Department for International Development

Operational Plan 2011-2015

DFID Asia Regional Team

Updated June 2013

Contents:

1) Introduction

The UK Government is determined to help end extreme poverty around the world. We believe that international development is not just the right thing to do, but the smart thing to do. Britain has never stood on the sidelines, and it is in all our interests for countries around the world to be stable and secure, to have educated and healthy populations and to have growing economies. DFID aims to end aid dependency through jobs – building the economies of developing countries so that they can stand on their own feet.

No country can develop with only half of the population involved, that is why DFID is scaling up its support for women and girls across all of our country programmes, including an increased emphasis on girls education and preventing violence against women and girls.

We are also focussing on what works, investing in research and taking advantage of new technology to ensure that UK development support has the greatest impact.

DFID is committed to being a global leader on transparency, and in 2012 was ranked the top aid organisation in the world for transparency. Transparency is fundamental to improving accountability both to UK citizens and to citizens in the countries where we work. Transparency also helps us achieve greater value for money and improves the effectiveness of aid. As part of our commitment to transparency we publish Operational Plans for each area of our work setting out what we will achieve and how we will achieve it. In June 2013 DFID launched a new online tool, Development Tracker, to provide an easy way to access information and data about DFID programmes.

With less than 1000 days to go, we will continue to focus our efforts on delivering 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

The Asia Regional Programme covers South Asia (Bangladesh, India, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Nepal), and (where relevant) Burma and Central Asia– in line with corporate guidance that all regional programmes should focus on delivering in countries where DFID will continue to maintain a sizeable footprint. In addition, it seeks to improve regional analysis covering Vietnam and Indonesia.

Despite reasonable growth rates, South Asia is home to 40% (600 million) of people living below $1.25/day and 74% (1.1 billion) of those living below $2/day. Burma has a large and significant Millennium Development Goal (MDG) challenge and Central Asia must enhance growth and use natural resources more sustainably in order to reduce poverty sustainably. The entire region is climate vulnerable. Over less than 20 years, more than 750 million people—50 percent of the population in the Asia region—were affected by at least one natural disaster, with 230,000 deaths and US $45 billion in damage.

The development problem is complex and multidimensional – with significant economic, political, social and environmental challenges. While these challenges are best addressed in large national programmes, in many cases the impact and effectiveness of these can be enhanced and widened by taking a regional perspective.

In response to the large and diverse development challenges, Asia has some of DFID's largest country programmes in this region – in Bangladesh, Pakistan, Afghanistan, India, Nepal and Burma – and smaller bilateral programmes in Central Asia. DFID also has a graduating programme in Vietnam and a climate-focused programme in Indonesia. The purpose of the Asia Regional Programme (ARP) is to both complement and supplement those programmes in order to improve the impact of frontline delivery. In many cases, the purpose is to support the creation of conditions that can unlock progress on key regional constraints that hold back potentially large development benefits in areas like intra-regional trade and cross-border natural resource management. The Programme sets a high bar on the value-added of acting regionally. It does so by focusing very directly on (a) issues with a clear cross-border dimension; (b) on regional public goods – where action in one part of the region has a much wider positive impact; and/or (c) where there is a compelling reason and demand from country offices for regional delivery. It aims to enhance the benefits of frontline delivery by country offices – e.g. increasing nutritional outcomes to complement large in-country agriculture and rural livelihoods programmes and by improving climate-related outcomes.

South Asia's regional characteristics differ from other regions – for example Africa or East Asia or the Caribbean. The need for regional intervention in South Asia is for strategic, well-targeted, catalytic investments that are modest but timely and flexible enough to respond to demand from the region and windows of opportunity. These can help to ease constraints for, make and test the case for, provide the technical evidence to underpin, and ultimately leverage much larger investments from multilaterals, private sector and national governments for key regional and cross-border interventions. Acting in concert and in a cooperative way will achieve much greater benefits for all – and especially for poor people by increasing their economic opportunities and making their livelihood more resilient to economic, environmental and political volatility.

3) Vision

Overview
The Asia Regional Programme (ARP) will make targeted investments that are modest in size and respond to regional windows of opportunity. We will focus on cross border issues – regional integration, climate change and human trafficking - and on hunger and maternal health across the Asia region. The programme will focus on achieving results that can impact the lives of poor people in a sustainable and lasting way. ARP will work across 5 of the 8 pillars of the Bilateral Aid Review including 3 cross-border issues (trade, regional climate and human trafficking) and the 2 most off-track Millennium Development Goals in the region (MDG1c Halve the proportion of people who suffer from Hunger & MDG5 Improve Maternal Health).

An important innovative aspect of several interventions is the linking of the political to the technical in order to achieve development outcomes that can transform the lives of poor people in a sustainable and lasting way. This type of an intervention needs high-level influencing underpinned by technical rigour in order to create the right conditions to enable better in-country outcomes for poor people.

For example: more cross-border trade and regional integration will increase growth and create jobs; help address the huge energy constraint, and reduce incentives for cross-border conflict. Similarly, better management of shared eco-systems – including trans-boundary rivers – will address the critical interconnected challenges of food, water and power in the region – and also mitigate one of the biggest conflict risks (water).

Our interventions will be designed to unlock resources from multilateral and other partners. In most cases it needs demand for more than one partner country in the region to do so. By undertaking technical analysis that generates evidence of the great potential benefits of regional cooperation, by undertaking feasibility studies which demonstrate what is possible, and by implementing small interventions that demonstrate the potential for positive change - we aim to build confidence and leverage change. In doing so, we will also seek to influence multilaterals' own approach to regional operations, encourage cross-thematic integrated approaches and foster closer cooperation between them.

Alignment to DFID and wider UK Government priorities
ARP will contribute directly to the Structural Reform Programme and wider DFID objectives especially around reproductive health, nutrition, wealth creation and climate change. All our offers have a strong focus on UK Government/NSC priorities including: Afghanistan-Pakistan trade and integration; Trade facilitation and increase in trade volumes; organised crime; women's empowerment; climate change and natural resource management; MDGs; and regional security. The Asia Regional Team also provides Asia-relevant advisory support to DFID's policy agendas such as gender, growth, climate change and health, as well as supporting country operational results through regional support to professional advisory cadres.

What we will stop doing:
Of the activities in 2010-11, only the Gender Policy Fund (£600,000 in 2010-11) will no longer continue.

4) Results

Headline results

Pillar/ Strategic Priority	Indicator	Baseline (including year)	Expected Results (including year)
Health	Number of maternal deaths averted	**0 (2011)**	**7,780 (2015, cumulative, modelled)**
Poverty, Vulnerability and Hunger	Number of national programmes which better integrate a multi-sector approach to food security and nutrition.	**0 (2010)**	**8 national programmes which improve nutrition (2014, cumulative)**
Governance and Security	Number of women and girls supported to reduce the risk of being trafficked from India, Bangladesh and Nepal	**0 (2010)**	**100,000 (2018)**
Climate Change	Number of people supported to cope with the impacts of climate change	**0 (2012)**	**250,000 (2015)**
Climate Change	Amount of funding leveraged and influenced by climate change programmes	**0 (2012)**	**$100 million (2015)**
Climate Change	Number of policy responses implemented or piloted that promote climate compatible development.	**0 (2010)**	**20 policy responses by 2015**
Wealth Creation	Contribute to reducing the time taken for goods to cross 4 key regional border posts as a means to increase intra regional trade.	**N/A**	**Reduction of 10% (2016)**
Wealth Creation	Contribute to increasing cross border electricity connectivity as a means to create a regional energy market.	**3,248 MW (2012)**	**6,000 MW (2018)**
Wealth Creation	Cross border investment pilots led to increased cross border investment in South Asia	**0 (2010)**	**5 (2016)**
DFID climate change programming is subject to the strategy and allocations of the UK's cross-Government International Climate Fund (ICF)			

Department for International Development

Evidence supporting results - The quality of evidence to support headline results is inevitably variable, given the size and range of interventions proposed.

In the **Poverty, Vulnerability and Hunger** pillar there is robust international evidence on the impact of direct nutrition interventions which this programme seeks to promote as part of a multi-sectoral approach to tackling under-nutrition. Although available interventions can make a clear difference in the short term, significant reductions in malnutrition in children will also require long term investments to improve education, economic status and empowerment of women.

In **Health** there is uncertainty around the estimates of the incidence of unsafe abortion and consequent mortality, especially where it is restricted and largely inaccessible or legal but difficult to obtain. The evidence for interventions to avert maternal deaths is very good (e.g. evidence for the value of family planning, that reducing recourse to unsafe abortions is effective and saves lives in resource poor settings). The programme impact (expressed as deaths averted during the project and beyond) is based on a model using international estimates of maternal mortality.

For the **Human trafficking** programme evidence is weak on integrated approaches that work on both sending and receiving countries. There are a few examples of small projects that have demonstrated evidence of success, particularly for criminal justice interventions but stronger evidence from countries in South East Asia that better monitoring & protection of women and girls through labour migration systems can significantly reduce trafficking (e.g. Philippines, Cambodia).

Under the **Wealth Creation** pillar, there is good of evidence to highlight the political dynamic in South Asia as a traditional key barrier to intra regional trade. Studies suggest it is through more intensive collaboration that the complexities of the region can be addressed and resolved. Strong evidence also suggests that reducing border delays is critical to reduce barriers to trade to have positive impacts on welfare. Efficient trade logistics and facilitation policies are recognised as essential for economic growth.

In the **Climate Change** pillar, South Asia Water Governance (SAWG) has evidence that the trans-boundary water management initiatives managed by the World Bank can unlock World Bank investments, e.g. $1bn of World Bank investment to support development of Ganges River Basin Authority following South Asia Water Initiative (SAWI). There is also emerging evidence that a range of adaptation measures are available which offer very high benefit-cost ratios - for example integrated watershed activities have contributed to building climate resilience[11] and a meta-analysis of watershed programmes in India has shown strong impacts and a mean Expected Rate of Return of 27.4%. Other studies show that addressing climate change impacts can bring double wins that reduce climate vulnerability whilst also benefiting the poor. The evidence is strong on the multiple risks facing cities trying to managing growth, poverty reduction against the backdrop of rapid population growth, resource scarcities, and climate change and extreme events. New models for integrated planning, more inclusive planning processes and public private models for resilient infrastructure are emerging through work of the Rockefeller Foundation, UN-Habitat, City networks and the Asian Development Bank (AsDB).

Value for Money (VFM) rationale

Through innovative regional approaches we will create conditions that unlock investments and different ways of doing business from multilateral partners (e.g. World Bank), the private sector and national governments ensuring strong VfM across our programmes. Overall, investment in maternal and reproductive health is very good value for money. Advocacy for reducing restrictions over the availability and policy and regulatory status of abortion has shown good returns on investment. For example, in Nepal the legalisation of abortion in 2002 and its wider availability is judged to have contributed to the fall in maternal mortality. For relatively few resources, the SAFANSI programme will also potentially result in efficacy and efficiency gains in public programmes to deliver highly cost effective (direct and indirect) interventions to address under-nutrition and behaviour change that produces (incremental) outcomes with positive net present values. The VfM of increasing regional integration is huge and has very sizeable rates of return. Through partnerships the potential to reduce trade costs is significant: the AsDB estimates that cost savings per ton could be reduced by between 30 to 70 percent in five years through a series of trade and logistics interventions. This would then feed through to considerable increases in trade flows. By providing a political vehicle to unblock investments in integrated power and irrigation projects, and to reduce costs of droughts and floods, SAWI's VfM is also potentially highly positive. Broader climate change investments in infrastructure, disaster risk management and integrated planning is strong both for reducing peoples vulnerability and for growth.

5) Delivery and Resources

Programmes
The initial Asia Regional allocation of £15m/year over 4 years has the potential to leverage larger flows from the wider development community. It will deliver through partners including the World Bank, Asian Development Bank and IFC, and the ILO, as well as international and national NGOs and the private sector. The Asia Regional Programme will be delivered by the Asia Regional Team (ART). ART is part of Asia Caribbean and Overseas Territories (ASCOT) Division and is guided by the Asia Regional Board which consists of the Directors and Deputy Directors of both AsCOT Division and West Asia and Stabilisation Division.

Climate change. There are 5 programmes within the Asia Regional's climate portfolio; 2 of these have been approved looking at climate planning and finance, and on water governance, three others on urban resilience, climate science and regional evidence and alliance building are yet to be fully approved. Collectively, these include programmes to (1) strengthen climate information in the region (2) improve our understanding of climate resilience (3) continue and deepen dialogue on water resources (4) integrate climate change into urban, regional and national development planning and (5) improve the quality of climate change awareness raising activities.

Health. First, the South Asia Food and Nutrition Security Initiative (SAFANSI) uses a multi-donor Trust Fund through the World Bank which is responsible for management, implementation and monitoring of fund activities. The World Bank will focus on political economy analysis, build strategic communications capacity and integrate gender into all relevant SAFANSI activities. Second, a maternal health programme is being implemented by a consortium of NGOs. This programme is bi-regional covering 14 countries in Africa and Asia; partners include DFID's Africa Division.

Wealth creation. The Asia Regional trade and investment programme aims to improve regional trade, investment and connectivity by working with multilateral organisations to make it easier to trade goods and power between the countries of the region, and with the private sector to increase the level of cross border trade and investment. The programme is operative and is funding feasibility studies to finalise design and implementation arrangements of schemes to be financed by multilateral organisations and the private sector.

Social development. The Asia Regional Trafficking Programme will be delivered through UN agencies such as International Labour Organisation (ILO) and UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), private sector partners, NGOs, trade unions, working closely with other donors and regional institutions.

Policy. Asia Regional Team plays a critical role in acting as a bridge between DFID's Policy and Research Divisions and our country programmes across the region. We ensure that Asian perspectives are being considered in policy and research programmes . In addition, we help to co-ordinate and support DFID's advisory networks across the region.

5) Delivery and Resources (continued)

Pillar/Strategic priority	2011/12		2012/13		2013/14		2014/15		TOTAL	
	Resource £'000	Capital £'000	Resource £'000	Capital £'000	Resource £'000	Capital £'000	Resource £'000	Capital £'000	Resource £'000	Capital £'000
Wealth Creation	1,550		5,210		6,430		5,810		19,000	0.00
Climate Change	1,180		1,910		9,020		11,510		23,620	0.00
Governance and Security	370		180		1,750		1,550		3,850	0.00
Education									0.00	0.00
Reproductive, Maternal and Newborn Health	2,440		4,700		8,700		9,100		24,940	0.00
Malaria					2,000		2,000		4,000	0.00
HIV/Aids									0.00	0.00
Other Health									0.00	0.00
Water and Sanitation									0.00	0.00
Poverty, Hunger and Vulnerability	1,730		150		2,750		2,750		7,380	0.00
Humanitarian									0.00	0.00
Other MDG's									0.00	0.00
Global Partnerships									0.00	0.00
TOTAL	7,270	0.00	12,150	0.00	30,650	0.00	32,720	0.00	82,790	0.00

5) Delivery and Resources (continued)

Planned Operating costs

	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Frontline staff costs - Pay		367	413	525	543	1848
Frontline staff costs - Non Pay		26	9	43	44	122
Administrative Costs - Pay		87	187	189	191	654
Administrative Costs - Non Pay		9	15	16	16	56
Total	0	489	624	773	794	2680

5) Delivery and Resources (continued)

Department for International Development

Planned Efficiency savings

Strategic Reprioritisation	Termination of Gender Policy Fund (600,000 in 2010-11)
Further examples of Programme efficiency	Shifting 4 staff previously paid from admin budget to front-line
Reducing consultancy costs	By doing more analytical work in-house, the consultancy costs will be reduced

Administrative Cost Savings Initiative	2011/12		2012/13		2013/14		2014/15	
	PAY £'000	Non Pay £'000	PAY £'000	Non Pay £'000	PAY £'000	Non Pay £'000	PAY £'000	Non Pay £'000
Reduction in Consultancy Payments		60000		60000		40000		40000
Reduction in Travel								
Reduction in Training								
Reduction in Estates & Property Costs								
Reduction in costs as a result of Office Restructuring								
Other Reductions								
Total	0	60000	0	60000	0	40000	0	40000

6) Delivering Value for Money

Asia Regional Team (ART) has demonstrated itself to be able to deliver good value for money in difficult and changing environments. Although the costs of delivering development assistance in fragile states such as Afghanistan, Pakistan or indeed Nepal is high relative to countries with more benign conditions and given the more limited choice about the methods of delivering programmes DFID uses, DFID has been able to secure good value for money by adopting a flexible approach to design of our programmes, and using a mix of multilateral partners, non governmental organisations and commercial partners for delivery, and driving a degree of competition between these.

Challenges
Between 2011 and 2015 ART will face some key challenges to continue to drive VfM through its programmes. These include:

* Explaining the value added of the regional approach
* Providing better evidence of how support to our implementing partners systems makes a difference.
* Demonstrating that poor people benefit from our programmes.
* Explaining the rationale for our choice of delivery partners.
* Ensuring the right balance exists between having staff based in the UK and in the region.
* Working on the demand side for change

Actions
As ART moves through the programme design processes, we will ensure that VfM is delivered by:

* Working with AsCOTs Country Operational Support Team to design a formal programme approval process that embeds early on an analysis of VfM options, Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) design and a clear feedback loop between appraisal and ex-post evaluation.
* Including a VfM objective in every team member's performance framework
* Identifying an individual team member within ART for leading the vfm processes and who will be explicitly tasked with challenging all programmes to identify ways in which we can address these issues more robustly.
* Ensuring that the documentation for all new programmes are subject to a peer review process – through the Asia Regional Board - regardless of size.
* Harnessing Corporate and Divisional financial improvement strategies and tools to ensure ART has the correct systems, procedures and practice in place to drive continued improvement in financial management with emphasis on improved financial forecasting.
* Reviewing our procurement strategies to ensure more service providers are identified by international tender.
* Developing a steering board for all the climate change programmes with representation from Climate Environment Department, Research and Evidence Department, Economic Climate and Growth Unit, and Heads of Profession to ensure that risks, results, and implementation challenges have strong strategic advice.

7) Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring

How – each of our programmes will have a M&E framework, which will track programme progress against outputs. In addition, data will be collected where appropriate through special surveys, if necessary. M&E may also be complemented by operational research studies. Tools will be used for tracking beneficiary satisfaction, such as the Community Perception Index (CPI) and participatory assessments with recipients of cash transfers. For the maternal health intervention, the results will be reliant on the NGOs' established reporting systems which are quality assured and audited. These include a measure of contraceptive delivery and coverage – the Couple year of Protection (CYP) – which is widely used and internationally recognised.

Who - primary responsibility for monitoring will fall to programme partners, for example for SAFANSI, results will be monitored by the World Bank using their network of 30 Food and Nutrition Security advisers working in the region. The DFID Asia Regional Team lead advisers will monitor all programmes on a regular basis, and the programme team together will review its results framework regularly.

When – Monitoring at the project level by implementing partners will be continuous. ART will agree a regular reporting schedule with programme partners. During annual reviews, DFID will assess progress against outputs and how this is contributing to the achievement of the outcomes. The office results framework will be reviewed at least every 6 months, and the operational plan reviewed/refreshed annually.

What - DFID will ensure that the best complement of methodologies will be used to provide a rigorous qualitative and quantitative information base that informs programme management and provides evidence to asses progress at impact, outcome (including headline indicators), and output levels. DFID will also ensure that this evidence base is used to improve the quality of future programming and supports the challenge of programme appropriateness.

Evaluation ART is committed to fully evaluating a greater than average proportion of its programmes than is likely for other 'units' in DFID. This will provide an important contribution to the evidence base for similar innovative interventions in all parts of the organisation in the future. ART is also committed to using best practice approaches both to measure the impact of our investments and their value for money. By using emerging best practice approaches, we will record the full range of potential outputs and net benefits, and set and monitor indicators that will demonstrate whether these benefits have been achieved. In **Health** for the maternal health programme Prevention of Maternal Deaths from Unwanted Pregnancy (PMDUP), there will be a multi-country evaluation to assess the validity of the assumptions underpinning the project design. In two countries (one in Africa and one in Asia) there will be rigorous quantitative impact evaluation of selected programme components, most likely employing an experimental design. In **Poverty Hunger and Vulnerability,** DFID is evaluating the effectiveness of SAFANSI in its first three years of operation ahead of considering an extension on this programme. For the **Governance & Security pillar** impact evaluations will also be conducted for each programme so the results provide a regional and global public good of knowledge and evidence on what works to reduce and effectively tackle trafficking. Each component of the **Wealth Creation** intervention will develop a baseline and plan impact evaluations during the design phase. All of the evidence of impact will be used to feed into the high level process to build confidence and help generate political momentum. Finally for **Climate Change,** influencing is central to both interventions and as such their M&E will both draw on and contribute to DFID's developing work on measuring influencing impact. A monitoring and evaluations approach paper will be developed for the climate change programmes by July 2013. We will also be coordinating our knowledge work from these programmes to feed into monitoring of these programmes. Randomized controlled trials and other rigorous methods will be used to test the efficacy of adaptation interventions so evidence and best practice can be scrutinized, shared and scaled up across the region.

Building capacity of partners

DFID will look for ways to help institutions to build their capacity and skills for independent evaluation and use country systems for evaluation whenever possible. DFID will also consider how in working with partners, we can increase their capacity and capability to effectively monitor and evaluate our joint work as well as their own.

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, including programme documents. and we will provide opportunities for those directly affected by our projects to provide feedback.

Asia Division considers Transparency to be fundamental to improving accountability and providing value for money to the UK taxpayer.

Asia Division will take the following actions to ensure that we meet all the commitments of the UK **Aid Transparency Guarantee (ATG**):

• We will ensure that all required project documentation is published on the DFID website (including: concept notes, business cases, log frames, project completion reports, annual reviews, project scores and formal agreements) and is of a high quality, comprehensive, accessible, comparable, accurate and in plain English. We will also allocate dedicated staff time to ensure timely and accurate input of all relevant documentation and data.

• All budgetary information will be entered correctly on ARIES including quarterly forward budgets for all committed projects within the spending review period and correct business processes will be followed and documented on the Quest system and available as records for FOI readiness.

• In addition to the work being done by our Country Offices, we will meet the standards set out in the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) and encourage the Multilateral Organisations we work with and NGO partners to do the same.

• We will increase accessibility to information about our regional work, and where possible provide summary programme information in local regional languages. We will also provide the people affected by our programmes the opportunity to feed their experiences back to us, for example through the DFID website public enquiry point.

•We will publish programme products in regional languages where useful and relevant.

Annex A: Revisions made to Operational Plan 2012/13

Results

• Health: The number of maternal deaths averted result has changed from 7400 to 7,780 to reflect modelling updates.

• Governance and Security: The indicator wording has been amended to align more accurately to the activities of the programme and now reads "Number of women and girls supported to reduce the risk of being trafficked from India, Bangladesh and Nepal." The target number has increased from 60,000 to 100,000 to reflect extended timeframe of the project which now runs to 2018.

• Climate Change: The original indicator on water resource management has been replaced with three new indicators to better represent the breadth of the portfolio on climate change.

• Wealth Creation: The results indicator wording has been amended and now reads "Contribute to reducing the time taken for goods to cross 4 key regional border posts as a means to increase intra-regional trade." The number of border posts impacted has been reduced from 6 to 4 and cost savings removed as an indicator due to costs e.g. fuel prices, falling outside of the control of the programme. The target for time reduction has also been amended from 40% to 10%, and the period extended to 2016. These amendments are necessary to ensure we report against realistic targets.

• Wealth Creation: Two new indicators have been added to better reflect the breadth of work on wealth creation and intra-regional connectivity.

• The delivery and resources section has been updated to reflect revised budget allocations.

Annex B: Results Progress

Pillar/ Strategic Priority	Indicator	Baseline *(include year)*	Progress towards results *(include year)*	Expected Results *(include year)*
Health	Number of maternal deaths averted	0 (2011)	3,000 (modelled)	**7,780 (2015, cumulative, modelled)**
Poverty, Vulnerability and Hunger	Number of national programmes which better integrate a multi-sectoral approach to food security and nutrition.	0 (2010)	8 (cumulative to March 2013)	**8 national programmes which improve nutrition (2014, cumulative)**
Governance and Security	Number of women and girls supported to reduce the risk of being trafficked from India, Bangladesh and Nepal	0 (2010)	No results to report due to early stages of implementation. Pilot results include: 4,000 vulnerable women and girls reached; 650 police trained; innovative technology tools developed; 4 victims rescued.	**100,000 (2018)**
Climate Change	Number of people supported to cope with the impacts of climate change	0 (2012)	0	**250,000 (2015)**
Climate Change	Amount of funding leveraged and influenced by climate change programmes	0 (2012)	0	**$100 million (2015)**
Climate Change	Number of policy responses implemented or piloted that promote climate compatible development.	0 (2010)	0	**20 policy responses by 2015**
Climate Change	Number of people benefiting from improved water resource management that reduces climate vulnerability in regional rivers	0 (2008)	Significant progress on developing water resource management plans. Studies underway to inform the development of up to four plans.	**6 water resource management plans that consider climate change impacts being implemented by 2015, covering river basins containing more than 500M people**
Wealth Creation	Contribute to increasing cross border electricity connectivity as a means to create a regional energy market.	3,248 MW (2012)	Project preparation work continues for the development of the three transmission lines that collectively will connect Central Asia to Nepal. These projects are expected to be presented to the World Bank Board during 2013/14.	**6,000 MW (2018)**
Wealth Creation	Cross border investment pilots led to increased cross border investment in South Asia	0 (2010)	Identification of barriers and delivery of reform assistance finalised in April 2013	**5 (2016)**
Wealth Creation	Contribute to reducing the time taken for goods to cross 4 key regional border posts as a means to increase intra regional trade.	0 (2010)	Baseline finalised in April 2013. Identification of barriers and delivery of reform assistance finalised in April 2013.	**Reduction of 10% (2016)**

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

Glossary

ARIES	DFID financial management and accounting system	**MDGs**	Millennium Development Goals
ARP	Asia Regional Programme	**M&E**	Monitoring and Evaluation
ART	Asia Regional Team	**NGO**	Non-governmental Organisation
AsDB	Asian Development Bank	**NSC**	National Security Council
BAR	Bilateral Aid Review	**OGD**	Other Government Department
CPI	Community Protection Index	**PMDUP**	Prevention of Maternal Deaths from Unwanted Pregnancy
CYP	Couple Year of Protection	**Quest**	DFID document management system
ERR	Expected Rate of Return	**SAFANSI**	South Asia Food and Nutrition Security Initiative
EU	European Union	**SAIC**	Staff Appointed In-Country
FNS	Food Nutrition Security	**SAWI**	South Asia Water Initiative
FOI	Freedom of Information	**SAWG**	South Asia Water Governance
FTE	Full-time Equivalent	**SR**	Spending Review
HCS	Home Civil Servant	**UKTI**	UK Trade and Investment
IATI	International Aid Transparency Initiative	**UN**	United Nations
IFC	International Finance Cooperation	**UNODC**	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute	**VfM**	Value for Money
ILO	International Labour Organisation		
IPAS	Global nongovernmental organisation dedicated to ending preventable deaths and disabilities from unsafe abortion		