

Operational Plan 2011-2015

DFID PAKISTAN

Updated June 2012

This plan will be refreshed annually

Contents:		
Section 1:	Introduction	1
Section 2:	Context	2
Section 3:	Vision	3
Section 4:	Results	4-5
Section 5:	Delivery and Resources	6-9
Section 6:	Delivering Value for Money	10
Section 7:	Monitoring and Evaluation	11
Section 8:	Transparency	12
Annex:	Results Achieved	13

1) Introduction

The UK Government is determined to help reduce the inequalities of opportunity we see around the world today. We believe that promoting global prosperity is both a moral duty and in the UK's national interest. Aid is only ever a means to an end, never an end in itself. It is wealth creation and sustainable growth that will help people to lift themselves out of poverty.

In May 2010, the International Development Secretary, Andrew Mitchell, commissioned the Bilateral Aid Review to take a comprehensive and ambitious look at the countries in which DFID works through our direct country and regional programmes. The review focussed on the best ways for the UK to tackle extreme poverty, ensuring that we make the greatest impact with every pound we spend. In parallel, through the Multilateral Aid Review, DFID assessed how effective the international organisations we fund are at tackling poverty.

On the 1st March 2011, the key outcomes of the reviews were announced, including the results that UK aid will deliver for the world's poorest people over the next four years. The Bilateral Aid Review has refocused the aid programme in fewer countries so that we can target our support where it will make the biggest difference and where the need is greatest. The Multilateral Aid Review findings enable us to put more money behind effective international organisations which are critical to delivering the UK's development priorities. In addition the independent Humanitarian Emergency Response Review looked at how the UK can build on its strengths in responding impartially to humanitarian needs and help ensure future disaster responses can be better prepared and coordinated.

DFID is committed to being a global leader on transparency. In the current financial climate, we have a particular duty to show that we are achieving value for every pound of UK taxpayers' money that we spend on development. Results, transparency and accountability are our watchwords and guide everything we do. DFID regards transparency as fundamental to improving its accountability to UK citizens and to improving accountability to citizens in the countries in which it works. Transparency will also help us achieve more value for money in the programmes we deliver and will improve the effectiveness of aid in reducing poverty.

The UK Aid Transparency Guarantee commits DFID to making our aid fully transparent to citizens in both the UK and developing countries. As part of this commitment we are publishing Operational Plans for country programmes. The Operational Plans set out the vision, priorities and results that will be delivered in each of our country programmes.

We will concentrate our efforts on supporting achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, creating wealth in poor countries, strengthening their governance and security and tackling climate change. The prize, in doing so, is huge: a better life for millions of people, and a safer, more prosperous world.

2) Context

Tackling extreme poverty in Pakistan...

Almost 60 million Pakistanis, equivalent to almost the entire UK's population, live below the food poverty line. Pakistan is off-track on the education and health Millennium Development Goals. Half of all adults, and two out of every three women, are illiterate. One in eleven children die before their fifth birthday and 14,000 mothers die in childbirth. This entrenched poverty leads to suffering, lost opportunity and a sense of grievance; all of which undermine Pakistan's long-term stability and prosperity.

...will help make the UK safer...

The border areas with Afghanistan are poorly governed and provide a haven for terrorist groups to direct their operations. The radicalisation of young Pakistani men exacerbates this, making terrorism the most significant long-term security threat to Pakistan, the region and the UK.

...and the world.

On its eastern border, Pakistan's relationship with India is central to regional, and global, stability. The fragile state of that relationship drives Pakistan's military and nuclear policy. To the west, Pakistan's long involvement in Afghanistan and large Pashtun population mean it has a key role to play in ending the insurgency and bringing peace to its war-torn neighbour. This security imperative drives intense US engagement in Pakistan, including one of its largest aid programmes.

A country we cannot ignore...

At around 1 million people (1.7% of the UK population), the UK has one of the largest Pakistani diasporas in the world. These communities retain strong links to Pakistan through travel, family ties, political links and arts. The UK is also one of the largest investors in Pakistan. These long, close, and deep connections increase the UK's stake in Pakistan's future.

...which will become more important, not less.

At approximately 180m people, Pakistan is the sixth most populous country in the world. That population is growing fast and likely to exceed 205m by 2020. Around 80m of these people, nearly 44%, will be aged 10-29: a youth population larger than the entire population of the UK. This could yield a demographic dividend and increased growth. But just to maintain living standards, Pakistan will need to sustain economic growth of 6-7%. This year it is likely to be between 3% and 4%. If that continues around a fifth of the additional workforce will become unemployed each year.

There have been periods of progress...

In the past, political stability, economic reforms and international aid have helped Pakistan's economy grow at above-average levels. During its most recent upswing, growth averaged 7.3% a year (2003/04-2006/07). Over a similar period, Pakistan was able to reduce the proportion of people living in poverty from around 34% to 17% although it has since risen.

...interrupted by political changes or economic shocks and crises.

But these periods of prosperity have too often been halted by political upheaval, a boom and bust cycle, or natural disasters. The economic crisis of 2008, the massive internal displacement in 2009 following the Pakistani military's operations in the border areas, and the unprecedented floods in recent years, would all present fundamental challenges to any government. Furthermore, the recent wholesale devolution to the provinces requires new ways of delivering crucial services.

But Pakistan remains a country with tremendous potential.

Pakistan has the potential to be a thriving democracy. It is endowed with a strategic location at the crossroads of South Asia, Central Asia, China and the Middle East, a rapidly growing young population, and a rich Islamic tradition of education, entrepreneurship and zakat.

3) Vision

“If we want to make this great State of Pakistan happy and prosperous, we should wholly and solely concentrate on the well-being of the people, and especially of the masses and the poor”

Muhammad Ali Jinnah, Founder of Pakistan, Address to the Constituent Assembly, 11 August 1947

➤ Our aim is a **stable and prosperous Pakistan that is at peace with its neighbours**. The primary responsibility for this rests with the people of Pakistan. In 2008, donors accounted for less than 1% of Pakistan’s GDP of which the US is the largest bilateral donor. So the driving principle of our partnership with the Government of Pakistan (GoP) is to use our investments to catalyse reform and spending in the four areas that are critical to Pakistan’s future:

- **Building peace and stability.** Without this, the prospects for security and development in Pakistan are limited. Although the border areas are the most volatile, addressing potential conflict is a challenge for the whole country. We will support political reform in the border areas to develop a more inclusive settlement, aim to address the root causes of conflict and improve community security, particularly for women. We will also continue to build resilience against future crises and, when they occur, provide a rapid humanitarian response as we did following the 2010 floods.
- **Making democracy work.** Pakistan must escape the cycle of poor governance and military intervention if it is to achieve long-term stability. DFID played a critical role in improving the credibility of the 2008 elections. We will work to improve further the electoral process ahead of the next general election, particularly the participation of women. We will also strengthen the accountability of government to its people and build core state functions, including on robust financial management.
- **Promoting macroeconomic stability, growth and jobs.** No country has reduced poverty without economic stability and growth. With a rapidly growing young population, creating new jobs is critical for Pakistan. DFID assistance has already helped raise the incomes of some 300,000 poor, Pakistani women and their families. We will work with the IMF and World Bank to support economic reform in Pakistan, with the private sector to widen ownership of these reforms and to attract investment, and help to create new economic opportunities through microfinance and skills training.
- **Effective delivery of public services.** The GoP must respond to its’ citizens needs if it is to deepen its social contract with them. Since 2009, DFID has supported the GoP in getting over half a million additional children into school. Going forward, we will focus significantly more resources on tackling Pakistan’s ‘Education Emergency’. We will aim to support women and girls particularly. In addition to fewer educational opportunities, they lack the power and the means to choose when and how often to have children. Over the Operational Plan period, we will concentrate our health effort on reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health.

Pakistan is a top priority for the UK. These four priority areas sit within the HMG strategy agreed by the National Security Council in July 2010. By helping to promote stability and tackle poverty, they support wider national security objectives for Pakistan, the region and the UK. We will deliver them under the framework of the HMG Integrated Delivery Plan for Pakistan, and focus specifically on:

- **Empowering women and girls**, so they can safely participate in decision-making, access essential services including justice, and enjoy equal rights and economic opportunity.
- **Calibrating our aid programme to reflect Federal and Provincial progress on reform and results.** Where governments are driving positive change, we will use our resources to support reform and accelerate progress. Our aim is to work towards a Pakistan that can meet the needs of its own citizens, without international aid.
- **Prioritising tackling fraud and corruption.** We will safeguard our funds through enhanced audit, active management, analysis and on-going monitoring.

DFID Pakistan will not reward failure, duplicate the work of other donors or try to do everything. At the programme level, we will step-back from tackling specific diseases and leave this to the Global Fund for AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. We will not invest directly in improving water and sanitation or large-scale infrastructure, except in a humanitarian crisis. Through the DFID Regional Programme for Asia we will invest in energy, regional integration and tackling the impacts of climate change.

3) Results

Headline results

Pillar/ Strategic Priority	Indicator	Baseline	Expected Results ¹
Education	Number of children supported by DFID in primary education (per annum)	0.2m children (2010)	Total: 4 million in 2015
Education	Number of children supported by DFID completing primary education (cumulative)	30,000 children (2010)	Total: 800,000 in 2015
Education	Number of children support by DFID in lower secondary education (per annum)	100,000 children (2010)	Total: 400,000 in 2015
Maternal Health	Number of additional maternal deaths averted	0 additional maternal deaths averted (2010)	Total: 3,600 by 2015
Governance & Security	Voter turnout in next General Election	Overall: 35m (2008) ²	Overall: 37m (2013) ²
Wealth Creation	Number of additional people with access to microfinance	0 additional microfinance borrowers (2010)	Total: 1.23 million by 2014 Female: 701,000
Wealth Creation	Number of additional people trained in new skills	0 additional individuals (2011)	Total: 40,000 by 2015 Female: 16,000
Poverty, Hunger and Vulnerability	The number of people receiving DFID-supported cash transfers	0 additional people (2011)	1,780,000 in 2014 Female: 893,750
Humanitarian	Number of additional flood-affected individuals reached with humanitarian assistance	0 additional individuals (2010)	Total: 2.5 million by 2012

¹ With the exception of voter turnout, these results are directly attributable to DFID support

² We will monitor and report number of female voters in next election

4) Results (continued)

Strength of Evidence Base and Value for Money underpinning Results

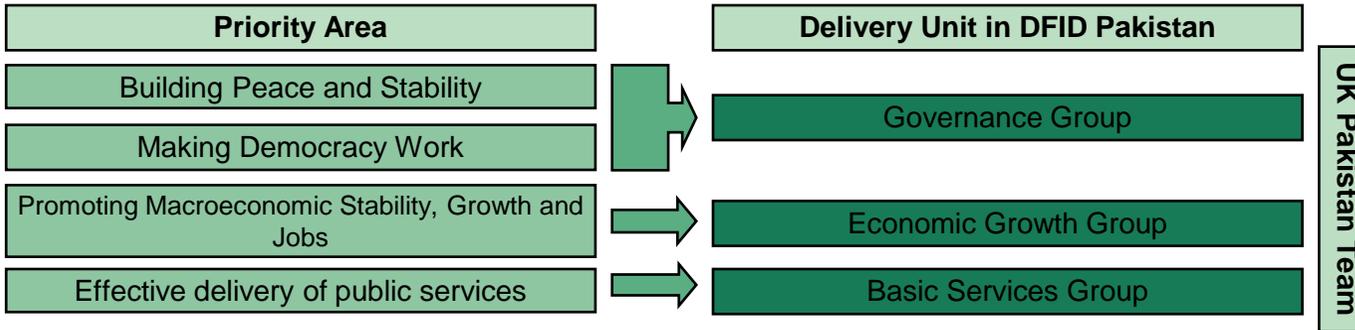
	Education	Maternal Health	Governance & Security	Wealth Creation	Poverty, Hunger & Vulnerability	Humanitarian
Evidence	Med/ Strong	Med	Med/ Weak	Strong	Med	Med
VfM	Good	Good	Medium	Good	Medium	Medium

- Rates of return on education range from 9-12%. It therefore represents a strong investment. This is likely to be even higher for the low-cost private sector. There is a relatively good evidence base suggesting that education interventions will yield these returns. Moreover, this is the one sector that has the potential to transform Pakistan. DFID will therefore focus increased resources on this sector, both directly and through public-private partnerships. However, to deliver transformative effect we will invest a small proportion of resources in high risk, but potentially high reward innovations where the evidence base is weaker.
- The evidence base and value for money of investments in wealth creation are also high. We will therefore expand our investments in this sector, focusing on access to finance, growth, skills and jobs.
- The emerging evidence suggests that investing in women’s health yields strong returns across a range of other sectors, including education and economic growth. We will therefore focus our health interventions on reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health and reduce our investments in tackling specific diseases, such as AIDS and Malaria.
- The evidence base and value for money of investments in poverty, hunger and vulnerability, and humanitarian assistance is mixed. On current planning, we will not therefore increase our support to these sectors unless in the aftermath of a crisis.
- The evidence base for governance interventions is mixed. However, as set out in Section 2, this is critical to Pakistan’s future and UK objectives. We will therefore continue to invest in this sector, but recognise that these are higher risk programmes. We will engage cautiously, monitor performance closely, and only scale-up support if there is clear evidence that our programmes are delivering results.

5) Delivery and Resources

HOW WILL DFID PAKISTAN DELIVER THESE RESULTS?

DFID Pakistan Structure



The principles that will guide delivery

- (1) **A results-based partnership.** DFID Pakistan will calibrate its aid programme to Federal and Provincial progress on reform and results. Pakistan must own and lead its path to progress. Where it does, we will provide increased support. Our resource trajectory therefore allows for a significant scaling-up of the programme in the outer years. This represents the *potential* size of the aid programme rather than a guaranteed commitment. If that potential is realised, Pakistan would become the largest recipient of bilateral aid from the UK.
- (2) **Focus.** Education is the single, long-term issue with the potential to transform Pakistan. So tackling Pakistan's education emergency will be the primary focus of the DFID Pakistan portfolio. Potentially half of the UK's entire aid programme could be used to improve both access to, and the quality of, schooling. Our work on economic growth will complement this by aiming to ensure these educated children go on to have employment opportunities. This concentration of effort is unprecedented and will ensure DFID Pakistan is able to focus on delivery in a critical area rather than spread itself over a wide range of programmes.
- (3) **Flexibility.** We will ensure we can adapt our portfolio to developments in Pakistan:
 - *Federal v Provincial.* In 2010, the 18th Constitutional Amendment devolved more powers and responsibilities from the Federal Government to the four Provinces (Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkwha (KP), Punjab and Sindh). Of these, we will focus on Punjab and KP which account for over 70% of Pakistan's population and the largest absolute number of poor people. Potentially, over 75% of our aid could be channelled directly to the provinces.
 - *Government v non-Government.* If we are to support the GoP in demonstrating that it can deliver to its people, we must continue to channel resources through their systems and strengthen their capacity. However, where GoP leadership is weak or where we are not confident in fiduciary safeguards, we will look for alternative delivery mechanisms.
- (4) **A coherent and single UK effort.** Under the single HMG Integrated Delivery Plan we will work with other Government departments, including the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, Ministry of Defence, Home Office and British Council, to deliver UK objectives for Pakistan. Our London-based team ensures we are also able to engage fully in the wider HMG and international policy dialogue on Pakistan.
- (5) **Aid Effectiveness.** The US is the largest bilateral donor to Pakistan. The IMF, World Bank and Asian Development Bank are also significant players. We will work closely with them, other partners and non-traditional donors, in designing and delivering our programmes.

5) Delivery and Resources (continued)

Planned Programme Spend ¹

Pillar/Strategic priority	2010/11		2011/12		2012/13		2013/14		2014/15		TOTAL 2011-15	
	Resource £'000	Capital £'000										
Wealth Creation	16,428		41,000		38,000		38,000		30,500		147,500	0
Climate Change											0	0
Governance and Security	27,079		30,000		48,000		62,000		62,000		202,000	0
Education	24,745		63,000		81,620		224,000		277,000		645,620	0
Reproductive, Maternal and Newborn Health	8,998		30,000		50,000		58,500		61,500		200,000	0
Malaria											0	0
HIV/Aids											0	0
Other Health											0	0
Water and Sanitation											0	0
Poverty, Hunger and Vulnerability	30,969		63,000		19,000		17,200		9,300		108,500	0
Humanitarian	101,741	5,100	40,000		30,000		12,300		5,700		88,000	0
Other MDG's											0	0
Global Partnerships											0	0
TOTAL	209,960	5,100	267,000	0	266,620	0	412,000	0	446,000	0	1,391,620	0

¹ Figures for 2010/11 to 2014/15 are planned budgets. The 2012/13 figures differ from the previously published Operational Plan as the 2012/13 budget round has now taken place and updated allocations for this year have been agreed. 2013/14 and 2014/15 figures are subject to updates in subsequent years.

5) Delivery and Resources (continued)

Planned Operating Costs ¹

	2011/12		2012/13		2013/14		2014/15		Total 2011-15	
		£'000		£'000		£'000		£'000		£'000
Frontline staff costs - Pay		2,998		4,769		3,059		2,822		13,648
Frontline staff costs - Non Pay		3,100		917		2,979		3,056		10,052
Administrative Costs - Pay		259		462		351		330		1,402
Administrative Costs - Non Pay		429		279		215		213		1,136
Total		6,785		6,427		6,604		6,421		26,237

¹ Figures for 2011/12 to 2014/15 are planned budgets. As the 2012/13 budget round has now taken place, updated allocations for this year have been agreed. 2013/14 and 2014/15 figures are subject to updates in subsequent years.

5) Delivery and Resources (continued)

Planned Efficiency savings

Delivering Programme Efficiencies		
Category	Details	Residual cost in the SR period £'000
Strategic reprioritisation	We will reprioritise our health investments away from disease-specific programmes to reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health. We will therefore not proceed with the next phase of our HIV/AIDS programme.	12000
Further examples of programme efficiency	We will close smaller, 'boutique' projects where the impact does not justify the high transactions of management.	9029
Consultancy savings	We have made 28% worth of efficiency savings by negotiating on consultancy contracts in 2011-12	802

Administrative Cost Savings Initiative	2011/12		2012/13		2013/14		2014/15	
	PAY £'000	Non Pay £'000						
Reduction in Consultancy Payments								
Reduction in Travel								
Reduction in Training				66		50		
Reduction in Estates & Property Costs				180				30
Reduction in costs as a result of Office Restructuring								
Other Reductions				30				50
Total	0	0	0	276	0	50	0	80

Footnote: The training budget will be reduced between 11/12 and 12/13. We have economised estates and property by converting single occupancy houses into flats and we have set up a guest house in Lahore which will save on accommodation expenses

6) Delivering Value for Money

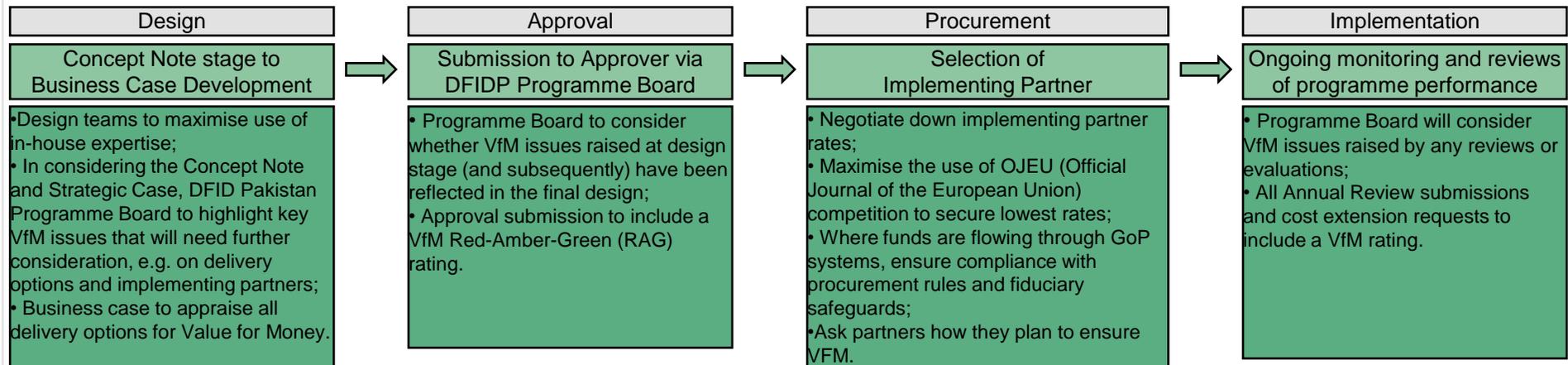
Value for Money (VfM) is a top priority for DFID Pakistan. In responding to the 2010 floods, we focused heavily on ensuring maximum impact at minimal cost. All implementing partners had to be clear about the results they expected to deliver and their value for money. In some cases, we were able to drive down administrative costs and transfer the savings into programme activities. We will build on this experience to strengthen VfM across the portfolio.

Key challenges to improving Value for Money

Comparatively poor data in Pakistan and frequent crises exacerbate the challenge of assessing VfM in development programmes. At the operational level, insecurity limits the range of implementing partners available to deliver programmes, stronger anti-corruption safeguards are needed, and limited accessibility constrains our ability to assess performance.

How will we improve Value for Money?

- Across the portfolio. As set out in section 4, a focus on education represents good value for money. In each annual refresh of the DFID Pakistan Operational Plan we will assess whether, across the entire portfolio, we are investing in those areas that provide the best VfM and quality of results.
- Systems and structures. Ensuring value for money (VfM) in each programme will be the primary responsibility of the lead adviser and programme manager. We have recruited two additional economists to ensure teams have capacity to assess VfM at all stages of the project cycle. We now peer review all requests for funding, as well as ongoing VfM performance, through the DFID Pakistan Programme Board. The Programme Board comprises representatives from across the DFID Pakistan office. For all new programmes coming to the Board, an economist external to the design team is providing a challenge on VfM issues. On operational costs, we will seek to drive efficiency savings and better cost management across all activities. In the first instance, we are working to improve the efficiency of tendering and negotiating local contracts/leases.
- Value for money across the project cycle:



- To ensure a systematic approach, we have developed a comprehensive DFID Pakistan **Value for Money strategy** (Feb 2012) which outlines our commitment to ensuring VfM across our programmes with a focus on project cycle management, monitoring and quality assuring our VfM approach, communicating success stories and capacity building.
- In designing and implementing new programmes we will **work with partners to ensure VfM** in their fee rates and their operations.

7) Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring

- In designing new projects, we will ensure they are results-focused, with clear baselines and a robust methodology for calculating DFID’s contribution. Where data is weak, we will invest in improvements either directly with our implementing partner or through a third-party. Where possible, we will use the standard DFID indicators. These projects will be subject to annual reviews and subsequent peer review by the DFID Pakistan Programme Board. We will continue to aim for 100% completion of annual reviews and project completion reports on-time.
- Progress against the overall DFID Pakistan Results Framework will be reviewed at the Quarterly DFID Pakistan Programme Board chaired by the Head of Office. Each Group Head will be required to present a progress report on the results their programmes are achieving. This will then be subject to scrutiny and challenge by all DFID Pakistan teams. At these Quarterly reviews, headline results will be given a Red-Amber-Green rating against the likelihood of delivery. Any red rating will require remedial action with an update provided at the next Quarterly meeting;
- In reviewing and refreshing this Operational Plan annually, we will assess overall progress against the Results Framework and reprioritise our resources as necessary.

Evaluation

In 2011, we initiated three evaluations of large DFID Pakistan investments and developed a full **Evaluation Strategy (July 2011)** which sets out how we will:

- Embed evaluation into programme design and implementation, including more third-party evaluations;
- Evaluate our work to influence policy and public debate in Pakistan;
- Build the evidence base for innovative approaches, for example public-private partnerships on education, and use this to inform future investments;
- Peer review and quality assure all evaluations, including through submission to the Programme Board and independent scrutiny;
- Share lessons learned more widely across all three DFID Pakistan delivery groups;
- Ensure transparency in our evaluation process, with the presumption that all evaluations will be published;
- Build DFID Pakistan capacity on evaluation, including through a dedicated Evaluation Adviser and support from Evaluation Department in London.

Building Capacity of Partners

Our primary partner will continue to be the Government of Pakistan but we will also work increasingly with non-state partners. Capacity varies from province to province with the emphasis on monitoring, rather than evaluation. As a result, the evidence-base around some programmes is weak. This limits our collective ability to learn from experience and assess whether programmes have the potential to deliver increased results. To address this, we will:

- Support Pakistan (in close consultation with the Federal and Provincial Governments) to build expertise in independent evaluation, and fund policy-relevant studies to inform Pakistani decisions, for example on economic reform and education financing. Our governance programmes will aim to encourage the Pakistani government towards evidence based decision making and making evidence publicly available to improve transparency;
- Work collaboratively with technical impact evaluation agencies and other donors to share best practice;
- Continue to work with partner agencies and civil society organisations to strengthen their monitoring and evaluation frameworks and integrate them into forward planning cycles.

8) Transparency

Transparency is one of the top priorities for the UK Government. We will ensure that we continue to meet our commitments under the UK aid Transparency Guarantee including publishing detailed information about DFID projects. We will continue to ensure that information is accessible, comparable, accurate, timely and in a common standard with other donors and that we provide opportunities for those directly affected by our projects to provide feedback.

We have published our flood-related spending on the DFID website. Building on this, we will:

- Publish all strategy documents and comprehensive details of all new projects and programmes on the DFID website. This will include agreements with partners, project summaries, logframes, annual review reports, project completion reports, evaluation reports, results, budgets, individual financial transactions over £500, and all tenders over the OJEU (Official Journal of the European Union) threshold;
- Provide opportunities for those affected by our projects to provide feedback through the DFID website public enquiry point and project websites;
- Make information more accessible to Pakistani people by translating and publishing all project summaries in Urdu;
- Support efforts to encourage DFID’s multilateral partners to sign up to and meet the transparency standards set out in the IATI (International Aid Transparency Initiative);
- In 2012/13, publish a one page annex on our approach to corruption.

Where publication of programme documentation or financial data may jeopardise delivery of results or the safety of our implementing partner, we will seek exemption from publication. However, we expect this to be the exception and will, on request, provide an explanation for any data withheld from publication.

Working with Partners

DFID Pakistan has worked with Pakistani partners over the years to strengthen transparency and accountability. From supporting elections and strengthening people’s understanding of their rights down to supporting Parent Teacher Councils for schools, we have sought to empower Pakistani people to demand more from both their Government and from us. We will continue to expand and build on this work, by:

- Expanding initiatives on accountability, particularly around public services and democracy, and strengthening the public policy debates around education and women;
- Establishing a consistent dialogue with Pakistan’s Federal and Provincial Government’s on transparency;
- Leading a dialogue with our partners on the transparency standards we would like them to adopt and what information we expect them to publish. This became a key component of all new funding arrangements from 1 April 2011.

Annex: Results Achieved

Progress towards Headline Results: One year on*

Pillar/ Strategic Priority	Indicator	Baseline (including year)	Progress towards Results (Including year)	Expected Results ¹
Education	Number of children supported by DFID in primary education (per annum)	0.2m children (2010)	0.28m children by 2010/11	Total: 4 million in 2015
Education	Number of children supported by DFID completing primary education (cumulative)	30,000 children (2010)	39,000 children by 2010/11	Total: 800,000 in 2015
Education	Number of children support by DFID in lower secondary education (per annum)	100,000 children (2010)	145,000 children by 2010/11	Total: 400,000 in 2015
Maternal Health	Number of additional maternal deaths averted	0 additional maternal deaths averted (2010)	Data for 2011/12 not yet available	Total: 3,600 by 2015
Governance & Security	Voter turnout in next General Election	Overall: 35m (2008) ²	Next General Election expected in 2013	Overall: 37m (2013) ²
Wealth Creation	Number of additional people with access to microfinance	0 additional microfinance borrowers (2010)	103,000 additional microfinance borrowers by 2011/12	Total: 1.23 million by 2014 Female: 701,000
Wealth Creation	Number of additional people trained in new skills	0 additional individuals (2011)	3,084 additional individuals trained by 2011/12	Total: 40,000 by 2015 Female: 16,000
Poverty, Hunger and Vulnerability	The number of people receiving DFID-supported cash transfers	0 additional people (2011)	858,000 additional people by 2011/12	1,780,000 in 2014 Female: 893,750
Humanitarian	Number of additional flood-affected individuals reached with humanitarian assistance	0 additional individuals (2010)	Over 2.7m individuals reached by 2011/12	Total: 2.5 million by 2012

¹ With the exception of voter turnout, these results are directly attributable to DFID support

² We will monitor and report number of female voters in next election

* **These results may not be directly aggregatable with other country results due to different measurement methodologies**