

2009 Autumn Performance Report

PSA 29:
Reduce poverty
in poorer countries
through quicker
progress towards
the MDGs and
DFID Departmental
Strategic Objectives



Front cover: Solar stories, Timo – Six year old Timo can now study after dark, thanks to the electric lanterns rigged up by the local team of solar power engineers.



Department for International Development

2009 Autumn Performance Report

An outline of progress against the
2008–11 Public Service Agreement 29 and
DFID Departmental Strategic Objectives

Presented to Parliament by the
Secretary of State for International Development
by Command of Her Majesty
December 2009

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1 Introduction

- 1.1** The Department for International Development (DFID) leads the UK government's effort to promote international development. DFID's overall aim is to reduce poverty in poorer countries, in particular through achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) (see **Box 1**).

Box 1: The Millennium Development Goals

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

Further information on MDGs available at: www.developmentgoals.org

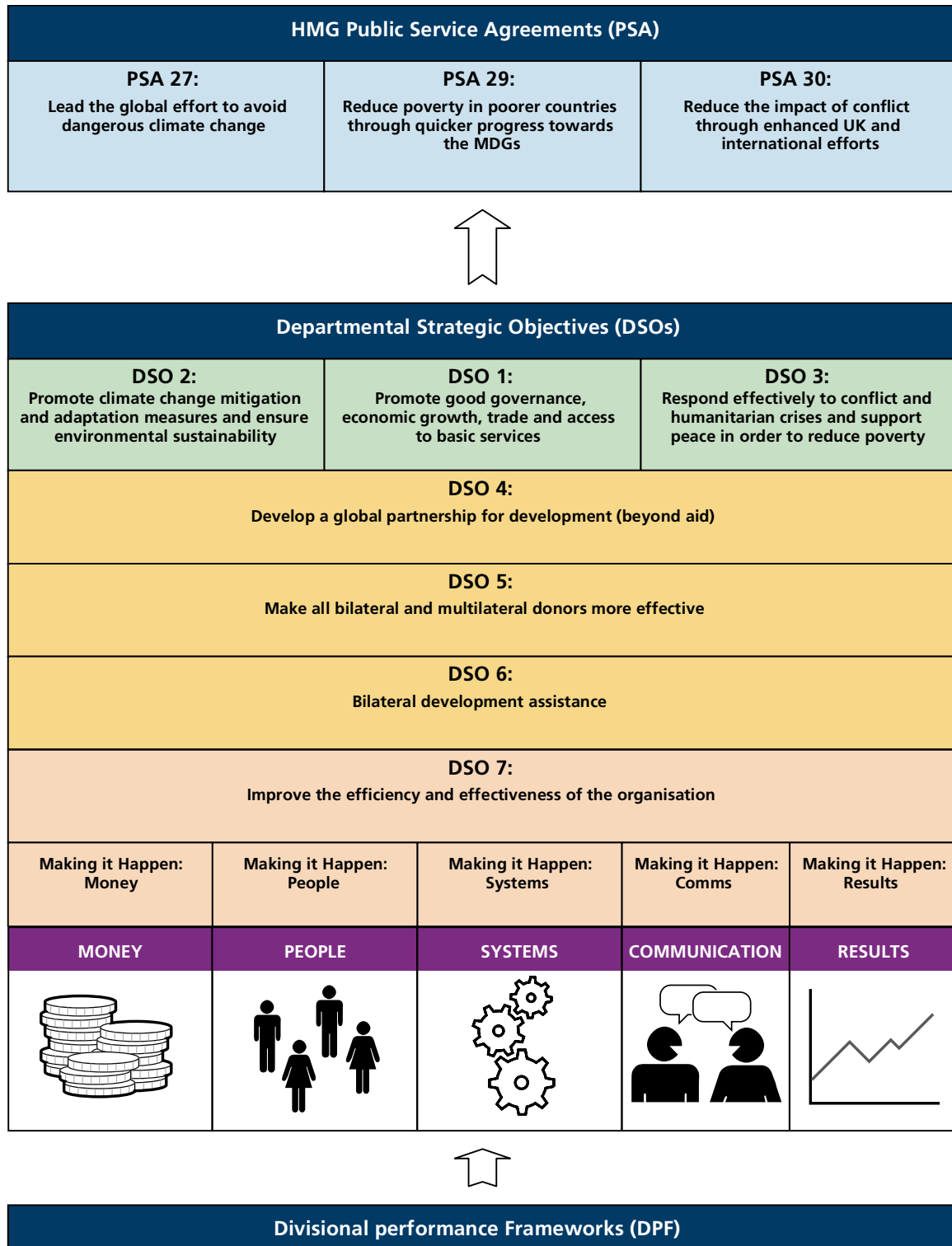
Public Service Agreement

- 1.2** DFID leads delivery of the Government's Public Service Agreement (PSA) 29: "Reduce poverty in poorer countries through quicker progress towards the MDGs". Partners in the delivery of this PSA are HM Treasury, the Foreign & Commonwealth Office (FCO), the Department for Energy and Climate Change (DECC) and Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra).
- 1.3** DFID is also a delivery partner on PSA 27: "Lead the global effort to avoid dangerous climate change" led by Defra and PSA 30: "Reduce the impact of conflict through enhanced UK and International efforts" led by the FCO.
- 1.4** Performance against PSA 29 is monitored with reference to progress in 22 developing countries where the UK's development assistance is mainly focussed and where we expect to make the most impact. Progress towards PSA 29 is assessed in these 22 countries using eight indicators – one indicator for each MDG – selected from the internationally agreed set of measures.

Departmental Strategic Objectives

- 1.5** To manage delivery of its contribution to these PSAs, DFID has set seven Departmental Strategic Objectives (DSOs) for the 2008/11 spending period. The DSOs provide an overarching framework for Ministers and the DFID Management Board to drive delivery across the organisation.
- 1.6** Figure 1 shows how DFID's DSOs link to PSA 29 and other PSAs. The PSAs and DSOs are used as a tool to manage and improve performance, providing a high-level framework against which policy decisions and financial commitments can be assessed and success and underperformance measured. DFID's management processes are set up so that at each level – from divisions to departments, teams and individuals – targets can be set and measured that relate directly to the achievement of the DSOs, PSA – and ultimately of the MDGs.

Figure 1: DFID's Corporate Performance Framework



Performance Measurement

1.7 The report provides a summary assessment of PSA 29 and each DSO, in line with HM Treasury guidance. Each of the eight PSA indicators and 32 sub-indicators underpinning the seven DSOs are assessed as to whether there has been an improvement or little or no improvement. These improvement ratings are then aggregated in two ways:

- an evaluative assessment chosen from

Green	Strong progress where more than 50% of indicators had improved
Amber	Some progress where 50% or less indicators had improved
Red	No progress where no indicators had improved
Grey	Not yet assessed where more than 50% or more of the indicators are yet to have first time data

AND

a factual assessment of the form "*improvement in y out of x indicators*" for example "*improvement in 3 out of 5 indicators*".

1.8 For each indicator the following terms have been used, and are in line with Public Expenditure System (PES) Guidance¹:

- **Improvement** – where an improvement has been recorded against the last Autumn Performance Report and there is a strong likelihood of meeting the 2010/11 target;
- **Little or no improvement** – where no or little change has been recorded since the last Autumn Performance Report or progress is insufficient to meet the 2010/11 target;
- **Too early to tell** – yet to have even first time data.

1.9 Where data are not available to provide an update on progress since the last Autumn Performance Report then progress is assessed against the position in the earlier part of the 2008-11 spending period. In most cases this will be a comparison with the baseline.

1.10 Linking development outcomes specifically to the UK Government's role is challenging. The UK contributes around 10% of overall global Official Development Assistance (ODA). Furthermore, a large and growing proportion of UK aid is delivered through multilateral organisations and other development partners. This means that only a small proportion of overall global aid volumes remain within the UK's direct control. In addition, aid is only part of the contribution to overall development progress, with, for example, the economic climate, commodity prices and country government policies all contributing.

1.11 In addition to this issue of attribution many of the identified progress measures rely on data from developing countries and other external sources and are, therefore, subject to a number of weaknesses. For example:

- Substantial lags in the data used for assessing progress mean that it might be as late as 2013 or 2014 before we are able to establish the full picture for 2011.
- Where data are available, new figures will generally not be produced each year, so there may be gaps in time series.
- New data becoming available can lead to revisions in the data series for previous years, which means that some of the baselines may have changed from previous reports.

¹ Public Expenditure System (PES) guidance on publication of 2009 Autumn Performance Reports, issued 4th August 2009.

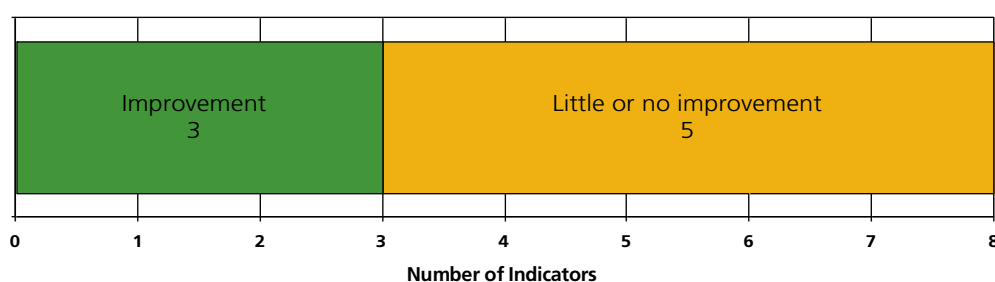
- 1.12** This report focuses on progress towards a set of indicators which DFID does not directly control, and includes some material to illustrate the contribution DFID is making towards these indicators.
- 1.13** More detail on specific issues for each indicator are given in the report, with additional detail in **Annex A** and **technical annexes**.²

Summary of progress

- 1.14** Details of progress against the PSA and DSOs since the 2008 Autumn Performance Report can be summarised as follows:

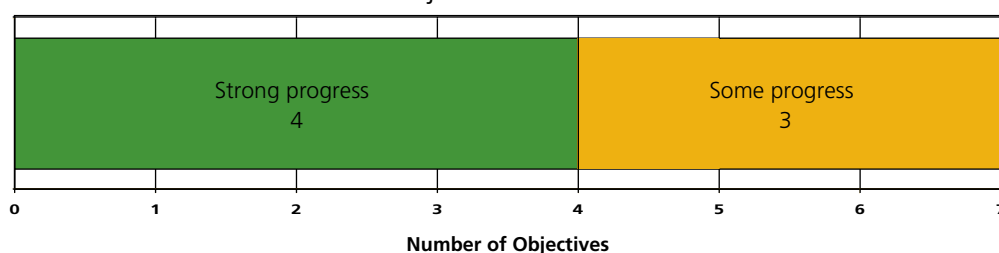
International Poverty Reduction PSA 29 2008–11

1 target
8 indicators of which:



Departmental Strategic Objectives 2008–11

7 Objectives of which:



Legacy PSA targets

- 1.15** **Annex B** gives details of progress against targets that remain outstanding from the legacy PSAs of 2005-08 and 2003-06, which continue to be monitored until we obtain final outturn data and make a final assessment.

The development context

- 1.16** The recent economic crisis has had severe effects on developing countries, and there is a risk it will have an impact on donor aid volumes. Private capital flows to developing countries are likely to fall from \$1 trillion two years ago to less than \$200 billion this year. Remittances to many countries – the money that people send back home to friends and family – globally worth over \$300 billion a year, and significantly larger than global aid flows, are starting to fall as workers who migrated to the west are finding it much tougher to send money home. World trade flows have fallen by as much as 12 per cent this year. DFID's own estimates suggest that the global recession could set back progress towards the first of the Millennium Development Goals – to halve extreme poverty – by up to three years. As many as 400,000 more children could die each year if the crisis continues.
- 1.17** Over the last 6 months DFID and Whitehall partners have continued to be at the forefront of ensuring the needs of developing countries are met as part of the global response to the crises. Following on from the London Summit in April 2009, the G20 Pittsburgh Summit in September agreed to take steps to address food insecurity, lack of

² PSA technical annex available at: <https://www.dfid.gov.uk/Documents/publications/technical-annex-psa-indicators-dec2009.xls>; DSO technical annex available at: <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/documents/publications/DSO-measurement-methodology-dec2009.pdf>

financial access, energy poverty in developing countries as well as to take steps to clamp down on illicit capital flows out of the developing world. The G20 also agreed on measures to ensure that the International Financial Institutions (IFIs) are prepared to respond effectively to future economic crises in the poorest countries. The United Nations (UN) General Assembly meeting in September also saw renewed political commitment towards achievement of the MDGs ahead of the UN MDG Summit in September 2010. During the meeting the UK and other donors set out their commitment to supporting the scrapping of user fees for medical care in the developing world. The £3.2 billion programme will help up to 10 million people in the world's poorest countries.

- 1.18** The UK also continues to show leadership on aid volumes. We remain on track to become the first G8 country to reach the 0.7% ODA/GNI commitment, and have recently announced plans to introduce draft legislation to enshrine that commitment in law.
- 1.19** At the same time, issues like climate change, state failure and radicalisation threaten people in rich and poor countries alike. The 2009 DFID White Paper, *Eliminating World Poverty: Building our Common Future*, provides a new policy framework for UK development assistance. It makes a strong case for development in an interdependent world, and underlines the need for poverty reduction efforts to address common challenges like growth, climate change, conflict and the reform of international institutions.

Further information

- 1.20** Further information on DFID's work can be found on our website, www.dfid.gov.uk, or from our Public Enquiry Point on +44 (0) 845 300 4100.

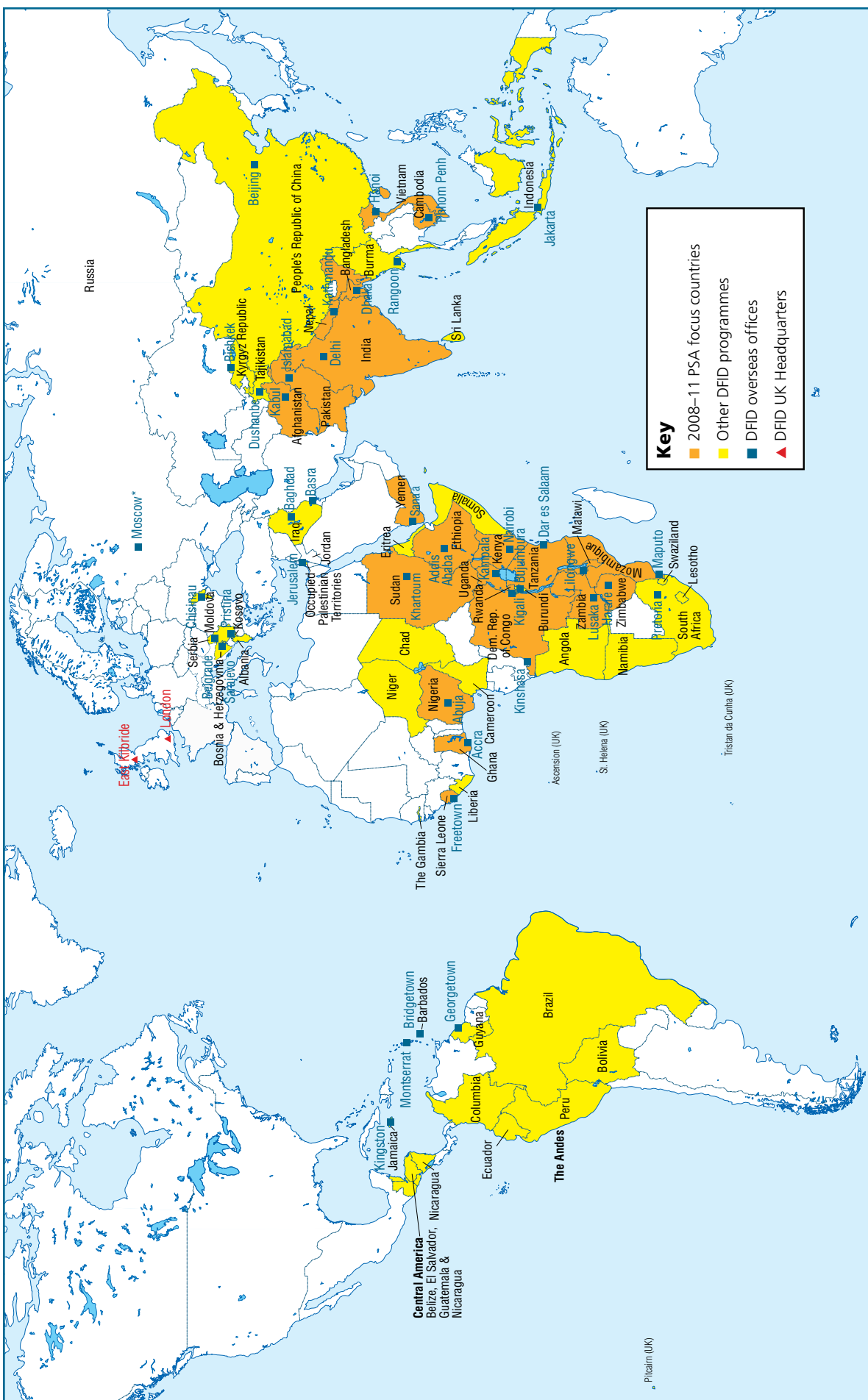
2 Progress against PSA 29

Reduce poverty in poorer countries through quicker progress towards the Millennium Development Goals

- 2.1** This section provides an assessment of progress against the specific PSA success measures for 2008-11, which are based on 8 internationally agreed indicators (one indicator per MDG) and progress on these indicators in the 22 countries (illustrated **Figure 2**).
- 2.2** The countries included in this assessment are:
- Africa: Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Sierra Leone, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe.
 - Asia: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Nepal, Pakistan, Vietnam.
 - Middle East: Yemen.
- 2.3** A progress chart showing the countries' MDG performance³ for each of the selected indicators is given in **Annex A**.

³ Details of the MDG targets are presented in Table 1 of Annex A.

Figure 2: DFID's PSA countries and other DFID programmes (as at 31 March 2009)



The boundaries shown on this map do not imply official endorsement by DFID

* Representation leading on development policy work

A

PSA 29:**Reduce poverty in poorer countries through quicker progress towards the Millennium Development Goals****Progress****Some progress**

Three of the indicators show improvement and five little or no improvement.

Latest data in general still predate the economic crisis and it remains too early to assess the full extent of the crisis on PSA delivery. DFID has worked to ensure continued focus on the needs of developing countries in the follow-up to the London Summit including a range of country specific responses to mitigate the likely impact of the crisis.

DFID's 2009 White Paper *Eliminating World Poverty: Building our Common Future* has made additional pledges on bed-nets, vaccines and medicines that will help save further childrens' lives. It also re-affirmed our commitment to £1 billion funding for the Global Fund to Fight Aids, Tuberculosis and Malaria. There has been significant progress on an HMG action plan on maternal and neonatal mortality further catalysing the international effort to deliver progress on the most off-track MDGs. In 2008/09, DFID spent an estimated £54 million on projects which exclusively tackle maternal and newborn health.

Recently completed major reviews of DFID's health and education portfolio have improved understanding of the effectiveness of various delivery routes and should lead to improved investment choices going forward. The education review showed that DFID's interventions are having a substantial impact: our funding through government systems alone is estimated to support around 5 million children in primary school.

DFID is on track to more than double its funding to water and sanitation to £200 million a year by 2010/11 and is promoting the Global Framework for Action (GF4A) as a way to increase action and greater accountability of the international community for water and sanitation.

The UK is the 2nd largest bilateral funder globally tackling the HIV/AIDS epidemic, providing £1.5 billion between 2005/06 & 2007/08 and £6 billion up to 2015 to improve health outcomes. We are committed to intensify efforts towards achieving the goal of Universal Access to comprehensive HIV prevention programmes, treatment, care and support by 2010.

The recent White Paper re-emphasised growth and trade as key pillars of UK support to developing countries with a commitment of £1 billion a year over next 3 years. In particular, the UK is making a £245 million commitment to the first phase of the Global Trade Liquidity Programme to improve access to trade finance for developing countries.

Delivery focus has been enhanced through publication of the White Paper which recognises the interdependencies across all international PSAs. Delivery plans are now being refreshed as a result to further aid PSA delivery. In addition to the ongoing threat from the economic crisis the main threats to delivery are recognised as a decreasing likelihood of delivery of international ODA commitments and, in the longer term, the prospect of a failure to broker international consensus on climate change at the forthcoming Copenhagen summit.

Indicator	1. Proportion of population below \$1.25 per day
Progress	Little or no improvement
<p><i>2010/2011 target: Maintain 7 countries on-track and accelerate progress in at least 4 more.</i></p>	<p>Baseline data show that seven DFID PSA countries are on track (Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Uganda, Bangladesh, Nepal and Vietnam). Seven countries are off-track (Mozambique, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Zambia, India and Yemen). Data are not yet available for the remaining eight countries.</p> <p>Latest International Monetary Fund (IMF) projections suggest slightly higher economic growth for 2009/10 than predicted at last assessment although overall estimates of extra people pushed into poverty remain at 90 million.</p>

Indicator	2. Net enrolment in primary education
Progress	Improvement
<p><i>2010/2011 target: 12 countries judged to be on-track at baseline maintained and progress accelerated in at least 4 of the remaining countries.</i></p>	<p>There are limited new data since the last Autumn Performance Report, therefore, the current position is compared with baseline.</p> <p>The current assessment shows that 14 countries are now on track. Compared with the baseline, there has been progress on net primary enrolment ratio in Ghana (72% – 2007), Vietnam (97% – 2006) and Zimbabwe (88% – 2006). There has also been improvement in Nigeria (65% – 2006) although they are still off-track to meet this target by 2015.</p> <p>However, progress has slowed in Pakistan (55% – 2008), Cambodia (93% – 2008) and Malawi (88% – 2007), with Pakistan now seriously off-track to meet this MDG and Cambodia off-track. Malawi remains seriously off-track.</p>

Indicator	3. Ratio of girls to boys in primary education
Progress	Improvement
<p><i>2010/2011 target: 17 countries judged to be on-track at baseline maintained and progress accelerated in at least 2 of the remaining countries.</i></p>	<p>There are limited new data since the last Autumn Performance Report, therefore, the current position is compared with baseline.</p> <p>Seventeen countries are on-track to meet this MDG by 2015. This comprises sixteen countries that were on track at baseline plus Sierra Leone (90 girls enrolled for every 100 boys (2007)). However, in Cambodia gender parity has stagnated at 0.93 and is now considered off-track.</p> <p>Progress has accelerated in Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) which is now considered off-track as opposed to seriously off-track. The latest ratio for DRC, 81 girls enrolled for every 100 boys (2007) represents an improvement on the last reported figure of 78 in 2002.</p>

Indicator	4. Under five mortality ratio
Progress	Improvement
<p><i>2010/2011 target:</i> 4 countries judged to be on-track at baseline maintained and progress accelerated in at least 8 of the remaining countries.</p>	<p>There are limited new data since the last Autumn Performance Report, therefore, the current position is compared with baseline.</p> <p>The four countries that were on-track at baseline to meet the MDG target remain on track. In addition a further three countries are now on track to meet this target: Ghana, Rwanda and Zambia. Ghana has made substantial progress, moving from being severely off-track to on-track – 111 (deaths) per 1,000 (live births) in 2003 to 80 per 1,000 in 2008. Under five mortality in Rwanda is 103 per 1,000 (2008) and in Zambia 119 per 1,000 (2007).</p> <p>In addition, there is evidence of accelerated progress in four other countries, with Pakistan, Nigeria, Uganda and Zimbabwe all improving from being seriously off-track to off-track. Although the under-five mortality ratio in Mozambique has continued to decline, a change in the methodology underpinning this ratio has impacted on Mozambique more than other countries, meaning that Mozambique is now judged to be seriously off-track on this MDG.</p>

Indicator	5. Maternal mortality ratio (MMR) per 100,000 live births
Progress	Little or no improvement
<p><i>2010/2011 target:</i> The country judged to be on-track at baseline maintained and progress accelerated in at least 10 of the remaining countries.</p>	<p>There are limited new data since the last Autumn Performance Report, therefore, the current position is compared with baseline.</p> <p>Two countries are now on-track to meet this MDG by 2015. This includes Vietnam, which was on-track at baseline, and Pakistan. The MMR in Pakistan is 276 per 100,000 (2006) compared with 320 per 100,000 in 2005.</p> <p>Progress has accelerated in four countries – Ethiopia, Ghana, Rwanda and Zambia but remains off-track or severely off-track. Latest data for Ghana are 378 maternal deaths per 100,000 in 2007 (off-track) and Zambia 591 per 100,000 in 2007 (severely off-track).</p> <p>On the basis of current performance the vast majority of PSA countries will not meet this MDG target by 2015.</p> <p>However, data provide encouragement that a positive trend will be maintained. Over half of PSA countries are on track to meet the skilled birth attendance target.</p>

Indicator	6. HIV prevalence rate, 15-49 years old, in national based surveys
Progress	Little or no improvement
<p><i>2010/2011 target:</i> At least 14 of 22 countries report reducing HIV/AIDS prevalence rates among 15-49 years old.</p>	<p>There are no new data since the last Autumn Performance Report, therefore, the current position is compared with baseline.</p> <p>Five countries show reducing HIV prevalence rates – Malawi, Rwanda, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe – but the prevalence rates still remain high in most of these countries. Progress in reducing prevalence rates has reversed recently in Kenya and Mozambique. In Cambodia prevalence has fallen from 2.6% (1996) to 0.8% (2007) helped in part by DFID's multi-sectoral response.</p> <p>There has been little improvement in this indicator, and much remains to be done if this target is to be met.</p>

Indicator	7. Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source (urban and rural)
Progress	Little or no improvement
<p><i>2010/2011 target: 7 countries judged to be on track maintained and progress accelerated in at least 7 of the remaining countries.</i></p>	<p>There are limited new data since the last Autumn Performance Report, therefore, the current position is compared with baseline.</p> <p>The seven countries that were on track at baseline are still on track to meet this MDG target. In addition, a further two countries – Ethiopia and Pakistan – are now judged to be on track and Zambia is showing accelerated progress. In Ethiopia 58% of the population in 2006 were not using an improved water source compared with 71% in 2000. In Pakistan, the figures are 10% in 2006 compared with 12% in 2000.</p> <p>However, a slowing of progress is evident in six countries and this puts at risk overall achievement of this MDG target.</p>

Indicator	8. The value (in nominal terms), and proportion admitted free of duties, of developed countries imports (excluding arms and oil) from low income countries.
Progress	Little or no improvement
<p><i>2010/2011 target: A positive change in nominal terms and as a% of duty free imports into developed countries from low income countries.</i></p> <p><i>Baseline – 66% (3 year rolling average 2004-2006)</i></p>	<p>Data available since the last Autumn Performance Report show a slight improvement on this indicator. The 3 year rolling average to 2007 of the percentage of duty free imports into developed countries from low income countries was 66.5% – a very marginal improvement on the baseline. Between 2005 and 2007, this represented an average of \$90 billion per annum of trade in nominal terms.</p> <p>New data will be available in December 2009 and will be reported in the Annual Report 2010.</p> <p>High level advocacy and financial packages are in place to reduce trade barriers and to conclude a positive outcome for the Doha Development Agenda (the current trade-negotiation round of the World Trade Organization).</p> <p>UK is on track to deliver Aid for Trade commitments including £100 million contribution to the North South Corridor Project in East and Southern Africa. UK support to Fair Trade pushed sales growth above 40% to £700 million in 2008 (€2 billion worldwide).</p>

3 Progress against Departmental Strategic Objectives

3.1 This section assesses progress against the indicators and 2010/2011 targets used to monitor the delivery of DFID's Department Strategic Objectives (DSOs). It reports progress for the first six DSOs – those with an external focus. Each DSO has a number of indicators which are used to track the performance of the DSO. The assessments for each DSO and indicator are set out in **Table 3.1**.

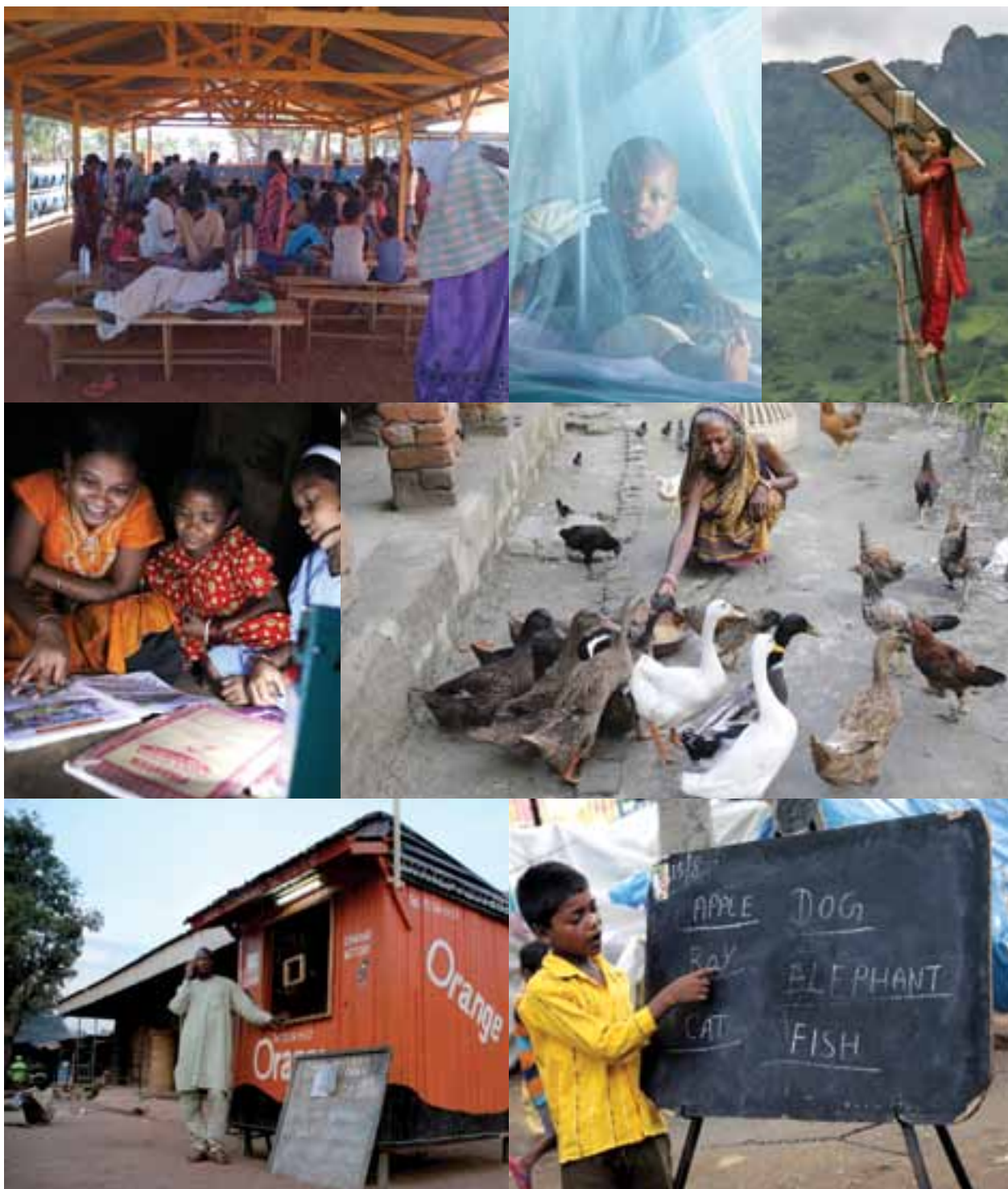


Table 3.1: Departmental Strategic Objectives and Indicators

DSO		Indicator
DSO1: Promote good governance, economic growth, trade and access to basic services	Some Progress	1.1: Governance (improved state capability, accountability and responsiveness)
		1.2: Improved support for economic growth
		1.3: Increased participation in global trade by developing countries
		1.4: Delivery of White Paper commitments on public services (improved outcomes for education, health, HIV and AIDs, water and sanitation and social protection)
		1.5: Increased access by women and girls to economic opportunities, public services and decision-making.
DSO2: Promote climate change and adaptation measures and ensure environmental sustainability	Some Progress	2.1: Policies and programmatic approaches developed for effective climate change mitigation and adaptation measures in developing countries, along with coherent international support for both
		2.2: Environment sustainability integrated into programmes
DSO3: Respond effectively to conflict and humanitarian crises and support peace in order to reduce poverty	Strong Progress	3.1: Improved capacity of the international system to prevent conflict, respond early to crises and build peace
		3.2: Effective implementation of DFID Security and Development policy in priority countries
		3.3: Effective DFID response to prioritised humanitarian crises
		3.4: Improved international system for humanitarian assistance
		3.5: Enhanced HM Government coherence for assessment, planning and implementation of conflict prevention and stabilisation
DSO4: Develop a global partnership for development (beyond aid)	Strong Progress	4.1: High quality research and evidence based policies for achieving the MDGs
		4.2: Cross Whitehall agreement and support for coherent, pro-development forums and programmes
		4.3: More structured and strategic joint DFID/FCO engagement with Large Emerging Economies on global development issues including within the context of G8/G20 processes
DSO 5: Make all bilateral and multilateral donors more effective	Some Progress	5.1: Improved global performance against Paris Declaration commitments
		5.2: 2005 Gleneagles commitments delivered (including increased aid volumes)
		5.3: Improved effectiveness of the European Commission
		5.4: Improved effectiveness of the International Finance Institutions
		5.5: Improved effectiveness of the UN system
DSO 6: Deliver high quality and effective bilateral development assistance	Strong Progress	5.6: Improved effectiveness of the Global Funds
		6.1: Paris Declaration commitments implemented and targets met corporately and in country offices
		6.2: DFID programmes in fragile states are consistent with the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) principles
		6.3: Portfolio quality is improved

A

DSO 1:

Promote good governance, economic growth, trade and access to basic services

Progress**Some progress**

Since the last Autumn Performance Report, one indicator shows improvement, while three show little or no improvement. A large part of the lack of improvement is due to the current economic climate – the longer term impacts of which remain unknown.

Progress on governance has been uneven with slight deterioration in average Country Policy and Institutional Assessment (CPIA) scores, although 16 countries have either remained at the same level or shown improvement in the past year on public sector management and institutional performance. This suggests that those countries with worsening state effectiveness are deteriorating faster than others are improving. There has been a marginal improvement overall on voice and accountability.

DFID continues to engage heavily in strengthening governance through its country programmes with a view to promoting capable, accountable and responsive states. Our 2009 White Paper puts state-building and peace-building at the heart of our approach in all fragile states. Major achievements over the past year have included efforts to reinforce the fragile political settlements taking shape in Kenya, DRC and Zimbabwe. Our £130 million Governance and Transparency Fund is supporting 38 organisations around the world to improve governance and help citizens hold their governments to account.

The global economic crisis has made the target of achieving sustainable growth in Sub-Saharan Africa and Developing Asia harder, with a slowdown in world trade, falling remittances and reduced levels of capital inflows. If current estimates for 2010 are correct both Sub-Saharan Africa and Developing Asia will miss their growth targets. Development Finance Institutions in which the UK is a shareholder such as the EBRD, IFC, and the UK's own CDC have reacted strongly to the crisis during 2009, including by increasing lending to developing countries and establishing crisis response facilities for multiple investors to contribute to in sectors such as banking, infrastructure, and trade finance. The Private Sector Infrastructure facilities have also responded quickly by maintaining investment in essential infrastructure.

At the Pittsburgh G20 Summit in September 2009, leaders reiterated the commitment made at the London Summit to aim to conclude the Doha round in 2010. Following the London Summit, we delivered on our commitments to provide £245 million in trade finance to the Global Trade Liquidity Programme. The UK contribution alone will provide trade finance for up to \$2.5 billion worth of trade in developing countries over the next two years. We launched major regional programmes in Africa including £100 million for the North-South Corridor and £12.5 million for a new World Bank Trade Facilitation Facility. The Enhanced Integrated Framework is now operational.

Delivery on White Paper Three commitments on improved public service outcomes in basic services has been mixed. There has been an increase in the number of PSA countries on track on primary school completion and access to water, but a reduction in the number of countries meeting targets on skilled birth attendance and no progress on access to sanitation.

Gender-related Development Index (GDI) data show an improvement in GDI scores for 70% of PSA countries. DFID provides £1 million in support of the World Bank's Gender Action Plan and has successfully lobbied to get the WB President to make stronger commitments on women's economic empowerment. A single UN agency for women has been established.

Indicator	1.1 Governance (improved state capability, accountability and responsiveness)
Progress	Little or no improvement
<p><i>2010/2011 target: Improvement in the average public sector management and institutions (CPIA Cluster) score.</i></p>	<p>There has been a slight deterioration in CPIA score averaged across all PSA countries, although 16 countries have either remained at the same level or shown slight improvement on public sector management and institutional performance in the last year (2008 data compared with 2007). Changes are very small, and not statistically significant although indicative of possible trends.</p> <p>Ten PSA countries in Africa have either remained at the same level or shown an improvement in their CPIA score in the last year. The score has deteriorated slightly in DRC, Sierra Leone, Tanzania and Zimbabwe. Zimbabwe performs more weakly on this sub-indicator than all other PSA countries.</p> <p>Overall, there has been no change in CPIA score for South Asia in the last year. Cambodia, Vietnam and Yemen all demonstrate a slight improvement.</p>
<p><i>2010/2011 target: Improvement in the voice and accountability score.</i></p>	<p>There has been no change in voice and accountability score averaged across all PSA countries in the last year (2008 compared with 2007). Changes for individual countries are very small, and not statistically significant although indicative of possible trends.</p> <p>Eight PSA countries in Africa have shown an improvement in their voice and accountability score over this period. These are: Malawi, Mozambique, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The remaining six show a small decline.</p> <p>In South Asia, three PSA countries India, Nepal and Pakistan all have increased voice and accountability scores; Afghanistan and Bangladesh decreased.</p> <p>Scores for all 3 PSA countries in the Middle East, Caribbean, Asia and BRICS (MECAB) region (Cambodia, Vietnam and Yemen) have declined slightly.</p>
Indicator	1.2 Improved support for economic growth
Progress	Little or no improvement
<p><i>2010/2011 target: Per capita GDP growth rates in Africa of 4% in 2010.</i></p> <p><i>Baseline: 4.4% (2007)</i></p> <p><i>2010/2011 target: Per capita GDP growth rates in Developing Asia of 7% in 2010.</i></p> <p><i>Baseline: 8.6% (2007)</i></p>	<p>2009 per capita growth estimates for Sub-Saharan Africa are -1.1% and for Developing Asia 5.1%.</p> <p>The estimates for 2010 are for Sub-Saharan Africa 1.7% and Developing Asia 6.2%. If these estimates for 2010 are correct both regions will miss their growth targets. This is primarily due to the global economic downturn.</p>

Indicator	1.3 Increased participation in global trade by developing countries
Progress	Little or no improvement
<p><i>2010/2011 target: Increase the value of all imports and exports of goods (excluding arms and oil) from least developed countries (LDC) and low income countries (LIC) as a proportion of world trade to 0.684% (LDC) and 14.17% (LIC) by 2010.</i></p> <p><i>Baseline: 0.645% (LDC) and 11.79% (LIC) (2006)</i></p>	<p>Comparable data for 2007 will be available in December 2009 and will be reported in the Annual Report 2010.</p> <p>Eleven countries have now signed interim Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs) and one full, regional EPA (CARIFORUM) has been signed by 14 countries. The hope is that all interim EPAs will be signed by December 2009 when ratification will begin. Research is underway to review EPAs to guide the UK approach going forward, findings will be considered early in 2010. Countries signing EPAs secure 100% duty-free, quota-free (DFQF) access to the European Union (EU) (except for rice and sugar) and benefit from improved Rules of Origin.</p> <p>In 2008/09 our Aid For Trade spend exceeded targets set to be met by 2010.</p>
Indicator	1.4 Delivery of the White Paper commitments on public services (improved outcomes for education, health, HIV and AIDS, water and sanitation and social protection)
Progress	Little or no improvement
<p><i>2010/2011 target: By 2010 halve the number of PSA countries off track to reach Universal Primary education completion.</i></p>	<p>Very little new data have become available in the last year.</p> <p>Nine PSA countries (DRC, Ethiopia, Malawi, Rwanda, Uganda, Zimbabwe, Bangladesh, India and Yemen) are currently off-track to attain universal completion in primary schooling (UPC) by 2021. This is the same number as reported in the 2008 APR, but the country composition has changed. Ethiopia and Rwanda are now off-track; but Vietnam is on-track. Data for Afghanistan are not available.</p> <p>Cambodia, Ghana, Kenya, Mozambique, Nepal, Tanzania, Vietnam and Zambia are all on track to attain UPC by 2021.</p> <p>DFID will increase spending on education from over £500 million to £1 billion a year, enabling us to meet our commitment to spend £8.5 billion on education by 2015/16.</p> <p>DFID will release its new Education Strategy in early 2010. This follows completion of DFID's Education Portfolio Review.</p>

<p><i>2010/2011 targets: By 2010 halve the number of PSA countries off track to meet the MDG target on Births Attended by a skilled health professional.</i></p>	<p>Very little new data have become available in the last year.</p> <p>Eight PSA countries (Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe) are currently off-track to meet the MDG target on births attended by skilled health professionals. This is a deterioration overall from the previous assessment where six countries were off track. All PSA countries in South Asia and the MECAB region are on-track to meet this MDG target.</p> <p>DFID is supporting the International Health Partnership (IHP). IHP countries include Cambodia, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Zambia, Uganda and Rwanda. Ethiopia, Mozambique and Nepal have already signed Compacts.</p> <p>DFID is developing an accelerated action plan – the Consensus on Maternal and Newborn Health (MNH). The MNH Consensus provides a framework for action at global, national and sub-national levels and recognises the need to align current momentum in politics, advocacy and finance behind a commonly agreed set of policies and priority interventions that will accelerate progress on the ground.</p>
<p><i>2010/2011 target: Increase in percentage of most-at-risk populations reached with HIV prevention programmes.</i></p>	<p>There are currently no updated progress assessments available for the percentage of most-at-risk populations in PSA countries reached with HIV prevention programmes.</p>
<p><i>2010/2011 target: By 2010 halve the number of PSA countries off track to meet the MDG target on access to an improved water source.</i></p>	<p>Very little new data have become available in the last year.</p> <p>The MDG target to halve the proportion of people without access to safe drinking water is currently on track in nine PSA countries. However, it remains off track in 11 PSA countries (DRC, Kenya, Mozambique, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Bangladesh and Yemen). Data are not available for Afghanistan and Sudan.</p> <p>DFID's focus countries for water supply, sanitation and hygiene promotion are Bangladesh, Mozambique, Tanzania, Ethiopia and Sierra Leone. DFID will also focus on the countries that are most off-track in relation to the MDG targets: Sudan, Nigeria, DRC and Ethiopia. DFID is promoting the GF4A as a mechanism to increase international action and accountability in this sector.</p>
<p><i>2010/2011 target: By 2010 halve the number of PSA countries off track to meet the MDG target on access to improved sanitation.</i></p>	<p>Pakistan and Vietnam are the only PSA countries currently on-track to meet the MDG target to halve the proportion of people without access to basic sanitation. The remaining PSA countries are off-track. However, ten of these off-track countries are on a positive trajectory. Data are not available for Afghanistan and Sudan.</p>

Indicator	1.5 Increased access by women and girls to economic opportunities, public services and decision making
Current position	Improvement
<p><i>2010/2011 target: 75% of PSA countries show an improvement in their Gender-related Development Index by 2011.</i></p>	<p>Data used to measure progress against this indicator are collected annually with the baseline set from the 2007/08 UN Development Report. The 2008/09 Gender-related Development Index (GDI) dataset is available and shows data for 2007. The comparison is, therefore, with the baseline for this indicator.</p> <p>Overall, 70% of PSA countries (14 of 20 with data) show an improvement in their GDI score in the period 2005 to 2007. There has been a slight deterioration in GDI score for six PSA countries (DRC, Ghana, Bangladesh, India, Cambodia and Vietnam). No data are available for Afghanistan and Zimbabwe.</p> <p>Following discussions with the National Audit Office (NAO) we are reviewing alternative and supplementary measures for this indicator.</p>

Missing out on education – With DFID funding, an innovative bus schools project is reaching 200 of New Delhi's most vulnerable children – by taking education to their doorstep.

Photographer: Nick Cunard, DFID.



A**DSO 2:**

Promote climate change mitigation and adaptation measures and ensure environmental sustainability

Progress**Strong progress**

One indicator shows improvement, the other indicator little or no improvement.

Progress has been made in supporting developing countries to better understand the implications of climate change, integrate climate change into their development plans, and in increasing multilateral finance for mitigation and adaptation.

Malawi, Ghana, Tanzania and Mozambique, have started to develop climate resilient development plans, assisted by DFID and others. Bangladesh, Bolivia, Cambodia, Caribbean, Mozambique, Nepal, Tajikistan, Yemen and Zambia have been selected as Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience (PPCR) countries. A programme aimed at building climate change resilience across their economics and societies. Countries in this programme will receive assistance to prepare and implement policies and plans. Most countries are at early stages, but Bangladesh has developed a climate change strategy for climate resilient and low carbon development, which DFID is supporting with £75 million.

The UK's contribution to the Climate Investment Fund (CIFs) (£800 million split 50:50 between DFID and DECC) is funding low carbon renewable energy and transportation programmes. As well as reducing emissions and offering new investment and employment opportunities, improvements in the transport sector provide low income people with mass transit systems and reduce local pollution, thereby improving health. The UK's contribution will help an additional 12 million people to access renewable energy and an extra 12 million people to use mass urban transport that is low carbon and reduces local pollution.

The 2009 White Paper commits DFID to establish a Climate Change Knowledge Network to deliver policy advice and knowledge to over 60 developing countries, to deliver on our commitments to invest in clean technology and renewable energy in developing countries and help vulnerable countries plan for climate change through the Environmental Transformation Fund.



A floating farmyard – With DFID's help, Grandmother Pagli Mallik, from the village of Khushkhali, has now started supporting her family by breeding ducks as well as chickens – ducks are far less prone to water-borne diseases and are able to swim when the floods come.

Photographer: Rafiqur Rahman Raqu, DFID.

Off the grid, but on the up – Solar engineer tends to maintenance work on the solar street lighting in her village of Tinginaput, India. The use of clean energy sources like solar power will be key to minimise the impact of climate change while meeting the growing demand.

Photographer: Abbie Trayler-Smith, DFID



Indicator	2.1 Policies and programmatic approaches developed for effective climate change mitigation and adaptation measures in developing countries, along with coherent international support for both
Progress	Improvement
<p><i>2010/2011 target: Countries have integrated climate change into their plans and budgets. At least five countries are implementing programmes for low carbon development, and at least five countries are implementing strategies for climate resilient development, including with support through the Climate Investment Funds.</i></p>	<p>Four countries – Malawi, Ghana, Tanzania and Mozambique – have started to develop climate resilient development plans, assisted by DFID and others.</p> <p>Nine countries – Bangladesh, Bolivia, Cambodia, Caribbean, Mozambique, Nepal, Tajikistan, Yemen and Zambia – have now been selected as Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience (PPCR) countries. These countries will receive assistance to prepare and implement policies and plans.</p> <p>Although good progress is being made on this specific indicator, there are concerns about the progress on international negotiations on climate change more broadly.</p>
<p><i>2010/2011 target: An increase in multilateral financing and leveraging of funds from the private sector for climate change mitigation and adaptation.</i></p>	<p>No new data since the Autumn Performance Report 2008.</p> <p>The Copenhagen Climate Change conference will take place in December 2009. More than 180 countries will gather to negotiate and agree a new international deal to tackle climate change.</p>
Indicator	2.2 Environmental sustainability integrated into programmes
Progress	Improvement
<p><i>2010/2011 target: Strengthened support to developing countries to achieve MDG 7 (environmental sustainability), including impacts of climate change reflected in country programmes.</i></p>	<p>With over £4 million over 3 years funding from DFID, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP's) Environment Fund and the joint UNEP/United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Poverty Environment Initiative (PEI) are integrating good environmental management practice into national planning processes. The PEI is being piloted in Kenya, Tanzania, Malawi, Mali, Burkina Faso, Mauritania, Mozambique, Rwanda, Uganda, Vietnam and Bhutan.</p> <p>A review of progress of the pilots will be undertaken in 2009 and a decision made on its potential rollout to additional countries and regions.</p>

G

DSO 3:

Respond effectively to conflict and humanitarian crises and support peace in order to reduce poverty

Progress**Strong progress**

Improvement had been made against four of the five indicators since the last Autumn Performance Report.

In 2008/09 DFID responded to a wide range of humanitarian needs, including sudden onset crises such as the cyclone in Burma, the earthquake in China, the conflict in Georgia and hurricanes in Haiti. Our post-response monitoring and evaluations have found that the responses were timely, appropriate and effective. DFID also provided substantial humanitarian relief for the longer lasting humanitarian crises in Africa, Sri Lanka and the Middle East.

Most recently, DFID responded to the Indonesian earthquake, including funding of the Red Cross and the deployment of a 63 strong UK Search and Rescue team to Padang as part of the search and rescue operation, delivery of emergency shelter and two million water purification tablets. DFID is giving £500,000 to the Philippines as part of the disaster recovery effort following Typhoon Ketsana which left at least 250 people dead and hundreds of thousands homeless.

In October 2009 DFID responded to the worsening food security situation in the Horn of Africa providing an additional £39 million in humanitarian assistance. This support, to be delivered through the UN, Red Cross and non-governmental organisations (NGOs), will aim to provide people with emergency food aid, clean safe drinking water, the provision of basic healthcare facilities, as well as urgent support to emergency feeding programmes to treat acutely malnourished children. The additional support brings DFID's total contribution this year to £83 million.

In 2008, the UK provided almost £145 million to humanitarian pooled funds, including, in DRC (£36 million), Sudan (£35 million), the Central African Republic (£2 million) and Sri Lanka (£7.5 million) making us the largest contributor to pooled funds for humanitarian needs. In 2008/09 there was a small increase in Global Humanitarian Spending (GHS) through pooled mechanisms, which now represents 8.5% through pooled funds compared with 8% the year before. Of total GHS, 3.9% went to the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) and 4.6% to eight country level pooled funds.

DFID increased its spending on security and justice programmes by £3 million, from £35 million in 2007/08 to £38 million in 2008/09. The increased funding helped strengthen security and justice in priority countries, including Zimbabwe, Yemen, Bangladesh and Sudan. The 2009 DFID White Paper takes our commitment to security and development further with a commitment to triple bilateral project funding for security and justice to £120 million per annum by 2014.

The White Paper also reinforces our commitment to work in partnership across HMG to deliver results. We will continue to work with Other Government Departments to develop joint government strategies in fragile states. We have already made progress on Stabilisation Unit Enhancement including the establishment of a Civil Service Stabilisation Cadre.

Displaced people queue to receive medical treatment in Menik Farm IDC camp – Displaced people queue to be seen by a doctor in an international Organisation for Migration (IOM) primary healthcare centre, which was funded by DFID.

Photographer: Russell Watkins, DFID.



Indicator	3.1 Improved capacity of the international system to prevent conflict, respond early to crises, and build peace
Progress	Improvement
<i>2010/2011 target: Increase in UNDP programmes to strengthen national and local capacities to prevent and recover from conflict.</i>	Since the last Autumn Performance Report, UNDP has supported initiatives to strengthen national capacities for conflict prevention in ten countries (including DRC, Nepal and Yemen) and worked with the UN Department for Political Affairs on conflict management in a further 19 countries (including Bangladesh, Ghana and Sierra Leone). Crisis Prevention and Recovery (CPR) is now included in DFID/ Denmark UNDP Institutional Strategy which will be monitored for selected countries. UNDP's Bureau For Crisis Prevention and Response has started a review of its work on crisis prevention and recovery to be completed by December 2009.
<i>2010/2011 target: More effective international support for conflict-affected countries during the immediate post-conflict early recovery phase.</i>	UN Secretary General's report on Peace-building in the Immediate Aftermath of Conflict was published in June 2009 and discussed by the UN Security Council in July 2009. Work on implementing its recommendations has started. Revised Terms of Reference for the Peace-building Fund were endorsed by United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) in June 2009.
<i>2010/2011 target: Continental Early Warning System triggering Africa Union Peace & Security Council to task the Panel of the Wise or Africa Standby Force at least once (exercise or reality) by 2011.</i>	<p>Continental Early Warning System (CEWS) modalities have been approved and rolled out to link Africa Union (AU) Headquarters with each regional early warning mechanism. The first reports have been produced. The three year objectives for the CEWS and the Panel of the Wise/AU mediation are likely to be achieved.</p> <p>Following the successful 2008 Eastern African Standby Brigade (EASBRIG) exercise, the next Horn and East Africa regional field training exercise is due to take place in Djibouti from the last week of November 2009. The Continental Exercise AMANI, initially planned for March 2010, is likely to be delayed until late 2010. Official confirmation from the AU is expected soon.</p> <p>An agreement to use some of the Conflict Pool to meet extra peacekeeping costs has reduced UK's ability to achieve progress towards this indicator. However, UK is leveraging support from other donors and is supporting the AU high level donor conference scheduled for December 2009. This will help AU and donors co-ordinate objectives and resources in implementing AU Strategic Plan 2009-12 which includes a Peace & Security pillar. HMG is finalising an AU Strategy ahead of this donor conference.</p>

Indicator	3.2 Effective implementation of DFID Security and Development Policy in priority countries
Progress	Improvement
<p><i>2010/2011 target:</i> <i>New Country Plans in 10 priority countries include analysis of security and development challenges.</i></p> <p><i>Baseline: N/A</i></p>	<p>The Countering Violent Extremism Team and Security and Justice Team have provided support for the Country Planning process in six of the ten Security and Development priority countries during the course of 2008/09. This support has ensured that security and development issues are mainstreamed into country plans. The six countries where this has been completed are: Nigeria, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Somalia, Jamaica, and Kenya.</p> <p>Work is currently underway on Iraq, Yemen, Afghanistan and Sudan to address these issues as part of work on DFID or joint HMG Country strategies.</p>
<p><i>2010/2011 target:</i> <i>25% increase in DFID expenditure on programmes that improve security and access to justice for the poor in priority countries.</i></p> <p><i>Baseline: £35 million (2007)</i></p>	<p>DFID spend on security and access to justice has increased from £35 million in 2007/08 to £38 million in 2008/09. This represents a 10% increase. DFID is on track to achieve a 25% increase in DFID spend by 2011.</p> <p>The increase in funding is reflected in a number of new multi-year programmes started in 2008/09 including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Malawi – (£1 million in 2008/09) to improve awareness, quality and availability of justice services for the poor (particularly women, children and vulnerable groups). ● Sudan – (£1 million in 2008/09) Darfur Community Peace and Stability Fund, promoting activities that help to create the conditions for stability, security, justice and social equity in Darfur. ● Afghanistan – (£1.5 million in 2008/09) – Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund Justice Sector Reform Programme, supporting urgent physical infrastructure & IT needs in the state justice system, professional training and development for justice officials/judges, and enhancing access to justice through legal aid and legal awareness training.

Indicator	3.3 Effective DFID response to all quick onset humanitarian crises
Progress	Improvement
<p><i>2010/2011 target: Effective DFID response to all quick onset humanitarian crises.</i></p>	<p>The most recent UK response has been to the Indonesian earthquake with £3 million. DFID has also agreed that the World Bank can reallocate US\$1.1 million from an existing DFID project to help those districts rebuild damaged infrastructure in the earthquake-stricken areas. Support includes funding of Red Cross and the deployment of a 63 strong UK Search and Rescue team to Padang as part of the search and rescue operation, delivery of emergency shelter and two million water purification tablets.</p> <p>In September 2009, DFID responded to widespread flooding across the West Africa region through the recently created West Africa Humanitarian Response Fund (WAHRF). This fast track funding mechanism has allowed pre-identified NGO partners to respond to flood-affected communities in Niger, Burkina Faso and Senegal. Over £800,000 has been provided to support those in the greatest of need.</p> <p>DFID is also giving £500,000 to the Philippines as part of the disaster recovery effort following Typhoon Ketsana which left at least 250 people dead and hundreds of thousands homeless.</p>
<p><i>2010/2011 target: Funding for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) after quick-onset humanitarian crises. (Approximately 10 per cent further funding for Disaster Risk Reduction after humanitarian crises to which DFID has provided a response of over £500,000.)</i></p>	<p>In 2008/09 DFID deployed assessment teams to Burma (Cyclone Nargis), during the active hurricane season in the Caribbean (Haiti, Turks and Caicos) and the crises in Georgia and Gaza. The Sichuan Earthquake also prompted support from DFID China. DFID China is leading on a post-earthquake technical assistance facility which will build in strong elements of disaster risk management. The DFID DRR team has provided virtual support.</p> <p>Whilst no long term programming was planned in other emergencies, DRR advisers have been supporting field teams in identifying opportunities to encourage DRR approaches with partners. DRR now features as a standard indicator to guide the activities of the assessment teams. Where practical, initial funds are allocated within six months.</p>

Indicator	3.4 Improved international system for humanitarian assistance
Progress	Little or no improvement
<p><i>2010/2011 target: Increase the percentage of global humanitarian financing committed through pooled funding mechanisms to 12% by 2010/11.</i></p> <p><i>Baseline: 8% (2007)</i></p>	<p>For the year 2008/09 we have seen a small increase in Global Humanitarian Spend (GHS) through pooled mechanisms. This now represents 8.5% compared with 8% in 2007/08. 3.9% of this funding went through the CERF and 4.6% through eight country level pooled funds, compared with 4% for both of these funding channels in 2007/08.</p> <p>This small increase is primarily due to the limited capacity of agencies to manage existing funds and roll out new funds (Office for the Co-ordination of Humanitarian Assistance (OCHA), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), UNDP). Key donors e.g. the US which accounts for 40% of humanitarian spend, provide only very limited financial support to the CERF and no financial support to country pooled funds.</p>

<p><i>2010/2011 target: Effective Disaster Risk Reduction policies and strategies in place in at least 10 DFID priority countries.</i></p> <p><i>Baseline: 10%</i></p>	<p>Steady progress made in Vietnam, Nepal and Ethiopia. Varying baseline levels and political and institutional contexts mean that progress looks different in each country.</p>
Indicator	3.5 Enhanced HMG coherence for assessment, planning and implementation of conflict prevention and stabilisation
Progress	Improvement
<p><i>2010/2011 target: Increased use of joint analysis and jointly developed and agreed strategies, planning and programming across key Whitehall departments.</i></p>	<p>Joint HMG strategies have been agreed in 11 conflict affected/fragile countries. The cross-departmental Stabilisation Unit successfully facilitated cross-Departmental strategies for Somalia, Yemen, Sudan and Afghanistan (Helmand); and is building capability to increase the scale of support across HMG and internationally (e.g. as on Pakistan Malakand Strategy).</p> <p>All conflict pools/ Stabilisation Aid Fund strategies are agreed tri-departmentally at all levels and have been approved by Ministers. Detailed programme plans are approved annually by the tri-departmental Steering team.</p> <p>National Security, International Relations and Development (NSID) (OD) Officials agreed Stabilisation Unit's draft Guidance in July 2009 and there has been progress on Stabilisation Unit Enhancement including the establishment of a Civil Service Stabilisation Cadre.</p>

G

DSO 4:**Develop a global partnership for development (beyond aid)****Progress****Strong progress**

Two of the three indicators report improvement; one indicator shows little or no improvement.

The 2009 White Paper recognises that we live in an increasingly interdependent world. It provides a clear demonstration of cross government commitment to development and to working together across HMG. HMG have recently announced plans to introduce legislation to enshrine our 0.7% ODA/GNI commitment in law.

Improvements were recorded in high quality research and evidence based policies for achieving the MDGs. The DFID Research portal, Research for Development (R4D), continues to see a steady growth in visitors since its inception. This is now about 57,500 per month. Progress is continuing to be made to strengthen our research capability in six priority themes (growth, agriculture, climate change, health, governance in challenging environments, and future challenges and opportunities). In 2008/09 DFID spent £48 million in health research and committed £37 million to the International Growth Centre over the next three years.

The latest Commitment to Development Index figure (which ranks 22 developed nations in terms of aid, trade, investment, migration environment, security and technology) shows a decline in the UK score and relative ranking. The UK was ranked 12th in 2009 with a score of 5.1, down from 6th position in 2008 (score 5.6). This decline is largely the result of a decline in aid volumes in 2007 as debt relief worked its way out of the system. In the 2009 CDI, the UK ranked in first place on the 'Investment' component and second on 'Environment'. On 'Trade' we were significantly above the average score. The ODA/GNI ratio for 2008/09 was 0.43% and we are on track to meet our ODA/GNI commitments. Progress has also been made on cross Whitehall agreement and support for coherent, pro-development policies.

In recognition of the increasing role of Large Emerging Economies (LEEs) we have added a further indicator to reflect the UK role in working with these countries in the international arena. There was Ministerial and high level engagement with Brazil, South Africa, India and Mexico in the run up to the UN General Assembly and the G20 Pittsburgh Summit securing support for the UN gender entity and on climate change issues. DFID has already established four initiatives this year (2009/2010)

Business On The High Street of Paoua – Central African Republic's potential is being recognised by foreign investors. Telephone network reached the town of Paoua in north west CAR early 2009. In just a matter of weeks, the high street saw a proliferation of small phone shacks, selling handsets, SIM cards and minutes.

Photographer: Simon Davis, DFID.



Indicator	4.1 High quality research and evidence based policies for achieving MDGs
Progress	Improvement
<p><i>2010/2011 target: Increased number of users of Research and Evidence Division Research from R4D (DFID's Research Portal) – (a) A threefold increase in number of hits; (b) double the number of registrations for e-mail alerts and RSS feeds.</i></p> <p><i>Baseline: (a) 7,500 (2006) (b) 25</i></p>	<p>The DFID Research portal R4D has seen a steady, almost linear, growth in visitors since its inception to approximately 57,500 per month. This far exceeds the 2011 target and marks a substantial increase since the last Autumn Performance Report (August 2008 there were 36,400 visits).</p> <p>The number of people registered to receive e-mail alerts and RSS feeds increased to 2,799 at the end of 2008 compared with just 25 in 2006.</p> <p>The Composite Publications Index will be used as an additional measure of quality when data become available (1st quarter 2010/11).</p>
<p><i>2010/2011 target: Research of high quality in 6 priority themes (Growth, Agriculture, Climate Change, Health, Governance in challenging environments, and future challenges and opportunities) using a doubled budget achieved by new management arrangements for research.</i></p>	<p>A monitoring and evaluation framework to measure the research investment against four key results areas has been developed and is currently being tested. Baseline data will be available 4th quarter 2009/10.</p> <p>An internal Research Committee has been established which quality controls the integration of improved scientific advice and evidence with the development of policy, thereby involving the Chief Economist and Director of Policy Division more directly in the setting of research funding priorities.</p> <p>The majority of new staff have been appointed. This includes 15 leading academics as Senior Research Fellows to provide a challenge function, helping to ensure our research is robust and of high quality. They will also provide a window onto the research done by others helping DFID ensure it remains an intelligent user of and interlocutor on cutting edge science.</p> <p>A review of the research strategy was presented to the Development Committee in September 2009.</p>
<p><i>2010/2011 target: DFID's policy making processes strengthened to maximise DFID policy's relevance, evidence base and impact on the poor.</i></p>	<p>A best practice guide to policy-making has now been finalised and is being disseminated throughout DFID. This guide provides a framework to help staff understand and follow best practice in developing policy.</p> <p>We have also revisited the scope of the Development Committee (a high level cross-DFID Committee with the mandate to help coordinate, prioritise and quality assure policy) and further streamlined its membership to improve its effectiveness.</p>

Indicator	4.2 Cross-Whitehall agreement and support for coherent, pro-development policy
Progress	Little or no improvement
<p><i>2010/2011 target: An increase in the Commitment to Development Index.</i></p> <p><i>Baseline: 5.5 (2007)</i></p>	<p>UK score has deteriorated since last assessment. The UK ranked 12th out of 22 developed nations in 2009 with an average score of 5.1, compared with a ranking of 6th (score 5.6) in 2008. In the 2009 CDI, the UK ranked in first place on the 'Investment' component and second on 'Environment'. On 'Trade' we were significantly above the average score.</p> <p>The fall in the UK's Aid score is due to the Commitment to Development Index (CDI) using ODA data for 2007 (the latest year for which complete data are available). Our ODA/GNI figure fell substantially in 2007 compared with 2005 and 2006, down to 0.36% from 0.47% and 0.51% respectively. The higher figures for 2005 and 2006 reflect the substantial amount of debt relief in those years, particularly to Nigeria.</p> <p>The 2008 figure will see an increase back up to 0.43%, and we remain committed to spending 0.7% by 2013.</p>
Indicator	4.3 More structured and strategic joint DFID/FCO engagement with Large Emerging Economies (LEEs) on global development issues including within the context of G8/G20 processes
Progress	Improvement
<p><i>2010/2011 target: UK works effectively with Large Emerging Economies to develop and promote shared positions for at least three significant international events in 2009/10.</i></p>	<p>This 2010/2011 target has been added since the Annual Report 2009.</p> <p>There was Ministerial and high level engagement with Brazil, South Africa, India and Mexico in the run up to the UN General Assembly and G20 Pittsburgh Summit securing support for the UN gender entity and on climate change. DFID is on track to meet this target.</p>
<p><i>2010/2011 target: At least 5 new joint initiatives established each year with Brazil, Russia, India, China or South Africa.</i></p> <p><i>Baseline: N/A</i></p>	<p>Already in 2009/10 we have established four new joint initiatives with several other initiatives in the pipeline and likely to be established in this reporting period.</p> <p>Already established joint initiatives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● UK-Brazil Working Group on Africa established between HMG Brazil and Brazilian Ministry of Foreign Affairs with a view to joint working on African issues, and particularly in establishing joint initiatives in Africa to progress the MDGs; ● In India broadening our focus to look at ways in which we can support non-Government actors to contribute to global public goods; ● DFID's partnership with the Indian pharmaceutical sector is making progress. ● Discussions with China about shape and scale of cooperation programmes on water and agriculture. Various mechanisms are already in place that include UK-China-Africa components, UK-China Food Security Action Plan, the UK-China Sustainable Agriculture Innovation Network, and the UK China Sustainable Development Dialogue. Major UK-China-Africa food security/ agriculture conference in January 2010.

A

DSO 5:**Make all bilateral and multilateral donors more effective****Progress****Some progress**

There has been an improvement in three of the six indicators and little or no improvement in the remaining three.

A number of the indicators underpinning this DSO relate to performance against Paris Declaration commitments. The last Paris Declaration survey was undertaken in 2008 using 2007 data; the next survey will be in 2011 using 2010 data with results available from Summer 2011. There are therefore no new data for these indicators.

Provisional global ODA volumes in 2008 increased to \$US 101 billion in 2004 prices, some \$US 20 billion above levels in 2005, but still \$US 30 billion short of the target of \$US 130 billion by 2010. Despite the increase in 2008, difficult global economic conditions will make continued progress difficult to achieve.

The European Commission (EC) continues to make progress. In 2008, 39% of European Development Fund (EDF) commitments were for general budget support and sector policy support programmes; on track to meet the target of 40% in 2010/11. DFID played a crucial role in-country, through EDF Committees and Council Working Groups to ensure that we provided our support on the Commission's Budget Support programme. The Director General Development and EuropeAid are working on an action plan to address those Paris (and additional EU aid effectiveness) targets where the EC is lagging behind. The proportion of very good or good performing projects has increased in the past year and now stands at 74%.

The EC's biennial Report on Policy Coherence for Development (PCD) was launched at the European Development Days in October 2009. It shows a generally positive picture with the UK contribution specifically mentioned.

Although there are no new data on the performance of multilateral organisations on the Paris Declaration commitments, there is evidence of progress on effectiveness. The World Bank continues to make progress on decentralisation of staff, though there is still a long way to go. All four of the UN agencies that have a Performance Framework in place (UNDP, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), World Health Organisation (WHO), UNAIDS) achieved a 2 or above (largely achieved) in the 2009 annual review. UN Agencies have agreed on a firewall between UNDP's system-wide and programmatic roles. This is important to empower the UN country leader, the Resident Coordinator, to marshal a more effective collective UN effort. A clear and monitorable action plan to implement the agreement has been agreed and is underway. A single UN Gender Entity has been created, made possible through a successful, coordinated lobbying effort by DFID.

Twelve countries are following a One UN approach (and are receiving funding through the UK, Netherlands, Norway, Spain MDG Delivering as One Fund). A further six countries now meet the criteria for the Fund (i.e. are following a One UN approach) and fourteen more have demonstrated good progress.

Progress has also been made, though more needs to be achieved at the country level, on improving the effectiveness of the Global Funds. The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM) has shown increasing commitment to the Paris Principles. The Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunisation (GAVI) has increased its commitment to programme based approaches and using country public financial management systems. Both GFATM and GAVI gender policies were approved in 2008/09. GAVI's Gender Implementation Plan and budget has been agreed and work is underway to integrate the Implementation Plan with GAVI's reporting and M&E country systems to provide sex disaggregated data by mid 2010. GFATM's Plan of Action was finalised in July 2009 and is now being implemented.

Indicator	5.1 Improved global performance against Paris Declaration commitments
Progress	Little or no improvement
<i>2010/2011 target: Paris Declaration targets met at global level.</i>	<p>No new data since previous assessment; measure based on the Paris Declaration Surveys; new data available quarter 3 2011.</p> <p>DFID is continuing its advocacy to ensure a bigger sense of urgency on meeting Paris and Accra actions before the framework runs out in 2010.</p>

Indicator	5.2 2005 Gleneagles commitments delivered (including increased aid volume)
Progress	Little or no improvement
<i>2010/2011 target: By 2010, global ODA increased by US\$50 billion from 2004 level.</i> <i>Baseline: \$80 billion (2004)</i>	<p>Global ODA volumes have increased from \$80 billion in 2004 to about £101 billion in 2008 (constant 2004 dollars). However the OECD DAC estimates global ODA in 2010 will be about \$121 billion (in 2004 dollars) – an increase of only \$40 billion and \$10 billion short of the Gleneagles commitment.</p> <p>There is further uncertainty on 2010 projections given the current global financial climate.</p>

Indicator	5.3 Improved effectiveness of the EC
Progress	Improvement
<i>2010/2011 target: Increase the commitments for general budget support and sector policy support programmes from the EDF to 40%.</i> <i>Baseline: 30.2% (2006)</i>	<p>First available data on this target available in the EC Annual Report 2009. In 2008, 39% of EDF commitments were for general budget support and sector policy support programmes.</p>

<p><i>2010/2011 target:</i> a) 40% of field missions are joint by 2011.</p> <p><i>b) 66% of country analytic work, including diagnostic reviews, are joint by 2011.</i></p> <p><i>c) 100% of donor capacity-development support provided through co-ordinated programmes consistent with partners' national development strategies, by 2011.</i></p> <p><i>Baseline: a) 33%, b) 48% and c) 33% respectively (2006)</i></p>	<p>No new data since previous assessment; measure based on the Paris Declaration Surveys; new data available quarter 3 2011.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="493 342 1174 694"> <tr> <td>EC</td><td>Latest (2007; Paris Declaration Survey)</td></tr> <tr> <td>% field missions joint</td><td>36%</td></tr> <tr> <td>% country analytical work joint</td><td>88%</td></tr> <tr> <td>% donor capacity-development support co-ordinated with others</td><td>21%</td></tr> </table>	EC	Latest (2007; Paris Declaration Survey)	% field missions joint	36%	% country analytical work joint	88%	% donor capacity-development support co-ordinated with others	21%
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% country analytical work joint	88%								
% donor capacity-development support co-ordinated with others	21%								
<p><i>2010/2011 target:</i> <i>To increase the overall effectiveness and efficiency of European Community external assistance through a more coherent blending in the deployment of European Investment Bank loans and European Commission grants.</i></p>	<p>New measures proposed. Too early to assess progress.</p> <p>The Fundamental Review of the Budget (FRB) is now no longer the key to delivering the objective on better loans and grants blending. Since the objective was agreed, the French Presidency, supported by UK and Germany, undertook to make future EU blending instruments more effective. UK is participating in the Commission-chaired expert working group tasked with establishing parameters for these blending mechanisms and value-added of more coherent grants and loans blending. Three meetings have taken place during 2009 and the fourth and final meeting is scheduled for December 2009.</p> <p>We will instead measure progress by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of UK objectives on better value-added included in the final framework • The take-up of this framework in different EU blending instruments. 								
<p><i>2010/2011 target:</i> <i>To increase by 3% the proportion of EC aid projects with very good or good performance by 2011.</i></p> <p><i>Baseline: 67% (2007)</i></p>	<p>Data from the EC Results Oriented Monitoring (ROM) system shows that 74% of projects in 2009 were scored as very good or good. This is an increase from 71% in 2008.</p>								
<p><i>2010/2011 target:</i> <i>The EC strengthens its capacity to promote policy coherence for development (PCD) by improving all mechanisms, instruments and procedures for PCD, as assessed by biennial PCD report.</i></p>	<p>The European Commission's biennial Report on PCD was launched at the European Development Days in October 2009. It shows a generally positive picture with the UK contribution specifically mentioned. It notes however that in many Member States there is a lack of development awareness in line Ministries, and a lack of evidence on the ultimate impact of non-development policies on poverty reduction.</p> <p>The Commission is steadily improving its European leadership role on PCD. In the November 2009 General Assembly & External Relations Council (GAERC) EU Development Ministers adopted Council Conclusions for PCD, agreeing a new more practical framework focusing on 5 global challenges: Trade, migration, security, climate change and food security.</p>								

Indicator	5.4 Improved effectiveness of the IFIs												
Progress	Little or no improvement												
<p>2010/2011 target:</p> <p>a) Increase the portfolio quality of projects in the WB to 84%, in the AsDB to 80% and in the AfDB to 81%.</p> <p>b) Increase to 75% the proportion of MDB Country Strategies with strong results frameworks.</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p>a) WB 81%, AsDB 70%, AfDB 78%.</p> <p>b) 10% (2006).</p>	<p>Portfolio quality has improved for all three multilateral development banks since the last Autumn Performance Report. The WB and AsDB have exceeded the target for proportion country strategies with strong results frameworks.</p> <table><tr><th>Latest data</th><th>WB</th><th>AsDB</th><th>AfDB</th></tr><tr><td>Portfolio quality (% satisfactory or better)</td><td>79%</td><td>93% lending operations; 94% grant operations</td><td>91%</td></tr><tr><td>% country strategies with results frameworks</td><td>100%</td><td>100%</td><td>7 CSPs and 14 related papers* approved in 2008. 19% have baseline data, 66% incomplete baseline data.</td></tr></table> <p>* Includes Country Dialogue Papers, CSP midterm reviews, and CSP completion reports</p>	Latest data	WB	AsDB	AfDB	Portfolio quality (% satisfactory or better)	79%	93% lending operations; 94% grant operations	91%	% country strategies with results frameworks	100%	100%	7 CSPs and 14 related papers* approved in 2008. 19% have baseline data, 66% incomplete baseline data.
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<p>2010/2011 target:</p> <p>a) Increase the percentage of internationally recruited staff based in country offices to 25% in the WB, to 15% in the AsDB and to 7% in the AfDB.</p> <p>b) Increase the percentage of portfolio managed by country offices to 35% in the WB, 31% in the AsDB and 15% in the AfDB.</p> <p>Baseline:</p> <p>a) WB 21%, AsDB 12%, AfDB 5% (2006)</p> <p>b) WB 30%, AsBD 28%, AfDB 0% (2006).</p>	<p>The WB and AfDB have shown an increase in the proportion of internationally recruited staff based in country offices since the last Autumn Performance Report.</p> <table><tr><th>Latest data</th><th>WB</th><th>AsDB</th><th>AfDB</th></tr><tr><td>% internationally recruited staff based in country offices</td><td>29%</td><td>19%*</td><td>10%</td></tr><tr><td>% portfolio managed by country offices</td><td>37%</td><td>38%</td><td>Not available</td></tr></table> <p>*of budgeted professional staff positions based in AsDB resident missions.</p>	Latest data	WB	AsDB	AfDB	% internationally recruited staff based in country offices	29%	19%*	10%	% portfolio managed by country offices	37%	38%	Not available
Latest data	WB	AsDB	AfDB										
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% portfolio managed by country offices	37%	38%	Not available										

<p>2010/2011 target: Implementation of the following Paris Declaration targets:</p> <p>(a)% of field missions that are joint;</p> <p>(b)% of country analytic work that is joint;</p> <p>(c) Coordinated donor support for capacity development</p> <p>(d) Number of Project Implementation Units (PIUs) parallel to country structures.</p>	<p>No new data since previous assessment; measure based on the Paris Declaration Surveys; new data available quarter 3 2011.</p> <table><tr><td>Latest (2007; Paris Declaration Survey)</td><td>WB</td><td>AsDB</td><td>AfDB</td></tr><tr><td>% field missions joint</td><td>31%</td><td>16%</td><td>13%</td></tr><tr><td>% country analytical work joint</td><td>56%</td><td>15%</td><td>41%</td></tr><tr><td>% donor capacity-development support co-ordinated with others</td><td>86%</td><td>78%</td><td>31%</td></tr><tr><td>Number PIUs</td><td>79</td><td>40</td><td>113</td></tr></table>	Latest (2007; Paris Declaration Survey)	WB	AsDB	AfDB	% field missions joint	31%	16%	13%	% country analytical work joint	56%	15%	41%	% donor capacity-development support co-ordinated with others	86%	78%	31%	Number PIUs	79	40	113
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Number PIUs	79	40	113																		
Indicator	5.5 Improved effectiveness of the UN system																				
Progress	Improvement																				
<p>2010/2011 target: a) UN Agencies⁴ achieve 2 or better against an annual performance framework by 2011.</p> <p>b) UN Agencies⁴ annual reports are results based and can be used to assess annual performance.</p> <p>Baseline: N/A</p>	<p>(a) All four of the UN agencies that have a Performance Framework in place (UNDP, UNFPA, WHO, UNAIDS) achieved a 2 or above in the 2009 annual review.</p> <p>UNICEF will be assessed alongside other agencies in the 2010 annual review. OCHA and United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) Performance Frameworks are at design stage and expected to be assessed in the 2010 annual review.</p> <p>(b) Frameworks for UNDP, WHO, UNFPA and UNAIDS agreed to assess performance across a range of indicators covering impact, efficiency and contribution to system-wide coherence. These are based on agencies' own reporting systems to reduce transaction costs.</p>																				
<p>2010/2011 target: a) By March 2011 all new UNDAF countries planning and taking forward a One UN approach. Central governance and funding reformed agreed and delivered to better support One UN operations in country.</p> <p>b) UNDP establishes firewall between operational and system manager roles.</p>	<p>a) In July 2009 12 countries following a One UN approach have been approved to receive funding through MDG Delivering as One Fund. A further 6 countries now meet the criteria for the Fund and 14 more countries have demonstrated good progress.</p> <p>An additional 21 countries could plan for a new UNDAF by 2011 and would therefore decide to follow a One UN approach.</p> <p>The UK has approved £40 million in July 2009 to the MDG One UN Fund. This Fund requires countries to adopt a One UN approach providing a clear incentive for the remaining 21 countries to adopt this approach. UNCD has engaged with DFID Regional Divisions to encourage countries in their region to adopt a One UN approach. This includes 8 of the 21 2011 UNDAF countries.</p> <p>Evaluations of One UN country pilots to begin Autumn 2009.</p> <p>b) UN Agencies have agreed on a firewall between UNDP's system wide and programmatic roles. This is important to empower the UN country leader, the Resident Coordinator. They have also agreed a clear and monitorable action plan to implement the Management and Accountability Framework i.e. 'Firewall' agreement. This is now underway.</p>																				

4 WHO, UNAIDS, UNFPA, UNICEF and UNDP

Indicator	5.6. Improved effectiveness of the Global Funds.
Progress	Improvement
<p><i>2010/2011 target: Increased access to basic treatments/ immunisations.</i></p> <p><i>a) GFATM: increase the number of people receiving treatment for HIV/AIDS, TB and Malaria.</i></p> <p><i>b) GAVI: The number of future deaths prevented.</i></p> <p><i>Baseline:</i></p> <p><i>a) 50.7 million (2007)</i></p> <p><i>b) 3.4 million by 2007/08</i></p>	<p>a) The Global Fund provided 112.5 treatments in 2009, exceeding its target of 108.2 million. Treatments included: 2.5 million on AIDS treatment, 6 million on TB treatment and 104 million insecticidal nets distributed for malaria prevention. In 2008 76.6 million treatments were provided.</p> <p>b) By the end of 2009, GAVI will have prevented 4 million future deaths.</p>
<p><i>2010/2011 target: Innovative finance mechanisms taken forward to facilitate increased access to treatments/ immunisations.</i></p> <p><i>Specific targets:</i></p> <p><i>a) IFFIm bond issues launched, contributing to target of IFFIm saving 10 million lives.</i></p> <p><i>b) Launch of pilot AMC for pneumococcal vaccines and of successor AMC or similar initiative.</i></p> <p><i>c) Planned expansion of IFFIm to support GAVI in taking forward its work on Health Systems Strengthening (HSS) and to improve delivery of HSS in general.</i></p> <p><i>d) Planned support to the World Bank Health Results Innovation Trust Fund (HRITF).</i></p>	<p>a) The International Finance Facility for Immunisation (IFFIm) successfully completed six bond launches from launch of IFFIm to end October 2009. Over US\$2.2bn has been raised. Further bond launches expected during course of 2009-11.</p> <p>IFFIm funding has contributed to GAVI immunising more than 100 million children against polio and has doubled the number of women being targeted with tetanus vaccine.</p> <p>Overall, IFFIm has not yet secured the full amount of donor pledges needed to achieve its goal of raising \$4bn frontloaded funds to save 10 million lives.</p> <p>b) The Advance Market Commitment (AMC) for pneumococcal vaccines pilot launched in June 2009. It is estimated that introduction of pneumococcal vaccine through the AMC will save approximately 900,000 lives by 2015 and over 7 million lives by 2030. The White Paper re-committed DFID to considering an AMC successor. DFID has written (with others) to the World Bank and GAVI asking them to convene an experts committee to consider possible additional vaccine AMCs. This committee is likely to convene in early 2010.</p> <p>c) As recommended by the High Level Task Force Innovative International Financing for Health Systems the UK has committed an additional £250 million to IFFIm for Health Systems Strengthening (HSS). In line with this support DFID is advocating for the 'joint health systems programming' (Joint Platform) approach for the Global Fund, GAVI, the World Bank and others to co-ordinate, mobilise and channel both existing and new resources for HSS.</p> <p>d) In September 2009 the UK announced a commitment to support the Health Results Innovation Trust Fund which aims to design and implement results based financing mechanisms for health in support of MDGs 4 & 5. Norway is also supporting this initiative.</p>

<p><i>2010/2011 target: Increased compliance of Global Funds with Paris Declaration Principles.</i></p> <p><i>a) GFATM: composite indicator measuring average gap in achieving Paris Declaration targets 2, 5a, 5b, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10a, 10b.</i></p> <p><i>b) GAVI: use of country public financial management systems.</i></p> <p><i>Baseline:</i></p> <p><i>a) 19% (2008) b) 75% (2005)</i></p>	<p>Some new data since previous assessment; measure based on the Paris Declaration Surveys with new data available quarter 3 2011.</p> <p>a) GFATM composite indicator The average gap for the Global Fund towards meeting the Paris targets in 2008 was 20%. This compares with 19% in 2007. The milestone target for 2009 is 12% (data expected March 2010). Target for 2010 is 0%, i.e. full compliance.</p> <p>b) GAVI use of country public financial management systems. GAVI has increased programme based approaches from 17% to 37% from 2005 to 2007 and is just about on track to meet the 66% target, although efforts need to be sustained.</p> <p>UK has been instrumental in making the Fund measure its performance against the full set of Paris targets in its Key Performance Indicators (KPIs). GAVI has also shown leadership on the IHP at HQ level and has agreed to develop and pilot a new in-country business model, in response to the IHP.</p>
<p><i>2010/2011 target: Ensure that the Global Funds have gender sensitive policies and practices to promote equity in operations and access.</i></p> <p><i>a) GFATM: Actionable findings from GFATM 5 year evaluation translated into gender sensitive performance and impact measures in future GFATM indicators.</i></p> <p><i>b) GAVI: Develop and implement a policy on socio-economic and gender equality in immunisation.</i></p>	<p>a) GFATM: Gender Action Plan is now being implemented and a new Gender KPI approved in September 2009.</p> <p>b) GAVI: The Global Fund's gender specific outcome and KPI was approved in September 2009 and the Gender Action Plan is being implemented. GAVI's Gender Implementation Plan and budget has been agreed. Work is underway to integrate the Implementation Plan with GAVI's reporting and M&E country systems to provide sex disaggregated data by mid 2010.</p>

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DSO 6:**Deliver high quality and effective bilateral development assistance****Progress****Strong progress**

Two of the three indicators show improvement; and one indicator has shown little or no improvement.

The next Paris Declaration Survey will report in quarter 3 2011. In the interim, DFID will have Aid Effectiveness reports for its own programmes available in early 2010. These will be reported in the 2010 Annual Report.

Presently, DFID is on-track to meet the Paris Declaration targets on aid effectiveness. Results from the 2008 Paris Monitoring Survey show that seven of the 10 targets that apply to donors have been met and we are on-track to meet the remaining three targets.

Strong progress has been made on ensuring that DFID's programmes in fragile states are consistent with the DAC principles. We are on-track to meet the targets for joint missions and analysis in fragile states, with 60% for joint missions and 54% for joint analysis being recorded in the 2008 Paris Declaration Survey.

We are also on track to increase the number of country strategies informed by joint analysis about political change, conflict dynamics and fragility in Africa and South Asia. Six strategies in Africa have already been informed by joint analysis with other government departments and two in South Asia. Spending in fragile states as a percentage of country programme stood at 54% in 2008/09; well placed to deliver the White Paper commitment on future spend levels.

At the end of the second quarter of 2009/10, the portfolio quality index of DFID's projects and programmes stood at 72.3% a small decrease on the previous quarter (72.5%) and on the same quarter in 2008/09 (72.4%). This small decrease is explained by an increase in the number and value of projects defined as high risk which, overall, score lower on the portfolio quality index than do low and medium risk projects. We review portfolio quality on a monthly basis, including analysis by for example, division, country office and sector. We are closing poorly performing projects or taking remedial action to improve the likelihood that they will achieve their objectives.

We have published an action plan outlining what steps DFID will be taking to meet its aid effectiveness commitments following the High Level Forum in Accra. Priorities include improved predictability and transparency of UK aid and promoting the establishment of mutual accountability mechanisms in-country.

Malaria prevention, Kenya – DFID Kenya's support to tackling malaria, including the provision of insecticide treated nets, will save over 167,000 children's lives and reduce child mortality by 15%.



Indicator	6.1 Paris Declaration commitments implemented and targets met corporately and in country offices
Progress	Improvement
<p><i>2010/2011 target: Paris Declaration targets met at corporate level.</i></p>	<p>No new data since previous assessment; measure based on the Paris Declaration Surveys; new data available quarter 3 2011.</p> <p>Based on the 2008 Paris Declaration Survey (data 2007) DFID has met 7 targets and is on-track to meet the remaining 3 by 2010.</p> <p>Activities Reporting Information E-System (ARIES) reports have been developed to permit more frequent monitoring of DFID information on 6 of the 12 Paris Declaration indicators. This interim assessment will be reported in the 2010 Annual Report.</p>
<p><i>2010/2011 target: Paris Declaration targets met at country level.</i></p>	<p>No new data since previous assessment; measure based on the Paris Declaration Surveys; new data available quarter 3 2011.</p> <p>DFID will provide an interim assessment in the 2010 Annual Report.</p> <p>Based on the 2008 Paris Declaration Survey (data 2007) progress has been made since baseline in share of aid shown on partner country budgets (increased from 45% to 62%) and on predictability of aid (increased from 48% to 62%). In both these areas, however, sustained efforts will be required to meet the Paris targets of 85% and 74% respectively.</p> <p>Progress will also need to be sustained at country level in a number of countries where performance is below the DFID average. This includes a number of countries which have more recently entered the Paris Monitoring Survey process.</p>

Indicator	6.2 DFID programmes in fragile states are consistent with the DAC principles
Progress	Improvement
<p><i>2010/2011 target: 55% of bilateral aid delivered as programme based approach in fragile states.</i></p> <p><i>Baseline: 56% (2005)</i></p>	<p>No new data since previous assessment; measure based on the Paris Declaration Surveys; new data available quarter 3 2011.</p> <p>DFID will provide an interim assessment in the 2010 Annual Report.</p> <p>The low number of countries (7) participating in the 2006 baseline survey gave a misleadingly high baseline result. The 2008 survey figure of 51% of bilateral aid delivered as Programme Based Approaches, containing 16 countries, is much more representative. The latest survey figure of 51% is close to the target of 56%.</p>
<p><i>2010/2011 target: DFID programmes in fragile states achieve Paris Declaration targets on joint mission (66%) and analysis (66%).</i></p> <p><i>Baseline: 44% for joint missions and 46% for joint analysis (2005)</i></p>	<p>No new data since previous assessment; measure based on the Paris Declaration Surveys; new data available quarter 3 2011.</p> <p>DFID will provide an interim assessment in the 2010 Annual Report.</p> <p>The initial target for joint missions of 50% has already been met with a figure of 60% and the target has been increased to be in line with the target for joint analysis. We are also on track to meet the joint analysis target (currently at 54%).</p>

<p><i>2010/2011 target: Increase the number of country strategies with programming decisions informed by joint analysis with other government departments about political change, conflict dynamics or fragility to 11 in Africa and 5 in South Asia.</i></p> <p><i>Baseline: 5 in Africa and 2 in South Asia (2007/08)</i></p>	<p>Six strategies in Africa have already been informed by joint analysis with other government departments and two in South Asia. Interim milestones have been met, which show that we are on-track to meet the targets of 11 country strategies in Africa informed by joint analysis and five in South Asia by 2010/11.</p>
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Indicator	6.3 Portfolio quality is improved
Progress	Little or no improvement
<p><i>2010/2011 target: Increase the portfolio quality of DFID's bilateral projects from 72% to 75% (2010/11).</i></p> <p><i>Baseline: 72% (2007/08)</i></p>	<p>The index of project performance for the second quarter of 2009/10 is 72.3%. This is a very slight decrease from the previous quarter (72.5%) and from the same quarter in 2008/09 (72.4%).</p> <p>The overall size of the scored portfolio now stands at £12.6 billion across 866 projects compared with £10.3 billion across 906 projects a year ago.</p> <p>This small decrease is explained by an increase in the number and value of projects defined as high risk which, overall, score lower on the portfolio quality index than do low and medium risk projects.</p> <p>Data used to produce this index come from our performance management system. Details of how the index is calculated are given in the DSO Technical Annex.</p>

4 Managing Resources DSO 7

4.1 This section reports progress against DSO 7, which covers eight indicators about the efficiency and effectiveness of the organisation. A summary of progress is shown in Table 4.1

Table 4.1: Improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the organisation

DSO		DSO Indicator
DSO 7: Improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the organisation	Strong progress	7.1: Achievement of Comprehensive Spending Review (CSR) spending and efficiency targets
		7.2: Financial management, compliance and controls
		7.3: Improved leadership and management of people
		7.4: Healthy, safe and secure workplace
		7.5: Developing and changing the workforce
		7.6: Investing in IT and business change
		7.7: Greater public support for and understanding of development
		7.8: Strengthening effectiveness through learning and better use of evidence

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DSO 7:**Improving the efficiency and effectiveness of the organisation****Progress****Strong progress**

Five of the eight indicators have shown improvement and three indicators little or no improvement.

DFID is on track to achieve its efficiency targets set out in the 2007 Comprehensive Spending Review (CSR) and to deliver the additional savings in 2010/11 agreed with HM Treasury in the 2009 Budget. We are also on track to meet the specific development spending targets agreed as part of the 2007 settlement.

We continue to professionalise our finance and procurement functions to drive further savings across the organisation. In October 2009 we launched a new web-based tool which brings together all finance and programme guidance, consolidating and strengthening financial management guidance and helping drive best practice across the organisation.

The roll-out of DFID's new finance, procurement and programme management system, ARIES, is now complete. This has led to significant improvements in the quality, timeliness and consistency of management information and has also contributed to DFID's delivery of cross-government targets on invoice payments.

DFID recently took part in the Civil Service People Survey. Initial results show that DFID staff are highly motivated, challenged, valued and proud to work for DFID. However, there are some issues around managing change and leadership that staff were less positive about. Findings show improvement in a number of areas since DFID's Pulse Survey earlier in 2009.

The next workforce planning exercise will take place in December 2009 and will assess the baseline (existing posts) against forecasts for posts needed in 2010/11 and will include an assessment of the changing requirements for professional cadres, specialists and generalists. DFID continues to perform well on diversity indicators.

The White Paper announced the launch of a new UK Aid logo to help enhance understanding of where UK public resources are being spent. This will be a key tool in improving the impact of our communications effort. In addition we continue to enhance our website as the key cost-effective mechanism for reaching a large number of diverse stakeholders. For example summary information on all DFID projects has been available on our web-site since August 2009. Overall we have seen 15% more unique visitors in the last year. We also continue to expand our stakeholder outreach programme.

Progress on DFID's results agenda has further strengthened accountability and transparency both in the UK and in partner countries. In the summer Ministers formally approved the Statistics for Results Facility (SRF) which will strengthen the availability of key development indicators in five pilot countries – DRC, Afghanistan, Nigeria, Rwanda and Ghana.

Indicator	7.1 Achieving spending and efficiency targets by 2010/11																					
Progress	Improvement																					
<p>2010/2011 target: a) Double spending in Africa from 2005 levels to £3 billion.</p> <p>b) Spend 90% of DFID's bilateral expenditure in Low Income Countries (LICs).</p> <p>c) Spending on education is increased to £1 billion.</p> <p>d) £200 million is spent on water and sanitation in Sub-Sahara Africa.</p> <p>e) Spend £409 million on "Aid for Trade" activities.</p> <p>f) £220 million is spent on research and development (R&D).</p>	<p>Spending against each of these targets is shown in the table below for the period covered in the last Autumn Performance Report (2007/08) and the latest period (2008/09).</p> <table><tr><th></th><th>2007-08</th><th>2008-09</th></tr><tr><td>(a) Africa</td><td>£2 021m</td><td>£2 348m</td></tr><tr><td>(b) LIC</td><td>90%</td><td>91%</td></tr><tr><td>(c) Education</td><td>£595m</td><td>£710m</td></tr><tr><td>(d) Water and sanitation in Sub-Saharan Africa</td><td>£128m</td><td>£134m</td></tr><tr><td>(e) Aid for Trade</td><td>£466m</td><td>£606m</td></tr><tr><td>(f) Research and Development</td><td>£129m</td><td>£144m</td></tr></table> <p>As the table clearly shows we have increased our spending in each of the areas (a) to (f) over the last year and are on course to meet all these targets.</p>		2007-08	2008-09	(a) Africa	£2 021m	£2 348m	(b) LIC	90%	91%	(c) Education	£595m	£710m	(d) Water and sanitation in Sub-Saharan Africa	£128m	£134m	(e) Aid for Trade	£466m	£606m	(f) Research and Development	£129m	£144m
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(e) Aid for Trade	£466m	£606m																				
(f) Research and Development	£129m	£144m																				
<p>2010/2011 target: DFID has agreed a Value for Money (VfM) target of £492 million by the end of the Comprehensive Spending Review period (2008-11) comprising:</p> <p>a) £157 million savings by allocating the multilateral programme more effectively.</p> <p>b) £257 million savings by allocating the bilateral programme more effectively.</p> <p>c) £66 million savings by improving the quality of DFID's portfolio of projects.</p>	<p>We delivered £168 million of Value for Money savings in 2008/09, 6% higher than our 2008/09 efficiency savings target of £159 million. These savings were delivered through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Multilateral efficiency savings: £53 million;● Bilateral efficiency savings: £74 million;● Portfolio Quality Index stood at 73% at the end of 2008/09 generating savings of £31 million;● Administration: £10 million of savings. <p>We are on track to deliver cumulative savings of £446 million⁵ in 2009/10 against our target of £323 million⁶.</p> <p>This is made up of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Multilateral allocative efficiency – £188 million● Bilateral allocative efficiency – £221 million● Portfolio quality – £33 million● Administrative savings – £4.4 million <p>Further details on VfM assessment are provided in Chapter 5.</p>																					

⁵ All gains are cash releasing, sustained and reported net of costs. No spending review 2004 over delivery has been included. An internal audit review has been completed by the department to ensure structures are sufficiently robust to validate gains.

⁶ These figures are provisional and based on forecast 2009/10 expenditure data and portfolio quality data at the end of Quarter 2 2009/10. They will be finalised once we have end-year financial and project data in mid April 2010. There is, therefore, a strong likelihood that the VfM efficiency savings for 2009/10 will change from the total above.

<p>d) £12 million savings by reducing administration costs.</p> <p>e) £155 million additional savings to be delivered in 2010/11.</p>	
Sub-objective	7.2: Financial management, compliance and control
Progress	Improvement
<p>2010/2011 target: Improvement in DFID financial management capacity against the 2008 Chartered Institute of Public Finance & Accountancy (CIPFA) review baseline.</p> <p>Baseline: CIPFA score of 26 (2008)</p>	<p>DFID has started to address the recommendations in the CIPFA 2008 report, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completion of a successful rollout of ARIES which is improving management information, enhanced compliance and efficiency savings. • Strengthening of corporate financial teams with the introduction of a number of new qualified management accounting posts; in addition new qualified accounting posts have been appointed to support frontline operating divisions. These posts will work closely with divisional staff and the corporate accounting teams to increase the quality of forecasting and financial data analysis at the front end of delivery. The increased number of professional posts will also help to drive greater understanding of finance in budgeting and decision-making, supporting DFID managers and staff in developing best practice in financial management. This is under continual review to ensure we maximise our financial management capabilities. • We have recently launched MoneySight. This web-based tool consolidates and strengthens financial management guidance.

Indicator	7.3: Improved leadership and management of people
Progress	Little or no improvement
<p>2010/2011 target:</p> <p>a) liP accreditation.</p> <p>b) 2010/2011 target: Improved results from the management Survey.</p>	<p>a) DFID will not seek formal liP re-accreditation. We will continue to embed best practice from liP and other approaches and focus efforts on our internal and external performance and development metrics (including the People Survey, cross government benchmarking exercises and capability reviews). We will consider revised 2010/2011 targets accordingly.</p> <p>b) In 2009 DFID ran a shorter version of the Management Survey called a Pulse Survey. This received an 80% response rate. The Pulse Survey results were mixed. As in the 2007 Management Survey, more than 90% of respondents stated that they understand how their work contributes to DFID's objectives. However, staff identified responding better to change and performance management as areas for further improvement.</p> <p>86% of DFID staff responded to the Civil Service People Survey held in Autumn 2009. Initial results confirm the high proportion of staff who understand how their work contributes to DFID's objectives. This survey shows an improvement since the DFID Pulse Survey in the proportion of DFID staff who feel that poor performance is dealt with effectively and in the proportion who believe that senior managers / managers will take action on the results. Reflecting actions taken by DFID following the Pulse Survey. However, DFID staff were less positive about some areas of change management and leadership. More detailed analysis will be available early in 2010, and follow up actions identified then.</p>

Indicator	7.4 Healthy, safe and secure workforce
Progress	Little or no improvement
<i>2010/2011 target: Zero fatalities or injuries on active duties.</i>	<p>There have been no DFID staff fatalities or serious injuries related to security incidents while on active duty.</p> <p>DFID's 2007 Staff Security Review identified some 44 generic action points across the organisation to further strengthen DFID's approach to staff security. Over 2008/09 most of these tasks have been completed – though many will need to be constantly replicated year on year and standards kept up.</p>
<i>2010/2011 target: Improved proportion of staff who feel they have a healthy and safe workplace.</i>	<p>DFID's 2009 Pulse Survey showed a decrease of four percentage points from 2007 in the proportion of staff who feel they have a healthy and safe workplace; although the proportion still remains high (90% compared with 94%).</p> <p>DFID HR has established a Pandemic Crisis Management Team. A pandemic website is in place giving regularly updated advice for staff and managers. Business Continuity Plan's have been updated to plan for staff shortages. In May 2009, the improved Business Continuity principles and arrangements were tested in a senior management "gold" exercise.</p>
Indicator	7.5: Developing and changing the workforce
Progress	Improvement
<i>2010/2011 target: Affordable workforce aligned with delivery of corporate objectives through strategic workforce planning.</i>	<p>DFID was ranked 8th out of 23 government departments in skills peer review and is now assessed as high amber against red in 2008.</p> <p>In June 2009 the DFID Management Board considered the "Meeting Workforce Demands of Hostile and Difficult Environments" review report. The board accepted the eight key review recommendations and we are now working to implement them. This should help ensure that we continue to deploy the best people to these challenging roles.</p> <p>In August and September 2009 we consulted our staff on the proposal to relocate posts from our London office to our East Kilbride office. The results of this exercise were discussed by DFID's Management Board in November 2009.</p> <p>Our Performance and career management system was overhauled in advance of mid year reviews: improved guidance was published and a 360 degree feedback tool introduced.</p> <p>A new redeployment and exits policy was approved, published and is now being used. In addition, a voluntary early departures scheme was launched in September. Those successful in their applications have been notified and will depart DFID at the end of 2009 calendar year.</p> <p>Our next workforce planning exercise will take place in December 2009 and will review the people implications of DFID's 2009 White Paper.</p>

<p><i>2010/2011 target: A sustained or positive trend in equality indicators.</i></p>	<p>Cabinet Office assessment is very positive on DFID progress on diversity. At the end of September 2009:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 11% of SCS consider themselves to be black or minority ethnic (Cabinet Office target: 5%). ● 33% of SCS were women (Cabinet Office five-year target: 39%). ● 29% of staff in Top Management Posts are women (Cabinet Office five-year target: 34%). ● 2% of SCS consider themselves to have a disability (Civil Service five-year target: 5%). <p>DFID is accredited with the Job Centre Plus Disability Two Ticks Award for recruiting and retention of disabled staff and is mentioned as one of Stonewall's Top 100 Employers for lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender staff.</p>
<p>Indicator</p>	<p>7.6: Investing in IT and business change</p>
<p>Progress</p>	<p>Improvement</p>
<p><i>2010/2011 target: Achieving the benefits of programmed IT and business change.</i></p>	<p>We have completed rollout of ARIES and started decommissioning the legacy systems. We are continually working to improve ARIES functionality to meet user needs, to improve our efficiency and streamline our reporting.</p> <p>All bandwidth upgrades have been implemented and Yemen is now on a more reliable communications link. As a result of additional bandwidth, higher level thresholds have not been breached and systems have remained stable.</p> <p>We are rolling out smart-card access to DFID systems and a new control on removable media (USB drives etc.) has started. This will lead to improvements to information assurance & data handling compliance.</p> <p>A video has been delivered to all staff to raise awareness of security issues, relating especially to information handling. In parallel, all staff with data handling responsibilities are completing an e-learning module in data handling, provided by central government.</p> <p>The Chapter Top Management Group system has been launched to help promote better working practices and speed up the process of replying to Parliamentary Questions and Correspondence.</p>
<p><i>2010/2011 target: Improvement in Capability Review score.</i></p>	<p>In early 2009 DFID underwent a Capability Re-Review. It noted improvements in a number of areas since the 2007 review, including considerable progress on improving how DFID works across Whitehall; and improvements in governance, performance management across the organisation and financial capability.</p> <p>The Department is committed to address the four improvement areas identified by the review.</p>

Indicator	7.7: Greater public support for and understanding of development											
Progress	Little or no improvement											
2010/2011 target: Improvement in measurable public support for development.	<p>The Annual Public Attitudes to Development Survey was undertaken in September 2009. Results show:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● concern about global poverty remains high (7 in 10 adults) but has reduced since September 2008 (72% compared with 74%) as has support for increased Government action (42% compared with 49%);● public concern about wasted aid and corruption remains high and has increased from September 2008 (in 2009 55% agreed 'most financial aid to poor countries is wasted' compared with 47% in 2008) and 52% agreed 'corruption makes it pointless to donate' (from 44%)).● awareness of UKaid was high (43% claiming awareness which suggests strong resonance) and was associated with government.											
Indicator	7.8: Strengthening effectiveness through learning and better use of evidence											
Progress	Improvement											
2010/2011 target: Successful implementation of the priority actions in the Results Action Plan.	<p>There is good progress on implementation of the priority actions in the Results Action Plan (RAP).</p> <table><tr><td>Priority Outcomes</td><td>Progress since APR 2008</td></tr><tr><td>All spending decisions are based on quantitative information about expected outputs and outcomes of DFID interventions.</td><td>Steps have been taken to strengthen economic appraisals. Good examples published on Results Network. A spot-check in early 2010 will inform our progress on this and identify issues that still need to be addressed.</td></tr><tr><td>DFID regularly monitors progress on what is being achieved at all levels of the performance framework, using clearly defined and measurable indicators.</td><td>There has been visible improvement in the quality of log frames. Good examples published on the Results Network. A spot-check in early 2010 will inform our progress on this and identify issues that still need to be addressed. An interim helpdesk facility is in place to support spending departments in design and completion of log frames.</td></tr><tr><td>Learning and independent evaluation provides high quality evidence to inform policy and strategic decisions.</td><td>New Evaluation Policy and 10 point implementation plan published June 2009. Additional guidance and support is being provided to the business in support of decentralised evaluations.</td></tr><tr><td>Investment by DFID and others through coordinated funding strengthens national statistical systems.</td><td>Ministers have approved the SRF. Five country pilots will begin this year – DRC, Afghanistan, Nigeria, Rwanda and Ghana.</td></tr></table>		Priority Outcomes	Progress since APR 2008	All spending decisions are based on quantitative information about expected outputs and outcomes of DFID interventions.	Steps have been taken to strengthen economic appraisals. Good examples published on Results Network. A spot-check in early 2010 will inform our progress on this and identify issues that still need to be addressed.	DFID regularly monitors progress on what is being achieved at all levels of the performance framework, using clearly defined and measurable indicators.	There has been visible improvement in the quality of log frames. Good examples published on the Results Network. A spot-check in early 2010 will inform our progress on this and identify issues that still need to be addressed. An interim helpdesk facility is in place to support spending departments in design and completion of log frames.	Learning and independent evaluation provides high quality evidence to inform policy and strategic decisions.	New Evaluation Policy and 10 point implementation plan published June 2009. Additional guidance and support is being provided to the business in support of decentralised evaluations.	Investment by DFID and others through coordinated funding strengthens national statistical systems.	Ministers have approved the SRF. Five country pilots will begin this year – DRC, Afghanistan, Nigeria, Rwanda and Ghana.
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	Priority Outcomes	Progress since APR 2008
	Aggregate information on DFID's results is available for Communications Division to use.	<p>Results information using the Standard Indicators was published in 2009 Annual Report.</p> <p>The first phase of the suggested indicators toolkit will be launched in December with indicators for health, HIV and AIDS, Education and Climate Change and Environment.</p>
	DFID influences Multilateral organisations to build effective results management systems.	Good progress is being made with new Institutional Strategies with performance frameworks in place with UNDP, UNAIDS, UNFPA, UNICEF and WHO. International Division has also carried out a study to assess the quality of multilateral organisations' results frameworks.
These six priority outcomes are underpinned by strengthened capacity, skills and incentives to ensure DFID has a stronger focus on results.		

5 Value for Money

- 5.1** DFID is committed to achieving the best value with its aid resources. We have strong systems in place to ensure money is spent in the right places and on the right things; and we monitor and score progress towards project objectives annually so that we can take action to improve performance if necessary.
- 5.2** A rigorous system for evaluation ensures we learn lessons about what works and how to implement programmes most effectively. DFID carries out around 20 evaluations each year. The Independent Advisory Committee on Development Impact set up in 2007 is further strengthening our evaluation function.
- 5.3** The Investment Committee, a sub-committee of the Management Board, provides assurance that DFID's resources achieve good value. The committee is driving improvement in value for money measurement and analysis throughout the organisation. Key deliverables to date include:
- taking steps to improve performance measurement and monitoring;
 - strengthening the quality of economic appraisals on which DFID investment decisions are based; and
 - conducting value for money Portfolio Reviews in the Education and Health sectors.
- 5.4** We are constantly looking at how we can improve and get more for our money. We are delivering value for money savings by:
- allocating the bilateral and multilateral programme to countries and institutions where it will have a greater impact on poverty,
 - improving the performance of our projects and programmes, and
 - making administrative efficiencies.

Summary of efficiency savings

- 5.5** DFID has an agreed CSR07 Value for Money (VFM) target of £647 million.
- 5.6** We delivered £168 million of Value for Money savings in 2008/09, 6% higher than our 2008/09 efficiency savings target of £159 million. These savings were delivered through:
- Bilateral efficiency savings: £74 million;
 - Multilateral efficiency savings: £53 million;
 - Portfolio Quality Index stood at 73% at the end of 2008/09 generating savings of £31 million;
 - Administration: £10 million of savings.
- 5.7** In 2009/10 DFID is on track to deliver cumulative savings of £446 million⁷. This is against our target of £323 million . This is made up of⁸:
- Bilateral allocative efficiency – £221 million;
 - Multilateral allocative efficiency – £188 million;
 - Portfolio quality – £33 million;
 - Administrative savings – £4.4 million.
- 5.8** More details on each of these areas are provided in the remainder of this chapter.

⁷ All gains are cash releasing, sustained and reported net of costs. No spending review 2004 over delivery has been included.

⁸ These figures are provisional and based on forecast 2009/10 expenditure data and portfolio quality data at the end of quarter 2 2009/10. They will be finalised once we have end-year financial and project data in mid-April 2010. There is, therefore, a strong possibility that the Vfm efficiency savings for 2009/10 will change from the total above.

Bilateral and Multilateral Allocative Efficiency Savings

- 5.9** Evidence about the efficiency of aid in generating growth and poverty reduction in individual countries enables DFID to identify the countries in which aid will be used more effectively to stimulate growth and reduce poverty. DFID delivers savings in the bilateral programme by allocating more resources to countries with a higher average efficiency of aid – i.e. where each £ will deliver more poverty reduction. In the multilateral programme, DFID delivers savings by allocating more aid to multilateral institutions which in-turn spend more aid in countries where each £ will deliver more poverty reduction.
- 5.10** Based on current forecasts, we estimate that in 2009/10 we will deliver cumulative savings of £221m in the bilateral programme and £188 million in the multilateral programme.
- 5.11** We will do this by delivering more resources in countries where our aid will have the greatest impact. By the end of the financial year when funds allocated have been spent we will be able to provide examples of how our aid funds have contributed to alleviating poverty.
- 5.12** Over the next six months, to ensure delivery of target savings we will:
- Report progress on the estimated annual efficiency savings to the Management Board on a quarterly basis.
 - Monitor any proposed changes to bilateral and multilateral allocations to ensure that target efficiency savings are achieved.

Portfolio Quality

- 5.13** DFID scores the performance of all bilateral projects of £1 million or more annually. Projects are rated on a scale of 1-5 according to the likelihood that they will achieve their objectives (1 'Likely to be completely achieved' to 5 'Unlikely to be achieved'). The portfolio quality index draws these individual scores together to provide an aggregate picture of performance across the organisation. An improvement in the index indicates that DFID projects are delivering more with the same resources. (A fuller explanation of the methodology is contained in the DSO Technical Annex.)
- 5.14** The latest index of project performance for the second quarter of 2009/10 is 72.3%. The four quarter average currently stands at 72.9% delivering estimated savings of £33m in 2009/10.
- 5.15** We are achieving this by improving the effectiveness of our projects and programmes. We are closing poorly performing projects or taking remedial action to improve the likelihood that they will achieve their objectives. For example:
- a project to support the Anti-corruption Commission in Sierra Leone, which was failing to meet its objectives, was closed down following a review;
 - In Malawi the £109 million Health sector wide programme improved its performance score from 3 to 2 in 2008 through DFID providing procurement oversight.
- 5.16** Over the next six months, to ensure delivery of target savings we will:
- Continue to take steps to strengthen the quality of programme design and management with a focus on strengthening economic appraisals underpinning funding decisions, and strengthening performance monitoring frameworks.
 - Continue to monitor disaggregated portfolio quality data on a monthly basis to identify areas where action is required and take steps to address poor performance.

Administrative Costs

5.17 We are taking significant steps across DFID to deliver savings in administrative costs including:

- Reducing staff (to 2,400 in 2008/09 from 2,563 in 2007/08);
- Closing 9 overseas offices between 2007 and 2009 and streamlining the operations of others;
- Reducing our use of office space in London so we can rent out floor space and generate rental income;
- Improving efficiency in business process by e-enablement including full deployment of new ARIES financial, procurement and programme management system;
- Utilising bench-marking and other cost drivers to assess where we are more efficient and where we can improve.

We estimate that we will deliver £4.4 million of savings in administrative costs in 2009/10.

5.18 Over the next six months, to ensure delivery of target savings we will continue to identify opportunities to make further savings. For example:

- Information Systems Department will continue to review software and hardware;
- Support costs and negotiate savings wherever possible;
- Departments will review workforce plans;
- We will continue to develop Staff appointed in Country (SAIC) to senior levels.

NAO Audit

5.19 DFID's VfM savings fulfil the NAO's criteria and an NAO public audit will be carried out on DFID's VfM programme during the CSR07 period. An internal audit review has been completed by the department to ensure structures are sufficiently robust to validate the gains.

Lyons Relocations

5.20 DFID has already met its targets (during the SR04 period) to relocate posts from its London office to its East Kilbride office. DFID had already exceeded by 3 posts its Lyons target of relocating 85 posts to its East Kilbride headquarters by March 2006.

Collaborative Procurement

5.21 We achieve significant gains through collaborative procurement and in 2008/09 the total savings recorded (as provided by the Office of Government Commerce (OGC) Buying Solutions) amounted to £802,915. DFID continues to achieve savings by channelling expenditure through collaborative framework arrangements and the savings achieved in 2009/10 will be included in DFID's 2010 Annual Report.

Impact on DSOs/PSA

5.22 Chapter 1 of the Report provides a summary of progress on our PSA and DSO indicators, Chapters 2, 3 and 4 more detailed assessments for individual indicators. Overall, DFID's performance on its PSA and DSO indicators has remained similar to that reported in the 2008 Autumn Performance Report. Where there is evidence of less progress in the last 12 months compared with the earlier period ('some progress' as opposed to 'strong progress') this is in large part the result of the prevailing economic climate.

Annex A

PSA 29 & DSO: Measurement

Overall MDG progress

1. Progress towards the MDGs is monitored annually through the collaborative efforts of agencies and organisations within the United Nations and international statistical system. For each MDG there are a number of targets with progress towards these targets monitored with reference to over 60 indicators⁹. Data at a global and regional level are published annually. This informs our assessment of progress on our PSA indicators.

PSA country level assessment

2. To monitor progress against the MDGs at country level DFID has developed its own assessment methodology based on work carried out in 2007 by Oxford Policy Management¹⁰. The methodology is based on the same international data described above.
3. Very broadly, the methodology fits a linear trend to the most recent data and attempts to predict the likelihood of meeting the relevant MDG target. There are some differences in the methodologies for different types of indicator which are described in more detail in the **PSA Technical annex**¹¹.
4. The assessment allocates to countries one of four colours, where:
 - Countries in **green** have either “achieved” the MDG target or are on track to achieve it, i.e. they have a rate of progress above the rate needed to attain the target value by 2015.
 - Countries in **amber** have made progress, but too slowly to reach the goals by 2015. Continuing at the same rate, they would however reach the goal in at most twice the time i.e. by 2040. These are rated “off track” and they need to accelerate progress.
 - Countries in **red**, made still slower progress, or regressed. They are “seriously off track”.
 - Countries in grey lack adequate data to measure progress e.g. there are insufficient data to make a reliable trend assessment.

Assessing short term movements in the PSA indicators

5. As the focus of the above methodology is progress towards 2015 targets it is more difficult to assess progress over a shorter timeframe such as the three year period covered by the PSA. Within the overall Red, Amber, Green (RAG) assessment, the underlying data may well be showing signs of movement towards a different RAG rating.
6. To provide a further insight into each country's progress, the MDG indicator assessment is supplemented with a more detailed trend analysis to show whether progress is accelerating within the RAG rating.
7. In general, this is based on a comparison of the latest trend assessment with the baseline trend assessment where the trend is calculated using the latest data point and a data point at least three years prior to the latest data point to ensure robustness of the trend.

9 See <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/mdg/Host.aspx?Content=Indicators/OfficialList.htm>

10 See <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/pubs/files/methodology-review-country-mdg-progress.pdf>

11 See <https://www.dfid.gov.uk/Documents/publications/technical-annex-psa-indicators-dec2009.xls>

8. We have represented this short term movement in countries' indicator data in the following way:
- indicates that the latest trend assessment is better than the baseline trend assessment – progress would seem to be accelerating.
 - indicates that there is no difference between the latest trend assessment and baseline trend assessment i.e. no real change in progress; this assessment would also apply if no new data are available.
 - indicates that the latest trend assessment is worse than the baseline trend assessment – progress would seem to be slowing or there has been regression.

DSO assessment

9. Progress towards the seven DSOs is formally monitored biannually through mid-year and end-year reviews and is reported in the Departmental Annual Report and Autumn Performance Report. Progress towards the DSOs is monitored via 32 indicators which are also used to set Divisional Performance Frameworks (DPFs).
10. DPFs are the main mechanism to translate corporate goals into operational divisional plans and country and departmental plans. DPFs inform country, department and team objectives and ultimately those of individual members of staff.
11. In order to allow progress to be measured, each DSO is underpinned by a number of indicators and specific success criteria. Given the range in coverage of the DSOs there is no one standard methodological approach to assessing progress. Where possible external published sources of information are used to assess progress on the DSO indicators.
12. DSOs were established for the period 2008-11. The indicators and sub-indicators were selected in order that we are able to assess progress over shorter time periods, at least annually, than is often the case with the PSA indicators. However, this is not possible for all the DSO indicators.
13. Additional information on each DSO indicator is provided in the **DSO Technical annex**¹².

Baseline assessment

14. The baseline for the 2008-11 PSA and DSOs was set as 2007 when the PSA and accompanying DSOs were established. Although in most cases for the PSAs it is based on projections from earlier data. The substantial lag in the availability of data means that it might be as late as 2013 or 2014 before we are able to establish the full picture for 2011. So, although the PSA ostensibly covers a three-year period, measurement of the targets will extend over a longer time frame from 2008 to 2014. For a number of DSO indicators baseline information was not available in 2007 and has only become available in the intervening period.

2010/2011 targets

15. In general terms the aim of PSA 29 is to accelerate progress towards the MDGs. Put simply, this could be demonstrated by there being fewer of the 22 PSA countries off-track (red/amber) and more countries on-track (green) at the end of the monitoring period than at the baseline.
16. But while there may be changes in the underlying data, it is unrealistic to expect a large number of changes in the RAG ratings over the three year period. We have therefore considered whether progress is *accelerating* within traffic lights with reference to the assessment of the short-term movement as described above. For each indicator we have established success criteria of the form:
- "The number of [y] countries judged to be green in the baseline assessments is maintained and progress is accelerated in the majority [x] remaining countries"*
17. It may not be realistic to expect significant progress in certain countries, for example those that are fragile states. The availability of baseline data must also be considered. We have thus selected x to be "the majority" of those countries with data which are currently off-track. This strikes a balance between the need to demonstrate real

12 See <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/documents/publications/DSO-measurement-methodology-dec2009.pdf>

progress in off-track countries and the extent to which the UK alone has influence over development outcomes in these countries. These values may be reassessed as more data become available over time.

18. The target thus translates as follows, taking the data for MDG 2 as an example. At baseline there are 12 “on-track” countries with a green rating, 7 “off-track” countries with an amber or red rating and 3 countries where no assessment can be made. The target is therefore:

“12 countries judged to be on track at baseline maintained and progress accelerated in at least 4 of the remaining countries.”
19. It is important to note that these assessments do not represent overall progress towards the MDGs but progress against the specific PSA targets covering the period 2008-11 and outlined in **Table 1**. Further details on the data sources are shown in the PSA Technical Annex .
20. A summary of each indicator and target is shown in **Table 1** below and the latest assessment of progress in each PSA country for each indicator is laid out in **Table 2**.

Table 1: PSA Indicators and Targets

Indicator	MDG target	Overall baseline assessment	PSA Target
MDG1: Proportion of population below \$1.25 (PPP) per day	<i>Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the % of people living on less \$1.25 a day</i>	7 countries are on track, 7 countries are off-track (of which 4 are severely off-track) and 8 countries have insufficient trend data for the assessment.	7 countries judged to be “on-track” at baseline maintained and progress accelerated in at least 4 of the remaining countries.
MDG 2: Net-enrolment ratio in primary education.	<i>Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling (Net enrolment ratio=100%)</i>	12 countries are on track, 7 countries are off-track (of which 5 are severely off-track) and 3 countries have insufficient data at baseline.	12 countries judged to be “on-track” at baseline are maintained and progress accelerated in at least 4 of the remaining countries
MDG 3: Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	<i>Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education by 2015</i>	17 countries are judged to be on-track. 4 countries are off-track (of which 2 are severely off-track) and there are insufficient data in one country.	17 countries judged to be “on-track” at baseline maintained and progress accelerated in at least 2 remaining countries.
MDG 4: Under five mortality rate	<i>Between 1990 and 2015, reduce the under-5 mortality by two-thirds</i>	4 countries are on-track and 16 are off-track (of which 8 are severely off-track). There are insufficient data in 2 countries.	4 countries judged to be “on-track” at baseline maintained and progress accelerated in at least 8 of the remaining countries.
MDG 5: Maternal mortality ratio	<i>Between 1990 and 2015, reduce the maternal mortality ratio by three quarters</i>	1 country is judged to be on-track, and 21 countries are off-track (16 severely off-track).	The country judged to be “on-track” at baseline maintained and progress accelerated in at least 10 of the remaining countries.
MDG 6: HIV prevalence among 15-49 year old people ¹³	<i>By 2015 to have halted and begun to reverse the spread of HIV & AIDs</i>	4 countries reported reducing prevalence in HIV/AIDs. In 15 countries, the trend is broadly flat. There are insufficient data to monitor trends in 3 PSA countries.	At least 14 of 22 countries report reducing HIV/AID prevalence rates among 15-49 year olds.

13 Note: The HIV/AIDS and access to trade targets are of a different form. The official MDG target for HIV/AIDs is a directional one: to halt and reverse the spread of the disease. We have interpreted this to mean reducing the prevalence of the disease as measured by a reducing rate in adults. For trade, it is not possible to disaggregate the data for the 22 PSA countries. For these reasons, the targets for these indicators are framed on the basis of observing positive trends in the recent data.

Indicator	MDG target	Overall baseline assessment	PSA Target
MDG 7: Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source	<i>By 2015 halve the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water</i>	7 countries are assessed to be on-track, 13 are off-track (9 of which are severely off track). There are insufficient data in 2 of the PSA countries.	7 countries judged be "on track" at baseline maintained and progress accelerated in at least 7 of the remaining countries.
MDG 8: The value (in nominal terms), and proportion admitted free of duties, of developed country imports (excluding arms and oil) from low income countries	<i>Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable non-discriminatory trading and financial system</i>	This target is based on Low Income countries ¹⁴ access to developed countries markets. The baseline value, 66 percent, is the average of 3 years data (2004-2006), representing \$US77.3 billion of exports per annum on average.	A positive change in value (expressed in U.S. dollars at current prices) and in % terms of low income countries exports (excluding arms and oil) admitted free of duty into developed countries markets.

21. For the DSOs, the 2010/2011 targets differ for each of the DSO indicators and sub-indicators. Where possible the 2010/2011 targets are based on externally available data. Over the 2008-11 period some 2010/2011 targets have been added and some revised. This is reflective of changing progress and situations. For some the original 2010/2011 target may be superseded by subsequent events and amended to reflect this. The 2010/2011 target(s) for each indicator are shown in the PSA Technical Annex.
22. Overall progress towards each PSA and DSO indicator target has been made using a standard PSA assessment rating, as set out in HM Treasury guidance, PES (2009):
- **Improvement** – where an improvement has been recorded against the last Autumn Performance Report and there is a strong likelihood of meeting the 2010/11 target;
 - **Little or no improvement** – where no or little change has been recorded since the last Autumn Performance Report or progress is insufficient to meet the 2010/11 target;
 - **Too early to tell** – yet to have even first time data.
23. Where data are not available to provide an update on progress since the last Autumn Performance Report then progress is assessed against the position in the earlier part of the 2008-11 period. In most cases this will be a comparison with the baseline.

Note on data quality

24. **Data availability.** Despite efforts to secure up-to-date and reliable data for the PSA and DSO indicators, it is important to note that there are some limitations to the data available for reviewing progress.
- Substantial lags in the data used for assessing progress against some indicators mean that it might be as late as 2013 or 2014 before we are able to establish the full picture for 2011.
 - Where data are available, new figures may not be produced every year, so there may be gaps in time series or no change in the assessment compared with the previous period.
 - Where figures are produced every year, these may be based on data for an earlier period.
 - New data becoming available can lead to revisions in the data series for previous years, which means that some of the baselines set out at the start of the PSA/DSO period may change.
25. **Attribution.** DFID is not the only development organisation working with developing countries and internationally with the International Finance Institutions and others. Therefore, where progress is evident in achieving development outcomes at country level or internationally it is generally not possible to attribute this to DFID alone. Likewise where progress may have halted or reversed this could be the result of events and actions that are beyond the influence of DFID.

¹⁴ Income groups have been classified using 2004 GNI per capita thresholds – see DSO Technical Annex.

Measuring progress against 2005-08 PSA and earlier PSA targets

- 26.** DFID's 2003-06 and 2005-08 PSA targets use the same international data sources as those used in the 2008-11 PSA. However the targets are set in a different way – many of the targets in 2003-06 and 2005-08 PSAs are based on measuring progress against average values, taking a simple arithmetic average of the countries included in Africa and Asia for the specific indicators. In PSA 2008-11 we monitor individual MDG performance of 22 countries, showing countries which are on and off course to meet the MDG targets.

DFID's work on improving data quality

- 27.** DFID is working at the country and international level to improve the availability, quality and use of data. This is underpinned by the Results Action Plan. Key priority actions have been identified that aim to ensure availability of better quality statistics and information, a stronger commitment to evidence-based policy making and robust systems for monitoring and evaluation. It also looks to strengthen the demand for evidence of results, by improving the systems which hold governments and donors to account.

Table 2: Progress Chart of MDG performance in PSA countries

		DRC	ETHIOPIA	GHANA	KENYA	MALAWI	MOZAMBIQUE	NIGERIA	RWANDA	SIERRA LEONE	SUDAN	TANZANIA	UGANDA	
MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger <i>Indicator 1: Proportion of population below \$1.25 (PPP) per day</i>	Baseline	Gy	G	G	G	Gy	A	R	Gy	A	Gy	R	G	
	Current Assessment	Gy	G	G	G	Gy	A	R	Gy	A	Gy	R	G	
	Trend	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
MDG 2: Achieve universal primary education <i>Indicator 2: Net enrolment ratio in primary education</i>	Baseline	Gy	G	R	G	R	G	R	G	G	Gy	G	R	
	Current Assessment	Gy	G	G	G	R	G	R	G	G	Gy	G	R	
	Trend	–	–	↑	–	↓	–	↑	–	–	–	–	–	
MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women <i>Indicator 3: Ratio of girls to boys in primary education</i>	Baseline	R	G	G	G	G	G	A	G	R	Gy	G	G	
	Current Assessment	A	G	G	G	G	G	A	G	G	Gy	G	G	
	Trend	↑	–	↑	↑	–	–	–	↓	↑	–	↑	↑	
MDG 4: Reduce child mortality <i>Indicator 4: Under five mortality rate</i>	Baseline	R	A	R	R	G	A	R	A	R	Gy	A	R	
	Current Assessment	R	A	G	R	G	R	A	G	R	Gy	A	A	
	Trend	–	–	↑	–	–	↓	↑	↑	–	–	–	↑	
MDG 5: Improve maternal health <i>Indicator 5: Maternal mortality ratio</i>	Baseline	R	R	R	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	
	Current Assessment	R	R	A	R	R	A	R	R	R	R	R	R	
	Trend	–	↑	↑	–	–	–	–	↑	–	–	–	–	
MDG 6: Combat HIV and AIDS, malaria and other diseases <i>Indicator 6: HIV prevalence among 15-49 year people</i>	Baseline	A	A	A	G	A	A	A	A	A	Gy	A	G	
	Current Assessment	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Gy	A	G	
	Direction of Travel	–	–	–	↓	↑	↓	–	↑	–	–	–	↑	
MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability <i>Indicator 7: Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source</i>	Baseline	R	A	G	A	G	R	R	R	R	Gy	A	G	
	Current Assessment	R	G	G	A	G	R	R	R	R	Gy	R	G	
	Trend	–	↑	↓	–	–	↓	–	↓	↓	–	↓	–	

	ZAMBIA	ZIMBABWE	AFGHANISTAN	BANGLADESH	CAMBODIA	INDIA	NEPAL	PAKISTAN	VIETNAM	YEMEN
	R	Gy	Gy	G	Gy	A	G	Gy	G	R
	R	Gy	Gy	G	Gy	A	G	Gy	G	R
	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	G	R	Gy	G	G	G	G	A	A	G
	G	G	Gy	G	A	G	G	R	G	G
	–	↑	–	–	↓	–	–	↓	↑	–
	G	G	G	G	G	G	G	A	G	G
	G	G	G	G	A	G	G	A	G	G
	–	–	↑	–	↓	–	–	–	↑	–
	A	R	Gy	G	A	A	G	R	G	A
	G	A	Gy	G	A	A	G	A	G	A
	↑	↑	–	–	–	–	–	↑	–	–
	R	R	R	R	A	A	R	Gy	G	A
	R	R	R	R	A	A	R	G	G	A
	↑	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	G	G	Gy	A	A	A	A	A	A	Gy
	G	G	Gy	A	A	A	A	A	A	Gy
	↑	↑	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	R	R	Gy	R	G	G	G	A	G	R
	A	R	Gy	R	G	G	G	G	G	R
	↑	–	–	–	↑	–	–	↑	–	↓

The colours show progress towards the target according to the legend below:

G Countries have either “achieved” their target or are on track to achieve their target, i.e. they have a rate of progress above the rate needed to attain the target value by 2015.

A Countries have made progress, but too slowly to reach the goals by 2015. Continuing at the same rate, they would however reach the goal in at most twice the time, i.e. by 2040. These are rated “off track” and they need to accelerate progress.

R Countries made still slower progress, or regressed. They are seriously off track.

Gy Countries lack adequate data to measure progress, e.g. there are insufficient data to monitor the trend reliably.

This performance rating is supplemented with a more detailed trend assessment where:

- ↑ improving trend compared with baseline;
- ↓ worsening or slowing trend compared with baseline;
- no difference in trend compared with baseline.

Annex B

Progress towards the Public Service Agreements 2005–08 & 2003–06

1. This annex details assessment of performance against outstanding targets 1 to 2 in DFID's 2005–08 PSA and targets 1 and 2 from our 2003–06 PSA.

Guide to 'traffic light' assessment

Green	<p>Met/Ahead/On course</p> <p>Means that progress on the target/sub-target/indicator is either exceeding or in line with plans and expectations.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Means that the target/sub-target/indicator has been achieved by the target date if we are providing the final assessment.</p>
Amber	<p>Partly met/Broadly on course – minor slippage</p> <p>Means that progress on the target/sub-target/indicator is broadly on course but there has been minor slippage. Alternatively progress may have been made in some areas but not in others.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Means that the target/sub-target/indicator has been partly met, i.e. some, but not all, elements have been achieved by the target date, or we were very close to achieving the target.</p>
Red	<p>Not met/Not on course – major slippage</p> <p>Means that progress on the target/sub-target/indicator is not on course and there has been major slippage.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Means that the target/sub-target/indicator was not met, or was met late.</p>

2005–08 PSA

In line with HM Treasury guidance on Spring 2008 Departmental Reports, a final assessment on DFID's PSA 2005-08 targets is provided wherever possible. Where we make the final assessment of the Department's performance on a target/sub-target/indicator, only one traffic light is shown for the final outcome (Met, partly met, not met).	A	
We are still collecting relevant data on PSA targets 1 and 2 of our 2005-08 PSA. On these progress assessments, the first box of each gives an indication of current progress, while the second shows <i>likely</i> or <i>anticipated</i> progress against the target. So, for example, if we consider that progress on a particular target is currently broadly on course but with some slippage, but we estimate that progress is likely to be on track in the future, an amber box will be followed by a green one.	A	G

2003–06 PSA

We are also still collecting relevant data on PSA targets 1 and 2 of our 2003-06 PSA. On these progress assessments, the first box of each gives an indication of current progress, while the second shows likely or anticipated progress against the target. So, for example, if we consider that progress on a particular target is currently broadly on course but with some slippage, but we estimate that progress is likely to be on track in the future, an amber box will be followed by a green one.	A	G
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2005–08 PUBLIC SERVICE AGREEMENT

A**Target 1:**

Progress towards the Millennium Development Goals in 16 key countries in Africa

(Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe)

Progress

Broadly on course – minor slippage One of the sub-targets is now formally assessed as “met”. A further 3 sub-targets are ahead of target. Only one sub-target can be considered “unlikely to be met” (sub-target 5 on skilled birth attendants) as there remains a possibility that the remaining 2 sub-targets will be delivered.		A	A
1: a reduction of 4 percentage points in the proportion of people living in poverty across the entire region. <i>Revised baseline 58.5% (1999)</i>	Ahead Latest data show that poverty in Sub-Saharan fell by nearly 8 percentage points to 50.9% between 1999 and 2005, ahead of the target.	G	G
2: an increase in primary school enrolment by 18 percentage points. <i>Revised baseline 70.3% (2000)</i>	Not on course Average primary school net enrolment across African countries was 83.5% in 2007 a rise of over 13% on the revised baseline; this represents good progress but not sufficient to meet the target.	R	A
3: an increase in the ratio of girls to boys enrolled in primary school by 5 percentage points. <i>Revised baseline 90% (2000)</i>	Ahead The average ratio in 2007 was 96; this is ahead of target.	G	G
4: a reduction in under-five mortality rates for girls and boys by 8 per 1000 live births. <i>Revised baseline 158 deaths/1000 (2000)</i>	Ahead The average under-five mortality rate in PSA countries in 2007 was 127 deaths per 1000 live births, a decrease of 31 per 1000 live births, well ahead of the target decrease.	G	G

Sub-target	Progress	
<p>5: an increase in the proportion of births assisted by skilled birth attendants by 11 percentage points.</p> <p><i>Revised baseline 44.9% (2000)</i></p>	<p>Not on course</p> <p>In 2007 an average of 48.7% of births were assisted by skilled birth attendants and increase of just under 4 percentage points on the baseline and well below target.</p>	<div>R</div> <div>A</div>
<p>6: a reduction in the proportion of 15–24 year old pregnant women with HIV.</p>	<p>Some progress</p> <p>Limited data is available to monitor this indicator, making it difficult to determine trends. Of the 11 PSA countries with data at two time points, 6 have seen decreases in HIV prevalence in young pregnant women.</p>	<div>A</div> <div>A</div>
<p>7: enhanced partnership at the country and regional level, especially through the G8, to increase the effectiveness of aid and ensure that international policies support African development.</p>	<p>Met</p> <p>See final assessment in 2009 Annual Report.</p>	<div>G</div>

A

Target 2:

Progress towards the Millennium Development Goals in nine key countries in Asia

(Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Nepal, Pakistan, Vietnam)

Progress

Broadly on course – minor slippage		A	A
Seven of the nine sub-targets are assessed as ahead or on-course. Only one sub-target can be considered “unlikely to be met” (sub-target 2 on poverty in South Asia).			
1: a reduction in the proportion of people living in poverty of five percentage points in East Asia and the Pacific. <i>Revised baseline 35.5% (1999)</i>	Ahead Latest data show that poverty in East Asia fell by nearly 19 percentage points to 16.8% between 1999 and 2005 well ahead of the target. Based on current progress, the sub-target for 2005–08 is ahead.	G	G
2: a reduction in the proportion of people living in poverty of eight percentage points in South Asia. <i>Revised baseline 44.1% (1999)</i>	Not on course Latest data show that poverty in South Asia fell by just under 4 percentage points to 40.4% between 1999 and 2005; progress but not sufficient to meet the target.	R	R
3: an increase in net primary school enrolment by eight percentage points. <i>Revised baseline 82.2% (2000)</i>	On course Average primary school net enrolment across PSA countries was 89% in 2007 a rise of 7% on the revised baseline; this represents good progress in line with the target trajectory.	G	G
4: an increase in the ratio of girls to boys enrolled in primary school by five percentage points. <i>Baseline 82% (2000)</i>	Ahead The average ratio in 2007 was 98; this is ahead of target	G	G
5: a reduction in under-five mortality rates for girls and boys by 24 per 1000 live births. <i>Revised baseline: 76 deaths/1000 (2000)</i>	Broadly on course The average under-five mortality rate in PSA countries in 2007 was 57 deaths per 1000 live births, a decrease of 19 per 1000 live births, broadly on course to meet the 2008 target.	G	G

Sub-target	Progress	
6: an increase of 15 percentage points in the proportion of births assisted by skilled birth attendants. <i>Baseline 40% (2000)</i>	Broadly on course In 2007 an average of 51% of births were assisted by skilled birth attendants and increase of 11 percentage points. Current projections for 2008 are 57%; ahead of target.	<div>G</div> <div>G</div>
7: prevalence rates of HIV infection in vulnerable groups being below 5%.	Some progress It is difficult to assess progress on this target because available data has poor coverage and is unlikely to represent vulnerable groups accurately. The latest data shows that the average HIV prevalence rate is below 5% in two of the three vulnerable groups. In 2006-07 the average for the 8 countries where data was available for HIV prevalence amongst female sex workers was 3.8%, which has decreased from 10.5% in 2000 (6 countries). In 2006-07 the average (across 4 countries) amongst men who have sex with men was 4.5%. The average rate (based on 7 countries) amongst injecting drug users was 19.3% in 2006-07, which is a decrease from 23% in 2000-01 (7 countries).	<div>A</div> <div>A</div>
8: a tuberculosis case detection rate above 70%. <i>Baseline 33% (2000)</i>	On course In PSA countries the average TB case detection rate has increased from 33% in 2000 to 69% in 2006. If current strong progress continues, this target will be reached by 2008.	<div>G</div> <div>G</div>
9: a tuberculosis cure treatment rate greater than 85%. <i>Baseline 86% (2000)</i>	Ahead In PSA countries the average tuberculosis cure treatment rate was assessed as 90% in 2007 ahead of target.	<div>G</div> <div>G</div>

2003–06 PUBLIC SERVICE AGREEMENT

A**Target 1:**

Progress towards the Millennium Development Goals in 16 key countries in Africa

(Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe)

Progress

Broadly on course – minor slippage A final assessment is available for seven of the eight sub-targets. Two of these seven are assessed as met, three as partly met and two as not met. The remaining sub-target 1 is currently assessed as ahead.		A	A
1: a sustainable reduction in the proportion of people living in poverty from 48% across the entire region. <i>Revised baseline 58.5% (1998)</i>	Ahead Latest data show that poverty in Sub-Saharan fell by nearly 8 percentage points to 50.9% between 1998 and 2005, ahead of the target.	G	G
2: an increase in primary school enrolment from 58% to 72%. <i>Revised baseline 64.2% (1998)</i>	Met See final assessment in 2008 Autumn Performance Report.		G
3: an increase in the ratio of girls to boys enrolled in primary school from 89% to 96%. <i>Revised baseline 89% (1998)</i>	Partly Met See final assessment in 2008 Autumn Performance Report.		A
4: a reduction in under-five mortality rates for girls and boys from 158 per 1000 live births to 139 per 1000. <i>Revised baseline 160 deaths/1000 (1998)</i>	Not Met See final assessment in 2008 Autumn Performance Report.		R
5: an increase in the proportion of births assisted by skilled birth attendants from 49% to 67%. <i>Revised baseline 39.5% (1998)</i>	Not Met See final assessment in 2008 Autumn Performance Report.		R

Sub-target	Progress	
6: a reduction in the proportion of 15–24 year old pregnant women with HIV from 16%.	<p>Partly met.</p> <p>Limited data are available to determine the precise performance against this target. Of the 11 PSA countries with data at two time points, 6 have seen decreases in HIV prevalence in young pregnant women. We believe that the available data provide some indication of progress during the PSA period without full certainty of achievement of the specific target.</p> <p>This is the final assessment of this sub-target</p>	A
7: Improved effectiveness of the UK contribution to conflict prevention and management as demonstrated by a reduction in the number of people whose lives are affected by violent conflict and a reduction in potential sources of future conflict where the UK can make a significant contribution <i>[joint target with FCO and MoD]</i> .	<p>Partly met</p> <p>See final assessment in 2008 Autumn Performance Report.</p>	A
8: Effective implementation of the G8 Action Plan for Africa in support of enhanced partnership at the regional and country level.	<p>Met</p> <p>See final assessment in 2008 Autumn Performance Report.</p>	G

A

Target 2:

Progress towards the Millennium Development Goals in 4 key countries in Asia

(Bangladesh, China, India and Pakistan)

Progress

Some slippage A final assessment is available for seven of the nine sub-targets. Three of these seven are assessed as met, one as partly met and three as not met. Of the remaining targets 1 is currently assessed as ahead and one as not on course.		A	A
1: a sustainable reduction in the proportion of people living in poverty from 15% to 10% in East Asia and the Pacific (<i>includes China and South East Asia</i>). <i>Revised baseline 35.6%. (1999)</i>	Ahead Latest data show that poverty in East Asia fell by nearly 19 percentage points to 16.8% between 1999 and 2005 well ahead of the target.	G	G
2: a sustainable reduction in the proportion of people living in poverty from 40% to 32% in South Asia. <i>Revised baseline 44.1% (1999)</i>	Not on course Latest data show that poverty in South Asia fell by just under 4 percentage points to 40.4% between 1999 and 2005; progress but not sufficient to meet the target.	R	R
3: an increase in gross primary school enrolment from 95% to 100%. <i>Revised baseline 95% (1998)</i>	Met See final assessment in 2008 Autumn Performance Report.		G
4: an increase in the ratio of girls to boys enrolled in primary school from 87% to 94%. <i>Revised baseline 87% (1998)</i>	Met See final assessment in 2008 Autumn Performance		G
5: a reduction in under-five mortality rates for girls and boys from 92 per 1000 live births to 68 per 1000. <i>Revised baseline 87 deaths/1000 (1998)</i>	Not met See final assessment in 2008 Autumn Performance Report.		R
6: an increase in the proportion of births assisted by skilled birth attendants from 39% to 57%. <i>Revised baseline 41% (1998)</i>	Not met See final assessment in 2008 Autumn Performance Report.		R

Sub-target	Progress	
7: prevalence rates of HIV infection in vulnerable groups being below 5%.	Partly met. Limited data are available to determine the precise performance against this target. The latest data shows that China and Bangladesh have rates below 5% in 2 or more vulnerable groups. However, there can be big differences between the groups. The lowest prevalence rates across vulnerable groups were found in Bangladesh and India. We believe that the available data provide some indication of progress during the PSA period without full certainty of achievement of the specific target. This is the final assessment of this sub-target.	A
8: a tuberculosis case detection rate above 70%. <i>Revised baseline 15% (1998)</i>	Not met See final assessment in 2008 Autumn Performance Report.	R
9: a tuberculosis cure treatment rate greater than 85%. <i>Revised baseline 82% (1998)</i>	Met. Overall the cure rate increased to 90% in 2006. This is the final assessment of this sub-target.	G

Abbreviations

AfDB	African Development Bank
AsDB	Asian Development Bank
AMC	Advance Market Commitments
ARIES	Activities Reporting Information E-System (DFID)
AU	African Union
BRICS	Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa
CDI	Commitment to Development Index
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
CEWS	Continental Early Warning System
CIFs	Climate Investment Fund
CIPFA	Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy
CPIA	Country Policy and Institutional Assessment
CSR	Comprehensive Spending Review
DAC	Development Assistance Committee (of the OECD)
DECC	Department for Energy and Climate Change
Defra	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
DFID	Department for International Development
DFQF	Duty Free Quota Free
DoR	Drivers of Radicalisation
DPF	Divisional Performance Framework (DFID)
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DSO	Departmental Strategic Objective
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
EASBRIG	East African Standby Brigade
EC	European Commission
EDF	European Development Fund
EPAs	Economic Partnership Agreements
EU	European Union
FCO	Foreign and Commonwealth Office
FRB	Fundamental Review of the Budget
GAERC	General Assembly & External Relations Council
GAVI	Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunisation
GDI	Gender Development Index
GF4A	Global Fund for Action
GFATM	Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria
GHS	Global Humanitarian Spending
GNI	Gross National Income
HMG	Her Majesty's Government
IEG	Independent Evaluation Group
IFFIm	International Finance Facility for Immunisation
IFI	International Financial Institutions
IHP	International Health Partnership
IMF	International Monetary Fund
KPI	Key Performance Indicator

LIC	Low Income Country
LDC	Least Developed Countries
LEE	Large Emerging Economies
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MECAB	Middle East, Caribbean, Asia and BRICS (DFID)
MMR	Maternal Mortality Ratio
NEDs	Non-Executive Directors
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NSDS	National Strategy for Development of Statistics
NSID	National Security, International Relations and Development
OCHA	Office for the Co-ordination of Humanitarian Assistance (UN)
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OGC	Office of Government Commerce
PBAs	Programme Based Approaches
PCD	Policy Coherence for Development
PES	Public Expenditure System
PIUs	Project Implementation Units
PPCR	Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience
PSA	Public Service Agreement
R4D	Research for Development
RSS	Really Simple Syndication
SAWI	South Asia Water Initiative
SBS	Sector Budget Support
SRF	Statistics for Results Facility
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNGA	United Nations General Assembly
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UPC	Universal Primary Education Completion
VfM	Value for Money
WAHRF	West Africa Humanitarian Response Fund
WHO	World Health Organization
WTO	World Trade Organisation



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