transfer the benefits accrued in their former scheme. The pension figures shown relate to the benefits that the individual has accrued as a consequence of their total membership of the pension scheme, not just their service in a senior capacity to which disclosure applies.

The figures include the value of any pension benefit in another scheme or arrangement which the member has transferred to the civil service pension arrangements. They also include any additional pension benefit accrued to the member as a result of their buying additional pension benefits at their own cost. CETVs are worked out in accordance with the Occupational Pension Schemes (Transfer Values) (Amendment) Regulations 2008 and do not take account of any actual or potential reduction to benefits resulting from lifetime allowance tax which may be due when pension benefits are taken.

The real increase in the value of the CETV

This reflects the increase in CETV that is funded by the employer. It does not include the increase in accrued pension due to inflation or contributions paid by the employee (including the value of any benefits transferred from another pension scheme or arrangement) and uses common market valuation factors for the start and end of the period.

Pension liabilities

Details of the treatment of pension liabilities can be found in note 1.10 to these accounts and the pension entitlement of ministers and senior officials are detailed in the Remuneration Report above.

Off-payroll engagements

The table below provides information on the number of off-payroll engagements at a cost of over £58,200 per annum that were in place as of 31 January 2012 within DFID and entities within its reporting boundary, which does not include public corporations.

Number in place on 31 January 2012	**4**
Of which:	
Number that have since come on to the organisation's payroll	3
Of which:	
Number that have since been renegotiated/re-engaged, to include contractual clauses allowing the Department to seek assurance as to their tax obligations	–
Number that have not been successfully renegotiated, and therefore continue without contractual clauses allowing the Department to seek assurance as to their tax obligations	–
Number that have come to an end	1
Total	**4**

DFID had no new off-payroll engagements between 23 August 2012 and 31 March 2013, for more than £220 per day and more than 6 months.

6.5 Public interest and other matters

6.5.1 Equality and diversity

Through the third aim of its corporate vision, DFID is committed to creating an inclusive working environment to maximise the potential of all staff, providing equal opportunities in all aspects of employment and avoiding unlawful discrimination or bullying and harassment at work. DFID is accredited under the Disability Two Ticks Scheme, which guarantees an interview for suitable applicants with disabilities.

DFID's Equality Framework explains how equality and diversity can make improvements in practices and so support the Department's vision and priorities. The framework provides an approach for DFID to carry out equality and diversity, both for service delivery (a generic term used to cover the programme, policy, advisory and developmental roles DFID undertakes) and for employment practices.

In line with the framework and the Equality Act 2010, DFID has published information to show how it is implementing equality and diversity at home and overseas at www.gov.uk/government/publications/dfid-staff-report-on-equality-and-diversity-for-2011. In particular, we have published our 5 Equality Objectives, our equality and diversity report and our departmental staff report. DFID is actively using these as management information to gain a comprehensive picture of what is happening on equality and diversity and to ascertain what challenges can be addressed on an annual cycle.

The Act applies to everyone in Great Britain and Northern Ireland and to home civil servants based overseas. While it does not apply technically in other countries, DFID applies the general principles of equality and diversity to its overseas offices and has a clear commitment to deliver equality and value diversity in all that is done, while allowing for the fact that practice may vary from office to office to take account of local laws and custom.

6.5.2 Health, safety and well-being

DFID is committed to ensuring the health, safety and well-being of its employees and workers. As part of this commitment, DFID has a policy on maximising attendance. The aim of this policy is to ensure that all staff within DFID are aware of their responsibilities in connection with attendance, to enable the consistent management of attendance issues and to underline DFID's commitment to the provision of appropriate employee support. The human resource department collates data indicating staff absence and communicates this to DFID's departments on a monthly basis.

The following table summarises sickness absence per full time equivalent days, the basis of the whole of government benchmark, for the calendar year ended 31 December, plus a comparison with the previous calendar year.

	2012	2011
Working days lost (short term absence)	3,501	3,110
Working days lost (long term absence)	5,395	6,032
Total working days lost	8,896	9,142
Number of staff absent as a result of sickness	687	611

6.5.3 Employee engagement

DFID proactively promotes employee engagement at all levels across the world.

DFID operates within an open and honest environment to encourage staff to feed back their views both formally and informally.

Staff are given the opportunity to contribute and express their views formally through an annual staffing survey, the results of which are reviewed by senior management, heads of department and line managers. Action is taken to address findings, where appropriate.

During the year, staff are kept up to date with strategy development, priorities and financial performance through a variety of channels, such as all-staff meetings, use of the intranet and sharing of board minutes summarising key developments within the organisation. Staff are encouraged to observe high-level meetings across the organisation such as the Audit Committee and the Executive Management Committee.

In addition, DFID has a team dedicated to employee engagement to ensure that all staff receive the most important messages that affect them and their work, and that they have a chance to have their say on changes.

Informally, staff can provide feedback through channels such as departmental meetings, blogs and other means of knowledge sharing.

DFID makes extensive use of new media in order to engage with staff, such as bringing together staff across the organisation through the use of video conferencing. This assists with overcoming the geographical and logistical barriers to effective employee engagement.

6.5.4 Personal data losses

Incidents, the disclosure of which would in itself create an unacceptable risk of harm, may be excluded in accordance with the exemptions contained in the Freedom of Information Act 2000 or may be subject to the limitations of other UK information legislation.

Summary of protected personal data-related incidents formally reported to the Information Commissioner's Office in 2012–13

No protected personal data-related incidents were reported to the Information Commissioner's Office in 2012–13. Owing to the nature of DFID's business and in comparison with many other government departments which provide significant citizen-facing services, the Department does not hold large volumes of personal data. DFID does hold a moderate amount of classified information. DFID takes its responsibility for management of all data very seriously.

A governance structure compliant with the UK government's Security Policy Framework is in place for information security and risk management.

DFID is also independently certified as compliant with ISO/IEC 27001:2005, the international standard for information security management systems. DFID has been formally compliant with the standard since 2008 and is committed to maintaining its certification in the future. DFID's compliance with the standard is assessed bi-annually which involves physical inspections of UK headquarters and overseas offices. DFID remains the only ministerial department to hold this certification.

A senior management group, chaired by the deputy senior information risk owner (a Deputy Director), monitors our information security risks on behalf of the senior information risk owner (a DG) and the Executive Management Committee. The management group oversees a programme of work to ensure continued compliance with the UK government's Security Policy Framework, the Cabinet Office Data Handling Review and ISO/IEC 27001:2005. The group is responsible for setting and overseeing a training, education and awareness plan to maintain and raise awareness of information security issues across DFID. Directors are responsible for providing assurance on information security in their annual statements of assurance which support this and other elements of the Governance Statement.

DFID will continue to monitor and assess its information risks in order to identify and address any weaknesses, and to ensure continuous improvement of its systems.

Summary of other protected personal data-related incidents in 2012–13

Incidents deemed by the data controller not to fall within the criteria for reporting to the Information Commissioner's Office but recorded centrally within the Department would be set out in the table below. Small, localised incidents are not recorded centrally and are not cited in these figures. There were no such incidents in either year.

Category	Nature of incident	Total 2012–13	Total 2011–12
I	Loss of inadequately protected electronic equipment, devices or paper documents from secured government premises	–	–
II	Loss of inadequately protected electronic equipment, devices or paper documents from outside secured government premises	–	–
III	Insecure disposal of inadequately protected electronic equipment, devices or paper documents	–	–
IV	Unauthorised disclosure	–	–
V	Other	–	–

6.5.5 Payment of suppliers

In accordance with the Prompt Payment Initiative, DFID aims to pay 80% of all valid undisputed invoices within 5 days of receipt. DFID aims to settle the remainder of all valid undisputed invoices within 10 days of receipt.

During the year ended 31 March 2013, 87.75% of valid invoices were paid within 5 days of receipt (2011–12: 82.45%). The Department will continue to review its operating practices and systems with a view to re-engineer processes and add increased efficiency. This includes improvements in prompt payment of invoices.

No amounts were paid in relation to late interest.

The trade payable outstanding at 31 March 2013 as a proportion of DFID total purchases from suppliers during the year was equivalent to 1 day's trading. (2011–12: 1 day).

6.5.6 Transparency

Transparency is a major government initiative in which every element of a department's spend is made available to the general public.

DFID has 2 main transparency initiatives:

- UK Government Transparency Drive, which is the promise to the UK taxpayer to make information about departmental spend, contracts and staffing across all government departments more open and clear. DFID is committed to publishing every financial transaction above £500 for both programme and administration spend. Although the assumption is of automatic disclosure, a small number of exclusions apply in order not to harm DFID's work or staff. Exemption criteria include information that may harm DFID's relations with other governments or institutions, information that may pose a risk to the security or safety of individuals, information that intrudes on the privacy of a person or information that does harm to either DFID or its partners'/suppliers' commercial interests.
- Aid Transparency Guarantee (including the International Aid Transparency Initiative), which is the government's commitment to publish more detailed information on projects, making summary information available in local languages and providing opportunities for feedback from people affected by DFID's programmes.

For DFID, the transparency initiatives mean greater visibility of our work to people within the UK and also to people in countries we work in. Details of information published under both initiatives are available at www.gov.uk.

6.5.7 Estates review

DFID has contributed to the cross-Whitehall accommodation review which supported the wider government policy to rationalise the property estate and effect ongoing savings. As a component of this, DFID has been looking at ways in which it can reduce its London office accommodation costs. DFID committed during 2012–13 to move its London headquarters from 1 Palace Street to 22–26 Whitehall, a government-owned freehold building. In so doing it took ownership, with effect from 1 September 2012, of the freehold property made available by the vacation of Cabinet Office and undertook necessary refurbishment prior to occupation with effect from February 2013. As part of the move into the freehold property, DFID transferred to Cabinet Office the budget and responsibility for its existing leasehold property at 1 Palace Street from its final vacation date of 21 December 2013.

Note 11 to these accounts reflects the effect of the increase in freehold land and buildings arising from the transfer of ownership of 22/26 Whitehall, financed by way of a capital grant in kind reflected as income within note 10. Note 11 further reflects the connected decrease in the value of leasehold improvements at Palace Street. This has arisen from the shortening of the remaining life of such assets following the agreement to transfer the remainder of the lease to Cabinet Office. An impairment was also recognised in the period to adjust downwards the remaining carrying value of these assets. This value is assessed by management to be a fair reflection of the economic benefit over the remainder of the lease term.

6.5.8 Finance Improvement Plan – 'Finance for All'

During the year ended 31 March 2013, the Finance for All programme formalised a governance structure, creating a Finance Improvement Project Board and Operational Group to co-ordinate these cross-organisational changes. The board meet regularly to provide assurance to the Executive Management Committee that the Finance Improvement Plan is progressing as anticipated.

To develop finance professionalism in the organisation and align with other government departments, DFID established its Finance Cadre from 1 April 2012. This network for finance professionals provides opportunities for continuous professional development, training, mentoring and sharing best practice. It also aims to provide the wider business with additional financial insight to shape future policies and processes. The cadre successfully hosted its first annual conference in partnership with the Government Finance Profession in January 2013.

Beyond the core finance professions, the Finance Improvement Plan has established a catalogue of learning materials, called 'Finance for You'. This provides accessible, DFID relevant finance content for all staff within the organisation. Modules have been aligned to different roles within DFID, promoting best practice and reinforcing key finance policies and the skills required across a range of activities and roles.

The Finance Operating Model, the framework through which DFID conducts its financial activities, has been subject to significant review since April 2012 as we seek to effectively meet current and future challenges and align with wider civil service change.

6.5.9 Foreign exchange policy implementation

In order to provide an increased level of budget certainty for a particular programme, a foreign exchange hedging policy was implemented during 2011–12. DFID does not enter forward currency contracts to provide an accounting hedge and, in accordance with HM Treasury guidelines, hedge accounting has not been applied. A purchase of forward contracts to match South African Rand exposure was made. Details of the policy are set out in the accounting policy on Financial Instruments together with details of the unrealised losses and values covered by the policy during 2012–13, which are set out in note 13.2 to these accounts. Additionally, during this year several contracts matured – note 13.2 also sets out details of exchange rate gains or losses realised which are reflected in expenditure within the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure.

6.5.10 Publicity and advertising

The Cabinet Office marketing and advertising freeze (from June 2010) remained in place during all of 2012–13. As a result, DFID incurred no advertising or publicity costs during the year.

6.5.11 Donations

No political or charitable donations were made during 2012–13.

6.6 Events after the reporting date

DFID's Annual Report and Accounts are laid before the Houses of Parliament by HM Treasury. The Accounting Officer authorised these financial statements for issue on the same date that the Comptroller and Auditor General signed his certificate.

6.6.1 Non-adjusting events after the reporting date

No non-adjusting events after the reporting date have been identified.

6.7 Auditors

These accounts are audited by the Comptroller and Auditor General. The auditors have been provided with all information identified as relevant to the audit. As Accounting Officer I have taken all the steps appropriate to ensure that I am aware of relevant audit information and to establish that the entity's auditors are aware of the information.

Mark Lowcock
Accounting Officer for the Department for International Development
14 June 2013

6.8 Strategy for Sustainability

Climate change is already affecting the world's poorest countries – from increased frequency and severity of flooding in Bangladesh to changing rainfall patterns across Africa, bringing drought and crop failure to countries like Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia. International support is needed to help communities adapt to the impacts of climate change and to help countries develop infrastructure that supports growth and withstands future climate instability.

DFID is committed to addressing both the causes and likely effects of climate change so that progress in tackling poverty continues. This includes ensuring that DFID is "climate smart". Being climate smart means both ensuring that all of DFID's development policies and programmes are climate-proofed, and also that our UK and international operations are sustainable.

Whilst our departmental group includes the 2 non-departmental public bodies, CSC and ICAI, we have confirmation of exemptions for these bodies from the Greening Government Unit as they occupy less than 1000m^2 of floor area and have fewer than 250 full time staff.

DFID has a Carbon Management Plan (endorsed by the Carbon Trust) which sets out actions to reduce our operational carbon emissions up until 2015. Actions to date include reducing emissions through data server and printer rationalisation projects, estate rationalisation, a biomass boiler and green roof at our site in East Kilbride, Scotland. We have also extended the Greening Government Commitments (GGCs) to our overseas estate and international travel on a per head basis, and teams across DFID have examined ways of reducing emissions and saving money as part of their climate change reviews.

In 2012 we were reported as the second best performing Government Department in reducing emissions against the GGCs. We remain firmly on track to meet the GGC target to reduce carbon emissions from energy with a 27% reduction against the baseline. The slight increase in carbon during the last year is due to DFID reporting on both of our London buildings since September 2012. In the longer term the disposal of our Palace Street premises and move to a smaller office will result in a continued significant decrease in our emissions.

We have seen a slight rise in domestic air miles this year mainly due to a staff relocation programme linked to our London office move and increased staff numbers in our East Kilbride location.

Sustainability accounting and reporting

The following section presents more detailed environmental data on our year on year reductions against the GGC baseline and a breakdown of our financial costs.

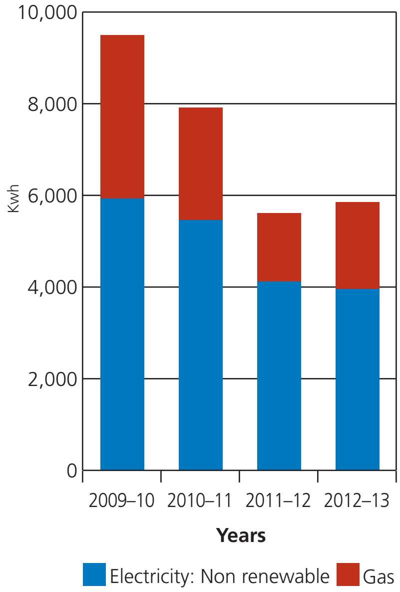
Reducing Greenhouse gas emissions from Estate – Business related transport

DFID has implemented a number of initiatives since the GGC baseline year which has resulted in carbon emissions savings of 27% over the last three years. In the UK we have moved to a smaller office in London which will reduce our carbon emission savings further. The refurbished Whitehall office has achieved a very good Building Research Environmental Assessment Methodology (BREEAM) rating. In addition, any future construction or refurbishment of overseas premises will be subject to a BREEAM assessment with a target to achieve a 'good' rating or above where practicable.

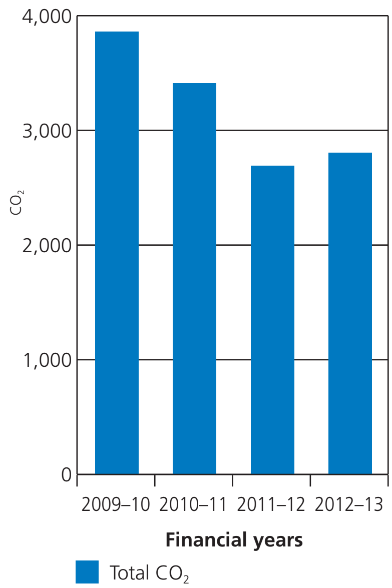
DFID Sustainability Report

Greenhouse gas emissions		2009–10	2010–11	2011–12	2012–13
Non-financial indicators (tCO_2)	Total gross emissions	3,860	3,409	2,690	2,803
	Gross emissions Scope 1 (direct)	654	454	255	350
	Gross emissions Scope 2 and 3 (indirect)	3,206	2,955	2,435	2,453
Related energy consumption (000 Kwh)	Electricity: Non-renewable	5,930	5,455	4,121	3,959
	Electricity: Renewable	–	–	–	–
	Gas	3,564	2,464	1,485	1,891
	LPG	–	–	–	–
	Other	–	–	–	–
Financial indicators (£000)	Expenditure on energy	479	550	513	604
	CRC licence expenditure	–	–	–	–
	Expenditure on accredited offsets	303	121	180	160
	Expenditure on official business travel	4,437	3,938	4,050	5,282

Energy usage in Kwh



CO_2 emissions



Travel related emissions

Since the 2009–10 baseline, DFID has achieved the following emissions reduction from domestic air miles (business-related travel) as follows:

Domestic travel flights

	2009–10		2010–11		2011–12		2012–13	
	Miles	**Carbon**	**Miles**	**Carbon**	**Miles**	**Carbon**	**Miles**	**Carbon**
UK domestic air miles	**1.5m**	**463**	**1.35m**	**410**	**1.34m**	**356**	**1.57m**	**459**

DFID domestic flights have increased by 3% against the 2009–10 baseline. This is due largely to the relocation of a number of programme and policy posts from London and growth in staff numbers in our East Kilbride office.

This year DFID has also developed a new air miles tracker system which will allow Heads of Departments and individuals to monitor and manage staff air miles more systematically. The system will be further developed to include a progress tracker against the GGC target.

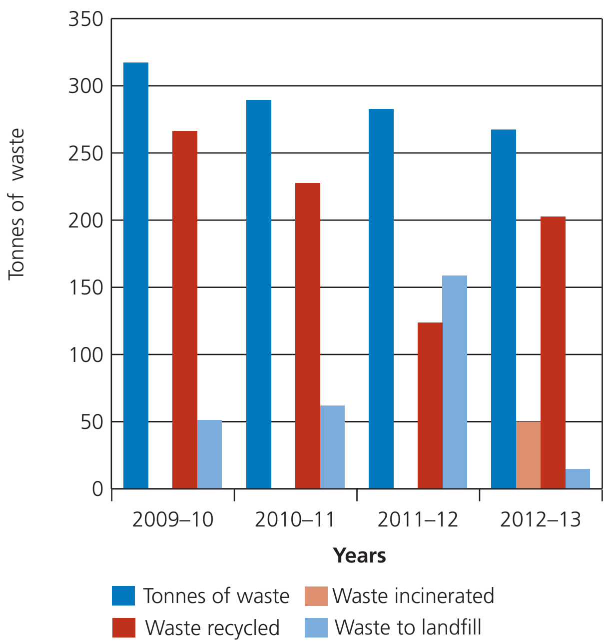
Although the GGC does not include international travel, DFID has agreed internal targets to reduce carbon emissions from international air travel in line with the requirements of the GGC targets (see section on promoting sustainable development below for further information on progress towards our overseas targets)

Reduce waste

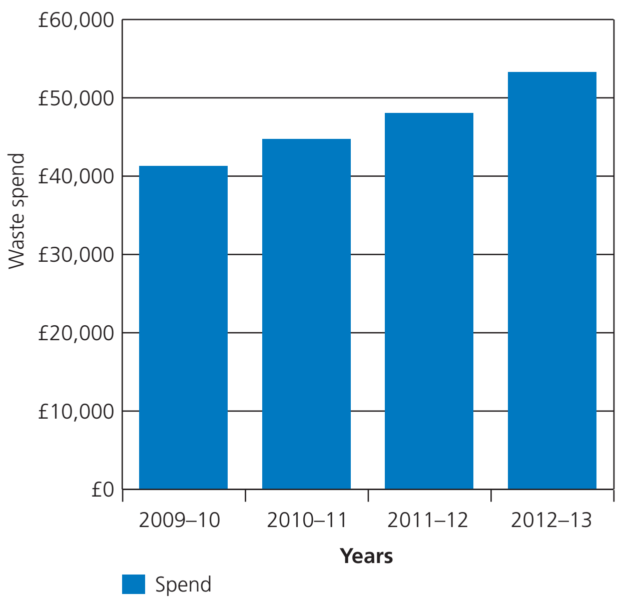
The Greening Government Commitment is to reduce the amount of waste we generate by 25% by 2015, against the 2009–2010 baseline. We achieved this target in 2011–12, however, waste increased in 2012–13 due to the move to a new smaller office in London. The emptying of the Palace Street office included furniture, IT equipment and files which significantly increased waste figures. This should reduce to on-track levels once we leave the Palace Street premises in December 2013.

Although there is not a GGC target for recycling rates, DFID has set an internal target of recycling at least 75% of waste. We achieved this in 2012–13 despite the impact of the office move. Two wings of the East Kilbride office were also refurbished to accommodate increasing numbers of staff which has also increased overall waste.

Waste



Waste spend

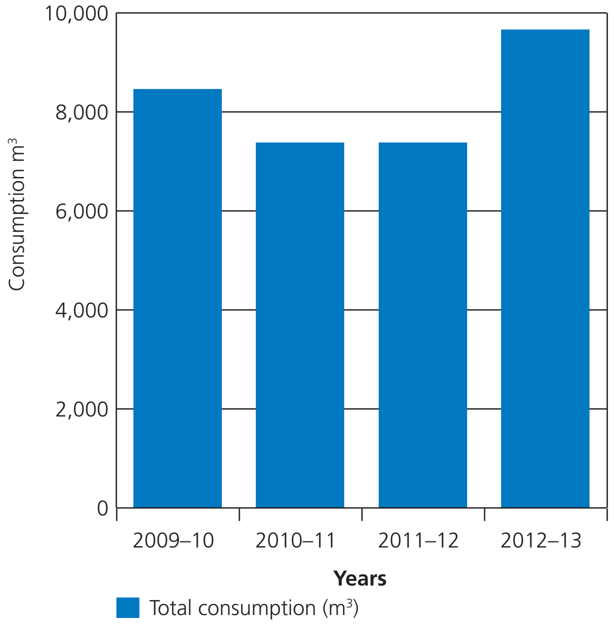


Reducing water consumption

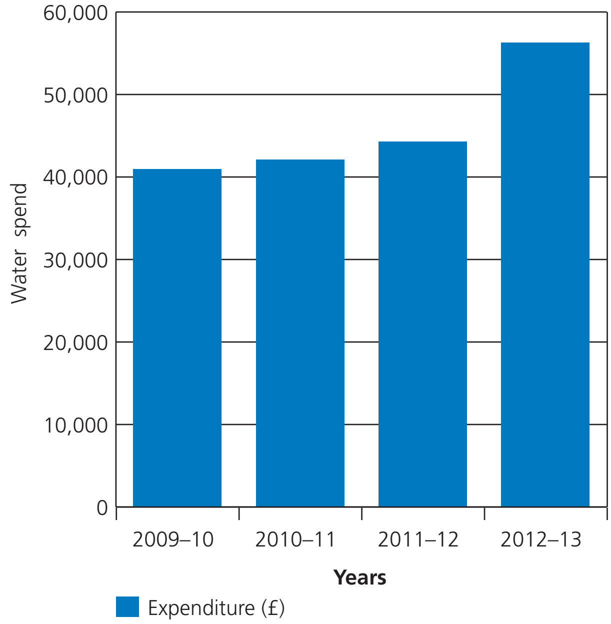
DFID currently demonstrates "good practice" for water consumption as defined under the GGCs for water. Water usage has also increased during 2012–13 but the increasing number of staff and additional contractors during the accommodation move means good practice has still been achieved. We have carried out an environmental review of the new Whitehall office to identify future opportunities for saving water. DFID does not own water reserves in lakes, reservoirs or boreholes so water usage is classified as Scope 2 only.

Water (Scope 2 only)

Water usage (cubic metres)



Water spend (£)



Sustainable procurement

DFID has a sustainable procurement strategy paper which aligns with the latest GGC requirements:

- supplier engagement – targeting corporate suppliers to promote continual sustainability improvement including incentives for suppliers where possible and ensuring compliance with Government sourcing policies.
- policy, strategy and communications – the revised sustainable strategy includes sourcing strategies for key corporate requirements; supplier engagement; training; measurable objectives; risks and a review schedule.

The Department of Energy and Climate Change recently issued new sustainable procurement reporting requirements. DFID will put measures in place to ensure it continues to make strong progress towards these targets.

Future projects

Though many of the most beneficial and cost-effective building improvements have been made, we are continuing to investigate and implement a number of energy efficiency measures in both East Kilbride and London. Projects expected to contribute to further improvements during 2013–14 include:

- Operating our new biomass boiler where we expect to reduce gas useage in our East Kilbride office by over 70%.
- Full departure from our Palace Street premises in December 2013
- Roll out of new laptops using 50% less power than previous models

- Implementation of a virtual desktop infrastructure and PCs which use 60% less power
- Improvements to the general fabric of our East Kilbride office.

The DFID Carbon Management Plan outlines existing energy saving projects and plans for future projects such as the review of the AH lighting system.

Promoting sustainable development overseas

DFID is committed to integrating climate and environment concerns into all of its development aid under its Climate Smart Business plan commitment. This commits DFID to address climate change risks and opportunities across the Department by the end of 2013.

The Climate Smart programme is delivered through Strategic Programme Reviews (SPR), carried out by each DFID business unit overseas and in the UK. The SPR includes 4 areas of action, on demonstrating leadership; raising awareness; reducing the environmental impact of DFID operations, and analysing climate risks and opportunities in DFID programmes. For example, in Bangladesh, the Strategic Programme Review has helped to deliver a 16% reduction in carbon emissions from DFID's estate since 2009–10; initiated the establishment of a more robust national climate finance mechanism, the Bangladesh Climate Change Resilience Fund; and has led to climate resilience being designed into programmes, such as adapting primary schools in vulnerable areas of Bangladesh to double as cyclone shelters.

The Climate Smart programme is supported and driven by a network of Senior Climate Change Champions. Climate Smart is designed to integrate climate and sustainability issues into DFID programmes and operations, and complements DFID's portfolio of climate change specific programmes led by DFID's cadre of expert Climate and Environment Advisors.

DFID recognises that our overseas estate is a significant part of our carbon footprint and last year we extended the GGC targets to reduce carbon emissions from our country offices on a per head basis. We are monitoring emissions across all of our overseas estates, and are taking measures to improve data collection. Many country offices are making strong progress in reducing emissions, such as India, Bangladesh and Ethiopia. The savings from reduced electricity usage in DFID India alone amount to £56,000 over the last three years. There is significant scope to harness these ideas and reduce our overseas footprint across the board.

Since 2009-10 many of our overseas offices have put measures in place to reduce carbon emissions from energy, but energy use in others has gone up, particularly where there is unreliable access to electricity such as South Sudan and Afghanistan. DFID has recently agreed a package of measures to support and motivate overseas offices to reduce emissions, including stronger oversight of emissions, league tables, sharing best practice and access to energy saving advice.

Biodiversity and Natural Environment

DFID does not have any Sites of Specific Scientific interest and there is no biodiversity at our site in London. However, there is biodiversity at our site in East Kilbride. DFID has completed site habitat surveys of AH to identify nationally or locally important species, more fully assess the impact of activities and identify priorities for management. The site is not designated for nature conservation and the survey report did not note any protected or locally important species at the time of the audit. However, we do have wild orchids in the grounds which are a protected species and bloom during the summer months. The audit report also highlighted that overall the site has considerable potential for enhancement. During 2012-13 we have put in place more bird feeders and hedgehog boxes.

Procurement of food and catering services

An integral part of the DFID facilities management contract is to ensure that the procurement of all food meets UK or equivalent production standards, and aims to reduce the environmental impacts of food and catering services and support a healthy balanced diet.

Governance Statement

Introduction

As Accounting Officer for the Departmental Group, I am responsible for ensuring that the Department for International Development (DFID) has an effective governance framework which provides strategic direction and management of the organisation. In particular, I am responsible for ensuring that the supporting governance systems function as they are designed: that they oversee delivery of ministerial strategy and policy priorities, ensure value for money, manage risks, and ensure accountability and delivery of efficient and effective organisational performance. This is in support of the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and in accordance with the International Development Acts 2002 and 2006 and HM Treasury's Managing Public Money.

Overview

To enable me to reach my overall opinion on the governance and control systems for DFID, I have drawn assurance from a range of sources including the work of the Department's Internal Audit Department, the scrutiny of the Audit Committee, the directors' annual statements of assurance, the opinions of the National Audit Office, and the work of the Independent Commission for Aid Impact. Taken together, these have given me a well rounded and informed view of the Department's governance and control environment.

During 2012–13, DFID has implemented significant changes as part of the delivery of its Business Plan and Organisational Vision to drive efficiency and effectiveness in the delivery of its programme. We have taken, and continue to take, significant steps to ensure maximum impact and value for money from the growing development budget as we scale up to meet the government's commitment to direct 0.7% of Gross National Income to international development.

Over the last year, we have re-engineered business processes, and grown our skills and capability, to deliver ever greater transparency and accountability. Examples of these changes include updating our approach to project annual reviews and completion reports to ensure robust objective project delivery, and embedding our Commercial Strategy to deliver greater value for money through strengthened procurement processes. As part of this drive, the Department has significantly rebalanced resource utilisation to ensure that it has the capability to manage the growing aid budget effectively. We continue to make significant modernising changes to our corporate functions, building professional skills at the corporate centre and delivering material reductions in administrative functions. We have remodelled the workforce, recruiting technical and specialist skills into front line posts including scaling up our presence in fragile and conflict-affected states. We have delivered significant savings through the application of strict spending controls, policy changes and work on property and telecoms, and through the Government Consolidation Overseas programme. In the context of the current year expenditure, these savings have been offset by one-off costs to achieve sustainable savings.

We have a significant programme of work to deliver over the next 2 years to drive further effectiveness in our aid delivery. At the core of this will be a review of DFID's medium term business model to anticipate the evolving worldwide context and to ensure that the UK's aid budget remains aligned with UK objectives. This could include further strategic changes to resource allocation, review of the instruments available and the type of organisation we need to be in order to deliver effectively.

Governing bodies

The Secretary of State for International Development, with support from the Department's Minister of State and Parliamentary Under Secretary of State, sets and makes decisions on DFID strategy and policy. A new Secretary of State and Parliamentary Under Secretary of State were appointed in September 2012. The incoming Secretary of State reviewed our governance structures, creating a Departmental Board and an Executive Management Committee to replace existing ministerial and management boards with immediate effect.

The Departmental Board is chaired by the Secretary of State and meets at least bimonthly (see attendance record at Annex A to this Governance Statement). The Board's membership, which has due regard to an appropriate balance of skills, experience and diversity, is:

- the Secretary of State (Chair)
- the Minister of State
- the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State
- 2 Non-Executive Board Members, including 1 appointed as lead Non-Executive Board Member and 1 as Chair of the Audit Committee (increasing to 4 from June 2013)
- the Permanent Secretary
- 4 Directors General covering the separate portfolios of Finance and Corporate Performance; Policy and Global Programmes; Country Programmes; and Humanitarian, Security, Conflict and International Finance

The Board's role, which is set out in the Departmental Board Operating Framework, as published on DFID's website, is to advise ministers including:

- setting DFID's strategic direction, including oversight of the DFID Business Plan (which includes DFID's Structural Reform Plan)
- monitoring the implementation of DFID's strategy and policy priorities
- monitoring progress against the results set out in the Bilateral and Multilateral Aid Reviews and the Humanitarian Emergency Response Review
- monitoring and advising on significant risks to implementation of the DFID Business Plan
- recommending remedial actions if operational or financial performance is off track

The Departmental Board is supported by an Executive Management Committee, chaired by the Permanent Secretary. The Committee meets monthly to provide strategic direction to the management of DFID's operations, staff and financial resources and its membership, composed with due regard to an appropriate balance of skills, experience and diversity, is:

- the Permanent Secretary (Chair)
- 2 Non-Executive Board Members (increasing to 4 from June 2013)
- 4 Directors General (as above)

The Departmental Board also has a role to play in assessing and monitoring departmental capability through the Departmental Improvement Plan. An important principle in the improvement planning model is board ownership, with boards making strong use of Non-Executive Board Members to challenge conclusions and build a strong corporate understanding of best practice. The lead Non-Executive Board Member has been involved in discussing data sources and early conclusions for the 2013 Departmental Improvement Plan and Non-Executive Board Members took part in a workshop with the Executive Management Committee to discuss and interrogate these conclusions. Non-Executive Board Members will take part in a challenge meeting with the Cabinet Secretary and the Executive Management Committee to test the Departmental Improvement Plan conclusions as part of the Board's sign-off process.

Compliance with the Corporate Governance Code of Good Practice

DFID complies with the 'Corporate Governance in central government departments: Code of Good Practice 2011'. In February 2013, we appointed a new Non-Executive Board Member and Chair of the Audit Committee, Richard Keys, to replace previous Non-Executive Board Member Doreen Langston. To strengthen our skills mix, we are appointing 2 further Non-Executive Board Members, Tim Robinson and Eric Salama, from June 2013.

Non-Executive Members are also to be found on some of the Executive Management Committee's sub-committees, bringing additional independent challenge directly to specific areas of the business. In particular, the Department's Audit Committee is entirely populated by non-executives to ensure independent and constructive scrutiny of the Department's activities. The Executive Management Committee provides an additional level of assurance to the Departmental Board.

Management information is provided to the Departmental Board on a bimonthly basis and the Executive Management Committee on a monthly basis (including data from the Quarterly Data Summary Scorecard sent to HM Treasury). Management information reports provide current information and analysis on DFID expenditure, results and impact assessment, risk management and workforce deployment. The Executive Management Committee is content that this provides sufficient and reliable information for ministers and the Executive Management Committee to exercise their leadership role.

There have been no ministerial directions given during 2012–13.

Departmental Board's performance

The lead Non-Executive Board Member (Vivienne Cox) supports the Secretary of State in her capacity as Chair of the Departmental Board, and the Permanent Secretary in his capacity as Chair of the Executive Management Committee and Accounting Officer.

Recognising that the Departmental Board is a recent innovation of the Secretary of State, the Department has agreed with Cabinet Office and the lead Non-Executive Board Member that the Board's effectiveness review will be conducted during the coming financial year.

Executive Management Committee's performance

The Executive Management Committee was created in September 2012 to supersede the existing Management Board.

The lead Non-Executive Board Member led the Executive Management Committee annual review, which was discussed at their 29 April 2013 meeting. The review was positive overall about the Board's effectiveness; in particular it confirmed that the Committee:

- provided strategic direction to DFID strategy and policy and to the management of DFID's operations, staff and financial resources, and monitored and improved DFID's performance and capability
- received relevant and well presented management information
- has enough diversity of views and a good mix of skills and experience
- prioritised the right issues in the right order and had a good pattern of meetings across the year

It also highlighted progress in the Executive Management Committee's oversight of arms-length bodies, specifically CDC Group plc, a public limited company wholly owned by DFID, and the Independent Commission for Aid Impact.

To improve its effectiveness further, the Executive Management Committee agreed to:

- hold an Executive Management Committee away day focused on strategy and horizon-scanning in autumn 2013
- review DFID's governance arrangements later this year, particularly the sub-committees structure

It also agreed that the Senior Leadership Committee should continue to be responsible for succession planning and leadership and that an external effectiveness review will be carried out in 2013–14

Highlights of Executive Management Committee sub-committees

The Executive Management Committee has 5 sub-committees:

- The **Audit committee**, chaired by a Non-Executive Board Member, is responsible for assisting the Accounting Officer to review structures and processes designed to ensure a sound system of internal control, including the oversight of the internal audit function and to ensure the integrity of financial reporting. Doreen Langston served as the Non-Executive Chair until she stepped down in summer 2012. Peter Farrar served as Interim Chair until Richard Keys was appointed as permanent Chair with effect from February 2013. The Permanent Secretary and Director General of Finance and Corporate Performance Group regularly attend this committee to support it in its role. During 2012–13, the committee contributed to a positive corporate governance framework within the Department by reviewing and advising on internal control processes and structures and by holding directors to account when improvements are required in governance, risk management and the control environment. In particular it:

- approved the Internal Audit Department's charter and work plan for 2012–13
- reviewed the Internal Audit Department's reports and discussed with management any remedial actions identified
- considered key controls and policies including due diligence and whistleblowing
- reviewed National Audit Office country office summary report and discussed with management any remedial actions identified
- considered the Interim and Annual Report of Internal Audit for 2012–13
- considered the directors' statements of assurance
- considered the National Audit Office Audit Completion Report and Management Report for 2012–13
- considered the Annual Report and Accounts for the 12 months ended 31 March 2013

- The **Senior Leadership sub-committee**, chaired by the Permanent Secretary, is responsible for overseeing DFID's policies on leadership, talent management and succession planning. Non-Executive Board Members are invited to join this committee for the annual Senior Civil Service remuneration meeting. The Senior Leadership Committee has focused on strengthening leadership behaviour and practice, and on equipping senior staff to meet the changing requirements of the business. A highlight of the year was winning the Innovation in Government Award for staff engagement in Senior Civil Service selection. Over the next years, the challenges include reviewing senior leadership structures in response to work on the post-2015 Business Model and implementing the Departmental Improvement Plan.
- The **Investment sub-committee**, chaired by the Director General for Finance and Corporate Performance, is responsible for advising on DFID's bilateral, multilateral and global public goods investment portfolio. The Investment Committee focused on how best to use the improved information and evidence that is becoming available, specifically on value for money and results, on embedding the new systems for programme design and delivery, and on promoting a strong culture of value for money. It continues to strengthen project appraisal systems, and the resource allocation processes that are in place. For the coming year, the sub-committee will focus on value for money considerations, ensuring that they remain at the centre of decisions at the next Spending Round.
- The **Development Policy sub-committee**, chaired by the Director for Policy, is responsible for the operation and delivery of policy proposals. The Development Policy Committee covered a broad spectrum of policy areas including governance, fragile states, climate and environment, and engagement with multilaterals. During the last year, the sub-committee addressed a wide range of policy papers, broadening ownership and awareness of policy initiatives. The sub-committee intends to review its terms of reference to strengthen its utility to the Department for consideration by the Executive Management Committee in the coming year.
- The **Security sub-committee**, chaired by the Director General for Country Programmes, is responsible for monitoring the adequacy and effectiveness of all aspects of the Department's security globally. The sub-committee is primarily concerned with people security but it may review all aspects of physical, personnel, information security and health and safety issues as required. During the last year, the sub-committee reviewed and published new terms for duty of care (Staff Appointed In Country and contractors), reviewed Security Awareness in Fragile Environments (SAFE) training and introduced country-specific deep dives. The sub-committee has commissioned a review of Business Continuity Plans policy and also reviewed proposals for the implementation of a new government information classification scheme. Key challenges for the future continue to be ensuring a balance between security and risk in difficult operating environments and implementation of the Business Continuity Plan review.

Risk Management and Internal Control Environment

DFID's risk management architecture was reviewed in the financial year 2010–11 and continues to develop to deliver more active and effective management of risks. Management of risk in DFID is supported by the Executive Management Committee's Risk Appetite Statement which recognises and accommodates the challenge of working in some of the world's most fragile and conflict-affected countries.

The Department manages risk over 3 tiers: strategic risk, operational risk and project risk. The Corporate Risk Register focuses on DFID's 9 key strategic risks: Country Context, Economic, Climate Change, Operational Delivery, Value for Money and Financial Control, Fraud and Corruption, People, Safety and Security, and Reputational. The Corporate Risk Register is monitored by the Executive Management Committee on a monthly basis as part of its regular scrutiny of management information. Each strategic risk has an assigned risk owner who is responsible for ensuring on-going shaping and monitoring of risks and mitigation controls. Strategic risks and triggers are continually assessed and updated where appropriate. During the last year Transparency Risk was downgraded from strategic status. There were no emerging strategic risks identified.

At an operational level, risk registers are maintained within operational plans. Work continues to embed and strengthen these and supporting processes as a forward looking aid to decision making and programme management.

Risks are assessed within the 5-part business case which sets out, in a consistent fashion, the rationale for a project, programme, or approach to funding. Business cases are required for all programmes irrespective of value.

DFID reviewed its whistleblowing policy and invested heavily in activity to raise awareness of the dangers of fraud risk. These initiatives have resulted in a sharp increase in the number of referrals to its Counter Fraud and Whistleblowing Unit and we have responded by strengthening the unit through recruitment of staff with specialist skills. The unit works closely with the Risk and Control Unit within the central finance function to share lessons learned to inform their work in improving controls to fight fraud and other abuse, both internally and with DFID partner organisations. The Department's approach to fraud is one of zero tolerance and pursuit of defrauded funds and we will continue to monitor resource requirements to ensure a robust response to any attempts to defraud UK taxpayers' monies. Details of the number of losses and their value are included in note 24 to these accounts. Detail is given of individual cases over £250,000 in line with Managing Public Money requirements.

A key strand of our proactive approach to combating corruption and fraud across the Department's activities has been the creation and launch of priority country anti-corruption strategies. These country specific strategies, which identify the key challenges and risks to UK taxpayers' monies, focus on the key drivers and conditions which facilitate corruption and fraud and identify strategies and controls to mitigate these risks. These strategies will drive our on-going work to reduce corruption and its impact on international development over the coming years.

The introduction, with effect from 1 January 2013, of a new mandatory Due Diligence Framework to assess the capacity and capability of our delivery partners has brought a further strengthening of our risk management and control environment. The framework is already showing dividends in increased understanding of risk and mitigation across the Department and a better understanding of our delivery partners. A particular focus of the framework is its emphasis on sharing lessons learned and best practice across the Department and we anticipate further benefits as our experience grows. Further reviews of key elements of the control regime are under way.

We work closely with other departments, notably Cabinet Office, on developing strategies and approaches to fraud minimisation. Initiatives include strengthening the capacity and capability of our workforce by building fraud awareness and understanding. During the last year, the Department took part in and scored very highly in Cabinet Office's Fraud Awareness Survey and almost all staff in DFID have undertaken a mandatory e-learning module on fraud awareness and control.

During the year, recommendations have been made by the National Audit Office, the Internal Audit Department and the Independent Commission for Aid Impact to strengthen DFID's control environment and good progress in raising the profile of financial management and implementing 'Finance for All', DFID's financial improvement plan, continues.

Internal Audit Department

The Internal Audit Department has assessed the adequacy of the frameworks for governance, risk management and control within DFID as adequate and effective.

The opinion is based on the audit work performed as set out in the 2012–13 Internal Audit Department assurance plan agreed by the Audit Committee. In accordance with the *Public Sector Internal Audit Standards*, the assessment and opinion is based upon the whole activity and work of the Internal Audit Department including:

- the results of internal audits completed (in final or draft) up to the date of the issue of the report (April 2013)
- any follow-up action taken in respect of audits from previous periods
- the effects of any significant changes in the control environment
- matters arising from previous annual reports to the Department
- any limitations which may have been placed on the scope of the Internal Audit Department
- the results of consultancy work undertaken during the year; in line with HM Treasury guidance
- the consideration of value for money embedded within each review undertaken by the Internal Audit Department
- formal audit evidence and work
- evidence gathered through being 'part' of DFID as an 'in-house' audit service

The Internal Audit Department reported no restrictions on its scope and that it is satisfied that sufficient internal audit and assurance work has been undertaken to allow it to draw a reasonable conclusion as to the adequacy and effectiveness of the Department's frameworks for governance, risk management and control.

Areas of weakness were identified but none is so significant as to prevent the Accounting Officer from signing the Governance Statement, and action plans are in place to implement the agreed recommendations from audits and reviews. Weaknesses identified include the following:

- there are some weaknesses in programme management at country office level, including lack of robust due diligence and weak oversight
- annual review processes could be strengthened and the quality of review across the office was variable.
- more effort is needed to implement business continuity actions
- budgeting, forecasting and monitoring were found to be adequate; the launch of a new budget policy and the DFID finance cadre, with 117 members, were recognised as welcome enhancements to the control environment; budget pipeline, development and control have improved but further improvements in budget planning and forecasting are possible
- risk management controls were tested through in-country assessment, special assignments and corporate audits; overall risk management was present and operational in country but the system should be developed and enhanced with a more joined up and systematic approach across the Department

Internal Audit Department reviews also reported some very positive changes, including:

- a stronger management focus at country and headquarter level on addressing fraud and corruption risk both in programme and administration spend – this cultural change has resulted in a higher institutional awareness and major progress on developing due diligence of partner organisations and spend
- a greater understanding of how a single HM Government Platform Overseas is to be interpreted and used – DFID Management has now allocated responsibility to take these issues forward and to consider how the corporate centre can support the overseas offices
- a stronger management focus and evidence at country level on addressing the key risk identified in the last financial year of systemic use of payments in advance of need – there is some residual evidence of some payments in advance of need but, in the opinion of IAD, these are not systemic or material

- the Department has developed robust governance systems to deliver value for money; these are supported by effective policy, strategy and guidance documents but further work to enhance value for money practice and fully operationalise these policies is still required
- the business case process was found to be a strong framework on which to make informed business decisions and the overall quality of business cases was found to have improved since the National Audit Office's review of February 2012; there are, however, further areas of improvement required in risk identification and sensitivity testing to assess potential impact on costs and benefits

The Department has implemented, or is implementing, a number of major changes to its control frameworks. Examples include the business case; financial improvement (the 'Finance for All' programme), value for money guidance; and the results frameworks. The Internal Audit Department is reviewing the realisation of these initiatives at the front line of delivery and how delivery is supported by second line controls at the corporate centre to mitigate significant risks to its corporate objectives. The Internal Audit Department opinion is that these initiatives represent strong governance systems but the delivery of these programmes in terms of control remains to be realised, particularly in relation to the 'Finance for All' programme and value for money. The Internal Audit Department will test the impact of the Financial Improvement Plan and the new Finance Operating Model on the business as part of their assurance plan for 2013–14

Directors' statements of assurance

Each year the Department scrutinises its internal control environment across a broad range of strategic and tactical themes, culminating in the submission of directors' statements of assurance to the Accounting Officer. This process, which facilitates continuous improvement, has given me, as Accounting Officer, assurance that sufficient and effective internal controls are in place across the Department.

The key areas for improvement in the coming year are accuracy in forecasting and the need for improvement in programme implementation and monitoring. As a Department, we shall continue to address these deficiencies to deliver more certainty in delivery of our aid impacts.

Information security management

DFID holds a limited amount of classified information. We take our responsibility for management of all data very seriously. DFID remains independently certified as compliant with ISO/IEC 27001:2005, the international standard for information security management systems. We had no personal data incidents in 2012–13.

Arms-length bodies

DFID has 2 arms-length bodies which are non-departmental public bodies for which I am responsible as Accounting Officer. These are:

The Independent Commission for Aid Impact (ICAI). ICAI's role is to provide independent scrutiny of UK aid, to promote the delivery of value for money for British taxpayers and to maximise the impact of aid. It reports directly to Parliament through the International Development Select Committee, as set out in the Memorandum of Understanding and Framework Agreement between DFID and ICAI.

The Secretary of State is accountable to Parliament for ICAI and, in delivery of this responsibility, the Secretary of State and the Department's Executive Management Committee respectively meet the ICAI Chief Commissioner and ICAI Commissioners regularly to ensure that ICAI is able to carry out its work effectively.

As required by the Memorandum of Understanding and Framework Agreement, ICAI Commissioners have approved a corporate plan setting out internal control and risk management arrangements. ICAI's annual report, published in June, reports on performance against the plan.

I have received satisfactory assurance in the last financial year through a specific audit of ICAI governance, risk management and control systems and processes. ICAI has implemented all the recommendations arising from this audit.

As dictated by Cabinet Office requirements for triennial reviews of all non-departmental public bodies, a robust and rigorous review of ICAI must take place by the end of 2013 to assess the continuing need for an independent scrutiny function. The review will be overseen by a Challenge Group, with terms of reference and membership agreed by Cabinet Office.

In line with Cabinet Office guidance, the review will provide a robust challenge of the continuing need for ICAI – both its functions and its form; and, if appropriate, review the control and governance arrangements to ensure that it complies with recognised principles of good corporate governance. The review will also consider the Memorandum of Understanding between ICAI and DFID. It was launched and its findings will be publicised by Written Ministerial Statements in both Houses of Parliament.

The Commonwealth Scholarships Commission (CSC). CSC manages the UK contribution to the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan. Legacy issues arising from the unique genesis of the CSC, established in 1959, have created weaknesses in the current governance and control environment. I have therefore instructed that these governance arrangements be reviewed in the coming year. This will be verified by a further independent review. DFID's grant-in-aid to the CSC in 2012–13 was £21 million.

Other public sector bodies

DFID is also the 100% shareholder of CDC Group plc, a public limited company (of which the Secretary of State for International Development holds 100% of the issued capital). CDC is governed by a board of directors answerable to the shareholder through normal company governance processes. The Department is not involved in CDC operations and does not take part in operational investment decision-making.

Finally, with regard to arms-length bodies, and within the accounts, the Department completed the planned disposal of its 40% member's interest in Actis LLP on 30 April 2012. Consequently, this disposal is reflected within the 2012–13 accounts.

Closing statement

I am satisfied with DFID's governance arrangements in terms of safeguarding the use of taxpayers' money. Recognising the changing environment for the Department, including increasing engagement in fragile states, DFID will continue to strengthen its governance arrangements. This will ensure that we achieve value for money and results from the resources given to us, and achieve our key objective of reducing poverty.

Mark Lowcock

Accounting Officer for the Department for International Development

Annex A: Board attendance

Departmental Board attendance in 2012–13

Departmental Board meetings in 2012–13:

- April 2012 (then named Ministerial Board)
- December 2013
- March 2013

Departmental Board Member		Meetings attended	
Secretary of State Andrew Mitchell MP (to September 2012) Justine Greening MP (from September 2012)	**1** **2**	of a possible	**1** **2**
Minister of State Alan Duncan MP	**2**	of a possible	**3**
Parliamentary Under Secretary of State Stephen O'Brien MP (to September 2012) Lynne Featherstone MP (from September 2012)	**0** **1**	of a possible	**1** **2**
Lead Non-Executive Board Member Vivienne Cox	**3**	of a possible	**3**
Non-Executive Board Member Doreen Langston (to July 2012) Richard Keys (from February 2013)	**1** **1**	of a possible	**1** **1**
Permanent Secretary Mark Lowcock	**3**	of a possible	**3**
DG, Finance and Corporate Performance Richard Calvert	**3**	of a possible	**3**
DG, Policy and Global Programmes Michael Anderson*	**2**	of a possible	**3**
DG, Country Programmes Joy Hutcheon	**3**	of a possible	**3**
DG, Humanitarian, Security and Conflict Mark Bowman	**3**	of a possible	**3**
Director, Policy Nick Dyer*	**2**	of a possible	**2**

*From September 2012, due to Michael Anderson's appointment as the Prime Minister's Special Envoy for the UN Millennium Development Goals, it was agreed that Nick Dyer would become a member of the Departmental Board and Executive Management Committee to cover issues in his absence.

Executive Management Committee attendance in 2012–13

Executive Management Committee meetings in 2012–13: monthly except August and December

Executive Management Committee Member		Meetings attended	
Permanent Secretary Mark Lowcock	**10**	of a possible	**10**
DG, Finance and Corporate Performance Richard Calvert	**10**	of a possible	**10**
DG, Policy and Global Programmes Michael Anderson*	**6**	of a possible	**10**
DG, Country Programmes Joy Hutcheon	**9**	of a possible	**10**
DG, Humanitarian, Security and Conflict Mark Bowman	**8**	of a possible	**10**
Lead Non-Executive Board Member Vivienne Cox	**3**	of a possible	**10**
Non-Executive Board Member Doreen Langston (to July 2012) Richard Keys (from February 2013)	**2** **1**	of a possible	**3** **2**
Director, Policy Nick Dyer*	**6**	of a possible	**6**

*From September 2012, due to Michael Anderson's appointment as the Prime Minister's Special Envoy for the UN Millennium Development Goals, it was agreed that Nick Dyer would become a member of the Departmental Board and Executive Management Committee to cover issues in his absence.

Statement of Accounting Officer's Responsibilities

Under the Government Resources and Accounts Act 2000 (the GRAA), HM Treasury has directed the Department for International Development to prepare, for each financial year, consolidated resource accounts detailing the resources acquired, held or disposed of, and the use of resources, during the year by the Department (inclusive of its executive agencies) and its sponsored non-departmental public bodies designated by order made under the GRAA 2000 (Estimates and Accounts Order 2012) (together known as the 'Departmental Group', consisting of the Department and sponsored bodies listed at note 27 to these accounts).

The accounts are prepared on an accruals basis and must give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Department and the Departmental Group and of the net resource outturn, resources applied to objectives, recognised gains and losses and cash flows of the Departmental Group for the financial year.

In preparing the accounts, the Accounting Officer of the Department is required to comply with the requirements of the Government Financial Reporting Manual and in particular to:

- observe the Accounts Direction issued by the Treasury, including the relevant accounting and disclosure requirements, and apply suitable accounting policies on a consistent basis
- ensure that the Department has in place appropriate and reliable systems and procedures to carry out the consolidation process
- make judgements and estimates on a reasonable basis, including those judgements involved in consolidating the accounting information provided by non-departmental public bodies
- state whether applicable accounting standards as set out in the *Government Financial Reporting Manual* have been followed, and disclose and explain any material departures in the accounts
- prepare the accounts on a going concern basis

HM Treasury has appointed the Permanent Head of the Department as Accounting Officer of the Department for International Development.

This Accounting Officer is also responsible for the non-departmental public bodies within the Departmental Group.

The responsibilities of an Accounting Officer, including responsibility for the propriety and regularity of the public finances for which the Accounting Officer is answerable, for keeping proper records and for safeguarding the assets of the Department or non-departmental public body for which the Accounting Officer is responsible, are set out in *Managing Public Money* published by HM Treasury.

Mark Lowcock
Accounting Officer for the Department for International Development
14 June 2013

The Certificate and Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General to the House of Commons

I certify that I have audited the financial statements of the Department for International Development and of its Departmental Group for the year ended 31 March 2013 under the Government Resources and Accounts Act 2000. The Department consists of the Core Department and its agencies. The Departmental Group consists of the Department and the bodies designated for inclusion under the Government Resources and Accounts Act 2000 (Estimates and Accounts) Order 2012. The financial statements comprise: the Department's and Departmental Group's Statements of Comprehensive Net Expenditure, Financial Position, Cash Flows, Changes in Taxpayers' Equity; and the related notes. I have also audited the Statement of Parliamentary Supply and the related notes. These financial statements have been prepared under the accounting policies set out within them. I have also audited the information in the Remuneration Report that is described in that report as having been audited.

Respective responsibilities of the Accounting Officer and auditor

As explained more fully in the Statement of Accounting Officer's Responsibilities, the Accounting Officer is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. My responsibility is to audit, certify and report on the financial statements in accordance with the Government Resources and Accounts Act 2000. I conducted my audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require me and my staff to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the Department's and the Departmental Group's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the Accounting Officer; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition I read all the financial and non-financial information in the Annual Report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements. If I become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies I consider the implications for my certificate.

I am required to obtain evidence sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the Statement of Parliamentary Supply properly presents the outturn against voted Parliamentary control totals and that those totals have not been exceeded. The voted Parliamentary control totals are Departmental Expenditure Limits (Resource and Capital), Annually Managed Expenditure (Resource and Capital), Non-Budget (Resource) and Net Cash Requirement. I am also required to obtain evidence sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the expenditure and income recorded in the financial statements have been applied to the purposes intended by Parliament and the financial transactions recorded in the financial statements conform to the authorities which govern them.

Opinion on regularity

In my opinion, in all material respects:

- the Statement of Parliamentary Supply properly presents the outturn against voted Parliamentary control totals for the year ended 31 March 2013 and shows that those totals have not been exceeded; and
- the expenditure and income recorded in the financial statements have been applied to the purposes intended by Parliament and the financial transactions recorded in the financial statements conform to the authorities which govern them.

Opinion on financial statements

In my opinion:

- the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the Department's and the Departmental Group's affairs as at 31 March 2013 and of the Department's net operating cost and the Departmental Group's net operating cost for the year then ended; and
- the financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with the Government Resources and Accounts Act 2000 and HM Treasury directions issued thereunder.

Opinion on other matters

In my opinion:

- the part of the Remuneration Report to be audited has been properly prepared in accordance with HM Treasury directions made under the Government Resources and Accounts Act 2000; and
- the information given in the Annual Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

Matters on which I report by exception

I have nothing to report in respect of the following matters which I report to you if, in my opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept or returns adequate for my audit have not been received from branches not visited by my staff; or
- the financial statements and the part of the Remuneration Report to be audited are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- I have not received all of the information and explanations I require for my audit; or
- the Governance Statement does not reflect compliance with HM Treasury's guidance.

Report

I have no observations to make on these financial statements.

Amyas C E Morse
Comptroller and Auditor General

National Audit Office
157–197 Buckingham Palace Road
Victoria
London SW1W 9SP

Date: 20 June 2013

Statement of Parliamentary Supply

Summary of Resource and Capital Outturn 2012–13

								2012–13	2011–12
				Estimate			Outturn	Voted outturn compared with Estimate: saving/ (excess)	Outturn
	Note	Voted	Non-voted	Total	Voted	Non-voted	Total		Total
		£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Departmental Expenditure Limit									
– Resource		5,444,185	757,245	6,201,430	5,372,416	757,245	6,129,661	71,769	6,183,532
– Capital		1,660,000	–	1,660,000	1,653,214	–	1,653,214	6,786	1,645,907
Annually Managed Expenditure									
– Resource		300,000	–	300,000	138,590	–	138,590	161,410	43,960
– Capital		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total budget		**7,404,185**	**757,245**	**8,161,430**	**7,164,220**	**757,245**	**7,921,465**	**239,965**	**7,873,399**
Non-budget									
– Resource		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total		**7,404,185**	**757,245**	**8,161,430**	**7,164,220**	**757,245**	**7,921,465**	**239,965**	**7,873,399**

Total resource	3	5,744,185	757,245	6,501,430	5,511,006	757,245	6,268,251	233,179	6,227,492
Total capital		1,660,000	–	1,660,000	1,653,214	–	1,653,214	6,786	1,645,907
Total		**7,404,185**	**757,245**	**8,161,430**	**7,164,220**	**757,245**	**7,921,465**	**239,965**	**7,873,399**

Net cash requirement 2012–13

				2012–13	2011–12
				£000	£000
	Note	2012–13 Estimate	Outturn	Outturn compared with Estimate: saving/ (excess)	Outturn
Net cash requirement	4	7,074,705	6,761,183	313,522	6,459,227

Administration costs 2012–13

		2012–13 Estimate	2012–13 Outturn	2011–12 Outturn
		£000	£000	£000
Administration costs	3.2	133,700	127,815	123,345

Figures in the areas outlined in bold are voted totals or other totals subject to parliamentary control. In addition, although not a separate voted limit, any breach of the Administration Budget would also result in an excess vote.

Explanations of variances between Estimate and outturn are given in note 2 and in the Management Commentary.

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure for the year ended 31 March 2013

	Note	DFID £000	2012–13 Departmental Group £000	DFID £000	2011–12 Departmental Group £000
Administration costs					
Staff costs	7	63,065	63,065	61,002	61,002
Other costs	8	69,739	71,851	66,730	68,829
Income	10	(7,101)	(7,101)	(6,486)	(6,486)
Programme expenditure					
Staff costs	7	68,443	68,443	53,325	53,325
Other costs	9	6,911,530	6,930,541	6,727,035	6,743,088
Income	10	(51,342)	(51,342)	(2,814)	(2,189)
Grant in aid to NDPBs					
Administration grant in aid	27	1,980	–	2,144	–
Programme grant in aid	27	19,060	–	17,399	–
Net operating cost for the year ended 31 March		**7,075,374**	**7,075,457**	**6,918,335**	**6,917,569**
Total expenditure		7,133,817	7,133,900	6,927,635	6,926,244
Total income	10	(58,443)	(58,443)	(9,300)	(8,675)
Net operating cost for the year ended 31 March		**7,075,374**	**7,075,457**	**6,918,335**	**6,917,569**
Other Comprehensive Net Expenditure					
Net (gain)/loss on:					
– revaluation of property, plant and equipment	20	(44)	(44)	(2,226)	(2,226)
– revaluation of intangibles	20	–	–	(37)	(37)
– revaluation of International Financial Institutions	20	27,769	27,769	(152,750)	(152,750)
Total Comprehensive Net Expenditure for the year ended 31 March		**7,103,099**	**7,103,182**	**6,763,322**	**6,762,556**

The notes on pages 161 to 210 form part of these accounts.

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position as at 31 March 2013

		2013		2012	
		DFID	Departmental Group	DFID	Departmental Group
	Note	£000	£000	£000	£000
Non-current assets					
Property, plant and equipment	11	122,827	122,827	83,166	83,166
Intangible assets	12	22,675	22,675	21,380	21,380
Financial assets	13.1	4,055,098	4,055,098	4,048,864	4,048,864
Trade and other receivables	15.1	74,420	74,420	79,703	79,703
Total non-current assets		**4,275,020**	**4,275,020**	**4,233,113**	**4,233,113**
Current assets					
Financial assets	13.1	–	–	1,678	1,678
Trade and other receivables	15.2	124,613	124,613	71,768	71,768
Cash and cash equivalents	16	1,608	3,615	2,880	4,412
Total current assets		**126,221**	**128,228**	**76,326**	**77,858**
Total assets		**4,401,241**	**4,403,248**	**4,309,439**	**4,310,971**
Current liabilities					
Trade and other payables	17.1	(3,016,368)	(3,017,692)	(2,770,531)	(2,771,297)
Provisions	18	(119,742)	(119,742)	(79,519)	(79,519)
Bank overdraft	16	(50,226)	(50,226)	(5,909)	(5,909)
Total current liabilities		**(3,186,336)**	**(3,187,660)**	**(2,855,959)**	**(2,856,725)**
Non-current assets less net current liabilities		**1,214,905**	**1,215,588**	**1,453,480**	**1,454,246**
Non-current liabilities					
Provisions	18	(1,048,571)	(1,048,571)	(938,402)	(938,402)
Other payables	17.1	(45,010)	(45,010)	(46,210)	(46,210)
Total non-current liabilities[1]		**(1,093,581)**	**(1,093,581)**	**(984,612)**	**(984,612)**
Total assets less liabilities		**121,324**	**122,007**	**468,868**	**469,634**
Taxpayers' equity and other reserves:					
General Fund[1]	19	(1,723,761)	(1,723,078)	(1,404,031)	(1,403,265)
Revaluation reserve	20	1,845,085	1,845,085	1,872,899	1,872,899
Total equity		**121,324**	**122,007**	**468,868**	**469,634**

[1] The Department's net current liabilities and negative General Fund reflect the inclusion of liabilities where cash payments will fall due in future years. Under the Government Resources and Accounts Act 2000, no money may be drawn from the Consolidated Fund other than that required for the service of the specified year. In common with other government departments, the future financing of DFID's liabilities is to be met by future grants of supply and application of future income, both to be approved annually by Parliament. Such approval for 2013–14 amounts has already been provided and there is no reason to believe that the allocation for 2014–15, 2015–16 and beyond will not be forthcoming. It has accordingly been considered appropriate to adopt a going concern basis for the preparation of these statements.

Mark Lowcock
Accounting Officer for the Department for International Development
14 June 2013

The notes on pages 161 to 210 form part of these accounts.

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2013

	Note	2012–13 £000	2011–12 £000
Cash flows from operating activities	21.1	(6,671,464)	(6,440,458)
Cash flows from investing activities	21.2	(82,281)	(18,051)
Cash flows from financing activities	21.3	6,716,689	6,465,351
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents in the period before adjustment for receipts and payments to the Consolidated Fund		**(37,056)**	**6,842**
Payment of amounts due to the Consolidated Fund		(8,058)	8,737
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents in the period after adjustment for receipts and payments to the Consolidated Fund		**(45,114)**	**15,579**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	16	(1,497)	(17,076)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	16	**(46,611)**	**(1,497)**

The notes on pages 161 to 210 form part of these accounts.

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Taxpayers' Equity for the year ended 31 March

	Note	DFID General Fund £000	DFID Revaluation reserve £000	DFID Total reserves £000	Departmental Group General Fund £000	Departmental Group Revaluation reserve £000	Departmental Group Total reserves £000
Balance at 31 March 2011	19, 20	**(936,187)**	**1,718,096**	**781,909**	**(936,187)**	**1,718,096**	**781,909**
Net Parliamentary Funding – drawn down	19	6,449,350	–	6,449,350	6,449,350	–	6,449,350
Supply payable adjustment	19	9,877	–	9,877	9,877	–	9,877
CFERs payable to the Consolidated Fund	19	(9,211)	–	(9,211)	(9,211)	–	(9,211)
Comprehensive Net Expenditure for the year	19, 20	(6,918,335)	155,013	(6,763,322)	(6,917,569)	155,013	(6,762,556)
Non-cash adjustments:							
Non-cash charges – auditors' remuneration	8	265	–	265	265	–	265
Movements in reserves							
Realised element to General Fund	19, 20	210	(210)	–	210	(210)	–
Balance at 31 March 2012		**(1,404,031)**	**1,872,899**	**468,868**	**(1,403,265)**	**1,872,899**	**469,634**
Net Parliamentary Funding – drawn down	19	6,706,813	–	6,706,813	6,706,813	–	6,706,813
Supply payable adjustment	19	54,370	–	54,370	54,370	–	54,370
CFERs payable to the Consolidated Fund	19	(5,893)	–	(5,893)	(5,893)	–	(5,893)
Comprehensive Net Expenditure for the year	19, 20	(7,075,374)	(27,725)	(7,103,099)	(7,075,457)	(27,725)	(7,103,182)
Non-cash adjustments:							
Non-cash charges – auditors' remuneration	8	265	–	265	265	–	265
Movements in reserves							
Realised element to General Fund	19, 20	89	(89)	–	89	(89)	–
Balance at 31 March 2013		**(1,723,761)**	**1,845,085**	**121,324**	**(1,723,078)**	**1,845,085**	**122,007**

The notes on pages 161 to 210 form part of these accounts.

Notes to the Departmental Accounts

1. Statement of accounting policies

These accounts have been prepared in accordance with the 2012–13 *Government Financial Reporting Manual* (the FReM), issued by HM Treasury. The accounting policies contained in the FReM apply International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adapted or interpreted for the public sector context. Where the FReM permits a choice of accounting policy, the policy which is judged to be most appropriate to the particular circumstances of DFID for the purpose of giving a true and fair view has been selected. These have been applied consistently in dealing with items considered material in relation to the accounts.

In addition to the primary statements prepared under IFRS, the FReM also requires the Department to prepare an additional primary statement. The Statement of Parliamentary Supply and supporting notes show outturn against Estimate in terms of the net resource requirement and the net cash requirement.

1.1 Accounting convention

These accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis under the historical cost convention, modified to account for the revaluation of non-current assets at their value to DFID by reference to their current costs or fair value as appropriate. The justification for preparing these accounts on a going concern basis is set out within note 19 to these accounts.

1.2 Basis of consolidation

These accounts comprise a consolidation of DFID ('Core Department') and those entities which fall within its departmental boundary, as defined in the FReM, and make up the Departmental Group. Transactions between entities included in the consolidation are eliminated.

A list of all those entities within the departmental boundary and a summary of the associated transactions are provided at note 27.

1.3 Coverage of accounts

These accounts cover the activities of DFID and its 2 non-departmental public bodies only, the Commonwealth Scholarship Commission (CSC) and Independent Commission for Aid Impact (ICAI). DFID is the sponsor department for CDC Group plc (CDC), a self-financing public corporation wholly owned by DFID. During the year, DFID disposed of its 40% interest in Actis LLP, a fund management partnership, for which DFID was a sponsor department until this disposal.

CDC and Actis LLP results are not consolidated in these accounts as, under FReM rules, public corporations are outside the departmental resource accounting boundary. DFID's 100% ownership interest in CDC is recognised in non-current asset investments. DFID's disposal of its member's interest in Actis LLP is reflected as a movement in current asset investments within note 13.

In line with FReM rules on activities which are charged directly to departments' expenditure, the primary statements in these accounts do not include amounts attributed to DFID in relation to spending on development activities by the European Union (EU) from the EU budget. The Statement of Parliamentary Supply does, however, include this expenditure when calculating resource outturn for the year under review. As a result, this expenditure is included within both note 2 and note 3, detailing the calculation between resource outturn for the year, and the total included in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure.

1.4 Operating income

Operating income principally comprises rental income, loan interest and profits on disposal of non-current assets. It includes both income appropriated-in-aid and income to be surrendered to the Consolidated Fund, which HM Treasury has agreed should be treated as operating income within the ambit of the Department. All income is accounted for on an accruals basis.

1. Statement of accounting policies (continued)

1.5 Administration and programme expenditure

The Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure is analysed between administration and programme income and expenditure. The classification of expenditure and income as administration or as programme follows the definition of administration costs set out in Consolidated Budgeting Guidelines by HM Treasury. Administration costs and income reflect the costs of running the Department. Programme costs reflect non-administrative costs, including payments of grants and other disbursements by the Department and certain staff costs where they relate directly to service delivery.

1.6 Grants payable

Grants payable are recorded as expenditure in the period in which the underlying event or activity giving entitlement to the grant occurs. Where the period to which the payments are to be applied is clearly defined, the appropriate resource adjustments are made. Where grants are made to governments or international organisations and UK contributions are pooled and cannot be matched directly with particular activities, expenditures are recognised in the period when agreed conditions for payment have been met.

In certain cases, grant contributions to international organisations are made in the form of promissory notes. The full amount of the promissory note is recognised as an expense in the period in which the note is deposited. Amounts not drawn down in cash from promissory notes at the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position date are included in 'Trade and other payables'.

1.7 Research and development

Expenditure by DFID from programme budgets in support of research and development is charged to the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure in the period in which it is incurred, unless it meets the criteria for capitalisation as defined in International Accounting Standard (IAS) 38.

1.8 Value Added Tax (VAT)

Income and expenditure are shown net of VAT where output tax is charged or input tax is recoverable. Irrecoverable VAT incurred is included within the overall cost of purchases. Amounts owed by HM Revenue and Customs for EC VAT at the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position date are included in 'Trade and other receivables.

1.9 Foreign exchange

Transactions denominated in foreign currency are accounted for at the sterling equivalent at the exchange rate ruling at the date of each transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are translated into sterling at the exchange rates ruling at the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position date. Differences on translation of realised balances are recognised as operating costs within the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure.

1.10 Pensions

Past and present home civil servants are covered by the provisions of the Principal Civil Service Pension Scheme (PCSPS) which is a multi-employer defined benefit scheme and is unfunded, except in respect of dependants' benefits. DFID recognises the expected cost of these elements on a systematic and rational basis over the period which benefits from employees' services by payment to the PCSPS of amounts calculated on an accruing basis. Liability for payment of future benefits is a charge on the PCSPS.
The Department recognises the contributions payable for the year in respect of defined contribution schemes, in accordance with IAS 19. Details of rates and amounts of contributions during the year are given in note 7.

1. **Statement of accounting policies** (continued)

1.11 Property, plant and equipment

Title to freehold land and buildings is held in the name of, or on behalf of, the Secretary of State for International Development. Land and buildings are shown at current replacement cost based on professional valuations carried out at not more than 5-year intervals. As there are no indices available to update the historic cost between valuation points, the current replacement cost equates to depreciated revalued cost.

Refurbishments to freehold and leasehold properties are capitalised at the actual costs incurred, where these extend the useful life or functionality of the underlying leased asset.

Plant and equipment used for general administration purposes are recognised as assets, including any costs associated with bringing them into working condition. Therefore, asset costs include salaries and expenses of departmental staff arising directly from the development, construction and acquisition of the asset. Property, plant and equipment do not include items purchased from programme expenditure to benefit overseas governments and others where the intention is that ownership will fall to the third parties.

Property, plant and equipment are capitalised above a threshold of £1,000 for individual assets. Items of office and domestic furniture and IT equipment, some of which may individually cost less than £1,000, are capitalised on a grouped basis. Assets under construction are capitalised on the basis of actual costs incurred during the period until the work is completed when the asset is deemed available for use and reclassified accordingly.

Non-current assets are valued at current replacement cost, which is deemed representative of fair value. Current replacement cost is updated quarterly based on monthly indices provided by the Office for National Statistics website, except in relation to freehold land and buildings, for which appropriate indices are not available. As explained above, in the absence of indices, freehold land and buildings are valued at depreciated revalued cost. Any surplus on revaluation is recognised directly in the revaluation reserve, except to the extent that the surplus reverses a previous revaluation deficit on the same asset which was previously recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure. In such circumstances, the resulting credit is recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure. Any deficit on revaluation is recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure, except to the extent that it reverses a previous revaluation surplus on the same asset, in which case it is taken directly to the revaluation reserve.

1.12 Depreciation

Freehold land is not depreciated. Depreciation is provided on other property, plant and equipment on a straight line basis over the remaining useful lives of the assets. Depreciation on assets under construction, including improvements to leaseholds, is provided from the point at which these come into use. The useful lives for main asset categories are as follows:

Office accommodation (freeholds)	30 years
Domestic property (freeholds)	20 years
Improvements to freeholds	15 years
Leasehold-related assets	Over the remaining term of the lease
Motor vehicles	5 years
Furniture and equipment	Mainly at 5 and 10 years
IT equipment	1 to 8 years

1. Statement of accounting policies (continued)

1.13 Intangible assets

Intangible assets comprise software licences and IT systems, and are valued at current replacement cost, which is deemed representative of fair value. Any surplus on revaluation is recognised directly in the revaluation reserve, except to the extent that the surplus reverses a previous revaluation deficit on the same asset which was previously recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure. In this circumstance, the credit to that extent is recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure. Any deficit on revaluation is recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure, except to the extent that it reverses a previous revaluation surplus on the same asset, in which case it is taken directly to the revaluation reserve.

Amortisation is provided on a straight line basis as follows:

Software licences	Over the life of the licence (1 to 8 years)
IT systems	Over individually assessed estimated useful lives (1 to 8 years)

1.14 Investments

International Financial Institutions

Investments include the UK interest in certain International Financial Institutions (IFIs). Shares in these bodies are not traded securities.

IFIs play an integral role in delivering DFID's objectives and, as such, the value of the Department's interest in these institutions is qualitative rather than quantitative. These investments are recognised at cost and subsequently measured at fair value. In the absence of market values, an approximation of the fair value of DFID's interests in IFIs has been assessed as the amount that DFID would receive if the institutions ceased to operate. For all IFIs, this would be DFID's share of the audited net assets of the IFI, based on shareholdings at the time of dissolution. It is considered that the net assets shown on the Statement of Financial Position of each IFI, at the date closest to year end, adjusted for known changes in ownership, represent the best estimate of the net realisable value.

Increases in the value of investments, including those arising from translation to sterling of underlying values of foreign currency denominated investments or from market movements affecting the valuation, are taken to the revaluation reserve. Reductions in value are taken to the revaluation reserve to the extent that it reverses a previous revaluation surplus on the same asset. Any deficit over these amounts is charged to the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure.

Public corporations

In accordance with the FReM, investments in public corporations falling outside the resource accounting boundary are recognised at historic cost less any impairment. Impairments are assessed by comparing the historic cost to DFID's share of net assets, as disclosed in the most recent audited accounts of the public corporation.

1. Statement of accounting policies (continued)

1.15 Financial instruments

IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures requires disclosures in the accounts that enable users to evaluate the significance of financial instruments to the financial position and performance. Furthermore, it requires the disclosure of the nature and extent of risks arising from financial instruments to which DFID is exposed during the year and at the financial year end, and requires an explanation of how those risks are managed.

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised when the Department becomes party to the contracts that give rise to them and conditions satisfying recognition are met.

These are derecognised when the right to receive cash flows has expired or where the Department has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership or control of the asset.

In order to gain greater budget certainty in relation to a particular programme, DFID mitigates against potential falls in the value of sterling by taking out forward contracts to meet future currency requirements where considered appropriate. Such contracts are held in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position at fair value, based on external valuations at the Statement of Financial Position date. Gains or losses in respect of forward currency purchases are recognised through the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Expenditure. DFID does not enter forward currency contracts to provide an accounting hedge and, in accordance with HM Treasury guidelines, hedge accounting has not been applied.

1.16 Long term loans

In accordance with IAS 39, long term loans and receivables have been valued at amortised cost based on expected future cash flows, net of provisions. The discount rate applied to future cash flows to calculate amortised cost is the higher of the long term interest rate set by HM Treasury or the rate intrinsic to each agreement. Provisions applied include amounts which the UK has formally agreed will not be repaid. Repayments forecast to be made within 1 year are included in current assets (note 15.1).

1.17 Leases

Where the risks and rewards of ownership of a leased asset are substantially borne by DFID, the asset is recorded as a non-current asset with a corresponding liability representing the net present value of the payments obligation to the lessor. Net present value is calculated as the value of the minimum lease payments discounted by the interest rate implicit in the lease. The interest element of the finance lease payment is charged to the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure over the period of the lease at a constant rate in relation to the balance outstanding.

Other leases are classed as operating leases and the rentals are charged to the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure over the term of the lease. No ownership rights are awarded and therefore no assets or liabilities are recorded within the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position.

1.18 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises cash on hand with UK and overseas banks and demand deposits at the Statement of Financial Position date. Cash equivalents comprise any assets considered by management to be readily convertible to cash, due to their highly liquid and short term nature, by way of a readily available market for sale.

1.19 Provisions

DFID provides for legal and constructive obligations, related to past events, where the obligations are of uncertain timing or value at the Statement of Financial Position date. Such provisions are based on best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation. Where the time value of money is material, provisions are stated at discounted amounts using the real discount rate, adjusted for inflation, set by HM Treasury.

1. Statement of accounting policies (continued)

1.20 Early retirement costs

DFID meets the additional costs of benefits, beyond the normal PCSPS benefits in respect of employees who retire early, by paying the required amounts annually to the PCSPS, over the period between early retirement and normal retirement date. These costs are provided in full as an expense in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure (within programme expenditure) when early retirements have been agreed and arrangements are binding. Liability for future payments is shown under provisions. Where the provision for employee exit costs is significant/material, the FReM requires that the cash flows are discounted. Amounts provided in year and held within the provisions balance at year end are neither significant nor material.

1.21 Contingent assets and liabilities

In addition to contingent liabilities disclosed in accordance with IAS 37, the Department discloses for parliamentary reporting and accountability purposes certain statutory and non-statutory contingent liabilities where the likelihood of a transfer of economic benefit is remote, but which have been reported to Parliament in accordance with the requirements of 'Managing Public Money'.

Where the time value of money is material, contingent liabilities which are required to be disclosed under IAS 37 are stated at discounted amounts and the amount reported to Parliament separately noted. Contingent liabilities that are not required to be disclosed by IAS 37 are stated at the amounts reported to Parliament.

The Department discloses a contingent asset where it is probable that there will be an inflow of economic benefits from a past event, but where the outcome is uncertain. An estimate of the financial effect is indicated, where possible.

1.22 Third party assets

Cash balances in the primary statements exclude amounts held for third parties as custodian or trustee but in which neither DFID nor the UK government more generally has a direct beneficial interest. Amounts of this nature held at the Statement of Financial Position date are disclosed in note 26.

1.23 Impairment of financial assets

The Department assesses at each Statement of Financial Position date whether there is objective evidence that financial assets are impaired as a result of events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset and prior to the Statement of Financial Position date. If such events are considered to have an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial instrument, then the asset is impaired. For the purposes of a collective evaluation of impairment, financial assets are grouped on the basis of similar risk characteristics, taking into account instrument types and other relevant factors. These characteristics are relevant to the estimation of future cash flows for groups of such assets by being indicative of the counterparty's ability to pay all amounts due according to the terms of the asset being evaluated.

The amount of impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows. Future cash flows for a group of financial instruments that are collectively evaluated for impairment are estimated on the basis of expected cash flows for the assets and historical loss experience for assets with credit risk characteristics similar to those in the group. Where the time value of money is material, financial assets are stated at discounted amounts using the real discount rate, adjusted for inflation, set by HM Treasury.

1. Statement of accounting policies (continued)

1.24 Critical accounting judgements

The Accounting Officer, in preparing the Accounts, is required to select suitable accounting policies, apply them consistently and make estimates and assumptions that are reasonable and prudent. These judgements and estimates are based on historical experience and other factors considered relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates and assumptions.

Critical accounting estimates are those which involve the most complex or subjective judgements or assessments. The areas of DFID's business that typically require such estimates in implementing the accounting policies set out above are explained in more detail below.

(a) Useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible non-current assets

DFID's management annually reviews and reaffirms the appropriateness of the useful lives of tangible and intangible assets for the purposes of applying depreciation.

(b) Impairment review of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

Assets categorised as Land, Buildings and Dwellings, Leasehold Property and Assets under Construction are recorded at depreciated historic cost. All other assets are recorded at depreciated current cost. Indexation factors are obtained from the Office for National Statistics for those assets recorded at current cost. Each year DFID carries out a review of carrying value to assess indications of impairment. The remaining useful life of leasehold improvements at 1 Palace Street was reduced to reflect the surrender of the remainder of the lease to Cabinet Office and the revised intended departure date from Palace Street in light of the date of entry to 22/26 Whitehall. As a result, an impairment was recorded to reflect the reduction in the future economic benefit to the Department. Further detail on this accommodation move is included within the Management Commentary.

(c) Impairment review of financial assets

DFID carries out an annual impairment review of the carrying value of its financial assets. Details of this policy are set out in note 1.23 above.

(d) Provisions against long term loans and receivables

Long term loan balances are held with a number of overseas governments and organisations. DFID carries out an annual review to assess the expected amounts receivable against the carrying value of loans outstanding, giving consideration to factors affecting recoverability such as political matters (for example, instability within the recipient country) or economic developments (for example, progress towards debt reduction initiatives such as the Paris Club or the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries initiative). Where there is a likelihood that the full carrying value may not be received, a provision is made against the carrying value of the amount due and balances reported in the accounts to the extent that the outstanding amount will not be recovered.

1. Statement of accounting policies (continued)

1.25 Effects of future accounting policies

The following is a list of changes to IFRS that have been issued but which were not effective in the reporting period:

IAS 19 Employee Benefits was revised and will be effective for financial reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013. The main changes will be:

- Termination benefits will be recognised at the earlier of the point where the offer cannot be withdrawn and the point where any related restructuring costs are recognised. This may result in a different recognition point where benefits are offered but are reliant on individuals remaining in post to a certain point.

IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement will be effective for financial reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013. IFRS 13 is prospective in application. It establishes a single source of guidance for all fair value measurements. The standard improves guidance on how to measure fair value when fair value is required or permitted under other standards. It does not change when an entity is required to use fair value. The Department is currently assessing the impact of IFRS 13 but, based on preliminary analysis, it is not expected to be material.

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments will be effective for financial reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2015. The new standard simplifies the classification and measurement of financial assets, previously reported under IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement, and will have a material effect on the disclosure of financial assets.

1.26 Operating segments

IFRS 8 defines an operating segment as a component of an entity:

- that engages in business activities from which it earns revenues and incurs expenditure
- whose operating results are reviewed regularly by the entity's decision makers to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance
- for which discrete financial information is available

DFID's structure comprises a number of divisions which are individually, and collectively, responsible for delivering the Department's expected output and objectives. Each division reports through a director to a Director General (DG), who is a member of the Executive Management Committee. Budgets and resources are allocated to divisions based on operational plans. These are reviewed and signed off, first by the responsible director then ultimately by the responsible DG. The Executive Management Committee reviews a monthly finance report as a standing item on its agenda. This aggregates financial data for all divisions and summarises financial performance, both historical and forecast, by DG area. As such, the divisions are considered the most appropriate operating segments for disclosure in note 6, which sets out the income and expenditure for each operating segment.

1.27 Changes in accounting policy

During 2012–13 there have been no changes in accounting policy.

2. Net outturn

2.1 Analysis of net resource outturn by section

	2012–13										2011–12 Outturn
	Outturn							Estimate			
	Administration			Programme							
	Gross	Income	Net	Gross	Income	Net	Total	Net total	Net total compared with Estimate	Net total compared with Estimate, adjusted for virements	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Spending in Departmental Expenditure Limit											
Voted											
A: CSC (NDPB) scholarships relating to developing countries	2,112	–	2,112	19,011	(490)	18,521	20,633	21,390	757	757	18,777
B: Wealth Creation	–	–	–	419,250	(3)	419,247	419,247	413,357	(5,890)	–	421,231
C: Climate Change	–	–	–	268,620	–	268,620	268,620	276,837	8,217	2,328	157,831
D: Governance and Security	–	–	–	696,928	–	696,928	696,928	731,447	34,519	34,519	720,291
E: Direct Delivery of Millennium Development Goals	–	–	–	2,388,594	(62)	2,388,532	2,388,532	2,227,472	(161,060)	–	2,183,444
F: Global Partnerships	–	–	–	1,333,803	(131)	1,333,672	1,333,672	1,481,429	147,757	–	1,529,331
G: Total Operating Costs	132,399	(7,101)	125,298	111,073	(102)	110,971	236,269	245,422	9,153	9,153	207,944
H: Central Programmes	–	–	–	(12,589)	(701)	(13,290)	(13,290)	3,566	16,856	3,553	(13,128)
I: Joint Conflict Pool	–	–	–	18,892	–	18,892	18,892	23,400	4,508	4,508	21,570
J: Independent Commission for Aid Impact (NDPB) (net)	405	–	405	2,509	–	2,509	2,914	3,257	343	343	2,116
K: No Specific Pillar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16,608	16,608	16,608	–
Non-voted expenditure											
L: European Union Attributed Aid	–	–	–	757,245	–	757,245	757,245	757,245	–	–	934,125
Annually Managed Expenditure											
Voted											
M: Wealth Creation	–	–	–	(2,084)	–	(2,084)	(2,084)	(2,087)	(3)	–	(2,723)
N: Direct Delivery of Millennium Development Goals	–	–	–	156,067	–	156,067	156,067	272,243	116,176	116,176	41,052
O: Total Operating Costs	–	–	–	(3,748)	–	(3,748)	(3,748)	(3,743)	5	2	(3,927)
P: Central Programmes	–	–	–	(11,645)	–	(11,645)	(11,645)	33,587	45,232	45,232	9,558
Total	**134,916**	**(7,101)**	**127,815**	**6,141,926**	**(1,489)**	**6,140,437**	**6,268,251**	**6,501,430**	**233,179**	**233,179**	**6,227,492**

2. Net outturn (continued)

2.2 Analysis of net capital outturn by section

	2012–13						2011–12 Outturn
	Outturn			Estimate			
	Gross	Income	Net	Net	Net total compared with Estimate	Net total compared with Estimate, adjusted for virements	Net
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Spending in Departmental Expenditure Limit							
Voted							
A: CSC (NDPB) scholarships relating to developing countries	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
B: Wealth Creation	194,279	–	194,279	166,188	(28,091)	–	127,995
C: Climate Change	54,295	–	54,295	74,523	20,228	–	67,084
D: Governance and Security	13,808	–	13,808	11,917	(1,891)	–	18,508
E: Direct Delivery of Millennium Development Goals	70,115	–	70,115	69,447	(668)	–	117,353
F: Global Partnerships	1,315,993	–	1,315,993	1,328,285	12,292	1,870	1,323,535
G: Total Operating Costs	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
H: Central Programmes	65,990	(61,266)	4,724	7,640	2,916	2,916	(8,568)
I: Joint Conflict Pool	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
J: Independent Commission for Aid Impact (NDPB) (net)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
K: No Specific Pillar	–	–	–	2,000	2,000	2,000	–
Non-voted expenditure							
L: European Union Attributed Aid	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Annually Managed Expenditure							
Voted							
M: Wealth Creation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
N: Direct Delivery of Millennium Development Goals	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
O: Total Operating Costs	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
P: Central Programmes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	**1,714,480**	**(61,266)**	**1,653,214**	**1,660,000**	**6,786**	**6,786**	**1,645,907**

3. Reconciliation of outturn to net operating cost and against Administration Budget

3.1 Reconciliation of net resource outturn to net operating cost

	2012–13 Outturn £000	2011–12 Outturn £000
Total resource outturn in Statement of Parliamentary Supply		
Budget	6,268,251	6,227,492
Non-budget	–	–
	6,268,251	6,227,492
Less:		
Income payable to the Consolidated Fund	(183)	(332)
Programme capital	1,614,488	1,624,534
Capital grant in kind	(44,145)	–
Gain on disposal of Actis payable to the Consolidated Fund	(5,709)	–
Non-voted EU attribution[1]	(757,245)	(934,125)
	807,206	690,077
Net operating cost in Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure	7,075,457	6,917,569

[1] Non-voted represents EU attribution – in line with FReM rules on activities charged directly, the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure does not include amounts attributed to DFID to reflect spending on development activities by the EC from their budget. HM Treasury regulations do, however, require this expenditure to be included as budget outturn and as such it is incorporated within the Statement of Parliamentary Supply as non-voted resource outturn.

3.2 Outturn against final Administration Budget and administration net operating cost

	Note	2012–13 £000	2011–12 £000
Estimate – administration costs limit		133,700	138,212
Outturn – gross administration costs		134,916	129,831
Outturn – gross income relating to administration costs		(7,101)	(6,486)
Outturn – net administration costs	8	127,815	123,345
Reconciliation to operating costs:			
Less: Provisions utilised		(16,653)	(3,927)
Administration net operating cost		111,162	119,418

4. Reconciliation of net resource outturn to net cash requirement

	Note	Estimate	Outturn	2012–13 Net total outturn compared with Estimate: saving/(excess)
		£000	£000	£000
Resource outturn	2.1	6,501,430	6,268,251	(233,179)
Capital outturn	2.2	1,660,000	1,653,214	(6,786)
Accruals to cash adjustments				
Adjustments to remove non-cash items:				
Depreciation		(29,200)	(19,004)	10,196
New provisions		(341,344)	(40,538)	300,806
Other non-cash items		(35,280)	(327,690)	(292,410)
Adjustments for NDPBs:				
Remove voted resource and capital		(24,647)	(23,547)	1,100
Add cash grant in aid		24,647	23,547	(1,100)
Adjustments to reflect movements in working balances:				
Increase/(decrease) in receivables		–	(8,403)	(8,403)
Increase/(decrease) in payables		–	(81,030)	(81,030)
Use of provisions		76,344	73,628	(2,716)
		7,831,950	7,518,428	(313,522)
Removal of non-voted budget items				
Consolidated Fund standing services		(757,245)	(757,245)	–
Other adjustments		–	–	–
Net cash requirement		**7,074,705**	**6,761,183**	**(313,522)**

5. Income payable to the Consolidated Fund

In addition to income retained by the Department, the following income relates to the Department and is payable to the Consolidated Fund (cash receipts are shown in italics).

	Outturn 2012–13		Outturn 2011–12	
	Income	*Receipts*	Income	*Receipts*
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Operating income outside the ambit of the Estimate	(5,893)	*(5,893)*	(9,211)	*(9,211)*
Total income payable to the Consolidated Fund	**(5,893)**	**(5,893)**	**(9,211)**	**(9,211)**

6. Statement of operating costs by operating segment

IFRS 8 requires disclosure of income and expenditure by operating segment. The basis for defining operating segments is set out in accounting policy 1.26.

The standard also includes a requirement to show net assets per operating segment. The structure of DFID means that all assets included in the Statement of Financial Position are used for the general administration and benefit of DFID as a whole. As such, DFID considers the Statement of Financial Position to be centrally maintained and monitored by the Finance and Corporate Performance Division and it would therefore all fall under the reporting line of the Director General for Corporate Performance.

During 2012-13 there was a restructure carried out of divisions and as a result the significant changes in numbers reported by certain divisions in 2012-13 is partly due to associated structural changes.

For the year ended 31 March 2013 (£000)

Director General	Division	Gross expenditure £000	Income £000	2012–13 Net expenditure £000
Finance and Corporate Performance	Central Department Division	97,233	(51,450)	45,783
	Corporate Hub	1,378	–	1,378
	Business Solutions Division Level	16,357	–	16,357
	Finance and Corporate Performance Division	14,383	(17)	14,366
	Human Resources, Security and Facilities Division	36,721	(6,528)	30,193
	Communications Division	39,480	–	39,480
	Internal Audit	1,419	–	1,419
	Non-departmental public body	2,914	–	2,914
Finance and Corporate Performance		**209,885**	**(57,995)**	**151,890**
Permanent Secretary	Top Management Group	4,093	(1)	4,092
Permanent Secretary		**4,093**	**(1)**	**4,092**
Policy and Global Programmes	International Finance Division	1,893,618	(125)	1,893,493
	Policy Division	654,717	–	654,717
	International Relations Division	669,244	(2)	669,242
	Research and Evidence Division	244,710	–	244,710
	Joint Trade Policy Division	10,245	–	10,245
Policy and Global Programmes		**3,472,534**	**(127)**	**3,472,407**
Country Programmes	Asia, Caribbean and Overseas Territories	718,682	(49)	718,633
	East and Central Africa	1,050,575	(41)	1,050,534
	West and Southern Africa	863,658	(186)	863,472
Country Programmes		**2,632,915**	**(276)**	**2,632,639**
Humanitarian, Security and Conflict	Conflict Humanitarian and Security Division	133,617	–	133,617
	Middle East and North Africa Division (MENAD)	251,458	–	251,458
	Western Asia and Stabilisation Division	429,398	(44)	429,354
Humanitarian, Security and Conflict		**814,473**	**(44)**	**814,429**
Total		**7,133,900**	**(58,443)**	**7,075,457**

6. Statement of operating costs by operating segment (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2012

Director General	Division	Gross expenditure £000	Income £000	2012–13 Net expenditure £000
Finance and Corporate Performance	Central Department Division	12,349	(2,468)	9,881
	Corporate Hub	3,056	–	3,056
	Business Solutions Division Level	11,118	–	11,118
	Finance and Corporate Performance Division	15,012	(50)	14,962
	Human Resources, Security and Facilities Division	28,101	(6,348)	21,753
	Communications Division	22,787	–	22,787
	Internal Audit	1,449	–	1,449
Finance and Corporate Performance		**93,872**	**(8,866)**	**85,006**
Permanent Secretary	Top Management Group	3,850	–	3,850
Permanent Secretary		**3,850**	**–**	**3,850**
Policy and Global Programmes	International Finance Division	1,832,299	(249)	1,832,050
	Policy Division	576,832	–	576,832
	International Relations Division	736,624	–	736,624
	Research and Evidence Division	255,664	–	255,664
	Joint Trade Policy Division	7,597	–	7,597
Policy and Global Programmes		**3,409,016**	**(249)**	**3,408,767**
Country Programmes	Asia, Caribbean and Overseas Territories	761,739	(27)	761,712
	East and Central Africa	1,024,050	(4)	1,024,046
	West and Southern Africa	816,202	(102)	816,100
Country Programmes		**2,601,991**	**(133)**	**2,601,858**
Humanitarian, Security and Conflict	Security and Humanitarian and Middle East Division	403,859	–	403,859
	Western Asia and Stabilisation Division	415,047	(52)	414,995
Humanitarian, Security and Conflict		**818,906**	**(52)**	**818,854**
Total		**6,927,635**	**(9,300)**	**6,918,335**

7. Staff numbers and related costs

7.1 Staff costs comprise

					2012–13	2011–12
	Total	Permanently employed staff	Others	Ministers	Special advisers	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Wages and salaries	108,639	106,309	2,083	127	120	94,913
Social security costs	6,067	6,044	–	11	12	5,493
Other pension costs	19,239	19,220	–	–	19	15,848
Subtotal	**133,945**	**131,573**	**2,083**	**138**	**151**	**116,254**
Less recoveries in respect of outward secondments	(31)	(31)	–	–	–	(227)
Total net costs	**133,914**	**131,542**	**2,083**	**138**	**151**	**116,027**

Analysis of subtotal	**2012–13 £000**	**2011–12 £000**
Administration	63,065	61,002
Programme	68,443	53,325
Capital	2,437	1,927
Subtotal	**133,945**	**116,254**

All staff costs relate to the Core Department and the ICAI. The CSC does not have any staff as it uses third party administrators to carry out its day-to-day operations.

The Principal Civil Service Pension Scheme (PCSPS) is an unfunded multi-employer defined benefit scheme. DFID is unable to identify its share of the underlying assets and liabilities. A full actuarial valuation was carried out at 31 March 2007. Details can be found in the Cabinet Office accounts: Civil Superannuation.

For 2012–13, employers' contributions of £16,789,140 were payable to the PCSPS (2011–12: £15,123,084) at one of four rates in the range 16.7% to 24.3% of pensionable pay, based on salary bands. The Scheme's Actuary reviews employer contributions every 4 years following a full scheme valuation. The contribution rates are set to meet the cost of the benefits accruing during 2012–13 to be paid when the member retires and not the benefits paid during this period to existing pensioners.

Employees can opt to open a partnership pension account, a stakeholder pension with an employer contribution. Employers' contributions of £193,945 (2011–12: £126,454) were paid to 1 or more of a panel of 3 appointed stakeholder pension providers. Employer contributions are age-related and range from 3% to 12.5% of pensionable pay. Employers also match employee contributions up to 3% of pensionable pay. In addition, employer contributions of £13,883 (2011–12: £9,778), 0.8% of pensionable pay, were payable to the PCSPS to cover the cost of the future provision of lump sum benefits on death in service and ill health retirement of these employees.

No contributions were due to the partnership pension providers at the Statement of Financial Position date. Contributions prepaid at that date were nil.

No individuals retired early on ill health grounds (2011–12: 5 individuals); the total additional accrued pension liabilities in the year amounted to £Nil (2011–12: £9,760).

The capital staff costs related to 28.4 full time equivalent employees.

7. Staff numbers and related costs (continued)

7.2 Average number of persons employed

The average number of full time equivalent persons employed during the year was as follows. These relate to the Core Department only.

					2012–13 Number	2011–12 Number
Division	**Total**	**Permanently employed staff**	**Others**	**Ministers**	**Special advisers**	**Total**
Corporate Performance	**487**	482	5	–	–	**512**
Permanent Secretary	**47**	40	2	3	2	**45**
International Finance Division	**79**	77	2	–	–	**67**
Policy and Research Directorate	**385**	376	9	–	–	**321**
International Relations Division	**98**	94	4	–	–	**97**
Asia, Security and Humanitarian, Middle East, Caribbean, Overseas Territories*	**375**	371	4	–	–	**500**
West and Southern Africa	**478**	475	3	–	–	**387**
East and Central Africa	**412**	411	1	–	–	**341**
Western Asia, Middle East, Security and Humanitarian*	**409**	402	7	–	–	**179**
Total	**2,770**	**2,728**	**37**	**3**	**2**	**2,449**

* During 2012–13 there was a restructure carried out of divisions and as a result the significant changes in numbers reported by certain divisions in 2012–13 is partly due to associated structural changes.

7. Staff numbers and related costs (continued)

7.3 Reporting of civil service and other compensation schemes – exit packages

	2012–13			2011–12		
	Departmental Group			Departmental Group		
Exit package cost band	**Number of compulsory redundancies**	**Number of other departures agreed**	**Total number of exit packages by cost band**	**Number of compulsory redundancies**	**Number of other departures agreed**	**Total number of exit packages by cost band**
<£10,000	–	–	–	–	1	1
£10,000 – £25,000	1	2	3	1	16	17
£25,001 – £50,000	–	1	1	–	25	25
£50,001 – £100,000	–	2	2	–	20	20
£100,001 – £150,000	–	2	2	–	5	5
£150,001 – £200,000	–	2	2	–	2	2
£200,001+	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total number of exit packages	**1**	**9**	**10**	**1**	**69**	**70**
Total cost £000			**836**			**3,497**

All exit packages above relate to DFID.

Redundancy and other departure costs have been paid in accordance with the provisions of the Civil Service Compensation Scheme, a statutory scheme made under the Superannuation Act 1972. Exit costs are accounted for in full in the year of departure. Where the Department has agreed early retirements, the additional costs are met by the Department and not by the Civil Service Pension Scheme. Ill health retirement costs are met by the pension scheme and are not included in the table.

8. Other administration costs

	Note	DFID £000	2012–13 Departmental Group £000	DFID £000	Restated 2011–12 Departmental Group £000
Rentals under operating leases		16,480	16,480	16,297	16,297
Charges under finance leases		8,912	8,912	8,972	8,972
		25,392	25,392	25,269	25,269
Other current expenditure		21,830	23,942	28,273	30,372
Non-cash items					
Depreciation: property, plant and equipment	11	15,130	15,130	8,342	8,342
Amortisation: intangible assets	12	3,874	3,874	4,800	4,800
Revaluation of IT equipment	14	(571)	(571)	–	–
Impairment/(revaluation) of furniture and fittings	14	191	191	(44)	(44)
Impairment/(Revaluation) of leasehold-related assets	14	5,863	5,863	(50)	(50)
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	14	590	590	3,873	3,873
(Gain) on disposal of intangibles	14	–	–	(34)	(34)
Auditors' remuneration and expenses[1]		265	265	265	265
(Revaluation)/impairment of investments (Actis)	13	–	–	(37)	(37)
Movement in provisions		(2,825)	(2,825)	(3,927)	(3,927)
		69,739	71,851	66,730	68,829
Staff costs	7	63,065	63,065	61,002	61,002
Grant in aid	27	1,980	–	2,144	–
Administration income	10	(7,101)	(7,101)	(6,486)	(6,486)
Total		**127,683**	**127,815**	**123,390**	**123,345**

[1] In addition, the National Audit Office received cash fees indirectly from DFID via other organisations to which it is a sub-contractor carrying out audit-related services. Indirect fees totalled £168,247 in 2012–13 (2011–12: £128,000). Cash fees directly received from DFID during 2012–13 were Nil (2011–12: Nil).

9. Programme costs

	Note	2012–13 DFID £000	2012–13 Departmental Group £000	2011–12 DFID £000	2011–12 Departmental Group £000
Grants and current expenditure		5,353,552	5,372,563	5,273,090	5,289,143
Contributions to International Financial Institutions: promissory notes	17.2	1,408,547	1,408,547	1,412,385	1,412,385
Loss/(gain) on foreign exchange		1,934	1,934	12,748	12,748
Non-cash items					
Movements in provisions		153,218	153,218	28,812	28,812
Gain on disposal of Actis		(5,721)	(5,721)	–	–
		6,911,530	**6,930,541**	**6,727,035**	**6,743,088**
Staff costs	7	68,443	68,443	53,325	53,325
Grant in aid	27	19,060	–	17,399	–
Programme income	10	(51,342)	(51,342)	(2,814)	(2,189)
Total net programme costs		**6,947,691**	**6,947,642**	**6,794,945**	**6,794,224**

10. Income

	2012–13 DFID £000	2012–13 Departmental Group £000	2011–12 DFID £000	2011–12 Departmental Group £000
Administrative income				
Rents from non-government bodies[1]	(5,164)	(5,164)	(5,044)	(5,044)
Other	(1,937)	(1,937)	(1,442)	(1,442)
Subtotal	**(7,101)**	**(7,101)**	**(6,486)**	**(6,486)**
Programme income				
Non-capital operating income	(149)	(149)	(956)	(956)
Capital grant in kind to finance transfer of property	(44,145)	(44,145)	–	–
Sale of investment	(5,721)	(5,721)	–	–
Grant in aid funding	(490)	(490)	(625)	–
Other operating income	(136)	(136)	(253)	(253)
Loan interest	(701)	(701)	(980)	(980)
Subtotal	**(51,342)**	**(51,342)**	**(2,814)**	**(2,189)**
Total	**(58,443)**	**(58,443)**	**(9,300)**	**(8,675)**

[1] Amounts receivable under operating leases are summarised within note 22.2.

11. Property, plant and equipment

Consolidated 2012–13	Land, buildings and dwellings	Leasehold-related assets	Vehicles	Furniture and equipment	IT equipment	Assets under construction	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Cost or valuation							
At 1 April 2012	**20,035**	**62,282**	**6,709**	**18,356**	**15,682**	**13,942**	**137,006**
Additions	2,836	1,116	1,202	3,313	1,413	51,052	60,932
Revaluation	–	(15,373)	73	(353)	1,379	–	(14,274)
Brought into use/reclassifications	46,147	488	–	–	–	(46,747)	(112)
Disposals	–	(235)	(404)	(529)	(105)	(1)	(1,274)
At 31 March 2013	**69,018**	**48,278**	**7,580**	**20,787**	**18,369**	**18,246**	**182,278**
Depreciation							
At 1 April 2012	**(1,941)**	**(25,142)**	**(4,830)**	**(10,422)**	**(11,505)**	**–**	**(53,840)**
Charged in year	(1,121)	(9,621)	(806)	(1,475)	(2,107)	–	(15,130)
Depreciation on revaluation	–	9,510	(29)	161	(808)	–	8,834
Reclassifications	–	1	–	–	–	(1)	–
Disposals	–	34	291	270	90	–	685
At 31 March 2013	**(3,062)**	**(25,218)**	**(5,374)**	**(11,466)**	**(14,330)**	**(1)**	**(59,451)**
Carrying amount at 31 March 2013	**65,956**	**23,060**	**2,206**	**9,321**	**4,039**	**18,245**	**122,827**
Carrying amount at 31 March 2012	**18,094**	**37,140**	**1,879**	**7,934**	**4,177**	**13,942**	**83,166**
Asset financing:							
Owned	65,956	1,074	2,206	9,321	4,039	18,245	100,841
Finance-leased	–	21,986	–	–	–	–	21,986
Carrying amount at 31 March 2013	**65,956**	**23,060**	**2,206**	**9,321**	**4,039**	**18,245**	**122,827**

Additions (accruals basis)	60,932
Movement in capital payable	(970)
As shown in cash flow	**59,962**

11. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

The above relates to assets held by DFID. CSC and ICAI do not hold any tangible assets. The Department's freehold property in East Kilbride was valued at 31 March 2011 by GVA Grimley LLP International Property Advisers using Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS) guidelines. A revised existing use valuation of £6.2 million (land £1.24 million, buildings £4.96 million) was reported.

Additions to 2012–13 against Assets under construction – tangible include the transfer of 22/26 Whitehall to DFID from Cabinet Office at a total value of £44.145 million. The valuation was provided by DVS on 12 October 2012. DVS is the property arm of the Valuation Office Agency and provides professional property advice across the public sector. After DFID took possession of the building, it commenced a refurbishment of the property to bring it up to a suitable standard for occupation and use by the Department. This was completed during February 2013 and DFID commenced operations from the premises during February 2013.

The lease on the property at 1 Palace Street was transferred to Cabinet Office during the year but DFID will retain occupation of the building until December 2013. The downward revaluation of £6 million within the leasehold-related asset category reflects the impairment of leasehold improvements at the Palace Street property, bringing the value into line with the remaining useful economic benefit to DFID over the remainder of the lease term prior to exit.

Overseas properties were revalued during 2011–12 as follows:

Zambia properties were revalued at 13 February 2012 by Pam Golding Properties; Zimbabwe properties were revalued at 6 February 2012 by SEEF Properties; Uganda property was valued at 17 January 2012 by Eastlands Agency Real Estate; Malawi properties were valued at 9 March 2012 by MPICO Limited; Pakistan property was valued at 22 February 2012 by W W Engineering Services (Pvt) Limited; Ethiopia property was valued at 31 January 2012 by CPMS. The basis of valuation adopted by overseas valuers is expected to be consistent with RICS guidelines or country practice.

Included in leasehold-related assets is a property held under a finance lease. This property was valued at 31 March 2008 by DTZ Debenham Tie Leung Limited using RICS guidelines. The finance lease was undertaken by a former executive agency of the Department but is now sublet through an operating lease to the University of Greenwich which occupies the building and took on the work of this agency. Income received from the sublet arrangement is included within note 10 above. Note 22.2 sets out income receivable under the sublet arrangement and future lease payments to be made under the finance lease.

11. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

Consolidated 2011–12	Land, buildings and dwellings	Leasehold-related assets	Vehicles	Furniture and equipment	IT equipment	Assets under construction	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Cost or valuation							
At 1 April 2011	**18,116**	**68,055**	**6,383**	**18,299**	**15,568**	**7,601**	**134,022**
Additions	–	847	397	1,052	153	8,120	**10,569**
Revaluation	(1,375)	75	65	78	(7)	–	**(1,164)**
Brought into use/reclassifications	4,006	(4,181)	77	(156)	182	(967)	**(1,039)**
Disposals	(712)	(2,514)	(213)	(917)	(214)	(812)	**(5,382)**
At 31 March 2012	**20,035**	**62,282**	**6,709**	**18,356**	**15,682**	**13,942**	**137,006**
Depreciation							
At 1 April 2011	(1,418)	(22,958)	(4,128)	(9,483)	(8,953)	–	(46,940)
Charged in year	(889)	(2,704)	(852)	(1,508)	(2,389)	–	(8,342)
Depreciation on revaluation	323	(25)	(32)	(34)	7	–	239
Reclassifications	(7)	(23)	–	85	(361)	–	(306)
Disposals	50	568	182	518	191	–	1,509
At 31 March 2012	**(1,941)**	**(25,142)**	**(4,830)**	**(10,422)**	**(11,505)**	**–**	**(53,840)**
Carrying amount at 31 March 2012	**18,094**	**37,140**	**1,879**	**7,934**	**4,177**	**13,942**	**83,166**
Carrying amount at 1 April 2011	16,701	45,095	2,256	8,815	6,617	7,601	87,085
Asset financing:							
Owned	18,094	19	1,879	7,934	4,177	13,942	46,045
Finance-leased	–	37,121	–	–	–	–	37,121
Carrying amount at 31 March 2012	**18,094**	**37,140**	**1,879**	**7,934**	**4,177**	**13,942**	**83,166**

Additions (accruals basis)	10,569
Movement in capital payable	(1,553)
As shown in cash flow	9,016

12. Intangible assets

Consolidated 2012–13	Software licences and IT systems £000	Intangible assets under construction £000	Total £000
Cost or valuation			
At 1 April 2012	**38,428**	**7,365**	**45,793**
Additions	1,310	3,746	5,056
Impairment/revaluation	–	–	–
Brought into use/reclassifications	–	113	113
Disposals	–	–	–
At 31 March 2013	**39,738**	**11,224**	**50,962**
Amortisation			
At 1 April 2012	**(24,413)**	**–**	**(24,413)**
Charged in year	(3,874)	–	(3,874)
Depreciation on revaluation	–	–	–
Brought into use/reclassification	–	–	–
Disposals	–	–	–
At 31 March 2013	**(28,287)**	**–**	**(28,287)**
Carrying amount at 31 March 2013	**11,451**	**11,224**	**22,675**
Carrying amount at 31 March 2012	**14,015**	**7,365**	**21,380**
Asset financing:			
Owned	11,451	11,224	22,675
Finance-leased	–	–	–
Carrying amount at 31 March 2013	**11,451**	**11,224**	**22,675**

The above relates to assets held by DFID. CSC and ICAI do not hold any intangible assets.

12. Intangible assets (continued)

Consolidated 2011–12			2011–12
Cost	Software licences and IT systems	Intangible assets under construction	Total
	£000	£000	£000
At 1 April 2011	38,140	3,769	41,909
Additions	123	2,772	2,895
Impairment/revaluation	73	–	73
Brought into use/reclassifications	217	824	1,041
Disposals	(125)	–	(125)
At 31 March 2012	**38,428**	**7,365**	**45,793**
Amortisation			
At 1 April 2011	(20,042)	–	(20,042)
Charged in year	(4,800)	–	(4,800)
Depreciation on reclassifications	(36)	–	(36)
Depreciation on revaluation	306	–	306
Disposals	159	–	159
At 31 March 2012	**(24,413)**	–	**(24,413)**
Carrying amount at 31 March 2012	**14,015**	**7,365**	**21,380**
Carrying amount at 31 March 2011	**18,098**	**3,769**	**21,867**
Asset financing:			
Owned	14,015	7,365	21,380
Finance-leased	–	–	–
Carrying amount at 31 March 2012	**14,015**	**7,365**	**21,380**

13. Financial instruments

13.1 Non-current financial assets – equity investments

	International Financial Institutions	CDC Group plc	Actis LLP	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000
At 1 April 2011	**3,100,534**	**765,036**	**1,641**	**3,867,211**
Additions	30,544	–	–	30,544
Revaluations	152,750	–	–	152,750
Reclassification in year to current	–	–	(1,641)	(1,641)
At 1 April 2012	**3,283,828**	**765,036**	–	**4,048,864**
Additions	34,003	–	–	34,003
Revaluations	(27,769)	–	–	(27,769)
At 31 March 2013	**3,290,062**	**765,036**	–	**4,055,098**

Current financial assets – available for sale equity investment

	Actis LLP	Total
	£000	£000
At 1 April 2011	–	–
Additions	–	–
Reclassification in year from non-current	1,641	1,641
Revaluations	37	37
At 1 April 2012	**1,678**	**1,678**
Additions	–	–
Revaluations	–	–
Disposal	(1,678)	**(1,678)**
At 31 March 2013	–	–

The above non-current and current financial assets relate to DFID assets. CSC and ICAI do not hold any financial instrument assets.

Subsidiaries and associates: key data from last audited accounts

	31 December 2012	31 December 2011
CDC Group plc – 100% ordinary share capital	£m	£m
Portfolio return (before tax)	250.6	(66.3)
Total return after tax	223.4	(72.0)
Total net assets (valuation basis)	2,831.6	2,608.2

13. Financial instruments (continued)

13.1 Non-current financial assets (continued)

Public sector bodies

DFID, on behalf of the government, is allotted 100% of the issued ordinary share capital of CDC Group plc (CDC). In 2004, fund management activities previously carried out by CDC were transferred to a newly formed limited liability partnership (Actis LLP). As a result, DFID owned 40% of the member's capital of Actis LLP. The interest was sold to Actis's management during the year and the disposal is reflected above in note 13.1 above – Current financial assets. Further detail on the transaction is included within the Management Commentary in this chapter.

In accordance with the FReM, investments in public corporations falling outside the resource accounting boundary, such as CDC and Actis LLP, are recognised at historical cost less any impairment. Impairments are assessed by comparing the historic cost to DFID's share of net assets, with any impairment being taken to the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure.

HM Treasury further requires that self-financing public corporations achieve a rate of return, described as 'cost of capital' to ensure that the opportunity cost of departments' investments is covered. If the corporation does not meet its rate of return over each spending review (SR) period, then the shareholding department may face a charge to the extent that such a return has not been met.

During SR 2007 (covering the years ended 31 March 2008 to 31 March 2010), both Actis and CDC met their HM Treasury determined rate of return and as a result no underperformance charge was levied. Within the current SR (covering the years ended 31 March 2011 to 31 March 2014), there is no indication that these targets will not be met. We do not, therefore, expect that the Department will face any underperformance charge or subsidise its public interest corporation.

International Financial Institutions

Investments in IFIs are valued at fair value. There is no market in these investments – all shareholders are sovereign states. Fair value has been assessed as DFID's share of the net assets of the IFI, based on the number of shares subscribed by DFID. The Articles of Agreement of all the IFIs specify that this is the value that DFID would receive on the dissolution of the IFI.

All investments in IFIs are denominated in a currency other than sterling. DFID is therefore exposed to currency risk in relation to the sterling value of these currencies. DFID is also exposed to market risk, as the value of each investment is dependent upon the net assets of the IFI.

Base currencies of investments in IFIs are shown below. Figures in dollars include those bodies for which the US dollar is used as the working equivalent for units of account. Revaluations for IFIs include £108 million (net) of unrealised gains (2011–12: losses of £55 million) arising from changes in exchange rates. These are included in movements taken directly to the revaluation reserve in note 20.

		2012–13		2011–12
	Currency 000	£000	Currency 000	£000
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	$1,627,856	1,068,638	$1,766,200	1,103,241
International Finance Corporation	$1,050,000	689,293	$1,035,734	646,962
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	€1,209,965	1,020,465	€1,186,660	988,702
Asian Development Bank	$335,370	220,160	$338,660	211,541
Inter-American Development Bank	$193,202	126,831	$183,218	114,445
African Development Bank (in Units of Account)	90,297	87,152	141,787	145,275
Caribbean Development Bank	$74,288	48,768	$73,160	45,698
Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency	$43,803	28,755	$44,769	27,964
		3,290,062		3,283,828

13. Financial instruments (continued)

13.2 Forward currency contracts

During the year ended 31 March 2012, DFID completed forward contract purchases to achieve budget certainty in relation to forecast net exposures in respect of a significant transaction in an area where the Department operates. During the period under review, 10 of these forward contracts matured. The value of these contracts undertaken was 440,332,513 South African Rand (sterling equivalent – £30.3 million) and losses have been recognised on these contracts to maturity amounting to £3.5 million. These losses are recognised within the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure for 2012–13. No contracts matured in the year ended 31 March 2012.

Forecast unrealised losses on forward purchases maturing in future periods, based on the actual exchange rates at the reporting period date, are analysed as follows:

	Foreign currency value	Sterling value £000	Unrealised gains £000	Unrealised losses £000	Maturing in
Current assets and liabilities					
South African Rand	484,677,155	38,146	–	(4,416)	2013–14
		38,146	–	(4,416)	
Non-current assets and liabilities					
South African Rand	243,103,976	18,443	–	(2,185)	2014–15
		18,443	–	(2,185)	
Total		**56,589**	–	**(6,601)**	

13.3 Interest rate exposure

	Fixed rate £000	Floating rate £000	No interest £000	Total £000	Fixed rate weighted average interest rate
2012–13 financial assets/(liabilities): cash					
Sterling	–	252	(50,226)	(49,974)	–
US dollars	–	582	-	582	–
Euro	–	47	-	47	–
Other currencies	–	715	-	715	–
Total	–	**1,596**	**(50,226)**	**(48,630)**	–
2012–13 financial assets: loans and receivables					
Sterling	4,130	10,519	16,705	31,354	2.75%
US dollars	–	–	–	–	–
Euro	–	–	60,186	60,186	–
Other currencies	–	–	–	–	–
Total	**4,130**	**10,519**	**76,891**	**91,540**	**2.75%**

13. Financial instruments (continued)

13.3 Interest rate exposure (continued)

	Fixed rate £000	Floating rate £000	No interest £000	Total £000	Fixed rate weighted average interest rate
2012–13 financial assets: available for sale					
Sterling	–	–	–	–	–
US dollars	–	–	2,182,445	2,182,445	–
Euro	–	–	1,020,465	1,020,465	–
Other currencies	–	–	87,152	87,152	–
Total	**–**	**–**	**3,290,062**	**3,290,062**	**–**
2012–13 financial liabilities: promissory notes at amortised cost					
Sterling	–	–	2,742,176	2,742,176	–
US dollars	–	–	11,918	11,918	–
Euro	–	–	-	-	–
Other currencies	–	–	-	-	–
Total	**–**	**–**	**2,754,094**	**2,754,094**	**–**
2012–13 financial liabilities: other payables at amortised cost					
Sterling	–	–	301,533	301,533	–
Other currencies	–	–	–	–	–
Total	**–**	**–**	**301,533**	**301,533**	**–**
2011–12 financial assets: cash					
Sterling	–	1,019	(5,909)	(4,890)	–
US dollars	–	1,229	–	1,229	–
Euro	–	(90)	–	(90)	–
Other currencies	–	722	–	722	–
Total	**–**	**2,880**	**(5,909)**	**(3,029)**	**–**
2011–12 financial assets: loans and receivables					
Sterling	6,292	11,074	13,967	31,333	3.21%
US dollars	–	–	–	–	–
Euro	–	–	60,538	60,538	–
Other currencies	–	–	–	–	–
Total	**6,292**	**11,074**	**74,505**	**91,871**	**3.21%**

13. Financial instruments (continued)

13.3 Interest rate exposure (continued)

	Fixed rate £000	Floating rate £000	No interest £000	Total £000	Fixed rate weighted average interest rate
2011–12 financial assets: available for sale					
Sterling	–	–	–	–	–
US dollars	–	–	2,149,851	2,149,851	–
Euro	–	–	988,702	988,702	–
Other currencies	–	–	145,275	145,275	–
Total	**–**	**–**	**3,283,828**	**3,283,828**	**–**
2011–12 financial liabilities: promissory notes at amortised cost					
Sterling	–	–	2,587,391	2,587,391	–
US dollars	–	–	1,343	1,343	–
Euro	–	–	–	–	–
Other currencies	–	–	–	–	–
Total	**–**	**–**	**2,588,734**	**2,588,734**	**–**
2011–12 financial liabilities: other payables at amortised cost					
Sterling	–	–	220,089	220,089	–
Other currencies	–	–	–	–	–
Total	**–**	**–**	**220,089**	**220,089**	**–**

13.4 Currency risk exposures

Monetary assets and liabilities held by the Department as at the Statement of Financial Position date, in currencies other than sterling, are shown below. The Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure recognises exchange rate gains and losses on such assets and liabilities over the course of the year.

	31 March 2013 £000	31 March 2012 £000
Financial assets: maturity profile		
US dollars	582	1,229
Euro	60,231	58,322
Other currencies	715	722
Total	**61,528**	**60,273**

The table below shows the functional currency of the Department's investments classed as available for sale.

	31 March 2013 £000	31 March 2012 £000
US dollars	2,182,445	2,149,851
Euro	1,020,465	988,702
Unit of account (African Development Bank)	87,152	145,275
Total	**3,290,062**	**3,283,828**

13. Financial instruments (continued)

13.5 Liquidity risk

The following tables show the maturity profile of the Department's financial assets and liabilities other than cash and equity investments.

	31 March 2013 £000	31 March 2012 £000
Financial assets: maturity profile		
Due on demand	–	–
Due within 1 year, but not on demand	17,119	12,168
Due within 1 to 2 years	14,397	10,428
Due within 2 to 3 years	12,633	8,578
Due within 3 to 4 years	9,029	11,202
Due within 4 to 5 years	6,758	8,340
Due after 5 years	31,604	41,155
Total	**91,540**	**91,871**

	31 March 2013 £000	31 March 2012 £000
Financial liabilities: maturity profile		
Due on demand	2,754,094	2,588,734
Due within 1 year, but not on demand	256,523	173,879
Due within 1 to 5 years	47,156	57,097
Less interest element of finance lease	(10,886)	(19,798)
Total	**3,046,887**	**2,799,912**

13.6 Credit risk

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk was as follows:

	Note	31 March 2013 £000	31 March 2012 £000
Fair value financial assets	13.1	3,290,062	3,283,828
Loans and receivables	15.1	91,540	91,871
Cash and cash equivalents	16	(48,618)	(3,029)
Total		**3,332,984**	**3,372,670**

13. Financial instruments (continued)

13.6 Credit risk (continued)

The Department's ageing analysis was as follows:

	Net loans and receivables	
		Restated
	31 March 2013	31 March 2012
	£000	£000
Not past due	91,539	91,871
Total	**91,539**	**91,871**

The movement in provisions against loans and receivables was as follows:

Balance at 1 April 2011	(98,463)
Reversal/(increase) in provision	(24,275)
Utilisation of provision	14,426
Balance at 31 March 2012	**(108,312)**
Reversal/(increase) in provision	15,375
Utilisation of provision	5,183
Balance at 31 March 2013	**(87,754)**

Bilateral loans, and loans formerly managed by CDC, are made directly with sovereign states; multilateral loans are made with sovereign states through multilateral bodies such as the European Investment Bank. Assessments of credit risk are performed based on default history, political risks and the potential future granting of debt relief.

The Department's cash balances are held at accounts within the Government Banking Service contract and in local accounts held at banks with branches in some of the overseas locations in which the Department operates. All of these accounts are held with major global banks with high credit ratings and therefore the associated credit risk is assessed as low.

13. Financial instruments (continued)

13.7 Market risk

Interest rate risk

The Department's interest rate risk arises primarily from loans made at a floating rate, and from cash balances held overseas. Neither of these represents a significant source of income for the Department – total loan interest in 2012–13 amounted to £0.7 million (2011–12: £1.2 million).

Foreign currency risk

The Department's largest currency exposure in terms of net assets is in US dollars and Euros. On the Statement of Financial Position, exchange gains on investments are taken to the revaluation reserve. Exchange losses are also charged to the revaluation reserve where a previously accumulated reserve is available; losses in excess of this reserve are charged to operating costs. As at 31 March 2013, £2.2 million (2012: £2.2 million) of the Department's investments were denominated in US dollars and £1.0 million (2012: £1.0 million) in Euros. Exchange gains and losses on other financial assets and liabilities are charged to operating costs and are minimal, based on the composition of assets and liabilities in foreign currency.

At 31 March 2013, if sterling had weakened by 10% against the US dollar, with all other variables held constant, net assets would have increased by £243.8 million (2012: £239.1 million). The net operating cost would have decreased by £1.4 million (2012: £0.3 million). At the same date, if sterling had weakened by 10% against the Euro, with all other variables held constant, net assets would have increased by £0.1 million (2012: £0.1 million) with an effect on net operating cost of £0.005 million (2012: £Nil).

During 2011–12, DFID entered into arrangements to provide budget certainty on a large programme denominated in South African Rand where forward contracts were purchased to match milestone payments. At 31 March 2013, note 13.2 shows unrealised losses of £6.6 million on open contracts, of which £3.0 million was charged to operating costs during 2012–13. In addition to this, as shown in note 13.2, contracts matured during the year with realised losses of £3.5 million which were reflected in the operating costs.

Other price risk

The accounting values of the Department's investments in IFIs are based on its share of the net assets of each IFI. Although there is no public traded market for these investments, changes in the underlying net asset values of the IFIs would impact on the investment value shown in these accounts. As at 31 March 2013, a 10% reduction in net asset values of the IFIs, with all other variables held constant, would result in the Department's net assets being reduced by £329.0 million (2012: £328.8 million). Reductions in value are taken to the revaluation reserve to the extent that these reverse a previous revaluation surplus on the same asset. Any deficit over these amounts is charged to the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure.

The valuation of CDC is required to be shown at the lower of historic cost or market value. Where market value is lower, an adjustment would be made to record the asset at historic cost less the required impairment to take it to market value. As at 31 March 2013, a 10% reduction in the net asset value of this organisation, with all other variables held constant, would not have any effect on either the Department's net assets or its net operating cost (2012: £Nil), as the market value is more than 10% above historic cost.

14. Revaluation, impairments and disposals

The impact of all revaluations, impairments and disposals on the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure and the revaluation reserve is summarised as follows:

				2012–13			2011–12
		Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure	Revaluation reserve	Total	Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure	Revaluation reserve	Total
	Note	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
(Revaluation) of IT equipment	11	(571)	–	(571)	–	–	–
Impairment/(revaluation) of land and buildings	11	–	–	–	3,245	(2,193)	1,052
Impairment/(revaluation) of furniture and equipment	11	191	–	191	(44)	–	(44)
Revaluation of vehicles	11	–	(44)	(44)	–	(33)	(33)
Revaluation of software and licences	12	–	–	–	–	(37)	(37)
Impairment/(Revaluation) of leasehold-related assets	11	5,863	–	5,863	(50)	–	(50)
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment	8	590	–	590	3,873	–	3,873
Gain on disposal of intangible assets	8	–	–	–	(34)	–	(34)
Gain on disposal of Actis	9	(5,721)	–	(5,721)	–	–	–
Realised element to General Fund	19	–	89	89	–	210	210
Revaluation of Actis	13	–	–	–	(37)	–	(37)
Impairment/(revaluation) of International Financial Institutions	13	–	27,769	27,769	–	(152,750)	(152,750)
Total		**352**	**27,814**	**28,166**	**6,953**	**(154,803)**	**(147,850)**

15. Trade receivables and other current assets

15.1 Gross value less provisions for debt relief and non-payment

	Bilateral and multilateral loans £000	Other loans £000	Total £000
At 1 April 2012	80,542	11,329	91,871
Repaid	(15,975)	(1,145)	(17,120)
Decrease in provision	15,375	–	15,375
Utilisation of provision	5,183	12,976	18,159
Written off	(18,368)	(12,976)	(31,344)
Foreign exchange gain	1,470	–	1,470
Decrease in borrowing costs	12,548	581	13,129
At 31 March 2013	80,775	10,765	91,540
Due within 1 year	15,186	1,934	17,120
Total: trade and other receivables falling due after more than 12 months*	**65,589**	**8,831**	**74,420**
** Of which*			
Falling due after 1 year less than 2 years	12,326	2,071	14,397
Falling due after 2 years less than 3 years	10,394	2,239	12,633
Falling due after 3 years less than 4 years	7,495	1,534	9,029
Falling due after 4 years less than 5 years	6,067	691	6,758
Falling due after 5 years	29,307	2,296	31,603
	65,589	8,831	74,420
Repayments included above	(27,780)	(1,145)	(28,925)
Repayments included in non-operating income			
Principal repayments accrued 2012–13	(11,805)	–	(11,805)
Included in cash flow statement – note 21.2	(15,975)	(1,145)	(17,120)

All receivables relate to DFID. CSC and ICAI do not hold any receivables.

15. Trade receivables and other current assets (continued)

15.1 Gross value less provisions for debt relief and non-payment (continued)

	Bilateral and multilateral loans £000	Other loans £000	Total £000
At 1 April 2011	116,475	11,696	128,171
Repaid	(21,144)	(972)	(22,116)
Increase in provision	(24,275)	–	(24,275)
Utilisation of provision	14,426	5,906	20,332
Written off	(17,020)	(5,906)	(22,926)
Foreign exchange loss	(9,438)	–	(9,438)
Decrease in borrowing costs	21,518	605	22,123
At 31 March 2012	80,542	11,329	91,871
Due within 1 year	10,356	1,812	12,168
Total: trade and other receivables falling due after more than 12 months*	**70,186**	**9,517**	**79,703**
** Of which*			
Falling due after 1 year less than 2 years	8,573	1,855	10,428
Falling due after 2 years less than 3 years	6,664	1,914	8,578
Falling due after 3 years less than 4 years	9,174	2,028	11,202
Falling due after 4 years less than 5 years	7,023	1,317	8,340
Falling due after 5 years	38,752	2,403	41,155
	70,186	9,517	79,703
Repayments included above	(21,144)	(972)	(22,116)
Repayments included in non-operating income	(251,140)	(1,176)	(252,316)
Principal repayments accrued 2011–12	4,786	–	4,786
Principal repayments accrued 2010–11	19,157	–	19,157
Principal repayments accrued 2009–10	18,194	–	18,194
Principal repayments accrued 2008–09	22,178	–	22,178
Total	**64,315**	**–**	**64,315**
Included in statement of cash flows – note 21.2	(16,358)	(972)	(17,330)

15. Trade receivables and other current assets (continued)

15.2 Analysis by type

	31 March 2013 £000	31 March 2012 £000
Loans repayable within one year	17,120	12,168
Deposits and advances	9,312	11,738
Prepayments and accrued income*	43,811	37,985
Amounts due from the Consolidated Fund in respect of supply	54,370	9,877
Total	**124,613**	**71,768**

* Of which £11.805 million relates to principal repayments on loans accrued (2011–12: £4.654 million)

15.3 Intra-government balances

	Amounts falling due within one year		Amounts falling due after more than one year	
	31 March 2013 £000	31 March 2012 £000	31 March 2013 £000	31 March 2012 £000
Balances with other central government bodies	55,385	11,031	–	
Balances with local authorities	–	–	–	–
Balances with NHS bodies	–	–	–	–
Balances with public corporations and trading funds	–	–	–	–
Subtotal: intra-government balances	55,385	11,031	–	–
Balances with bodies external to government	69,228	60,737	74,420	79,703
Total receivable	**124,613**	**71,768**	**74,420**	**79,703**

The above relates to receivable assets held by DFID. CSC and ICAI do not hold any receivable assets.

16. Cash and cash equivalents

	DFID £000	31 March 2013 Departmental Group £000	DFID £000	31 March 2012 Departmental Group £000
Balance at 1 April 2012	(3,029)	(1,497)	(17,076)	(17,076)
Net change in cash and cash equivalent balances	(45,589)	(45,114)	14,047	15,579
Balance at 31 March 2013	**(48,618)**	**(46,611)**	**(3,029)**	**(1,497)**

The following balances at 31 March 2013 were held at:				
Government Banking Service – DFID	(50,226)	(50,226)	(5,909)	(5,909)
Government Banking Service – CSC	–	2,007	–	1,532
Commercial banks	1,608	1,608	2,880	2,880
Balance at 31 March 2013	**(48,618)**	**(46,611)**	**(3,029)**	**(1,497)**

Cash balances at Government Banking Service were held in sterling. No interest is earned on cash balances held at Government Banking Service. Imprest balances are held in a variety of local currencies, none individually greater than £171,902 (2011–12: £607,258) at the Statement of Financial Position date. No overdraft facilities are held or in use. Interest is earned on balances held in locally held overseas accounts, but is not a material amount. Total interest earned on bank balances was £29,870 (2011–12: £11,214).

17. Trade payables and other current liabilities

17.1 Analysis by type

Amounts falling due within one year

		DFID £000	31 March 2013 Departmental Group £000	DFID £000	31 March 2012 Departmental Group £000
Taxation		1,392	1,392	1,290	1,290
Other taxation and social security		898	898	801	801
Other payables		13,209	13,209	7,455	7,455
Accruals and deferred income		239,823	241,147	163,777	164,543
Current part of finance leases		1,201	1,201	556	556
		256,523	257,847	173,879	174,645
Promissory notes: due on demand		2,754,093	2,754,093	2,588,734	2,588,734
Amounts issued from the Consolidated Fund for supply but not spent at year end		–	–	–	–
Consolidated Fund extra receipts due to be paid to the Consolidated Fund					
	Received	5,752	5,752	7,918	7,918
	Receivable	–	–	–	–
		3,016,368	3,017,692	2,770,531	2,771,297
Amounts falling due after more than one year:					
Finance leases		45,010	45,010	46,210	46,210
		45,010	**45,010**	**46,210**	**46,210**

17.2 Promissory note payable: movement during the year

	£000	£000
Balance at 1 April 2011		(2,243,579)
Charge to operating costs in 2011–12 – new deposits	(1,412,385)	
Cash drawn down against notes previously issued	1,067,232	
Foreign exchange gains/(losses)	(2)	
Balance at 31 March 2012		(345,155)
		(2,588,734)
Charge to operating costs in 2012–13 – new deposits	(1,408,547)	
Cash drawn down against notes previously issued	1,243,895	
Foreign exchange gains/(losses)	(707)	
Balance at 31 March 2013		(165,359)
		(2,754,093)

Promissory note payables have been shown as falling due within 1 year, as these are legally payable on demand. The maturity profile in the Statement of Financial Position and in note 13.5, therefore, shows the earliest date at which they could be payable.

17. Trade payables and other current liabilities (continued)

17.2 Promissory note payable: movement during the year (continued)

Promissory note creditor: analysis by institution at 31 March 2013

		31 March 2013		31 March 2012
	Capital	Resource	Capital	Resource
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Other capital (Caribbean Development Bank and Asia Development Bank)	17,688	–	12,187	–
International Development Association	–	1,693,146	–	1,559,000
African Development Fund	–	471,457	–	455,885
Global Environment Fund	–	116,116	–	105,791
Asian Development Fund	–	78,833	–	80,592
Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria	–	20,000	–	168,000
Environmental Transformation Fund	–	236,113	–	196,114
Comic Relief	–	1,397	–	11,165
Caribbean Development Bank	–	8,839	–	–
International Fund for Agricultural Development	–	100,000	–	–
International Financial Corporation	–	10,504	–	–
Total	**17,688**	**2,736,405**	**12,187**	**2,576,547**

17.3 Intra-government balances

		Amounts falling due within one year		Amounts falling due after more than one year
	31 March 2013	31 March 2012	31 March 2013	31 March 2012
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Balances with other central government bodies	(10,166)	(12,156)	–	–
Balances with local authorities	–	–	–	–
Balances with NHS bodies	–	–	–	–
Balances with public corporations and trading funds	–	–	–	–
Subtotal: intra-government balances	(10,166)	(12,156)	–	–
Balances with bodies external to government	(3,006,202)	(2,758,375)	(45,010)	(46,210)
Total payables	**(3,016,368)**	**(2,770,531)**	**(45,010)**	**(46,210)**

18. Provisions

	IFFIm £000	AMC £000	ATP agreements £000	Early retirement costs £000	Other £000	Total £000
Balance at 1 April 2011	885,526	73,172	7,693	7,280	19,365	993,036
Provided in the year	17,186	58,467	–	3,765	1,309	80,727
Release of provision	–	–	(6)	–	(89)	(95)
Provision utilised in the year	(43,944)	(33,804)	(2,717)	(5,645)	(7,064)	(93,174)
Borrowing costs	42,528	(5,101)	–	–	–	37,427
Balance at 31 March 2012	901,296	92,734	4,970	5,400	13,521	1,017,921
Provided in the year	46,359	–	161	947	2,282	49,749
Release of provision	(8,826)	–	(165)	-	(220)	(9,211)
Provision utilised in the year	(53,605)	(11,343)	(2,079)	(2,121)	(4,479)	(73,627)
Borrowing costs	172,904	10,577	–	–	–	183,481
Balance at 31 March 2013	**1,058,128**	**91,968**	**2,887**	**4,226**	**11,104**	**1,168,313**

Analysis of expected timing of discounted flows[1]	IFFIm £000	AMC £000	ATP agreements £000	Early retirement costs £000	Other £000	Total £000
No later than one year	64,901	41,000	1,492	1,245	11,104	119,742
Between 1 April 2014 and 31 March 2019	354,600	50,968	1,395	2,975	–	409,938
Between 1 April 2019 and 31 March 2024	638,627	–	–	6	–	638,633
Thereafter	–	–	–	–	–	–
	1,058,128	**91,968**	**2,887**	**4,226**	**11,104**	**1,168,313**

[1] Only the provisions for IFFIm and AMC have been discounted on the basis that the impact of discounting any of the other provisions would not be material.

Provision for the International Finance Facility for Immunisations (IFFIm) represents the net present value of committed payments to cover the UK share of currently issued bonds. The discount rate used to generate the net present value is the real discount rate adjusted for inflation set by HM Treasury. IFFIm is an international development financing institution that is supported through pledges by sovereign donors. IFFIm will borrow operating funds in the international capital markets over 10 years from 2006–07 backed by these pledges. The UK has pledged a total of £1,315 million through to 2026 with a further £250 million through to 2030, representing 43.63% of the total amounts pledged by all donors at 31 March 2013. To date, 28 bond issues have now been made, giving a total liability including interest of £1,316 million. The net present value of the UK liability at 31 March 2013 is £1,058 million (after deducting payments made), which will be covered by payment obligations through to 2023.

Provision for Advance Market Commitments (AMCs) represents the net present value of the UK share of signed supplier agreements. The discount rate used to generate the net present value is the real discount rate adjusted for inflation, set by HM Treasury. The UK has pledged a total of $485 million through to 2021. At 31 March 2013, this represented 32% of commitments made by all donors. Supplier agreements to facilitate vaccine demands have been signed with a value of $720 million, the UK share of this is $230 million. The net present value of this value after deducting payments already made is £92 million, which will be covered by payment obligations up to 2015.

Provisions for Aid and Trade Provision (ATP) agreements represent sums which DFID is committed to pay to the Export Credit Guarantees Department for interest make-up and insurance premiums under former mixed credit agreements projects. The ATP scheme is effectively closed and will not significantly affect the amount of the provision.

18. Provisions (continued)

Provisions for early retirement represent the full estimated cost of payments to be made by DFID to early retirees up to the normal retirement age. The timing of calls on the provision can be forecast with reasonable accuracy. The amount provided is uncertain only to the extent that adjustments may need to be made for up-rating of benefits and for unexpected changes in the number of beneficiaries. Amounts provided are likely to be used within at most 10 years.

Other provisions represent:

(a) Sums for rents payable by the University of Greenwich for property occupied by a former executive agency of the Department, when the work of the agency was taken over by the university. The main lease by the Department is treated as a finance lease. The rent received is lower than the finance charges incurred by the Department under the main lease. The provision covers the shortfall of rents receivable against finance charges payable over the main lease period to 2014.

(b) Certain non-statutory pension obligations (most pension obligations for which DFID is responsible are included in the separate overseas superannuation account).

(c) Estimated liabilities at 31 March 2013 of overseas offices in respect of terminal benefit payments to staff appointed in country.

The above relates to liabilities held by DFID. Neither CSC nor ICAI holds any liabilities requiring disclosure.

19. General Fund

The General Fund reflects the cumulative difference between net operating cost and financing, provided by Parliament, adjusted for amounts payable to the Consolidated Fund.

	DFID £000	DFID £000	Departmental Group £000	Departmental Group £000
General Fund at 31 March 2011		(936,187)		(936,187)
Comprehensive Net Expenditure for the year		**(6,918,335)**		**(6,917,569)**
Net Parliamentary Funding	6,449,350	–	6,449,350	–
Supply reissued	–	–	–	–
Payable for supply	9,877	–	9,877	–
Financing provided		**6,459,227**		**6,459,227**
Notional costs within operating costs		265		265
Realised element of revaluation reserve		210		210
Operating income payable to the Consolidated Fund		(255)		(255)
CFERs payable to the Consolidated Fund		(8,956)		(8,956)
Net decrease in General Fund		(467,844)		(467,078)
General Fund at 31 March 2012		**(1,404,031)**		**(1,403,265)**
Net operating cost for the year		**(7,075,374)**		**(7,075,457)**
Net Parliamentary Funding	6,706,813		6,706,813	
Supply reissued	–		–	
Payable for supply	54,370		54,370	
Financing provided		**6,761,183**		**6,761,183**
Notional costs within operating costs		265		265
Realised element of revaluation reserve		89		89
Operating income payable to Consolidated Fund		(184)		(184)
CFERs payable to the Consolidated Fund		(5,709)		(5,709)
Net decrease in General Fund		**(319,730)**		**(319,813)**
General Fund at 31 March 2013		**(1,723,761)**		**(1,723,078)**

[1] The Department's total non-current liabilities and negative General Fund reflect the inclusion of liabilities, where all or part of the physical payment falls due in future years. Under the Government Resources and Accounts Act 2000, no money may be drawn from the Consolidated Fund other than that required for the service of the specified year. In common with other government departments, the future financing of DFID's liabilities is to be met by future grants of supply and application of future income, both to be approved annually by Parliament. Such approval for 2013–14 amounts has already been provided and there is no reason to believe that the allocation for 2014–15, 2015–16 and beyond will not be forthcoming. It has accordingly been considered appropriate to adopt a going concern basis for the preparation of these statements.

20. Revaluation reserve

	£000
Balance at 31 March 2011	1,718,096
Gain on revaluation – International Financial Institutions	152,750
Gain on intangibles	37
Gain on vehicles	33
Gain on land and buildings	2,193
Realised element to General Fund	(210)
Balance at 31 March 2012	1,872,899
Loss on revaluation – International Financial Institutions	(27,769)
Gain on vehicles	44
Realised element to General Fund	(89)
Balance at 31 March 2013	**1,845,085**

21. Notes to the statement of cash flows

21.1 Reconciliation of Comprehensive Net Expenditure to operating cash flows

	31 March 2013 £000	31 March 2012 £000
Net operating cost	**(7,075,457)**	**(6,917,569)**
Adjustments for non-cash transactions	1,631,953	1,613,277
Decrease in trade and other receivables	53,026	24,140
Movement in receivables for items not passing through the Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure	(44,494)	(9,876)
Decrease in trade payables	79,836	4,520
Movement in payables for items not passing through the Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure	2,165	7,009
Working capital movement: capital items	(970)	(1,553)
Use of provisions	(73,628)	(93,174)
Draw down of promissory notes	(1,243,895)	(1,067,232)
Net cash outflow from operating activities	**(6,671,464)**	**(6,440,458)**

21. Notes to the statement of cash flows (continued)

21.2 Cash flows from investing activities

	31 March 2013 £000	31 March 2012 £000
Purchase of intangible assets	(5,056)	(2,895)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(60,932)	(10,569)
Proceeds of disposal of property, plant and equipment	590	3,841
Additions to investments	(34,003)	(30,544)
Repayments from other bodies	17,120	22,116
Net cash outflow from investing activities	**(82,281)**	**(18,051)**

21.3 Cash flows from financing activities

	31 March 2013 £000	31 March 2012 £000
From the Consolidated Fund (supply) – current year	6,706,813	6,449,350
From the Consolidated Fund (supply) – prior year	9,876	16,001
Net financing	**6,716,689**	**6,465,351**

21.4 Analysis of capital expenditure, financial investments and associated CFERs

				2012–13
	Property, plant and equipment, and intangible assets £000	Investments and loans £000	A in A £000	Net total £000
Administration	65,986	–	–	65,986
Programme: long term loans	–	–	(40,730)	(40,730)
Programme: investments	–	34,003	–	34,003
Other receipts	–	–	(590)	(590)
Total	**65,986**	**34,003**	**(41,320)**	**58,669**

				2011–12
	Property, plant and equipment, and intangible assets £000	Investments and loans £000	A in A £000	Net total £000
Administration	13,464	–	–	13,464
Programme: long term loans	–	–	(17,330)	(17,330)
Programme: investments	–	30,544	–	30,544
Other receipts	–	–	(3,840)	(3,840)
Total	**13,464**	**30,544**	**(21,170)**	**22,838**

22. Capital and other commitments

22.1 Capital commitments

	31 March 2013 £000	31 March 2012 £000
Contracted capital commitments at 31 March not otherwise included in these accounts		
Property, plant and equipment	56	566
	56	**566**

22.2 Commitments under leases

Operating leases

Total future minimum lease payments under operating leases are given in the table below for each of the following periods.

	31 March 2013 £000	31 March 2012 £000
Obligations under operating leases for the following periods comprise:		
Land, buildings and dwellings		
Not later than one year	14,317	15,954
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	11,833	33,927
Later than 5 years	416	18,997
Total	**26,566**	**68,878**

Finance leases

Total future minimum lease payments under finance leases are given in the table below for each of the following periods.

	31 March 2013 £000	31 March 2012 £000
Obligations under finance leases for the following periods comprise:		
Land, buildings and dwellings		
Not later than 1 year	9,941	9,468
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	47,156	57,097
	57,097	66,565
Less interest element	(10,886)	(19,798)
Present value of obligations	**46,211**	**46,767**
Not later than 1 year	1,201	556
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	45,010	46,211
Present value of obligations	**46,211**	**46,767**

Operating leases receivables

Total amounts receivable under operating leases are summarised below.

	31 March 2013 £000	31 March 2012 £000
Receivables under operating leases comprise:		
Land, buildings and dwellings		
Not later than 1 year	5,302	5,169
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	2,108	7,410
Total	**7,410**	**12,579**

The above relates to commitments payable to DFID. CSC does not hold any commitments requiring disclosure.

23. Contingent assets and contingent liabilities

23.1 Contingent assets

On 30 April 2012, DFID signed a binding sale agreement with Actis management in relation to the disposal of its 40% shareholding in Actis LLP. This sale agreement confirmed DFID's intention to dispose of the shareholding to the management of Actis LLP, in exchange for cash payments totalling $13 million and a 10% interest in Actis LLP's carried interest in Actis Fund 3 and a 7.5% interest in Actis LLP's carried interest in Actis Fund 4. Carried interest refers to profits generated by the funds over the period from the sale agreement date until the expiry of the funds. This is based on the performance of the funds as a whole but will only become payable once a predetermined hurdle rate (the minimum rate of return) has been achieved. As the target is based on investment market performance in the future, it is not felt that the carried interest element of the sale proceeds can be reliably quantified at 31 March 2013.

23.2 Contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities of £1,862 million (2011–12: £2,848 million) exist in respect of contributions due to international organisations which have been subject to formal approval by Parliament but which are not yet supported either by promissory notes or cash payments. Crystallisation of these liabilities is dependent on the relevant organisations meeting agreed criteria in relation to previous payments and in respect of its plans for future operations.

In addition to contingent liabilities disclosed above in accordance with IAS 37, the Department discloses for parliamentary reporting and accountability purposes certain contingent liabilities where the likelihood of a transfer of economic benefit is remote. These amount to £11,384.9 million (2011–12: £12,471.1 million) and comprise:

- £11,047.7 million (2011–12: £12,195.4 million) in respect of callable capital on investments in IFIs. The liabilities would become payable should the IFI need to crystallise all or part of their callable capital to support their future operations.
- £113.7 million (2011–12: £111.1 million) in respect of the UK share of EU member states' collective guarantees of the European Investment Bank's lending under the Lome conventions and the parallel Council decisions on the Association of Overseas Countries and Territories. These liabilities would become payable should the European Investment Bank exercise its rights under the guarantee
- maintenance of the value of subscriptions paid to capital stock of regional development banks and funds (unquantifiable)
- indemnities in respect of the transfer of ownership of the Natural Resources Institute (unquantifiable)
- £223.5 million (2011–12: £164.6 million) in respect of other items over £100,000 (or lower, where required by specific statute) that do not arise in the normal course of business and which are reported to Parliament by departmental minute prior to the Department entering into the arrangement. This includes a guarantee over a borrowing facility undertaken by a non-UK Overseas Territory. This liability would crystallise if the non-UK Overseas Territory defaults on its borrowing and the bankers seek to call in their guarantee

24. Losses and special payments

24.1 Losses statement

The losses statement summarises losses and write-offs as defined within Annex 4.10 of Managing Public Money.

	2012–13 Number of cases	2012–13 £000	2011–12 Number of cases	2011–12 £000
Total	**55**	**1,201**	**58**	**1,329**
Details of cases over £250,000				
Cash losses	–	–	–	–
Claims abandoned	–	–	–	–
Administrative write-offs	–	–	–	–
Fruitless payments	2	737	2	1,062
Store losses	–	–	–	–

There were two individual cases resulting in losses greater than £250,000 written off during the year.

The first relates to a write-off of £480,000 following the theft between November 2011 and February 2012, by Al Shabaab in Southern Somalia, of DFID funded humanitarian materials and supplies from the offices and warehouses of partner organisations, to which DFID had provided funding to deliver projects and programmes. DFID's partners had no prior warning of the confiscations being carried out and therefore had no time to prevent the loss by relocating goods. DFID continues to work with its partner organisations to ensure that risks like this are identified and that the organisations take appropriate action. This can include putting effective controls in place, where possible, to mitigate and/or eliminate such risks which reduce the effectiveness of our aid. While the theft suffered represented a stores loss, the property was not stolen from DFID stores. DFID funding was provided to purchase goods but no benefit was received by the end recipient due to the theft. Therefore, DFID has classified this loss as a fruitless payments under the definitions set out within Managing Public Money. Whilst the theft occurred during 2011–12 the associated investigation did not conclude until during 2012-13 and as a result the write off is included in this year's accounts.

The second case involved a loss of £260,000 when the decision was taken to terminate a project following non-performance. The write-off related to costs incurred on the project during 2006-2012, which could not be recouped.

24.2 Special payments

Special payments are those defined within Annex 4.13 of Managing Public Money. Special payments are those considered outside the normal range of departmental activity and are subject to greater control, including HM Treasury approval.

Total	**–**	**–**	**3**	**78**

There were no special payments during the year under review and no special payments individually greater than £250,000 in the prior year.

25. Related-party transactions

DFID is the allotted 100% shareholder in CDC Group plc, on behalf of the Secretary of State for International Development. DFID had no material transactions with CDC during the year.

DFID had a 40% interest in Actis LLP until 30 April 2012, at which point the Department entered into a binding sales agreement to dispose of this interest. Further detail is included within note 13 and within the Management Commentary. This explained that DFID is entitled to a fixed amount which was payable on 1 May 2012 and 1 May 2013 plus an element of carried interest dependent on the future performance of certain Actis funds. The fixed element still to be paid is included within prepayments and accrued income set out within note 14. The carried interest element is reflected as a contingent asset within note 23. DFID had no other transactions with Actis LLP during the financial year to 31 March 2013.

DFID has had a number of transactions with other government departments and other central government bodies. These are undertaken under normal trading circumstances, at arm's length, and are reported within DFID's net resource outturn. Amounts due to and from other government departments are disclosed separately in notes 15 and 17. No amounts have been written off during 2012–13 to or from other government departments. The largest volume of transactions, in frequency and value, were with the Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

A related-party transaction took place during the year between the Department and a staff member who is a related party of the Department by virtue of being a close family member of Mark Lowcock. The transaction related to salary costs which have been paid in accordance with civil service guidelines. To ensure this relationship was managed objectively, Mark Lowcock had no direct or indirect involvement in determining pay, position or promotion for the individual involved. The Department has put in place a process whereby should a situation arise in which the Accounting Officer would otherwise be involved in a decision that would directly affect this individual, he would play no role but 2 Directors General and a senior Cabinet Office official would agree on the course of action.

Further to this, no minister, board member, key manager or other related party has undertaken any material transactions with the Department during the year.

26. Third party assets

The Department held amounts shown below, which relate to funds provided to DFID by other development agencies as part of jointly funded programmes. These funds are held in the capacity of project manager/lead donor and are disbursed when required by the programme. These are not held in DFID's name and as such are not included in cash held by DFID, as set out in note 16.

The reduction in balance between 2011–12 and 2012-13 is due to DFID entering into a contract with Crown Agents Bank, the terms of which set out that Crown Agents Bank is responsible for managing and controlling these funds, in place of DFID. The majority of projects and associated funds have now been transferred; however, there is a residual balance remaining with DFID where the projects are due for completion shortly and as a result it is not considered effective to transfer these projects.

	2012–13 £000	2011–12 £000
Amounts held in third party account	2,138	32,638

27. Entities within the departmental accounting boundary

The entities within the boundary during 2012–13 were as follows. DFID income and expenditure incorporated financing of the following non-departmental public bodies (NDPBs), in full or in part, during the year:

Executive NDPB

Commonwealth Scholarship Commission (CSC)

Advisory NDPB

Independent Commission for Aid Impact (ICAI)

Reconciliation of grant in aid to CSC from Core Department and other departments

	2012–13 £000	2011–12 £000
Core Department	20,550	18,918
Other departments	490	625
Total grant in aid to CSC	**21,040**	**19,543**
Of which		
Administration grant in aid	1,980	2,144
Programme grant in aid	19,060	17,399
	21,040	**19,543**
CSC administrative expenditure	2,112	2,098
CSC programme expenditure	19,011	16,678
Total CSC expenditure	**21,123**	**18,776**
Increase in cash and cash equivalents	475	1,532
Increase in trade payables	(558)	(765)
	21,040	**19,543**
DFID Income from other government departments to fund grant in aid payment	**(490)**	**(625)**

ICAI is an advisory NDPB, whose spend is included within DFID's expenditure and is not required to be reported separately.

CHAPTER 7

Analysis of Departmental Expenditure

Common core tables (unaudited)

In line with Her Majesty's Treasury Public Expenditure System (PES) guidance on the preparation of 2012–13 Annual Report and Accounts, DFID has produced the following common core tables. Tables 7.1, 7.3 and 7.4 cover the required period 2007–08 to 2014–15. Table 7.2 is required to cover 2012–13 alone. These tables summarise key performance data against prior years, budget and forecast information.

The figures up to and including 2012–13 show the actual resource outturn for that year, and for 2013–14 onwards indicative planning figures are presented. These figures were informed by the spending review 2010 and revisions to provisional allocations made within the Autumn Statement. These provisional plans may be subject to revision, as DFID strategy is continually reviewed to ensure that aid is used most effectively.

DFID's available programme resources are allocated to country or regional specific aid programmes, international aid programmes, or other programmes in the annual resource round. This establishes an aid framework allocation, approved by the Secretary of State, which provides divisions within DFID with a firm budget for the current year. For full details on what the outturn for 2012–13 represents and how this was delivered, reference should be made to other narrative within the Annual Report and Accounts.

An Excel version of these tables, as required by HM Treasury regulations, is included on DFID's external website.

Table 7.1: Public spending

This table summarises Budgets and outturn on a basis consistent with the Estimate Part II section headings. One adjustment has been made for the period 2007–08 to 2010–11 where capital grants are reflected in outturn as resource but are funded by capital. The revised format of note 2 now reflects this change to the Accounts.

As a result of the new ministers appointed during 2010–11, a new basis of assessing aid delivery was formed. This allocates aid across 5 pillars. As outturn for the previous 5 years was not based on this methodology it is not appropriate to restate these figures on this basis. As a result the original Estimate headings are displayed for outturn from 2007–08 to 2010–11, with only Plan data shown on the new basis. This is consistent with information available on Online System for Central Accounting and Reporting (OSCAR).

				£000
	2007–08	**2008–09**	**2009–10**	**2010–11**
Basis for 2007–08 to 2010–11	**Outturn**	**Outturn**	**Outturn**	**Outturn**
Resources (excluding capital grants)				
RfR1: Eliminating Poverty in Poorer Countries	**3,815,040**	**4,312,049**	**5,003,799**	**5,318,663**
Of which:				
Spending in Departmental Expenditure Limits	**3,729,144**	**3,971,651**	**4,624,050**	**5,004,383**
A: Bilateral Aid to Africa	1,225,219	1,340,237	1,480,352	1,557,019
B: Bilateral Aid to South Asia	796,388	744,824	735,452	759,785
C: Bilateral Aid to the Rest of the World	222,006	376,267	389,997	369,988
D: Improve the Effectiveness of Multilateral Aid	1,054,780	937,676	1,247,422	1,599,045
E: Develop a Global Partnership for Development	204,699	283,301	355,850	385,239
F: Central Departments	74,719	239,346	314,977	83,307
G: Environment Transformation Fund	–	50,000	100,000	250,000
Multiple Objectives	136,018	–	–	–
Gibraltar Social Insurance Fund	15,315	–	–	–
Spending in Annually Managed Expenditure	**85,896**	**340,398**	**379,749**	**314,280**
H: Programmes Contributing to Multiple Objectives	117,621	150,484	145,931	6,020
I: Grants to the International Finance Facility for Immunisation	(38,725)	189,914	233,818	224,481
J: Provision for Advance Market Commitment	–	–	–	83,779
Central departments	7,000	–	–	–
EU Research Grants	–	–	–	–
RfR2: Conflict Prevention	**42,672**	**41,792**	**16,715**	**15,652**
A: Conflict Prevention and Stabilisation	42,672	41,792	16,715	15,652
Total	**3,857,712**	**4,353,841**	**5,020,514**	**5,334,315**

Table 7.1: Public spending
(continued)

New basis from 2011–12				£000
	2011–12	**2012–13**	**2013–14**	**2014–15**
	Outturn	**Outturn**	**Plans**	**Plans**
Resources (excluding capital grants) *Of which:*				
Spending in Departmental Expenditure Limits	**6,183,532**	**6,129,661**	**8,576,500**	**8,294,000**
A: CSC (NDPB) (net) scholarship relating to developing countires	18,189	20,633	37,454	26,062
B: Wealth Creation	421,231	419,247	754,407	686,719
C: Climate Change	157,831	268,620	457,444	45,529
D: Governance and Security	720,291	696,928	684,608	596,843
E: Direct Delivery of Millennium Development Goals	2,183,444	2,388,532	3,246,161	3,216,165
F: Global Partnerships	1,529,331	1,333,672	1,887,249	1,640,576
G: Total Operating Costs	207,944	236,269	247,419	248,723
H: Central Programmes	(13,128)	(13,290)	5,675	–
I: Joint Conflict Pool	21,570	18,892	34,500	–
J: Independent Commission for Aid Impact (NDPB) (net)	2,116	2,914	4,256	5,760
K: CSC (NDPB) (net) scholarship relating to developed countries	588	–	–	–
No Specific Pillar	–	–	208,871	210,418
Departmental Unallocated Provision	–	–	98,456	867,205
Non-voted L: European Union Attributed Aid	934,125	757,245	910,000	750,000
Spending in Annually Managed Expenditure	**43,960**	**138,590**	**291,600**	**102,471**
Voted M: Wealth Creation	(2,723)	(2,084)	(1,492)	–
N: Direct Delivery of Millennium Development Goals	41,052	156,067	269,035	96,566
O: Total Operating Costs	(3,927)	(3,748)	(3,743)	–
P: Central Programmes	9,558	(11,645)	27,800	6,837
No Specific Pillar	–	–	–	(932)
Total	**6,227,492**	**6,268,251**	**8,868,100**	**8,396,471**

Table 7.1: Public spending
(continued)

CAPITAL Basis for 2007–08 to 2010–11				£000
	2007–08 Outturn	2008–09 Outturn	2009–10 Outturn	2010–11 Outturn
Resources (including capital grants)				
RfR1: Eliminating Poverty in Poorer Countries	**739,254**	**876,174**	**1,352,642**	**1,758,696**
Of which:				
Spending in Departmental Expenditure Limits	**739,254**	**876,174**	**1,352,642**	**1,758,696**
A: Bilateral Aid to Africa	16,357	2,323	110,313	168,110
B: Bilateral Aid to South Asia	4,538	1,058	55,796	85,470
C: Bilateral Aid to the Rest of the World	9,662	21,165	13,631	21,234
D: Improve the Effectiveness of Multilateral Aid	691,123	822,327	1,060,382	1,303,643
E: Develop a Global Partnership for Development	–	50,000	124,564	191,114
F: Central Departments	17,574	(20,699)	(12,044)	(10,875)
G: Environment Transformation Fund	–	–	–	–
Multiple Objectives	–	–	–	–
Gibraltar Social Insurance Fund	–	–	–	–
Spending in Annually Managed Expenditure	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
H: Programmes Contributing to Multiple Objectives	–	–	–	–
I: Grants to the International Finance Facility for Immunisation	–	–	–	–
J: Provision for Advance Market Commitment	–	–	–	–
Central Departments	–	–	–	–
EU Research Grants	–	–	–	–
RfR2: Conflict Prevention	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
A: Conflict Prevention and Stabilisation	–	–	–	
Total	**739,254**	**876,174**	**1,352,642**	**1,758,696**

Table 7.1: Public spending
(*continued*)

CAPITAL New basis from 2011–12	2011–12 Outturn	2012–13 Outturn	2013–14 Plans	£000 2014–15 Plans
Resources (including capital grants) *Of which:*				
Spending in Departmental Expenditure Limits	**1,645,907**	**1,653,214**	**1,925,000**	**2,044,000**
A: CSC (NDPB) (net) scholarship relating to developing countires	–	–	–	–
B: Wealth Creation	127,995	194,279	274,417	289,500
C: Climate Change	67,084	54,295	76,550	12,931
D: Governance and Security	18,508	13,808	1,094	209
E: Direct Delivery of Millennium Development Goals	117,353	70,115	93,388	89,936
F: Global Partnerships	1,323,535	1,315,993	1,471,160	1,371,404
G: Total Operating Costs	–	–	–	–
H: Central Programmes	(8,568)	4,724	1,000	–
I: Joint Conflict Pool	–	–	–	–
J: Independent Commission for Aid Impact (NDPB) (net)	–	–	–	–
K: CSC (NDPB) (net) scholarship relating to developing countires	–	–	–	–
No Specific Pillar	–	–	7,391	74,315
Departmental Unallocated Provision	–	–	–	205,705
Non-voted				
L: European Union Attributed Aid	–	–	–	–
Spending in Annually Managed Expenditure	–	–	–	–
Voted				
M:Wealth Creation	–	–	–	–
N: Direct Delivery of Millenium Development Goals	–	–	–	–
O: Total Operating Costs	–	–	–	–
P: Central Programmes	–	–	–	–
Total	**1,645,907**	**1,653,214**	**1,925,000**	**2,044,000**

Table 7.2: Public spending control

This table sets out DFID's outturn for 2012–13, by subhead detail against the total budgetary control limits approved by Parliament at Main Estimate and at final Supplementary Estimate.

Resources	Main Estimate	Supplementary Estimate	Forecast outturn	Variance from Main Estimate	£000 Variance from Supplementary Estimate
Voted Expenditure	***6,618,445***	***6,201,430***	***6,129,662***	***488,783***	***71,768***
A: CSC (NDPB) (net) scholarship relating to developing countires	21,390	21,390	20,633	757	757
B: Wealth Creation	485,463	413,357	419,247	66,216	(5,890)
C: Climate Change	362,252	276,837	268,620	93,632	8,217
D: Governance and Security	602,045	731,447	696,928	(94,883)	34,519
E: Direct Delivery of Millennium Development Goals	2,733,683	2,227,472	2,388,532	345,151	(161,060)
F: Global Partnerships	940,874	1,481,429	1,333,672	(392,798)	147,757
G: Total Operating Costs	242,853	245,422	236,269	6,584	9,153
H: Central Programmes	3,566	3,566	(13,290)	16,856	16,856
I: Joint Conflict Pool	68,400	23,400	18,892	49,508	4,508
J: Independent Commission for Aid Impact (NDPB) (net)	2,635	3,257	2,914	(279)	343
K: No Specific Pillar	185,591	16,608	–	185,591	16,608
Departmental Unallocated Provision	114,693	–	–	114,693	–
Non-voted					
L: European Union Attributed Aid	855,000	757,245	757,245	97,755	–
Spending in Annually Managed Expenditure					
Voted	***93,036***	***300,000***	***138,590***	***(45,554)***	***161,410***
M: Wealth Creation	(2,087)	(2,087)	(2,084)	(3)	(3)
N: Direct Delivery of Millennium Development Goals	50,379	272,243	156,067	(105,688)	116,176
O: Total Operating Costs	(2,543)	(3,743)	(3,748)	1,205	5
P: Central Programmes	47,287	33,587	(11,645)	58,932	45,232
Total	***6,711,481***	***6,501,430***	***6,268,251***	***443,229***	***233,179***

Table 7.2: Public spending control
(continued)

Capital	Main Estimate	Supplementary Estimate	Forecast outturn	Variance from Main Estimate	Variance from Supplementary Estimate £000
Voted Expenditure	**1,635,000**	**1,660,000**	**1,653,213**	**(18,213)**	**6,787**
A: CSC (NDPB) (net) scholarship relating to developing countires	–	–	–	–	–
B: Wealth Creation	129,798	166,188	194,279	(64,481)	(28,091)
C: Climate Change	113,719	74,523	54,295	59,424	20,228
D: Governance and Security	14,182	11,917	13,808	374	(1,891)
E: Direct Delivery of Millennium Development Goals	141,643	69,447	70,115	71,528	(668)
F: Global Partnerships	1,104,182	1,328,285	1,315,993	(211,811)	12,292
G: Total Operating Costs	–	–	–	–	–
H: Central Programmes	–	7,640	4,724	(4,724)	2,916
I: Joint Conflict Pool	–	–	–	–	–
J: Independent Commission for Aid Impact (NDPB) (net)	–	–	–	–	–
K: No Specific Pillar	100,119	2,000	–	100,119	2,000
Departmental Unallocated Provision	31,357	–	–	31,357	–
Non-voted					
L: European Union Attributed Aid	–	–	–	–	–
Spending in Annually Managed Expenditure	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Voted					
M: Wealth Creation	–	–	–	–	–
N: Direct Delivery of Millennium Development Goals	–	–	–	–	–
O: Total Operating Costs	–	–	–	–	–
P: Central Programmes	–	–	–	–	–
Total	**1,635,000**	**1,660,000**	**1,653,214**	**(18,214)**	**6,786**

Table 7.3: Capital employed

The table below summarises DFID's Statement of Financial Position. DFID was required to adopt International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), with effect from year ended 31 March 2010. Under IAS 1 it is required to restate comparatives for the prior year on an IFRS basis. No restatement was required to Budgets or Estimates, therefore the table below shows 2008–09 data as published at the time.

PES (2012) 17 requires departments to publish plan data for the next 2 years. The most significant values on DFID's Statement of Financial Position are based on values provided by external parties, such as investment values. No plan information relating to future performance of these factors is available. In addition, other areas such as provisions and payables <1 year (including promissory notes) will vary depending on the programmes funded over the next 4 years and funding mechanisms used. As a result, DFID has had to make assumptions to determine a future value for a number of areas within the Statement of Financial Position.

								£000
	2007–08	**2008–09**	**2009–10**	**2010–11**	**2011–12**	**2012–13**	**2013–14**	**2014–15**
	Outturn	**Outturn**	**Outturn**	**Outturn**	**Outturn**	**Outturn**	**Plans**	**Plans**
Assets and liabilities on the Statement of Financial Position at end of year:								
Assets								
Non-current assets								
Property, plant and equipment	**113,008**	**113,975**	**92,724**	**87,085**	**83,166**	**122,827**	**83,990**	**82,445**
Of which:								
Land and buildings (including leasehold improvements)	59,012	61,338	61,111	61,796	55,234	89,016	60,874	60,570
Vehicles	2,575	2,662	2,748	2,256	1,879	2,206	1,740	1,566
Office and domestic furniture and equipment	9,912	9,520	8,885	8,815	7,934	9,321	8,553	8,468
IT equipment and systems	10,587	28,335	11,205	6,617	4,177	4,039	4,823	4,341
Assets in the course of construction	30,922	12,120	8,775	7,601	13,942	18,245	8,000	7,500
Intangible	1,105	614	24,602	21,867	21,380	22,675	15,415	13,720
Investments	3,322,561	4,125,643	3,813,655	3,867,211	4,048,864	4,055,098	4,287,646	4,437,714
Trade and other receivables > 1 year	219,743	188,224	128,964	111,419	79,703	74,420	65,738	53,861
Current assets								
Financial assets	–	–	–	–	1,678	–	–	–
Trade and other receivables < 1 year	157,340	122,429	361,771	157,344	71,768	124,613	104,295	102,129
Cash and cash equivalents	(17,377)	243,175	4,199	3,605	2,880	1,608	3,500	3,500
Liabilities								
Current < 1 year	(685,591)	(1,887,288)	(1,758,952)	(2,505,030)	(2,855,959)	(3,186,336)	(3,262,500)	(3,300,000)
Non-current > 1 year	(582,403)	(36,818)	(46,454)	(46,766)	(46,210)	(45,010)	–	–
Provisions	(336,863)	(514,667)	(674,280)	(914,826)	(938,402)	(1,048,571)	(1,000,000)	(1,000,000)
Capital employed within the Core Department	**2,191,523**	**2,355,287**	**1,946,229**	**781,909**	**468,868**	**121,324**	**298,084**	**393,369**
NDPB net assets	–	–	–	–	766	683	–	–
Total capital employed in Departmental Group	**2,191,523**	**2,355,287**	**1,946,229**	**781,909**	**469,634**	**122,007**	**298,084**	**393,369**

Table 7.4: Administration Budgets

The table below shows published administration budget outturn for the past 5 years (including year just ended) and spending review plans for the next 3 years.

In accordance with the Business Plan and Structural Reform Plan, DFID has moved its internal basis of monitoring to a 5 pillar approach. The headings on the Estimate and focus of plans have been aligned with these pillars. It is not considered appropriate to restate prior years' outturns on this basis as these pillars were not used for strategic decision-making.

DFID has been reporting in accordance with IFRS, with effect from 31 March 2010, and was required to restate its outturn for year ended 31 March 2009 within its resource accounts. No adjustments were required to Estimates or Budgets and, as such, outturn included below has not been restated.

In addition, outturn for 2007–08 was restated within the resource accounts to reflect the reclassification of costs of overseas frontline staff from administration to programme expenses. The effect of this was to reduce outturn against the administration budget in 2007–08. This is in accordance with guidance from HM Treasury, which states that Budgets and Estimates are not required to be restated. As a result the table below agrees with published data at the time.

				£000
	2007–08	**2008–09**	**2009–10**	**2010–11**
	Outturn	**Outturn**	**Outturn**	**Outturn**
Headings for 2007–08 to 2010–11				
Eliminating Poverty in Poorer Countries (DEL)				
A: Bilateral Aid to Africa	51,432	22,324	19,370	19,343
B: Bilateral Aid to South Asia	30,707	8,611	12,203	10,341
C: Bilateral Aid to the Rest of the World	18,142	15,139	12,679	10,439
D: Improve the Effectiveness of Multilateral Aid	16,138	15,734	14,603	10,529
E: Develop a Global Partnership for Development	27,286	19,827	19,978	20,063
F: Central Departments	69,628	78,673	76,220	75,957
G: Environment Transformation Fund	–	–	–	–
Spending In Annually Managed Expenditure				
H: Programmes Contributing to Multiple Objectives	–	–	–	–
I: Grants to the International Finance Facility for Immunisation	–	–	–	–
J: Provision for Advance Market Commitment	–	–	–	–
Central Departments	7,000	–	–	–
Total RfR1	**220,333**	**160,308**	**155,053**	**146,672**
Conflict Prevention (DEL)				
A: Conflict Prevention and Stabilisation	2,904	3,195	3,996	5,423
Total RfR2	**2,904**	**3,195**	**3,996**	**5,423**
Total RfR 1 and 2	**223,237**	**163,503**	**159,049**	**152,095**

Table 7.4: Administration Budgets
(continued)

	2011–12 Outturn	2012–13 Outturn	2013–14 Plans	£000 2014–15 Plans
New basis from 2011–12				
Resources				
Of which:				
Spending in Departmental Expenditure Limits	**123,345**	**127,815**	**124,000**	**115,200**
A: CSC (NDPB) (net) scholarship relating to developing countires	1,942	2,112	1,932	1,932
B: Wealth Creation	–	–	–	–
C: Climate Change	–	–	–	–
D: Governance and Security	–	–	–	–
E: Direct Delivery of Millennium Development Goals	–	–	–	–
F: Global Partnerships	–	–	–	–
G: Total Operating Costs	120,989	125,298	120,219	110,483
H: Central Programmes	–	–	–	–
I: Joint Conflict Pool	–	–	–	–
J: Independent Commission for Aid Impact (NDPB) (net)	303	405	456	460
K: CSC (NDPB) (net) scholarship relating to developing countires	111	–	–	–
Departmental Unallocated Provision	–	–	1,393	2,325
Non-voted				
L: European Union Attributed Aid	–	–	–	–
Spending in Annually Managed Expenditure	–	–	–	–
Voted				
M: Wealth Creation	–	–	–	–
N: Direct Delivery of Millennium Development Goals	–	–	–	–
O: Total Operating Costs	–	–	–	–
P: Central Programmes	–	–	–	–
Total	**123,345**	**127,815**	**124,000**	**115,200**

Table 7.5: Staff In post

	Mar-09	Mar-10	Mar-11	Mar-12	Mar-13
Home civil servants	1,600	1,573	1,567	1,562	1,764

Table 7.5 shows the number of full-time equivalent Civil Service staff employed by DFID in the UK and overseas, including those working overseas on aid projects. Part-time staff are counted according to percentage of time worked.

Note 7 to the Accounts shows the average number of full-time equivalent staff employed during the year and includes locally engaged staff overseas, as required by the FREM. This is why the totals differ.

Administration consulting and administration temporary staff

Total spend by DFID during 2012–13 on administration consultancy was £4,588,616 and the spend on other administration temporary staff was £1,875,482.

The numbers in the table and note above consist of the Core Department only. No staff are employed by the Department's NDPBs.

ANNEX A

DFID allocations by programme

DFID's available programme resources are allocated to country or regional specific aid programmes, international aid programmes or other programmes in the annual resources and results cycle. This establishes an aid framework allocation, approved by the Secretary of State, which provides divisions within DFID with a firm budget for the current year and indicative budgets for future years.

Table A.1 sets out the Department's actual programme resource outturn for 2012–13, and for 2013–14 onwards indicative planning figures are presented. These plans may be subject to revision as, by its nature, the Department's work is dynamic. The precise way in which DFID spends will reflect changing demands and the speed at which different projects are implemented and new projects developed. Figures may not sum exactly to totals due to rounding.

Table A.1: DFID allocations by programme

	2012–13	2012–13	2013–14	2014–15
	Total programme outturn	Of which: Front line delivery outturn	Plans	Plans
	(£000)	(£000)	(£000)	(£000)
AFRICA				
East and Central Africa				
Africa Regional Department	129,762	2,830	143,041	127,250
DFID Burundi	226	117	0	0
DFID Ethiopia	264,805	3,345	345,136	357,285
DFID Kenya	94,733	2,898	151,405	138,919
DFID Rwanda	62,307	2,271	88,470	93,300
DFID Tanzania	153,300	3,248	193,708	208,834
DFID Uganda	87,392	2,434	97,700	92,900
DFID Sudan	56,471	2,416	44,614	39,715
DFID South Sudan	111,907	3,391	95,380	96,525
DFID Somalia	82,452	2,266	84,000	84,683
Total	**1,043,355**	**25,216**	**1,243,454**	**1,239,411**
West and Southern Africa				
Africa Directorate	826	426	13,583	16,835
DFID Democratic Republic of Congo	140,183	4,664	154,300	175,000
DFID Malawi	119,590	2,070	94,520	93,791
DFID Mozambique	67,508	2,297	80,825	78,100
DFID South Africa	66,015	2,942	114,850	92,050
DFID Zambia	55,988	2,173	72,444	74,701
DFID Zimbabwe	84,652	2,521	121,385	119,575
DFID Ghana	49,777	1,516	97,490	92,791
DFID Nigeria	204,274	8,099	283,475	284,400
DFID Sierra Leone and Liberia	66,703	2,482	92,700	84,901
Total	**855,516**	**29,191**	**1,125,572**	**1,112,144**
Africa TOTAL	**1,898,871**	**54,406**	**2,369,026**	**2,351,555**

	2012–13	2012–13	2013–14	2014–15
	Total programme outturn	Of which: Front line delivery outturn	Plans	Plans
	(£000)	(£000)	(£000)	(£000)
Asia, Caribbean and Overseas Territories				
DFID Cambodia	7,903	0	4,983	0
DFID Bangladesh	198,969	3,019	238,157	265,142
DFID Burma	33,368	1,347	57,745	61,834
DFID India	202,014	4,959	225,116	215,328
DFID Nepal	58,428	2,502	106,552	85,065
DFID Vietnam	17,925	1,136	18,483	9,965
DFID Indonesia	11,236	823	14,488	2,521
Asia Division London	12,849	567	56,226	22,446
DFID Caribbean	23,834	1,948	19,434	13,159
Overseas Territories Department	136,548	2,050	128,585	116,220
Global Development Partnerships Programme	11,655	1,112	27,947	29,269
Asia, Caribbean and Overseas Territories TOTAL	**714,705**	**19,463**	**897,716**	**820,949**
Western Asia and Stabilisation Division				
West Asia Department	181	181	326	344
DFID Afghanistan	191,905	11,233	210,566	189,177
DFID Pakistan	208,809	5,689	361,182	412,106
Stabilisation Unit	9,484	4,756	10,800	0
DFID Tajikistan	9,562	727	8,823	9,305
DFID Kyrgyzstan	5,215	0	5,962	5,500
Western Asia and Stabilisation Division TOTAL	**425,156**	**22,585**	**597,659**	**616,432**
Security & Humanitarian and Middle East Division				
DFID MENAD Regional	23,899	1,353	37,972	24,237
Conflict, Humanitarian and Security Department	130,248	2,010	266,470	334,206
DFID Yemen	59,970	857	69,569	72,460
DFID Palestinian Programme	89,293	1,558	96,341	85,777
DFID Syria	75,375	0	150,000	0
Security & Humanitarian and Middle East Division TOTAL	**378,785**	**5,777**	**620,352**	**516,680**
Country/Regional Programme TOTAL	**3,417,517**	**102,232**	**4,484,753**	**4,305,616**
International Finance Division				
International Directors' Office	1,540	144	2,167	2,180
Private Sector Department	101,477	260	390,562	497,152
World Bank Programme	930,400	0	888,000	736,000
Regional Development Banks	267,124	0	279,572	344,540
HIPC, Debt Relief	102,140	0	90,955	95,864
Other Financial Institutions	31,907	0	9,968	9,975
Global Funds Department	454,725	0	892,632	898,401
International Finance Division TOTAL	**1,889,312**	**404**	**2,553,856**	**2,584,112**
International Relations Division				
EC Attribution	757,245	0	635,200	750,000
United Nations and Commonwealth	326,403	76	357,294	221,480
Global Partnerships	2,407	881	47,702	49,218
European Development Funds	330,897	0	545,880	388,000
Balkans	3,351	480	0	0
International Relations Division TOTAL	**1,420,304**	**1,437**	**1,586,076**	**1,408,698**
International Divisions TOTAL	**3,309,616**	**1,841**	**4,139,932**	**3,992,810**

	2012–13 Total programme outturn	2012–13 Of which: Front line delivery outturn	2013–14 Plans	2014–15 Plans
	(£000)	(£000)	(£000)	(£000)
Policy Division				
Civil Society Department	195,745	382	204,886	187,444
Policy and Research Division Cabinet	14,718	0	16,434	10,480
Governance, Open Societies & Anti-Corruption Dept	27,559	993	43,276	30,339
Growth and Resilience Dept	24,972	1,002	73,214	64,152
Human Development Group	125,287	1,585	237,147	270,597
Climate and Environment Group	257,230	1,486	244,066	2,704
Trade Policy Unit	9,164	41	12,738	11,079
Policy Division TOTAL	**654,676**	**5,489**	**831,761**	**576,795**
Research and Evidence Division				
Evaluation Department	7,977	0	19,000	20,000
Research and Evidence	226,301	4,071	330,562	323,799
Chief Economist Office	4,547	0	7,231	7,838
Research and Evidence Division TOTAL	**238,825**	**4,071**	**356,793**	**351,637**
Policy and Research TOTAL	**893,501**	**9,560**	**1,188,554**	**928,432**
Corporate Performance Group TOTAL	**50,034**	**1,857**	**79,441**	**91,413**
Return of Unspent Funds	**-20,465**	**0**	**0**	**0**
TOTAL	**7,650,203**	**115,489**	**9,892,680**	**9,318,271**

Notes: 2013–14 and 2014–15 plans as at May 2013 and are subject to change.

Plans for 2014–15 do not yet include allocations from the International Climate Finance ring-fence.

ANNEX B

Annual reporting of statistical information

B.1 The International Development (Reporting and Transparency) Act 2006 requires the Secretary of State for International Development to report to Parliament on an annual basis. The Schedule to the Act sets out the statistical reporting that is required. This information is published each autumn for the preceding year in DFID's publication Statistics on International Development. Provisional figures for 2012 are provided in the following tables.

B.2 The statistical reporting requirements of the Act are itemised below with the tables within this Annex showing where the corresponding information can be located. Information is included for the most recent period and each of the four periods before.

Statistical reporting required by the Schedule to the Act	Table number
Total UK bilateral aid broken down by:	
Debt relief, in turn split by cancelled export credits	Table B.1
Region	Table B.2
Country including humanitarian assistance breakdown	Table B.2
Sector	Table B.3
Country as a percentage of UK bilateral aid	Table B.2
Percentage and amount to low income countries	Table B.2
Percentage of gross national income (GNI)	Table B.1
UK multilateral aid broken down by:	
European Union	Table B.1
World Bank	Table B.1
United Nations and its agencies	Table B.1
Other multilateral organisations	Table B.1
UK imputed share[1] of the aggregate amount of multilateral official development assistance (ODA) provided by the bodies to which the UK contributed such assistance broken down by:	
Country	Table B.4
Percentage and amount to low income countries	Table B.4

[1] UK imputed share is the share of all multilateral expenditure in developing countries which can be attributed to the UK.

Table B.1: Total UK net official development assistance (ODA)

					£m
	2008	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012[1]**
Total bilateral ODA	**4,048**	**4,732**	**5,191**	**5,286**	**5,619**
as a % of GNI	0.27	0.33	0.35	0.34	0.36
of which: Administration costs[2]	256	254	238	258	216
Debt relief	304	27	106	113	62
Export Credit Guarantee Agency	4	280	7	91	11
Total multilateral ODA	**2,308**	**2,491**	**3,261**	**3,343**	**3,002**
as a % of GNI	0.16	0.18	0.22	0.22	0.19
of which: Total European Commission	1,124	1,245	1,301	1,184	1,082
Total World Bank	624	555	933	1 086	972
Total UN agencies	265	297	371	367	404
Total other organisations[3]	295	394	656	706	543
TOTAL ODA	**6,356**	**7,223**	**8,452**	**8,629**	**8,621**
as a % of GNI	**0.43**	**0.51**	**0.57**	**0.56**	**0.56**

[1] 2012 data is provisional. Final 2012 ODA will be published in Statistics on International Development 2013 in October.
[2] Includes front line delivery costs. This is in line with OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) Statistical Reporting Directives.
[3] Includes regional development banks and other multilateral agencies on the DAC LIst of multilateral organisations.

Table B.2: Total UK net ODA and humanitarian assistance by recipient country

						£000
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012[2]
Africa:						
Algeria	UK net bilateral ODA	1,166	2,311	1,425	901	–
	of which humanitarian assistance	–	–	–	–	–
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	0.03	0.05	0.03	0.02	–
Angola[1]	UK net bilateral ODA	5,278	2,842	10,800	428	–
	of which humanitarian assistance	61	–	–	–	–
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	0.13	0.06	0.21	0.01	–
Benin[1]	UK net bilateral ODA	–	19	–	45	–
	of which humanitarian assistance	–	–	–	45	–
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	–	0.00	–	0.00	–
Botswana	UK net bilateral ODA	580	589	686	974	–
	of which humanitarian assistance	–	–	–	–	–
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	–
Burkina Faso[1]	UK net bilateral ODA	88	128	65	510	–
	of which humanitarian assistance	–	–	–	–	–
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	–
Burundi[1]	UK net bilateral ODA	7,832	9,232	13,041	11,055	686
	of which humanitarian assistance	1,498	1,101	2,286	372	–
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	0.19	0.20	0.25	0.21	0.01
Cameroon	UK net bilateral ODA	1,608	1,447	667	511	258
	of which humanitarian assistance	–	–	–	–	–
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.00
Cape Verde	UK net bilateral ODA	442	461	583	19	620
	of which humanitarian assistance	–	–	–	–	–
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
Central African Republic[1]	UK net bilateral ODA	3,128	1,562	1,955	–	–
	of which humanitarian assistance	2,216	1,511	1,502	–	–
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	0.08	0.03	0.04	–	–
Chad[1]	UK net bilateral ODA	6,362	3,566	1,852	240	–
	of which humanitarian assistance	6,362	3,566	1,839	240	–
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	0.16	0.08	0.04	0.00	–
Comoros[1]	UK net bilateral ODA	–	–	78	75	–
	of which humanitarian assistance	–	–	–	–	–
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	–	–	0.00	0.00	–
Congo	UK net bilateral ODA	11	–	50,991	–	–
	of which humanitarian assistance	–	–	751	–	–
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	0.00	–	0.98	–	–
Congo (Dem Rep)[1]	UK net bilateral ODA	106,588	144,340	162,380	238,946	138,272
	of which humanitarian assistance	38,037	61,978	42,482	31,266	48,435
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	2.63	3.05	3.13	4.52	2.46
Cote d'Ivoire	UK net bilateral ODA	188	96	16,809	6,697	–
	of which humanitarian assistance	–	–	–	7,950	
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	0.00	0.00	0.32	0.13	–
Djibouti[1]	UK net bilateral ODA	–	1 504	6	12	–
	of which humanitarian assistance	–	–	–	–	–
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	–	0.03	0.00	0.00	–
Egypt	UK net bilateral ODA	4,842	22,817	5,821	10,864	498
	of which humanitarian assistance	–	–	–	24	–
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	0.12	0.48	0.11	0.21	0.01
Eritrea[1]	UK net bilateral ODA	3,079	4,129	3,568	5,220	2,425
	of which humanitarian assistance	1,686	4,084	3,296	5,202	2,425
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	0.08	0.09	0.07	0.10	0.04
Ethiopia[1]	UK net bilateral ODA	140,209	219,537	263,500	344,491	255,321
	of which humanitarian assistance	25,999	42,721	28,607	53,630	34,698
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	3.46	4.64	5.08	6.52	4.54
Gabon	UK net bilateral ODA	–	–	104	126	–
	of which humanitarian assistance	–	–	–	–	–
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	–	–	0.00	0.00	–

Table B.2: Total UK net ODA and humanitarian assistance by recipient country
(continued)

						£000
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012[2]
Gambia[1]	UK net bilateral ODA	2,084	2,388	1,282	5,502	–
	of which humanitarian assistance	–	–	–	–	–
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	0.05	0.05	0.02	0.10	–
Ghana	UK net bilateral ODA	83,331	98,546	107,861	81,379	74,340
	of which humanitarian assistance	1,199	403	–	–	–
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	2.06	2.08	2.08	1.54	1.32
Guinea[1]	UK net bilateral ODA	641	557	–	177	–
	of which humanitarian assistance	88	115	–	–	–
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	0.02	0.01	–	0.00	–
Guinea-Bissau[1]	UK net bilateral ODA	72	83	45	46	–
	of which humanitarian assistance	–	–	–	–	–
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	–
Kenya[1]	UK net bilateral ODA	50,506	84,007	68,136	88,593	94,658
	of which humanitarian assistance	13,491	15,192	4,960	19,513	20,011
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	1.25	1.78	1.31	1.68	1.68
Lesotho[1]	UK net bilateral ODA	4,372	5,224	3,121	1,156	3,033
	of which humanitarian assistance	–	–	–	–	1,000
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	0.11	0.11	0.06	0.02	0.05
Liberia[1]	UK net bilateral ODA	17,907	21,383	16,563	19,659	8,414
	of which humanitarian assistance	–	–	–	11,089	1,610
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	0.44	0.45	0.32	0.37	0.15
Libya[10]	UK net bilateral ODA	630	1,191	1,023	10,526	1,997
	of which humanitarian assistance	–	–	–	4,713	695
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.20	0.04
Madagascar[1]	UK net bilateral ODA	1,338	832	-188	504	–
	of which humanitarian assistance	420	832	874	–	–
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	0.03	0.02	-0.00	0.01	–
Malawi[1]	UK net bilateral ODA	81,164	71,510	95,849	64,915	117,447
	of which humanitarian assistance	1,448	813	1,055	6,196	17,620
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	2.01	1.51	1.85	1.23	2.09
Mali[1]	UK net bilateral ODA	–	19	32	9	–
	of which humanitarian assistance	–	–	–	–	–
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	–	0.00	0.00	0.00	–
Mauritania[1]	UK net bilateral ODA	–	499	–	904	–
	of which humanitarian assistance	–	–		–	–
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	–	0.01	–	0.02	–
Mauritius	UK net bilateral ODA	332	13,291	3,581	–	–
	of which humanitarian assistance	–	–	–	–	–
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	0.01	0.28	0.07	–	–
Morocco	UK net bilateral ODA	3,692	3,047	2,085	2m730	–
	of which humanitarian assistance	–	–	–	–	–
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	0.09	0.06	0.04	0.05	–
Mozambique[1]	UK net bilateral ODA	10p,368	35,141	67,612	116,278	83,973
	of which humanitarian assistance	1,161	499	615	1,250	–
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	2.70	0.74	1.30	2.20	1.49
Namibia	UK net bilateral ODA	558	442	363	– 452	–
	of which humanitarian assistance	50	–	–	–	–
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	0.01	0.01	0.01	-0.01	–
Niger[1]	UK net bilateral ODA	4,062	3,969	2,059	368	33
	of which humanitarian assistance	2,205	2,074	2,059	368	–
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	0.10	0.08	0.04	0.01	0.00
Nigeria	UK net bilateral ODA	26,093	120,927	171,335	186,428	202,322
	of which humanitarian assistance	11	–	499	–	–
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	0.64	2.56	3.30	3.53	3.60
Rwanda[1]	UK net bilateral ODA	55,204	57,522	68,745	84,569	38,725
	of which humanitarian assistance	–	–	–	–	–
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	1.36	1.22	1.32	1.60	0.69

Table B.2: Total UK net ODA and humanitarian assistance by recipient country
(continued)

						£000
		2008	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012[2]**
Senegal[1]	UK net bilateral ODA	536	4,174	602	1,243	–
	of which humanitarian assistance	–	–	–	–	–
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	0.01	0.09	0.01	0.02	–
Seychelles	UK net bilateral ODA	39	38	26	46	–
	of which humanitarian assistance	–	–	6	–	–
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	–
Sierra Leone[1]	UK net bilateral ODA	51,174	51,389	54,902	45,885	57,967
	of which humanitarian assistance	–	–	142	–	1,113
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	1.26	1.09	1.06	0.87	1.03
Somalia[1]	UK net bilateral ODA	42,077	28,009	40,359	94,907	84,999
	of which humanitarian assistance	25,579	13,790	23,569	73,294	43,480
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	1.04	0.59	0.78	1.80	1.51
South Africa	UK net bilateral ODA	62,726	43,105	25,440	29,074	14,804
	of which humanitarian assistance	448	-13	6	–	–
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	1.55	0.91	0.49	0.55	0.26
St Helena and Dependencies	UK net bilateral ODA	30,962	21,287	34,738	49,433	105,160
	of which humanitarian assistance	–	2 401	473	–	–
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	0.76	0.45	0.67	0.94	1.87
South Sudan[1]	UK net bilateral ODA	–	–	–	51,774	106,353
	of which humanitarian assistance	–	–	–	–	50,291
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	–	–	–	0.98	1.89
Sudan[1]	UK net bilateral ODA	110,076	187,207	77,104	98,146	44,194
	of which humanitarian assistance	54,612	80,454	31,792	60,938	26,619
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	2.72	3.96	1.49	1.86	0.79
Swaziland	UK net bilateral ODA	1,376	-2,426	13	18	–
	of which humanitarian assistance	–	–	–	–	–
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	0.03	-0.05	-0.00	0.00	–
Tanzania[1]	UK net bilateral ODA	140,507	138,700	156,009	99,134	151,656
	of which humanitarian assistance	553	3,752	4,274	4,000	4,302
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	3.47	2.93	3.01	1.88	2.70
Togo[1]	UK net bilateral ODA	4,991	6,671	-52	1,196	–
	of which humanitarian assistance	–	–	–	–	–
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	0.12	0.14	–0.00	0.02	–
Tunisia	UK net bilateral ODA	807	2,446	1,619	3,741	156
	of which humanitarian assistance	–	–	–	–	–
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	0.02	0.05	0.03	0.07	0.00
Uganda[1]	UK net bilateral ODA	36,290	75,127	116,071	89,188	87,399
	of which humanitarian assistance	17,023	12,772	648	2,966	1,125
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	0.90	1.59	2.24	1.69	1.56
Zambia[1]	UK net bilateral ODA	34,024	47,074	51,347	57,760	51,619
	of which humanitarian assistance	1,111	3,015	6	–	–
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	0.84	0.99	0.99	1.09	0.92
Zimbabwe[1]	UK net bilateral ODA	49,323	70,332	69,936	48,357	131,720
	of which humanitarian assistance	1,907	15,832	1,127	1,953	10,957
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	1.22	1.49	1.35	0.91	2.34
Africa regional						
North of Sahara regional	UK net bilateral ODA	6,107	928	19	13,372	156
	of which humanitarian assistance	–	–	–	13 246	18
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	0.15	0.02	0.00	0.25	0.00
South of Sahara regional	UK net bilateral ODA	26,104	26,748	106,190	59,304	61,590
	of which humanitarian assistance	1,675	–	–	696	37,519
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	0.64	0.57	2.05	1.12	1.10
Africa regional[12]	UK net bilateral ODA	113,945	153,475	113,190	99,308	208,909
	of which humanitarian assistance	39	4,936	24,255	8,215	–
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	2.82	3.24	2.18	1.88	3.72

Table B.2: Total UK net ODA and humanitarian assistance by recipient country
(continued)

						£000
		2008	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012[2]**
Asia and the Middle East						
Afghanistan[1]	UK net bilateral ODA	178,141	207,675	152,052	264,129	181,375
	of which humanitarian assistance	11,999	6,748	6,501	–	6,037
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	4.40	4.39	2.93	5.00	3.23
Armenia[8]	UK net bilateral ODA	3,648	653	317	226	–
	of which humanitarian assistance	–	–	–	–	–
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	0.09	0.01	0.01	0.00	–
Azerbaijan[8]	UK net bilateral ODA	1,034	903	557	598	–
	of which humanitarian assistance	–	–	–	–	–
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	–
Bangladesh[1]	UK net bilateral ODA	139,573	160,101	147,837	229,947	189,513
	of which humanitarian assistance	7,113	2,081	2,448	1,346	440
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	3.45	3.38	2.85	4.35	3.37
Cambodia[1]	UK net bilateral ODA	16,797	20,685	16,841	3,806	13,761
	of which humanitarian assistance	–	–	–	–	–
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	0.41	0.44	0.32	0.07	0.24
China	UK net bilateral ODA	96,667	74,263	56,151	40,461	-747
	of which humanitarian assistance	1 890	1 165	583	–	–
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	–	–	–	–	–
Georgia[8]	UK net bilateral ODA	7,091	4,641	2,221	1,989	–
	of which humanitarian assistance	3,819	218	–	–	–
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	0.18	0.10	0.04	0.04	–
India	UK net bilateral ODA	338,871	403,544	421,095	283,111	198,828
	of which humanitarian assistance	752	13	–	–	–
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	8.37	8.53	8.11	5.36	3.54
Indonesia	UK net bilateral ODA	55,651	44,020	17,385	-4,257	7,724
	of which humanitarian assistance	14,315	16,338	2,551	25	–
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	1.37	0.93	0.33	-0.08	0.14
Iran	UK net bilateral ODA	917	467	–	265	–
	of which humanitarian assistance	–	–	–	–	–
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	0.02	0.01	–	0.01	–
Iraq	UK net bilateral ODA	353,197	31,088	20,060	8,346	1,020
	of which humanitarian assistance	29,498	8,003	3,801	1,500	–
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	8.73	0.66	0.39	0.16	0.02
Jordan	UK net bilateral ODA	2,487	973	1,709	1,654	470
	of which humanitarian assistance	–	–	–	–	196
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	0.06	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.01
Kazakhstan	UK net bilateral ODA	2,996	4,449	220	1,703	–
	of which humanitarian assistance	–	–	–	–	–
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	0.07	0.09	0.00	0.03	–
Korea, Democratic Republic[1]	UK net bilateral ODA	149	32	265	378	–
	of which humanitarian assistance	149	–		–	–
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	–
Kyrgyz Republic[1], [7]	UK net bilateral ODA	7,578	5,723	4,733	7,425	3,157
	of which humanitarian assistance	111	653	–	–	–
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	0.19	0.12	0.09	0.14	0.06
Laos[1]	UK net bilateral ODA	171	192	39	1,006	919
	of which humanitarian assistance	–	–	–	–	–
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02
Lebanon	UK net bilateral ODA	575	3,457	2,564	1,646	–
	of which humanitarian assistance	-846	–	–	–	–
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	0.01	0.07	0.05	0.03	–
Malaysia	UK net bilateral ODA	10 ,457	2,676	-486	4, 468	–
	of which humanitarian assistance	–	–	–	–	–
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	0.26	0.06	-0.01	0.08	–

Table B.2: Total UK net ODA and humanitarian assistance by recipient country
(continued)

						£000
		2008	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012[2]**
Maldives	UK net bilateral ODA	55	243	168	167	–
	of which humanitarian assistance	–	–	–	–	–
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	–
Mongolia	UK net bilateral ODA	652	455	537	111	477
	of which humanitarian assistance	–	–	–	–	–
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
Myanmar[1], [5]	UK net bilateral ODA	45,515	34,020	28,600	38,803	28,889
	of which humanitarian assistance	33,444	17,586	3,930	6,571	4,024
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	1.12	0.72	0.55	0.73	0.51
Nepal[1]	UK net bilateral ODA	54,507	66,081	68,111	64,917	66,680
	of which humanitarian assistance	–	10 397	78	–	–
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	1.35	1.40	1.31	1.23	1.19
Oman	UK net bilateral ODA	310	410	602	–	–
	of which humanitarian assistance	–	–	–	–	–
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	0.01	0.01	0.01	–	–
Pakistan	UK net bilateral ODA	143,879	139,250	193,285	206,849	170,764
	of which humanitarian assistance	7,439	21,101	102,668	73,218	24,177
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	3.55	2.94	3.72	3.91	3.04
Philippines	UK net bilateral ODA	735	2,810	376	1,294	–
	of which humanitarian assistance	–	499	–	3	–
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	0.02	0.06	0.01	0.02	–
Saudi Arabia	UK net bilateral ODA	–	–	–	–	–
	of which humanitarian assistance	–	–	–	–	–
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	–	–	–	–	–
Sri Lanka	UK net bilateral ODA	967	11,620	-5,504	2,633	1,040
	of which humanitarian assistance	514	8,675	3,775	394	–
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	0.02	0.25	-0.11	0.05	0.02
Syria	UK net bilateral ODA	1,266	672	1,263	1,268	36,465
	of which humanitarian assistance	–	6	–	–	36,465
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.65
Tajikistan[1]	UK net bilateral ODA	4,267	2,868	8,107	10,290	8,532
	of which humanitarian assistance	1,542	602	259	7	97
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	0.11	0.06	0.16	0.19	0.15
Thailand	UK net bilateral ODA	1,205	6,351	4,668	-4,756	–
	of which humanitarian assistance	–	–	–	–	–
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	0.03	0.13	0.09	-0.09	–
Timor-Leste[1], [6]	UK net bilateral ODA	127	70	–	46	–
	of which humanitarian assistance	–	–	–	–	–
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	0.00	0.00	–	0.00	–
Turkmenistan	UK net bilateral ODA	221	218	39	92	–
	of which humanitarian assistance	–	–	–	–	–
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	–
Uzbekistan	UK net bilateral ODA	553	1,178	796	524	–
	of which humanitarian assistance	–	–	–	–	–
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	–
Vietnam	UK net bilateral ODA	69,574	60,044	53,225	21,832	47,158
	of which humanitarian assistance	–	–	–	–	–
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	1.72	1.27	1.03	0.41	0.84
West Bank and Occupied Palestinian Territories[3]	UK net bilateral ODA	37,683	60,742	63,215	75,549	35,311
	of which humanitarian assistance	442	22,010	7,537	1,736	1,507
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	0.93	1.28	1.22	1.43	0.63
Yemen[1]	UK net bilateral ODA	18,355	22,970	41,388	39,057	37,683
	of which humanitarian assistance	–	1,684	7,874	16,446	18,469
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	0.45	0.49	0.80	0.74	0.67

Table B.2: Total UK net ODA and humanitarian assistance by recipient country (continued)

						£000
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012[2]
Asia and the Middle East regional						
Middle East Regional[12]	UK net bilateral ODA	15,310	3,841	6,514	3,447	35,965
	of which humanitarian assistance	-497	–	–	–	14,034
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	0.38	0.08	0.13	0.07	0.64
Asia regional[12] (includes South Asia regional)	UK net bilateral ODA	29,315	4,545	25,214	30,061	73,088
	of which humanitarian assistance	801	–	–	–	–
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	0.72	0.10	0.49	0.57	1.30
Rest of the world						
Albania	UK net bilateral ODA	1,531	1,402	563	425	–
	of which humanitarian assistance	–	–	–	–	–
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.01	–
Anguilla	UK net bilateral ODA	28	134	58	244	–
	of which humanitarian assistance	–	13	–	–	–
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	–
Antigua and Barbuda	UK net bilateral ODA	11	6	–	2	–
	of which humanitarian assistance	–	–	–	–	–
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	0.00	0.00	–	0.00	–
Argentina[11]	UK net bilateral ODA	542	634	350	743	–
	of which humanitarian assistance	–	–	–	–	–
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	–
Barbados	UK net bilateral ODA	99	288	52	–	–
	of which humanitarian assistance	–	–	–	–	–
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	0.00	0.01	0.00	–	–
Belarus	UK net bilateral ODA	602	391	240	77	–
	of which humanitarian assistance	–	–	–	–	–
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	–
Belize	UK net bilateral ODA	50	32	52	322	–
	of which humanitarian assistance	–	–	–	–	–
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	–
Bolivia	UK net bilateral ODA	564	340	52	90	–
	of which humanitarian assistance	–	–	–	–	–
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	–
Bosnia-Herzegovina	UK net bilateral ODA	5,162	6,152	6,268	2,990	–
	of which humanitarian assistance	–	–	–	–	–
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	0.13	0.13	0.12	0.06	–
Brazil	UK net bilateral ODA	7,461	8,367	26,373	30,796	–
	of which humanitarian assistance	–	6	–	–	–
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	0.18	0.18	0.51	0.58	–
Chile	UK net bilateral ODA	265	378	427	344	–
	of which humanitarian assistance	–	–	317	1	–
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	–
Colombia	UK net bilateral ODA	1,835	4,962	1,709	2,720	–
	of which humanitarian assistance	–	–	–	2	–
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	0.05	0.10	0.03	0.05	–
Croatia	UK net bilateral ODA	779	1,197	680	–	–
	of which humanitarian assistance	–	–	–	–	–
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	0.02	0.03	0.01	–	–
Costa Rica	UK net bilateral ODA	-83	1,639	499	196	–
	of which humanitarian assistance	–	–	–	–	–
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	-0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00	–
Cuba	UK net bilateral ODA	133	608	253	166	850
	of which humanitarian assistance	–	250	–	–	850
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.02
Dominica	UK net bilateral ODA	133	–	194	18	–
	of which humanitarian assistance	–	–	–	–	–
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	0.00	–	0.00	0.00	–

Table B.2: Total UK net ODA and humanitarian assistance by recipient country
(continued)

						£000
		2008	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012[2]**
Dominican Republic	UK net bilateral ODA	818	64	39	96	–
	of which humanitarian assistance	–	–	6	–	–
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	–
Ecuador	UK net bilateral ODA	-304	-102	-19	138	–
	of which humanitarian assistance	–	–	–	–	–
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	-0.01	-0.00	-0.00	0.00	–
El Salvador	UK net bilateral ODA	17	19	-31,611	6	–
	of which humanitarian assistance	–	–	–	–	–
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	0.00	0.00	-0.61	0.00	–
Fiji	UK net bilateral ODA	415	371	343	130	–
	of which humanitarian assistance	–	6	97	6	–
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	–
Grenada	UK net bilateral ODA	11	19	–	1	–
	of which humanitarian assistance	–	–	–	–	–
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	0.00	0.00	–	0.00	–
Guatemala	UK net bilateral ODA	365	461	149	58	–
	of which humanitarian assistance	–	–	97	–	–
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	–
Guyana	UK net bilateral ODA	2,576	1,376	1,049	367	2
	of which humanitarian assistance	–	–	–	–	–
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	0.06	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.00
Haiti [1]	UK net bilateral ODA	–	5,102	16,945	9,714	3,254
	of which humanitarian assistance	–	5,083	15,909	6,723	2,959
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	–	0.11	0.33	0.18	0.06
Honduras	UK net bilateral ODA	17	64	16,356	12	–
	of which humanitarian assistance	–	–	–	–	–
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	0.00	0.00	0.32	0.00	–
Jamaica	UK net bilateral ODA	3,327	5,307	2,538	6,446	6,928
	of which humanitarian assistance	–	–	–	–	–
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	0.08	0.11	0.05	0.12	0.12
Kiribati[1]	UK net bilateral ODA	17	19	39	16	–
	of which humanitarian assistance	–	–	–	–	–
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	–
Kosovo	UK net bilateral ODA	–	7,535	6,145	7,607	4,474
	of which humanitarian assistance	–	–	–	–	–
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	–	0.16	0.12	0.14	0.08
Macedonia (FYROM of)	UK net bilateral ODA	1,183	1,248	745	620	–
	of which humanitarian assistance	–	–	–	–	–
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.01	–
Mexico	UK net bilateral ODA	3,731	7,452	6,093	3,590	–
	of which humanitarian assistance	99	–		–	–
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	0.09	0.16	0.12	0.07	–
Moldova	UK net bilateral ODA	3,371	2,061	9,363	1,516	–
	of which humanitarian assistance	–	–	45	–	–
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	0.08	0.04	0.18	0.03	–
Montenegro	UK net bilateral ODA	409	294	134	203	–
	of which humanitarian assistance	–	–	–	–	–
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	–
Montserrat	UK net bilateral ODA	17,825	23,860	10,736	27,744	20,631
	of which humanitarian assistance	–	38	91	–	–
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	0.44	0.50	0.21	0.52	0.37
Nauru	UK net bilateral ODA	–	–	6	–	–
	of which humanitarian assistance	326	391	391	–	–
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	–	–	0.00	–	–
Nicaragua	UK net bilateral ODA	5,892	4,520	4,694	18	–
	of which humanitarian assistance	326	391	–	–	–
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	0.15	0.10	0.09	0.00	–

Table B.2: Total UK net ODA and humanitarian assistance by recipient country
(continued)

						£000
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012[2]
Palau	UK net bilateral ODA	55	–	13	–	–
	of which humanitarian assistance	–	–	–	–	–
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	0.00	–	0.00	–	–
Panama	UK net bilateral ODA	22	45	26	123	–
	of which humanitarian assistance	–	–	–	–	–
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	–
Papua New Guinea	UK net bilateral ODA	591	627	667	-200	21
	of which humanitarian assistance	–	–	–	–	–
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	0.01	0.01	0.01	-0.00	0.00
Paraguay	UK net bilateral ODA	39	26	6	29	–
	of which humanitarian assistance	–	–	–	–	–
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	–
Peru	UK net bilateral ODA	-6,417	685	822	372	–
	of which humanitarian assistance	520	–	–	–	–
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	-0.16	0.01	0.02	0.01	–
Samoa[1]	UK net bilateral ODA	111	115	149	254	–
	of which humanitarian assistance	–	–	–	–	–
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	–
Serbia (inc. Kosovo until 2008)	UK net bilateral ODA	6,660	4,942	3,497	1,517	–
	of which humanitarian assistance	–	–	–	–	–
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	0.16	0.10	0.07	0.03	–
Solomon Islands[1]	UK net bilateral ODA	138	147	142	116	–
	of which humanitarian a ssistance	–	–	–	–	–
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	–
St Kitts – Nevis	UK net bilateral ODA	–	1	–	0	–
	of which humanitarian assistance	–	–	–	–	–
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	–	0.00	–	0.00	–
St. Lucia	UK net bilateral ODA	39	6	13	230	–
	of which humanitarian assistance	–	–	–	209	
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	–
St. Vincent & Grenadines	UK net bilateral ODA	11	–	13	27	–
	of which humanitarian assistance	–	–	–	–	–
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	0.00	–	0.00	0.00	–
Tonga	UK net bilateral ODA	276	6	97	21	–
	of which humanitarian assistance	–	–	–	–	–
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	–
Trinidad and Tobago	UK net bilateral ODA	470	282	155	–	–
	of which humanitarian assistance	–	–	–	–	–
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	0.01	0.01	0.00	–	–
Turkey	UK net bilateral ODA	2,515	1,428	2,428	3,438	218
	of which humanitarian assistance	–	–	–	215	218
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	0.06	0.03	0.05	0.07	0.00
Turks and Caicos Islands	UK net bilateral ODA	–	–	–	–	–
	of which humanitarian assistance	–	–	–	–	–
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	–	–	–	–	–
Tuvalu[1]	UK net bilateral ODA	–	–	26	31	–
	of which humanitarian assistance	–	–	–	–	–
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	–	–	0.00	0.00	–
Ukraine	UK net bilateral ODA	1,774	1,517	544	829	18
	of which humanitarian assistance	–	–	–	–	–
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.00
Uruguay	UK net bilateral ODA	77	26	45	59	–
	of which humanitarian assistance	–	–	–	–	–
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	–

Table B.2: Total UK net ODA and humanitarian assistance by recipient country
(continued)

						£000
		2008	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012[2]**
Vanuatu[1]	UK net bilateral ODA	50	64	58	67	–
	of which humanitarian assistance	–	–	–	–	–
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	–
Venezuela	UK net bilateral ODA	287	1,383	706	487	–
	of which humanitarian assistance	–	–	–	14	–
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.01	–
Rest of the world regional						
North and Central America regional	UK net bilateral ODA	6,223	851	304	3,477	98
	of which humanitarian assistance	–	–	–	–	–
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	0.15	0.02	0.01	0.07	0.00
West Indies Regional[9] [12]	UK net bilateral ODA	10,109	12,145	16,136	13,363	13,299
	of which humanitarian assistance	5,754	-1,761	803	100	66
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	0.25	0.26	0.31	0.25	0.24
Americas regional	UK net bilateral ODA	5,748	–	6,333	89	–
	of which humanitarian assistance	–	–	–	–	–
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	0.14	–	0.12	0.00	–
Europe regional	UK net bilateral ODA	6,450	2,561	6,106	131	–
	of which humanitarian assistance	–	–	–	–	–
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	0.16	0.05	0.12	0.00	–
Oceania regional	UK net bilateral ODA	1,840	2,362	2,959	2,045	3,200
	of which humanitarian assistance	–	102	–	–	–
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.06
Total Africa	**UK net bilateral ODA**	**1,433,820**	**1,789,442**	**1,991,347**	**2,126,292**	**2,129,705**
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	**35.42**	**37.82**	**38.36**	**40.23**	**37.90**
	Percentage of gross national income	**0.10**	**0.12**	**0.13**	**0.14**	**0.14**
Total Asia	**UK net bilateral ODA**	**1,640,497**	**1,383,933**	**1,334,167**	**1,339,085**	**1,138,072**
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	**40.53**	**29.25**	**25.70**	**25.33**	**20.26**
	Percentage of gross national income	**0.11**	**0.10**	**0.09**	**0.09**	**0.07**
Total Rest of the world	**UK net bilateral ODA**	**95,849**	**115,422**	**122,760**	**123,922**	**52,993**
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	**2.37**	**2.44**	**2.36**	**2.34**	**0.94**
	Percentage of gross national income	**0.01**	**0.01**	**0.01**	**0.01**	**0.00**
Unspecified Region[3]	**UK net bilateral ODA**	**877,483**	**1,443,286**	**1,742,604**	**1,696,489**	**2,297,865**
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	**21.68**	**30.50**	**33.57**	**32.10**	**40.90**
	Percentage of gross national income	**0.06**	**0.10**	**0.12**	**0.11**	**0.15**
TOTAL UK NET BILATERAL ODA	**UK net bilateral ODA**	**4,047,649**	**4,732,083**	**5,190,833**	**5,285,789**	**5,618,636**
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
	Percentage of gross national income	**0.27**	**0.33**	**0.35**	**0.34**	**0.36**
Low income countries[2]	**UK net bilateral ODA**	**1,533,776**	**1,804,540**	**1,832,111**	**2,240,917**	**1,992,658**
	Percentage of total net bilateral ODA	**37.89**	**38.13**	**35.30**	**42.40**	**35.47**
	Percentage of gross national income	**0.10**	**0.13**	**0.12**	**0.15**	**0.13**
TOTAL UK NET MULTILATERAL ODA	**UK net multilateral ODA**	**2,308,324**	**2,491,069**	**3,260,959**	**3,342,828**	**3,002,246**
	Percentage of Gross National Income	**0.16**	**0.18**	**0.22**	**0.22**	**0.19**

Key
– Nil

[1] Income groups are classified using 2010 GNI per capita thresholds. Low income countries are based on those with a GNI per capita in 2010 of US$1,005 or less. Figures for previous years have been revised on this basis.
[2] Data for 2012 is provisional and final figures will be published later in the year in "Statistics on International Development" 2013.
[3] 2012 data includes a higher amount of ODA in 'Unspecified Region' because some country breakdowns were not available at the time of publication. Final figures will have more ODA allocated to regions or countries.
[4] ODA can be negative as it is reported net of any inflows. Percentages were not previously shown when net ODA was negative. In this table, they have been shown to ensure that percentages total 100%.
[5] In previous Annual Reports this was labelled as Burma. This has been changed to align with DAC reporting.
[6] In previous Annual Reports this was labelled as East Timor. This has been changed to align with DAC reporting.
[7] In previous Annual Reports this was labelled as Kyrgyzstan. This has been changed to align with DAC reporting.
[8] In previous Annual Reports these countries were reported under rest of the world. They are now being reported under Asia to align with DAC reporting.
[9] In previous Annual Reports this was reported under Caribbean regional. This has been changed to align with DAC reporting.
[10] In previous Annual Reports this was labelled as Libyan Arab Republic. This has been changed to align with DAC reporting.
[11] In previous Annual Reports this was labelled as Argentine Republic. This has been changed to align with DAC reporting.
[12] 2012 UK Other Government Department data has been included in regional figures rather than country breakdowns since the data is provisional and country specific information may be subject to change. Humanitarian assistance information is not included for other government departments' data. These figures will be updated in "Statistics on International Development" to be published in Autumn 2013.

Table B.3: UK gross bilateral ODA by sector[1]

					£ thousands
Sector Description	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012[2]**
Social infrastructure and services:					
Education	319,195	208,922	486,350	652,627	519,395
Health	302,531	383,388	452,243	555,495	609,615
Population policies/programmes and reproductive health	232,035	257,381	333,604	387,671	421,979
Water supply and sanitation	88,797,	73,185	101,616	106,329	106,727
Government and civil society	749,340,	763,004	734,528	813,835	617,897
Other social infrastructure and services	142,022,	203,623	260,949	236,178	189,434
Economic infrastructure and services:					
Transport and storage	46,300,	90,254	115,836	93,200	163,236
Communications	18,720,	47,532	72,899	59,768	2,817
Energy	29,663,	46,709	86,461	160,088	42,536
Banking and financial services	474,172	450,735	127,669	150,657	58,769
Business and other services	15,509	18,008	35,806	31,305	28,805
Production sectors:					
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	50,401	89,843	98,991	142,044	107,132
Industry, mining and construction	27,895	22,432	101,766	99,538	27,382
Trade policies and regulations	47,919	47,102	135,108	48,055	39,467
Tourism	216	811	10,497	3,002	2,319
Multisector/cross cutting:					
General environmental protection	66,898	359,940	577,807	123,565	393,855
Other multisector	103,508	130,700	247,077	229,610	208,798
Non sector allocable:					
General budget support	374,034	346,086	420,637	278,966	220,033
Developmental food aid/food security assistance	88,880	8,124	107,001	94,908	65,543
Action relating to debt	303,598	27,266	106,062	113,914	17,844
Humanitarian sssistance	368,562	466,835	369,243	439,505	416,955
Administrative costs of donors	255,895	254,190	237,811	286,146	234,789
Support to non-governmental organisations	190,787	207,000	108,812	263,044	155,738
Refugees in donor countries	–	7,355	11,700	19,527	–
Non sector allocable [3]	14,160	41,430	75,278	109,624	987,426
Total UK Gross Bilateral ODA	**4,311,035**	**4,864,940**	**5,415,753**	**5,498,600**	**5,638,493**

Key
– Nil

[1] DFID projects can be allocated up to 8 input sector codes. In this table, only one sector code per project is included. This is in line with OECD DAC Statistical Reporting Directives.
[2] 2012 figures are provisional. Final ODA will be published in Statistics on International Development 2013 in October.
[3] These figures include some spend from other government departments which have not yet been broken down by sector. Final data will have less 'Non sector allocable' ODA.

Table B.4: Imputed UK share of multilateral net ODA by country[1,2,3,4]

					£000
Country	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**
Afghanistan	37,505	26,754	42,331	55,968	68,383
Albania	6,968	11,447	8,416	12,912	–
Algeria	7,066	1,658	5,994	10,173	–
Angola	8,617	13,407	2,266	10,845	16,738
Anguilla	415	–	–	–	–
Antigua and Barbuda	57	–	476	1,313	–
Argentina	1,656	1,216	1,698	3,662	1,950
Armenia	9,328	4,281	13,284	4,898	9,688
Azerbaijan	3,245	8,814	4,975	7,269	–
Bangladesh	46,391	91,874	23,928	79,981	260,031
Barbados	1,322	897	256	2,196	–
Belarus	1,493	1,481	1,904	3,768	3,502
Belize	956	932	2,831	3,514	–
Benin	11,876	16,644	13,450	25,873	23,881
Bhutan	2,053	668	1,020	4,437	1,880
Bolivia	9,574	4,198	7,059	7,950	27,404
Bosnia-Herzegovina	9,983	9,020	11,900	23,015	–
Botswana	821	927	7,520	1,865	1,916
Brazil	550	2,786	3,944	3,492	5,435
Burkina Faso	18,242	49,385	18,167	36,099	53,631
Burundi	13,251	13,564	13,926	16,800	25,296
Cambodia	9,716	9,654	4,182	21,200	8,187
Cameroon	15,047	17,156	19,607	25,182	19,867
Cape Verde	1,854	7,796	2,191	3,966	2,540
Central African Rep.	6,598	6,104	12,153	10,125	10,688
Chad	12,820	7,413	11,589	22,484	28,905
Chile	5,385	765	220	1,473	276
China	8,043	13,470	21,768	24,503	–
Colombia	3,452	4,413	3,354	11,575	–
Comoros	969	780	3,544	2,472	765
Congo, Democratic Republic of	38,339	41,012	63,825	88,195	110,293
Congo	7,694	8,190	3,246	6,429	6,627
Cook Islands	105	38	105	53	86
Costa Rica	221	939	886	1,613	3,721
Cote d'Ivoire	12,328	30,196	21,939	21,432	–
Croatia	11,267	14,893	15,754	21,283	–
Cuba	895	500	4,334	2,030	1,594
Djibouti	3,278	2,558	713	2,331	2,720
Dominica	1,994	466	6	778	6
Dominican Republic	3,491	1,628	4,549	14,744	–
Ecuador	2,769	5,377	4,191	2,148	–
Egypt	15,646	16,005	17,327	29,033	17,325
El Salvador	323	665	5,938	4,866	7,237
Equatorial Guinea	971	296	491	134	159
Eritrea	8,034	3,035	9,005	5,380	5,682
Ethiopia	102,509	65,418	70,522	105,665	74,033
Fiji	1,007	2,301	564	1,992	–
Gabon	888	509	1,286	2,585	1,900
Gambia	1,958	980	2,070	7,945	7,047
Georgia	6,764	21,583	20,044	18,583	14,547
Ghana	27,350	57,678	35,418	52,059	–
Grenada	1,216	437	797	745	1,843
Guatemala	3,678	2,360	5,008	4,888	6,264

Table B.4: Imputed UK share of multilateral net ODA by country[1,2,3,4]
(continued)

					£000
Country	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**
Guinea	12,927	1,901	1,645	2,684	25,503
Guinea-Bissau	6,769	3,886	4,054	4,761	2,974
Guyana	7,656	2,584	2,810	4,865	6,941
Haiti	15,648	9,233	35,598	43,543	34,471
Honduras	3,314	12,904	2,917	11,633	19,026
India	97,315	78,593	33,085	273,161	219,207
Indonesia	21,778	26,011	23,989	17,359	9,263
Iran	1,119	2,179	1,110	2,057	–
Iraq	9,991	14,887	7,276	6,202	4,210
Jamaica	6,410	8,872	2,614	7,314	7,665
Jordan	9,996	9,140	7,929	10,911	–
Kazakhstan	3,009	1,736	1,677	5,190	2,167
Kenya	37,475	5,229	46,288	67,636	81,470
Kiribati	,231	76	582	708	3,700
Korea, Democratic Republic of	1,481	993	1,211	4,832	1,781
Kosovo	–	–	25,302	24,135	31,342
Kyrgyz Republic	3,192	6,095	4,871	11,716	13,327
Laos	4,668	6,091	2,662	11,248	7,922
Lebanon	10,199	9,750	5,440	7,859	7,996
Lesotho	6,860	3,832	4,236	14,246	12,502
Liberia	30,362	8,350	16,528	17,005	21,754
Libya	,218	734	70	1,833	4,168
Macedonia, FYR	5,321	6,411	8,897	13,538	–
Madagascar	16,121	54,261	2,439	11,328	7,221
Malawi	11,905	15,288	27,200	40,549	31,522
Malaysia	,260	1,058	363	1,556	370
Maldives	,587	1,366	726	1,478	–
Mali	16,188	41,086	25,794	14,640	33,502
Marshall Islands	,189	42	496	128	4
Mauritania	4,463	2,395	595	4,721	10,908
Mauritius	8,741	5,239	12,090	2,128	8,557
Mayotte	2,154	–	–	–	–
Mexico	1,042	2,239	1,837	5,967	1,111
Micronesia, Federal States	222	62	821	–	10
Moldova	11,647	9,849	9,335	38,444	18,206
Mongolia	3,763	1,603	2,222	6,488	5,569
Montenegro	4,374	2,832	3,596	4,817	4,111
Montserrat	690	–	2	6	–
Morocco	21,590	24,801	17,064	23,527	21,374
Mozambique	31,017	53,544	12,757	41,569	47,492
Myanmar	7,830	5,931	4,998	13,113	6,952
Namibia	5,904	3,107	563	14,384	–
Nauru	81	17	278	–	67
Nepal	20,688	11,737	14,091	27,723	36,509
Nicaragua	3,637	7,568	5,185	8,077	9,374
Niger	7,748	31,424	5,599	16,213	39,788
Nigeria	37,585	57,596	81,790	52,330	–
Niue	3	–	372	3	–
Oman	47	35	23	20	–
Pakistan	63,721	21,854	94,459	69,800	–
Palau	94	21	274	–	1

Table B.4: Imputed UK share of multilateral net ODA by country[1,2,3,4]
(continued)

					£000
Country	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**
Panama	845	288	1,473	241	582
Papua New Guinea	9,409	2,710	3,096	9,731	–
Paraguay	653	5,936	602	1,823	4,302
Peru	4,469	1,236	9,103	2,694	–
Philippines	3,738	5,140	8,728	13,079	4,800
Rwanda	11,454	27,004	21,655	46,524	39,273
Samoa	705	608	1,911	3,806	2,303
Sao Tome and Principe	836	729	1,923	342	3,440
Senegal	10,590	24,289	18,644	19,179	26,511
Serbia (inc Kosovo)	29,043	43,646	46,061	28,945	24,381
Seychelles	19	28	2,144	231	123
Sierra Leone	9,203	10,092	5,114	21,642	17,972
Solomon Islands	1,596	269	1,217	3,793	561
Somalia	10,044	12,953	9,603	8,746	26,823
South Africa	21,479	14,685	14,811	29,147	24,067
Sri Lanka	6,980	18,694	13,094	17,795	31,197
St Helena	231	–	–	–	2,087
St Kitts and Nevis	1,371	788	1,318	2,811	–
St Lucia	1,080	816	124	513	2,782
St Vincent and Grenadines	1,630	368	202	990	1,466
Sudan	27,540	24,898	4,520	27,805	44,458
Suriname	1,107	349	2,013	389	1,084
Swaziland	2,732	3,776	3,269	5,015	11,933
Syria	4,972	3,165	5,840	9,810	1,763
Tajikistan	6,361	3,221	4,587	11,247	5,762
Tanzania	46,096	55,505	86,433	87,596	77,442
Thailand	2,586	2,402	4,159	3,741	–
Timor-Leste	3,630	1,820	1,299	7,537	5,580
Togo	9,071	11,912	7,485	15,136	17,851
Tokelau	–	–	13	9	2
Tonga	359	266	198	1,462	4,595
Trinidad and Tobago	944	1,032	1,222	4,826	–
Tunisia	11,429	11,579	9,460	13,083	–
Turkey	50,878	165,710	58,526	95,661	99,681
Turkmenistan	945	799	127	2,718	859
Turks and Caicos Islands	420	–	–	–	–
Tuvalu	73	50	507	,219	1,998
Uganda	41,986	47,558	42,388	35,868	38,220
Ukraine	19,684	14,968	19,372	22,349	27,117
Uruguay	2,378	407	187	,233	1,051
Uzbekistan	2,184	5,042	7,993	9,252	–
Vanuatu	541	110	990	60	256
Venezuela	1,239	1,338	1,649	467	234
Vietnam	46,204	69,623	55,770	87,161	–
Wallis and Futuna	1,713	–	–	–	–
West Bank and Gaza	66,933	54,113	67,369	77,309	48,302
Yemen	7,262	9,792	12,015	21,851	11,409
Yugoslavia, Sts Ex-Yugo.	794	25	–	233	–
Zambia	11,761	46,032	10,563	18,779	36,704
Zimbabwe	8,591	2,812	7,519	10,185	7,119

Table B.4: Imputed UK share of multilateral net ODA by country[1,2,3,4]
(continued)

					£000
Region	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**
North Africa, regional	2,435	4,924	24,134	21,469	15,831
South of Sahara, regional	42,217	42,224	63,789	42,212	46,829
Africa, regional	63,959	1,201	133,601	38,581	56,199
North and Central America, regional	8,311	1,945	6,243	1,499	1,794
West Indies, regional	–	52	142	4,210	11,305
South America, regional	6,983	7,134	3,482	11,405	6,815
America, regional	21,929	6,551	17,334	30,535	30,771
Middle East, regional	2,661	1,040	2,037	7,234	4,468
Central Asia, regional	2,102	2,822	3,609	3,866	3,049
South and Central Asia, regional	798	–	1,018	2,702	3,803
South Asia, regional	19	190	450	12	40
Far East, regional	68	–	–	2 787	11,592
Asia, regional	8,570	7,608	33,410	26,266	65,623
Europe, regional	30,009	29,233	43,002	56,887	61,782
Oceania, regional	4,343	504	3,270	7,391	290
Unspecified country	335,830	315,291	476,824	521,020	848,243
Low income countries	766,040	890,552	752,703	1,184,484	1,477,219
Percentage of country specific	48.1	47.2	44.2	45.9	63.7

Key

– Nil

[1] UK funding to multilateral organisations cannot be directly attributed to any country; the estimates above are imputed shares based on each multilateral's distribution of ODA and the UK's total core funding for each organisation.

[2] ODA is defined as flows administered with the promotion of economic development and welfare of developing countries as their main objective, that are concessional in character and convey a grant element of at least 25%. Aid to countries on the DAC list of ODA recipients is eligible to be recorded as ODA.

[3] Only some multilaterals provide the DAC with detailed information about their distribution of funds and the list of multilateral organisations that provide detailed information to the DAC may change from year to year. Assumptions have been made for other multilaterals recognised by the DAC and funding has been allocated to regions or 'unspecified country' if necessary.

[4] Countries are defined as low income based on their GNI per head. In the table above countries are defined as low income if they have a GNI per capita of less than US$1,005 in 2010. Figures for previous years have been revised on this basis.

ANNEX C

Results indicators and sources

DFID's Level 1 indicators, used to report global progress

C.1 Chapter 2 includes analysis of Level 1 of DFID's Results Framework – indicators used to report global progress. A full set of Level 1 data can be found on DFID's page on GOV.UK, alongside more detailed explanation of the framework.

Millennium Development Goal (MDG)	Indicator
Goal 1	Proportion of population below $1.25 (PPP) per day
	Growth rate of GDP per person employed
	Employment to population ratio
	Prevalence of underweight children under 5 years of age
Goal 2	Net enrolment ratio in primary school
	Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary
	Literacy rate of 15–24 year olds, women and men
	Percentage of children that can read with sufficient fluency for comprehension in early grades[1]
Goal 3	Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education
	Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector
	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament
Goal 4	Under-5 mortality rate
Goal 5	Maternal mortality ratio
	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
	Unmet need for family planning
Goal 6	Incidence and death rates associated with malaria
	HIV prevalence among population aged 15–24 years
	Proportion of population with advanced HIV infection with access to antiretroviral drugs
Goal 7	Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source
	Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility
	Proportion of land area covered by forest
	CO_2 emissions, total, per capita, and per $1 GDP (PPP)

Results from DFID's Operational Plans

C.2 The country and regional pages in Chapter 3 present headline results from departmental Operational Plans. These results are also covered in the online results tables by sector[2].

C.3 These results relate to the headline priorities for our operational, regional and country programmes, as set out in the Department's Operational Plans for each programme, first published in 2011[3]. They are specific to the operational context to which they relate, and draw on the most appropriate project, country, or regional level data for each indicator. As such, while Operational Plan indicators from different programmes may appear to report the same information, it may not be possible to combine results due to differences in the data and calculation methodologies.

C.4 Where aggregation across programmes is possible, these aggregate results are reported as part of DFID's Results Framework indicators in this same report. Due to the multitude of data sources used to report against Operational Plan indicators, the time period for which data is available varies. However, the most recently available data is used for each indicator.

1 This is not an official MDG indicator but one which is specific to DFID.

2 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/dfid-annual-report-and-accounts-2012-13-datasets

3 Some Operational Plans were published in subsequent years.

Indicator and results sources

C.5 Indicator and results sources for Table 2.1: Headline output results achieved through the multilateral programme

1. AsDB: AsDB Internal Database
2. IADB: 'Development Effectiveness Report 2012'
3. IFAD: '2012 Report on IFAD's Development Effectiveness (RIDE)'
4. IFC: 'Impact, IFC Annual Report 2012'
5. PIDG: 'Results from Internal Post-Completion Monitoring Database'
6. WFP: 'Annual Performance Report for 2012'
7. GAVI: Provisional GAVI Secretariat figure
8. GFATM: 'Making a Difference – Global Funds Results Report 2011'
9. IDA: The electronic version of the World Bank Corporate Scorecard September 2012 (http://corporatescorecard.worldbank.org/)
10. UNFPA: UNFPA (internal) donor support database
11. UNICEF: 'Data Companion to the Annual Report of the Executive Director 2013'
12. UNITAID: 'UNITAID Key Performance Indicators 2011'
13. GPE: 'Results for Learning Report 2012'
14. UNESCO: UNESCO internal database
15. AfDB: AfDB Annual Report 2012
16. CDB: 'Caribbean Development Bank – Special Development Fund Annual Report 2012 and Financial Projections 2013–2015'
17. ECHO: ECHO internal database
18. ICRC: 'ICRC Annual Report 2012'
19. IOM: 'Report of the Director General on the work of the Organization for the Year 2012'
20. UNHCR: 'UNHCR Global Report 2012'
21. UNICEF: 2013 'Annual Report of the Executive Director 2013'

ANNEX D

Glossary and abbreviations

D1 Glossary

Aid effectiveness

A measure of the quality of aid delivery and maximising the impact of aid on poverty reduction and development.

Annually managed expenditure (AME)

Government spending on programmes which are typically volatile and demand-led, and which are therefore not subject to firm multi-year limits in the same way as Departmental Expenditure Limit (DEL)

Bilateral aid

Bilateral aid covers all aid provided by donor countries when the recipient country, sector or project is known. Core contributions to development organisations not on the DAC list of multilateral organisations is also classed as bilateral aid (for example the Education Fast Track Initiative). Core contributions to organisations on the DAC list of multilateral organisations in support of their development programme is classed as multilateral aid.

Business Plan

This document brings together DFID priorities (ie our 6 priorities in the DFID Structural Reform Plan) and its contribution to the UK government's system of democratic accountability, through improved public transparency.

Civil society organisations

All civic organisations, associations and networks, which occupy the 'social space' between the family and the state who come together to advocate their common interests through collective action. It includes volunteer and charity groups, parents' and teachers' associations, senior citizens' groups, sports clubs, arts and culture groups, faith-based groups, workers' clubs and trade unions, non-profit think tanks and 'issue-based' activist groups.

Conflict Pool

The Conflict Pool is governed and managed jointly by DFID, the FCO and MoD. It is a source of funding to support the UK government's aims for preventing and managing international conflict. The cross-Whitehall Conflict Pool helps address global conflict, by bringing together the UK Government's development, diplomatic, and defence interests.

Concessional resources

A loan, the terms of which are more favourable to the borrower than those currently attached to commercial market terms, is described as concessional (or a soft loan) and the degree of concessionality is expressed as its grant element.

Core funding

Core funding provided to organisations is not earmarked for a specific purpose or country. Its use is determined by the management and board of the recipient organisation, within objectives agreed by all members.

Debt relief

Debt relief may take the form of cancellation, rescheduling, refinancing or re-organisation. Interest and principal foregone from debt cancellation forms part of DFID programme expenditure whilst other debt relief is funded from other official sources.

a. debt cancellation (or retrospective terms adjustment) is relief from the burden of repaying both the principal and interest on past loans.

b. debt rescheduling is a form of relief by which the dates on which principal or interest payments are due, delayed or rearranged.

c. official bilateral debts are re-organised in the Paris Club of official bilateral creditors, in which the UK plays its full part. The Paris Club has devised arrangements for reducing and rescheduling the debt of the poorest countries, most recently agreeing new terms for the enhanced Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative.

Departmental Expenditure Limit (DEL)

The total spending limits for government departments over a fixed period of time, excluding demand led and exceptionally volatile items. Departmental Expenditure Limits are planned and set at spending reviews. This is split between resource and capital budgets.

Developing countries

See Development Assistance Committee: List of aid recipients.

Development Assistance Committee (DAC)

The Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development is a forum for consultation among 24 donor members on how to increase the level and effectiveness of aid flows to all aid recipient countries.

Development Assistance Committee: List of aid recipients

The DAC List of ODA Recipients is designed for statistical purposes. It helps to measure and classify aid and other resource flows originating in donor countries. It is not designed as a guide to eligibility for aid or other preferential treatment. Countries are divided into income groups based on Gross National Income (GNI) per capita as reported by the World Bank, with Least Developed Countries (LDCs), as defined by the United Nations, separately identified. The DAC list is reviewed every three years. Countries that have exceeded the high income category for three consecutive years at the time of review are removed from the List.

European Development Fund (EDF)

The European Development Fund is the main route through which funds committed under the European Commission's Cotonou Convention are channelled.

European Union (EU)

The European Union was created by the Treaty of Maastricht 1992, which enhanced the integration of the European Community but also enabled the member states to co-operate together in an inter-governmental, not supra-national, way in the areas of Common Foreign and Security Policy, Justice and Home Affairs.

Fragile states

States in which the government cannot or will not deliver core functions to the majority of its people, including the poor.

General budget support

See poverty reduction budget support.

Gross national income (GNI)

Previously known as gross national product, gross national income (GNI) comprises the total value of goods and services produced within a country (i.e. its gross domestic product), together with its income received from other countries (notably interest and dividends), less similar payments made to other countries.

G7/G8 Group

The G7 Group of major industrialised democracies comprises Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the UK and the United States. The Group of Eight (G8) includes Russia. Their heads of government meet annually at the G7/G8 Summit to discuss areas of global concern.

G20

The Group of Twenty (G-20) Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors was established in 1999 to bring together systemically important industrialized and developing economies to discuss key issues in the global economy. The G20 is the premier forum for our international economic development that promotes open and constructive discussion between industrial and emerging-market countries on key issues related to global economic stability.

Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative (HIPC)

An initiative launched by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank in 1996 to provide debt relief to the poorest countries. It was revised in 1999 to deliver twice as much debt relief as the original initiative.

Humanitarian assistance

Humanitarian assistance comprises disaster relief, food aid, refugee relief and disaster preparedness. It generally involves the provision of material aid (including food, medical care and personnel) and finance and advice to save and preserve lives during emergency situations and in the immediate post-emergency rehabilitation phase; and to cope with short- and longer-term population displacements arising out of emergencies.

Independent Commission for Aid Impact (ICAI)

This independent commission was formed in 2011 provide greater independent scrutiny of UK spending on international development to help ensure it delivers the maximum impact in developing countries and value for money for British taxpayers.

International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI)

This initiative aims to make public information on aid spending and activities more available and more accessible, worldwide

International Development Association (IDA)

Part of the World Bank Group that makes loans to countries at concessional rates (i.e. below market rates) of interest.

International Monetary Fund (IMF)

The International Monetary Fund aims to promote international monetary cooperation, exchange stability, and orderly exchange arrangements; to foster economic growth and high levels of employment; and to provide temporary financial assistance to countries to help ease balance of payments adjustment.

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

A set of 8 international development goals for 2015, adopted by the international community in the UN Millennium Declaration in September 2000, and endorsed by the IMF, World Bank and OECD.

Multilateral aid

Aid channelled through international bodies for use in or on behalf of aid recipient countries. Aid channelled through multilateral agencies is regarded as bilateral where DFID specifies the use and destination of the funds.

Official Development Assistance (ODA)

Official development assistance is defined as those flows to developing countries and multilateral institutions provided by official agencies or by their executive agencies, which meet the following tests:

a. It is administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as its main objective.

b. It is concessional in character and conveys a grant element of at least 25%. Only aid to countries on the DAC List of Recipients of Official Development Assistance is eligible to be recorded as ODA.

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

A group of major industrial countries promoting growth and high employment among its members, fostering international trade and contributing to global economic development.

Poverty reduction budget support (PRBS)

Poverty reduction budget support is a form of financial aid in which funds are provided directly to a partner government's central exchequer to support that government's programmes. This can be in the form of general budget support (not directed at particular sectors) or sector budget support.

Regional development banks

International development banks, which serve particular regions, for example the African Development Bank or the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

Sector

One of the areas of recipient countries' economic or social structures that aid is intended to support. DFID categorises its aid into 8 broad sectors.

Security sector

The security sector is defined as those who are, or should be, responsible for protecting the state and communities within the state. This includes military, paramilitary, intelligence and police services as well as those civilian structures responsible for oversight and control of the security forces and for the administration of justice.

Spending Review

A fundamental re-evaluation of priorities, objectives and targets by the UK government, which establishes a 4-year planning cycle including spending plans, for all departments. The current Spending Review runs from 2011–12 to 2014–15.

Technical co-operation/technical assistance

Technical co-operation is the provision of advice and/or skills, in the form of specialist personnel, training and scholarship, grants for research and associated costs.

Untied aid

Aid that is given where donors do not insist that it is spent on goods and services from the donor country in favour of giving unrestricted access to suppliers from any country that can offer competitive prices, quality and service.

UK Aid Transparency Guarantee

This guarantee commits DFID to publish detailed information about new DFID projects and policies in a way that is comprehensive, accessible, comparable, accurate and timely.

World Bank

The term World Bank is commonly used to refer to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Development Association. Three other agencies are also part of the World Bank, the International Finance Corporation, the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency and the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes. Together these organisations are referred to as the World Bank Group.

World Trade Organisation

The World Trade Organisation exists to ensure that trade between nations flows as smoothly, predictably and freely as possible. To achieve this, the World Trade Organisation provides and regulates the legal framework that governs world trade. Decisions in the World Trade Organisation are typically taken by consensus among the 146 member countries and are ratified by members' parliaments.

D.2 Abbreviations

Where the acronym refers to a multilateral reviewed in the Multilateral Aid Review, the organisational website address has been included.

AfDB	African Development Bank http://www.afdb.org
AIDS	Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
AME	Annually Managed Expenditure
AsDB	Asian Development Bank http://www.adb.org
BSF	Basic Service Fund
CDB	Caribbean Development Bank http://www.caribank.org
CDC	CDC Group plc formerly Commonwealth Development Corporation
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund http://www.unocha.org/cerf
CIFs	Climate Investment Funds http://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif
CFTC	Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation
ComSec	Commonwealth Secretariat (ComSec) http://www.thecommonwealth.org
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
CYP	Commonwealth Youth Programme
DAC	Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
DECC	Department of Energy and Climate Change
Defra	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
DEL	Departmental Expenditure Limit
DFID	Department for International Development
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development http://www.ebrd.com
EC	European Commission
ECHO	European Union budget and Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection department of the European Commission http://ec.europa.eu/echo
EDF	European Development Fund http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/how/finance/edf_en.htm
EFA	Education For All
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations http://www.fao.org
FCO	Foreign and Commonwealth Office
FTI	Fast Track Initiative
G7/G8	Group of 7/8 leading industrialised nations
GAVI	Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunisation (including the International Finance Facility for Immunisation (IFFIm) and Global Partnership for Education (GPE)) http://www.gavialliance.org
GDP	Gross Domestic Product

GEF	Global Environment Facility http://www.thegef.org
GDPP	Global Development Partnerships Programme
GEQIP	General Education Quality Improvement Programme
GFATM	Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria http://www.theglobalfund.org
GFDRR	Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery www.gfdrr.org
GNI	Gross National Income
GPAF	Global Poverty Action Fund
GPE	Global Partnership for Education
GTLP	Global Trade Liquidity Programme
HIPC	Heavily Indebted Poor Countries
HIV	Human immunodeficiency virus
HMT	Her Majesty's Treasury
IADB	Inter-American Development Bank http://www.iadb.org
IATI	International Aid Transparency Initiative
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross http://www.icrc.org
IDA	International Development Assistance
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development http://www.ifad.org
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies http://www.ifrc.org
IFI	International Finance Institution
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IOM	International Organisation for Migration http://www.iom.int
LEAP	Livelihoods Empowerment Against Poverty
LHW	Lady health workers
LIC	Low income country
MAR	Multilateral Aid Review
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MDTF	Multi Donor Trust Fund
MENA	Middle East and North Africa
MoD	Ministry of Defence
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
ODA	Official development assistance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OCHA	(UN) Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs http://www.unocha.org
OHCHR	(UN) Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights http://www.ohchr.org
PBF	Peace Building Fund http://www.unpbf.org
PEFA	Public expenditure and financial accountability

PFM	Public Financial Management
PIDG	Private Infrastructure Development Group http://www.pidg.org
PRBS	Poverty reduction budget support
SBS	Sector budget support
SEQAP	School Education Quality Assurance Project
SRP	Structural Reform Plan
TB	Tuberculosis
UK	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
UN	United Nations
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV & AIDS http://www.unaids.org
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme http://www.undp.org
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation http://www.unesco.org
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund http://www.unfpa.org
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees http://www.unhcr.org
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund http://www.unicef.org
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organisation
UNITAID	United Nations International Drug Purchasing Facility http://www.unitaid.eu
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women http://www.unwomen.org
USAID	United States of America Agency for International Development
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Programme
WB	World Bank http://www.worldbank.org
WFP	World Food Programme http://www.wfp.org
WHO	World Health Organization http://www.who.int
WTO	World Trade Organisation

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