DFID Results Estimates:
Methodology Notes

Contents

Introduction

This document details the methodologies used for calculating and aggregating our results estimates. Each methodology is specific to an indicator. Collectively, we use these indicators to monitor delivery and progress against our priority sectors.

DFID collects data across its programmes to monitor its performance and to ensure it is having a positive impact for the world's poorest. Results estimates are figures which have been aggregated from across our programme results, using data collected from a wide variety of sources. In 2015, DFID began using its Single Departmental Plan (SDP) as its main results framework, which consists of indicators covering a number of priority areas. The SDP covers a five year period from April 2015 to December 2020. Results estimates cover the whole of this reporting period, with annual updates published once per year in Summer.

In addition to methodology notes for each indicator, we also produce a Technical Note, which is comprised of general definitions, guidance and policies applied to the calculation of all our results estimates. Both documents should be carefully consulted to fully understand the data presented in our results estimates publication.

1 Access to Finance

Number of people with access to financial services as a result of DFID support.

DFID's Economic Development Strategy aims to 'improve access to finance for both poor women and men, helping them to generate and protect their own wealth.'[1] This includes supporting improved access to financial services such as secure savings, money transfer, insurance and affordable loans.

Access to financial services is expected to enhance the welfare of poor households by helping them to smooth consumption, invest in enterprise, save and become more resilient to all kinds of economic, social and environmental shocks, send and receive remittances (potentially with less associated costs) and access credit if and when needed, e.g. through access to affordable mortgages.

Type: Output

1.1 Technical Definition

People benefiting from existing interventions satisfying the following criteria can be counted towards this indicator:

1. The programme has improving financial access as an explicit aim or objective of activities and has a clear rationale linking their activities to improved access to financial services

AND

2. Monitoring of this indicator takes place at least twice within the lifetime of the programme (e.g. as part of regular surveys or logframe monitoring, providing baseline and endline data) **OR** beneficiary data on actual/ perceived change as a result of programme activities has specifically been collected

When submitting a return, spending departments should provide a brief statement of assurance that both conditions are met, including evidence. Evidence for the first bullet point could include business cases, annual reviews, independent evaluations, theories of change etc. Evidence for the second bullet point should be provided from logframes or other relevant monitoring frameworks.

In addition, each programme should aim to have a clear methodology note, outlining how the indicator is measured and any quality issues. The methods should ideally be quality assured by your local statistics adviser or results lead.

This process aims to only collect existing data, i.e. data that is already collected / available as part of an existing monitoring framework. No new data collection should be required although some minor work may be required to transform the existing information into a beneficiary number. This will be reviewed on a case by case basis.

Definition of financial services
The indicator measures the number of individuals reached with financial services e.g. credit, savings/deposits, insurance, leasing, and transfer payments etc. Access is defined in terms of ownership of an account at a formal financial institution (e.g. a bank, credit union, co-operative, post office, and microfinance institution) as well as more informal access (e.g. having access to mobile phone transactions, money lenders or savings groups). The account can be used to save money, to make or receive payments, or to receive wages and remittances. It also includes those who are provided with access to a debit or ATM card.

Indicators focused on increasing usage are also eligible for inclusion, e.g. increased numbers of people accessing financial accounts, increased number of people accessing/using mobile money services.

[1] Economic development for shared prosperity and poverty reduction: a strategic framework

Unit of measurement
The indicator covers increased access of financial services to individuals only (not businesses). If a programme only has data on the number of microenterprises or smallholders, they can be included as single individuals and this potential under-reporting should be noted in the methodology note provided on each indicator. Care should be taken to ensure that there is not double counting if data on both microenterprises/ smallholders and individuals is available. SMEs are not included.

The data reported covers access across types of products (e.g. deposits, credit, and insurance) and types of institutions delivering the products (formal, commercial banks, specialised state financial institutions, microfinance institutions, cooperatives and credit unions etc.). If an individual has accessed multiple types of products they should still only be counted once.

Examples of the types of interventions
This is an indicative (not exhaustive) list of interventions that could be included where there is relevant monitoring information:

- Programmes aiming to improve access to finance for micro and small enterprises
- Programmes supporting the development of particular products e.g. pensions, insurance targeted at the poor
- Programmes to improve regulation and supervision or to enhance the enabling environment for financial inclusion
- M4P programmes addressing market constraints
- Programmes improving the systems and capacity of financial service providers serving the poor
- Programmes supporting innovation for micro-banking

Exclusions
Results achieved through DFID's core funding to multilateral institutions such as World Bank, International Finance Corporation (IFC), African Development Bank (AfDB), Asian Development Bank (AsDB) and International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) are not covered for the purpose of reporting against this indicator.

1.2 Data

1.2.1 Calculations

The number of people supported may be calculated using different methods depending on the nature of the programme, and the exact indicator used for programme monitoring. Data will primarily come from programmes that have directly supported individuals' improved access to financial services (e.g. microcredit to small borrowers from MFIs and banks supported by a DFID programme). It may also include data from programmes that have contributed to an expansion in access to financial services through improvements in the enabling environment made possible through DFID support. For the latter, there must be evidence to link observable changes to the programme (e.g. an independent evaluation).

Data will focus on bilateral activities. In the case of multi-donor funded programmes, data attributable to DFID should be calculated on the basis of DFID's share in the total programme cost. DFID staff time should not be included in the calculation of DFID cost. In the case of programmes funded by DFID e.g. through trust fund arrangements with multilateral or regional institutions such as IFC, IFAD, AsDB etc.), results should be reported against DFID share in the total cost of the programme. In case DFID happens to be the only funder of programmes implemented by a multilateral institution, this should be explicitly mentioned in the report so that care can be taken at the central level to avoid any possible double counting.

Only direct beneficiaries should be included and each person should be counted once, even if they have benefited from multiple interventions.

1.2.2 Sources

Data will primarily come from:

- DFID programme monitoring and evaluations (possibly survey based) or programme level management information system (MIS) In a few cases, data may come from:
- National statistics such as data published by the country's central bank, national survey organisation, ministry of finance, industry associations etc.
- International datasets such as Financial Access dataset from World Bank Working Group on International Remittances, International Monetary Fund, Consultative Group on Assisting the Poor (CGAP) Microfinance Information Exchange etc.
- Government systems
- Official agency surveys
- Specific financial access surveys such as FinScope (commissioned by country offices). FinScope is a FinMark Trust initiative — a nationally representative study of consumers' perceptions on financial services. This gives useful information on consumers' access and usage of financial services. The sample covers the entire adult population, rich and poor, urban and rural, in order to create a segmentation, or continuum, of the entire market and to lend perspective to the various market segments. FinMark Trust was established in March 2002 and is funded primarily by DFID through its Southern Africa office.

Where data is comes from outside DFID's programme monitoring or evaluations, e.g. a regional survey undertaken by an independent organisation, there must be reasonable demonstration of causality to link any observable changes to the programme, for example a formal evaluation. This can be either attribution or contribution.

1.2.3 Baseline

Not previously reported.

1.2.4 Disaggregation

It is mandatory that the data is disaggregated by gender. Additionally, it should be disaggregated by country.

The data systems of most financial institutions are not designed to specifically track and report access to financial services. Every effort should be made to engage with financial institutions provided with support from DFID programmes to help them put arrangements in place to collect and report gender disaggregated data. Such effort will take time and will be cost intensive which may not be cost effective for relatively small programmes. In such cases, sample surveys could be used to get an informed sense of the gender outreach. Where this has happened, it should be clearly stated.

1.2.5 Availability and Timeliness

Data available annually with lags of up to one year.

1.2.6 Quality, Issues and Assurance

There is potential for double counting of beneficiaries given that the same individuals could access different financial services e.g. open a bank account and take out a loan, or open multiple bank accounts, for example. In programmes where the same people are reached by more than one programme or more than one type of service over the reporting period, they should only be counted once. It will likely be more straightforward to just count the element of the programme with the highest number of beneficiaries in the reporting period and accept that figures are being under-reported, unless programme data enables more accurate monitoring of unique people from different elements of programmes.

Confidentiality may make it difficult to cross check against products taken it out and this process may be time consuming. A ratio approach could be considered in these instances. Centrally managed programmes need to provide country breakdowns of their results with a view to avoiding and removing any double-counting in consultation with Country Offices.

2 CDC Development Impact Grid Score

A rolling weighted average (by investment £) of the Development Impact Grid scores across all of CDC's investments that have reached financial close during the preceding three calendar years.

Development Impact Grid incentivises CDC to make investments in harder geographies and in sectors which have the highest propensity to create jobs. It has been a useful tool to shift CDC's investment portfolio to more impactful investments.

Type: Output

2.1 Technical Definition

Individual investments have a Development Impact (DI) score ranging from 1 to 4 depending on where they fall on the Development Impact Grid (Figure 1). The DI portfolio score is the weighted average (by investment £) of the Development Impact Grid score (between 1 and 4) across CDC's investments that have reached financial close during the preceding three years (on a calendar year basis). The DI Grid is a pre-investment screening tool that CDC has developed to assess the predicted development impact potential of CDC investments. It scores an investment based on two factors: the difficulty of the geography where the investment is made (x-axis) and the propensity of the business sector in which it is made to generate employment (y-axis).

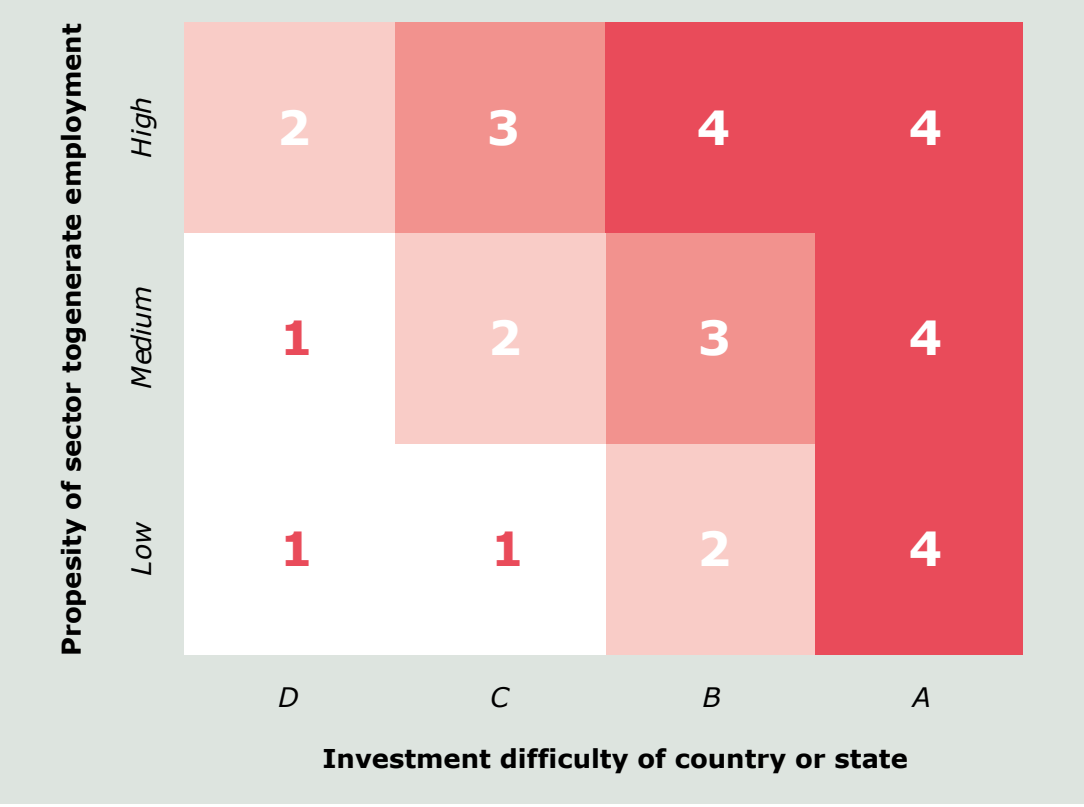

Figure 1: The Development Impact Grid

- Geographies (x axis) is divided into four categories (A to D): Investment Difficulty of Country- assessed (except India) with regard to: (i) market size; (ii) income level; (iii) ability to access finance; and (iv) the ease of doing business (using WB Doing Business rankings). For investments in India, each state is assessed with regard to GDP per capita. For a list of countries within the four categories please see the CDC methodology list.

- Sectors (y-axis) is divided into three categories (low, medium and high). Propensity for Investment to Generate Employment — the propensity of each business sector to generate employment was assessed with regard to: (i) the potential to create employment directly, measured by the employment (both skilled and unskilled) to capital ratio; (ii) the potential to create employment through backward linkages in the supply chain, measured by the local procurement to capital ratio, and; (iii) the potential for investment into essential infrastructure to remove business constraints and build an environment for jobs. For a list of sectors by categories please see the CDC methodology list.

2.2 Data

2.2.1 Calculations

Once an investment is located in the appropriate space on the grid, by reference to geography and sector (See Tables 1-3), it receives a particular score. The scores range from 1 to 4. In the DI Grid in Figure 1 the areas scoring different values are shown in contrasting colours. In the case of investments that benefit multiple geographies and/or multiple sectors, a blended score is calculated using a weighted average based on the amount of the investment allocated to a certain geography and sector.

2.2.2 Sources

CDC investment portfolio database.CDC reports on the average scores on a 3-year rolling average and any breakdowns by individual investments if needed.

2.2.3 Baseline

Baseline is the 3-year rolling average for calendar years 2014-2016. The sectors and geographical categories are listed below.

2.2.4 Disaggregation

Not applicable

2.2.5 Availability and Timeliness

Data is reported annually in early summer.

2.2.6 Quality, Issues and Assurance

There may be possible revisions to the sectors and/or geographies lists in the future as a result of economic data and DFID's strategic priorities.

The DI grid score predicts Development Impact potential at the time the investment decision is taken. No investment screening tool is perfect and CDC and DFID are also committed tracking actual results over time and using post-investment impact data to refine the DI grid. There is still emerging evidence on which sectors have the highest propensity to create jobs and are most transformative. In addition, improvements to measuring jobs are still developing, and hard geographies may shift over time. The methodology will be reviewed and updated if changes are made. DI Grid scores are externally verified.

Table 1: Busines Sector Categories

Low	Medium	High
Business Services	Agricultural crops	Construction
Communication	Forestry/Fisheries	Food Processing
Financial Services*	Meat/Livestock	Manufacturing (Light & Heavy)
Mineral Extraction	Trade*	Microfinance*
Trade*	Transport	Public Services (incl. Health & Education)
	Utilities & Power*	Renewables*
		Textiles
		Trade*

*See Table 3 on adjustments.

Table 2: Geographic Categories Including Indian States

A	B	C	D
Afghanistan[1]	Algeria[2]	Bangladesh[1]	Mauritius[4]
Benin	Angola[1]	Botswana[4]	Morocco
Burkina Faso[1]	Bhutan	Cape Verde	South Africa [34]
Burundi[1]	Equatorial Guinea[1]	Egypt[2]	Tunisia
Cameroon[1]	Ethiopia[1]	Ghana	
CAR[1]	Gabon	Maldives	
Chad[1]	Kenya	Namibia	
Comoros[1]	Nepal[1]	Nigeria[1]	
DRC[1]	Pakistan[1]	Sri Lanka[234]	
Congo, Rep. of	Rwanda[1]		
Cote d Ivoire	Senegal		
Djibouti[1]	Sudan[1]		
Eritrea[1]	Swaziland		
The Gambia	Tanzania[1]		
Guinea[1]	Uganda[1]		
GuineaBissau[1]	Zambia[1]		
Lesotho[1]			
Liberia[1]			
Libya[2]			
Madagascar[1]			
Malawi[1]			
Mali[1]			
Mauritania			
Mozambique[1]			
Myanmar[1]			
Niger[1]			
Sierra Leone[1]			
Sao Tome & Principe			
Somalia[1]			
South Sudan[1]			
Togo[1]			
Zimbabwe			
Assam	Arunachal	Andhra Pradesh	Andaman & Nicobar Is. [3]
Bihar	Pradesh	Himachal	Chandigarh [3]
Chhattisgarh	Meghalaya	Pradesh	Delhi [3]
Jammu & Kashmir	Mizoram	Karnataka	Goa [3]
Jharkhand	Sikkim	Kerala	Gujarat [3]
Madhya Pradesh			Haryana [3]
Manipur			Maharashtra [3]
Nagaland			Pudicherry [3]
Odisha			Punjab [3]
Rajasthan			Tamil Nadu [3]
Tripura			Uttarakhand [3]
Uttar Pradesh			
West Bengal			

[123]See Table 3 on adjustments.

[4]For further information regarding investments in Botswana, Mauritius, Sri Lanka and South Africa please refer to CDC s Investment Policy 2012-16, Appendix 2.

Table 3: Adjustments to classification. Certain business sector categorizations are subject to adjustment depending on the business or geography.

Sector/ Sub-Sector/ Deal Type	Adjusted Classification	Countries/States or Circumstances
Financial Services (other than Microfinance)	High	All countries except South Africa & Sri Lanka, and all Indian states except those in Category D (exceptions marked [3])
Microfinance	Low	South Africa
Power (other than Renewable Energy)	High	All Category A, B or C countries except Egypt, Sri Lanka, Algeria, Libya (exceptions marked [2]).All Indian states in Category A, B or C.
Renewable Energy	High	All countries and all Indian States
Mobile Telecomms.	High	All countries marked [1]
Trade	High/ Medium/ Low	If $>$60% of procurement is local (from country or from other country of higher or equal ID score). If $<$60%, $>$20% of procurement is local. If $<$20% of procurement is local.
Passive Replacement Capital	High	Investments which result in no new capital to the company and where CDC has neither a board seat nor is party to a shareholders (or similar) agreement that permits CDC to better align the company with CDC s developmental mission.

3 Climate Finance

Spend on building the resilience of poor people to the impacts of climate change and investing in low carbon development to avoid or reduce harmful greenhouse gases.

The UK Government committed to provide international climate finance of at least £5.8 billion over the period 2016/17 to 2020/21. Of the £5.8 billion, DFID is committed to spending at least £3.6 billion. This methodology note exclusively explains DFID's contribution.

Type: Input

3.1 Technical Definition

Total DFID Official Development Assistance (ODA) in £Sterling spent on activities that address climate change, either bilaterally and/or through contributions to climate specific multilateral funds or organisations.

It does not include DFID's share of core contributions to general multilateral organisations such as the International Development Association (IDA) to avoid double counting at an international level.

Climate-specific multilateral funds or organisations are those listed as such by the OECD, including the Green Climate Fund and the Global Environment Facility.

3.2 Data

3.2.1 Calculations

Climate finance is approved, recorded and tracked within departmental budgets, allocations and processes, and identified on DFID's central finance system using International Climate Finance (ICF) budget centres. New ICF spend is identified and approved as part of the business case design and approval process. In line with the OECD DAC guidance, for programmes that are 100% climate finance, the full spend of the programme is reported. A percentage of a programme can be scored as climate finance if the programme incorporates elements that are addressing climate risks or using low carbon approaches or technology. In such cases only the portion of a programme's budget that is scored as ICF is included in the result.

3.2.2 Worked Example

ICF Support Identified

The programme supports the Government led strategy by delivering public works to build climate resilient infrastructure and livelihoods and providing social protection payments when climate shocks occur. The percentages of ICF eligibility were estimated based on detailed information of climate vulnerability and previous programme performance (Table 4).

Table 4: Example Project

Module	**DFID Total** (£m)	**ICF** (%)	**ICF Allocation** (£m)
1. Social safety nets for the climate vulnerable	146.6	75	110.0
2. Soil and water conservation public works	15.3	90	13.7
3. Roads (climate resilient)	6.9	25	1.7
4. Admin and Mgt costs	9.2	0	0.0
5. Shock-response contingency fund	39.1	90	35.2
6. Capacity Building	10.5	10	1.0
7. Management	6.9	10	0.7
8. Livelihoods Support	15.6	25	3.9
Totals	**250.0**	**66**	**166.2**

ICF Cost Justification

Module 1. Climate Vulnerable Social Transfers – 75% ICF

Fifty six percent of rural households in 2010/11 had been affected by a climate shock. This implies that 56% of social transfers in rural areas would be climate vulnerable without any targeting. The programme is very well-targeted towards the climate vulnerable (Coll-Black et al. 2012, Berhane et al. 2013); the percentage of beneficiaries who experience regular climate shocks and receive social transfer is, therefore, significantly higher ($>$ 90%) than the 56% base rate. However, the transfers have co-benefits and inclusion errors so 90% is not fully justifiable as ICF spending. 75% is, therefore, a conservative estimate of the minimum percentage of climate vulnerable recipients of social transfers.

Module 2. Small-scale Water Conservation (SWC) works – 90% ICF

SWC activities and small-scale irrigation are intrinsically focussed on:

- reversing declines in productivity driven by climate changes
- building resilience to increasing climate shocks
- drinking water supply programmes (a small share of the programme) also address climate change-induced pressure on groundwater
- 90% ICF support takes into account that there are some drinking water supply elements that are not primarily climate focussed.

Module 3. Public works – roads & social infrastructure – 25% ICF

Climate-proofing is built into infrastructure work e.g. placement of culverts to protect roads against potential flooding and these increase construction costs. In addition improving rural accessibility (roads) and social infrastructure (clinics, schools) also builds the resilience of rural households. Estimating the incremental costs of climate proofing infrastructure and the costs of providing resilience benefits provides the basis for the estimate that this module is 25% ICF eligible.

Module 4. Administration – 0% ICF

For simplicity, zero percent of admin costs are to be covered by the ICF.

Module 5. Contingency fund – 90% ICF

The purpose and use of contingency is to enable timely scale-up of transfer coverage and / or generosity in response to a climate shock. Triggers are climate and climate related production data. This fund is primarily focussed on climate shocks, other shocks can be occasionally responded to hence 90% ICF rather than 100% allocation. In the event that a non-climate shock drew down on the contingency, this would reduce the percentage counted as climate finance.

Module 6. Capacity building – 10% ICF

A small proportion of capacity-building activities relate to implementing climate-smart provisions. This is estimated at 10% based on proportion of climate-related content within overall capacity building support for the new phase of the programme.

Module 7. Management – 25% ICF

This line includes evaluation activities, which will generate further data on the programme's impact on climate resilience. This data is important not just for reporting adaptation and mitigation KPIs but for gathering the data needed to bid for climate market financing. These elements are essential to learning from the programme's experience and are a significant element of the next phase of it justifying 25% support from ICF.

Module 8. Livelihoods Support – 10% ICF

In the new phase of the programme, livelihoods support will increasingly focus on assisting households shift from low-input rain-fed agriculture to more climate-resilient livelihoods. This justifies 10% ICF support. This could increase as evidence is generated on this livelihoods based approach to developing resilience.

Inputting Into Financial System

Once proportion of ICF spend in each module is identified; the modules are then loaded as components on to the finance system, with ICF using separate components under ICF budget centres.

3.2.3 Sources

Data is extracted from DFID's financial data system.

3.2.4 Baseline

The UK Government spent £3.9bn on International Climate Finance over the period 2011/12 to 2015/16 of which DFID spent £2.4bn.

3.2.5 Disaggregation

Not applicable.

3.2.6 Availability and Timeliness

Data are available annually with a time lag of up to one year.

3.2.7 Quality, Issues and Assurance

Figures are generated following similar processes to DFID's National Statistics publication (Statistics in International Development).

Poor classification and coding of programmes in the financial system may result in over/under estimation of actual spend.

Senior Responsible Owners are responsible on a programme by programme basis for ensuring that when climate finance is recorded, this is justified with evidence and fully documented.

All DFID programmes are subject to rigorous annual reviews which cover both financial performance and results.

The Climate and Environment Division work closely with DFID's Finance Business Partners and Finance Managers in tracking climate finance to ensure that commitments on climate finance are met delivered through developing and delivering a pipeline of programmes that address climate change adaptation and mitigation.

Comparison over time of annual climate finance figures may be affected by core contributions to large scale funds, which may provide funding for programmes over several years. For example, if DFID provides finance in 2017/18 to the Green Climate Fund (GCF), this will be merged with funds from other donors and distributed over a period of time as programme proposals are put to the board and approved. In such an instance DFID will have made its contribution in 2017/18 but it may not be spent by the beneficiary in the same year.

This indicator refers to the commitment in the Single Departmental Plan (SDP) to increase climate finance over the period 2016/17-2020/21. This extends one year beyond the lifetime of the Single Departmental Plan, which is from 2016/17-2019/20.

4 Development Capital Investments Levels

Levels of development capital investment — cumulative GBP from 2015-16 onwards.

The finance needed to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals is estimated at approximately $2.5 trillion every year but current investment levels are less than half of that. Public resources alone will not be sufficient to address such high financing needs in developing countries. They will need to be used increasingly as a catalyst to attract private finance, especially to sectors that can transform developing economies.

However, investors often see markets in the poorest countries as too risky. To help fill this financing gap we plan to increase the use of instruments such as Development Capital, which should catalyse private investment to deliver development results for poor people. This should then spur other private finance to follow over time, once DFID investment has created the demonstration effect necessary to attract investors.

Type: Input

4.1 Technical Definition

This is the level of Development Capital Investments in £ Sterling, that flow from DFID to partners, and is reported cumulatively from 2015-16 onwards.

Development Capital Investments are public investments made in the private sector to support development objectives. Development Capital investments create an asset on DFID's balance sheet; it is not grant funding. This includes instances where DFID provides funding in exchange for an equity holding, via a direct loan arrangement or acquires investments for which proceeds (on disposal or during the lifecycle) will be returned to DFID.

Cases where DFID provides a grant to an intermediary or a multilateral to make investments on its behalf are not included in this indicator. These create an asset *de facto*, but one which DFID does not have a legal right to and thus will not recognise on its balance sheet.

Development Capital Investments form one part of DFID's financial transactions. Other financial transactions, including loans and capital subscriptions to multilateral development banks, also score as financial transactions, but they are not within the definition of development capital and not within the scope of this indicator. Note this subtle but important distinction.

4.2 Data

4.2.1 Calculations

Development Capital Investments are recorded in the Activities Reporting and Information Electronic System (ARIES). It is calculated as the sum of following account codes (cumulated from 2015-16 to current year):

- 2400 — Non Grant Financial contributions
- 2401 — Loans (Additions)
- 2402 — Shares and Equity (Additions)

4.2.2 Sources

ARIES, filtering on account codes. ARIES is DFID's consolidated finance, procurement, project management and information reporting system.

Senior Responsible Owners are responsible for making sure they flag their spending as Development Capital by using correct account codes.

Finance and Corporate Performance Division quality assures the information from ARIES (supported by Private Sector Department and Economic Development Cabinet as needed).

4.2.3 Baseline

Baseline year is 2014-15 where Development Capital Investment was £55 million.

4.2.4 Disaggregation

Not applicable

4.2.5 Availability and Timliness

Data is available on a quarterly basis with a 3 month time lag. Cumulative figures from 2015-16 are reported annually in early summer.

4.2.6 Quality, Issues and Assurance

The quality of the data will be subject to user inputs, but there are sufficient quality assurance measures in place.

This indicator is intended to capture the outflows of Development Capital Investment from DFID to partners cumulated from 2015-16 to current year (inclusive). This may be different to the £ Sterling asset that appears on DFID's balance sheet due to differential reporting periods and methodologies for account reporting.

There is potential for overlap between this measure and any other indicators on DFID's financial inputs, e.g. DFID's economic development spending. Other indicators will be reviewed and, where necessary, explanatory notes included with all publications of such indicators to clarify what overlap exists.

Data extracts from ARIES are quality assured quarterly by Finance and Control Department, supported by Private Sector Department, and the Economic Development Cabinet as needed, to confirm all relevant programmes are included in the calculations.

5 Education

Number of children supported to gain a decent education.

This indicator estimates of the number of children supported by DFID to gain a better quality education. It tracks the full time equivalent number of children DFID has supported in school for at least a year. Children are counted where DFID:

- Fully educates or fully funds them through school
- Supports the majority of their education, such as if children are only in school due to DFID support
- Provides partial support to improve the education of children already in school, in which case a proportion of the child is counted based on the estimated proportion of their education attributed to DFID.

The estimate covers children in pre-primary[2], primary, lower and upper secondary, and children in both formal and non-formal schools and children provided with vocational or skills education. Children are counted if supported for at least a year in a Government school (or roughly its equivalent in non-formal or non-Government education).

Countries are also asked to report on measures taken, and results achieved, to improve the quality of education and learning outcomes of the children supported.

This indicator enables DFID to understand and track the number of children supported in education to report on the Manifesto commitment. The use of full time equivalent numbers of children supported provides a measure which is consistent across different countries and programmes, and ensures one supported child is at least equivalent to roughly a year's worth of education.

A quality education, including the ability to read, write and count, gives a child the chance to fully participate in society, and secure meaningful work. A more educated population supports economic growth, stability and family health.

Type: Output

5.1 Technical Definition

General Principles
The general principle is to count all children whose education is benefiting from DFID funding,. The full time equivalent number should be used when DFID is only providing partial support. This is to ensure consistency between very different types of education programmes, with very different intensities of support. The full time equivalent number is a proportion of children benefiting from DFID support based on an estimate of DFID's contribution to their education over a year. This could be based on funding shares, learning outcomes, quality indicators or other relevant data sources. The approach taken will vary by programme depending on available data and the focus and expected impact of DFID support. Estimates, proxies or partial shares can be used when we don't easily have the relevant information. When DFID is clearly providing the majority of funding or learning experience all children can be counted.

All children in education can be counted from pre-school to upper secondary — i.e. typically up to 18 years. Older adults can be counted if they are attending education programmes designed for children (eg over age adults in school). We can also include vocational and skills training designed for this age group.

Children should be counted if we are supporting them for roughly the equivalent of at least one year enrolled in a government school (in terms of curriculum, attendance and focus on learning). This may be less than 9 months full time for non-government schools if the data collected is based on attendance, rather than enrolment, or if the curriculum is more condensed. Relevant proportions should be taken when we are only

[2] Children are counted as attending pre primary education if the support is consistent with UNESCO ISCED 0 definition. This consists of education programmes for children from the ages of 0 to primary school entrance; with an intentional education component; which aim to develop the socio-emotional and some academic readiness skills necessary for participation in school and society; which are conducted through semi-structured group learning (usually based in a school or other institution – it excludes family based arrangements); and where education programmes are at least the equivalent of 2 hours a day for 100 days a year. See page 26 in the link for more information.

providing a partial education (e.g. 20% of a child if we only support a child for a fifth of a school year).

Education funding provided through the education budget

When DFID is providing budget or sector support, or financial aid which goes through the Government budget, the methodology is a pro-rata share of enrolment. The share is DFID's contribution to the education spend for the relevant schools.

First, the number of full time equivalent children (or schools) covered by the DFID programme is identified. Second, the percentage of total education spend on these children funded by DFID is estimated, by DFID. This is usually the total DFID spend divided by the total (Government and donor) spend on the relevant children. Finally, this percentage of total education spend funded by DFID is multiplied by the total number of children enrolled. This can also be expressed as the total cost per full time child, multiplied by the DFID contribution.

The same approach should be taken when funding non-Government schools when DFID funding goes through the private sector or NGO budget.

Education funding provided outside the education budget where DFID is clearly providing the majority of funding or learning experience

In many cases DFID programmes do not fund a child's education through the education budget, but do provide influential partial support such as through technical assistance, targeted financial aid, cash transfers etc. We can count all children when we are clearly providing the majority of their funding or learning experience (more than approximately 75%). This could include children who are only in school, or only learning, because of DFID support.

Other education funding provided outside the education budget

These programmes should all be included. However, a proportion of these children should be counted based on an estimate of DFID's contribution to their education. This ensures they are counted in a broadly comparable way to those that are fully funded through the Government budget.

The most straightforward approach to calculate DFID's attribution to a child's education is using funding shares. This calculation is broadly the same as with funding through the budget. First, the total number of children benefiting from the DFID programme is calculated. Secondly, the percentage of their total education spend funded by the DFID programme is estimated. When the relevant data is available, the recommended approach is to combine the DFID spend with an estimate of national Government unit costs. In this case, the total education spend on these children would be the national Government unit cost multipled by the number of children benefiting, added to the additional spend from DFID and other donors. Finally, the percentage of total education spend funded by DFID is multiplied by the total number of children benefiting.

In many cases the relevant non-DFID financial information will not be available. In these cases partial or proxy estimates for unit cost data will be needed. For example, just using donor spend if there's no information on the Government spend, or unit costs from the region, similar projects in-country, or neighbouring countries if we feel they are a reasonable proxy.

For large one-off expenditure the same basic calculation should be used but including all unique children benefiting for up to the first three years. For a new school building or initial teacher training, for example, the children benefiting would be all children using the new school building, or being taught by the newly trained teachers, in the first three years. Then a reasonable estimate of DFID's share of their education costs over this period would be estimated when relevant[3]. For smaller one off costs, not significantly larger than annual running costs, it would usually make sense to focus on the children benefiting in the first year.

Funding shares are often not the best estimate of DFID's attribution to a child's education, and in many cases there is evidence that DFID's impact is greater than just funding shares. In this case, other data and evidence can be used to estimate DFID's attribution when available. Examples include a programme's estimated impact on learning outcomes or on an education quality index, or on increasing education spend

[3] In cases where the one off expenditure is far larger than the ongoing yearly unit costs, it may be appropriate to just count all children benefiting, either in the first year or first three years.

from others. There should always be a clear evidenced based rationale to back up the use of other data and evidence.

5.2 Data

5.2.1 Calculations

For DFID education funding provided through the education budget, the calculation is:

$$N = \frac{(1)}{(2)} x (3)$$

N = Number of children supported by DFID
(1) = DFID spend on education
(2) = Total Government and donor spend on education in relevant sector(s)
(3) = Total number of children enrolled in relevant sector(s)

In some countries household contributions to education may be large, which will overstate DFID's share of education spend. Unless exceptional circumstances, these are excluded to ensure consistency between countries.

If DFID is supporting private or NGO education we should use the same calculation, but restrict the total spend and enrolment to the private or non government schools being supporting by DFID. If we are funding 100% of the cost of the pupil through vouchers we can count each pupil funded.

For education funding provided outside the education budget where DFID is clearly providing the majority of funding or learning experience
We count all children where we have evidence that DFID's funding is clearly providing the majority of a child's education funding or learning experience (at least approximately 75%). In this case these children can be regarded as being sufficiently supported to gain a decent education. A detailed calculation would not be proportionate and all children can be counted. This approach can be used when there is not enough financial information to calculate full funding shares but we have evidence that DFID (or DFID plus other donors) are covering the majority of a child's education. This situation includes children who would not be in school or hardly learning at all without DFID support, even if we do not fully fund their schooling. It also includes children supported to attend part time schooling (such as in humanitarian responses) if they would not be learning at all without this support. This is partly a subjective judgement, and borderline cases should be agreed with the DFID Education Policy Team.

For DFID education funding provided outside the education budget
The standard calculation would be the total number of children benefiting in some way from DFID support multiplied by the percentage of their education experience attributed to DFID. In most cases the attribution would be based on funding, and the calculation would be:

$$N = (1) x \frac{(2)}{(1) x (3) + (4)}$$

N = Number of children supported by DFID
(1) = Number of children benefiting from DFID intervention
(2) = DFID spend on the benefiting children
(3) = Estimate of national unit cost for the children
(4) = DFID (and other donor) spend. Usually equals (2)

The calculation above assumes that DFID (and, if relevant, other donor) spend is additional to the national unit cost spend. When this is not a reasonable assumption (e.g. if DFID spend is replacing some of the Government spend) then the DFID spend in the denominator (2) would be removed and the calculation just becomes DFID spend divided by the unit cost: (2)/(3) = **DFID spend / unit cost**.

The unit cost data (3) would normally be the standard Government unit cost (eg national education budget divided by the number of children enrolled for given level of education). The data should be as close as possible to the timeframe, school level, type of school and geographical area as the children benefiting. However out of date data, or data for a different area or level can be used if needed (for example, usually only primary and secondary breakdowns should be sufficient). Partial unit cost data can be used when full standard unit cost data isn't available (for example, just using donor funding).

Children covered by cash transfers should be included when there is an explicit focus on education, such as a condition on school attendance. When possible we should count a proportion of these children based on funding shares (as above), treating the cash transfer as additional funds for education[4].

Other methods can be used to estimate the DFID attribution to a child's education
These could be based on an estimate of DFID contribution to a child's learning outcomes or indicators of the quality of education, if appropriate. In this case the basic calculation would be the same:

$$N = (1)x(2)$$

N = Number of children supported by DFID
(1) = Total number of children benefiting from DFID intervention
(2) = Proportion of the chosen indicator of education for the benefiting children attributed to DFID

The chosen indicator of education (e.g. learning outcomes, quality index) should be as closely related to a child's overall education as possible (e.g. learning outcomes should be as broad as possible given available data).

We can also include indirect results, where there is clear evidence that DFID interventions have increased the education budget or influenced the programmes of others. As with other approaches, care should be taken to ensure that the results of influencing can be attributed to DFID alone (with estimated proportions taken when achieved with others), and that it focuses on changes to the education of benefiting children compared to the status quo. Any results which DFID is not delivering directly should not be claimed for more than one year. However, in most cases it will not be possible to quantify these indirect impacts and attribute to DFID.

Preventing double counting
Care should be taken to only count each child once. Smaller projects should be excluded if there is a potential to double count children covered by larger programmes (unless the overlap can be excluded). This should consider pupils enrolled in more than one school (eg both a public and private school). However, if two programmes are only partly funding the same children, then the results can be added assuming the part funding calculations do not equal more than 100%.

Calculating the total result across years
The final numbers of children supported would be the sum of unique children supported from each education programme in a country.When a programme is supporting the same children across different years, the peak year should be used to prevent double counting. However, additional children can be added to the peak year when it is easy to identify additional unique children in other years. Different peak years can be used for different programmes in the same country, and for different countries.

5.2.2 Sources

Calculations would normally be done in whatever currency the Government uses to reduce the impact of exchange rate differences.

The calculations should use the available spend and enrolment data that most closely aligns with DFID's programme in terms of school level, type, geographical area, and to the relevant DFID financial year (Apr –

[4] Although the funding is not all going to a child's education, we still use this approach as an attempt to ensure some comparability between different levels of cash transfers (eg providing relatively small or large amounts), and with children funded in school.

Mar). However, there would normally be no need to pro-rata across years, types, areas or levels if there is some mismatch.

DFID spend data can be found in ARIES (finance system). This should include general budget support, education sector budget support, education projects and financial aid, and general projects and financial aid that include support to education. DFID spend on education from General Budget Support should use the calculations for the attribution of General Budget Support set out in the relevant general guidance note.

Partner country expenditure data can be sourced from Government systems (Ministry of Education or Ministry of Finance). For some countries the UNESCO Institute of Statistics (UIS) database may have data not available elsewhere. All relevant development partners' education spend should be included in the calculation wherever possible, even if these are not going through the Government budget. Actual spend (expenditure) rather than budget figures should be used whenever possible.

Similarly, unit cost data (e.g. average cost per child in primary, or secondary school) will usually be available from the Ministry of Education, or can be derived from the Government budget and enrolment figures. Estimates might also be available from UIS or in country multilateral organisations.

Data for the number of children enrolled should be taken directly from country Education Management Information Systems (EMISs), or from project specific enrolment data. Where EMIS data includes enrolment in non-government funded schools, care must be taken to adjust total enrolments accordingly if needed.

For projects, enrolments and expenditure data should be available from project monitoring reports. For enrolment this should ideally follow a similar methodology to the national EMIS to support comparability between countries and projects. Care should be taken to adjust according to the DFID share of the project or programme if relevant. If children are only funded for a proportion of a full academic year, only that proportion of children should be counted.

Government expenditure, unit cost and enrolment data is also available from the UNESCO Institute of Statistics (UIS), but it takes up to two years for national data to be collected and processed by UIS. In addition, the data are then presented according to the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) which may not align to national definitions. Hence national expenditure and enrolment data is preferable if possible.

5.2.3 Worked Examples

Example 1: DFID is providing £40m a year on education sector support focused onprimary education. The Government expenditure on primary education is £800m (including donor spend). 10m children are enrolled in Government primary schools. The estimated proportion of pupil costs funded by DFID is therefore 5% (= 40/800), and the total number of children supported by DFID is 500,000 (0.05 x 10m).

Example 2: DFID is supporting 1m children in government primary schools to provide teaching support, infrastructure, and improve accountability. The programme costs £20m a year, and the standard Government unit cost is £60 per child per year in primary school. The estimated total education spend for these children is £80m (= 1m*60 + 20m). Hence DFID is providing 25% (=20/80) of their total education costs. So the total number of children supported by DFID would be 250,000 (=1m x 0.25).

Example 3: DFID has a £10m programme to support 500,000 children to improve learning outcomes. A Randomised Control Trial demonstrates that the programme increases average reading and mathematics learning outcomes scores from 400 to 500. No other subjects were tested, and we have confidence that this is being replicated across the programme. Hence DFID's contribution to our best estimate of learning outcomes is 20% (= [500-400]/500), and the total number of children supported by DFID is 100,000 (= 500,000*20%).

5.2.4 Baseline

Achieved results are reported from 2015-16 onwards.

5.2.5 Disaggregation

Data should be disaggregated by gender and by level of education (pre-primary; primary; secondary).

5.2.6 Availability and Timeliness

Data are reported annually.

Governments' enrolment data and financial data may be released nationally after a lag of about year, although in some cases delays may be significantly longer than this. Partner Government reporting years may be different to the UK Government Financial Year, so countries should choose the partner Government Financial Year, which is the closest to the UK Government Financial Year. International datasets may be more out-of-date owing to collection cycles and processing. Project and programme enrolment and financial data will usually have a time lag of between 3 months to a year.

5.2.7 Quality, Issues and Assurance

The number of children supported by DFID can fluctuate for a number of reasons. This could be a sign of increased DFID support for education, or a decrease in unit costs. But it could also be due to other factors, which may not be related to improved performance. For example, a decrease in Government spending on education (and hence unit costs) could increase the number of children supported by DFID without a real increase in performance or enrolment.

Similarly, decreases in the number supported by DFID could be a sign of decreases in DFID's support to education, or just reflect increases in Government spending and unit costs. In some cases variations could reflect changes in the methodology of the EMIS or expenditure data. Hence fluctuations in the number should be interpreted carefully.

The indicator usually excludes DFID's influence over and above its financial contribution (e.g. on policy and national programmes) as this is difficult to quantify. This,is likely to be substantial in many countries. This would lead to the indicator underestimating DFID's contribution.

The indicator excludes household expenditure on education, as it is not currently possible to include this in a meaningful and consistent way. This would lead to the indicator overestimating DFID's contribution.

All DFID education programmes include a focus on quality of education, so in this way all children counted are being helped to gain a decent education. However, this quantitative indicator usually focuses on funding and enrolments; it is often not possible to directly capture learning outcomes and attribute changes to DFID. DFID is supporting and collecting data on learning outcomes in its countries with education programmes when relevant, and results will be reported separately. A brief description of the action taken to improve learning outcomes will also be reported alongside the quantitative data.

The quality of partner Government data systems vary substantially. Due to their complexity, national Education Management Information Systems (EMISs) in partner countries often suffer from significant time lags and incomplete data reporting. There can also be differences in definitions used by EMISs in different countries. Similarly, there are differences in the completeness and accuracy of financial information from partner countries, and the definition of 'education spend'. DFID adjusts partner country data to ensure comparability as much as possible.

International data are quality assured by the UNESCO Institute of Statistics; partner country data and programme data will be subject to their own quality assurance arrangements put in place by the partner country/implementer.

6 Energy

Level of clean energy capacity (megawatts) installed as a result of International Climate Finance (ICF) support.

The intended result of greater investment in low carbon development is that energy is supplied from clean sources. This indicator measures the increased clean energy capacity. It is usually assumed that low carbon energy generation partially displaces fossil fuel energy generation — the extent is case specific. This indicator, therefore, measures demonstrated progress towards a transformed energy supply.

It should be noted that there is a distinction between observed generation and capacity. Projects should also consider looking at generation in their evaluations and reviews. This will help to distinguish between high- and low-quality instances of technology.

Type: Output

6.1 Technical Definition

This indicator measures total installed capacity in megawatts (MW) of clean energy generated by ICF projects and programmes from grid-connected and off-grid networks. Installed capacity of low carbon energy reflects generation that occurs at all scales from ICF projects; from single user to utility scale grid connections.

Higher installed capacities demonstrate that demand and investment in clean energy are growing. For an improvement, we would, therefore, expect installed capacities to increase. The indicator measures demonstrated progress towards a transformed energy supply.

The following definitions are used:

Clean energy: low and zero carbon energy generation sources, including but not limited to the following technologies: wind power, solar, fuel cells, tidal systems, hydro power, carbon capture and storage (CCS), second generation biofuels, gasification technologies, clean cooking stoves, biomass and boilers and kilns for process heating/drying. It does not include nuclear.

Installed capacity (MW): the rated power output when operational in megawatts (MW) of the clean energy technology, either in the output of electrical power (MWe) or thermal power (MWt). Power outputs must be operational to be included.

Grid-connected: clean energy generation projects that feed into a national grid. These projects will typically be utility-scale, in the order of tens or hundreds of MW.

Off-grid: clean energy generation projects that do not feed into a national grid but may feed into localised energy grids if that localised energy grid is not connected to the national grid. Examples may include a district heat network within an industrial estate or solar PV projects with battery storage serving a small number of buildings.

6.2 Data

6.2.1 Calculations

The sum of the total installed capacity (MW) of clean energy in ICF projects.

Where UK Government are only funding part of the project, benefits (MW) should be calculated as a pro-rata share of public funding. For example, if we are funding 10% of a 100MW installation, we should claim 10MW as attributable to DFID.

If the UK Government is contributing to a fund the recommend approach is to use project/programme level attribution (as above). Under this approach, reporters calculate results attributable to the UK for each project/programme implemented by the fund using the project/programme level attribution approach, and

then sum results across all projects/programmes in the fund to reach total UK attributable results. This approach allows for recognition of other co-finance contributions at the project/programme level. However, the approach may not always be possible as it relies on (i) full information about project/programme level inputs, (ii) additional work to calculate results at the project/programme level.

When project/programme level attribution is not possible, fund-level attribution (i.e. at point of UK investment) should be applied. In this case, results should be shared across all donors that contribute to a fund. All results are attributable to the relevant fund regardless of whether these funds blend with other sources of finance in implementing projects at levels below the point of UK investment. For example, if the UK invests £25m into a fund that totals £100m of public money, the UK would claim 25% of the results from that investment. While this is the less preferred approach as it does not recognise additional contributions at the project/programme level, it may be more practical to implement where full data on project/programme level inputs is not available.

The distinction between attribution at the project/programme level and at the fund level (or at point of UK investment) is only an issue where the UK is investing in funds where there are multiple investment levels.

6.2.2 Worked Example

A project invests in a large-scale solar energy generation scheme in sub-Saharan Africa. The relevant team will obtain data from the project implementer on what level of clean energy has been installed; i.e. what is the installed capacity in MW of the new solar power station?

Results are attributed at the point of UK investment (Fund level) and shared across all donors that contribute to a fund. In this case, the UK invested £20m into the EXAMPLE fund, along with £80m from other donors. The EXAMPLE fund invests this money in the solar energy project in sub-Saharan Africa, which with this investment now has capacity to generates 100MW of clean energy. The UK attributable outputs are 20 MW of clean energy, since our investment made up 20% of the contributing fund.

6.2.3 Sources

Project level data can only be obtained from the monitoring and evaluation of projects supported by the ICF and, when collected, should be disaggregated by technology type, on-grid/offgrid, and rural/urban where possible.

Country level data can be used for quality assurance purposes. At a country level, the main data source is the IEA World Energy Outlook. This is an annual publication providing data disaggregated by energy generation technology, including renewables and by country. It is considered the authoritative publication on international energy supply and demand. Data is reported in terms of installed capacity as well as energy supplied. Country offices may choose to comment on the source of the underlying IEA data (if known) and its reliability.

6.2.4 Baseline

For long running programmes the baseline is taken as 2010 unless otherwise stated. For new projects a baseline should be establish before the project activities commence. The baseline value is subtracted from the total MW figure achieved by the project to reflect the additional benefits realised as a result of ICF support.

6.2.5 Disaggregation

Data is disaggregated by whether the installation increases on-grid or off-grid capacity, whether it is urban or rural, and by technology type, including: wind power; solar; marine energy; hydropower; carbon capture and storage (CCS); second generation biofuels; clean cookstoves; biomass; process heating/drying; or other.

6.2.6 Availability and Timeliness

Data is reported annually in early summer. Depending on the technology, installation may take time to deliver, and there may be time lags between installation and final verification of capacity, at which point

the result is recorded as achieved.

6.2.7 Quality, Issues and Assurance

Where possible a third party, such as an independent evaluator should be asked to verify the capacity installed. Project implementers may have an incentive to give optimistic figures.

IEA country data could be used to assess whether the share of clean energy generated is in the right proportion. For example, if we estimate that the new energy generation is 10% of the country's energy, we would expect this to match up with 10% of the IEA's energy generation figure.

If the person installing capacity is asked for the data, there maybe incentives to overstate the installed capacity. Country offices are encouraged to make use of any opportunities for independent verification of installed capacity through project review or evaluation.

Consideration was given to whether this indicator should measure the amount of clean energy generated, rather than installed. To align with AsDB (as they are a key partner on CP3, a major ICF programme) we chose the total installed capacity of clean energy. In evaluations and reviews, projects should consider looking at achievable, realistic generation and what generation (if any) is being displaced. This will differentiate between high quality and low quality instances of technology. It is also difficult to know whether to capture energy savings at the end use level or supply level. If the latter it is difficult to determine whether the energy is clean.

7 Family Planning

Total Users: Number of women and girls using modern methods of family planning through DFID support.

Additional Users: Number of additional women using modern methods of family planning through DFID support.

At the 2017 London Summit on Family Planning, the UK committed to spending an average of £225 million each year for the next 5 years. To monitor progress and report on the impact of this spend DFID will report Family Planning results using a basket of indicators that include total and additional users. Further information is available in this Summary of UK Commitments on Family Planning.

DFID funds a wide range of programmes that contribute to family planning: from budget support for family planning and health systems strengthing (e.g. training health workers) to financing commodity supply chains and full service delivery (e.g. family planning clinics). These indicators are applicable to each of these programmes. The indicators not only account for maintenance of support to existing users of family planning but also for reaching new users of contraception.

Type: Output (Total Users)

Type: Output (Additional users)

7.1 Technical Definition

Modern Methods of Family Planning: These include contraceptives such as the pill, female and male sterilisation, intra-uterine device (IUD), injectable, implant, male and female condom, other hormonal or barrier methods, and emergency contraception.

Women of Reproductive Age (WRA): This refers to the number of all women aged 15–49 years.

Modern Contraceptive prevalence rate (mCPR): This is the percentage of WRA who are using, or whose partners are using, modern contraceptives. It may be reported for all women or just for a subset of women who are 'married or in union'.

Total Users: This is estimated by multiplying the mCPR to the number of WRA.

Additional Users: This is the difference in total users between 2 years.

Note: this indicator does not apply to individuals and is measured at a population level.

New User: This term applies to the *individual level*. It has multiple definitions: first-time user of contraception; new to a provider; new to a contraceptive method (e.g. switching methods) and/or; not recently using a method (e.g. lapsed user). *Using new users interchangeably with additional users is incorrect and it should not be used as a proxy.*

Difference between Additional and New Users:

- There are a 100 total users (existing users) in a country in year 1. Between year 1 and year 2, 20 women stop using contraception. 80 women continue using contraception into year 2.
- In year 2, there are 30 new users to contraception (first-time users/ starters). Therefore, in year 2, total users comprises of existing users (continuers) and new users, 80 + 30 = 110.
- The **additional users** is the difference between the total number of users in year 1 and 2: 110 - 100 = 10.

- If we proxy new users for additional users, we would not be taking into account discontinuation (stoppers). We would incorrectly over-estimate that there are 30 additional users between years.

DFID Attribution: This is the number of total and additional users of family planning in a country that are attributable to DFID support. Typically this is determined by DFID's share of family planning spending in a country.

7.2 Data

7.2.1 Calculations

Total Users

Step 1: Calculate Total Users Nationally:

- WRA X mCPR

Step 2: Calculate DFID Attributable Fraction:

- (DFID Spend) / (National Spend + DFID Spend)

Step 3: Calculate Total Users Supported by DFID:

- (Step 1) X (Step 2)

Additional Users

Step 1: Calculate Total Users Nationally:

- WRA X mCPR

Step 2: Calculate Additional Users Nationally:

- Difference in Total Users between years

Step 3: Calculate DFID Attribution Fraction:

- (DFID Spend) / (National Spend + DFID Spend)

Step 4: Calculate Additional Users Supported by DFID:

- (Step 2) X (Step 3)

Guidance

- Results are calculated at the country level.
- Only use mCPR
- Use mCPR and population estimates for all women ofreproductive age (WRA), if possible.
- mCPR and women of WRA data should be consistent. Eg. do not apply mCPR for married women to all women population estimates.
- Always use the mCPR from a most recently available national survey. Then the following options can be used to project for intervening years where mCPR is not available:
  - Use national estimates/goals/projections for mCPR if available or;
  - Base projections on historical trends or;
  - Consult international projections for mCPR (e.g. Track 20 and/or UN Population Division projections). If for example, Track 20 predicts that mCPR will increase year on year by an average of 2%, consider using this increase in projections.
- Always use the population of WRA from the most recently available national estimates. Then the following options can be used to project for intervening years where estimates are not available:
  - Use national estimates / projections if available or;
  - Project based on historical trends or;

  - Consult international population projections (e.g.UN Population Division).

- DFID's attribution fraction is its proportional share of national family planning spending. National spend comprises of DFID spending in country; government spending and; other donor spend. DFID's attribution will vary from year to year as DFID, government or other donor spending changes. This is a key variable for claiming DFID's results, therefore it is important to always include comprehensive data for national spending to avoid over-estimating DFID's attribution and results.
  - For government spend, either the overall health budget or the family planning or reproductive health budget can be used.
  - For other donor spend, consult data available in country and/or the OECD-DAC, CRS database.
- DFID reports results in UK financial years (April to March).Where country data relate to calendar years or some other division, an appropriate overlapping period should be identified and used consistently.
- If DFID's main funding is for service delivery programmes, consult point 3 in the section "Variation from Standard Methodology".

Deviations from Standard Methodology
There are 3 circumstances under which country offices/ spending departments might want to deviate from standard methodology:

1. **Data unavailability:** Data on 3 key variables are required for calculations for methodology described under "data calculation and guidance": mCPR; Population of WRA and; DFID Attribution fraction.
   - *mCPR and population of WRA not available*: DFID programmes operate in countries that have a DHS/MICS household survery and UN Population Division estimates. If there are considerable timelags between data rounds, the office should consult international projections and historical trends for these variables and apply to calculations.
   - textslDFID Attribution fraction cannot be calculated using spend: This is likely to happen, as not all partner country governments track family planning spending or a substantial proportion of family planning services are delivered in the private sector, where spend data is hard to obtain. In this situation, alternate methods of claiming attribution can be used, for example: applying DFID's proportional share of contraceptives supplied to a country to the national total and additional user estimates to calculate DFID's result.
2. **DFID supports a specific geographical region only**: There are two options to calculate results:

   Option 1: Use methodology in "data calculation and guidance" with regional level variables (if available) Option 2: Use methodology with national level variables as described under "Data calculation and guidance".

   DFID programmes typically operate in regions which are harder to service (i.e. cost per result is higher than elsewhere in a country). Since DFID operates in these regions, other national funding is likely available to operate in the remaining, easier to service regions. Option 1 will measure the number of women DFID directly services in the region it works in. Option 2 will allow DFID to count all of the women reached under option 1 plus include a small proportion of women indirectly reached in the areas not serviced by DFID. This is reasonable, because these other women are likely reached only because DFID provided funding in harder to service regions. While either option is fine, it is recommended to use option 2 (standard methodology).
3. **Service delivery programmes**: DFID funds a wide range programmes that contributes to total and additional users; from budget support that do not directly work with beneficiaries to service delivery (i.e. family planning clinics) that work directly with beneficiaries. The standard methodology outlined above is designed to measure total and additional users from the entire range of programming. However, service delivery programmes, are often able to directly measure the number of total and additional users supported in a country with DFID funds. Therefore, if DFID's main funding in a country is for this type of programming and partners use a robust methodology it may be acceptable to use their estimates instead of the standard methodology. Robust methodology includes using the MSI Impact 2 calculator.

   Note: It is often the case that Centrally Managed Programmes (CMPs) are full service delivery and would like to use the MSI Impact 2 calculator instead. If this is the case, CMPs will need to provide

the list of countries they operate in; the amounts spent on the programme in each country and; and the number of total and additional users reached in each country. Calculations can then be made to avoid the risk of double counting with bilateral programmes.

7.2.2 Sources

This is a suggested, but not exhaustive list:

- mCPR: available from household surveys eg. the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys and contraceptive prevalence surveys or in-country household surveys / national statistics offices.
- Population of WRA: National Census data, or United Nations (UN) Population Division or estimates from in-country national statistics offices.
- DFID attribution: This typically comprises of DFID spend and national spend
  - DFID Spend: is available from DFID's internal spend tracking systems (eg. AMP/DFID Analytics)
  - National Spend: Information on family planning budgets, total government health budget is available from the annual progress reports of the health sector in-countries or directly from the ministry of health. Where possible, actual expenditure rather than planned expenditure should be used. Other donor spend on health / family planning is available from the OECD-DAC database.

7.2.3 Worked Example

Table 5 presents a worked example.

- **Population of WRA**: Official statistics recorded 100,000 women aged 15–49 years for the baseline year. We use the historical trend from official statistics records to estimate the equivalent population in each subsequent year pending new data.
- **mCPR**: The DHS reported mCPR of 40% in the baseline year. A national mCPR goal has been set for 50% in year 5. Pending new data, we consult international projections. We find that the country is on track to reach its goal and mCPR will increase each year by 2%. We apply this increase in our projection.
- **DFID attribution**: Data is available for DFID spend, government spend and other donor spend for family planning for this country. We, therefore, use the following formula to obtain DFID's attributable fraction: (DFID Spend) / (National Spend + DFID Spend). We work out that DFID will support 10% of the entire family spend in the country for year 1, 8% in year 2 and 5% in subsequent years. This is DFID's attribution fraction.
- **DFID Result**:
  - Total Users: (DFID Attribution fraction) X (Total users national) eg. In year 1 this is 10% X 44,100 etc.
  - Additional users: (DFID Attribution fraction) X (Additional users national) eg. In year 1 this is 10% X 4,100 etc

Table 5: Example of Family Planning Calculations

Year	Baseline	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
No. women aged 15-49	100,000	105,000	110,000	115,000	120,000	125,000
mCPR	40%	42%	44%	46%	48%	50%
Total users (national)	40,000	44,100	48,400	52,900	57,600	62,500
Additional users (national)		4,100	4,300	4,500	4,700	4,900
DFID Attribution (%)		10%	8%	5%	5%	5%
DFID result: total users		4,410	3,872	2,645	2,880	3,125
DFID result: additional users		410	344	225	235	245

7.2.4 Baseline

The baseline is calendar year 2012 or UK financial year 2012–13,because the FP2020 commitment relates to the whole period 2012–2020. Historical results should be updated as new survey or population information becomes available.

7.2.5 Disaggregation

Where disaggregation is possible, results should be reported separately for adolescents aged 15–19 years and those in the bottom two wealth quantiles.

7.2.6 Availability and Timeliness

Data are available annually with lags of up to one year.

7.2.7 Quality, Issues and Assurance

Caution should be exercised in the interpretation of results, as year-to-year changes in the number of total and additional users of family planning through DFID support may be driven by a combination of country-specific factors and survey variation. For example:

- Successful programming, population increase, secular trends and an increasing donor share will each by themselves generate increased results or;
- Conversely, an underperforming programme, shocks, contraceptive stock-outs, decreasing population and decreasing donor share may each cause lower results (potentially negative results for additional users).

  Family planning results are reported from all forms of DFID's funding including bilateral, regional, multilateral and civil society programmes. When aggregating the results from different forms of funding, double counting in countries receiving more than one aid modality is avoided by discounting an appropriate proportion of the multilateral, regional and/or civil society results.

8 Fragile and Conflict Affected States

Percentage of DFID's budget spent on fragile states and conflicted affected states.

DFID has consistently spent at least 50% of its Official Development Assistance in fragile and conflict affected states since 2015. People who live in fragile and unstable places are more likely to remain in poverty. This indicator demonstrates the priority DFID gives to tackling the causes of instability, insecurity and conflict.

Type: Input

8.1 Technical Definition

This indicator measures the proportion of DFID's budget (including DFID's share of cross government funds) spent on ODA in fragile states per calendar year.

In 2020, DFID adopted the OECD definition of Fragile States. The OECD fragile states list is produced independently of DFID, is based on a robust methodology, is reviewed frequently, and is used widely by other development actors.

'DFID spend' is the sum of bilateral ODA (including DFID spend of any joint funds) and DFID's share of imputed multilateral ODA.

8.2 Data

8.2.1 Calculations

Figures are reported as the amount of ODA spent by DFID in fragile states as a proportion of all ODA spent by DFID in £ Sterling by calendar year. Figures are reported using the latest definition used by DFID (currently the OECD States of Fragility - Table 6).

Bilateral ODA is extracted directly from DFID's programme management system on a cash basis. It is calculated in the Creditor Reporting System (CRS) as:

- **'CRS 34 Amounts Extended'** minus **'CRS 35 Amounts Received'**
- **'CRS 11 Type of flow'** = 10 (ODA)
- **'CRS 03 Extending Agency'** = Department for International Development plus DFID Conflict, Stability and Security Fund (CSSF) plus DFID share of other cross-government funds

Multilateral ODA is calculated using the proportions of spend by multilateral agencies in countries, which is collected and published by the OECD. This is then multiplied by the amounts of core-funding channelled by DFID through these multilateral agencies in each calendar year.

The sum of bilateral and imputed multilateral DFID budget ODA spent in fragile states is divided by the sum of all bilateral and imputed multilateral DFID budget ODA.

8.2.2 Sources

ODA calculations are as prepared for publication in Statistics on International Development (SID).

The fragile states list is maintained by the OECD.

8.2.3 Baseline

Baseline year is 2015-16. However, figures from 2015-16 and 2016-17 were calculated using a previous definition of fragile states devised by DFID in 2015 (and updated in 2017). Therefore, between year comparisons should only be made where figures have been calculated using the same definitions.

Table 6: OECD States of Fragility 2018

iso3c	Country	Fragility Level
AFG	Afghanistan	Extremely Fragile
AGO	Angola	Fragile
BDI	Burundi	Extremely Fragile
BFA	Burkina Faso	Fragile
BGD	Bangladesh	Fragile
CAF	Central African Republic	Extremely Fragile
CIV	Côte D'Ivoire	Fragile
CMR	Cameroon	Fragile
COD	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Extremely Fragile
COG	Congo	Fragile
COM	Comoros	Fragile
DJI	Djibouti	Fragile
EGY	Egypt	Fragile
ERI	Eritrea	Extremely Fragile
ETH	Ethiopia	Extremely Fragile
GIN	Guinea	Fragile
GMB	Gambia	Fragile
GNB	Guinea-Bissau	Fragile
GNQ	Equatorial Guinea	Fragile
GTM	Guatemala	Fragile
HND	Honduras	Fragile
HTI	Haiti	Extremely Fragile
IRN	Iran	Fragile
IRQ	Iraq	Extremely Fragile
KEN	Kenya	Fragile
LAO	Lao People's Democratic Republic	Fragile
LBR	Liberia	Fragile
LBY	Libya	Fragile
MDG	Madagascar	Fragile
MLI	Mali	Extremely Fragile
MMR	Myanmar (Burma)	Fragile
MOZ	Mozambique	Fragile
MRT	Mauritania	Fragile
MWI	Malawi	Fragile
NER	Niger	Fragile
NGA	Nigeria	Fragile
NPL	Nepal	Fragile
PAK	Pakistan	Fragile
PNG	Papua New Guinea	Fragile
PRK	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Fragile
PSE	Palestine, State of	Fragile
RWA	Rwanda	Fragile
SDN	Sudan	Extremely Fragile
SLB	Solomon Islands	Fragile
SLE	Sierra Leone	Fragile
SOM	Somalia	Extremely Fragile
SSD	South Sudan	Extremely Fragile
SWZ	Swaziland (Eswatini)	Fragile
SYR	Syrian Arab Republic	Extremely Fragile
TCD	Chad	Extremely Fragile
TJK	Tajikistan	Fragile
TLS	Timor-Leste	Fragile
TZA	Tanzania	Fragile
UGA	Uganda	Fragile
VEN	Venezuela	Fragile
YEM	Yemen	Extremely Fragile
ZMB	Zambia	Fragile
ZWE	Zimbabwe	Fragile

8.2.4 Disaggregation

Not applicable

8.2.5 Availability and Timliness

Data is available annually. There may be a lag of up to 1 year in bilateral spend and 2 years in multilateral spend.

8.2.6 Quality, Issues and Assurance

SID is designated a National Statistics publication by the UK Statistics Authority, meaning it meets the highest standard of quality. Draft summary statistics are shared with designated statistics advisers to carry out 'sense checks' on the figures. Data quality is high.

Analysis of 'current' spend will indicate how DFID's programming is reacting to changes in state fragility and taking account of changing demand, providing a consistent policy basis for monitoring. This is the basis on which the 50% commitment will be assessed, using the most recent annual DFID spending data against the most recent fragile states list.

The current methodology does not include in the numerator DFID spend in fragile states which is administered from the UK. This spending may be included — and this methodology note updated — once a credible method of capturing this information is established.

9 Humanitarian

Number of people reached with humanitarian assistance (food aid, cash and voucher transfers) through DFID support

By its nature, humanitarian assistance is reactive to unplanned events. Therefore, DFID has no specific targets for the amount of humanitarian assistance it delivers. Instead, DFID focuses on delivering the best possible humanitarian assistance to people in need.

We focus on aid in the form of food, cash and vouchers only, because obtaining the total number of beneficiaries across the different types of assistance given in a crisis would result in a high level of double- and triple-counting. For example, the same beneficiaries might receive food; shelter; and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services.

Type: Output

9.1 Technical Definition

Cash, vouchers and food aid funded from DFID's humanitarian budgets are included in this indicator. Food security and social protection programmes funded from DFID's development budgets are excluded.

In countries receiving humanitarian assistance through more than one channel (bilateral, regional, multilateral or civil society), double counting is avoided by only including the channel which reaches the highest number of unique beneficiaries.

Beneficiaries are counted if they have received cash, vouchers or food aid for at least one month.

9.2 Data

9.2.1 Calculations

Country offices with humanitarian programmes count the number of people benefitting from cash, vouchers or food aid programmes for at least one month during the reporting year. If more than one such programme covers the same population, only the programme with the highest reach is included.

Regional departments with humanitarian programmes count the number of people benefitting from cash, vouchers or food aid programmes for at least 1 month during the reporting year. If more than one such programme covers the same population, only the programme with the highest reach is included.

Regional departments should note whether regional interventions overlap with interventions reported by country offices and the extent of any overlap.

Conflict Humanitarian and Security Department (CHASE) count the number of people benefitting from cash, vouchers or food aid for at least one month during the reporting year from responses led by CHASE. If more than one such programme covers the same population, only the programme with the highest reach is included.

The total number of beneficiaries in all countries in the reporting year will be produced by adding together the total reported number of beneficiaries from each country office, regional department and CHASE, after ensuring that no more than one humanitarian intervention per country is included. This avoids double-counting beneficiaries from interventions received through different channels.

The total number of beneficiaries in all countries over the whole reporting period will be produced by adding together the highest annual total for each country across all the countries. This avoids double-counting beneficiaries from crises lasting longer than 1 year. An exception to this would be if a country experiences a second humanitarian crisis during the reporting period in a geographically distinct area where we are confident of minimal population overlap.

If other donors are supporting a humanitarian response, results are attributed among donors based on budget share.

DFID reports results in UK financial years (April to March). Where partner data relate to calendar years or some other division, an appropriate overlapping period should be used consistently over time without adjustment.

9.2.2 Sources

Data are collected from monthly results reports from partners, mid-year reviews, annual reviews and project completion reports.

9.2.3 Worked Example

A country office has a humanitarian programme which supports two million people with cash transfers, and 500,000 people with food aid. Two million will be the number of results reported to avoid the risk of double counting if the same people are receiving food aid and cash.

9.2.4 Baseline

The baseline for humanitarian assistance is zero beneficiaries.

9.2.5 Disaggregation

Where disaggregation is possible, results are disaggregated by gender, age, disability and geography.

9.2.6 Availability and Timeliness

Data are available annually and lags of up to one year.

9.2.7 Quality, Issues and Assurance

Measuring the number of people reached by food aid, cash, and vouchers allows us to capture the coverage of our funding across emergencies to tell a global story about the scale of our emergency work.

Most results originate from partners' reporting or management information systems, which are generally accurate and timely. Over or under-estimates of population are likely in rapidly changing crises and where population movement is occurring.

Some figures are reported cumulatively and some as peak year, which is administratively challenging.

If a country experiences two humanitarian crises in different years and geographically distinct areas where we are confident of minimal population overlap, we will count their cumulative result rather than the peak year.

Focussing on food, cash and vouchers, rather than all humanitarian aid under-represents the number of people we reach with all of our funding.

10 Jobs and Income

Number of people supported to have raised incomes and better jobs[5] or livelihoods[6]

DFID's overarching priority in economic development is to promote growth that creates more, and better, productive jobs and livelihoods to help people lift themselves out of poverty. Enhanced employment opportunities and skills is also a means to address the underlying drivers of instability and can support longer term security and stability. While there are numerous challenges associated with measuring the impact of jobs focused intervention, it's important that DFID is able to monitor and communicate the achievements of these important programmes.

Type: Output

10.1 Technical Definition

People benefitting from existing interventions satisfying the following criteria can count towards this indicator:

> Programme is focused on job rich activities with an objective to either increase beneficiaries' income from economic activity or get beneficiaries into more productive and/or better quality employment, and can provide a clear rationale of why and how the Programme is doing this.
>
> **AND**
>
> The relevant jobs/income related effects on beneficiaries are monitored at least twice within the lifetime of the programme (e.g. within the logframe or regular surveys) within the existing monitoring; and there is a clear line of sight between the programme activities and the aim of increasing beneficiaries' income or getting beneficiaries into more productive and/or better quality jobs (e.g. within clearly described within the programme theory of change). To demonstrate this criteria is met projects will, therefore, need to have a measurement methodology in place to be included.

When submitting results a statement of assurance needs to accompany the submission, including evidence, that both conditions above are met.

Evidence for the first criterion can be gauged by programme level reports e.g. business cases, annual reviews, independent evaluations, etc. Evidence for the second criterion should be included within the programme theory of change, logframes or other relevant monitoring frameworks.

Existing programmes and data only: The methodology for aggregating jobs and incomes results aims to collect information from existing programmes using data that is already collected/available. It should not involve new data generation although some work may be required to transform the existing information into a beneficiary number (see below on unit of measurement).

Definitions of jobs/income
Note that this indicator is on the number of people not jobs. So if an individual programme's indicator used to satisfy condition two is measured at the jobs level, then this is converted to a people number either using alternative programme level monitoring information or a suitable conversion method for jobs to people supported. If a ratio of jobs to people supported is not available from programme information a conservative assumption of 1:1 is made. Where programmes are not solely DFID funded, total programme results with regard to the number of people supported should be adjusted for the percentage of funding DFID provided.

Examples of the type of interventions
An indicative, but not exhaustive list, of jobs-focused interventions that could be included when there are also relevant jobs/income monitoring information:

[6] Better jobs could mean an increase in productivity or better quality jobs.

[6] A livelihood refers to capabilities, material and social resources and activities required for a means of living. For the purposes of this commission only those activities which lead to production should be in scope, meaning those people who are recipients of cash transfers such as some social protection programmes would not be included as described under exclusions.

- Agriculture programmes aimed at increasing productivity of agribusinesses or individual farmers.
- Infrastructure programmes designed and located in strategic locations to maximise productivity of surrounding communities and areas.
- Skills programmes that address the specific skills shortages, e.g. not in areas where there's a skills surplus already as evidence by un/underemployment of people with those skills.
- Business development programmes that increase the size or number of businesses, any investments in businesses that aim to lead to higher incomes/employment.
- Value chain/working conditions/trade facilitation or regional integration programmes with explicit jobs/income component
- Market development programmes that are not covered elsewhere.
- Any of the above specifically targeting vulnerable groups or regions, e.g. women, youths, disabled people, deprived areas, etc.
- Business environment reform or industrial policy programmes, especially those working on Special Economic Zones that can directly attribute employment/income effects. General Investment Climate programmes are unlikely to be targeting employment/incomes nor able to effectively attribute.

Exclusions:

- Social protection programmes such as cash for work are excluded as these types programmes are not expected to have an economic transformation aim, even if direct employment and/or increased income is achieved temporarily.
- Macro level growth or economic stability programmes. While these programmes are vital to support a country on the path towards inclusive economic transformation, it is extremely difficult to attribute a beneficiary number from such programmes.

Usage
This indicator will provide an indication of the reach of DFID's portfolio on jobs focused programmes, and be useful for internal and external communications.

This is not designed to measure job creation nor be a proxy for such an indicator, rather it is looking to establish the number of people supported by jobs focused programmes.

There are a variety of jobs measurement challenges that makes it difficult to aggregate for a jobs number at DFID level. This methodology for aggregating DFID jobs and income results does not give a recommended method for collecting results at a programme level, it enables figures to be aggregated, which fit the criteria stated — allowing for some variation in measurement approach between programmes.

DFID can be said to support the beneficiaries aggregated within this indicator in that there have been observed changes in these beneficiaries' job status or income, or there have been observed changes in outputs which have a credible modelled link to changes in incomes or job status. For example, beneficiaries have been provided with cheaper agricultural inputs such as seed. The figures cannot be fully attributed to DFID in that this is a monitoring metric and in most cases programmes have not used counterfactuals to adjust for other factors which could have caused changes in beneficiaries' income or job status.

10.2 Data

10.2.1 Calculations

Any programme aiming to increase employment and/or income, where the benefits will persist beyond the provision of aid should qualify under criterion one.

The number of people reached may be calculated using different methods depending on the nature of the programme, and the exact indicator used in the existing framework. If the relevant quality/productivity of jobs indicators, including pay, working conditions, sustainability, etc. are used in the monitoring framework, then the underlying data for these indicators can be used to convert to a corresponding beneficiary number.

The key principles are:

1. the two criteria listed above must be satisfied in order for beneficiaries of the interventions to be included. There are no other stipulations on the exact programme activities, except for the exclusion criteria above.
2. the job/income indicator for programme monitoring is part of the existing monitoring framework, and is aligned with the programme objective. Existing monitoring information should be used for the basis for estimating this indicator and should not require new data generation; and we are not expecting any additional indicators for programme monitoring if it's not programme relevant.
3. each person should be counted only once even if they have benefitted from multiple interventions over the reporting period.
4. the number of beneficiaries are those that have some level of support attributable to DFID, calculated based on a suitable attribution method appropriate for the programme. As a minimum results should be adjusted to report numbers to reflect the percentage of programme funding that was provided by DFID.
5. this is a people measurement not a jobs measurement, so any number provided should be a people number.
6. Figures do not take into account beneficiaries of programmes who have been supported through income multiplier effects. Such excluded effects are known as induced effects. Those who benefit from these income multiplier/induced effects have their income raised when those who have more directly benefitted from the programme spend their income. Previously we described these effects as 'indirect' but we are changing our terminology to 'induced' to bring our definitions into line with other donors and multilateral organisations.

10.2.2 Sources

Provision should be included in programmes for data collection on programme beneficiaries, and for monitoring the job or income related indicators at programme level.

10.2.3 Baseline

For DFID reporting purposes, 2015-16 financial year baseline is used with achieved results being reported onwards.

10.2.4 Disaggregation

The monitoring of beneficiaries should be disaggregated by gender and disability.

10.2.5 Availability and Timeliness

Projects and programmes are expected to collect the relevant information for programme monitoring, including the beneficiaries number. Data collection and analysis is likely to take a minimum of six to twelve months. Results achieved in previous years should be reported against that year as data becomes available.

10.2.6 Quality, Issues and Assurance

There is potential for double counting of beneficiaries given different types of programmes could provide support to the same people over the reporting period. In contexts where the same people are reached with more than one programme over the reporting period, they should only be counted once. It will likely be more straightforward to just count the programme with the highest number of beneficiaries in the reporting period, unless programme data enable more accurate monitoring of unique people from different programmes. This means when completing returns if two projects are likely to be counting the same beneficiaries only one should be included. Depending on exactly what is being monitored, coverage might be difficult to determine, especially for beneficiaries who are not direct participant of the programme.

11 Immunisations

Number of lives saved by immunising children against killer diseases.

The number of children immunised through Gavi (the Vaccine Alliance) support, by country, and the modelled number of lives saved by immunising children against killer diseases.

Type: Output (children immunised)

Type: Outcome (lives saved)

11.1 Technical Definition

The number of children immunised through Gavi (the Vaccine Alliance) support, by country. This information is then used as an input into a linear, deterministic model, to estimate the number of lives saved. These results are then attributed to DFID, based on DFID's share of total funding provided to Gavi.

11.2 Data

11.2.1 Calculations

Results reported are cumulative, over the 2015 – 2020 period. Earlier years of data may be subject to small revision in future years.

Number of unique children immunised

This is calculated for each individual country for each relevant year, and then aggregated across all Gavi-supported countries to estimate the total number of unique children immunised. The calculations follow 3 steps:

1. The Gavi-supported vaccine delivered through the routine system with the highest level of coverage at national level is selected.
2. The estimate of coverage is multiplied by the number of surviving infants in that year for that country.
3. This is aggregated across all Gavi-supported countries for each year in the relevant period (2015 – 2020).

Note: Routine vaccinations are distinct from those delivered via campaign. Vaccine campaigns are one-off programmes aimed at vaccinating a large number of people in a short amount of time. This is principally to either; prevent, or stem, disease outbreaks or to initiate a catch-up in coverage. Routine vaccinations are administered principally to children on an ongoing, systematic basis.

Number of lives saved

The number of lives saved by Gavi-supported vaccinations are estimated using publicly available, peer-reviewed models. The principal methods are described in detail in Lee et al. (2013), although the exact approach has been refined and updated for Gavi's use. An overview is provided below.

The number of lives saved is estimated for 10 antigens across 73 Gavi-supported countries. The impact of each vaccine is estimated at the country level, based on the number of persons vaccinated. Lives saved are calculated as the difference in deaths expected to occur over the lifetime of vaccinated cohorts compared to the number of deaths expected to occur in these cohorts without vaccination. The total number of lives saved by Gavi-supported vaccinations between 2015 and 2020 is, therefore, the total lives saved by each vaccine supported by Gavi, in each country over the relevant period. There are three key differences between the methods applied in Lee et al. (2013), and those used by Gavi for their results:

1. **Timeframe:** Lee et al. (2013) assesses vaccination impacts over a 10 year period (2011 – 2020), while Gavi results are considered in the context of the second 5 year replenishment period (2016 – 2020).

2. **Vaccination support:** Lee et al. (2013) estimate the total impact of vaccination against a hypothetical scenario in which no vaccination occurs; this is irrespective of whether vaccines were already in country programmes, and whether Gavi provided support. Gavi results consider only the vaccinations that Gavi supports, assessing the incremental impact of these vaccinations. Consequently in comparison to Lee et al. (2013), Gavi results do not include the impacts from Measles 1st dose, but do include routine Rubella vaccinations.
3. **Data sources:** The most recent available data sources were used by Lee et al. (2013), but these have since been updated. The most recent data and models available are used by Gavi to estimate their results.

Gavi-supported Vaccinations: Gavi includes both direct and catalytic impact in its results. Direct financing relates to when Gavi provides direct financial support for a vaccine. Catalytic support relates to situations where a country does not receive direct support from Gavi because it has graduated or transitioned from it, but Gavi's support is deemed to have a catalytic impact. Examples of this include: countries that introduced vaccines with Gavi support and continue to finance routine delivery after they have graduated or transitioned to fully self-financing vaccines; countries that finance routine delivery of a vaccine independently after Gavi finances the launch of the vaccine in the country through a catch-up campaign; and countries that have graduated or transitioned to fully self-financing vaccines, which have access to prices obtained with Gavi support. The impact of catalytic support is quantified for five years after a country has graduated or transitions to fully self-financing vaccines.

Graduation and Transition from Gavi Support: Prior to 2015, once countries reached a certain level of GDP per capita they were no longer eligible to apply for support from Gavi for new vaccines. Gavi would honour existing multi-year commitments it had in these countries, but following their conclusion no further support would be provided. Examples of countries that graduated under these arrangements include Albania and Bosnia & Herzegovina. Catalytic impacts include vaccines that were introduced with Gavi support in these countries and continue to be financed with domestic resources following graduation. From July 2015, Gavi introduced a new transition policy. This puts a greater focus on ensuring the financial sustainability of vaccine programmes in-country. During the transition process, countries gradually increase their co-financing contributions until they are fully self-financing vaccines; once they reach this point, they are included in the impact of catalytic support for a further five years. Honduras is an example of a country that transitioned to fully self-financing vaccines in 2016.

Gavi Vaccine Prices: Due to the number of doses of vaccines that Gavi procures, it can shape vaccine markets to secure lower prices than would otherwise be available to many of countries eligible for Gavi support. For example, Gavi has secured price reductions which have brought the total cost of immunising a child with pentavalent, pneumococcal and rotavirus vaccines down from $37 in 2010 to $20 in 2015. Access to these lower prices is a critical part of Gavi support, and countries that have transitioned to fully self-financing vaccines have access to these prices for a further five years.

Note: Gavi refers to future deaths averted and not lives saved, but this terminology is taken as interchangeable for the purposes of this calculation. For both the number of unique children immunised and the number of lives saved, the total Gavi estimates are multiplied by DFID's attributed share of Gavi proceeds (currently 25.2the attributed share is updated on a quarterly basis here), to estimate the volume of results attributable to DFID funding. These attributed estimates are used to report against our public immunisation and lives saved commitments.

11.2.2 Worked Example

Number of unique children immunised in Uganda by Gavi support in 2014.

- Gavi supported two vaccinations in Uganda in 2014: Pentavalent and Pneumococcal.
- Pentavalent had the highest coverage rate at 78%. **(1)**
- No. of births in Uganda (2010 – 2015): 7,882,000. **(2)**
- Estimate of births in Uganda in 2014 (assume constant no. of births every year): (2) / 5 = 1,576,400. **(3)**
- Surviving no. of infants at age 1 per 100,000 (2010 – 2015): 93,880 = 93.88%. **(4)**

- No. of surviving infants in Uganda in 2014: (3)*(4) = 1,479,924. **(5)**
- No. unique children immunised by Gavi support in Uganda in 2014: (1)*(5) = 1,154,341. **(6)**
- DFID attributed share of total funding provided to Gavi in 2014: 29% **(7)**
- DFID attributed share of unique children immunised in Uganda in 2014: **(6)*(7) = 334,759**

Number of lives saved

It is not possible to provide a fully worked example of the number of lives saved attributed to DFID support due to the complexity of the models involved. However an illustrative example of DFID's contribution to Gavi's estimated impact on lives saved is provided below:

- Cumulative lives saved by Gavi support between 2011 and 2014: 3.1m (1)
- DFID attributed share in 2014: 29% (2)
- DFID attributed share of cumulative lives saved by Gavi support between 2011 and 2014: (1)* (2) = 0.899m

Note: the DFID attributed share of lives saved in 2014 is different to the projected attributed share up to 2020 as this relates to a different funding period

11.2.3 Sources

Number of unique children immunised

Gavi has an internal database of the vaccines provided by country and year. These can be seen by country on the Gavi Country Hub.

Coverage estimates by vaccine and country are provided by the WHO/UNICEF Estimates of National Immunisation Coverage (WUENIC).

Number of surviving infants by country are estimated through the UN World Population Prospects (WPP) dataset.

Number of lives saved

The principal methods are described in: Lee, L.A. et al. (2013). 'The estimated mortality impact of vaccinations forecast to be administered during 2011 – 2020 in 73 countries supported by the Gavi Alliance.' *Vaccine*, 31S: B61- B72. DOI: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.vaccine.2012.11.035.

For the purposes of Gavi results, the approach in this paper has been refined as described in Section 11.2.1.

11.2.4 Baseline

Baseline data is not applicable in this instance as the targets are all additional over the period considered. However, to give a sense of scale, between 2010 and 2014 the UK immunised 67.1 million children through its support to Gavi, compared to the commitment to immunise 76 million children between 2015 and 2020.

11.2.5 Disaggregation

None

11.2.6 Availability and Timliness

Data is available annually. There is a lag of up to 1 year with results for a given calendar year typically being reported in September of the following year.

11.2.7 Quality, Issues and Assurance

WUENIC and WPP are independent from Gavi and are well respected sources of data. The models used to generate the numbers of lives saved are peer-reviewed, and updated and refined as new data becomes available. Since Lee et al. (2013) was published, four additional vaccine models covering six antigens have been included in the modelling to support Gavi's results; a further three models will be included during the next round of modelling. This will bring the total number of models used to fourteen, involving nine separate institutions.

WUENIC is updated every year and WPP every three years. WUENIC and WPP data is retrospectively updated for all years tracked with each release, so previous years' estimates are subject to revision.

The modelled estimates of lives saved are necessarily uncertain; they are dependent on a range of parameters and the estimates for each vaccine may be based on studies undertaken in particular countries or regions. There is no uniform approach to modelling uncertainty, but upcoming iterations are looking to use range estimates of lives saved alongside point estimates.

DFID's attributed share of Gavi's core funding may change over the reporting period if there are additional contributions from new or existing donors or if there are further movements in the GBP:USD exchange rate. This would in turn change DFID's attributed share of Gavi's results (DFID's burden share is capped at 26%, so it will not increase above this level).

12 Improving Tax Systems

DFID budget (including DFID's share of cross government funds) spent on improving 1domestic revenue mobilisation'.

Type: Input

12.1 Technical Definition

For the purposes of calculation this indicator refers to DFID spend which falls under the OECD-DAC's new 15114 code 'Domestic Revenue Mobilisation', which includes all activities that:

'Support [to] domestic revenue mobilisation/tax policy, analysis and administration as well as non-tax public revenue, which includes work with ministries of finance, line ministries, revenue authorities or other local, regional or national public bodies.'

It is important to note that this no longer includes programmes that fall under the Public Financial Management OECD-DAC Code 151-11, which has been amended to now EXCLUDE the above noted activities (tax policy and administration):

'Fiscal policy and planning; support to ministries of finance; strengthening financial and managerial accountability; public expenditure management; improving financial management systems; budget drafting; intergovernmental fiscal relations, public audit, public debt.'

Spending departments review Public Financial Management (PFM) programmes coded prior to this change to ensure that tax programmes are not accidentally classified as PFM programmes.

For the purpose of this indicator, 'DFID budget' includes all DFID bilateral spend in countries, including regional and centrally managed global programmes. 'DFID spend' is thus the sum of bilateral ODA (including DFID spend of any joint funds). The former is recorded in the DFID programme management system ('ARIES').

12.2 Data

12.2.1 Calculations

DFID structures its project data at two main levels, project and component. A project may have any number of components, with each component representing a different element of the project such as procurement activity, working with NGOs, budget support. Each component can have up to eight input sector codes, with a % given to each input sector code. Total % must sum to 100 and there must be one input sector code with a higher % than all the others. Input sector codes are aligned with the DAC purpose codes.

In the case of introducing the new input sector (purpose) code for tax, components have been recoded as in Table 7, often removing % of spend from 15121 Public Sector Financial Management and putting that into 15114 Domestic Revenue Mobilisation (tax policy and tax administration support).

Table 7: Example 1 — Project Reallocation

Project Code	**Compnent Code**	Input Sector Code (old)	Percentage (%)	Input Sector Code (new)
203654	203564-101	15121	100	15114
	203564-102	15121	100	15114
	203564-103	15121	100	15114

The new % allocations are then updated on DFID systems centrally, which will be applied to the entire history of the component. Examples of reallocations are given in Tables 7 and 8. A record is kept offline of the changes as well, as the availability of the historic datamark, which takes a snapshot of the system at the end of each day.

Table 8: Example 2 — Project Reallocation

Project Code	Compnent Code	Input Sector Code (old)	Percentage (%)	Input Sector Code (new)
		15121	70	15121
203654	203919-101	15110	15	15114
		24010	15	15110

12.2.2 Worked Example

Ghana Oil and Gas for Inclusive Growth

This programme is focused on supporting Ghana on economic growth. Only part of it includes a focus on tax. The number of the programme/programme ID is 204330. It has five components:

204330-101: Ghana Oil and Gas for Inclusive growth- Technical Assistance – procurement of services

204330-102 Monitoring and Evaluation - procurement of services

204330-103: Programme Management - procurement of services

204330-104: Support for Improving Transparency and Accountability – non-profit org

204330-105: Support for Improving Citizens' Oversight for Transparency – non-profit org

As part of our current manual process to code existing programmes to the new code, our DFID Ghana office identified what proportion of each of these components should be coded as tax/DRM. They decided:

- 30% of component 102 should be 15114 (50% is 23101 and 20% is 15110)
- 30% of component 103 should be 15114 (50% is 23101 and 20% is 15110)

These percentages will be manually put into our system to recode these components, which will automatically be coded in future years.

12.2.3 Sources

ODA calculations based on CRS are extracted from ARIES using the tax mobilisation input sector code.

12.2.4 Baseline

DFID budget spent on tax system improvements in 2015 was: £32,674,899. The following summaries describe baselines for country and centrally managed programmes.

Afghanistan Technical assistance, through Adam Smith International, to the Afghanistan Revenue Department (2011-2016). Focus is to improve tax administration across the department and provincial offices and prepare for implementation of VAT.

Bangladesh DFID has supported the Tax Administration Capacity and Taxpayer Services (TACTS) programme (2010-2016), a reform programme run by the National Board of Revenue (NBR). The programme aims to widen the tax base and promote transparency and trust in the revenue administration system. Technical assistance on transfer pricing has also been delivered, through DFID s centrally managed tax transparency programme.

Burma DFID Burma has a public financial management programme (2014-2018) which includes a expected results of improving revenue mobilisation from large taxpayers, as well as improving the management of public funds, oversight of public spending and improved transparency.

Burundi DFID support to TradeMark East Africa (2013-2015) to increase trade, growth and poverty reduction in Burundi and includes a focus on tax and customs capacity strengthening.

DRC DFID supports revenue collection at the provincial level (North Kivu, Equateur, Kasai Oriental) through a World Bank multi-donor trust fund (2014-2017) and supports participatory budgeting and citizen control on revenue collection and PFM at the national and provincial level.

Ethiopia DFID supports tax administration and policy reform through a technical assistance programme delivered by DAI (2014 2019). The aim is to increase domestic revenue to cover at least 80% of the state budgets from domestic resources and to improve accountability and transparency in how the revenues are deployed. This is complemented by technical assistance from HMRC. OECD and World Bank have provided technical assistance on transfer pricing through the tax transparency programme.

Ghana DFID funds a tax administration and reform programme (2015 -2019) to strengthen tax administration and policy systems for sustainable domestic revenue generation. Support includes technical assistance from HMRC. DFID has partnered with the Ghana tax authority to pilot the Automatic Exchange of Information standard. HMRC will provide technical assistance.

India DFID is supporting tax collection in the states of Orissa and Madhya Pradesh as part of wider governance and PFM programmes (2010-2017), which aim to increase Government of Odisha s capacity to attract private investments, generate revenue and improve service delivery.

Kenya Support to the Kenyan revenue authority to help with the implementation of the Global Forum international standards of transparency and exchange of information for tax purposes, provided through DFID s centrally managed Tax Transparency programme. Support on transfer pricing also given through tax transparency programme.

Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan DFID supports the Central Asia Investment Climate Programme, (2012 -2017), a multicountry programme. The focus is on improving the investment climate and business enabling reforms, including work on tax systems.

Malawi Technical assistance from HMRC.

Mozambique DFID supports the Central Revenue Authority through a multi-donor common fund and technical assistance. (2013-2019). The programme aims to strengthen tax administration in order to improve the effectiveness, efficiency and fairness of the tax system.

Nigeria Support to Nigerian state governments to enhance their domestic revenue mobilisation as part of a wider growth and employment programme (2009-2017). Support given through the tax transparency programme on Exchange of Information.

Occupied Palestinian Territories DFID supports the Palestinian Governance Facility (PGF) which includes a focus on improving revenue administration.

UK Overseas Territories Support in a number of Overseas Territories including Montserrat, St Helena and Turcs and Caicos to improve tax administration and policy.

Pakistan DFID is currently supporting revenue reform in Pakistan through a number of channels, including support to sub-national taxation in Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa provinces, and support to the Federal Board of Revenue through technical assistance from the World Bank and HMRC. Pakistan has received support on Exchange of Information through the tax transparency programme.

Rwanda As part of a wider public financial management programme, DFID supports the Rwanda Revenue Authority to improve revenue mobilisation. HMRC is providing technical assistance to the RRA. Pilot TADAT assessment completed in August 2015. HMRC conducted a Tax Inspectors Without Borders mission to the RRA in 2014.

Sierra Leone and Liberia Technical assistance programme (2014-2017) to support Government of Sierra Leone to increase revenue flows and combat corruption through a programme of reform in the Sierra Leone National Revenue Authority.

Southern Africa/Africa Regional Support to WCO-SARS collaboration to strengthen customs reform in East and Southern Africa (2012-2016). Technical assistance from HMRC to regional tax body, the African Tax Administration Forum.

South Sudan Support to improve effectiveness and transparency of customs services at borders (2012-2015).

Tanzania Support to the Tanzanian Revenue Authority to implement its Corporate Reform Plan which is focused on improving and modernising tax administration (2013-2019). Technical assistance is also being provided from HMRC to support this.

Uganda DFID is supporting GoU on range of revenuerelated reforms, including support to the Government's PFM reform strategy, the third Financial Management and Accountability Programme (FINMAP III) 2014-2018 support to Trade Mark East Africa (TMEA) including work on customs and regulatory and tax environment 2009-2017 — a local governance programme in collaboration with USAID, the Governance, Accountability, Participation and Performance (GAPP) programme 2014-2019, which addresses some local taxation issues, and support to Uganda Revenue Authority on oil taxation (2012-2017). Pilot TADAT assessment conducted in August 2015. Support on Exchange of Information received through tax transparency programme.

Yemen Support to improve business regulation and tax systems including support via the IFC on tax simplification (2013-2015).

Zambia Support to improve the Government of Zambia s financial management and revenue generation by reforming and modernising core financial management and tax systems (2014-2017). Pilot TADAT assessment conducted.

Zimbabwe Support to formalise and legalise production and trade of artisanal gold miners to improve livelihoods and increase tax revenue (2014-2016). OECD has given support on transfer pricing through tax transparency programme.

Tax Transparency Funding to OECD, Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Practices and World Bank to provide technical assistance to developing countries on exchange of information and transfer pricing. Also, includes support to the OECD for the Secretariat of Tax Inspectors Without Borders Secretariat and for reviews of tax incentives for investment. (2013-16). The programme has worked in Tanzania, Nigeria, Pakistan, Uganda, Columbia, Ghana, Jamaica, the Philippines, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Rwanda, Jamaica, Zambia, Botswana, Zimbabwe and Kenya amongst others.

TADAT Funding to the IMF to develop and implement the Tax Administration Diagnostic Assessment Tool (TADAT), which tax authorities and donors can use to (2014-18). The tool was rolled out for use in November. Pilots have taken place in Rwanda, Uganda, Zambia and South Africa. We are planning upcoming assessments Tanzania and Ethiopia.

ODA Transfer to HMRC ODA to HMRC for use to provide technical assistance to developing countries on tax administration and tax policy, including specific resource on international tax issues such as tax avoidance and evasion (2013 -2024).

Tax Policy Analysis Funding to the Institute for Fiscal Studies (to start in 2016, until 2018) to provide tax policy analysis in partner countries as well as deliver crosscutting tax policy research.

Research Research programmes with the International Centre for Tax and Development, and the International Growth Centre, which look at tax and development issues.

12.2.5 Disaggregation

Not applicable.

12.2.6 Availability and Timliness

Data are available annually. Bilateral data may have a up to one year time lag and data from multilateral organisations up to two years.

12.2.7 Quality, Issues and Assurance

Data published in SID are already subject to quality assurance checks, whereby draft summary statistics are shared with designated statistics advisers to carry out 'sense checks' on the figures. For the purpose of this indicator, those sense checks will be the primary method of quality assurance, used to confirm that all relevant expenditure is included in the calculations.

The final output in SID will be National Statistics status. Quality assurance will require the assessment by the relevant policy division statistics and tax advisors to ensure that the contributing programmes are improving tax systems.

Poor classification of programmes, especially given the linkages between PFM and tax mobilisation may result in over/under estimation of actual spend.

13 Investment in the Multilateral System

UK investment in the multilateral system (core multilateral ODA) compared with other Development Assistance Committee donors.

The multilateral system is vital to deliver the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which include reducing global poverty and delivering global public goods, promoting stability and prosperity and maximising UK global influence. Multilaterals amplify UK reach on the global stage, give greater reach to our policy priorities and make UK taxpayer money go further.

Core multilateral ODA is un-earmarked funding from donors, such as the UK, to ODA-eligible multilateral organisations, which is pooled to form the core budgets of those multilateral organisations. Pooled contributions that make up multilateral organisation core budgets fund programmes as well as general operations.

Type: Input

13.1 Technical Definition

The total value of UK Government investments (in GBP) classed as core multilateral ODA to organisations on the OECD DAC list of eligible multilaterals by calendar year, since 2015. And the UK's ranking compared with other DAC donors (core multilateral ODA values compared in USD).

13.2 Data

13.2.1 Calculations

UK investments to multilaterals (GBP) are extracted from Statistics on International Development Table 2: Total UK Net ODA by Delivery Channel (Bilateral, Multilateral). DAC donor investments via multilateral channels are extracted from OECD.Stat (Members' total use of the multilateral system) applying the following selections:

Donor: DAC Countries only

Recipient: Developing Countries, Total

Sector: Total All Sectors

Channel: Multilateral Organisations

AidToThru: Core contributions to

Flow type: Gross Disbursements

Amount type: Current Prices

With values (USD) cross tabulated by donor and year, descending rankings (1 = highest) across donors within a given year are calculated, and the UK's position reported.

13.2.2 Sources

UK spend to multilaterals: Statistics on International Development. Donor rankings: OECD Creditor Reporting System via OECD.Stat.

13.2.3 Baseline

Not applicable.

13.2.4 Disaggregation

Not applicable.

13.2.5 Availability and Timliness

Data is available annually.

Provisional values of UK investments for a given calendar year are published the following Spring, with final values published the following Autumn. OECD CRS data is updated in December each year with the detailed breakdowns required for these calculations. Therefore, the provisional value of UK investment in multilaterals will be available before the ranking compared with other donors.

13.2.6 Quality, Issues and Assurance

Statistics on International Development is a designated National Statistic, which means it is produced in accordance with the Code of Practice for Statistics. The Quality Assurance measures applied are set out in Annex 3 of the publication, which includes a description of the work undertaken to minimise input errors that may occur in the underlying ARIES financial information system. Calculations of the UK's ranking compared with other DAC donors are subject to internal quality assurance by DFID statisticians.

14 Malaria: Spend

Total UK government Official Development Assistance (ODA) spent on activities that contribute to prevention or treatment of malaria.

Indicator Type: Input

14.1 Technical Definition

UK government expenditure on malaria provided through:

- UK malaria-specific bilateral programmes.
- UK bilateral funding to programmes including activities that have been shown to have an impact on malaria in affected countries. These activities are health systems and service delivery, maternal and child health, and water and sanitation.
- UK government contributions to multilateral organisations, global initiatives, civil society and other non-state actors that work directly on malaria prevention and treatment (with spend under the Organisation of Economic and Cooperative Development - Development Assistance Committee's 12262 code 'Malaria control') or which undertake activities that have been shown to have an impact on malaria in affected countries.
- UK funding to malaria related research on the development of new drugs and diagnostics and estimated contributions from wider research programmes on health services.

14.2 Data

14.2.1 Calculations

The UK commitment to spend £500 million a year is for all of UK government expenditure. Bilateral spend is calculated using data from DFID's and other government departments' financial systems. Calculations for the non-malaria specific activities include assumptions about the proportion of spending that could be identified as malaria spending. Calculations also include assumptions regarding the proportion of spending through multilateral organisations that can reasonably be identified as malaria spending. Research spending and a proportion of wider research programmes' spending on health services is also included.

The attributions outlined in Tables 9 & 11 below set out the calculations for malaria spending in each financial year. Malaria spending through multilateral organisations is calculated using the attributable share of the total imputed funding contribution from the UK. Malaria spending through the Global Fund to Fight Aids, TB and Malaria is coded directly onto DFID's financial systems, based on DFID's core contributions and specific contributions for malaria.

Table 9: Bilateral malaria spend attribution

Sub-sector	Description	Attribution
Malaria	Malaria-specific bilateral programmes	100%
Health services	Attributable UK health services spend	Country specific % based on average outpatient appointmentsrelated to malaria
Maternal Health	Attributable UK bilateral aid to maternal health	10%
Water & Sanitation	Attributable UK bilateral aid to water and sanitation	5%
Research	Malaria and health services related research spend	Programme specific %

Table 10: Multilateral malaria spend attribution

Organisation	Description	Attribution
Global Fund	Attributable share of total contribution programmes	UK malaria spend through the Global Fund
Multilaterals spend	Attributable share of imputed DFID aid to malaria	DAC data, based on historical trends
Water & Sanitation	Attributable share of imputed DFID aid to water and sanitation	5%
Health Services	Attributable share of imputed DFID aid to health services	Average outpatient appointments related to malaria (%)

14.2.2 Worked Example

DFID funds programmes supporting provision of health services in specific countries. In countries where the burden of disease for malaria is non-negligible, the average proportion of outpatient appointments from malaria is applied to the total health services spend. This gives the health services spend attributed to malaria.

In the example below, the proportion of outpatient appointments related to malaria in the country example is 14%. This is applied to the DFID health services spend in that country of £75 million. This gives a total of health services spend attributed to this country of £10.5 million.

Table 11: Example of calculating DFID bilateral health services spend

Total Spend	Malaria Appointments (%)	Attribution
£75 M	14%	£10.5 M

Health services is a composite category for health spend made up of the following codes on DFID's financial systems:

Basic Health Care
Health Education
Health Policy and Administrative Management
Personnel Development for Population and Reproductive Health
Health Unallocable/Unspecified
Health Personnel Development
Health Poverty Reduction Budget Support
Population Policy and Administrative Management

14.2.3 Sources

Bilateral and multilateral spend data is extracted from DFID's financial data system. The imputed multilateral share for water and sanitation is produced for DFID's Statistics in International Development (SID) publication. Other government departments extract data from internal systems. Data regarding the burden of disease and outpatient appointments related to malaria is sourced from the World Health Organisation (WHO) World Malaria Report. Assumptions regarding multilateral spend are based on data from the OECD-DAC Creditor Reporting System (CRS).

14.2.4 Baseline

The UK Government had a total malaria spend of £499 million in 2016/17 and £481 million in 2017/18.

14.2.5 Disaggregation

Not applicable

14.2.6 Availability and Timliness

Data is available annually with a lag of up to 1 year.

14.2.7 Quality, Issues and Assurance

The malaria spending indicator goes through quality assurance to ensure accuracy in calculating spend. The quality assurance processes are also used to confirm that relevant expenditure is included.

There are no known data issues but quality is dependent on the accuracy of sector coding for the UK government's programmes and for external organisations allocating UK funds. There is clear guidance for this coding but the consistency of application of this guidance has not been assessed.

The UK's spend on malaria has decreased slightly during the time period of this commitment. The UK government recently announced a £1.4 billion pledge to the Sixth Replenishment of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. This includes additional malaria match funding of up to £200m.

15 Neglected Tropical Diseases: Spend

Total UK government Official Development Assistance (ODA) spent directly on Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTD) implementation programmes or through contributions to organisations with NTD implementation activities.

Indicator Type: Input

15.1 Technical Definition

Implementation activities contribute to the prevention and treatment of NTDs such as delivery of preventative medicines or surgery to treat the effects of NTDs. DFID spending on NTD implementation programmes consists of all spend on DFID's NTD programmes in the financial year. It also includes DFID's contribution to external organisations with NTD implementation activities. DFID spending on NTD research consists of spend on DFID's NTD research programmes in the financial year.

15.2 Data

15.2.1 Calculations

UK government has commitment to spend £360 million on NTD implementation between 2017/18 and 2021/22. DFID calculates the spend from its NTD implementation programmes and contributions to implementation programmes of external organisations. DFID uses data from DFID's financial systems and data provided from external organisations.

The UK's annual spend on NTD implementation programmes has been just under £50m since the beginning of the period of this spend commitment. From 2019/20, the main vehicle for delivering the NTD spend commitment will be the £220m Accelerating Sustainable Control and Elimination of NTDs programme (ASCEND) which is designed to increase activity and spending over the next three years.

NTD research spend is calculated using data from DFID's financial systems.

15.2.2 Sources

NTD programme spend data is collected from DFID's financial systems. The contribution to external organisation's NTD programmes is provided by these organisations for the financial year. NTD research spend is also collected from DFID's central finance system.

15.2.3 Baseline

In 2017/18 the total UK spend on implementation programmes tackling NTDs was £49 million. The funding for research in 2017/18 was £24 million.

15.2.4 Disaggregation

Not applicable

15.2.5 Availability and Timliness

Data is available annually with a lag of up to 1 year.

15.2.6 Quality, Issues and Assurance

The NTD implementation spending indicator is quality assured. Programme level information is used to confirm that all relevant expenditure is included in the calculation for this indicator.

The majority of 2018/19 NTD implementation spend is from data on DFID's NTD programmes coming directly from DFID systems. As these programmes directly relate to the NTDs, the data quality is good. A

smaller proportion of 2018/19 NTD implementation spend comes from DFID's contribution through external organisations' NTD programmes, with data provided by these organisations. In some cases, these organisations estimate the spend on NTDs within broader programmes.

16 Neglected Tropical Diseases

Number of people receiving treatment or care for one or more neglected tropical diseases.

Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) are a group of diseases that affect the world's poorest and most marginalised people, predominantly in remote and hard-to-reach communities, which lack access to safe water, sanitation, and health services.

NTDs affect more than 1 billion people globally, and cause a range of health outcomes, including severe pain, long-term disability, chronic illness, irreversible blindness, disfiguration and death. These outcomes also result in further socio-economic impacts, such as out-of-pocket health expenditures, lost livelihoods, stigma and social exclusion.

Reaching people with preventive or curative interventions for NTDs can avoid long-term health complications or the development of disabilities. Large scale intervention can also reduce overall transmission of NTDs, which over time will support their effective control or elimination.

Type: Output

16.1 Technical Definition

The indicator captures the number of people receiving one or more of the following interventions which aim to prevent, cure or manage an NTD.

Preventive interventions:

- Lymphatic Filariasis (albendazole + ivermectin or diethylcarbamazine citrate)
- Soil transmitted helminths (albendazole or mebendazole)
- Schistosomiasis (praziquantel)
- Onchocerciasis (ivermectin)
- Trachoma (azithromycin)
- Guinea worm (cloth filters)

Curative treatments:

- Visceral leishmaniasis (AmBisome or Paromomycin and SGG)
- Guinea worm (removal of worm)

Morbidity management interventions:

- Hydrocele (surgery)
- Lymphatic filariasis swelling of lower limbs (morbidity management)
- Trichiasis (surgery)

16.2 Data

16.2.1 Calculations

Data provided by partners should detail the number of interventions provided, disaggregated by disease, intervention type, country, district (or other sub-national geographical unit), gender and disability status.

From this, 'peak' interventions per district (over time and across disease) should be calculated, to avoid potential double counting (we aggregate the number of interventions delivered for multiple diseases, as these may be provided to the same people).

16.2.2 Sources

Data for this indicator are reported by implementing partners, and are generally obtained through national NTD data reporting systems, managed by the Ministry of Health.

16.2.3 Baseline

For DFID reporting purposes, 2016 calendar year baseline is used with achieved results being reported from 2017 onwards.

16.2.4 Disaggregation

Data should be disaggregated by the type of intervention provided, gender and disability status (where available). It may also be possible to provide disaggregation by sub-national geography (e.g. district).

16.2.5 Availability and Timeliness

Achieved results for the previous calendar year are made available from NTD programmes in March of each year, therefore, the time-lag for reporting should be minimal.

16.2.6 Quality, Issues and Assurance

Variation in data quality is anticipated across countries, due to variation in the quality of training provided to community based health volunteers and health workers who carry out interventions and complete data reporting tasks, national health data reporting systems in use, and the overall capacity of Ministries of Health.

Implementing partners and the World Health Organization (WHO) work with national Governments to strengthen data reporting systems, although DFID has little control over the final quality of data reported. This indicator is closely aligned to SDG indicator 3.3.5 (number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases), and as such uses data which is reported by Ministries of Health to the WHO to support the monitoring of the SDG indicator. This alignment will ensure that our results reporting is using the highest quality data available on the reach of our NTD programmes.

To avoid counting individuals more than once where they may be receiving multiple interventions, the peak reach per district (across interventions and time) is used. It is important to note that this is likely to be an underestimate of our programmes overall reach. However, due to the lack of individual based data, it is not possible to achieve a full enumeration of beneficiaries, while avoiding double counting, in any other way.

The data for the number of individuals receiving preventive interventions for Guinea Worm Disease is likely to be less accurate than the rest of the data used, as this is an estimated reach figure based on the number of households provided with cloth water filters and the average household size in intervention villages (this is calculated by our implementing partners). However, as we are now very close to the eradication of Guinea Worm Disease, partner data on at-risk communities is very strong, and so the level of error should be minimal.

Statistics advisers in DFID undertake quality assurance of the results data and attempt to minimise the source of any errors.

17 Nutrition

Number of children under five, women (of childbearing age) and adolescent girls reached by DFID through nutrition-related interventions.

An increase in the number of women, adolescent girls and children reached with a package of nutrition services should lead to meaningful improvements in their nutrition and a reduction in under-nutrition.

Type: Output

17.1 Technical Definition

All women of childbearing age (15 to 49 years), adolescent girls (10 to 19 years) and children $<$5 years (hereafter referred to as the 'target population') who benefit from DFID-funded nutrition services contribute to this result.

Reach is broken down into 'high', 'medium' and 'low' intensity to distinguish how many people have benefited from a more comprehensive DFID-funded package of services that is more likely to meaningfully improve their nutrition versus a more basic package. The intensity levels reflect both the comprehensiveness of the package reaching the target population and whether the package is directly or indirectly targeted to the target population. DFID spending departments are encouraged to focus on more high and medium intensity 'reach' than low intensity.

Programmes that deliver the following types of nutrition interventions can be counted towards this indicator:

(A) The nutrition specific package
The nutrition-specific package is based on the 2013 Lancet series on nutrition, which concluded there is strong evidence that the following interventions should be implemented at scale.

1. Iron-folate, calcium and micronutrient supplements (plus nutrition supplements in food insecure areas) for pregnant women
2. Effective support / guidance / counselling on infant and young child nutrition for mothers of children $<$2 years
3. Vitamin A, preventative zinc supplements, zinc-Oral Rehydration Solution (ORS) plus nutrition supplements in food insecure areas
4. Treatment for acute malnutrition for children $<$5 years

Women and adolescent girls who are benefiting from nutrition education that is designed to directly benefit their own nutrition can also be counted as part of the nutrition-specific reach. If DFID is not funding the entirety of the nutrition-specific package, all women of childbearing age, adolescent girls and children who benefit from the DFID-funded part of the package can still be counted if there is evidence that they are receiving the other components of the package through other funding sources.

(B) Nutrition-sensitive programmes
Programmes that are designed to address the underlying causes of under-nutrition are typically referred to as nutrition sensitive. Women, adolescent girls and children $<$5 years reached with these programmes can be counted towards this indicator if the programme (a) includes an explicit objective to improve nutrition outcomes (e.g. prevent stunting, wasting or micronutrient deficiencies; or improve dietary diversity) and (b) monitors changes in relevant nutrition outcomes. This includes programmes across agriculture, social protection / safety nets, private sector engagement, health, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), education, and women's empowerment.

(C) Hunger-sensitive programmes
Some programmes that intend to address hunger (i.e. food insecurity), but that do not meet the nutrition-sensitive criteria can contribute to the indicator **if these are delivered alongside nutrition-specific interventions that will deliver improvements in nutrition as well as food security**. A programme can be

classified as hunger sensitive if it (a) has an explicit objective to improve food security outcomes at household level (e.g. increasing the quantity and diversity of food available) and (b) monitors food security outcomes.

The combination of programme types delivered to the target population is used to assess the intensity of the reach, as set out in Table 12. Reporting offices are also requested to provide additional qualitative information which captures broader support to strengthen systems for nutrition.

Table 12: Overview of high, medium, low intensity nutrition reach

Intensity	Definition
High	Target population reached directly with a nutrition-specific package **AND** At least one nutrition-sensitive programme Target population reached directly with a nutrition-specific package **AND** At least one hunger-sensitive programme
Medium	Target population reached directly with only a nutrition-specific package Target population reached directly with only a nutrition-sensitive programme Target population reached directly with a hunger-sensitive programme that includes a nutrition-sensitive behaviour change component targeting women / adolescent girls / children <5 years
Low	Target population reached indirectly with a nutrition-sensitive programme (see Box on targetting)

17.2 Data

17.2.1 Calculations

Where the programme directly targets children <5 years, adolescent girls or women of childbearing age and management information is available regarding reach, the numbers should be taken directly from programme information. Women of childbearing age, adolescent girls or children <5 years can only be classified as directly targeted if (i) the intervention is intended to reach them specifically, (ii) the programme includes a component to actively promote uptake of the intervention(s) by these groups and (iii) uptake is monitored in some way. Otherwise, the programme would be classed as indirectly targeted. Where the programme targets a wider age group, it is necessary to determine the size of the population that benefits from the programme and the size of the population actually accessing the programme (coverage). The numbers reached within our target population can then be estimated using routine population statistics.

This indicator refers to unique, individual children aged under 5, adolescent girls and women of childbearing age: calculations should ensure there is no double counting between interventions or over time. Where the available data systems do not enable the identification of unique individuals, a peak year approach should be used rather than aggregating results across years. This ensures individuals are not counted more than once across time.

Where other funding is also contributing towards programme reach, the calculation of results attributed to DFID should take this into account using the proportion of programme funding provided by DFID.

17.2.2 Sources

Data used for this indicator come from programme reporting via a range of external sources. This includes programme data collected by implementing partners using their information systems, data obtained through national government information systems (for example health management information systems), nationally representative household survey data (e.g. the Demographic and Health Survey), or other bespoke surveys (e.g. carried out as part of a programme evaluation).

17.2.3 Baseline

For DFID reporting purposes, 2014-15 financial year baseline is used with achieved results being reported from 2015-16 onwards.

17.2.4 Disaggregation

Data is disaggregated by gender where possible.

17.2.5 Availability and Timeliness

Data is available annually. The timeliness of data varies across countries. Data from routine monitoring systems may be available on a regular basis in-year. Administrative or census data may have a time lag of several years. Evaluation data are likely to have a lag of at least one year.

17.2.6 Quality, Issues and Assurance

There is potential for double counting of children reached across a number of years, given that many programmes provide support to children over a five year period. To avoid this, the methodology focuses on peak year contributions and calculates annually, not cumulatively. There is a specific risk of double counting of children who are successfully treated for Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) or Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM). In many contexts children are referred into programmes to treat MAM once they have been discharged from treatment for SAM. These children should only be counted once. Where this approach is being used, it will likely be more straightforward only to count the children who are successfully treated for SAM and not to count those who are successfully treated for MAM. However if programme data enables more accurate monitoring unique children who recover from MAM can be counted.

Coverage may be difficult to determine in some nutrition-sensitive programmes and in the case of programmes that are indirectly targeted (e.g. nutrition education campaigns through radio or other media).

18 Official Development Assistance (ODA)

An overview of official UK spend on international development and the UK target to spend 0.7% of gross national income per calendar year.

The United Nations General Assembly agreed on an international target of 0.7 per cent for the ODA:GNI ratio in 1970 as a benchmark for aid resources. In May 2005, EU member states pledged to meet the 0.7 per cent target by 2015, with a collective EU target milestone of 0.56 per cent by 2010. In the 2004 Spending Review the UK Government set an earlier target date, to increase total UK ODA to 0.7 per cent of Gross National Income by 2013. This target was met for the first time in 2013 and has been met since then.

The target for the UK's ODA:GNI ratio was placed in legislation in March 2015. The law sets a commitment to spend 0.7 per cent of GNI on ODA in 2015, and each year after 2015.

Type: Input

18.1 Technical Definition

UK Official Development Assistance (ODA) is defined as resource flows to developing countries and multilateral organisations from official agencies (e.g. the UK Government) or their executive agencies. ODA is measured according to standardised definitions and methodologies specified by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). In order for the transaction to be counted as ODA, it must meet the following tests:

- It is administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as its main objective;
- It is concessional including grants and soft loans

Estimates of UK Gross National Income (GNI) are used in the calculation of the measure ODA as a proportion of GNI (ODA:GNI ratio). The GNI measure is produced according to international standards for compiling National Accounts and it has been adopted by the OECD as the standard measure for comparing ODA spending across countries.

UK ODA and the UK ODA:GNI ratio are published as provisional and final estimates for the previous calendar year. We use the latest available data to report progress, which tends to be provisional at the time of reporting.

- Statistics on International Development: Provisional UK aid spend includes a provisional estimate of the UK ODA:GNI ratio based on provisional ODA data.
- Statistics on International Development: Final UK aid spend (published in the autumn) confirms the UK's ODA:GNI ratio and includes more detailed disaggregated ODA statistics.

18.2 Data

18.2.1 Calculations

The ODA:GNI ratio is calculated according to definitions and classifications set out by the OECD DAC. ODA provided by UK official agencies, is reported in £sterling, by calendar year. UK ODA as a proportion of GNI is expressed as a percentage (%).

18.2.2 Sources

The ARIES financial information system provides the source data for DFID ODA. For Other Government Departments' and official agencies than DFID, similar financial systems source their ODA data. GNI estimates are supplied by the Office for National Statistics (ONS).

18.2.3 Baseline

Not applicable

18.2.4 Disaggregation

Key breakdowns of UK ODA spend statistics is made available in SID, including:

- UK ODA spend on international development in the last calendar year
- By recipient country, official agency, bilateral and multilateral funding and purpose
- Project-level micro data

The UK ODA:GNI ratio is not disaggregated.

18.2.5 Availability and Timliness

ODA is reported on a calendar year basis — data is available annually.

18.2.6 Quality, Issues and Assurance

The Quality Assurance measures applied to the ODA data is set out in Annex 3 of Statistics on International Development.

The two publications reporting UK ODA statistics are designated National Statistics, which means that they are produced in accordance with the Code of Practice for Statistics.

The ARIES database is subject to input errors. The risk of input error is relatively low for estimates of total ODA and by country and region, and relatively higher for ODA by sector (where there is sometimes ambiguity, especially for projects that cut across sectors) and by funding channel. Annex 3 in SID describes the work to minimise the input errors.

The ODA:GNI ratio tends to change between provisional and final releases due to further quality assured ODA data and later GNI information.

19 Portfolio Quality Index

Portfolio Quality Index (PQI) provides a measure of how well projects are performing on average. The Project review score is calculated at project level once a review has been approved. The PQI is calculated following an aggregation of all DFID projects reviewed in a rolling 12 month period by weighting project budget values according to performance as determined by their score assigned at the review. These weighted budgets are then aggregated and expressed as a percentage of the total portfolio budget to give the PQI.

Type: Output

19.1 Technical Definition

The PQI project scoring system, applied from 1st January 2012, introduced an approach to scoring that is firmly grounded in observed results. For the purposes of computing portfolio quality, the portfolio includes all projects in DFID's bilateral and multilateral portfolio which have undergone an Annual Review or Project Completion Review in the last 12 months and whose project score has been inputted and approved on DFID's Aid Management Platform (AMP).

19.1.1 Portfolio Quality (PQ) score for a project

At each review, projects are scored by outputs achieved to date against the expected outputs as set out in each project's logframe. The scoring scale allows for both over and under-achievement.

Table 13: Project Quality Output Score Schema

Output Score	Definition	Weight
A++	Outputs substantially exceed expectation	150
A+	Outputs moderatley exceed expectation	125
A	Outputs met expectation	100
B	Outputs moderately did not meet expectation	75
C	Outputs substantially did not meet expectation	50

Each project has several outputs, with each assigned an 'impact weight'. These are then assessed at review and given an output score based on the schema in Table 13. The 'weight' of that output score is then applied to the impact weight to give an overall impact score for each output, which are then aggregated to give an overall PQ score and grade. Table 14 details an example of how a project PQ score is calculated and Table 15 the grade applied given the score.

Table 14: Project Quality Scoring Example

Project ID: 12345	**Project Title: Example Project**			
Output Description	**Impact Weight** (%)	**Output Score**	**Weight Based on Score**	**Impact Score**
Output 1	30	A+	125	37.5
Output 2	10	A	100	10
Output 3	10	B	75	7.5
Output 4	20	A	100	20
Output 5	30	C	50	15
Impact Weight should = 100	100		Overall PQ Score	90
			Overall Grade	**A**

19.1.2 DFID's Portfolio Quality Index (PQI)

DFID's Portfolio Quality Index is an aggregation of all projects reviewed in the last 12 months and is calculated by weighting project budget values according to performance as determined by their score assigned at the review. These weighted budgets are aggregated and expressed as a percentage of the total portfolio budget to give the portfolio quality index. The PQI has a theoretical range of 50 – 150. A score of 100

Table 15: Overall Grade by PQ Score Range.

Output Score	Definition	Weight
A++	Outputs substantially exceed expectation	137.6-150
A+	Outputs moderatley exceed expectation	112.6-137.5
A	Outputs met expectation	87.5-112.5
B	Outputs moderately did not meet expectation	62.5-87.49
C	Outputs substantially did not meet expectation	50-62.49

signifies that DFID's aggregate portfolio of project outputs are, on average, meeting expectations. A score below 100 will indicate under-achievement across the portfolio, whilst a score greater than 100 will indicate over-achievement.

Table (16) below provides an example of how the portfolio quality index is calculated. Aggregating the weighted budgets across all five projects in the sample and expressing their sum as a proportion of the total sample budget gives a portfolio quality index of 91.8, i.e. within the range as defined above of 'outputs met expectation'. In real terms, this calculation is applied on a 12 month rolling basis to over 1,100 DFID projects. The precise weight attached to each project budget is calculated from the individual project PQ scores (Table 16).

Table 16: Portfolio Quality Index Calulcation Example

Projects	**Project Value** (£m)	**Overall Project PQ Score**	**Weighted Budget** (£m)
Project 1	40.0	102.5	41.0
Project 2	20.0	93.8	18.8
Project 3	10.0	115	11.5
Project 4	30.0	86.3	25.9
Project 5	15.0	56.3	8.5
Total	115.0	-	105.6
Portfolio Quality Index = Weighted budget as proportion of total budget = $(105.6 \div 115) \times 100$ = **91.8**			

The PQI is subject to fluctuation as projects with substantial budgets move in and out of the portfolio. Portfolio Quality Index is provided on a monthly basis to one decimal place.

19.2 Data

19.2.1 Calculations

Based on PQ Index for each project after reviews approved. DFID's Portfolio Quality index is calculated by weighting project budget values according to performance as determined by their score assigned at the review.

19.2.2 Sources

DFID's Aid Management Platform.

19.2.3 Baseline

Report processed on 1st May 2016 reflecting position as at 30th April 2016 and reflects revised organisational structure of DFID from April 2016 (Table 17)

19.2.4 Disaggregation

Not applicable.

19.2.5 Availability and Timliness

Daily. All reviews approved in the last 12 months on a rolling basis.

Table 17: Baseline Data 30th April 2016.

DG/Division	Score	Band	No. Projects	Project Budget (£m)
All DFID	103.0	A	1165	48,141
Corporate Performance	101.9	A	4	15
Finance and Corporate Performance Division	86.2	B	3	5
Non-Departmental Public Body	110.0	A	1	10
Country Programmes	100.4	A	708	21,445
Asia, Caribbean and Overseas Territories	100.2	A	222	7,413
West and Southern Africa	100.6	A	201	5,230
East and Central Africa	100.0	A	211	7,033
Regional Directorate	97.1	A	9	281
Middle East and North Africa Division	102.8	A	65	1,488
Economic Development	109.3	A	59	9,006
Economic Development Division	109.3	A	59	9,006
Policy and Global Programmes	103.1	A	394	17,675
Policy Division	103.0	A	153	5,365
International Relations Division	98.0	A	19	3,021
Research and Evidence Division	104.7	A	164	2,099
Global Funds	103.7	A	11	5,654
Conflict, Humanitarian, Security & Stabilisation Division	109.1	A	47	1,536

19.2.6 Quality, Issues and Assurance

Overall, internal reporting tools are reliable, but do depend on project teams inputting accurate and timely reviews on to the Aid Management Platform.

Raw data and calculations are periodically reviewed throughout the year, at least once per month, and before annual reporting.

20 Private Sector Investment

The additional financing needed to achieve the UN Sustainable Development Goals by 2030 is estimated to be $2.5 trillion every year. Current investment levels are less than half of that. This financial disparity will need to be met by the private sector. DFID, investing through the CDC and the various Private Investment Development Group (PIDG) facilities, supports the growth of businesses and new infrastructure projects in Africa and South Asia that would otherwise go unfunded.

By providing patient capital, CDC and PIDG help to 'crowd in' private finance by reducing the risks borne by others who invest alongside them. By pioneering successful investments in sectors and geographies deemed too risky by private sector investors, they demonstrate that it is possible to invest responsibly in these markets and earn a financial return, helping to overcome the barriers that currently deter investment capital from flowing into those countries that desperately need it.

Type: Output

20.1 Technical Definition

DFID reports two key figures for private investment mobilised:

PIDG: annual total commitments for private sector investment.

CDC: annual private investment mobilised by CDC based on the latest OECD methodology (Section 20.2.1).

20.2 Data

20.2.1 Calculations

PIDG: summed amounts of private sector investment in PIDG-supported transactions.

CDC: figures in the annual report are based on the OECD methodology for estimating private sector investment mobilised.

20.2.2 Sources

PIDG: Data is from financial transactions submitted by PIDG Companies, based on transaction financial documentation (e.g. Lenders' Business Case).

CDC:

Funds - Data sources for funds are primarily Fund Reports issued by the Fund Managers. These are then input into our Investment Management Software Frameworks. A report is run for each fund to extract the investors names, commitments, commitment size, and whether they are a DFI or Private investor. These reports form the basis for the mobilisation calculation for funds.

Debt - Debt figures are estimated through a more manual process, it requires going through the legal agreements and identifying any other parties to the syndicated loans. In some cases, confirmations are obtained from the investment teams.

Equity - Similarly with Debt, this is a more manual process. It involves looking through Investment Committee papers to see if CDC were the only investor, or if there were other investors. Investment teams are required to set out the shareholdings for the investment on a quarterly basis, as part of CDC's investment monitoring.

20.2.3 Baseline

Figures are reported by DFID from the start of the SR period in 2015/16, though PIDG and CDC also report figures over longer time horizons.

20.2.4 Disaggregation

Not applicable.

20.2.5 Availability and Timliness

Annual figures are published approximately six months from the end of the calendar year.

20.2.6 Quality, Issues and Assurance

PIDG: Data inserted into Results Monitoring Sheets by PIDG Companies using information provided in Lenders' Business Case Funding mobilised data are sense-checked by Development Impact team. Data quality will be high as it is based on documented financial transactions.

CDC: Calculations are quality assured internally by DFID's Finance Department. The underlying data for funds is the same data as drives the valuations, therefore, a sample of these are reviewed by external Auditors. Data quality is high since it comes from documented financial transactions. CDC receive quarterly fund reports which list any new commitments to the fund. Official financial documentation are widely available for both Debt and Equity transactions, therefore, it is easy to identify commitments from private and DFI investors.

Internationally, there are two methodologies which have been developed to try and enable comparisons and to eliminate potential double-counting. One has been developed by Multinational Development Banks (MDBs) and one by the OECD. CDC and PDIG continue to work with these bodies to try and ensure increased harmonisation of approaches.

21 Progress Towards Polio Eradication

Number of global wild poliovirus cases.

The UK supports the aim of polio eradication. DFID monitors the decrease in wild poliovirus cases globally.

Type: Output

21.1 Technical Definition

The number of WHO-accredited laboratory confirmed cases of wild poliovirus cases, by country and by type of wild poliovirus. A decrease in the number of cases indicates nearing the goal of global eradication of wild poliovirus.

There are three types of wild poliovirus. Type two was declared eradicated in 2016. The last case of type three was reported in 2012. As at 2018, there are three countries (Afghanistan, Nigeria and Pakistan) that are still classed as endemic with type one wild poliovirus. Only Afghanistan and Pakistan reported cases in 2017. A country is certified polio-free when there have been no cases of wild poliovirus in the country for three years in the presence of good quality surveillance.

21.2 Data

21.2.1 Calculations

Once paralysis is detected in a child, astool specimen is collected and sent to a WHO-accredited laboratory for testing. The presence or absence of poliovirus is confirmed from primary culture results. Polioviruses isolated from stools are then analysed to determine if the virus is wild, Sabin vaccine, or vaccine-derived. If wild poliovirus is confirmed, this is counted as being one case. Vaccine-derived and Sabin vaccine cases do not count towards this indicator.

The number of confirmed global wild poliovirus cases is reported weekly by GPEI at: http://polioeradication.org/polio-today/polionow/this-week/

21.2.2 Sources

Data is provided from national health information systems and collated globally by the Global Polio Eradication Initiative (GPEI).

21.2.3 Baseline

The number of cases of wild poliovirus has been measured by GPEI since it was established in 1988.

21.2.4 Disaggregation

Cases are disaggregated by gender and geography, with the location of the child registered to the village level.

21.2.5 Availability and Timliness

Data are available weekly. The time lag is dependent upon the length of time taken to identify a paralysed child and then transport a stool sample to a laboratory. Targets are set for these time periods, with detection of paralysis less than 14 days from onset of paralysis; primary culture results available less than 14 days from receipt at laboratory; and poliovirus type confirmed less than 14 days from receipts at reference laboratory.

21.2.6 Quality, Issues and Assurance

Stool samples are tested in WHO-accredited laboratories. Given the high sensitivity (true positive) and specificity (true negative) of the poliovirus test, data is of a high quality.

22 Public Financial Management

Number of countries supported by DFID to manage their public finances (including natural resources and extractives) more transparently.

DFID funds Public Financial Management (PFM) work through a range of channels. This includes direct funding via almost all of our bilateral programs, and indirect funding via a number of centrally managed programmes (CMPs). The vast bulk of PFM work improves transparency; improving the consistency and availability of information on use of public resources to the public, the legislative, supreme audit institutions, or to civil servants themselves.

Type: Output

22.1 Technical Definition

The Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development - Development Assistance Committee (OECD DAC) classifies 'Public Financial Management' as support for (code: 15111):

> *"Fiscal policy and planning; support to ministries of finance; strengthening financial and managerial accountability; public expenditure management; improving financial management systems; budget drafting; inter-governmental fiscal relations, public audit, public debt."*

DFID funds PFM work in almost all countries in which we have a bilateral program. We also centrally fund a number of global programs focusing on transparency of public resource use.

Countries will be counted towards the indicator if:

There is evidence that public finances are, at least to some extent, managed transparently/ are publicly available;

AND

The outputs delivered by DFID funding support on PFM support increased transparency of these processes.

Evidence for the first condition can be gauged by programme level or country level reports e.g. annual reviews, membership (and implementation) of relevant conventions and/or organisations (e.g. the Open Budget Initiative), and/or country scores on relevant transparency indices (e.g. Open Budget Survey etc.).

Evidence for the second condition may be available from project documents (e.g. Business Case, Annual Reviews, independent evaluations whether their country has met the Open Government Partnership (OGP) minimum eligibility criteria on fiscal transparency, their country's assessment of Partnership Principles (PP). The PPs on both anti-corruption and accountability will be relevant.

An indicative, but not exhaustive list of PFM related activities that would count (assuming the programme increased their transparency) is provided by the Public Expenditure Framework Agreement (PEFA) and could include, but is not limited to:

22.2 Data

22.2.1 Calculations

Not Applicable

22.2.2 Sources

Data will be drawn from DFID Analytics and country/regional/central office results commission returns, with review of programs by GOSAC statistician.

22.2.3 Baseline

The 2015-16 calendar year baseline is the first year this indicator was recorded.

Budget Classification
Macroeconomic and fiscal forecasting
Performance information for service delivery
Fiscal risk reporting
Public asset management
Fiscal strategy
Medium-term perspective in expenditure budgeting
Budget preparation process
Revenue Administration
Procurement Description
Financial data integrity
Annual financial reports
Central government operations outside financial reports
Legislative scrutiny of audit reports
Budget documentation
Debt management
Public investment management
Public access to fiscal information
Transfers to subnational governments
Payroll controls
Legislative scrutiny of budgets
Accounting for revenue
Internal audit
In-year budget reports
External audit

22.2.4 Disaggregation

Not Applicable

22.2.5 Availability and Timeliness

Data are available annually with a lag of up too one year.

22.2.6 Quality, Issues and Assurance

SOMETHING NEEDED HERE!!!

23 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Number of people with sustainable access to clean water and/or sanitation through DFID support.

Inadequate water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) accounts for nearly 1,000 child deaths per day and a total of 842,000 deaths[7] (all ages) per year in low and middle-income countries. Poor WASH is also a factor in under-nutrition and a number of neglected tropical diseases. Improved WASH can reduce this disease burden and can impact on poverty reduction, gender equity and education.

Type: Output

23.1 Technical Definition

All people counted under this indicator will have gained access to **water or sanitation or both**. Each person can be counted only once. This is the case even if the same individual benefits from multiple interventions in different years. Hygiene promotion should be integrated with water and sanitation programming.

Humanitarian results **must** be included where we are planning to meet needs that are open-ended and/or where we are reinstating permanent services following a humanitarian event. It excludes provision to people anticipated to be displaced for a short duration (6 months as a guide).

See the separate methodologies for water and sanitation (below) for guidance on definitions and calculating the number of people reached with each type of intervention. This methodology note outlines how to report on the composite indicator, combining the sub-indicators. How this is done will depend on available data, as set out in section **??**.

To include results under this indicator, qualitative and/or quantitative information on sustainability will be required. A qualitative narrative on the approaches to sustainability taken within each project is required and quantitative information should be provided where possible (e.g. results of post-completion surveys/monitoring). See the separate methodologies for water and sanitation (below) for additional guidance/examples.

We also separately monitor the number of people reached with each of water, sanitation and hygiene because it is useful contextual information on DFID's WASH programmes, and to ensure a continued high standard of transparency in our reporting to the UK public.

23.2 Data

23.2.1 Calculations

Results are included from all relevant programmes including health, education, social development and livelihoods programmes. Refer to the two separate methodology notes on water and sanitation for further details on definitions of which facilities/interventions may be included.

Two issues arise in calculating the number of people with sustainable access to clean water and/or sanitation through DFID support. More than one programme may target the same geographical area and the same people may receive more than one type of intervention.

More than one programme may target the same geographical area
If detailed information is available on individuals with access to WASH services, compile a list of communities (with populations) where WASH programmes (which may be overlapping) operate and categorise each person into one of the three categories below. For each category sum the population being served by each intervention or combination of interventions. Summing the total from each category then provides the total number of beneficiaries, ensuring that people receiving more than one intervention are counted once only.

1. Water or water and hygiene
2. Water and sanitation or water, sanitation and hygiene

[7] Preventing diarrhoea through better water, sanitation and hygiene: exposures and impacts in low- and middle-income countries, (2014), World Health Organisation

3. Sanitation or sanitation and hygiene

Example: A WASH programme provides 140,000 people with access to clean water and 90,000 with access to sanitation and hygiene promotion. These interventions are integrated and some of these people benefit from water, sanitation and hygiene.

In terms of the categories above, project data shows that we have the following numbers of people:
Water: 80,000
Sanitation and hygiene: 30,000
Water, sanitation and hygiene: 60,000

Those reached with water, sanitation and hygiene can be counted only once and so the total number of people reached with water and/or sanitation is the total of the three categories above, equal to **170,000**.

Same beneficiaries receive more than one type of intervention
If detailed information is not available for analysis at individual level of services received, estimate the size of the population for which the programmes overlap and take only the highest figure from water or sanitation for the populations concerned.

Example: fully overlapping programmes or one programme providing a range of WASH interventions.

DFID's funding to the UNICEF Water and Health programme in Eritrea will provide access to sanitation for 90,000 people, access to water for 20,000 people and hygiene promotion for 100,000 people. The people provided with water and sanitation access will be in the same six regions of Eritrea, so we assume the results could largely or fully overlap. The larger figure of 90,000 people is used as a conservative estimate of people reached with access to water, sanitation or both (note that we do not count people who only receive hygiene promotion).

Example: partly overlapping programmes.

Two programmes exist as follows within the same country:
Water: 100,000
Sanitation: 80,000

These two programmes overlap geographically and it is not possible to determine how many people receive only water, only sanitation or both.

If the programmes only partly overlap Geographically, the results could be scaled accordingly using the percentage overlap. For example, if only 25% of the sanitation results above are achieved in the same regions as the water results, the total result recorded should be 160,000 people calculated as follows:

Highest result (water = 100,000) + non-overlapping sanitation result (60,000 = 75% of 80,000) = **160,000**

23.2.2 Sources

Provision should be included in projects and programmes for the collection of data on access to and use of water and sanitation. This will normally be the primary source of data. Where water and sanitation results are delivered through non-specific WASH programmes, for instance health, education, social development or livelihoods, projects will need to collect WASH data in addition to other project data.

23.2.3 Baseline

For DFID reporting purposes, 2014-15 financial year baseline is used with achieved results being reported from 2015-16 onwards.

23.2.4 Disaggregation

Data disaggregated by gender and disability must currently be reported where available and projects must work towards fully disaggregating by these variables and by age and by geography over time. For meaningful disaggregation, collection of this data should be on a sample basis of the users of WASH. Basing disaggregations on community profile data does not provide information on whether individuals are able to access

and use WASH facilities. Community profile data may be reported in the interim until improved methods can be implemented, with details of methods used reported.

23.2.5 Availability and Timeliness

Data are available annually with a lag of up to one year.

23.2.6 Quality, Issues and Assurance

It is recognised that the quality of data available to estimate the number of people reached with water and sanitation who did not previously have access as defined in the methodology notes will vary. The quality of information on overlap between programmes will also vary. Please indicate any concerns in this respect in the results template and ensure that estimates are conservative where necessary by, for example, excluding one set of results in cases of overlap between programmes where data is not available on beneficiaries at an individual level (see section 23.2.1)