

Key to the MDR One Page Assessment Summaries

The MDR Assessment framework

The MDR Assessment Framework is made up of 16 separate **Assessment Questions**, which are grouped into 6 different areas, known as **Components**. The first three components together make up the '**Match with UK Priorities Index**'. Components four to six collectively make up the '**Organisational Strengths Index**'. The different parts of the MDR assessment framework are shown below.

Multilateral agencies were awarded a score between 0.5 and 4 for each of the 16 assessment questions, with scores taking half point values beginning at 0.5 and going up to 4 (i.e. 0.5, 1, 1.5, 2, 2.5, 3, 3.5, 4). Questions were assessed and scored using the labels shown below, chosen to suggest progression of performance.

Assessment Question Scores and Descriptors

Descriptor	Score
Strong	4
Satisfactory +	3.5
Satisfactory	3
Weak +	2.5
Weak	2
Unsatisfactory +	1.5
Unsatisfactory	1 or less

Assessment question scores were averaged together to produce scores for each agency for each of the six components; for its match with UK priorities; and for its organisational strengths. The formula used for calculating these component and index scores is shown within the MDR Assessment Framework diagram below. Unlike the assessment question scores, component and index scores were categorised using a four colour traffic light categorisation. The table below shows the thresholds chosen for each traffic light rating, along with the descriptor used.

Component and Index Scores and Descriptors

Descriptor	Traffic Light	Score
Very Good		3.01 to 4
Good		2.51 to 3.0
Adequate		2.01 to 2.5
Weak		0 to 2.0

DFID Funding Chart

The funding chart included on each summary assessment page shows DFID's latest published multilateral core and bilateral through multilateral Official Development Assistance (ODA) to the organisation, as included in our National Statistics release, 'Statistics on International Development'. This data is based on payments made in each calendar year.

UK Burden Share

This is the UK's latest burden share, and represents our core funding to the agency as a proportion of all of the core funding it received. Depending on the frequency with which we provide funding to the agency, the burden share could relate to a specific year, a biennium or to a particular replenishment. This has been made clear in the text.

MDR Assessment Framework Structure

Index	Component	Assessment Question
Match with UK Priorities (average of 1+2+3)	1. What it does (average of A+B)	A: Critical role: does the agency have a critical role in delivering DFID's Strategic Objectives, including achieving the Global Goals and improving resilience and response to crises?
		B: Comparative advantage: does the agency provide an advantage over UK bilateral aid?
	2. How it Delivers (average of C+D+E+F)	C: Partnership: does the agency work well with others to achieve UK and international development outcomes?
		D: Leave No-one Behind: does the agency take action to meet the Global Goal to leave no-one behind?
		E: Gender: does the agency ensure a suitable focus on girls and women in its policies, investment choices and partnerships?
	3. Where it works (average of G+H)	F: Climate: does the agency support 'climate smart' development , and resilience to disasters and other climate shocks?
		G: Geography and Resources: does the agency work in the right places for its particular role and mandate, informed by an appropriate graduation strategy?
		H: Performance in fragile states: does the agency perform well in fragile and conflict-affected states?

Index	Component	Assessment Question
Organisational strengths (average of 4+5+6)	4. Results and value (average of I+J+K+L)	I: Results: does the agency demonstrate delivery against results and objectives?
		J: Controlling Costs: does the agency take action to drive down costs to secure value for money?
		K: Efficiency: does the agency demonstrate efficiency in managing its operations and programme and investment choices?
		L: Human Resources: does the agency deploy Human Resources for maximum impact?
	5. Risk and assurance (average of M+N)	M: Risk and assurance: does the agency promote risk management and assurance in its corporate governance?
		N: Fraud: does the agency prevent, detect and take sanctions against fraud and corruption?
	6. Transparency and accountability (average of O+P)	O: Transparency: does the agency strive to exceed global aid transparency standards?
		P: Accountability: Is the agency accountable to partner governments or clients and beneficiaries through all of its work?

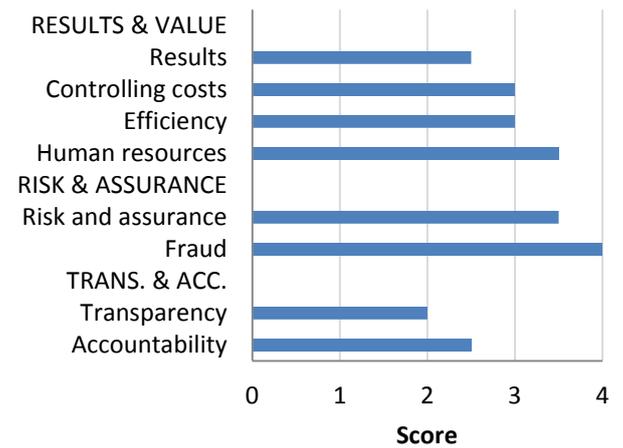
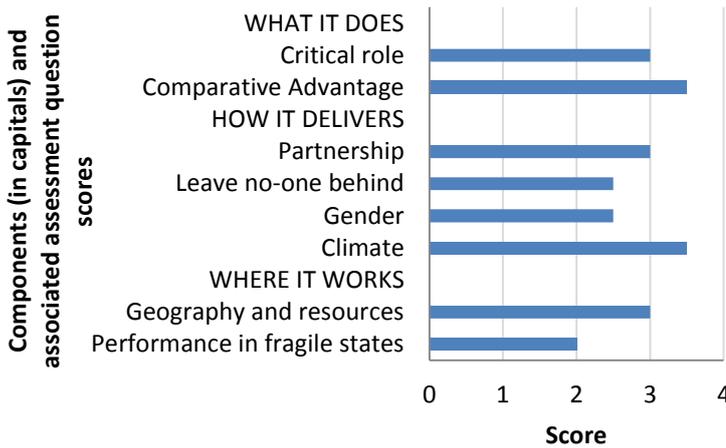
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)

Assessment Summary: EBRD has a unique mandate to support countries in transition towards open and democratic market-oriented economies. Unlike other regional development banks, EBRD specialises in private and entrepreneurial initiatives. It has projects in over 30 countries across Eastern and Central Europe, the Caucasus and Central Asia, and since 2012, the Middle East and North Africa (MENA). It is a valuable partner for the UK in countries facing political transitions and instability.

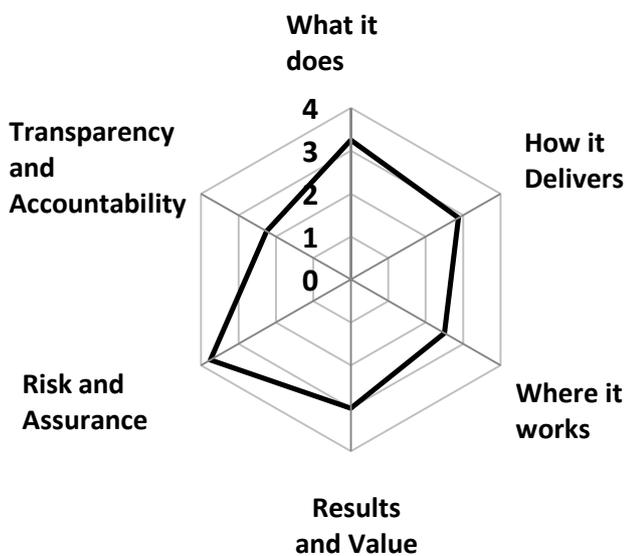
EBRD's strengths include its systems for managing human resources and risk, and its anti-corruption culture. EBRD's reporting of development results can improve, as can its institutional efficiency and operations in fragile and conflict-affected states. Since the 2013 MAR Update, EBRD has expanded and improved its work on climate change, resilience and gender and given greater attention to making sure its programming tackles social issues. It has also taken steps towards improved transparency, but can go further.

Match with UK Priorities Index: **Good**

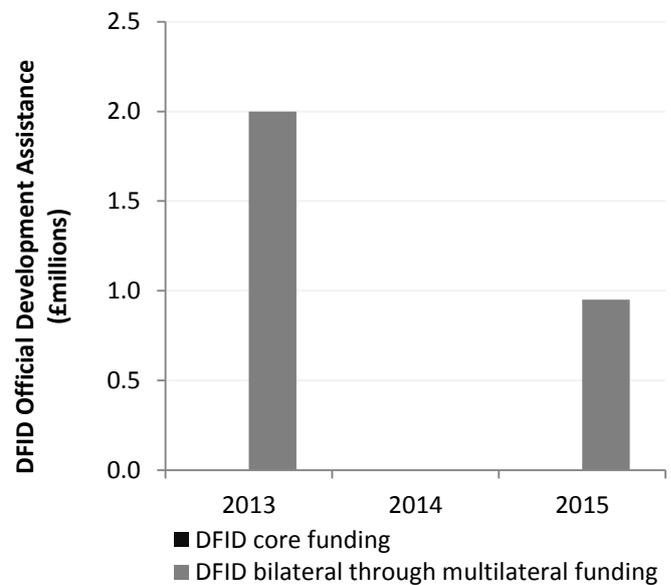
Organisational Strengths Index: **Good**



Performance by Component



DFID Funding*



UK Engagement: EBRD is owned by 65 countries, the EU and the European Investment Bank. The UK has a seat on the Board of Directors, holds an 8.5% share of capital, and provides a modest amount of bilateral funding. EBRD works alongside DFID, and other UK Government Departments, in countries that have become important UK priorities for promoting economic and political stability (MENA, Ukraine and its western neighbours) and the two poorest countries of EBRD's region – Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan.

*EBRD has not received core funding from DFID during this period.