

**Department for
International Development**

**Annual Report
and Accounts
2010–11**

Volume I: Annual Report

**Department for
International Development**

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and Accounts
2010–11**

Volume I: Annual Report

This accompanies Volume II, which is the Accounts

(For the year ended 31 March 2011)

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Foreword by the Secretary of State



Within this Government's first year in office we set out how we would reach the UK's long-standing promise to deliver 0.7% of our Gross National Income as aid from 2013. It was a defining moment, a moment when the UK stood up to be counted in the fight against poverty.

We made that commitment even in the face of economic hardship, because we believe that helping the world's poorest people is not only the right thing to do, it is in the UK's own interests.

Yet, we will never forget that the money we spend is taxpayers' money. That's why I instituted an immediate root and branch review of our bilateral and multilateral aid so that we could be certain we were focusing our efforts in those areas where we could achieve most. We emerged from those reviews with a clear plan of action for the next four years and a clear understanding of the results that we will work to achieve. We will, for example:

- educate 11 million children – more than we educate in the UK – but at 2.5% of the cost;
- save the lives of 50,000 women in pregnancy and childbirth; and
- support freer and fairer elections in 13 countries with more than 300 million voters.

We are pulling out of countries that no longer need our help and investing more in those countries where we can make a real difference. We are cutting funding to organisations that are not performing and increasing funding to those that are.

We are creating the conditions that will encourage private sector investment because we believe that economic growth will allow people to pull themselves out of poverty.


We are putting more power into the hands of girls and women because we know that it will deliver a strong return on our investment.

We are making sure that the world's poorest people have access to the simple basics of food, clean drinking water, healthcare and education and we are doing more to help those suffering the double curse of conflict and poverty.

We have been there in times of humanitarian crisis: in Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Burma, Yemen and Sudan, bringing British aid to thousands as they suffer the grim reality of flood, earthquake or conflict. Thanks to the Humanitarian Emergency Response Review which I asked Lord Ashdown to undertake, we will continue to be a world leader in the quality of our disaster response.

Transparency and accountability will be our watchwords. We have published our planned results to make it easier for others to track our performance. Our new transparency guarantee allows people here in the UK and abroad to see how we are spending money, while the Independent Commission for Aid Impact will challenge us very publicly to achieve value for every pound that we spend.

Over this last year we have laid the foundations for change while continuing to respond to the needs of the world's poorest people. The next twelve months will see us beginning to deliver our planned results. The scale of the challenge remains significant but so too is the scale of our ambition. Our aid can make the difference between poverty and prosperity for millions across the world. British people can be proud of what we are achieving in their name.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Andrew Mitchell". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long, sweeping underline.

Rt Hon Andrew Mitchell
Secretary of State for International Development
July 2011

Key achievements

Recent figures show that DFID's country programmes¹:

- Trained over 95,000 teachers
- Built or reconstructed over 10,000 classrooms
- Trained over 65,000 health professionals
- Vaccinated nearly 5 million children against measles
- Delivered nearly 9 million antimalarial bednets
- Provided antiretroviral drugs to around 150,000 people with HIV
- Distributed nearly 500 million condoms
- Provided over 1.5 million people with clean water
- Provided around 800,000 people with better sanitation
- Built or upgraded around 1,500 km of road and ...
- ... maintained a further 3,000 km
- Assisted over 15 million people through food security programmes
- Assisted over 3.5 million people through social assistance programmes

¹ Figures relate to 2009-10 the latest year for which full consistent aggregate results are available. Results cover 27 DFID country programmes. See Annex C for more details.

Over the last year DFID has also helped ensure delivery of all of the commitments on International Development set out in the Coalition Agreement.

We have honoured our aid commitments and supported actions to deliver the Millennium Development Goals. Our root and branch reviews of all our aid programmes and humanitarian response will maximise our impact and ensure value for money for the UK taxpayer. We have prioritised wealth creation, conflict prevention and climate change as well as direct work towards the Millennium Development Goals, and are investing more in girls and women. And we are introducing groundbreaking schemes such as cash-on-delivery aid.

- **Commitment:** We will support actions to achieve the Millennium Development Goals. In particular, we will prioritise aid spending on programmes to ensure that everyone has access to clean water, sanitation, healthcare and education; to reduce maternal and infant mortality; and to restrict the spread of major diseases like HIV/AIDS, TB and malaria. We will recognise the vital role of women in development, promote gender equality and focus on the rights of women, children and disabled people to access services.
- **Delivered:** In March we published the details of our bilateral and multilateral aid reviews. These set out the results we aim to achieve over the next four years.
- **Commitment:** We will honour our commitment to spend 0.7% of GNI on overseas aid from 2013, and to enshrine this commitment in law.
- **Delivered:** The 2010 Spending Review set out how we will keep our promise to spend 0.7% of gross national income as aid. We will enshrine this commitment in law as soon as parliamentary time allows.
- **Commitment:** We will keep aid untied from commercial interests, and will maintain DFID as an independent department focused on poverty reduction.
- **Delivered:** DFID remains an independent department focused on poverty reduction with aid completely untied from commercial interests.
- **Commitment:** We will stick to the rules laid down by the OECD about what spending counts as aid.
- **Delivered:** Details of UK aid spending in 2010 was published in March, fully consistent with the OECD definition. The Spending Review settlement set out a clear trajectory of aid to 2013 based fully on the OECD definition.

- **Commitment:** We will encourage other countries to fulfil their aid commitments.
- **Delivered:** We have consistently argued for other countries to fulfil their aid commitments. In June the Prime Minister secured a commitment from EU nations at the European Union Foreign Affairs Council on 14 June 2010 to ensure that they spend 0.7% of GNI as ODA by 2015.

We have made British aid more effective by improving transparency and value for money.

- **Commitment:** We will introduce full transparency in aid and publish details of all UK aid spending online. We will push for similarly high levels of transparency internationally.
- **Delivered:** We introduced the UK Aid Transparency Guarantee to make our aid fully transparent to citizens in both the UK and recipient countries. In January we started publishing full information online for all new DFID projects. In February the international community agreed an ambitious standard for aid transparency under the International Aid Transparency Initiative. We established the Independent Commission for Aid Impact which is now up and running.
- **Commitment:** We will create new mechanisms to give British people a direct say in how an element of the aid budget is spent.
- **Delivered:** In March, as part of a new match funding programme, DFID provided £10 million to Comic Relief to support health and education in Africa as part of Red Nose Day 2011.
- **Commitment:** We will support innovative and effective smaller British non-governmental organisations that are committed to tackling poverty.
- **Delivered:** In October we launched the Global Poverty Action Fund supporting projects focused on service delivery in support of poverty reduction and the most off-track Millennium Development Goals in poor countries. Projects will be selected on the basis of demonstrable impact on poverty, clarity of outputs and outcomes, and value for money.

We have made British development policy more focused on boosting economic growth and wealth creation. We have set how we will work with business to open new markets, extend access to financial services, stimulate new technology and create new jobs. We have established a new private sector team within DFID to drive culture change. We have completed a review of CDC to radically increase its development impact.

- **Commitment:** We will support pro-development trade deals, including the proposed Pan-African Free Trade Area.
- **Delivered:** The UK's Africa Free Trade initiative (AFTi) will provide technical assistance and practical help to break through barriers to trade such as border post bureaucracy and prohibitive tariffs. In February we launched the TradeMark East Africa initiative to boost trade across the region by streamlining red tape and developing essential infrastructure projects.
- **Commitment:** We will review what action can be taken against 'vulture funds'.
- **Delivered:** Work is underway to make the Debt Relief Act 2010 permanent.

We have improved the coherence and performance of British international development policy in fragile and conflict-affected countries.

- **Commitment:** We will provide a more integrated approach to post-conflict reconstruction where the British military is involved – building on the Stabilisation Unit in Whitehall and creating a new Stabilisation and Reconstruction Force to bridge the gap between the military and the reconstruction effort.
- **Delivered:** The Strategic Defence and Security Review set out how the Government will bring military and civilian expertise together in new Stabilisation Response Teams. These are flexible bespoke teams able to deploy at short notice to provide an integrated UK response. We have also prioritised conflict prevention as a key component of our international development work. We have ensured that DFID plays a full role on the National Security Council and have committed to delivering 30 per cent of Official Development Assistance to fragile and conflict-affected states.
- **Commitment:** We will support efforts to establish an International Arms Trade Treaty to limit the sales of arms to dangerous regimes.

- **Delivered:** Detailed discussions took place on the scope, criteria and parameters of the Treaty, as well as its wider implications, at the second preparatory conference in New York in February 2011. The British delegation will continue to play a leading role to sustain this momentum ahead of the third preparatory conference in July, building towards the UN Diplomatic Conference in 2012.
- **Commitment:** We will use the aid budget to support the development of local democratic institutions, civil society groups, the media and enterprise; and support efforts to tackle corruption.
- **Delivered:** We published guidelines to implement our commitment to spend up to 5 per cent of DFID budget support on strengthening domestic accountability. Following the aid reviews, in individual countries we are working to tackle corruption and strengthen accountability, including by working with local citizens' groups and the media.

We have put girls and women at the heart of everything we do.

Earlier this year DFID published its new vision to improve and transform the lives of girls and women. Our bilateral aid review set out how we will support 700,000 girls in secondary schools; enable at least ten million more women to access family planning; and help ten million women access justice through the courts, police and legal assistance.

- **Commitment:** We will push hard in 2010 to make greater progress in tackling maternal and infant mortality.
- **Delivered:** In June 2010 the Prime Minister helped negotiate a global G8 agreement which the World Health Organization and World Bank estimate will assist developing countries to prevent 1.3 million deaths of children under five years of age and prevent 64,000 maternal deaths. In September the UK helped secure global commitments at the UN MDG Summit to save 16 million women and children, reverse the spread of malaria and tackle hunger and malnutrition.

We have driven urgent action to tackle climate change and support adaptation and low carbon growth in developing countries. The UK has established a £2.9bn International Climate Fund to make sure we focus our aid to tackle climate change effectively. We have funded the Climate Development Knowledge Network to support developing countries to respond to climate change. We have set out plans to ensure the increased aid budget is spent in a way that is consistently climate-smart.

- **Commitment:** We will explore ways of helping the very poorest developing countries to take part in international climate change negotiations.
- **Delivered:** We have announced the launch of a new advocacy fund to provide the poorest with access to legal, technical and logistical support.

We have influenced the global development system to ensure co-ordinated worldwide action to deliver international development goals.

- **Commitment:** We will support reform of global financial institutions such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund in order to increase the involvement of developing nations.
- **Delivered:** In March we published the findings of our multilateral aid review which will ensure that the UK gets value for money for UK aid through its contributions to multilateral organisations. We will put more resources behind the most effective agencies to deliver better results on the ground. The G20 has affirmed its commitment to open, transparent and merit based selection of the heads of international financial institutions such as the World Bank.
- **Commitment:** We will work to accelerate the process of relieving Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) of their debt.
- **Delivered:** In the last year the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Guinea-Bissau, Liberia and Togo all reached HIPC completion point leading to large scale debt cancellation.

Responding to humanitarian disasters

During 2010-11 DFID provided support to the relief and recovery efforts following the devastating floods that hit Pakistan last summer. DFID support primarily through aid agencies, helped provide:

- Over 2.5 million people with safe drinking water
- Over half a million people with access to latrines and/or washing areas
- 2.4 million people with access to basic healthcare
- 1.5 million people with emergency shelter and support to rebuild their homes
- 380,000 people with seeds and fertilisers, and over 800,000 people with fodder and veterinary services for their livestock to avoid further loss of animals and dependency on food aid.

DFID support also helped 200,000 children by repairing 1,500 schools damaged by the floods and providing 200 temporary facilities for children whose schools were destroyed across the Sindh and the Punjab, as well as accelerating a project to build forty schools in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa benefiting another 9,000 boys and girls.

This effort is helping people, whose entire homes and livelihoods were washed away, to get back on their feet and rebuild their lives. The majority of the 14 million people who were displaced by the floods have returned to their areas of origin but with homes, farms and villages badly damaged, they will need humanitarian relief well into next year.

Chapter 1: The Department for International Development

About DFID

- 1.1 The Department for International Development (DFID) leads the UK government's effort to fight global poverty.
- 1.2 DFID operates under the International Development Act, which came into force in 2002 and establishes the legal basis for UK development assistance. This means the Secretary of State for International Development can provide development assistance for sustainable development and welfare provided he is satisfied this assistance is likely to contribute to poverty reduction.
- 1.3 The 2006 International Development (Reporting and Transparency) Act strengthens the accountability of the UK Government in delivering its pledges to help the world's poorest countries and people. The Act requires DFID to report annually to Parliament on development policies and programmes and the provision of aid to partner countries and the way it is used. This report discharges DFID's responsibilities under the Act for 2010-11.
- 1.4 DFID is represented in the Cabinet by the Secretary of State for International Development Andrew Mitchell MP and in the House of Commons by Minister of State Alan Duncan MP and Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State Stephen O'Brien MP.



DFID's ministers: (l-r) Stephen O'Brien, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State; Andrew Mitchell, Secretary of State; Alan Duncan, Minister of State.

- 1.5 The senior civil servant in DFID is the Permanent Secretary, Mark Lowcock, who is assisted on DFID's Management Board by the Directors-General and Non-Executive Directors. The Board is chaired by the Permanent Secretary.

Aims and objectives

- 1.6 DFID's overall aim is to reduce poverty in poorer countries, in particular through achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

The Millennium Development Goals²

- **MDG 1:** Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
 - **MDG 2:** Achieve universal primary education
 - **MDG 3:** Promote gender equality and empower women
 - **MDG 4:** Reduce child mortality
 - **MDG 5:** Improve maternal health
 - **MDG 6:** Combat HIV/AIDs, malaria and other diseases
 - **MDG 7:** Ensure environmental sustainability
 - **MDG 8:** Develop a global partnership for development
- 1.7 DFID's Business Plan for 2011-15 sets out a number of priorities for the Department aimed at supporting achievement of these goals. These are:
- **Honour International Commitments:** Honour the UK's international commitments and support actions to achieve the Millennium Development Goals
 - **Introduce transparency in aid:** Make British aid more effective by improving transparency and value for money
 - **Boost wealth creation:** Make British international development policy more focused on boosting economic growth and wealth creation
 - **Strengthen governance and security in fragile and conflict-affected countries:** Improve the coherence and performance of British international development policy in fragile and conflict-affected countries, with a particular focus on Afghanistan and Pakistan
 - **Lead international action to improve the lives of girls and women:** Work to empower and educate girls, recognise the role of women in development and help to ensure that healthy mothers can raise strong children
 - **Combat climate change:** Drive urgent action to tackle climate change, and support adaptation and low carbon growth in developing countries

² Further information on the MDGs is available at www.developmentgoals.org

1.8 DFID's three other major areas of responsibility and priority are to:

- **Respond to humanitarian disasters:** Ensure that the basic needs of people whose lives have been ruined by disaster (whether natural or conflict-driven) are met, and ensure that emergency relief aid is targeted at those areas where threat to life is most severe, extent and depth of suffering greatest, and response capacities of communities and authorities most limited
- **Deliver on obligations to the Overseas Territories:** Help to provide an improved environment for economic and social development and promote self-sustainability
- **Influence the global development system:** Work with the international system, Whitehall, multilateral organisations and emerging economies to ensure coordinated worldwide action to deliver international development goals

Where DFID works

1.9 DFID works from two UK headquarters (HQ) in London and East Kilbride and from offices in 36 countries overseas. DFID had over 2,300 staff in 2010-11, almost half of whom worked in developing countries.

DFID expenditure

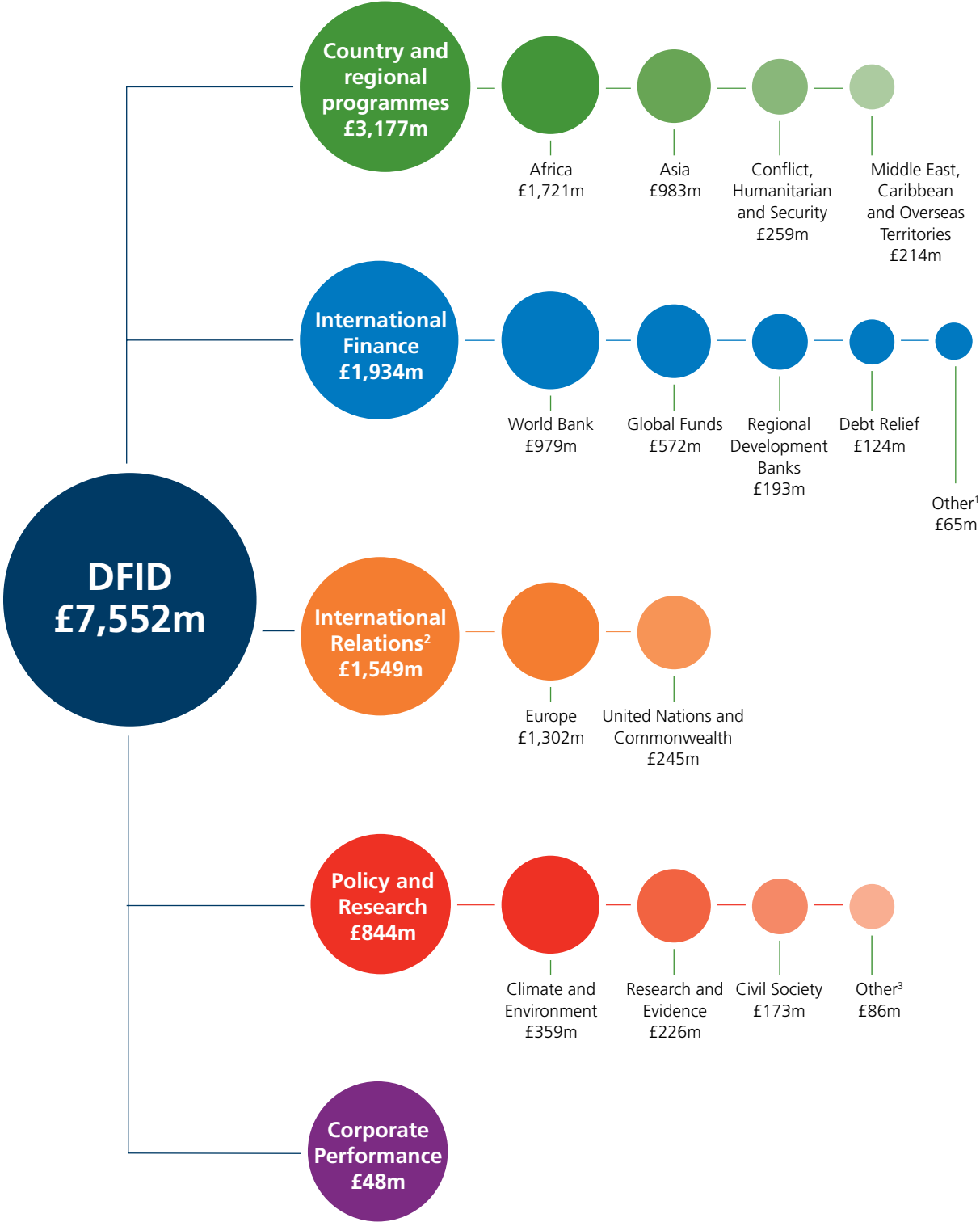
1.10 In 2010-11 DFID's out-turn expenditure was £7.6bn³. Of this £3.2bn was spent directly on country and regional programmes. Of this £1.7 billion was spent in Africa and £983 million in Asia. The largest single DFID country programme was India. A summary of the ten largest country programmes is shown in Table 1. A full breakdown of all DFID expenditure is shown in Figure 1.

Table 1: Top 10 DFID country programmes 2010-11, £ millions

Country programme	Out-turn expenditure
DFID India	283.2
DFID Ethiopia	241.9
DFID Pakistan	205.6
DFID Bangladesh	176.7
DFID Tanzania	148.1
DFID Nigeria	146.5
DFID Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)	136.1
DFID Sudan	130.3
DFID Afghanistan	101.1
DFID Uganda	96.1

3 Programme Departmental Expenditure Limit (DEL) outturn. Includes programme resource DEL and programme capital DEL.

Figure 1: DFID out-turn expenditure 2010-11 (See Annex B Table B.6 for more detail)



1 Includes private sector and International Monetary Fund (IMF).
 2 Also includes £2m for Global Partnerships.
 3 Includes Governance and Social development, Growth and Investment, Human Development and Trade Policy.

UK Official Development Assistance

1.11 Official Development Assistance (ODA) is the internationally agreed standard definition of aid as laid out in the Statistical Reporting Directives of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). In total, including spending by other UK government departments, provisional UK ODA in 2010 was £8.354 billion or 0.56% of UK Gross National Income (GNI) of which £7.356 billion was accounted for by DFID. Table 2 below shows the distribution of ODA across UK government departments.

Table 2: Contributions to UK ODA 2009 and 2010, £ millions

	2009	2010 ⁴
Total UK ODA	7223	8354
<i>Of which:</i>		
DFID	6292	7356
Total non-DFID	932	995
<i>Of which:</i>		
Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO) bilateral programmes	56	43
FCO: British Council	45	80
FCO: Chevening Scholarships	18	9
Conflict Pool (FCO & Ministry of Defence)	103	93
Other peacekeeping (FCO)	23	27
Department for Energy and Climate Change	155	255
UK Border Agency (ODA eligible costs of supporting refugees in the UK)	7	7
Scottish Government	5	9
Other government departments' bilateral ODA ⁵	36	7
CDC Group	222	218
Export Credit Guarantee Department (Debt Relief)	7	53
Gift Aid	44	45
Non-DFID share of EC External Assistance Budget	114	58
Contributions to UN and other multilateral organisations	75	75
Colonial pensions	4	3
Administrative costs of other government departments and agencies	18	13

1.12 A small amount of DFID's budget is not classified as ODA. Provisional estimates for 2010 indicate that total non-ODA eligible expenditure was around £125 million. Around £30 million was spent directly in countries not classed as ODA eligible principally in the Overseas Territories: £21 million was disbursed to the Turks and Caicos Islands as a series of short term loans while a further £7 million was provided as part of a legacy obligation to the Gibraltar Social Insurance Fund. A further £27 million of DFID core funding to certain UN

⁴ 2010 data is provisional. Final 2010 ODA will be reported in Statistics on International Development in September/October 2011

⁵ Includes the Welsh Assembly; the Department for Culture, Media and Sport; the Department of Health; and the Department for Energy, Food and Rural Affairs

organisations was also classed as non-ODA eligible in line with OECD rules as well as an estimated £67 million through the EC.

DFID's Business Plan

- 1.13** DFID's Business Plan outlines the Coalition Government's vision for the next four years. The plan sets out structural reform priorities as well as an Information Strategy setting out how DFID will publish information to allow taxpayers to assess its efficiency and productivity over the next four years. DFID's Business Plan is available on DFID's website⁶.

Structural Reform Plan

- 1.14** DFID's Business Plan incorporates its Structural Reform Plan (SRP) which is focused on six priorities. The plan sets out a detailed set of actions to be delivered against each priority. A summary of progress against the SRP is shown in Table 3 monthly progress updates are also available on DFID's website.⁶
- 1.15** During 2010-11 DFID has been closely monitoring performance against SRP actions. A central tracking system has been introduced to help DFID report progress on the six SRP priorities. Table 4 summarises DFID's performance against SRP actions.
- 1.16** DFID has performed well in 2010-11: of the 24 actions to be completed in 2010-11 only 3 were not met on time. Actions that were not completed on time were met within one month of their deadline. The reasons for missed actions are set out in Table 5.

Input and Impact Indicators

- 1.17** DFID's Business Plan sets out a list of input and impact indicators. DFID will report progress against these indicators to help the public scrutinise the Department's performance. Tables 6 and 7 show the most recent data available for these indicators. Further detail is provided in Annex C.

⁶ <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/About-DFID/Finance-and-performance/DFID-Business-plan-2011---2015/>

Table 3: Progress on DFID's Structural Reform Plan 2010-11

Priority	DFID's actions completed in 2010 11
1. Honour international commitments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Published a Malaria Evidence Paper and Business Plan details of how the department will spend up to £500m per year on fighting Malaria
2. Introduce transparency in aid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertook systematic reviews of evidence on the effectiveness of 10 key policy interventions • Reviewed current level of evaluation skills, posts and activities across DFID • Introduced a new UK Aid Transparency Guarantee • Published full information online for all new DFID projects over £500, including core project documentation for all new projects and full project data • Completed Bilateral Aid Review • Completed Multilateral Aid Review • Completed Humanitarian and Emergency Response Review • Designed and launched the Global Poverty Action Fund
3. Boost wealth creation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Created a dedicated Private Sector team within DFID to drive culture change • Requested CDC to develop new business plan to maximise its development impact • Consulted on CDC's financial instruments, business sectors and remuneration framework • Announced results of the above consultation • Influenced G20 to include language supporting African Free Trade Area in its Seoul communiqué as part of African Free Trade programme
4. Strengthen governance and security in fragile and conflict-affected countries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set up new Division for Western Asia and Stabilisation • Completed revised DFID strategies for Afghanistan and Pakistan in line with National Security Council (NSC) objectives • Provided input to joint HMG strategies on Somalia and Sudan • Contributed to HMG strategy for promoting Arms Trade Treaty
5. Lead international action to improve the lives of girls and women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Published Reproductive & Maternal Health (family planning) Evidence Paper and Business Plan detailing how we will double our impact in terms of the number of maternal and newborn lives saved, and to enable 10 million couples to access modern methods of family planning over the next five years
6. Combat climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developed new programme to improve forest management and tackle illegal logging in order to reduce deforestation • Developed and launched new Environment and Climate Assessment to ensure environment issues are fully addressed in DFID projects

Table 4: Performance against DFID's Structural Reform Plan in 2010-11

Priority	No. of actions due to be completed in 2010-11	No. of actions completed on time	No. of actions missed by < 1 month	No. of actions started in 2010-11 but not yet due to be completed
1. Honour International Commitments	1	1	0	5
2. Introduce transparency in aid	9	8	1	7
3. Boost wealth creation	6	5	1	5
4. Strengthen governance and security	5	4	1	3
5. Improve the lives of girls and women	1	1	0	5
6. Combat Climate Change	2	2	0	3
Totals	24	21	3	28

Table 5: Reasons for actions not met on time in 2010-11

Theme	Reason for action not being met on time
2. Introduce transparency in aid	<p><i>The International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) Steering Committee meeting on 9th February 2011 agreed the final part of the standard.</i></p> <p>Action completed in February 2011.</p>
Action 2.2. iii) Push for an ambitious standard under IATI (end date January 2011)	
3. Boost wealth creation	<p><i>The Trade White Paper deadline was postponed to February 2011 to enable the paper to reflect the announced Growth Review of Trade. The later publication date allowed for greater alignment between policy developments in both processes. The Department for Business Innovation and Skills (BIS) has also been able to extend the deadline for the public Call for Evidence.</i></p> <p>Action completed in February 2011.</p>
Action 3.3. i) Develop a Trade White Paper, working with key departments, to set out the Government's strategy for growth through free, fair and open markets, including promoting trade facilitation (end date January 2011)	
4. Strengthen governance and security	<p><i>The Afghanistan staff review completed on time. The Pakistan staff review was slightly delayed due to the emergency flood response and associated changes for staffing.</i></p> <p>Action completed in October 2010.</p>
Action 4.1. ii) Review Staff capacity for new division covering Western Asia and Stabilisation (end date September 2010)	

Table 6: Latest data on DFID's Business Plan Input Indicators

Priority/ sector	Input Indicator	Country/ Multilateral programme	Latest data	Year
Education	Cost per child supported in primary education	Bilateral	\$156 ⁷	2008
Health	Average unit price of long-lasting insecticide treated bed nets	Multilateral	\$4.55 ⁸	2009/10
Sanitation	Cost per person of providing sustainable access to an improved sanitation facility with DFID support	Bilateral	£71	2009/10
Wealth Creation	Cost per person of improving access to financial services
Governance	DFID spend on elections	Bilateral	£34 million	2010/11
		Multilateral	£14 million	2010/11
Health	Cost per birth delivered by a skilled birth attendant with DFID support	Bilateral	£246	Varies by country (see Annex C)
Climate Change	DFID spend on climate change adaptation, low carbon development and protecting forests	Bilateral	£44 million	2010/11
		Multilateral	£512 million	2010/11
Global partnerships	DFID spend through multilateral organisations	Multilateral	£3,209 million	2010/11

⁷ UNESCO, EFA Global Monitoring Report; 2007 constant PPP

⁸ Rectangular, 190 x 180 x 150 Long lasting insecticide treated net. See also Annex C.

Table 7: Latest data on DFID's Business Plan Impact Indicators

Priority/ sector	Impact Indicator	Country/ Multilateral programme	Latest data ⁹	Year
Education	Number of children supported by DFID in primary education	Bilateral	7.6 million	Varies by country (see Annex C)
Health	Number of insecticide treated bed nets distributed with DFID support	Bilateral	8.8 million	2009/10
		Multilateral (GFATM ¹⁰)	3.5 million	2010
Sanitation	Number of people with sustainable access to an improved sanitation facility as a result of DFID support	Bilateral	0.8 million	2009/10
Wealth Creation	Number of people with access to financial services as a result of DFID support	Bilateral	1.0 million	Varies by country (see Annex C)
		Multilateral (IFAD ¹¹)	0.3 million	2009
Governance	Number of people who vote in elections supported by DFID	Bilateral	600 million	2004/05 to 2008/09
Health	Number of births delivered by a skilled birth attendant with DFID support	Bilateral	0.6 million	Varies by country (see Annex C)
Climate change	Number of people DFID supports to cope with the impact of climate change	*	*	*

* not yet available

⁹ Data has been rounded to the nearest million

¹⁰ This is based on 59 million ITNs distributed with GFATM funds in 2010 and DFID's share of total GFATM funding of 6 per cent. There may be some double counting with ITNs procured from GFATM by DFID's bilateral programme.

¹¹ This is based on 4.8 million people accessing microfinance through IFAD funds in 2009 and DFID's share of total IFAD funding of 6.25 per cent

Chapter 2: Global progress towards the Millennium Development Goals

Introduction

- 2.1** This chapter includes a brief assessment of the current global status of the Millennium Development Goals. It also includes DFID's contribution towards the MDGs in 2010-11 and that of multilateral organisations to which DFID contributes.
- 2.2** Figure 3 provides an overall summary of global progress.

Figure 3: Overview – Global progress towards the MDGs¹²

Key to colour coding in tables: **Dark Green** = target met. **Light Green** = almost met/on target.

Orange = some/negligible progress, insufficient to meet target. **Red** = no change or negative progress.

Grey = insufficient data.

	Africa		Asia				Latin America & Caribbean	Commonwealth of Independent States	
	Northern	Sub-Saharan	Eastern	South-Eastern	Southern	Western		Europe	Asia
Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger									
Progress toward reducing extreme poverty by half	low poverty	very high poverty	high poverty	high poverty	very high poverty	low poverty	moderate poverty	low poverty	high poverty
Progress toward reducing hunger by half	low hunger	very high hunger	moderate hunger	moderate hunger	high hunger	moderate hunger	moderate hunger	low hunger	moderate hunger
Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education									
Progress toward achieving Universal Primary Education	high enrolment	moderate enrolment	high enrolment	high enrolment	moderate enrolment	moderate enrolment	high enrolment	high enrolment	high enrolment
Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women									
Progress toward achieving equal girls' enrolment in primary school	close to parity	close to parity	parity	parity	parity	close to parity	parity	parity	parity
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality									
Progress on reducing child mortality	low mortality	very high mortality	low mortality	moderate mortality	high mortality	low mortality	low mortality	low mortality	moderate mortality
Goal 5: Improve maternal health									
Progress on reducing maternal mortality by three quarters	moderate mortality	very high mortality	low mortality	high mortality	high mortality	moderate mortality	moderate mortality	low mortality	low mortality
Access to reproductive health	moderate access	low access	high access	moderate access	moderate access	moderate access	high access	high access	moderate access
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases									
Progress on halting and reversing the spread of HIV/AIDS	low prevalence	high prevalence	low prevalence	low prevalence	low prevalence	low prevalence	moderate prevalence	moderate prevalence	low prevalence
Progress on halting and reversing the spread of Tuberculosis	low mortality	high mortality	moderate mortality	high mortality	moderate mortality	low mortality	low mortality	moderate mortality	moderate mortality
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability									
Progress on reversing the loss of forests	low forest cover	medium forest cover	medium forest cover	high forest cover	medium forest cover	low forest cover	high forest cover	high forest cover	low forest cover
Progress on halving the proportion of people without improved drinking water	high coverage	low coverage	moderate coverage	moderate coverage	moderate coverage	high coverage	high coverage	high coverage	moderate coverage
Progress on halving the proportion of people without sanitation	moderate coverage	very low coverage	low coverage	low coverage	very low coverage	moderate coverage	moderate coverage	moderate coverage	high coverage

¹² The Millennium Development Goals Report 2010, United Nations

MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Target 1.A: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than \$1 a day.

Global Progress: On target. Across the world, poverty has fallen from 46% in 1990 to 27% in 2005, lifting 400 million people out of poverty¹³. The achievement of this goal is in reach. But progress is uneven. The rapid progress in East Asia where poverty reduced from 60% to 16% from 1990 to 2005¹⁴ has not been matched by progress in Sub Saharan Africa, which is not on track to meet the target. The global economic downturn has slowed progress, and may leave an estimated 71 million more people living in poverty than was anticipated before it¹⁵.

DFID Contribution: A key priority for DFID is to make international development policy focused on boosting economic growth and wealth creation including through closer working with the private sector. DFID also continues to work to provide poor people with improved access to financial services to help them invest in their future. And in cases of greatest need DFID provides direct cash support to the very poorest people to help them make a real difference to their lives.

In 2010-11 DFID support helped:

- the Productive Safety Net Programme provide cash and food support to 7.8 million poor people in rural Ethiopia
- the Government of South Africa create nearly 2,000 jobs in local communities
- provide productive assets such as cattle, sheep, goats or poultry to over 67,000 extreme poor households in Bangladesh

In 2010-11 DFID also provided long-term predictable Poverty Reduction Budget Support to 15 countries. This has enabled partner governments to have the freedom to pursue policies which will reduce poverty and strengthen the growth of their national economy.

DFID continued to support the World Bank's Rapid Social Response Multi-Donor Programme (RSRP). This programme was set up in the wake of the global slowdown and over the last year has helped governments in over 20 countries put social protection systems in place that will protect the poor from new shocks such as rising food prices. For example in Rwanda, the World Bank programme financed by DFID is helping the government to ensure cash benefits get to those who are most vulnerable.

DFID worked with the International Growth Centre to provide world class independent advice to the 9 countries where it works. Examples of its work include advising Ghana on legislation to manage oil revenues, research showing how different management practices can improve productivity in Indian companies and helping Tanzania with economic analysis to help achieve inflation targets. The centre also undertakes research to help ensure that its advice remains relevant and sound.

¹³ World Bank, World Development Indicators

¹⁴ United Nations The Millennium Development Goals Report 2010

¹⁵ Global monitoring report 2010 – The MDGs after the crisis – World Bank 2010

Multilateral Contribution: In 2010-11, DFID continued to work with the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and our contribution assisted IFAD to help millions of people to improve food security, manage their agricultural production and create opportunities to increase their income through providing access to: rural financial services, agricultural technologies, markets and microenterprise opportunities¹⁶.

Learning from the 2008 global financial crisis, the UK played a pivotal role in encouraging the World Bank to establish a pilot facility to quickly and flexibly help poor countries affected by a natural or economic disaster. In 2010, the Crisis Response Window supported a range of countries, such as Tanzania, Nepal, Sierra Leone, DRC, Malawi and Haiti (after the 2010 earthquake) in areas such as social protection, health, transport and finance. Based on this success, the UK was successful in making the Window an integral component of the International Development Association (IDA).

In 2009 and 2010, the Asian Development Fund improved 8,000 km of roads, benefiting 69 million people¹⁷. It newly connected 38,000 households to electricity and helped over 99,000 people with microfinance. The African Development Fund¹⁸ provided over 16 million people with new electricity connections, provided over 41 million people with improved access to transport and granted 433,000 micro-credits between 2006 and 2009.

The Private Infrastructure Development Group (PIDG) catalyses private sector investment in infrastructure for economic growth and basic services in developing countries. As of the end of 2010 PIDG supported projects had secured private sector investment commitments of \$14.5 billion. Projects that have already been completed and commissioned are providing new or improved access to infrastructure services for 12 million people. The projects under development are also projected to create over 170,000 jobs directly and many more indirectly through generating greater economic activity and improved business potential.

Target 1.C: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.

Global Progress: Lagging. The number of undernourished people in the world has reduced after the 2008 spike but remains unacceptably high at 925 million¹⁹. Globally, more than one in five under-five year olds are still underweight, and the rates are even higher in South Asia and sub-Saharan Africa. While the largest number of people suffering from hunger still live in Asia (40% live in China and India alone), hunger is deepest in African countries²⁰.

DFID Contribution: As well as boosting economic growth, investment in agriculture means the poorest countries are able to feed their people and are more resilient to shocks caused by changing global food prices. DFID helps countries to design and implement sound national agriculture and food security strategies. DFID is on track to deliver its commitments made at the G8 L'Aquila meeting to work with others for increased food security by better policy, coordination and a focus on results²¹.

As an example of the impact of this work, DFID support for agricultural planning and land reform in Rwanda has helped the country to achieve an agricultural growth rate above 7% per year, and to become self-sufficient in basic foodstuffs.

Support for programmes to provide improved seeds and fertilisers to poor farmers in Malawi has helped move the country from a position of serious recurrent food shortages to one of exporting grain surpluses to neighbouring countries for several years in a row. In 2010-11 over 2 million people in Malawi have been provided with high yielding seeds through the Government's programme for subsidised fertilisers and maize seeds.

In Zimbabwe DFID is the lead donor to a nationwide livelihoods programme, which aims to improve food security, reduce extreme poverty, reaching 2 million of the poorest and most vulnerable Zimbabweans. In 2010-11, DFID support ensured that over 1 million poor farmers received support to plant their agricultural land with improved crop varieties. This has reduced hunger as rural families could grow more food for themselves and supply local markets.

¹⁶ Report on IFAD's Development Effectiveness, 2010

¹⁷ Asian Development Bank 2010 Development Effectiveness Review. The Asian Development Fund is the concessional arm of the Asian Development Bank

¹⁸ African Development Bank Mid Term Review, Progress in implementing the ADF-11 Results Measurement Framework, October 2009. The African Development Fund is the concessional arm of the African Development Bank

¹⁹ FAO 2010

²⁰ IFPRI, Welthungerhilfe, Concern (Oct 2010): Global Hunger Index (GHI) 2010:

²¹ The L'Aquila target is to spend a total of £1 billion on food and agriculture over the three year period from 2009/10 to 2011/12

Multilateral Contribution: The World Food Programme²² provided food for 109 million people in 75 countries in 2010 and delivered 4.6 million tonnes of food to the hungry.

The Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) worked with the Government of Pakistan to help re-establish agricultural livelihoods following the devastating 2010 floods. Through provision of seeds and fertiliser, FAO supported smallholder farmers to produce 570,000 tonnes of wheat – enough to feed over 4 million people. The programme succeeded in addressing immediate recovery challenges and led to improved resilience and longer-term food security²³.

The International Development Association of the World Bank²⁴ has provided basic health, nutrition and population services to 47 million people over the last ten years.

The European Commission²⁵ assisted 24 million people through food security related social transfers between 2002 and 2009.

MDG 2: Achieve universal primary education

Target 2.A: Ensure that by 2015 children everywhere, boys and girls alike will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling.

Global Progress: Lagging. Enrolment in primary education has continued to rise, reaching 89% in developing countries in 2008. From 1999 to 2008, an additional 52 million children enrolled in primary school. However, the pace is still insufficient to reach this target by 2015. Some 67 million primary aged children are still out of school.

DFID Contribution: Quality education underpins all of the MDGs and is at the centre of all the MDGs. Health, environment and prosperity: all are linked by education. As well as the focus on getting children into school, DFID education programmes have sought to make sure that they are well-taught and that they receive the learning that improves their lives and economic opportunities. Below are some examples of how DFID is achieving results in the education sector.

In 2010-11, DFID provided bilateral funding for education programmes in 38 countries, mainly in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia. This funding has supported: 1.26 million children in primary education in Ethiopia; the delivery of textbooks to 250,000 children in Kenya; the provision of over one million text books and training for 680 head teachers in Uganda and the construction of over 2,300 classrooms and training for 55,000 teachers in Bangladesh.

In 2010-11 DFID also continued its support for the Education for All Fast Track Initiative (FTI) which is working with 44 countries around the world to develop and deliver education plans. FTI focuses its efforts on the poorest countries and on fragile and conflict affected states. During 2010, three new countries had education sector plans endorsed by FTI (Togo, Papua New Guinea and Guinea Bissau).

Multilateral Contribution: Along with Save the Children, UNICEF coordinates the international aid community's education response in humanitarian emergencies and post crisis situations. An estimated 8.5 million children were reached through such emergency interventions in Education in 2010²⁶.

Over the last ten years the International Development Association of the World Bank has improved the quality of teaching and facilities for 105 million children, and helped an additional 89 million children enrol in primary school in Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia.

DFID's contributions to the African Development Fund has helped them provide 6.4 million textbooks and teaching materials, constructed 12,500 classrooms and trained over 41,000 teachers between 2006 and 2009. The Asian Development Fund built or upgraded 17,000 classrooms in 2009 and 2010, and enabled over 3 million students to benefit from school improvement programmes.

The European Commission has enrolled 9 million new pupils in primary education since 2004 and trained more than 720,000 primary school teachers.

²² WFP draft financial statements

²³ Pakistan Flood update – emergency operations and rehabilitation division, FAO

²⁴ IDA 16 Deputies' Report, Delivering Development Results, December 2010

²⁵ EU contribution to Millennium Development Goals; Some key results from European Commission programmes, 2010

²⁶ UNICEF Annual Report of the Executive Director, 2010

MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women

Target 3.A: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005 and in all levels of education no later than 2015.

Global Progress: Lagging. The developing regions as a whole are approaching gender parity in educational enrolment. In 2008, there were 96 girls for every 100 boys enrolled in primary school, and 95 girls for every 100 boys enrolled in secondary school. In 1999, the ratios were 91:100 and 88:100 for the two levels of education, respectively. Despite this progress, gender parity in primary and secondary education (a target that was to be met by 2005) is still out of reach for many developing regions²⁷.

DFID Contribution: The empowerment of women and girls is at the centre of DFID's approach to international development. In March 2011 DFID launched a new vision for girls and women that sets out four pillars for greater and more effective action, with the aim that girls' and women's lives are significantly improved and sustainably transformed. DFID's programmes will work to: delay first pregnancy and support safe childbirth; get economic assets directly to girls and women; get girls through secondary school; and prevent violence against girls and women.

Supporting girls to complete a full cycle of basic education is a vital component of DFID's new vision for girls and women. Education beyond the primary level is particularly important in improving girls' life chances, delaying early motherhood, and in having healthier, better nourished children.

DFID support has contributed towards an increase in the number of girls in school in Afghanistan by 200,000 and an increase in girls' attendance in schools in the Pakistani provinces of North-West Frontier Province and Punjab by around 9%. DFID support has also enabled over 1 million girls in Nepal to receive scholarships in 2009/10. The DFID-supported Bangladesh Rehabilitation Assistance Committee (BRAC) non-formal primary education project in Bangladesh enabled 986,000 students to attend primary schools – 313,000 students (65% of them girls) 'graduated' after completing five years of primary education under this programme in 2009. In Nigeria, DFID's support for UNICEF's Girls' Education Project increased girls' enrolment in six northern Nigerian States with the worst disparities between boys and girls' enrolment in primary school. The first phase of the project helped increase girls' enrolment by at least 15%. This model has now been replicated in other states.

Multilateral Contribution: UNICEF plays a leading role in the United Nations Girls' Education Initiative (UNGEI) which is committed to accelerating action on girls' education and narrowing the gender gap at primary and secondary level. UNGEI aims to ensure that work on gender is increasingly being mainstreamed and championed by governments. Almost 44 countries were reporting partnerships for girls' education in 2010²⁸.

DFID has played a leadership role in the establishment of UN Women, the new UN agency dedicated to gender equality, which became operational on 1st January 2011. DFID will be working closely with UN Women to ensure that it has the maximum impact.

Over the past five years the European Commission has supported the enrolment of around 85,000 female students in secondary education in ten countries of Sub-Saharan Africa. The EU Plan of Action on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in Development was agreed by Council of Ministers in June 2010. This Action Plan aims to accelerate the achievement of the MDGs, in particular on gender equality and maternal health, as well as to contribute to attaining other international development goals related to gender equality.

²⁷ UNESA, The Millennium Development Goals Report 2010

²⁸ Annual Report on Regular Resources 2010, UNICEF

MDG 4: Reduce child mortality

Target 4.A: Between 1990 and 2015, reduce the under-five mortality rate by two-thirds.

Global Progress: Lagging. Child deaths are falling, but not quickly enough to meet the target. In 2008, 10,000 fewer children died each day than in 1990, but still more than 8 million children die every year before their fifth birthday. Over 3.6 million of the under-five deaths are to babies who die within the first 28 days of life.

DFID Contribution: DFID is now putting the health of women and children at the forefront of its aid efforts and is pushing for collective action on the most off-track MDGs, including newborn and child health. DFID tackles child mortality through a range of programmes covering policy areas from health to nutrition and with a range of partners including NGOs, multilateral agencies and partner governments. Below are a few of examples of how our country programmes are delivering results to reduce child mortality.

In India, DFID is supporting UNICEF to pilot and scale up newborn care programmes at both the community level and in hospitals. In the pilot phase, 8 special care newborn units were established, which has been scaled up to 213 units. Around 1,500 newborns are treated each year per unit, with 90% survival at 1 year of age.

DFID's support for the Partnership for Reviving Routine Immunisation in Northern Nigeria and the Northern States Maternal, Newborn and Child Health Initiative aims to improve maternal, newborn and child health. In 2010 these joint programmes immunised over 160,000 children under the age of one against measles and over 175,000 against DPT3 (diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus).

In Zambia, DFID support to UNICEF during Child Health Week in November 2010 helped to vaccinate just under 70,000 children against measles and provide over two million children with Vitamin A supplementation.

In Sierra Leone, DFID has supported the Ministry of Health to conduct a payroll review, improve information on the national health workforce and recruit 1,000 new health workers to strengthen supply and meet increased demand resulting from the removal of user fees for women and children.

Over the past two years we have provided funding to help the Global Polio Eradication Initiative vaccinate more than 400 million children using more than 1.2 billion doses of vaccine, improve the training of staff to carry out the vaccinations, and develop approaches to overcome the challenges faced in reaching children in the last polio-affected areas of the world.

DFID also tackles the intermediate and underlying causes of child ill health and death, including through nutrition programmes, work to deliver safe water and basic sanitation, strengthening health services, improving food security, providing cash transfers, increased access to education, and the wider realisation of children's rights.

Multilateral Contribution: In 2010-11, DFID supported the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunisation (GAVI) through core funding to its innovative financing mechanism, the International Finance Facility for Immunisation (IFFIm). In 2010 alone GAVI vaccinated: 28 million children with the pentavalent vaccine²⁹; 33 million children with Hibs³⁰ vaccine; 38 million children immunised against Hepatitis B; and 7 million children against Yellow Fever. In March 2010, the first two companies signed supply agreements under the Advance Market Commitment for pneumococcal vaccine, which tackles one of the biggest killers of children in the developing world. The suppliers have committed to a 90% reduction on the price charged in many industrialised nations.

In 2010 UNICEF³¹ distributed over 600 million vitamin A capsules to benefit an estimated 293 million children, helping to reduce the number of malnourished children, boosting their immune system and warding off blindness. In emergency response UNICEF provided 6.2 million doses of meningitis vaccines in 8 countries and 10.4 million doses of measles vaccine in 40 countries³². UNICEF also procured and distributed over 2.3 billion doses of vaccines to 86 countries in support of national immunisation programmes.

Over the last ten years the International Development Association of the World Bank has immunised 310 million children and helped 98 million children received targeted interventions to improve nutrition, including Vitamin A doses and de-worming against parasites.

In the past five years, the European Commission has contributed to immunisations for more than five million children against measles and built or renovated almost 5,000 health centres and facilities.

²⁹ Hibs, Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus, Hepatitis-B

³⁰ Haemophilus influenzae type b vaccine

³¹ 2010 Annual Report of the Executive Director

³² UNICEF Report on Regular Resources 2009

MDG 5: Improve maternal health

Target 5.A: Between 1990 and 2015, reduce the maternal mortality ratio by three-quarters.

Target 5.B: Achieve by 2015, universal access to reproductive health.

Global Progress: Lagging. In 2008 more than one third of a million women died while pregnant or from childbirth worldwide³³. Progress has been made in providing women with antenatal care, up to 80% in 2008 from 64% in 1990. Progress in expanding the use of contraceptives has slowed; only increasing slightly from 60% in 2000 to 62% in 2007.

DFID Contribution: In 2010, DFID launched the “Framework for Results, Choices for women: Planned pregnancies, safe births and healthy newborns”. It has two strategic priorities: preventing unintended pregnancies by enabling women and adolescent girls to choose whether, when and how many children they have; ensuring pregnancy and childbirth are safe for mothers and babies. DFID will achieve results by scaling up action through country programmes, giving greater attention to the geographical areas where DFID works and the regions where women and babies have the greatest need. NGOs and civil society organisations are central to DFID’s response, and in many instances, can best reach the poor and marginalised women and babies. Below are some examples of how DFID is achieving results through our country programmes and civil society.

In Nigeria, DFID’s support in 2010-11 has helped rehabilitate 15 emergency obstetric care facilities, complete 24 primary health care facilities and deploy 588 midwives across 4 states. Over 22,000 deliveries were attended by skilled birth attendants and nearly 40,000 women attended their first antenatal clinics.

In Malawi, DFID is working with local NGOs to expand services to women in more remote areas through outreach clinics which provided family planning to nearly 200,000 couples. Women are also being offered more choice, including a new value for money contraceptive implant that costs 75% less than others.

In South Sudan, DFID is constructing clinics to address high rates of maternal mortality. As a result of DFID’s work 1.7 million people can now access a clinic and receive potentially lifesaving treatment.

In 2010-11 DFID supported the ‘Making it Happen’ programme to improve maternal health in 5 countries: Bangladesh, Kenya, India, Sierra Leone and Zimbabwe. It is a collaboration between the Liverpool School of Tropical medicine and the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists and has trained over 2000 health workers and 200 trainers.

Multilateral Contribution: In 2010-11, DFID provided core funding to the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). With UNFPA support, over 30 countries are implementing plans to ensure availability of contraceptive commodities. This led in 2010 to a reduction in the number of countries experiencing commodity stock-outs³⁴. UNFPA supports universal access to reproductive health programmes and in 2009 50 million female condoms were distributed, helping to increase access for the fourth successive year³⁵.

Over the last decade the World Bank’s International Development Agency has helped 2.5 million pregnant women receive antenatal care during a visit to a health provider.

Between 2004 and 2010, European Commission support resulted in more than 10 million consultations on reproductive health and more than 4 million births attended by health personnel.

³³ UN

³⁴ UNFPA Global Programme on Reproductive Health Commodity Security Executive Directors report

³⁵ UNFPA Annual Report 2009

MDG 6: To combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

Target 6.A: To have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV and AIDS.

Target 6.B: To achieve universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS by 2010.

Global Progress: Lagging. Significant progress has been made in tackling the HIV epidemic, which has stabilised globally. Since 1999, new infections have fallen by 19%. More than 5 million people have access to antiretroviral treatment. As a result, AIDS-related mortality and morbidity have also decreased significantly. But significant challenges remain: over 33 million people are living with HIV, and for every person put on treatment, there are two new HIV infections.

DFID Contribution: DFID's bilateral response to the HIV/AIDS epidemic is multi-pronged. DFID works with partner governments to support the development of coordinated national HIV plans and a balanced allocation of resources across prevention, treatment, care and support services. DFID also works to strengthen health systems and deliver more effective and integrated services. Much of DFID's efforts are focused on prevention and on reaching vulnerable and marginalised groups and on increasing access to medicines. Below are some examples of results from DFID's bilateral programmes and advocacy work with international initiatives.

In 2010-11, DFID continued to support the supply of condoms and antiretroviral therapy to prevent HIV transmission. This support has helped to: supply 45 million condoms in Uganda and 66.5 million condoms in Mozambique; provide antiretroviral therapy to 250,000 people in Malawi and 47,000 people in Zimbabwe.

In Zimbabwe, during 2010 DFID supported a local NGO to test 222,620 pregnant women for HIV in antenatal clinics and provided antiretroviral therapy to prevent the transmission of HIV to their infant.

DFID also supported the Clinton Health Access Initiative (CHAI) to work with manufacturers to reduce the manufacturing costs and increase the quality of key HIV drugs. This has led to significant cost savings that should put more people on treatment, including, \$250 million savings on Tenofovir, \$180 million on Efavirenz and \$70 – \$95 million on new 2nd line therapies.

Multilateral Contribution: In 2010-11, DFID continued to support the Global Fund to fight AIDS, TB and Malaria (GFATM) and by the end of December 2010, programmes financed by GFATM³⁶ were providing antiretroviral therapy (ART) to 3 million people. In addition GFATM programmes have also distributed 2.7 billion male and female condoms and have provided 1 million HIV-positive pregnant women with treatment to prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV, and 150 million HIV counselling and testing sessions.

DFID's contribution to UNITAID in 2010-11 went towards funding paediatric HIV treatments – three out of every four such treatments are supplied through UNITAID support. We are also funding UNITAID to promote innovative mother and baby packs, with UNICEF, to help prevent mother to child transmission.

Target 6.C: By 2015, to have halted and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major disease.

Global Progress: Lagging. Progress has been made to reverse the incidence of malaria. The number of malaria cases globally are now estimated at 225 million in 2009 compared to 233 million in 2000; deaths due to malaria are estimated at 784,000 in 2009 compared to nearly a million in 2000³⁷.

Significant challenges remain with tackling TB, polio and neglected tropical diseases (NTDs). In 2009 it is estimated that TB caused 9.4 million people to become ill and 1.7 million deaths³⁸. There were serious polio reinfection outbreaks in more than ten countries including Tajikistan, south central Africa and Pakistan³⁹. More than one billion people are affected by NTDs and there are half a million deaths annually.

³⁶ Global Fund Executive Director report to the Executive Board, December 2010

³⁷ World Malaria Report 2010 Geneva, World Health Organization, 2010

³⁸ Global tuberculosis control 2010. Geneva, World Health Organization, 2010

³⁹ Global Polio Eradication Initiative monthly reports

DFID Contribution: DFID published its new Framework for Results for malaria in December 2010. The framework provides the first comprehensive strategy for how DFID will deliver on the Coalition Government's commitments to halve malaria deaths in at least 10 high burden countries in Africa and Asia and how we will support action to sustain and expand gains into the future. DFID works through its country programmes to reduce malaria. NGOs and civil society organisations are also central to DFID's response, and in many instances, can best reach those affected by the disease. Below are some examples of how DFID has already achieved results through its country programmes and with civil society.

In Sierra Leone, by the end of 2010 DFID provided 1 million insecticide treated bed nets (ITNs) enabling universal coverage of ITNs for the first time. In Nigeria, DFID's support over the past year has helped 7.7 million households receive over 15 million ITNs. During 2010-11, DFID also procured 2.35 million ITNs in Ghana and 1 million ITNs in Zambia.

DFID supported a range of malaria-related research programmes and our investment is leading to significant impact. The Drugs for Neglected Diseases Initiative (DNDi) has developed two new fast-acting drug combinations, one of which is being used in 25 African countries and in India. Over 50 million treatments have been distributed.

DFID's contribution to the Carter Center helped reduce the number of guinea worm cases. Funding to combat lymphatic filaria and river blindness helped deliver mass drug administration in remote rural regions, mapping and surveillance.

Multilateral Contribution: In 2010-11 DFID's support to the Global Fund to fight AIDS, TB and Malaria (GFATM) helped to distribute 59 million ITNs in 2010. This is a 56% increase on the number of ITNs distributed in 2009. In addition, DFID's support to UNICEF helped to procure 21 million ITNs⁴⁰ for malaria prevention in 2010.

Following the launch of the World Health Organization TB treatment ('DOTS') strategy for tuberculosis control in 1995, 41 million people have been successfully treated and up to 6 million lives saved, including 2 million among women and children⁴¹.

Through support to GFATM DFID has contributed to the provision of 1.7 million TB treatments (DOTS) in 2010, a 29% increase in the number of compared to 2009.

DFID provided core funding to the Stop TB Partnership. The Partnership's TB Technical Assistance Mechanism has helped improve the success rate of countries preparing grant applications for TB control. The flagship project of the Partnership, the Global Drug Facility, has been influential in driving down unit costs of first-line patient treatment from \$797 to between \$13 and \$74 (2011 data).

The G8 reaffirmed their commitment to Neglected Tropical Diseases. The UN MDG Summit in September formally amended Target 6C to include them specifically. The World Health Organization published its first report on Neglected Tropical Diseases in October.

⁴⁰ 2009 Annual Report of the Executive Director & 2009 Report on Regular Resources

⁴¹ Global Tuberculosis Control 2010, WHO

MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability

Target 7.A: Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources.

Global Progress: Lagging. This is the only non-quantitative MDG target of the MDGs and few of its indicators are routinely measured. Whilst there have been some successes, these are sporadic. The rate of deforestation shows signs of slowing. However, last year the target to “reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss” was missed. Extinction rates are increasing on a daily basis, particularly in developing countries; nearly 17,000 species of plants and animals are known to be threatened with extinction⁴².

DFID Contribution: DFID is working to ensure that aid addresses both the causes and likely effects of climate change so that current and future progress in tackling poverty continues. DFID is supporting developing countries to adapt to climate change, through practical on-the-ground support, by building climate knowledge and capacity in vulnerable countries and by helping to ensure countries get access to sufficient finance. DFID is also supporting the development of low carbon technology and the increased use of renewable energy to ensure that developing countries can move to a low carbon future that supports economic growth. Below are a few examples which demonstrate DFID’s results in this area.

In Zimbabwe, DFID has helped rural households improve and sustain their living environment, including through conservation agriculture and agro-forestry – over 60,000 households are now practising conservation farming and around 750 farmers have been trained in agro-forestry.

In Nepal, DFID support during 2010-11 has reduced the vulnerability of around 100,000 people to climate change and helped Nepal access \$150m to help even more people in Nepal adapt to the already clear impacts of climate change.

DFID and DEFRA have supported The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB) study, which launched its ground breaking report in 2010. This has been one of the most influential studies in building the evidence and rationale for improved management of natural resources – in particular in developing countries due to their contribution to growth and development.

Multilateral Contribution: In 2010-11 DFID provided support to the UN Environment Programme (UNEP). The UNEP Poverty and Environment Initiative works with ten developing countries in Africa and five in Asia to ensure sustainable use of their natural resources in support of growth and poverty reduction. In 2010 it enabled: the Government of Rwanda to operationalise their Environment Fund for sustainable natural resources investment; Malawi to recognise the economic value of reducing soil erosion to reduce poverty; and Lao People’s Democratic Republic to integrate sustainable natural resources management into its 7th National Development Plan.

In 2010-11 DFID continued to fund the Global Environment Facility (GEF). Results from the fifth replenishment will include: Conservation of 170m ha of protected areas; Sustainable use/management of biodiversity in 60m ha of production landscapes and seascapes; Sustainable management of agriculture, range and forests (100m ha in agriculture, 0.2m ha of forests, 175m ha other).

The World Bank Group has recently completed the first round of consultations on its new energy sector strategy. As part of this DFID will press the World Bank to assist client countries in their pursuit of low carbon, climate resilient development strategies, enabling market transformation and private sector investment.

The European Commission has helped protect 1.5 million km² of forests and conserve 1.1 million km² of protected areas.

⁴² Source: International Union for Conservation of Nature

Target 7.C: By 2015, halve the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation.

Global Progress: Water – on track. The world, except sub-Saharan Africa, is expected to exceed the MDG target of halving the proportion of the population without access to safe drinking water. Even so, 672 million people will lack access to improved drinking water sources in 2015. **Sanitation – lagging.** Unless huge efforts are made, the proportion of people without access to basic sanitation will not be halved. If the trend remains as currently projected, an additional billion people who should have benefited from MDG progress will miss out, and by 2015 there will be 2.7 billion people without access to basic sanitation⁴³.

DFID Contribution: DFID works with developing country governments to help make a difference at national and local level. This includes supporting developing countries to develop effective water and sanitation infrastructure to help both urban and rural communities. Support is provided both through financial aid and through technical advice and assistance. DFID also works with developing country governments and other partner organisations on awareness-raising programmes to improve hygiene practices. These programmes are helping large numbers of people gain access to water and sanitation and to follow good hygiene practice, as well as strengthening country-level water and sanitation policies. Below are a few examples of how DFID is achieving results in this area.

In 2010-11 DFID provided bilateral support to water and sanitation programmes in 27 countries, mostly in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia.

In Liberia, DFID's support over the past year has contributed to an additional 150,000 people accessing clean water as well as over 650 family and communal latrines and a sewage treatment facility in Monrovia.

In Sierra Leone, DFID provides support through the Government of Sierra Leone, UNICEF and NGOs to improve access to water and sanitation. In 2010-11 this has resulted in 100,000 more people having access to clean drinking water, 250,000 people in rural communities with improved sanitation and 380,000 people targeted in hygiene promotion campaigns.

In Nepal DFID support has provided over 17,000 households (around 100,000 people) with access to clean water and installed 6,700 toilets in 2010-11.

DFID took on the role of Vice Chair of the Steering Committee of the Sanitation and Water for All: A Global Framework for Action that now has wide international support from developing countries, donors and international civil society. DFID is helping to drive the initiative forward to enable the most off-track countries to make tangible progress in water and sanitation. At the High Level meeting in 2010 six developing countries committed to increasing their domestic spending on the water and sanitation sector.

Multilateral Contribution: UNICEF promotes safe water, sanitation and hygiene through its WASH programme. In 2010, an additional 3.8 million households in 75 countries were reached with access to improved sources of drinking water. UNICEF supported Global Hand Washing Day in which 200 million children and 600,000 schools participated⁴⁴. Through the UNICEF WASH programme in Mozambique, half a million people gained access to sanitation facilities in central Mozambique in 2010. Through the same programme, a total of 277 communities achieved Open Defecation Free (ODF) status.

The African Development Bank provided nearly five million people with new or improved access to water or sanitation between 2006 and 2009. The Asian Development Bank installed or upgraded nearly 8,000 km of water supply pipes in 2009 and 2010. It provided water supply to 995,000 new households and sanitation facilities to over 1.6 million new households.

Over the last ten years IDA has given 113 million people access to an improved water source; and 5.8 million were provided with access to improved sanitation facilities.

The European Commission's water and sanitation programmes help build infrastructure for drinking and waste water and provide basic sanitation and hygiene. They amount to almost €400 million per year. This resulted in more than 31 million people being connected to drinking water and 9 million to sanitation facilities between 2004 and 2010.

⁴³ Source: WHO / UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (2010)

⁴⁴ UNICEF Report on Regular Resources 2009

MDG 8: To develop a global partnership for development

Target 8.A: Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system.

Global Progress: Lagging. As a result of the financial crisis, developing countries suffered a 31 percent decline in the value of their exports in 2009 (compared to a world average drop of 23 per cent)⁴⁵. Since 2004 no significant tariff reductions have been made by developed countries in terms of 'Most Favoured Nation' (MFN) treatment.

DFID Contribution: DFID contributes to the Enhanced Integrated Fund for Trade Related TC (EIF) which has supported a number of programmes including support to agro-business in Lesotho benefiting an estimated 5,000 individuals living in rural communities, 60% of them women and over 10% living with HIV/AIDS. Also, our support has led to a Malian exporting community tripling their export volumes through increasing productivity and improving quality.

In February 2011 DFID launched Trade Mark East Africa, one of the flagship programmes of the UK's Africa free trade initiative. The programme provides funding for better roads and 'one stop border posts', between Uganda, Tanzania, Rwanda and Burundi. These new posts will use efficient computer systems which will reduce transit times by 50%, and make trading across the region faster and easier. Just weeks before the launch, Burundi announced a 25% increase in revenues (around £19 million or 7% of Burundi's 2010 aid budget). Much of this improvement is due to strengthened enforcement of basic tax procedures which should get even better once modern IT systems are put in place.

The UK Government launched the Trade and Investment White Paper in February 2011. The paper reaffirmed the importance of securing a successful conclusion to the Doha Development Round, safeguarding a strong multilateral system and ensuring sustained and fair market access of developing countries to global markets. During 2010-11 DFID has been working hard to press the importance of achieving substantive progress. A successful conclusion of the Doha trade talks could boost the global economy by £110 billion a year.

Multilateral Contribution: The World Bank International Finance Corporation's Global Trade Liquidity Programme (GTLP) was set up as part of a collective response agreed at the G20 London Summit in 2009 to help global trade recover in the wake of the global economic crisis. By the end of 2010 GTLP had provided \$12 billion in trade finance in developing countries and emerging markets.

Target 8.B: To address the special needs of the least developed countries by providing more generous ODA for countries committed to poverty reduction.

Global Progress: Lagging. In 2010, net Official Development Assistance (ODA) flows from donors reached \$128.7 billion, representing an increase of 6.5% since 2009. This is the highest real ODA level ever recorded. Total net ODA from all donors as a share of gross national income (GNI) was 0.32%.

At the Gleneagles Summit in 2005, the G8 (together with other donors) made a series of individual commitments which would raise ODA by \$50 billion a year by 2010 (compared to 2004). Half of this increase was pledged to go to African countries. According to provisional ODA 2010 data there is a shortfall of \$19 billion (2004 prices) against the expected increase. This is due to some EU donors missing their 2010 ODA targets. There is a \$14 billion (2004 prices) shortfall against the envisaged increase in ODA for Africa.

⁴⁵ UNDP MDG Report 2010

DFID Contribution: The UK is honouring its commitments on ODA and we hope this provides additional encouragement to other donor countries to achieve their targets.

In 2010 the UK was the second largest donor by volume. Provisional UK ODA was £8,354 million or 0.56 per cent of GNI. This is the highest UK ODA:GNI ratio ever achieved since the UN target of 0.7% was set in 1970. It is an increase of 16% from the 2009 level of £7,223 million or 0.51 per cent of GNI. UK bilateral ODA to Africa increased by 15% to £2,057 million from £1,789 million in 2009⁴⁶.

The Spending Review published in October 2010 announced the Coalition Government's commitment to spend 0.7% of the Gross National (GNI) as aid from 2013. The UK Government is the first G20 country to take this step. Setting out this clear budget now means that DFID can plan to achieve the most impact with every single pound of taxpayers' money that we spend on overseas development.

Target 8.D: To deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures and make debt sustainable in the long term.

Global Progress: This target is not explicitly quantified and progress is difficult to measure. However, debt burdens have eased for developing countries and remain well below historic levels⁴⁷.

DFID Contribution: DFID gave over £124 million of debt relief in 2010-11, over £111 million of which was for the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) initiative and the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI).

Additionally, through the UK's own Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (UK MDRI), DFID provided over £10 million of relief to eight countries. In Lesotho, for example, this has been used to support the old age pension scheme, and in Nepal the savings have supported rural electrification.

In 2010-11, DFID supported HM Treasury in the substantial progress made in combating so-called 'vulture funds'. The Debt Relief Act of 2010 was passed to ensure that all creditors provide their share of debt relief under HIPC. Two 'vulture funds' which had taken Liberia to court to secure the original value of some loans agreed to a buyback under which Liberia would pay back just 3% of the amount owed – the same terms that other creditors had agreed. The Act was one factor that prompted this settlement. This legislation contained a 'sunset clause', but it is soon to be put to Parliament to make the act permanent.

DFID continues to work closely with HM Treasury and the Export Credits Guarantee Department to promote sustainable lending and borrowing. The UK ensures that all new lending takes account of the joint IMF/World Bank Debt Sustainability Framework; is appropriately concessional, well targeted and used for productive purposes; and in line with the economic and development priorities set out in IMF/World Bank programmes, where they exist.

Multilateral Contribution: In the last financial year, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Guinea-Bissau, Liberia and Togo all reached HIPC completion point, leading to large scale debt cancellation. The Paris Club wrote off \$7,350 million for DRC, \$1,260 million for Liberia and \$203 million for Togo. Guinea-Bissau's debt cancellation is currently being negotiated.

In 2010-11, through the MDRI DFID provided £47 million to the World Bank's International Development Association and £10 million to the African Development Fund.

⁴⁶ 2010 ODA includes some spend that could not be allocated geographically and so the final ODA figure to Africa will be higher

⁴⁷ UN Millennium Development Goals Report 2010

Chapter 3: Progress towards the Millennium Development Goals in DFID's priority countries

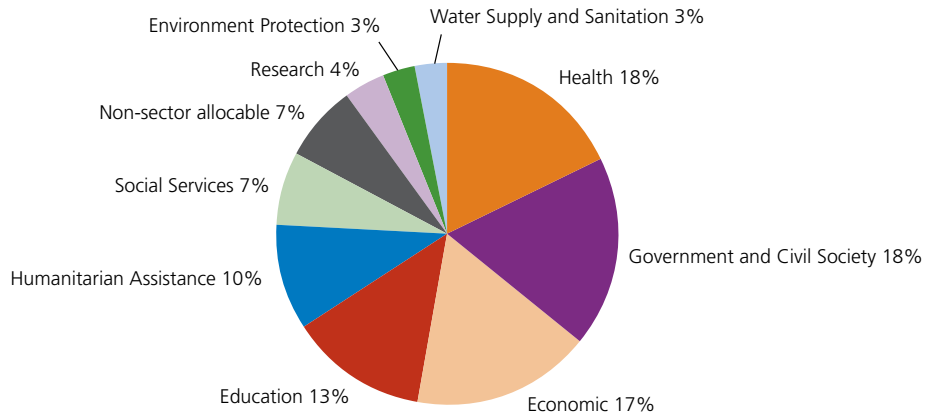
- 3.1 This section focuses on DFID's work in supporting sustainable poverty reduction through development programmes in DFID's priority countries in Africa and Asia and the effectiveness of DFID's bilateral aid in making progress towards the MDGs in these countries.
- 3.2 These priority countries are: **Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Burma, DR Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Liberia, Malawi, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Occupied Palestinian Territories, Pakistan, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Tanzania, Tajikistan, Uganda, Yemen, Zambia and Zimbabwe.**
- 3.3 Progress towards the MDGs is monitored annually through the collaborative efforts of agencies and organisations within the United Nations and international statistical systems. Data at a global and regional level are published annually. Based on the same international data DFID has, in conjunction with Oxford Policy Management, developed its own assessment methodology to monitor progress towards the MDGs at country level.
- 3.4 Throughout this section the following colour coding is used to describe progress against the specific MDG indicators.

Green	Countries have either ' achieved ' their target or are on track to achieve their target, i.e. they have a rate of progress above the rate needed to attain the target value by 2015
Amber	Countries have made progress, but too slowly to reach the goals by 2015. Continuing at the same rate, they would however reach the goal in at most twice the time, i.e. by 2040. These are rated ' off track ' and they need to accelerate progress.
Red	Countries made still slower progress, or regressed. They are ' seriously off track '.
Grey	Countries lack adequate data to measure progress, e.g. there are insufficient data to monitor the trend reliably.

- 3.5 For each country the report includes a summary breakdown of expenditure by sector in 2010-11. This breakdown includes spending through central policy programmes in country as well as through the specific DFID country programme. The data are derived from DFID's input sector code system. This system permits each individual project to be allocated up to eight codes which correspond to the sector where the relevant funds will be spent. The sector codes are derived largely from those used by the OECD DAC.

3.6 Figure 4 shows the 2010–11 breakdown of all DFID’s bilateral expenditure on the same basis. The sector receiving the highest amount was health (£795m), followed by government and civil society (£784m) and then economic (£753m).

Figure 4: DFID bilateral programme by sector 2010-11



Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)

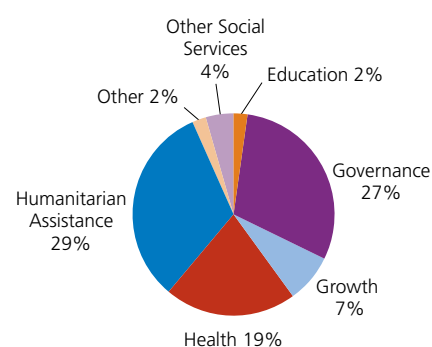
MDG Indicator	Proportion of population below \$1 a day	Net enrolment in primary education	Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	Under 5 mortality ratio	Maternal mortality ratio	HIV prevalence, 15-49 years old	Improved water source
Current assessment	Grey	Red	Green	Red	Red	Grey	Red

The Democratic Republic of Congo is off track to meet most of its Millennium Development Goals targets. Despite being the world's second poorest country⁴⁸, it is significantly under-aided⁴⁹. Instability in the DRC has already led to Africa's first major inter-state war and continues to pose a threat to the region. The DRC is one of the worst places in the world to be a girl, ranking 137/138 on the UN's gender development index⁵⁰. It has vast mineral wealth⁵¹ and huge water resources, but decades of conflict and corruption have left it unstable, lacking infrastructure⁵² and social services, and falling far short of its economic potential.

- Population: 66 million
- GNI per capita: \$160
- Human Development Index rank: 168 out of 169

Democratic Republic of Congo: Bilateral aid by sector, 2010-11

Total spend: £138.7 million



MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Progress: It is estimated that almost 40 million people in the DRC, live on less than \$1.25 per day⁵³.

DFID Contribution: DFID funding over the past four years has opened over 1,300 km of major and minor roads, reducing journey times from days to hours and allowing poor people better access to markets and basic services. Since 2008, our community-led recovery programme has been helping villagers to rehabilitate health posts, classrooms, basic water supplies and local roads and bridges. Communities have built and restored over 1,800 classrooms

and 90 km of community roads. DFID's support to UN and other humanitarian efforts is providing a vital safety net to 3-4 million of the Congo's most vulnerable people each year, through food aid, emergency health and water services, and help for people to grow produce and feed themselves.

⁴⁸ World Bank, PovCalNet

⁴⁹ World Bank, World Development Indicators 2011

⁵⁰ Gender Development Index, 2010

⁵¹ Wardell Armstrong presentation to CASM conference, 2007

⁵² World Bank Project Appraisal Document, Multi-modal Transport Project, June 2010

⁵³ World Bank PovCalNet

MDG 2: **Achieve universal primary education**

Progress: Accurate data is limited, but there are likely to be more than four million children out of school in the DRC⁵⁴. Only 53% of children in DRC complete primary education⁵⁵.

DFID Contribution: DFID is funding a national education census, which will count the number of schools and teachers in the whole country and the number of children in primary education. This information will enable government and donors to understand the scale of the challenge in the education sector and plan an appropriate response. Without this basic information, little progress in achieving universal primary education and getting more girls into school is possible.

MDG 3: **Promote gender equality and empower women**

Progress: In 2010, DRC achieved a 93% gender ratio in primary education⁵⁶ however the primary education completion rate is currently only 66.5% for boys and 46.0% for girls⁵⁷.

DFID Contribution: DFID's humanitarian programme has helped treat more than 40,000 victims of sexual violence over the last two years. DFID's support to health services is targeted at meeting the needs of women and children, including working to reduce the country's very high levels of maternal mortality. Women's participation in decision-making is being supported through efforts to increase women's participation in elections and their representation in parliament.

MDG 4: **Reduce child mortality**

Progress: One in seven Congolese children dies before their fifth birthday⁵⁸.

DFID Contribution: Since 2008, DFID support to a basic health services programme is providing affordable care and essential services to 2.2 million people in four provinces in DRC. This includes providing free healthcare to pregnant women and children under five. The programme is bringing immediate benefits with, for example, coverage rate for measles vaccination within those health zones has risen from 39.5% in 2008 to 81.5% in 2010.

MDG 5: **Improve maternal health**

Progress: Nearly 100 Congolese mothers die in childbirth every day because they are unable to afford or obtain medical help⁵⁹.

DFID Contribution: The DFID subsidised health care programme is having a direct impact on maternal health through provision of free healthcare to pregnant women. In the 20 health zones covered by the project, the rate of births attended by skilled staff has risen to 76% in 2010 compared with 34% in 2008. In addition, attendance at antenatal clinics has risen from 67% in April 2008 to 90% in January 2010.

MDG 6: **Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases**

Progress: The last estimate for DRC suggests an adult HIV prevalence rate of 4.5%⁶⁰.

DFID Contribution: DFID is funding an HIV/AIDS prevention and care programme reaching 22,000 people, and also working with UNAIDS to improve monitoring of national and local HIV programmes. By 2010 DFID had provided 3.5 million insecticide-treated bednets, protecting as many as six million people from malaria.

MDG 7: **Ensure environmental sustainability**

Progress: Despite significant water resources, less than 50%⁶¹ of the DRC population have access to clean water and this is just 28%⁶² in rural areas.

DFID Contribution: DFID's programmes have, provided nearly 450,000 households with improved access to safe drinking water. Our programmes has helped double the rate at which poor people are gaining access to clean water supplies. Efforts are being made to ensure that DFID supported work on infrastructure, particularly roads reconstruction, is environmentally sound. We have worked with the government of DRC to introduce mandatory social and environmental impact assessments for major infrastructure programmes.

⁵⁴ UNICEF Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) Round 4, 2009-11

⁵⁵ World Bank, World Development Indicators, 2011

⁵⁶ MICS, 2010

⁵⁷ "Annuaire Statistique", Ministry of Education (MEPSP) 2008-09

⁵⁸ DHS 2007

⁵⁹ DHS 2007

⁶⁰ DSCR 2006 – 2008 also quoted in the National Development Health Plan from the Government of DRC Ministry of Health

⁶¹ WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme 2010 (JMP 2010)

⁶² *ibid*

Ethiopia

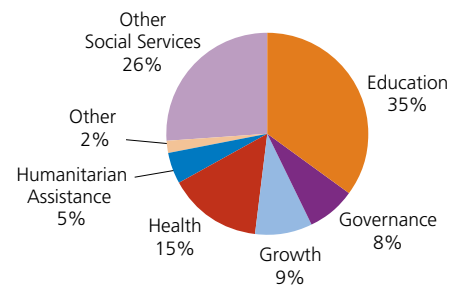
MDG Indicator	Proportion of population below \$1 a day	Net enrolment in primary education	Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	Under 5 mortality ratio	Maternal mortality ratio	HIV prevalence, 15-49 years old	Improved water source
Current assessment	Green	Amber	Green	Green	Amber	Amber	Amber

Ethiopia is one of the world's poorest countries, with around 14 million people unable to feed themselves depending on weather conditions⁶³. The government is demonstrably committed to addressing poverty, expanding access to services, has a good record of pro-poor spending, sound financial management, relatively little corruption and is increasingly active on the global stage. Ethiopia has achieved comparative stability in the region but has yet to successfully manage a democratic transition of power. Further progress is needed on the delivery of civil and political rights. DFID's Ethiopia programme is focused on improving governance, accountability, health, education and water services, supporting sustainable growth, providing humanitarian assistance and social protection.

- Population: 73.8 million⁶⁴
- GNI per capita: \$330⁶⁵
- Human Development Index rank: 157 out of 169⁶⁶

Ethiopia: Bilateral aid by sector, 2010-11

Total spend: £253.6 million



MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Progress: 39% of the population of Ethiopia live below \$1.25 a day in 2005⁶⁷.

DFID Contribution: In 2010-11, the Productive Safety Net Programme (PSNP) provided cash and food support to 7.8 million rural Ethiopians. Each household received around £58 per year and spent around 75% of this on their food needs⁶⁸. This has helped to stabilise and promote livelihoods; protect assets from being sold; keep children in schools; make significant improvements in the local environment through the associated

environment and watershed protection programme; and improve household food security.

MDG 2: Achieve universal primary education

Progress: In 2010 net enrolment rate in primary education was 82.1% in Ethiopia⁶⁹.

DFID Contribution: DFID works in partnership with the Government of Ethiopia to support greater access to, and quality of, primary education. Primary enrolment increased by 240,000 to 15.8 million children in 2010 of which almost half are girls⁷⁰. DFID supported 1.26 million of these

⁶³ Food Security Programme, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, 2009

⁶⁴ Population and Housing Census 2007, Central Statistical Agency

⁶⁵ World Bank, World Development Indicators

⁶⁶ UNDP Human Development Report, 2010

⁶⁷ World Bank, World Development Indicators

⁶⁸ Ethiopia's PSNP Assessment Report, 2008

⁶⁹ Education Statistics Annual Abstract, 2009/10, Ministry of Education, October 2010

⁷⁰ Education Statistics Annual Abstract, 2009/10, Ministry of Education, October 2010

children in primary school (600,000 girls). In the same period, the Grade 8 completion rate increased from 44% to 48% (41% to 45% for girls)⁷¹ at least partly as a result of greater quality-focused investment through the General Education Quality Improvement Programme (GEQIP) which DFID supports.

MDG 3: **Promote gender equality and empower women**

Progress: In 2010, the gender parity index in primary education was 0.93⁷².

DFID Contribution: Through the Protection of Basic Services and the General Education Quality Improvement Programmes in Ethiopia, DFID is addressing the issue of gender parity between boys and girls in primary education. DFID also supports innovative programmes to end child marriage; improve women's economic empowerment, tackle violence against women and girls; and put girls at the centre of decision making in Ethiopia.

MDG 4: **Reduce child mortality**

Progress: The under-five mortality rate is 123 per 1,000 at 2005⁷³. New data will be available from the 2010 DHS in the next DFID Departmental Report.

DFID Contribution: DFID support for delivering health services at the district level and directly to the Ministry of Health has contributed to the training and deployment of more than 32,000 village Health Extension Workers (HEW) over the past four years. DFID is supporting around 3,000 HEWs to deliver health services to more than 7 million people.

MDG 5: **Improve maternal health**

Progress: The maternal mortality ratio decreased from 871 to 673 per 100,000 live births, between 2000 and 2005⁷⁴.

DFID Contribution: DFID support is enabling the Government of Ethiopia to expand services at the community level. The latest data suggests that in the last five years the proportion of women seeking antenatal care has increased from 50% to 71%, the proportion seeking postnatal care has more than doubled from 16% to 36%, and contraceptive acceptance rate has increased from 37% to 62%.

MDG 6: **Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases**

Progress: In 2007, 2.1% of those aged between 15 and 49 had HIV/AIDS⁷⁵.

DFID Contribution: DFID concentrates its support for HIV/AIDS on improving the delivery of health services, and procurement and distribution of condoms for HIV prevention. In 2010 DFID funding was used to procure and distribute more than 21 million condoms. With DFID support, the Ministry of Health is leading ambitious plans and delivery to reduce the burden of malaria through the village health extension workers (HEW). The HEWs teach communities about how to prevent and treat malaria. In the last five years DFID support has enabled more than 1.5 million bed nets to be distributed across the country.

MDG 7: **Ensure environmental sustainability**

Progress: The latest national data indicates that 68% of the population in Ethiopia has access to a safe drinking water supply within one km of their home - this is an increase of nearly 10% in the last year⁷⁶. However international estimates of access to improved water are much lower at 38% in 2008⁷⁷. On this basis Ethiopia is off track to meet the MDG target.

DFID Contribution: DFID, together with the FCO and the Ethiopian Government have established a portfolio of activities to respond to the challenges of climate change. On the domestic level, we are supporting the Government's efforts to develop a 'Climate Resilient Green Economy'. DFID has been working closely with Ethiopia to push for a pro-poor deal in the global climate negotiations. We are also working to integrate climate change into our major programmes, and to reduce the carbon footprint of our office in Addis Ababa.

⁷¹ Education Statistics Annual Abstract, 2009/10, Ministry of Education, October 2010

⁷² Education Statistics Annual Abstract, 2009/10, Ministry of Education, October 2010

⁷³ Ethiopia Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) 2005

⁷⁴ Demographic Health Survey

⁷⁵ UNAIDS, 2011

⁷⁶ Ministry of Water and Energy Annual Report 2009/10

⁷⁷ WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Report 2010

Ghana

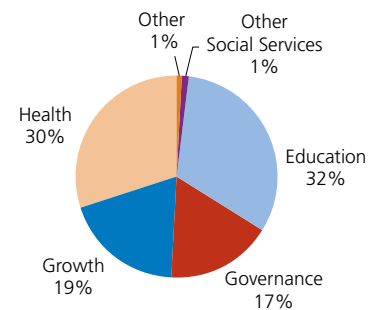
MDG Indicator	Proportion of population below \$1 a day	Net enrolment in primary education	Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	Under 5 mortality ratio	Maternal mortality ratio	HIV prevalence, 15-49 years old	Improved water source
Current assessment	Green	Green	Green	Green	Amber	Amber	Green

New estimates of the size of the economy put Ghana slightly above the threshold for lower-middle income country status in 2009⁷⁸. Growth recovered to 6.6%⁷⁹ in 2010 and is expected to reach double-digits in 2011, buoyed by commercial oil production (a return to trend growth of 6-7% is expected from 2012). However, the north has much higher poverty rates than the rest of the country, progress in reducing maternal mortality is off-track, educational attainment is poor, and oil brings risks as well as opportunities. DFID has focused on (i) helping Ghana achieve the MDGs; (ii) reducing regional disparities and protecting the most vulnerable; and (iii) improving the government's capacity to deliver for its citizens.

- Population: 23.8 million
- GNI per capita: \$1,190
- Human Development Index rank: 130 out of 169

Ghana: Bilateral aid by sector, 2010-11

Total spend: £86.5 million



MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Progress: The percentage of the population below the national poverty line has fallen from 40% in 1999 to 29% in 2006⁸⁰.

DFID Contribution: In 2010-11, DFID has continued to strengthen the capacity of the Government of Ghana to implement the national cash transfer programme – Livelihoods Empowerment Against Poverty (LEAP). LEAP has delivered 40,000 cash grants, directly benefiting approximately 120,000 poor people.

The grants are conditional on the households sending their children to school, not allowing child labour, registering the birth of their children and enrolling family members into the national health insurance scheme. Households use these grants to meet basic needs such as food, clothing, fuel and the cost of purchasing small assets that can be used for livelihoods. DFID is also helping the Government of Ghana to improve its performance at reaching the poorest and most vulnerable through poverty-focused programmes.

⁷⁸ Ghana Statistical Service (GSS), November 2010

⁷⁹ GSS

⁸⁰ Ghana Living Standards Survey 2005/6

MDG 2:
Achieve universal primary education

Progress: The number of children enrolled in primary education in Ghana increased from 81% in 2006 to 89% in 2008⁸¹, but achievements in literacy and numeracy remain low.

DFID Contribution: DFID provided £15m budget support to the education sector to address issues on value for money and improve the quality of basic education. DFID has also continued to support the local NGO, 'School for Life', to provide functional numeracy and literacy skills to 4000 out-of-school children in Northern Ghana this year.

MDG 3:
Promote gender equality and empower women

Progress: Ghana has nearly reached gender parity for enrolment at primary school level (96 girls for every 100 boys⁸²). However, there remain significant regional disparities and female enrolment and completion rates remain low at higher levels of education.

DFID Contribution: DFID has recently started working with the Ghana's Girls Education Unit to develop a national plan to ensure more girls enrol and stay in school. DFID is also working to improve the number of women represented in politics through a local NGO – Women in Law and Development in Africa (WILDAF). This is imperative, as only 412 (6.7%) out of the 6093 elected officials at the 2010 District level elections were women. This is a decline since the 2006 elections, which recorded 10.1% representation by women.

MDG 4:
Reduce child mortality

Progress: Child mortality has fallen from 111 to 80 per 1,000 live births between 2003 and 2008⁸³. It is likely that this trend will continue with Ghana's strong focus on reducing morbidity and mortality from malaria

DFID Contribution: DFID support to child health is principally through an £8 million sector budget support programme, which supports the Government of Ghana's health plans and priorities.

MDG 5:
Improve maternal health

Progress: Ghana has made less progress on maternal health compared to other MDGs. In 2007, the maternal mortality rate was 451 per 100,000 live births⁸⁴.

DFID Contribution: DFID continued its supply of emergency obstetric equipment which, by 2011, will have supported 66 hospitals and 293 clinics in five regions. This will decrease the risk of women dying in childbirth. DFID has also enabled a local NGO to improve access to reproductive health services in five districts in Ghana.

MDG 6:
Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

Progress: In 2007, 1.9% of the population aged 15-49 has HIV/AIDS, down from 2.4% in 2000⁸⁵.

DFID Contribution: DFID procured 2.35 million bed nets in 2010-11. This will protect 4.7 million more Ghanaians from the scourge of malaria and will prevent an estimated 6,000 children from dying prematurely. DFID does not provide direct support to the national HIV/AIDS programme because of adequate support from other development partners.

MDG 7:
Ensure environmental sustainability

Progress: The percentage of the population not using an improved water source decreased from 22% to 16% between 2006 and 2008⁸⁶.

DFID Contribution: A DFID natural resources and environmental governance programme has helped the Government of Ghana develop its national policy framework on climate change, tackle illegal logging, prepare for environmental management of the emerging oil and gas sector, and address social conflict and revenue transparency in gold mining. DFID does not directly support action on water and sanitation, as other development partners are very active in this sector. However, DFID staff have worked with the Government of Ghana to enter into an international agreement on water and sanitation. This has resulted in an increased Government budget allocation for the lagging sanitation target in 2011.

⁸¹ 2010 Education Sector Performance Report

⁸² Ibid

⁸³ Ghana Demographic and Health Survey 2008

⁸⁴ GMHS

⁸⁵ UNAIDS

⁸⁶ UN Statistics Division

Kenya

MDG Indicator	Proportion of population below \$1 a day	Net enrolment in primary education	Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	Under 5 mortality ratio	Maternal mortality ratio	HIV prevalence, 15-49 years old	Improved water source
Current assessment	Grey	Green	Green	Green	Amber	Amber	Amber

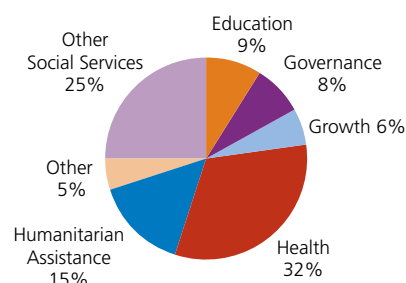
Kenya's economy has continued its recovery this year from the multiple economic and political shocks that saw growth fall from 7.0% in 2007 to 1.6% in 2008⁸⁷. In 2010, the economy grew at an estimated 5.2%. Growth for 2011 is projected at 5.7% (though possibly as high as 6%)⁸⁸. Risks to growth are mainly further droughts and political risks in the run up to 2012 elections which may affect business confidence.

A peaceful and well-run referendum saw Kenyans adopt a new constitution in August 2010, providing a framework for more accountable, transparent and efficient government. An IMF programme was agreed in January 2011 with the objectives of reducing debt and maintaining balance of payments stability whilst maintaining the investment levels needed to stimulate growth.

- Population: 39.8 million
- GNI per capita: \$760
- Human Development Index rank: 128 out of 169

Kenya: Bilateral aid by sector, 2010-11

Total spend: £73.0 million



MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Progress: Although the last decade saw a small fall in national poverty rates from 52% to 46% between 1997 and 2006⁸⁹, Kenya still has high levels of income poverty and inequality.

DFID Contribution: DFID supports improved access to financial services which is a key factor in enabling more people to move out of poverty. With DFID support to the finance industry, between 2006 and 2009 three million Kenyans started using financial services for the first time, many using mobile banking. DFID also supported The Kenya Women's Financial Trust, a Micro Finance Institution that has successfully been brought into a sound regulatory framework.

MDG 2: Achieve universal primary education

Progress: Net enrolment in primary education was 93% in 2008.

DFID Contribution: In 2010-11, DFID provided a full set of textbooks to all 250,000 children in low-cost independent schools in Kenya, most of which are in urban slums. DFID has also launched a pilot project to adapt schools to better meet the needs of communities in the arid lands, and encourage more children, especially girls, to complete a full course of primary education.

⁸⁷ Economic Survey 2010, Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS)

⁸⁸ Kenya Budget Policy Statement, March 2011

⁸⁹ Basic Report on Well-being in Kenya, KNBS

MDG 3: **Promote gender equality and empower women**

Progress: The gender ratio in primary education has increased to 98% in 2008 from 96% in 2005⁹⁰.

DFID Contribution: DFID is providing cash transfers to homes caring for orphaned and vulnerable children; 66% of which are headed by women, many of whom did not finish primary education. DFID has also supported a review of microfinance regulations enabling development of more women-focused financial products that are benefiting about 330,000 Kenyan women countrywide.

MDG 4: **Reduce child mortality**

Progress: Under-five mortality fell by 36% between 2003 and 2008-09, from 115 to 74 deaths per 1,000 live births⁹¹. Infant mortality also decreased 32% from the 2003 rate to 52 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2008-09⁹².

DFID Contribution: DFID's health programme has focused on increasing the supply of maternal and child health services. DFID has delivered 14 million insecticide treated nets (ITNs) through antenatal clinics since 2002⁹³, and the percentage of children aged under five sleeping under bed nets has increased from 5% to 47% between 2003 and 2008/09. This has saved the lives of over 100,000 children.

MDG 5: **Improve maternal health**

Progress: Despite improvements, maternal mortality is still high at 488 per 100,000 live births in 2008⁹⁴. 56% of births take place without a skilled health worker present⁹⁵.

DFID Contribution: DFID's maternal health work has focused on improving maternal and child health particularly in Nyanza Province where 25% of Kenya's maternal deaths occur.

DFID has supported training of 233 health workers, rehabilitation of 14 clinics, purchase of essential health equipment, and ensured that in 2009/10 28,000 women, 6,000 more than in 2008/9, could give birth safely in a facility with the help of a skilled health worker in Nyanza. Nyanza now exceeds the national average for deliveries attended by a skilled health worker⁹⁶.

MDG 6: **Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases**

Progress: HIV/AIDS prevalence decreased from 10% of the population aged 15-49 years old in the late 1990s and to 6.3% of adults⁹⁷ in 2008/09.

DFID Contribution: Since 2002 DFID has delivered 249 million condoms, averting 14,700 cases of HIV, 548,000 cases of unwanted pregnancies and 3,200 maternal deaths⁹⁸, and helped raised awareness that using condoms prevents HIV, from 50% to 93% of Kenyans. A significant contribution has also been made in the fight against malaria by delivering 19 million ITN's since 2002, averting 179,000 malaria deaths.

MDG 7: **Ensure environmental sustainability**

Progress: Access to improved water sources is rising slowly, but progress is slower in rural areas. In 2008 41% of the population in Kenya did not have access to an improved water source compared with 44% in 2005.

DFID Contribution: DFID is not directly engaged in this area as other donors in Kenya have a comparative advantage in supporting access to improved water sources and sanitation. However DFID is designing a new climate change programme (2011-2013, £6.7m) to support the development of the National Climate Change Action Plan.

⁹⁰ UN Statistics Division

⁹¹ Kenya Demographic and Health survey 2008-09

⁹² Kenya Demographic and Health survey 2008-09

⁹³ Population Services International Report 2010

⁹⁴ Kenya Demographic Health Survey 2008-09

⁹⁵ Kenya Demographic and Health survey 2008-09

⁹⁶ Kenya Demographic and Health survey 2008-09

⁹⁷ Kenya Demographic and Health survey 2008-09

⁹⁸ Population Services International Report 2010

Liberia

MDG Indicator	Proportion of population below \$1 a day	Net enrolment in primary education	Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	Under 5 mortality ratio	Maternal mortality ratio	HIV prevalence, 15-49 years old	Improved water source
Current assessment	Grey	Grey	Green	Amber	Red	Amber	Red

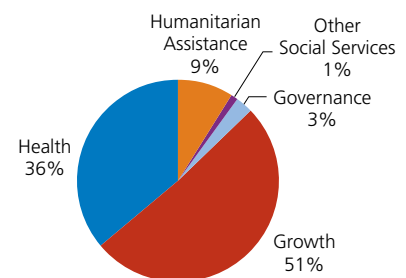
Liberia is a very poor, fragile state in a conflict-affected region. It remains fragile and at risk of instability since the end of the highly destructive civil war in 2003. As a result the UN has provided a 12,000 strong peacekeeping force.

Liberia has some of the worst infant and maternal mortality rates in sub-Saharan Africa⁹⁹. 157 children under 1 years old die for every 1,000 born alive and 580 women die for every 100,000 babies born alive.⁹⁹ Lack of infrastructure is a major obstacle to the economic development of the country and hampers the ability to provide basic services and security for all citizens. Access to clean water and adequate sanitation remains low at just 24% and 26% of the population respectively¹⁰⁰.

- Population: 4 million
- GNI per capita: \$160
- Human Development Index rank: 162 out of 169

Liberia: Bilateral aid by sector, 2010-11

Total spend: £11.5 million



MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Progress: In 2007, 84% of the population was living on less than \$1.25 a day¹⁰¹.

DFID Contribution: DFID's support to the reduction of poverty is through improving essential infrastructure for poor and marginalised communities through the Liberia Reconstruction Trust Fund. Through this fund DFID has supported improvements in water and sanitation for urban communities and new roads to improve access to markets and services.

MDG 2: Achieve universal primary education

Progress: There is a lack of accurate data, but in 2000 the enrolment rate in primary education was 75%¹⁰².

DFID Contribution: DFID does not support education in Liberia.

⁹⁹ Demographic & Health Survey, 2007, Macro International, USA

¹⁰⁰ National Health Plan 2007 – 2011, Ministry of Health & Social Welfare, Liberia

¹⁰¹ World Bank, PovCalNet, 2011

¹⁰² UN Statistics Division

MDG 3:
Promote gender equality and empower women

Progress: The gender ratio in primary education has increased to 90% in 2008 from 72% in 2000¹⁰³.

DFID Contribution: The focus of our health programme is to support better access to health services for women and children. The health status of women limits their ability to fulfil their potential in life through ill health, disease and early death. With 82% of facilities in the programme areas now offering a basic package of essential health services – up from 45% in 2009⁹⁹, we believe our health programme will result in the transformation of thousands of women's lives in Liberia who will now have a better opportunity to fulfil their potential in life.

MDG 4:
Reduce child mortality

Progress: Child mortality has decreased to 112 per 1000 live births¹⁰⁴.

DFID Contribution: The Government of Liberia has made good progress in implementing its National Health Policy and Plan (2007-2011). DFID's support has helped significantly to achieve this reduction as well as improving the opportunity of Liberian children to access the essential health services.

MDG 5:
Improve maternal health

Progress: Liberia has some of the worst maternal mortality data in Sub-Saharan Africa, at 1,200 per 100,000 live births in 2005¹⁰⁵.

DFID Contribution: DFID's support to the health sector through the provision of a basic package of essential health services and the rehabilitation and refurbishment of health facilities ensures that women have access to better health care which will reduce the chance of them dying while delivering their baby.

MDG 6:
Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

Progress: In 2007, 1.7% of the population aged 15-49 years had HIV/AIDS¹⁰⁶.

DFID Contribution: DFID's support to the health sector through the provision of basic package of essential health services includes improving access to essential drugs and treatment to combat communicable diseases such as malaria, especially for women and young children.

MDG 7:
Ensure environmental sustainability

Progress: Only 24% of Liberia's population have access to clean drinking water and 26% to sanitation¹⁰⁷.

DFID Contribution: DFID has supported expanding this access through an innovative NGO Consortium and through support to the Monrovia municipal authorities. DFID support in 2010 has contributed to an additional 150,000 people nationwide accessing clean water as well as over 650 family and communal latrines and a sewage treatment facility in Monrovia.

¹⁰³ UN Statistics Division

¹⁰⁴ Level & Trends in Child Mortality Report, World Bank, 2010

¹⁰⁵ UN Statistics Division

¹⁰⁶ UNAIDS

¹⁰⁷ National Health Plan 2007 – 2011, Ministry of Health & Social Welfare, Liberia

Malawi

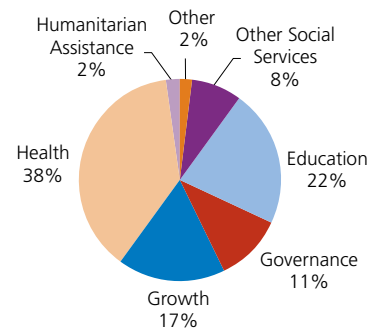
MDG Indicator	Proportion of population below \$1 a day	Net enrolment in primary education	Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	Under 5 mortality ratio	Maternal mortality ratio	HIV prevalence, 15-49 years old	Improved water source
Current assessment	Grey	Red	Green	Green	Red	Amber	Green

Malawi is a small, landlocked country of 14 million people¹⁰⁸. Despite high economic growth (6.6% in 2010¹⁰⁹) and good progress on many MDGs, it remains one of the world's poorest countries. Aid was 30% of the budget in 2010/11. The economy is dominated by agriculture, especially tobacco, and is vulnerable to floods and droughts. DFID's new Community Resilience Programme, working with Ireland and Norway, will help 1.2 million people to become less vulnerable. DFID is also helping to diversify the economy via the Business Innovation Fund. Protecting economic stability is critical to growth and development. The Malawian Government and donors including DFID are looking at ways to deal with the threat from rising global fuel and fertiliser prices.

- Population: 15.3 million
- GNI per capita: \$290
- Human Development Index rank: 153 out of 169

Malawi: Bilateral aid by sector, 2010-11

Total spend: £70.6 million



MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Progress: The percentage of the population below the national poverty line has fallen from 52% in 2004 to 39% in 2009¹¹⁰.

DFID Contribution: In 2010-11 DFID provided high quality, drought resistant maize and legume seeds to 2.4 million people as part of the national Farm Input Subsidy Programme (FISP). In the past five years, the FISP has helped Malawi grow more than enough maize to feed the country, which helps to protect it from rising global food prices. By providing legume seeds, DFID is helping families to improve their nutrition and incomes. DFID also helped 75,000 people who lost their crop in 2009/10 due to localised dry

spells, in partnership with Oxfam and the World Food Programme.

MDG 2: Achieve universal primary education

Progress: Progress on education lags behind other MDGs in Malawi. The primary enrolment rate was 91% in 2008, a decrease compared to the 1999 rate of 99%.

DFID Contribution: DFID is backing the Government's new national strategy to accelerate progress. An extra 200,000 children were enrolled in primary school in 2009-10. 382 new classrooms were built with DFID's support in 2009-10. DFID is also helping the Government to build a new Teacher Training College in Phalombe, a very rural area with only one teacher to every 111 children.

¹⁰⁸ Population and Housing Census, 2008

¹⁰⁹ World Economic Outlook, 2011

¹¹⁰ Government of Malawi Integrated Household Survey 2004/5, and Welfare Monitoring Survey, 2009

MDG 3: **Promote gender equality and empower women**

Progress: Malawi has already achieved gender parity for the first six years of school¹¹¹.

DFID Contribution: In 2010-11, DFID helped to extend this up to age 13-14. Over 55,000 girls passed the Primary School Leaving Certificate Examination. One of DFID's top priorities now is to help more girls to go on to secondary school, by tackling the barriers that they and their families have identified (from toilets to protection from abuse and bursaries to cover school fees) in a coordinated strategy. DFID is also tackling violence against women and children.

MDG 4: **Reduce child mortality**

Progress: The under-five mortality rate is down to 112¹¹² from 122¹¹³ per 1,000 live births between 2010 and 2006. Measles vaccination rates are good (85%¹¹⁴), although an epidemic in 2010 highlighted the need to tackle supply and distribution gaps and make sure vaccines are effective.

DFID Contribution: DFID is tackling all of these by helping to improve the national health system, including training more doctors and nurses and giving people better access to drugs.

MDG 5: **Improve maternal health**

Progress: Malawi is very unlikely to achieve the MDG on maternal mortality. In 2004, the maternal mortality ratio was 1,120 per 100,000 live births¹¹⁵. However, some progress has been made; 1,000 fewer mothers are dying in childbirth every year compared to 2004. The fertility rate

has come down to 5.7%¹¹⁶ from 6.4%¹¹⁷ in 2006.

DFID Contribution: DFID supports the national strategy which is helping women give birth in clinics with skilled staff (up to 73% in 2010¹¹⁸ from 38% in 2005¹¹⁹, with 90% of facilities now offering basic emergency obstetric care). DFID has already doubled its support for family planning to £2m per year through the local non-governmental organisation, Banja La Mtsogolo.

MDG 6: **Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases**

Progress: 11.8%¹²⁰ of Malawi's working age population are HIV positive (down from 14.3% in 2005¹²¹).

DFID Contribution: Thanks to support from DFID and other donors, treatment is free. 250,000 people received antiretroviral treatment in 2010, of which 61% were women¹²². This is 55% of those who need it, compared to almost nobody in 2003. With DFID's help, 544 of Malawi's hospitals and clinics can now provide basic treatment to HIV-positive mothers so they do not pass on the virus to their newborn babies¹²³. DFID has also helped to reduce the number of people dying from malaria by providing free nets to pregnant women and children, which are now used by more than half of all mothers and children. DFID support has also helped to increase the number of young children receiving treatment within 24 hours – now 35%¹²⁴ compared to 23% in 2004¹²². As a result, the percentage of patients with malaria who die from the disease has dropped from 7% (2006) to 3.2% (2010)¹²⁶.

MDG 7: **Ensure environmental sustainability**

Progress: In 2008, 80% of the population used an improved water source¹²⁷. 17 young children die every day in Malawi from diarrhoeal disease¹²⁸.

DFID Contribution: DFID has provided access to safe water for 400,000 people and improved sanitation for 150,000 people between 2008 and end of 2010, through support to the World Bank-led Africa Catalytic Growth Fund. DFID's successful partnership with the NGO Concern Universal and the EU is on track to deliver clean water plus better sanitation and hygiene to 120,000 people in underserved areas of Dedza and Ntcheu by July 2011. This was extended in 2010 to help an extra 55,000 people.

¹¹¹ UN Statistics Division

¹¹² Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), 2010

¹¹³ Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), 2006

¹¹⁴ Health Management Information Systems (HMIS), 2010

¹¹⁵ DHS, 2004

¹¹⁶ DHS, 2010

¹¹⁷ MICS, 2006

¹¹⁸ DHS, 2010

¹¹⁹ HMIS, 2005

¹²⁰ HIV Sentinel Surveillance – Ministry of Health, HIV Unit (2009)

¹²¹ Malawi Growth & Development Strategy review, 2005

¹²² Ministry of Health, HIV Unit (2010)

¹²³ HMIS, 2010

¹²⁴ National Malaria Indicator Survey, 2010

¹²⁵ HMIS, 2004

¹²⁶ National Malaria Indicator Survey, 2010

¹²⁷ UN Statistics Division

¹²⁸ Global, Regional, and National Causes of Child Mortality in 2008: Black et al; Lancet Vol. 375 June 2010

Mozambique

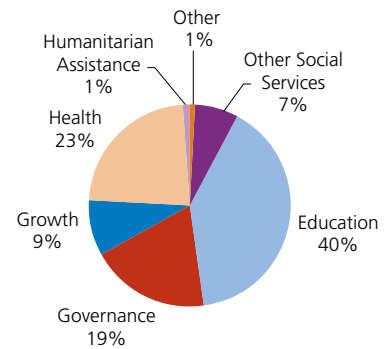
MDG Indicator	Proportion of population below \$1 a day	Net enrolment in primary education	Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	Under 5 mortality ratio	Maternal mortality ratio	HIV prevalence, 15-49 years old	Improved water source
Current assessment	Grey	Amber	Amber	Green	Amber	Amber	Amber

Mozambique remains one of the poorest countries in the world: 75% of the population live in poverty¹²⁹. Female-headed households are at a particular disadvantage. Almost 50% of these households are in the poorest third of the population¹³⁰. 44% of children under 5 suffer from chronic malnutrition¹³¹. Growth has led to proportionately little poverty reduction and on one measure no progress in rural areas since 2003. To address these challenges, the Mozambican Government, DFID and other donors are prioritising agricultural productivity and job creation in the next poverty reduction strategy. On other MDGs, progress has continued, but current need remains huge.

- Population: 22.9 million
- GNI per capita: \$440
- Human Development Index rank: 165 out of 169

Mozambique: Bilateral aid by sector, 2010-11

Total spend: £94.8 million



MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Progress: 75% of the population live on less than \$1.25 a day¹³². 44% of children under five are chronically malnourished¹³².

DFID Contribution: DFID is supporting the Government of Mozambique to increase the coverage of cash transfers to poor, vulnerable children, women, elderly and disabled people. In 2009/10 454,000 people benefited from social assistance programmes, an increase of 167,000 people from 2008/09. DFID is also supporting a range of wealth creation programmes to support the private sector and improve agricultural productivity, rural incomes and

job creation; and improve rural infrastructure to help get goods to market.

MDG 2: Achieve universal primary education

Progress: A large increase in access to primary education has been achieved with a net enrolment of 87% in 2006 to 95% in 2010¹³³.

DFID Contribution: DFID support has enabled the sector to expand access to primary education. This included increasing the number of trained teachers, schools, textbooks, and other materials. A greater focus on rural expansion has increased participation of children from rural communities. In the rural areas of

¹²⁹ World Bank, PovCalNet

¹³⁰ 'Beating the Odds: Sustaining Inclusion in Mozambique's Growing Economy': Fox et al, 2008

¹³¹ Mozambique Multi-Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), Mozambican National Statistics Institute, 2008

¹³² World Bank, PovCalNet

¹³³ Progress Report on the Economic and Social Plan (BdPES) 2008 and 2010, respectively

Central Mozambique, enrolment in primary school increased from 61.3% to 74.2%¹³⁴.

MDG 3: **Promote gender equality and empower women**

Progress: The gender ratio in primary education was 88% in 2008, up from 75% in 2000¹³⁵. While the gender gap in enrolment is closing, only 43%¹³⁶ of girls completed primary education in 2010.

DFID Contribution: DFID support has helped increase the number of female teachers and schools in rural communities, which also encourages parents to send their daughters to school earlier than usual. There has been a steady increase in the number of girls entering school at the earlier age of 6, from 49% in 2004 to 67% in 2010¹³⁷, thus improving their chances of primary completion and achievement of post-primary education.

MDG 4: **Reduce child mortality**

Progress: The under-five mortality rate has decreased to 130 from 149 per 1,000 live births between 2005 and 2008¹³⁸.

DFID Contribution: DFID has contributed to these gains through direct funding of the Ministry of Health's delivery of services; leading and coordinating other donors' support to health; complementary project funding of malaria bed net distribution; and improving training, distribution and retention of doctors and nurses. There has been an expansion in children's access to antiretroviral drugs with nearly 4,000 extra children receiving treatment in 2010 than 2009.

MDG 5: **Improve maternal health**

Progress: In 2005, the maternal mortality ratio was 520 per 100,000 live births¹³⁹. The proportion of women who gave birth in institutions increased from 55% in 2009 to 62% in 2010¹⁴⁰. The indicator for new users of family planning achieved its target of 15% increase in the number of individuals using family planning and is on track to meet the objective of 19% by 2014¹⁴¹.

DFID Contribution: DFID support has contributed to an increase in the number of health centres with waiting homes, rising from 387 to 454 between 2009 and 2010, and an increased number of ambulances 177 in 2010¹⁴². These results were complemented by national maternal and child health services increasing access to contraceptives, with new users of modern methods of contraception rising from 15% to 23% between 2009 and 2010. The number of staff trained in emergency obstetric care also increased to 600 in 2010¹⁴³.

MDG 6: **Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases**

Progress: HIV/AIDS prevalence in the adult population increased to 12.5% in 2007 from 9.5% in 2000¹⁴⁴.

DFID Contribution: DFID support has helped to increase access to antiretrovirals from 34% (156,688 adults) to 47% of those who need it (218,991 adults) between 2009 and 2010.¹⁴⁵ The number of health units providing prevention of mother to child treatment increased from 832 to 909 from 2009 to 2010. 66.5 million condoms were also distributed nationally as part of an HIV/AIDS

prevention campaign¹⁴⁶. The number of districts covered by inter-household residual spraying against mosquitoes increased from 60 to 62 resulting in 81% of homes in target areas being sprayed. The cure rate for tuberculosis was 85%, well on track to achieve the MDG target of 86% by 2014¹⁴⁷.

MDG 7: **Ensure environmental sustainability**

Progress: In 2010, 64% of urban people and 57% of rural people had access to safer water¹⁴⁸. However little progress was made on access to improved sanitation.

DFID Contribution: During 2010-11, DFID signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Government of Mozambique to support the water and sanitation sector to achieve the MDGs.

¹³⁴ Third National Poverty Assessment, 2010

¹³⁵ UN Statistics Division

¹³⁶ Education Joint Progress Report 2011

¹³⁷ Programme Document for the Fast Track Initiative, 2010

¹³⁸ UN Statistics Division

¹³⁹ UN Statistics Division

¹⁴⁰ ACA (Joint Annual Evaluation) Report for Health 2011

¹⁴¹ Health PAF

¹⁴² ACA Report, 2011

¹⁴³ ACA Report, 2011

¹⁴⁴ UNAIDS

¹⁴⁵ ACA Report, 2010

¹⁴⁶ CNCS 2010 Annual Report

¹⁴⁷ Health PAF, 2010

¹⁴⁸ Mozambique National Directorate of Water (DNA), 2011

Nigeria

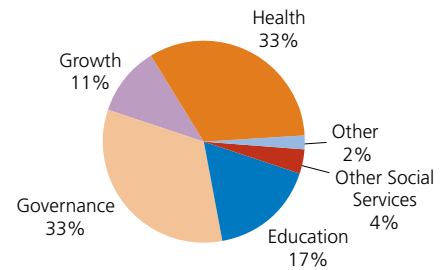
MDG Indicator	Proportion of population below \$1 a day	Net enrolment in primary education	Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	Under 5 mortality ratio	Maternal mortality ratio	HIV prevalence, 15-49 years old	Improved water source
Current assessment	Red	Red	Green	Amber	Red	Amber	Red

Nigeria accounts for a quarter of Africa's extreme poor¹⁴⁹, 10% of the world's children out of school¹⁵⁰, 10% of child¹⁵¹ and maternal¹⁵² deaths and 25% of global malaria deaths¹⁵³. A stable, better governed and prosperous Nigeria would rapidly reduce poverty. Poverty reduction in Nigeria has the potential to impact significantly on global MDG achievement, but most indicators are severely off track. Northern Nigeria has some of the world's worst human development indicators outside conflict zones.

- Population: 154.7 million
- GNI per capita: \$1,190
- Human Development Index rank: 142 out of 169

Nigeria: Bilateral aid by sector, 2010-11

Total spend: £142.3 million



MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Progress: In 2004, 64% of the population or more than 100 million people were living on less than \$1.25 a day¹⁵⁴.

DFID Contribution: In 2010-11 DFID worked directly in sectors with potential to benefit poor people, creating more jobs and improving incomes. These industries include

construction, meat and leather and agriculture. We are also working to tackle key constraints which hold the private sector back from growing and delivering for the poorest through programmes to improve business regulation, widen access to finance, and promote investment. We are also expanding our work to help Nigeria address the massive challenges of undernutrition and assisting the Government to provide dramatically improved infrastructure.

¹⁴⁹ DFID estimates using World Bank's World Development Indicators 2010 and UN World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision

¹⁵⁰ Education For All: Global Monitoring Report 2010, UNESCO

¹⁵¹ State of the World's Children 2011: UNICEF

¹⁵² Trends in Maternal Mortality: 1990 to 2008. WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA and World Bank

¹⁵³ World Malaria Report 2008, WHO

¹⁵⁴ DFID estimates using World Bank's World Development Indicators 2010 and UN World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision. Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat

MDG 2: **Achieve universal primary education**

Progress: In 2007, the enrolment rate in primary education was only 63%¹⁵⁵. Eight million primary age children in Nigeria are out of school¹⁵⁶ – more than any other country in the world.

DFID Contribution: DFID has supported Nigeria in developing and implementing stronger plans and strategies for the delivery of education based on evidence and linked to government budgets. DFID is also working with community, faith-based and private schools to encourage more children to go to school and improve the quality of education.

MDG 3: **Promote gender equality and empower women**

Progress: In 2007, the gender ratio in primary school enrolment was 88%, up from 80% in 2000¹⁵⁷. Over half of all girls in the north are married by the age of sixteen¹⁵⁸.

DFID Contribution: DFID is working to support seven million girls to attend school by 2015. We have already helped over 1800 women from rural areas of northern Nigeria to undertake teacher training. We are now scaling this up in addition to other work to remove barriers to girls' participation in school, including giving 60,000 families a sum of money which represents what girls would earn if they were at work.

MDG 4: **Reduce child mortality**

Progress: Nigeria has made insufficient progress to meet the MDG target on reducing child mortality, which is down to 157 from 201 per 1,000 live births between 2003 and 2008¹⁵⁹.

DFID Contribution: DFID has focused its work on improving immunisation coverage and reducing malaria as areas where there is likely to be the greatest impact and value for money. National surveys show marked improvement across DFID funded States in northern Nigeria. For example, the number of children fully immunised has increased from 3% (2006) to 21% (2010), while the percentage of children protected against tetanus at birth rose from 15% (2006) to 57% (2010) in the states where we have been working¹⁶⁰. In Jigawa State the number of children fully immunised improved from 16% to 77%. DFID assistance has helped immunise over 500,000 one-year-old children against measles, and the number of polio cases also dramatically reduced from 237 to 9 cases in 2010¹⁶¹.

MDG 5: **Improve maternal health**

Progress: Nigeria suffers from appalling rates of maternal mortality. However, there has been some progress. Maternal mortality rates have decreased to 840 from 900 per 100,000 live births¹⁶².

DFID Contribution: DFID has supported Nigeria to develop a robust and ambitious National Health Strategic Development plan that puts maternal and child health at its heart. DFID has also provided direct support to communities and health facilities to improve services and encourage people to use them. 82,000 women had benefited from improved services by the end of 2010. This support has included providing drugs and equipment to clinics in the poorest areas of the country – as well as supporting training colleges in the development of better quality health professionals.

MDG 6: **Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases**

Progress: In 2007, 3.1% of the population aged 15-49 had HIV/AIDS¹⁶³.

DFID Contribution: DFID's HIV focus in Nigeria is on prevention, including raising awareness among young people through the media, and supporting Nigerian authorities to manage and coordinate an effective HIV response. DFID Nigeria provides 75% of all condoms in Nigeria (1.2 billion between 2009 and 2014).

DFID is supporting Nigeria to scale up access to malaria control interventions such as insecticide treated nets and antimalarial drugs. In 2010, 7.7 million Nigerian households received over 15 million insecticide treated nets in a nationally led initiative supported by DFID and other donors. Through the DFID-backed Affordable Medicines Facility for Malaria Initiative, every Nigerian household will soon be able to access effective antimalarials free or at highly subsidised prices.

MDG 7: **Ensure environmental sustainability**

Progress: In 2008, 58% of the population were using an improved water source and only 32% were using an improved sanitation facility¹⁶⁴.

DFID Contribution: In 2010-11, DFID shifted its Water and Sanitation work toward an approach first developed in Asia – Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS). This has been shown to be a highly cost effective approach and DFID Nigeria will initially work in four northern rural states with a total reach of over 2 million people. CLTS mobilises communities to completely eliminate open defecation. The work in Nigeria is being led by UNICEF with support of a number of national and international NGOs.

¹⁵⁵ UN Statistics Division

¹⁵⁶ Education For All: Global Monitoring Report 2010, UNESCO

¹⁵⁷ Demographic Health Survey

¹⁵⁸ The Adolescent Experience In-Depth: UNFPA and Population Council, using Demographic and Health Survey data

¹⁵⁹ Demographic Health Survey

¹⁶⁰ National Immunisation Coverage Survey 2010: Federal Ministry of Health / National Primary Health Care Development Agency Nigeria

¹⁶¹ Polio Status in Nigeria: Acute Flaccid Paralysis (AFP) Surveillance Report WHO 2011

¹⁶² UN Statistics Division

¹⁶³ UNAIDS

¹⁶⁴ UN Statistics Division

Rwanda

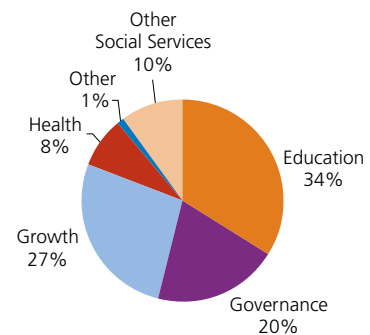
MDG Indicator	Proportion of population below \$1 a day	Net enrolment in primary education	Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	Under 5 mortality ratio	Maternal mortality ratio	HIV prevalence, 15-49 years old	Improved water source
Current assessment	Grey	Green	Green	Green	Red	Amber	Red

Rwanda has made impressive progress since the devastating genocide of 1994 – raising average annual incomes per person from \$200 in 2000 to \$525, and improving levels of health and education¹⁶⁵. But 57% of Rwanda’s 10 million people live below Rwanda’s poverty line, and 37% are extremely poor, mostly in rural areas¹⁶⁶. Rwanda is the most densely populated country in Africa, and birth rates remain high¹⁶⁷. 84% of Rwanda’s people earn their living from agriculture¹⁶⁸, and levels of foreign investment are still low. Aid from donors provides nearly 50% of the government’s budget¹⁶⁹.

- Population: 10 million
- GNI per capita: \$525¹⁷⁰
- Human Development Index rank: 152 out of 169¹⁷¹

Rwanda: Bilateral aid by sector, 2010–11

Total spend: £89.9 million



MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Progress: In 2007, 77% of the population were living on less than \$1.25 a day¹⁷².

DFID Contribution: Over 60,000 extremely poor Rwandan households received social assistance, in the form of cash transfers and wages for public works, through the Government of Rwanda’s Vision 2020 Umurenge Programme (VUP). DFID was the biggest donor supporter of VUP in 2009-10, and 25,800 of these 60,000 households were assisted as a direct result of DFID’s support.

MDG 2: Achieve universal primary education

Progress: Primary enrolment has increased to 95% in 2010 from 73% in 2000¹⁷³.

DFID Contribution: DFID has been instrumental in supporting the Ministry of Education to achieve a primary net enrolment rate of 95%. In 2009 we provided £8.4 million to the education sector which contributed to the construction of over 3,000 classrooms and supported the training of over 2,000 new primary and secondary school teachers. DFID has supported the

¹⁶⁵ International Monetary Fund, December 2010, Rwanda: Report for the 2010 Article IV Consultation.
¹⁶⁶ National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, *Enquête Intégrale sur les Conditions de Vie de Ménage (EICV) 2006*
¹⁶⁷ Rwandan Demographic Health Survey 2008
¹⁶⁸ National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV 2005-2006 as above
¹⁶⁹ Government of Rwanda Budget, 2010/11
¹⁷⁰ Both, National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda, EICV 2005-2006 as above
¹⁷¹ <http://hdrstats.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/RWA.html>
¹⁷² World Bank, PovCalNet
¹⁷³ EMIS, 2010

Ministry to develop a new sector plan which includes strategies to tackle issues, such as disability, which are keeping children out of school.

MDG 3: **Promote gender equality and empower women**

Progress: Rwanda is third on the global Gender Equity Index¹⁷⁴. Gender parity has been achieved in primary education with net enrolment of girls exceeding that of boys (97% vs. 94%)¹⁷⁵. 25% of households are headed by women – one of the highest globally – and women are more likely than men to be living in extreme poverty¹⁷⁶. Rwanda has the highest percentage of female parliamentarians in the world, at 56%; representation in the judiciary of 52%, and over 30% representation in the Cabinet¹⁷⁷.

DFID Contribution: DFID Rwanda is ensuring women have direct access to a range of economic assets (cash transfers, financial services, jobs and land) through VUP (described above), and by supporting the Government's land tenure regularisation programme. Figures coming out of the programme so far indicate that 66% of land parcels are now owned or co-owned by women.

MDG 4: **Reduce child mortality**

Progress: The infant mortality rate decreased from 86 in 2005 to 62 per 1,000 live births in 2008. The under-five mortality rate reduced from 156 to 103 per 1,000 live births in the same period¹⁷⁸.

DFID Contribution: DFID works with other partners to support reductions in child mortality through budget support. The measles vaccination campaign has been an important factor contributing to this progress and used DFID funding for this purpose. In 2009/2010, out of 308,336 one-year-old children vaccinated against measles, 24,667 were vaccinated with DFID support.

MDG 5: **Improve maternal health**

Progress: Maternal mortality decreased to 750 from 1,071 per 100,000 live births between 2000 and 2005. The proportion of assisted deliveries increased from 52% in 2008 to 66.2% in 2009 and the percentage of women between 15 and 49 years using modern contraceptive methods has increased from 38% to 45% from June to December 2009.¹⁷⁹

DFID Contribution: DFID is the co-chair of the Maternal and Child Health sub-group and continues to influence policy and performance on the Maternal Mortality Rate by increasing the proportion of funds spent on maternal health services.

MDG 6: **Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases**

Progress: The prevalence of HIV/AIDS in the adult population has decreased to 2.8% from 4.7% between 2000 and 2007¹⁸⁰.

DFID Contribution: In 2010-11, DFID supported the government of Rwanda to combat these diseases through budget support. Of 75,000 patients with advanced HIV infection who received antiretroviral treatment in 2009-10, 6,000 were funded by DFID. Out of 11,454,044 condoms distributed, 916,324 were purchased by DFID. Out of 5,862,000 insecticide treated bed nets distributed in 2009-10, 468,960 bed nets were purchased from DFID funding.

MDG 7: **Ensure environmental sustainability**

Progress: There has been increase year on year in access to water and sanitation (76% and 56% respectively for 2010). The percentage of arable land sustainably managed against soil erosion rose for 45% in 2008 to over 80% in 2009-10. The area of land under protection for biodiversity has increased from 8.5% in 2008 to 8.8% in 2009-10¹⁸¹.

DFID Contribution: DFID funding provides around £1 million to the sector each year through general budget support. This translates to around 25,000 additional people each year with access to clean water and improved sanitation.

¹⁷⁴ <http://www.socialwatch.org/node/11561>

¹⁷⁵ Rwandan Education Management Information System, 2010

¹⁷⁶ African Development Bank Group, Progress Towards Improving Women's Economic Status, 2008

¹⁷⁷ www.unifem.org/news_events/story_detail.php?StoryID=736

¹⁷⁸ Rwandan Demographic Health Survey 2008

¹⁷⁹ All data in this paragraph from Rwandan Demographic Health Survey 2008

¹⁸⁰ UNAIDS

¹⁸¹ Rwanda Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy

Sierra Leone

MDG Indicator	Proportion of population below \$1 a day	Net enrolment in primary education	Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	Under 5 mortality ratio	Maternal mortality ratio	HIV prevalence, 15-49 years old	Improved water source
Current assessment	Amber	Green	Green	Green	Red	Amber	Red

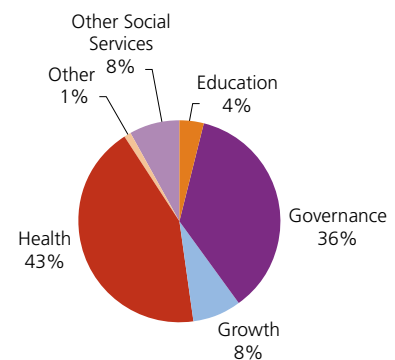
Sierra Leone is one of the poorest countries in the world. It has a GDP per capita of only \$254 and is close to the bottom of the UN's Human Development Index. While the Government of Sierra Leone is committed to meeting the MDGs, only limited progress has been made.

Sierra Leone is now increasing the opportunities for external investment and strengthening its revenue base to reduce its dependence on donors.

- Population: 5.7 million
- GNI per capita: \$340
- Human Development Index rank: 158 out of 169

Sierra Leone: Bilateral aid by sector, 2010-11

Total spend: £51.3 million



Credit: Central Intelligence Agency

MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Progress: In 2003, 53% of the population lived on less than \$1.25 a day.

DFID Contribution: DFID Sierra Leone is not engaged in work to directly reduce extreme poverty and hunger. Through general budget support we assist the Government of Sierra Leone to invest in agriculture and increase domestic food production, making food more affordable and raising incomes of the rural poor.

MDG 2: Achieve universal primary education

Progress: Enrolment in primary education has improved, to 69% from 42% between 2000 and 2005.

DFID Contribution: Through general budget support to the Government of Sierra Leone, DFID has supported the rapid expansion of free primary education across the country with school construction, the training of teachers and provision of teaching and learning materials. In anticipation of an expansion in our work on education from 2011/12, we are piloting a school feeding programme for 52,000 children in vulnerable communities with a particular focus on keeping girls in education.

MDG 3: **Promote gender equality and empower women**

Progress: The gender ratio in primary education increased to 88% from 68% between 2001 and 2007¹⁸².

DFID Contribution: DFID has supported the Government of Sierra Leone to establish a network of 41 Family Support Units (FSU) country wide, providing a first port of call for victims of domestic abuse and sexual and gender based violence. The FSUs have also helped to break down the traditional wall of silence on violence towards women and girls. The pilot Community Mediators Programme has successfully dealt with over 1,000 cases involving women, providing community based justice right to the grassroots level. Interventions have also focused on preparing women to have a much stronger participation and leadership role in the 2012 elections, through tailored civic and voter education and capacity building.

MDG 4: **Reduce child mortality**

Progress: The under-five mortality rate has decreased to 140 from 214 per 1,000 live births between 2005 and 2008¹⁸³.

DFID Contribution: DFID has provided a package of assistance to the health sector including the supply of essential drugs and VSO doctors so that up to one million young children every year can access free health care services. Early results¹⁸⁴ are demonstrating significant impact with a doubling in the utilisation of healthcare services and a tripling in the number of children under-five years old treated for malaria. DFID support has also enabled 65% of children under 12 months old to receive life-saving vaccinations to prevent them getting diphtheria, tetanus, hepatitis-B, meningitis and other serious infections¹⁸⁵.

MDG 5: **Improve maternal health**

Progress: Maternal mortality remains high at 857 per 100,000 live births in 2005¹⁸⁶.

DFID Contribution: DFID support to the health sector means that up to 460,000 pregnant and nursing women can access free health care services every year. Since April 2010, 35% more women have received antenatal care services and over 55,000 had a normal delivery in a health facility¹⁸⁷. DFID is also piloting a family planning and safe delivery project focused on women and adolescent girls living in rural and remote areas. To date 40,700 more women and adolescent girls have been able to access a modern method of family planning, 780 have safely delivered their babies with the help of a skilled birth attendant and 2,800 have received antenatal care services together with malaria prevention treatment¹⁸⁸.

MDG 6: **Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases**

Progress: The HIV/AIDS prevalence rate is 1.7% of the population aged 15-49¹⁸⁹.

DFID Contribution: Since 2005 DFID support of Restless Development has made a significant contribution to the battle against HIV amongst young people. In 2010 over 55,000 young people received treatment for sexually transmitted illnesses, an increase from 40% in 2007 to 70% in 2010. A further 378 schools were able to implement an HIV prevention policy and over 11,300 people aged 18 – 28 years were trained as volunteer peer educators to work in schools and local communities providing accurate information on sexual and reproductive health to change behaviours and reduce vulnerability to HIV¹⁹⁰.

By the end of 2010, DFID provided one million bednets enabling Sierra Leone for the first time ever to achieve universal coverage of insecticide-treated bednets. With up to three bednets provided to every household in the country, this will save the lives of an estimated 4,400 young children every year.

MDG 7: **Ensure environmental sustainability**

Progress: In 2008, 49% of the population were using an improved water source and only 13% were using an improved sanitation facility¹⁹¹.

DFID Contribution: DFID provides support through the Government of Sierra Leone, UNICEF and NGOs to improve access to water and sanitation. Over the past year this has resulted in 100,000 more people having access to clean drinking water, 250,000 people in rural communities with improved sanitation and 380,000 people targeted in hygiene promotion campaigns.

¹⁸² UN Statistics Division

¹⁸³ Demographic Health Survey

¹⁸⁴ Ministry of Health & Sanitation Free Health Care Initiative Progress Report, November 2010.

¹⁸⁵ 1e Pentavalente 3 vaccine. UNICEF Expanded Programme of Immunisation Cluster Survey, 2011

¹⁸⁶ UN Statistics Division

¹⁸⁷ Ministry of Health & Sanitation Free Health Care Initiative Progress Report, November 2010

¹⁸⁸ Marie Stopes Sierra Leone Pilot Project Progress Report, March 2011

¹⁸⁹ UNAIDS

¹⁹⁰ Restless Development Annual Report, October 2009 – September 2010

¹⁹¹ UN Statistics Division

Somalia

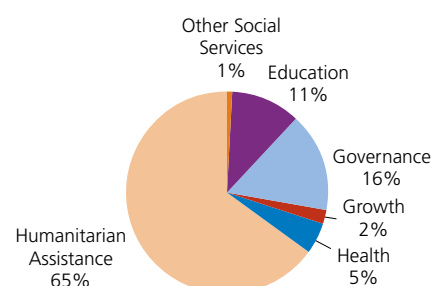
MDG Indicator	Proportion of population below \$1 a day	Net enrolment in primary education	Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	Under 5 mortality ratio	Maternal mortality ratio	HIV prevalence, 15-49 years old	Improved water source
Current assessment	Grey	Grey	Grey	Red	Red	Amber	Red

Years of political instability and the collapse of government services has caused Somalia's progress on the MDGs to stall or reverse. Conflict, floods and drought mean that humanitarian access remains critical to 2.4 million people¹⁹² (32% of the population) in urgent need of humanitarian assistance and protection, including 1.46 million people¹⁹³ who have been internally displaced. DFID is providing support through UN agencies and trusted partners, to help build peace and stability, provide health services particularly for women and children, create jobs and to provide emergency humanitarian assistance.

- Population: 9.1 million
- GNI per capita: \$140¹⁹⁴
- Human Development Index rank: not available

Somalia: Bilateral aid by sector, 2010-11

Total spend: £46.1 million



MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Progress: There is no reliable up to date poverty information available for Somalia. A WB/UNDP survey estimated that 43.2% of the population in 2002 lived in extreme poverty.

DFID Contribution: In 2010, DFID has contributed to 1.2 million people receiving basic humanitarian aid, including malnutrition treatment, child vaccination and access to safe water and sanitation. DFID is working through UN agencies and the World Bank to support the creation of up to 45,000 long-term jobs in Somalia's

productive sectors: livestock, fisheries and agriculture. In Somaliland, DFID will be supporting the government to improve the investment climate for the private sector that will open up markets and create jobs to benefit poor people.

MDG 2: Achieve universal primary education

Progress: There has been limited progress on MDG 2. Estimated gross enrolment rates for primary schooling remain low at 34% in 2010-11¹⁹⁵, and higher enrolment for boys (44%) compared to girls (24%) reflects the gender inequality that exists in education.

¹⁹² Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit – Somalia, Post Deyr 2010-11 Analysis

¹⁹³ UNHCR Somalia, IDP Assessment

¹⁹⁴ UNICEF Somalia Statistics March 2010

¹⁹⁵ Strategic Partnership between UNICEF-UNESCO-DFID for Education Recovery and Development in Somalia 2010-11, Review Report

DFID's contribution: In 2010 our contribution enabled 30,000 girls and 45,000 boys to get into school. DFID provided two million textbooks to primary school children across Somalia. DFID has supported a maturation programme since 2006 which has benefited more than 12,000 girls in upper primary school each year by providing them with sanitary pads and education on managing puberty. It has helped improve girls' retention and performance.

MDG 3: **Promote gender equality and empower women**

Progress: Progress on MDG 3 has been lacking in Somalia. In 2007, the gender ratio in primary education was 55%¹⁹⁶.

DFID Contribution: In 2010-11, DFID has worked to have more women join Community Health Boards. By increasing women's representation on boards issues such as reproductive health and aiding the safe delivery of newborns are now being placed much higher on the agenda for community health action. DFID is also ensuring that women can access justice. In 2010, 474 women were given free legal aid services and 100 survivors of sexual violence were provided with free medical, psychological and legal support in Somaliland. 423 women were also provided with free legal aid in 2010 in north-east Somalia, Puntland.

MDG 4: **Reduce child mortality**

Progress: No recent robust data exists for the under-five mortality rate in Somalia. In 2006, under five mortality was estimated at 135 deaths per 1,000 live births¹⁹⁷; an inter-agency panel of experts puts it at 200 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2010.

DFID Contribution: Since 2007 DFID support to the war-torn area of Gedo in south-west Somalia has helped vaccinate 3,500 children aged under five against measles, and provided a further 3,000 children with emergency nutrition screening and treatment. DFID has also supported national emergency humanitarian Child Health Days that provide a basic life saving package of vaccination, vitamin A supplementation, and water and rehydration treatment to mothers and young children. In 2010, DFID vaccinated more than 44,000 children under the age of one against measles in the Child Health Days.

MDG 5: **Improve maternal health**

Progress: Maternal mortality is estimated at 1,400 deaths per 100,000 live births¹⁹⁸. Women have a 1 in 14 chance of surviving their reproductive years. 98% of women undergo female genital mutilation¹⁹⁹.

DFID Contribution: DFID has funded the Tropical Health Education Trust to send NHS staff from Kings College Hospital to Somaliland to train 36 doctors, 56 medical students, 26 pre-registration nurse tutors and 20 nurses in skilled birth attendance. DFID is also supporting increased use of female contraceptives for birth spacing in Somaliland. In the first phase of the programme in 2010, more than 3,200 cycles of oral contraceptives were distributed and more than 1,400 women were reached with messages on family planning, safe motherhood and breastfeeding. DFID's support is ensuring that over 80% of pregnant women in Gedo have at least two antenatal visits. For the first time in two years, emergency caesarean sections were also performed by Somali health staff in Gedo.

MDG 6: **Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases**

Progress: Prevalence of HIV/AIDS is estimated to be less than 1% of the population aged 15-49 and the prevalence rate associated with TB is 107 per 100,000 of the population²⁰⁰.

DFID Contribution: DFID's focus is on reproductive, maternal and newborn health and family planning. There have been strong links between DFID and the GFATM. For example, DFID's support has enabled the Global fund to access 52 health posts in Gedo and provide new rapid diagnostic tests and therapies for malaria for the first time ever. DFID also distributed 257,000 water purifying tablets through the private sector in Somaliland, helping to fight waterborne diseases.

MDG 7: **Ensure environmental sustainability**

Progress: In 2008, only 30% of the population was using an improved water source and 23% were using an improved sanitation facility²⁰¹.

DFID Contribution: DFID is not directly involved in the water and sanitation sector, which is led by the European Union. However, DFID has supported environmental sustainability through specific community based projects which have rebuilt dams and canals, built latrines, cleared waste and irrigated agro-pastoral lands. These projects have created short-term jobs for the communities. At the end of 2010, DFID started a sustainable employment and economic development programme, which will create jobs in environmental works related to Somalia's productive sectors.

¹⁹⁶ UN Statistics Division

¹⁹⁷ UNICEF, Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2006

¹⁹⁸ WHO 2008

¹⁹⁹ UNICEF 2009

²⁰⁰ Millennium Development Goals for Somalia 2007

²⁰¹ WHO, UNICEF JMP 2010

South Africa

MDG Indicator	Proportion of population below \$1 a day	Net enrolment in primary education	Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	Under 5 mortality ratio	Maternal mortality ratio	HIV prevalence, 15-49 years old	Improved water source
Current assessment	Red	Red	Red	Amber	Amber	Amber	Green

South Africa is a middle-income country with the largest economy in sub-Saharan Africa. But it is also one of the most unequal countries in the world. As a result, nearly 11 million people are living below the national poverty line²⁰².

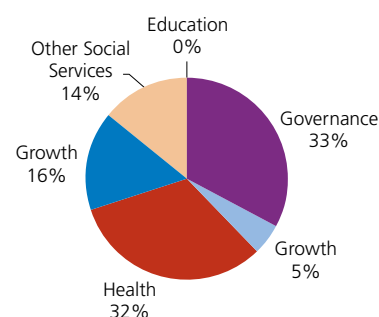
South Africa has the highest HIV burden in the world. This causes extreme suffering – hitting women and girls hardest – and is a continual brake on growth. There are recent positive indications that new infections are falling.

South Africa is also the world's 11th highest carbon emitter. In terms of both tackling global climate change and protecting its own future prosperity, South Africa is aiming to move to a lower carbon growth path.

- Population: 49.3 million
- GNI per capita: \$5,760
- Human Development Index rank: 110 out of 169

South Africa: Bilateral aid by sector, 2010–11

Total spend: £17.4 million



MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Progress: In 2009, 22% of the population was living below the national poverty line²⁰³. South Africa's economy started to emerge from recession in 2010, with GDP growing by an estimated 2.8%. But unemployment remains very high at around 25% (with more than 40% of young people between the ages of 18 and 29 are out of work).

DFID Contribution: Promoting growth and job creation was a priority for DFID during 2010-11. For example, between October 2010 and February 2011, DFID helped the Government of South Africa create

1,759 jobs in local communities. This has given poor people the opportunity to lift themselves out of poverty with new skills and incomes – whilst also providing important community services.

MDG 2: Achieve universal primary education

Progress: Enrolment in primary education was 93% in 2007, a slight decrease from the 2003 rate of 95%²⁰⁴.

DFID Contribution: DFID is currently not working in education due to the large number of other donors working in this sector.

²⁰² UN Statistics Division

²⁰³ UN Statistics Division

²⁰⁴ UN Statistics Division

MDG 3: **Promote gender equality and empower women**

Progress: The gender parity ratio in primary education has remained static at 96% from 2003 to 2007²⁰⁵.

DFID Contribution: The Bilateral Aid Review led to a decision to develop new work tackling violence against women. This is currently in design and will start in 2011-12.

MDG 4: **Reduce child mortality**

Progress: The under-five mortality rate improved slightly from 70 to 67 per 1,000 births between 2005 and 2008²⁰⁶. Each year in South Africa at least 75,000 children die before their fifth birthday²⁰⁷.

DFID Contribution: In 2010-11, DFID has worked with other donors to support the Government of South Africa's efforts to accelerate the prevention of HIV transmission from mother to child. The aim is to reduce the transmission of HIV from mother to child to 5% – down from 16% in 2009²⁰⁸.

MDG 5: **Improve maternal health**

Progress: The rate of maternal mortality was 400 per 100,000 live births in 2005²⁰⁹. MDG 5 indicators have worsened due to the high level of HIV & AIDS and deteriorating public health services. Maternal mortality rates are six times higher in HIV positive women than uninfected women.

DFID Contribution: The Bilateral Aid Review led to a decision to develop a new programme to tackle maternal and neonatal deaths. This is currently in design and will start in 2011-12.

MDG 6: **Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases**

Progress: South Africa has over five million people living with HIV – the highest for any country in the world. But there are some positive signs emerging, with a decline in prevalence among 15-24 year old women from 10.3% to 8.6% over the 2005-08 period²¹⁰.

DFID Contribution: DFID's current programme is focused on helping strengthen the management and governance of the Government's response to AIDS and health. This provides crucial support to the Government's ambitious efforts to accelerate South Africa's universal access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support.

MDG 7: **Ensure environmental sustainability**

Progress: South Africa is making steady progress against this indicator. In 2010, 92% of the total population had access to safe clean water²¹¹.

DFID Contribution: DFID's Southern Africa regional programme contributes towards this indicator by supporting sustainable management of key river basins, including those which cut across South Africa, such as the Orange-Senqu River Basin and Limpopo River Basin. DFID has assisted the development of Integrated Water Resource Management Plans for these basins, enabling better management of water resources and improved water access for all households in South Africa.

²⁰⁵ UN Statistics Division

²⁰⁶ UN Statistics Division

²⁰⁷ Every death counts – Saving the lives of mothers, babies and children in SA: (NDOH; MRC; Save the Children; UNICEF)

²⁰⁸ SA UNGASS Report : Country Progress Report on the declaration of commitment on HIV and AIDS, 2010

²⁰⁹ UN Statistics Division

²¹⁰ SA UNGASS Report : Country Progress Report on the declaration of commitment on HIV and AIDS, 2010

²¹¹ UNDP SA MDG report 2010

Sudan

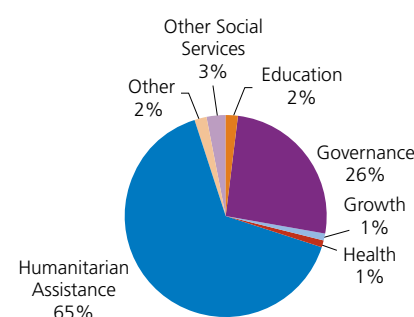
MDG Indicator	Proportion of population below \$1 a day	Net enrolment in primary education	Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	Under 5 mortality ratio	Maternal mortality ratio	HIV prevalence, 15-49 years old	Improved water source
Current assessment	Grey	Grey	Red	Red	Red	Grey	Grey

Sudan is one of the most challenging development environments, where twenty years of civil war have weakened the social and physical infrastructure of the country. DFID, jointly with the FCO, MoD and Stabilisation Unit aims to support the completion of the 2005 Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) between the two major parties in the North and South Sudan. There is still no comprehensive peace agreement in Darfur where the humanitarian situation remains fragile. Development indicators in East and Southern Sudan are some of the poorest in the world.

- Population: 42.3 million
- GNI per capita: \$1,220
- Human Development Index rank: 154 out of 169

Sudan: Bilateral aid by sector, 2010-11

Total spend: £132.9 million



MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Progress: Sudan's near-middle income status conceals great poverty and inequality, and levels of pro-poor spending have been historically amongst the lowest in Africa. Chronic hunger is a major problem in Southern Sudan. In 2010 the World Food Programme (WFP) has assessed over 4 million people as food insecure²¹².

DFID Contribution: DFID's humanitarian programme in 2010-11 addressed food insecurity through direct funding to WFP, support to NGOs and through the UN Common Humanitarian Fund. This funding helped provide much needed food aid to over 4 million people across Sudan,

who without it would have faced serious hunger and malnutrition.

MDG 2: Achieve universal primary education

Progress: In Southern Sudan the net enrolment rate in primary education has declined from 48% in 2009 to 44% in 2010. Boys' enrolment declined from 55% to 51% and girls' from 40% to 37% during the period²¹³.

DFID Contribution: In 2010/11, DFID support to education was focused mainly in the south and channelled through multi-donor funds. Since 2006, the Basic Services Fund (BSF) has funded the building and rehabilitation of 51 primary schools with 52,400 students benefiting from additional schools and education

²¹² WFP 2010 Emergency Operation for Sudan (EMOP) for Sudan

²¹³ Education Statistics for Southern Sudan. National Statistical Booklet. Government of Southern Sudan. 2011

services²¹⁴. Another project, the Multi Donor Trust Fund (MDTF) in the South has delivered 127,000 Primary Education Teachers' Guides, 282,000 textbooks for primary grades 1-4, and 85,000 textbooks for primary grades 5-8²¹⁵.

MDG 3: **Promote gender equality and empower women**

Progress: The gender parity ratio in primary school enrolment was 90% in 2009, a slight decrease from 93% in 2006²¹⁶.

DFID Contribution: DFID support has increased women's and girls' access to basic health, education, and water and sanitation across Sudan. In the South, 6,400 women (60% of the total) participated in hygiene and sanitation clubs run under the Basic Services Fund²¹⁷. DFID has also supported the engagement of women in the peace process in Darfur. Support to Femmes Africa Solidarité has resulted in a number of women's consultations taking place and the adoption of a Sudanese Women's Declaration on Darfur. Since the start of the programme for Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration (DDR) of troops, there has been support provided to the 'women associated with armed forces' to help them address issues around gender-based violence and community perceptions, and to reintegrate as members of the community. To date, 40% of the DDR caseload in the South has been women²¹⁸.

MDG 4: **Reduce child mortality**

Progress: The under-five mortality decreased slightly to 109 from 111 per 1,000 live births between 2005 and 2008²¹⁹.

DFID Contribution: DFID Sudan has continued to address the high rate of child mortality through support

to improve health systems and bring services to the communities using a diverse range of interventions. Since 2006 DFID has contributed £33.5 million to the Basic Services Fund in Southern Sudan. This has delivered 57 new and rehabilitated primary health care facilities and delivered health services across the ten states reaching 1.7 million beneficiaries²²⁰. In 2010 much of the humanitarian and early recovery assistance provided in Darfur through NGOs, the ICRC, and the UN also focused on health service delivery. Successes include the reopening of six primary health clinics in West Darfur, able to provide a range of services and the continued efforts to provide routine childhood vaccinations. Over 20,000 children were reached in vaccination campaigns by just one NGO.

MDG 5: **Improve maternal health**

Progress: Maternal mortality remains high, at 1,107 per 100,000 live births in 2006²²¹.

DFID Contribution: DFID is working to reduce maternal mortality in Sudan through the provision of free insecticide treated bed nets targeted at pregnant women, and the training of midwives. In 2010 in West Darfur an NGO partner reported that 42% of mothers who had a live birth had had a skilled health professional attending the birth, an increase from 32% in 2006²²². DFID has also supported the Federal Ministry of Health and the Government of South Sudan to provide free emergency medical care for pregnant women across the country. Under the DFID-led Basic Services Fund, 13 Primary Health Care Centres and 28 Primary Health Care Units have been constructed benefiting 1,728,000 people and resulting in 571,000 consultations²²³.

MDG 6: **Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases**

Progress: 0.8% of adults aged 15-49 have HIV/AIDS²²⁴.

DFID Contribution: DFID and other donors have funded sessions to raise HIV/AIDS awareness at community level in the 15 northern states, and have already reached more than 50,000 people. Mother to child transmission services including testing, counselling and treatment for those testing positive, reached more than 12,000 pregnant women in seven different centres. In South Sudan, DFID support contributed to one million households receiving a long-lasting insecticide treated bed net. An independent review calculated that this intervention will have saved 226,000 years of people's lives lost to ill-health, disability or early death ('Disability-adjusted life years').

MDG 7: **Ensure environmental sustainability**

Progress: In 2006, 56% of the population used an improved water source and in 2008 only 34% of the population were using an improved sanitation facility²²⁵.

DFID Contribution: DFID has developed the Sudan Integrated Environment Programme. Implemented by two UN agencies, the programme works in Darfur and Southern Sudan on water resource, environmental governance and waste management. Successes already achieved include initiating drought planning in parts of Darfur and a clean up Juba campaign in Southern Sudan. In 2010-11 the project completed the rehabilitation of Golo Reservoir, ensuring that an estimated 80,000 people living in the town of El Fasher in Darfur will benefit from increased availability of water²²⁶.

²¹⁴ Basic Services Fund project reporting

²¹⁵ MDTF project reporting

²¹⁶ Sudan Household Survey

²¹⁷ Basic Services Fund project reporting

²¹⁸ DDR project reporting

²¹⁹ Sudan Household Health Survey

²²⁰ Basic Services Fund project reporting

²²¹ Sudan Household Health Survey

²²² MedAir Project reporting

²²³ Basic Services Fund project reporting

²²⁴ World Bank, World Development Indicators

²²⁵ Sudan Household Health Survey.

²²⁶ UNOPS project reporting

Tanzania

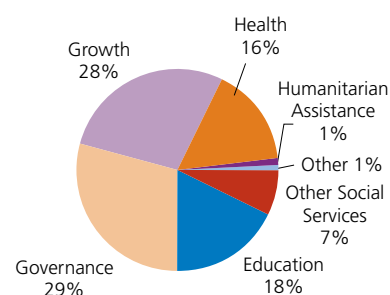
MDG Indicator	Proportion of population below \$1 a day	Net enrolment in primary education	Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	Under 5 mortality ratio	Maternal mortality ratio	HIV prevalence, 15-49 years old	Improved water source
Current assessment	Grey	Green	Green	Green	Amber	Amber	Red

Tanzania has sustained an average annual growth rate of more than 7% since 2003. The economy was hit by the global financial crisis in 2009, but recovered fast with growth remaining strong at six percent²²⁷. Tanzania has also made impressive development gains, particularly in expanding the scale of health and education services. However, this solid performance has not translated into a corresponding reduction in income poverty²²⁸. Wealth creation and improving the quality and equity of social services are the key priorities for Tanzania.

- Population: 43.7 million
- GNI per capita: \$500
- Human Development Index rank: 148 out of 169

Tanzania: Bilateral aid by sector, 2010-11

Total spend: £146.0 million



MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Progress: In 2007, 34% of the population was living below the national poverty line, down from 36% in 2001²²⁹.

DFID Contribution: DFID is working with the Government of Tanzania and local business communities to improve the investment environment and increase access to financial services. With DFID support, there has been a significant increase in volume of credit provided by microfinance providers to small businesses and poor people. Close to 200,000 additional people have been given access to financial services between 2008 and 2010. DFID is also funding a programme

to directly boost the incomes and improve food security of 60,000 households in Lindi and Mtwara – two of the most disadvantaged regions of Tanzania, by educating farmers in modern techniques and helping link them to markets, and by mobilising them to take collective actions to improve issues that affect them all, such as water resource management.

MDG 2: Achieve universal primary education

Progress: Almost all Tanzania's children of primary school age are enrolled in school. The net primary enrolment rate in 2010 was 95%²³⁰. It has been at or above this level since 2005.

²²⁷ National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) <http://www.nbs.go.tz/>

²²⁸ The 2007 Tanzania Household Budget Survey (HBS, from the NBS) showed very little change in income poverty since 1991

²²⁹ Household Budget Survey, National Bureau of Statistics

²³⁰ Ministry of Education and Vocational Training data as reported in Basic Education Statistics in Tanzania 2010

DFID Contribution: In 2010-11, DFID support through the national budget provided primary education for 200,000 children in Tanzania where 50% were girls. Support from DFID and others has enabled the government to rapidly expand primary schooling. As a result there are now four million more children in primary school, and 55% more teachers.

MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women

Progress: Tanzania has achieved the MDG target on gender equality in primary school. However gender disparities remain, particularly in rural, remote areas and at higher levels of education. There also remain imbalances in terms of women's ability to own land, participate in the decision-making process, and live free from violence.

DFID Contribution: DFID is supporting a range of NGOs to change attitudes in communities towards gender issues, including gender-based violence and women's land rights. Thanks to DFID support, the NGO AFNET have mobilized over 100,000 community members including local leaders and journalists in Iringa and Dodoma to change attitudes towards gender based violence and female genital mutilation. DFID support to Morogoro Paralegal Centre for Women has enabled them to promote women's access to land rights in 58 villages. For the 2010 parliamentary elections DFID supported the registration and provision of voter education, with a focus on reaching women voters and provided support to encourage women to contest the parliamentary elections.

MDG 4: Reduce child mortality

Progress: New data on child health in Tanzania was available in 2010 thanks to a DFID funded Demographic and Health Survey. This showed that child mortality has reduced by 45% in the past 10 years²³¹.

DFID Contribution: The rapid fall in child deaths can largely be attributed to improvements in malaria prevention and treatment, as well as high levels of immunisation, and reduced mother to child transmission of HIV. Around 10% of DFID's budget support (£10 million per year) is channelled towards improving health care in Tanzania and this has helped to facilitate this impressive progress.

MDG 5: Improve maternal health

Progress: In Tanzania, one in every 25 women will die in pregnancy or birth²³². If every woman had only the number of children she wanted, and when she wanted them, it is estimated that maternal mortality would drop by one third²³³.

DFID Contribution: In 2010 DFID financed the procurement of 12 months' supply of contraceptive implants and injectables which are most popular amongst Tanzanian women. This will provide 1,250,000 women across Tanzania with better access to long-term methods of family planning. It is anticipated that this will prevent 94,400 induced abortions, 1,880 maternal and 21,200 infant deaths²³⁴.

MDG 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

Progress: Prevalence of HIV/AIDS is declining, from 7.1% in 2000 to 6.2% in 2007²³⁵.

DFID Contribution: Due to significant support from other donors for the fight against HIV/AIDS in Tanzania, DFID is focusing on malaria prevention under this MDG. Following a national distribution of bed nets to all children under five years of age in 2010, DFID sponsored a campaign to educate households on how to hang up and maintain the nets, so as to have the greatest impact on malaria prevention. 6.5 million households were visited during the campaign, and it is estimated that an additional 1.7 million nets were hung up thanks to the campaign, bringing the total proportion of nets being used to 87%.

MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability

Progress: In 2008, 54% of the population used an improved water source and only 24% was using an improved sanitation facility²³⁶.

DFID Contribution: DFID, through budget support, is financing the Water Sector Development Programme. By mid 2010 the programme was operational in almost all districts of Tanzania. DFID also provides strategic support to WaterAid. Through these programmes DFID has brought new water sources to almost 75,000 people in the past two years and contributed to a nation wide mapping of rural water points to provide an accurate picture of access to water. Tanzania's native forest is under serious threat; 1.1% of forest cover is lost each year²³⁷. DFID is supporting key NGOs to lead advocacy work and build local support for action against deforestation.

²³¹ From 147 per 1,000 live births in 1999 to 81 in 2010, DHS preliminary report, NBS 2010

²³² WHO (2007) Maternal mortality in 2005: Estimates developed by WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA and the World Bank

²³³ Collumbien, Gerressu, and Cleland (2004) 'Non-use and Use of Ineffective Methods of Contraception' in Comparative Quantification of Health Risks WHO

²³⁴ Using their Reality Check methodology <http://www.k4health.org/toolkits/iud/reality-check-family-planning-forecasting-tool> and data from the DHS, USAID worked with DFID to estimate the health impacts of our purchase

²³⁵ UNAIDS

²³⁶ UN Statistics Division

²³⁷ FAO (2011) "State of the World's Forests 2011" <http://www.fao.org/forestry/sofo/en/>

Uganda

MDG Indicator	Proportion of population below \$1 a day	Net enrolment in primary education	Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	Under 5 mortality ratio	Maternal mortality ratio	HIV prevalence, 15-49 years old	Improved water source
Current assessment	Green	Green	Green	Amber	Amber	Green	Red

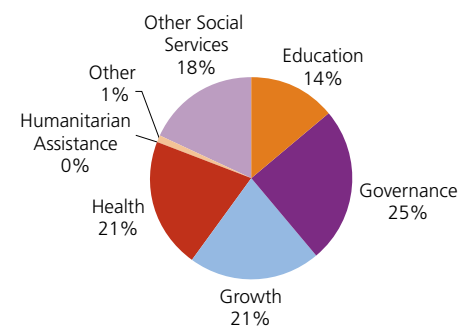
Uganda aspires to be a middle income country by 2040.

The Government of Uganda's current priorities are growth, employment and socio-economic transformation for prosperity. Uganda has the third highest population growth rate in the world. Improving the quality of public services; supporting recovery in Northern Uganda; protecting the poorest and most vulnerable; driving growth through, job creation, financial services and trade; and improving maternal and reproductive health are key to ensuring that future growth benefits all citizens.

- Population: 31.8 million²³⁸
- GNI per capita: \$460²³⁹
- Human Development Index rank: 143 out of 169²⁴⁰

Uganda: Bilateral aid by sector, 2010-11

Total spend: £94.4 million



MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Progress: Uganda has made significant strides in reducing poverty. The 2009/10 National Household Survey shows that only 24.5%²⁴¹ of the population – 1.28 million fewer people – now live below the poverty line, down from 31% in 2006 and 56%²⁴² in 1992.

DFID Contribution: In 2010-11, DFID provided £6 million for about 440,000 food insecure people in Karamoja providing food and cash in exchange for work on community infrastructure. It is also helping establish household income generating opportunities such as fruit growing and livestock rearing.

MDG 2: Achieve universal primary education

Progress: Uganda is on course to achieve the universal primary education enrolment target. The number of children attending primary school has increased by almost one million, from 7.8 million in 2006 to 8.7 million in 2009/10²⁴³. 56% of primary level 3 students were judged as literate in 2009/10, compared to only 45%²⁴⁴ the year before. Even so, only 32% of Ugandan children completed full primary education in 2009/10.

²³⁸ Uganda Bureau of Statistics 2010 – Mid Year projections: www.ubos.org

²³⁹ World Bank, GNI per capita, Atlas method (current US\$), 2009: data.worldbank.org/country/uganda

²⁴⁰ Human Development Report 2010: http://hdr.undp.org/en/reports/global/hdr2010

²⁴¹ Uganda National Household Survey (UNHS) 2009/10

²⁴² Uganda Bureau of Statistics National Housing Survey 2006

²⁴³ Uganda National Household Survey 2009/10

²⁴⁴ 2009/10 Joint Assessment Framework for Uganda

DFID Contribution: DFID supports Uganda's Universal Primary Education Programme by channelling funds through the Government of Uganda. In 2010, DFID's funds helped recruit an additional 943 teachers, procure over one million text books and train 680 head teachers. In Northern Uganda, where it is difficult to attract teachers to live, DFID has earmarked funds to build teachers' houses.

MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women

Progress: Gender differences in primary school enrolment narrowed tremendously in 2009/10, with the same number of girls as boys now attending primary school. In secondary education there has been a slight improvement, with 84 girls for every 100 boys enrolling in secondary school.

DFID Contribution: In 2010-11, DFID supported the Government of Uganda's Gender Ministry to produce the National Policy and Action Plan on Gender Based Violence. This will help implement the new Domestic Violence Act that was signed into law by the President in March 2010. In addition, DFID's work with UNICEF provided better school toilet facilities for girls, including commercial production of low-cost locally appropriate sanitary materials that have enabled 2,500 girls in Western Uganda to attend school whilst menstruating. This initiative will be scaled up countrywide²⁴⁵.

MDG 4: Reduce child mortality

Progress: Reducing infant and child mortality remains one of Uganda's biggest challenges with the infant mortality rate at 76 deaths per 1,000 live births²⁴⁶; still a long way from the MDG target of 41 deaths per 1,000 live births. A decline in the proportion of children being immunised is exacerbating the problem. Similarly, only one third of children under five currently sleep under an insecticide treated bed net²⁴⁷.

DFID Contribution: DFID's focus in the primary health sector has been on tackling systemic issues such as health worker absenteeism and unavailability of essential drugs in health centres. Work has included increasing central government's inspection function, improving the Government's medicines procurement plans and increasing accountability within the health sector.

MDG 5: Improve maternal health

Progress: Uganda is off track towards meeting this MDG. Latest estimates suggest that in 2008 Uganda's maternal mortality rate had dropped only slightly to 430 per 100,000 live births, from 435 in 2006²⁴⁸.

DFID Contribution: In 2010, DFID's contraceptive supply of 45 million condoms, 1.35 million pills and 856,000 injectables helped Uganda's contraceptive prevalence rate increase dramatically from 24% in 2006 to 38% in 2010²⁴⁹. It is estimated that DFID's support led to the prevention of 250,000 pregnancies, 750 maternal deaths and 75,000 induced abortions.

MDG 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

Progress: Combating the spread of HIV/AIDS has been one area where Uganda has achieved significant gains since the early 1990s, when prevalence was as high as 14%. However, stagnation at 6%²⁵⁰ over the past few years, followed by a rise in new infections suggests that this progress is reversing. In 2010, an estimated 130,000²⁵¹ people contracted the disease.

DFID Contribution: During 2010-11, DFID and other partners' support to reduce the incidence and impact of HIV/AIDS included funding 142 civil society organisations, distribution of seven million condoms and testing and counselling for 182,143 people. In addition 81,499 orphans, vulnerable groups and children received education, healthcare, food and psycho-socio support²⁵².

MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability

Progress: Uganda has been making steady progress towards meeting the MDG target for water but is off track in relation to sanitation coverage. In 2008, 67% of the population were using an improved water source and 48% were using an improved sanitation facility²⁵³.

DFID Contribution: In 2010-11, DFID continued to support the water and sanitation sector through direct funding to the Government of Uganda's budget. This contributed to the Government of Uganda's achievement of providing new water supplies for 900,000 people in 2009/10²⁵⁴.

²⁴⁵ 2010 Annual Review for UN joint Gender Programme

²⁴⁶ 2006 Uganda Demographic and Health Survey

²⁴⁷ Uganda Malaria Indicator Survey(MIS), 2009

²⁴⁸ 2006 Uganda Demographic and Health Survey

²⁴⁹ 2010 Uganda Bureau of Statics Contraceptives Prevalence Rate Panel Survey

²⁵⁰ 2009 UNGASS Country Progress Report Uganda

²⁵¹ UNAIDS Uganda factsheet, 2010

²⁵² 2009/10 Civil Society Fund Report

²⁵³ Uganda National Household Survey 2010

²⁵⁴ GoU Annual Performance Report 2009/10

Zambia

MDG Indicator	Proportion of population below \$1 a day	Net enrolment in primary education	Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	Under 5 mortality ratio	Maternal mortality ratio	HIV prevalence, 15-49 years old	Improved water source
Current assessment	Red	Green	Green	Green	Red	Green	Amber

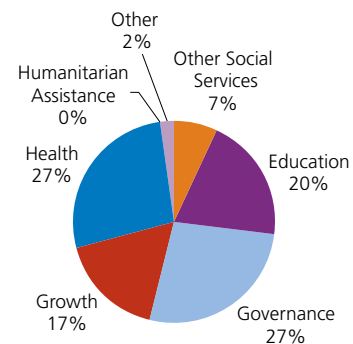
A decade of strong growth and sound economic management has brought Zambia to the verge of lower middle income status. Significant progress has been made on MDG targets on child health, education and HIV/AIDS but poverty, especially in rural areas, remains high. Around eight million people still live below the poverty line and MDG targets on extreme poverty and hunger and maternal mortality are severely off track.

DFID is working alongside the Government of the Republic of Zambia and other donors to help Zambia grow into a sustainable middle income country so that it can use its own resources to meet the MDGs and graduate from aid.

- Population: 13 million
- GNI per capita: \$995
- Human Development Index rank: 150 out of 169

Zambia: Bilateral aid by sector, 2010-11

Total spend: £51.9 million



MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Progress: Zambia is off track to meet the target on MDG 1 with 59% of the Zambian population below the national poverty line²⁵⁵.

DFID Contribution: DFID is working with the Zambian Government to tackle extreme poverty and hunger through the implementation of cash grant schemes. These provide small but regular cash grants to the poorest and most vulnerable households, enabling them to improve their food security, increase their access to education and health services, and invest in small income generating activities. By 2010-11 21,000 households have been reached in eight districts.

MDG 2: Achieve universal primary education

Progress: Net primary enrolment rates are currently 97%²⁵⁶.

DFID Contribution: DFID is not directly involved in the education sector under the donor division of labour in Zambia but does provide general budget support to improve basic service delivery in education.

²⁵⁵ Zambia Living Conditions and Monitoring Survey, 2006

²⁵⁶ United Nations Statistics Division MDG country database and MDG report, 2010

MDG 3:
Promote gender equality and empower women

Progress: With a current gender parity ratio of 98% in primary basic education in 2007, Zambia is on track to achieve total parity in the next few years²⁵⁷.

DFID Contribution: In 2010-11 DFID commissioned a gender study to identify how best to promote issues of gender equality and women's empowerment in Zambia. The study focuses on a number of sectors, including education, gender-based violence, health and agriculture and will identify where donors and civil society can coordinate their involvement better so that more effective progress can be made.

MDG 4:
Reduce child mortality

Progress: Zambia is currently on track to meet the MDG target for reducing child mortality, and a further reduction from 119 deaths in 2007²⁵⁸ to 66 deaths per 1,000 live births is expected by 2012.

DFID Contribution: DFID's provision of budget support is helping the Zambian government to improve the delivery of child health services.

MDG 5:
Improve maternal health

Progress: Zambia is off track to meet the target on MDG 5 with approximately 590 women in 100,000 dying in childbirth²⁵⁹.

DFID Contribution: In 2010-11 DFID spent £940,000 on emergency obstetric equipment to be distributed to 216 health facilities so that more mothers are able to deliver their babies safely. By 2012 it is expected that 86 government facilities will be equipped to provide emergency obstetric care to approximately a third of Zambia's population.

MDG 6:
Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

Progress: It is expected that HIV prevalence among people aged 15-49 years will decline from 14.3% in 2007²⁶⁰ to 10.5% in 2012. Since 2008 there has been a 60% decrease in malaria in Zambia²⁶¹.

DFID Contribution: DFID is an active donor in the HIV/AIDS sector in Zambia and provides support to the National AIDS Council and civil society to help reduce citizen's vulnerability to HIV infection and to the social and economic consequences of HIV/AIDS.

DFID is helping to support malaria control in Zambia by purchasing a range of antimalarial commodities including insecticide treated bednets (ITNs), test kits to diagnose malaria and doses of drugs to treat malaria in pregnancies. In 2010 DFID purchased one million ITNs which will be distributed through health clinics and a community orphan and vulnerable children project in the worse malaria areas.

MDG 7:
Ensure environmental sustainability

Progress: Zambia is off track to meet the target on MDG 7 with 40% of households without access to an improved water source and 51% of households without access to improved sanitation²⁶².

DFID Contribution: DFID is not directly involved in the environment sector under the donor division of labour in Zambia, but is helping to increase access to a reliable and safe water source through the provision of general budget support.

²⁵⁷ UN Statistics Division

²⁵⁸ Demographic Health Survey

²⁵⁹ Demographic Health Survey

²⁶⁰ Demographic Health Survey

²⁶¹ Zambia Ministry of Health, 2008

²⁶² UN Statistics Division

Zimbabwe

MDG Indicator	Proportion of population below \$1 a day	Net enrolment in primary education	Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	Under 5 mortality ratio	Maternal mortality ratio	HIV prevalence, 15-49 years old	Improved water source
Current assessment	Grey	Amber	Green	Red	Red	Green	Red

After years of misgovernment, the Zimbabwe economy was brought to its knees in 2008 with development indicators falling dramatically. Following the establishment of Zimbabwe's Inclusive Government in early 2009, the country began to recover. In 2010, the economy continued to grow.

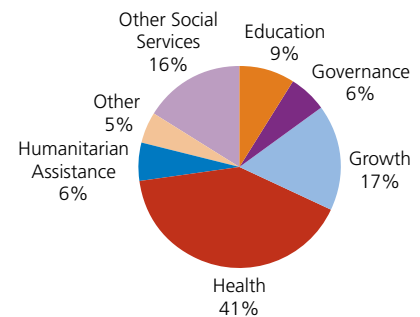
But this has not been matched by progress in key areas of governance and overall gains remain fragile.

It is not yet possible for the Government of Zimbabwe to deliver services to its people. The UK Government, working with others in the international community, has provided increasing support to the provision of basic services – health, education, water – and helped protect the livelihoods of the poorest through agricultural inputs and income generation.

- Population: 12.5 million
- GNI per capita: \$360
- Human Development Index rank: 169 out of 169

Zimbabwe: Bilateral aid by sector, 2010–11

Total spend: £70.6 million



MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Progress: Data on the number of people living in poverty is not available. In 2010, 14% of children under 5 were underweight²⁶³.

DFID Contribution: DFID is the lead donor to a large scale nationwide livelihoods programme, the Protracted Relief Programme (PRP), which aims to reduce extreme poverty and benefited over one million of the poorest and most vulnerable Zimbabweans in 2010-11. Through the PRP, a quarter of a million households were given improved

crop varieties to plant on their land. Around a fifth of Zimbabweans need support to meet their basic food needs but with the support of PRP and other programmes, there has been a significant increase in the number of households able to grow enough food to support themselves. This is one reason why the number of people requiring direct food aid was at its lowest for a decade in 2011. In early 2011, 1.4 million people received direct food aid compared to over seven million two years ago. In 2010, the PRP also supported 27,500 households to increase dietary diversity and generate extra income by selling surplus vegetables.

Credit: Central Intelligence Agency

²⁶³ NCHS/WHO

MDG 2: **Achieve universal primary education**

Progress: 91% of children are enrolled in primary school²⁶⁴; however, low teacher salaries and limited educational materials have disrupted schooling and reduced the quality of education. Completion rates and pass rates have fallen.

DFID Contribution: DFID was instrumental in setting up Zimbabwe's multi-donor Education Transition Fund. In 2010, the Fund trained 5,300 school development committees to improve school governance and management and delivered over 13 million textbooks to provide a set of core textbooks to every primary school pupil. In 2010, DFID was also a lead donor in a nationwide programme providing access to primary education for poor children by paying school fees and providing remedial support for children who have missed out on years of schooling. The programme ensured that 514,000 children, who would have otherwise missed school, received a basic education.

MDG 3: **Promote gender equality and empower women**

Progress: In Zimbabwe, gender parity in primary school enrolment has been achieved.

DFID Contribution: DFID's focus under this MDG is to reduce poverty and empower women. In 2010 through the PRP, 127,300 female-headed households received agricultural inputs, 68,000 female-headed households received conservation farming support and 17,800 female-headed households received community gardens support. 11,000 women were provided with access to finance through village savings and loans schemes which give women greater autonomy in decisions over resource allocation.

MDG 4: **Reduce child mortality**

Progress: Zimbabwe is off track to achieve this target. The under-five mortality rate was estimated at 94 per 1000 live births in 2009 which is an increase of 20% since 1990. Increases are mainly attributed to HIV and AIDS, increased poverty and chronic malnutrition, and major failure in the state's delivery of health care²⁶⁵.

DFID Contribution: In 2010-11, DFID helped ensure the supply of vital medicines in health facilities, provided salary incentives to help retain key qualified health care workers, and funded a nutrition survey documenting the status of child malnutrition across the country. DFID's food security programmes also tackle child malnutrition.

MDG 5: **Improve maternal health**

Progress: Zimbabwe remains off track to achieve this target with a maternal mortality ratio of 725 per 100,000 live births²⁶⁶ and only 60% of births attended by skilled health personnel nationwide²⁶⁷.

DFID Contribution: DFID has supported a maternal and newborn health programme since 2006 to tackle the underlying causes of maternal and neonatal illness and death. Despite ongoing health system problems, the programme has achieved results. DFID has supported the supply of over 85% modern contraceptives which have helped Zimbabwe maintain one of the highest rates of contraceptive use in Africa at 65%. 25% of all maternal deaths are caused by HIV in Zimbabwe. DFID also supports efforts to prevent the transmission of HIV from mother to infant.

MDG 6: **Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases**

Progress: It is likely that the target to reverse the spread of HIV and AIDS will be met by 2015. Zimbabwe has experienced a gradual decline in prevalence rates from 23% in 2001 to 14% in 2010²⁶⁸.

DFID Contribution: DFID's long term support for HIV prevention efforts has contributed to this success. In 2010, DFID support provided antiretroviral therapy for 47,000 people. DFID also supported Population Services International to: distribute 24 million male condoms and 1.4 million female condoms accounting for 35% of all condoms distributed in the country; test and counsel 379,000 people for HIV, accounting for 36% of all testing and counselling in the country; and circumcise 11,100 men estimated to avert 770 new HIV infections.

MDG 7: **Ensure environmental sustainability**

Progress: In 2008, 46% of the population were using an improved water source and only 30% were using an improved sanitation facility²⁶⁹.

DFID Contribution: In 2010, the UK-led PRP programme continued to introduce a number of agricultural interventions that are environmentally sustainable and increase productivity. Conservation farming results in greater productivity, benefiting the environment through improved water filtration, reduced soil erosion and reduced carbon emissions. Community gardens improve soil fertility, use natural pest control, have introduced drought-resistant crops, and have reduced carbon sink. DFID support in 2010 also built 435 rural latrines, built or repaired 350 water points and helped rehabilitate water and sanitation systems in towns across the country. DFID is also supporting a research programme and advocacy on climate change in Zimbabwe to help ensure that the needs of the poor and vulnerable are heard in national policy making.

²⁶⁴ Zimbabwe Multiple Indicator Monitoring Survey (MIMS); Preliminary Report November 2009

²⁶⁵ MIMS 2009

²⁶⁶ Zimbabwe maternal and perinatal mortality study. 2007 (published 2009). MOHCW with Dr Mujanja. UN estimates Zimbabwe MMR – 790 (2008)

²⁶⁷ MIMS 2009 (covering 2 years preceding survey)

²⁶⁸ National HIV estimates

²⁶⁹ UN Statistics Division

Afghanistan

MDG Indicator	Proportion of population below \$1 a day	Net enrolment in primary education	Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	Under 5 mortality ratio	Maternal mortality ratio	HIV prevalence, 15-49 years old	Improved water source
Current assessment	Grey	Amber	Amber	Grey	Red	Grey	Red

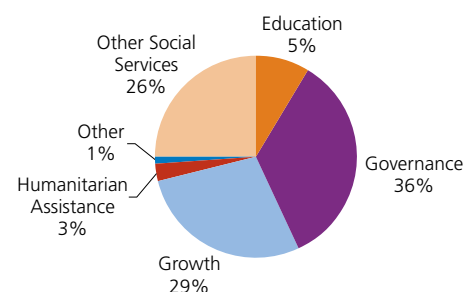
Following 30 years of conflict, Afghanistan is one of the poorest countries in the world. In 2010 a banking crisis and absence of an International Monetary Fund programme led to the postponement of £85 million in DFID aid to Afghanistan. Payments will restart when sufficient steps are taken to safeguard aid. Despite these challenges and ongoing insecurity in some areas, progress has been made, with DFID support.

In March 2011, President Karzai announced the first provinces for transition of leadership over security from international to Afghan forces. Some social and economic indicators have improved. UK aid is focused on three interrelated areas: 1) peace, security and political stability; 2) stimulating the economy; and 3) helping the state to deliver improved services.

- Population: 29.8 million
- GNI per capita: \$310
- Human Development Index rank: 155 out of 169

Afghanistan: Bilateral aid by sector, 2010-11

Total spend: £99.3 million



Credit: Central Intelligence Agency

MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Progress: 36% of people in Afghanistan live in poverty²⁷⁰. However economic prospects are looking up, which will help provide jobs and incomes to reduce poverty. Economic growth averaged 9% per year between 2002 and 2010²⁷¹.

DFID Contribution: DFID's contribution to an award winning tax project has helped increase revenue collection to \$1.3 billion in 2009-10 and is set to exceed this in 2010-11. DFID's support for the International Committee for the Red Cross in 2010 helped provide 142,687 people with food and 108,807 with essential household items. Our work in Helmand has helped stimulate the economy and create jobs: small loans

have been provided to 4,000 farmers and businessmen and over 50km of roads are being constructed to improve access to markets.

MDG 2: Achieve universal primary education

Progress: Afghanistan has made rapid progress on children's education. In 2009-10 5.3 million children were attending school²⁷². 37% were girls – up from virtually none under the Taliban.

DFID Contribution: DFID did not provide financial support for the education sector in 2010-11 due to the postponement in aid, but DFID endorsed the Government of Afghanistan's Education Plan which helped secure the country's membership of the Fast

²⁷⁰ NRVA, 2007-2008

²⁷¹ IMF

²⁷² EMIS, Ministry of Education, 2009/10

Track Initiative, Education for All Partnership. In 2011, DFID funding for the World Food Programme's Education Programme will help distribute high energy biscuits to 400,000 girls and boys in primary school.

MDG 3: **Promote gender equality and empower women**

Progress: Women's status in Afghanistan is amongst the worst in the world according to the UN's 2010 Gender Inequality Index. Some progress has been made: more women hold seats in Afghan Parliament than in India, Bangladesh and Pakistan.

DFID Contribution: DFID is working closely with the Afghan Government to ensure that gender equality is integrated into its own policies to ensure long-term, sustainable improvements. The UK's National Action Plan on UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on women, peace and security was launched on 25 November 2010 and contained a specific country action plan for Afghanistan. DFID's funding for Womankind Worldwide this year helped empower women, including through awareness raising sessions on civil, political and women's rights for 466 women and 200 men.

MDG 4: **Reduce child mortality**

Progress: Five out of every six children are surviving to their fifth birthday, less than the global average, and 39% of children are underweight for their age²⁷³.

DFID Contribution: DFID globally supports a number of health initiatives including the Global Alliance for Vaccine Immunisation. Today one third of Afghanistan's one year olds are vaccinated – an improvement from 12% in 2005²⁷⁴.

MDG 5: **Improve maternal health**

Progress: Afghanistan's maternal mortality rate – at 1,400 per 100,000 live births²⁷⁵ – is the highest in the world. However, progress in improving maternal health is being made – with a quarter of births in Afghanistan now supervised by skilled birth attendants and more than four times as many trained midwives as in 2002²⁷⁶. 85% of the population live within an hour's access to basic healthcare compared to 9% in 2002²⁷⁷.

DFID Contribution: DFID has recently launched programmes to help address maternal mortality and under-nutrition in Afghanistan as part of wider regional initiatives.

MDG 6: **Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases**

Progress: Even though current levels are low, Afghanistan is a potentially high-risk country for the spread of HIV/AIDS – with only 23% of women using contraception²⁷⁸.

DFID Contribution: DFID centrally supports the Global Fund to Fight Aids TB and Malaria which has distributed almost 3 million insecticide treated bed nets and provided support to treat almost 70,000 tuberculosis cases.

MDG 7: **Ensure environmental sustainability**

Progress: Only one in four Afghans (27%) has access to a safe drinking water source and only one in five Afghans (20%) has access to sanitation facilities²⁷⁹.

DFID Contribution: DFID funding has improved 4,000 water sources in Helmand, in partnership with the Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development.

²⁷³ National Risk and Vulnerability Assessment 2007/08

²⁷⁴ National Risk and Vulnerability Assessment 2005/06

²⁷⁵ World Health Organisation, Trends in Mortality, 1990 – 2008

²⁷⁶ Afghan Midwifery Association Report 2009

²⁷⁷ National Risk and Vulnerability Assessment 2007/08

²⁷⁸ National Risk and Vulnerability Assessment 2007/08; UNICEF MICS 2008

²⁷⁹ National Risk and Vulnerability Assessment 2007/08

Bangladesh

MDG Indicator	Proportion of population below \$1 a day	Net enrolment in primary education	Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	Under 5 mortality ratio	Maternal mortality ratio	HIV prevalence, 15-49 years old	Improved water source
Current assessment	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Amber	Red

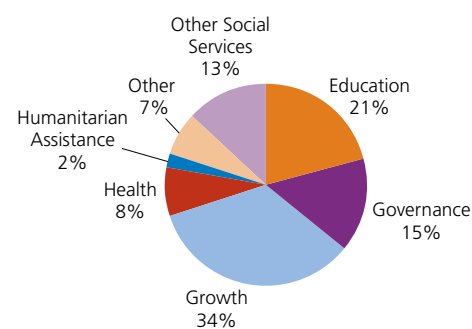
Bangladesh is a poor, populous, rapidly urbanising country, highly vulnerable to natural disasters and already experiencing the effects of climate change. It is a fragile state with unstable politics characterised by violence and confrontation. The economy has weathered the global economic crisis well but needs to do more to achieve the Middle Income status by 2021.

DFID support will directly help more than 15 million very poor Bangladeshis by securing better quality education for more children; improving family planning and reducing deaths in childbirth; strengthening livelihoods and encouraging private investment; helping more people adapt to climate change and prepare for natural disasters; and strengthen key democratic systems and institutions.

- Population: 162.2 million
- GNI per capita: \$580
- Human Development Index rank: 129 out of 169

Bangladesh: Bilateral aid by sector, 2010-11

Total spend: £174.4 million



Credit: Central Intelligence Agency

MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Progress: Bangladesh is on track to halve poverty and hunger by 2015. However, income inequality & poverty remains high. Child and maternal undernutrition remains amongst the highest in the world.

DFID Contribution: DFID is supporting a range of programmes that will benefit up to 5 million people, helping them lift themselves out of extreme poverty. These programmes proactively target women and female headed households. In 2010-11, DFID provided productive assets (usually livestock such as cattle, sheep, goats or poultry) to over 67,000 extreme poor households. Cash stipends and social transfers were also provided to 184,000 people. More than 285,000 have been lifted out of extreme poverty.

MDG 2: Achieve universal primary education

Progress: Bangladesh is on track with 93.9% enrolment and has achieved gender parity, but only 55% of these children are completing primary school²⁸⁰. Poor quality of teaching, overcrowded classrooms and an outdated curriculum are some of the main problems.

DFID Contribution: In 2010-11, DFID supported the construction of over 2,300 classrooms and trained 55,000 teachers. DFID assistance is also contributing to improving teaching standards in the classroom, the quality of the curriculum and learning outcomes for the children in terms of their attainment.

²⁸⁰ Primary Education Development Programme (PEDP II) Annual Sector Performance Review, 2010

MDG 3: **Promote gender equality and empower women**

Progress: In Bangladesh, gender parity in school enrolment at both primary and secondary levels continued; currently girls outnumber boys in enrolments²⁸¹.

DFID Contribution: DFID support across sectors has helped consolidate these improvements in girls' education. It has also contributed to the reduction of maternal mortality, contributed to better nutrition, created skilled jobs and sustainable livelihoods for women. DFID support to civil society organisations enabled them to work with the government resulting in the passing of the Domestic Violence Act, 2010 which is expected to improve women's security by improving access to security and justice services. Other interventions include providing productive assets (livestock, poultry) to poor and extremely poor women in order to ensure that girls and women gain: direct access to and control over economic assets; access to financial services through flexible micro-credit; and programmes supporting land reform to secure women's rights to own and use property.

MDG 4: **Reduce child mortality**

Progress: The under-five mortality rate has fallen to 54 from 66 per 1,000 live births between 2005 and 2008²⁸².

DFID Contribution: DFID support is helping newborns to receive proper care and breastfeeding soon after birth; young children get vaccinated, and children under five years get Vitamin A and deworming tablets twice a year. Children also benefit from activities geared towards their mothers to raise their awareness on complementary feeding, proper childcare and timely care-seeking for sick children. In 2010-11, DFID support helped 55,000 newborns get proper care after birth, 150,000 children get vaccinated, 560,000 children receive Vitamin A and

deworming tablets, 170,000 sick children get treatment.

MDG 5: **Improve maternal health**

Progress: Maternal mortality is still high at 194 per 100,000 births in 2010²⁸³.

DFID Contribution: DFID support enables pregnant women to get pre and post-natal check ups, to deliver their babies with the help of skilled attendants and to get hospital treatment in the case of complications. Poor women are further helped by maternal vouchers that enable them to access necessary care and services. In 2010-11 DFID's support helped 160,000 pregnant women to receive four antenatal check ups, 80,000 women to have childbirths assisted by skilled attendants, and 100,000 mothers and their newborns to receive after delivery care.

MDG 6: **Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases**

Progress: The detection of tuberculosis cases has increased from 46% in 2004 to 74% and successful treatment of cases at 92% in 2010²⁸⁴. Prevalence of HIV and AIDS has remained at a low level – less than 1% among most-at-risk groups such as intravenous drug users. In 2010-11 a total of 63,873 positive cases were detected and treated²⁸⁵.

DFID Contribution: In Bangladesh, DFID is not directly engaged in providing services for HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis as these health problems are well supported by the Global Funds for AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM). However DFID supports the strengthening of the government's health systems especially in terms of monitoring, supervision, Health Information Management Systems (HMIS), quality assurance, and financial management. Other DFID projects contribute through raising awareness on these issues and increasing motivation for seeking proper care when ill.

MDG 7: **Ensure environmental sustainability**

Progress: In Bangladesh 80% of the population have access to safe water, and 53% to sanitation²⁸⁶. Climate change is a major challenge for Bangladesh, threatening both the environment and the development gains made in recent decades.

DFID Contribution: DFID is helping Bangladesh build its resilience and adapt to the impacts of climate change through implementation of Bangladesh's Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan. DFID has supported Bangladesh's participation in United Nations climate change negotiations; Bangladesh has become a spokesperson for the poorest and most vulnerable nations. In 2010-11, DFID support helped around 60,000 people through improved flood and cyclone early warning systems and protecting villages from high flood waters. We provided further emergency and rehabilitation supplies to 14,000 families who were affected by cyclone Aila in the coastal areas of Bangladesh.

In 2010-11 DFID support helped 350,000 people gain access to a new or improved drinking water sources and 2.4 million people were provided with sanitation facilities.

²⁸¹ Primary Education Development Programme (PEDP II) Annual Sector Performance Review, 2010

²⁸² Sample Vital Registration Survey (SVRS 2008), Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

²⁸³ 2010 Bangladesh Maternal Mortality and Health Survey

²⁸⁴ Health Bulletin 2010 by Directorate General of Health services, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

²⁸⁵ DGHS, MOHFW: Health Bulletin 2010

²⁸⁶ Sanitation for All – a Global Framework for Action (which includes a briefing note by the GoB). UNICEF, 2010

Burma

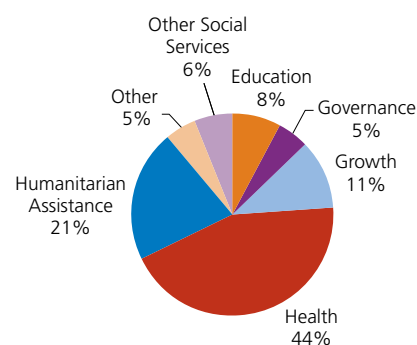
MDG Indicator	Proportion of population below \$1 a day	Net enrolment in primary education	Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	Under 5 mortality ratio	Maternal mortality ratio	HIV prevalence, 15-49 years old	Improved water source
Current assessment	Grey	Grey	Green	Red	Amber	Amber	Red

Burma has suffered 48 years of military rule and more than 60 years of internal conflict. A third of the population (16.5 million people) do not have enough money to meet their basic food and living needs. While poverty affects all ethnic groups, it is often worst amongst some of the ethnic minorities. Where reliable data exists, it shows the country is off track to reach many of the MDGs. The Government has consistently underinvested in basic services, such as health and education. DFID works within the policy framework of an EU Council Decision that suspends non-humanitarian aid to Burma, except in certain sectors (health, education, livelihoods, environment and civil society) delivered through UN agencies, NGOs and decentralised support to local civilian authorities. The appointment of a new government following elections in 2010 is unlikely to result in greater accountability or improved services to the people in the near future.

- Population: 49 million²⁸⁷
- GNI per capita: \$230
- Human Development Index rank: not available

Burma: Bilateral aid by sector, 2010-11

Total spend: £33.9 million



MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Progress: The latest data shows that 32% of the population live below the national poverty line²⁸⁸.

DFID Contribution: In 2010-11 DFID helped improve agricultural production and raise incomes in rural communities across Burma, though especially in the Delta region hit by Cyclone Nargis in 2008. Our funding has helped more than 34,000 farming households to increase production by providing technical training and agricultural inputs such as tools, seeds and fertilisers, livestock and fishing

equipment. DFID also supported the development of village groups to improve the food security and raise incomes of the poorest and most vulnerable households. By 2010 our support had improved the skills and knowledge, and increased economic opportunities for the members of 5,000 self-reliance women's groups and 1,800 community based organisations in 4,200 poor rural communities. In 2010/11 DFID provided microfinance to 100,000 new clients – of which 97% to women – helping to increase their incomes and invest in productive assets.

²⁸⁷ World Bank, World Development Indicators, 2007

²⁸⁸ UN Statistics Division

MDG 2: **Achieve universal primary education**

Progress: The estimated completion rate in primary education is 60%²⁸⁹.

DFID Contribution: DFID support for education in Burma seeks to improve access to primary education, strengthen Early Childhood Care and Development and support better quality education in ethnic minority areas. All programmes combine a focus on poor and ethnic minority children (who often drop out of Burmese language formal education quickly if they do not speak Burmese at home) with work on improving quality of education and a more child-centred approach. By the end of 2010 almost 140,000 children had received school supplies from UNICEF and over 70,000 children had benefited from early childhood care and development services thanks to DFID support.

MDG 3: **Promote gender equality and empower women**

Progress: The ratio of girls to boys in primary education is near parity.

DFID Contribution: DFID does not support large programmes working directly to address gender equality in Burma. However, DFID ensures work towards gender equality and empowerment of women is integrated across our programme. For example our support to civil society includes help for local partners to think through the impact of their work on women and girls, and tailor their activities to make that impact more positive.

MDG 4: **Reduce child mortality and MDG 5: Improve maternal health**

Progress: The under-five mortality rate has decreased slightly to 98 from 101 per 1,000 live births²⁹⁰ between 2005 and 2008. The maternal mortality rate was 380 per 100,000 live births in 2005²⁹¹.

DFID Contribution: As part of our assistance supporting longer term recovery of the communities who were affected by Cyclone Nargis in 2008, DFID provided essential services focused on primary and community levels of care for pregnant women and children under five years. By the end of 2010, 74 Community Health Workers and 25 Auxiliary Midwives had been trained to provide services to some of the communities still struggling to recover from the cyclone. DFID also provided support to primary health services in four ceasefire areas on the Burma-China Border.

MDG 6: **Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases**

Progress: The prevalence of HIV/AIDS remains low at 0.61% of those aged 15-49 in 2009²⁹².

DFID Contribution: DFID provides support to the multi-donor Three Diseases Fund (3DF), an approximately £78 million fund managed by the UN. The 3DF's activities now reach most of the country, including remote communities through mobile and fixed clinics, and funds NGOs and UN agencies supporting national programmes. DFID also provides support to primary health services in ceasefire areas on the Burma-China Border. By the middle of 2010 nearly 13,000 patients were receiving life-saving antiretroviral drugs through the 3DF and 243,000 people had been treated for malaria.

MDG 7: **Ensure environmental sustainability**

Progress: In 2008, 71% of the population were using an improved water source and 81% were using an improved sanitation facility²⁹³.

DFID Contribution: DFID does not support large programmes working directly to address environmental sustainability in Burma. We judge that other donor agencies are better placed to take forward work on these issues. But we do support communities to organise themselves more effectively to manage natural resources locally. For example, DFID support to local civil society groups has helped 17 local organisations to come together to establish a Mangrove Rehabilitation Network. The network, one of the first of its kind in Burma, is coordinating work with communities to restore coastal mangrove forests (which may have saved thousands of lives when Cyclone Nargis struck in 2008), and also to advocate for improved policies and more replanting by others. We have also supported access to improved water sources and sanitation by building latrines for schools and through emergency support to people affected by Cyclone Giri, which struck Rakhine State in October 2010. Our support is providing clean water to 90,000 people.

²⁸⁹ Progress report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Myanmar, Tomás Ojea Quintana to the UN Human Rights Council: <http://daccess-ods.un.org/TMP/39826.1472582817.html>

²⁹⁰ UN Statistics Division

²⁹¹ UN Statistics Division

²⁹² UNAIDS

²⁹³ UN Statistics Division

India

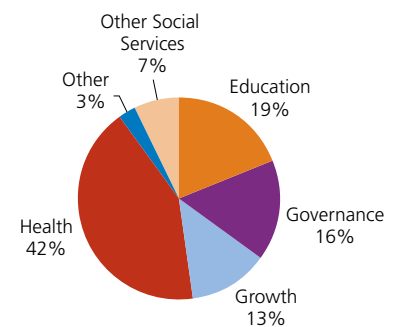
MDG Indicator	Proportion of population below \$1 a day	Net enrolment in primary education	Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	Under 5 mortality ratio	Maternal mortality ratio	HIV prevalence, 15-49 years old	Improved water source
Current assessment	Amber	Green	Green	Amber	Red	Green	Green

India is the world's largest democracy and 11th largest economy in GDP terms (137th in the world in GDP per capita terms²⁹⁴). India's GDP is estimated to have grown by 6.8% in 2010 and by 9.7% in 2011.²⁹⁵ It has the second largest population in the world, with a mean age of 26. India is critical to global success on the MDGs, and has over one third of the world's poor living on less than \$1.25 a day. The Indian Government is investing significantly in its own development, but poverty is significant in some Indian states: Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, and Orissa are home to a quarter of India's poor.

- Population: 1.16 billion
- GNI per capita: \$1,220
- Human Development Index rank: 119 out of 169

India: Bilateral aid by sector, 2010-11

Total spend: £278.9 million



MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Progress: 456 million Indians were living on less than \$1.25 a day in 2008²⁹⁶. In 2005-06, 43% of children aged under 5 were underweight²⁹⁷ and 48% were stunted²⁹⁸.

DFID Contribution: DFID India's investment in supporting improved health services is estimated to be saving 17,000 lives per year. DFID's rural livelihoods programmes have helped raise 2.3 million people out of poverty since 2005. DFID is providing over £365 million to Bihar, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh to implement multi-sectoral health, sanitation and nutrition programmes over 2005-2015 to help tackle chronic

malnutrition, and reduce infant and maternal mortality.

MDG 2: Achieve universal primary education

Progress: While net primary school enrolment for 6 to 14 year olds is close to 99%, it is only 58%²⁹⁹ for 11 to 14 year olds. Only 70%³⁰⁰ of children enrolled attend school regularly.

DFID Contribution: Since 2003-04 DFID has supported the Government of India's national elementary education programme, Sarva Shiksha Abihaman (SSA), which aims to ensure that all children are able to access quality elementary education. DFID has put an additional 1.2 million children in school since 2003 as part

²⁹⁴ International Monetary Fund, 2010

²⁹⁵ World Economic Outlook, International Monetary Fund, October 2010

²⁹⁶ World Development Report, World Bank, 2008

²⁹⁷ Government of India, National Sample Survey Organisation, 1987 and 2005

²⁹⁸ Government of India, National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3, 2005-06)

²⁹⁹ All Figures from DISE, 2009-2010, The Government of India

³⁰⁰ Independent Study on Student Attendance, 2005

of the 60 million achieved by the SSA scheme. Through support to SSA, DFID has provided more than 1,800 functional classrooms and trained 28,600 teachers in 2010. Equity targets for the enrolment of girls, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been achieved.

MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women

Progress: India has achieved gender parity in primary education. However, disparities in secondary education remain, with 57%³⁰¹ of girls not graduating. Targets on women's labour force participation and representation in national parliament are unlikely to be met.

DFID Contribution: Since 2007, DFID has supported the Government of India's Education for Women's Equality programme, which educates and builds the capacity of women and girls to demand better services. Since the programme began: a total 19,000 girls have been supported to complete elementary school and 15,000 (80%) have got mainstreamed into formal schools; the numbers of women (14,000) contesting local elections and being elected (10,000) have increased; and the numbers of cases in women's courts that redress cases of violence against women have increased by 53% since 2009³⁰².

MDG 4: Reduce child mortality

Progress: The under-five mortality rate has decreased from 109 per 1000 live births in 1998-99 to 74 per 1000 live births in 2005-06³⁰³ and the Infant Mortality Rate has decreased from 58 per 1000 live births in 2005 to 50 per 1000 live births in 2009³⁰⁴.

DFID Contribution: Since 2005, the Government of India's Reproductive and Child Health Programme, with DFID support (£252 million), has

increased the number of Indian public health facilities that are functional around the clock from 10% to over 47%. The skills of over 330,500 health workers in public health facilities to manage maternal and neonatal emergencies have been upgraded. DFID's comprehensive support on health, nutrition and water and sanitation in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa, will further accelerate reductions in child mortality. DFID's health sector programme in West Bengal has helped to increase child full immunisation coverage from 50% in 2004 to 75% in 2008³⁰⁵.

MDG 5: Improve maternal health

Progress: Maternal mortality rate has improved: 230 per 100,000 in 2008 from 570 per 100,000 in 1990³⁰⁶. Over 16 million births were attended by skilled staff in 2010, up from 10.8 million in 2005³⁰⁷.

DFID Contribution: The Reproductive and Child Health Programme (DFID contribution: £252 million) has contributed to the recruitment and training of over 800,000 community-based health workers. These workers are playing a crucial role in promoting safer deliveries in health institutions under the new safe motherhood scheme Janani Surakya Yojana (JSY), which has reached over 10 million women in 2000-10. In the DFID-supported states of Orissa and Madhya Pradesh, deliveries in health facilities have increased from around 8.5 million in 05/06 to over 18 million in 08/09. 200,000 of these additional deliveries can be directly attributed to DFID³⁰⁸.

MDG 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

Progress: HIV prevalence rate has fallen from 0.36% in 2006 to 0.31%

in 2009³⁰⁹. Mortality rates from TB have fallen by 43% since 1990³¹⁰. There were 15,000 deaths and 10.6 million cases of malaria in India during 2006³¹¹.

DFID Contribution: The Government of India's National AIDS Control Programme, with DFID's support (£102 million, 2007-11), has reached three million most-at-risk people with targeted interventions and provides free antiretroviral treatments to over 350,000 people with advanced HIV infection³¹². The Revised National TB Control Programme, with DFID's support (£52.7 million 2005-11), has contributed to averting an estimated 180,000 deaths per year³¹³. The Clinton Foundation, with DFID support, has also contributed to a reduction in the prices of HIV and malaria drugs, ensuring a 30% reduction in HIV generic drug prices, which is forecasted to save developing countries over £325 million over five years from 2008.

MDG 7: Ensure environmental sustainability

Progress: India is on track to meet the water MDG target but off track on sanitation. In 2008, 88% of the population used an improved water supply and 29% used improved sanitation facilities³¹⁴.

DFID Contribution: In 2010-11, DFID helped 934,000 poor people to access better water and sanitation services. DFID's rural livelihood programmes are helping communities adapt to drought through better management and conservation of land and water resources. The climate resilience and disaster coping capacity of 1.04 million farmers has improved through diversifying their livelihoods, increasing their asset base and improving water resources management.

³⁰¹ Selected Education Statistics 2007/08, Government of India

³⁰² Government of India, Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) Data, 2010

³⁰³ Government of India, National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3, 2005-06)

³⁰⁴ Estimates from Government of India, Sample Registration System (2010)

³⁰⁵ Figures from National Rural Health Mission Data Base, Government of India

³⁰⁶ Trends in Maternal Mortality: 1990 to 2008. Estimates by WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA and the World Bank (2010)

³⁰⁷ National Rural Health Mission Data Base, Government of India

³⁰⁸ National Rural Health Mission Data Base, Government of India

³⁰⁹ 3rd NFHS (2005-06), Government of India (2006) NACO, Government of India (2009)

³¹⁰ The Revised National Tuberculosis Programme, Government of India (2010)

³¹¹ WHO

³¹² NACO Report, Government of India

³¹³ TB India 2010, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India

³¹⁴ 3rd NFHS (2005-06), Government of India

Kyrgyzstan

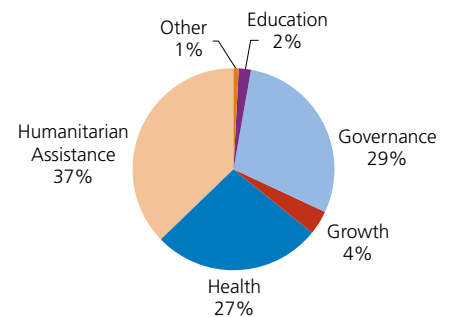
MDG Indicator	Proportion of population below \$1 a day	Net enrolment in primary education	Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	Under 5 mortality ratio	Maternal mortality ratio	HIV prevalence, 15-49 years old	Improved water source
Current assessment	Green	Red	Green	Amber	Green	Amber	Green

Kyrgyzstan is a small landlocked mountainous country located in Central Asia. It is one of the poorest countries in the region. The political and economic situation has remained fragile since 2005. Kyrgyzstan has limited opportunities for economic growth. Its population has nearly doubled since 1991 – resulting in a young population with poor education and few prospects except for outward migration. The region has one of the fastest growing HIV epidemics in the world due to drug trafficking routes from Afghanistan passing through Central Asia. DFID’s country programme in 2010/11 focused on strengthening the delivery of public services and promoting improved governance.

- Population: 5.3 million
- GNI per capita: \$870
- Human Development Index rank: 109 out of 169

Kyrgyzstan: Bilateral aid by sector, 2010–11

Total spend: £5.3 million



MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Progress: Kyrgyzstan is showing a strong reduction in the number of people living in extreme poverty since the early 2000s. In 2007, 3% of the population were living on less than \$1.25 per day, down from 22% in 2004³¹⁵.

DFID Contribution: In 2010-11 DFID has begun work with the World Bank and the Government of Kyrgyzstan to improve their poverty analysis. This project is improving monitoring systems to track poverty and human development issues. It will help the Kyrgyz Government in their use of poverty data, to increase local capacity for analytic work related to poverty reduction and social policies; and ensure that data and research reflect key public policy challenges.

³¹⁵ World Bank, World Development Indicators

³¹⁶ UNSD, 2010 MDG Report

MDG 2: Achieve universal primary education

Progress: Net primary education enrolment in Kyrgyzstan stood at 91% in 2008³¹⁶, which is a decline in progress from higher levels in the 1990s.

DFID Contribution: DFID has provided indirect support to this sector by helping rehabilitate 569 classrooms in rural schools through the Village Investments Programme. As per the joint donor Country Support Strategy, the Asian Development Bank and other donor partners are supporting the education sector in Kyrgyzstan, because DFID has no comparative advantage in this area.

MDG 3: **Promote gender equality and empower women**

Progress: The ratio of girl-to-boy primary education enrolment in Kyrgyzstan is 99%³¹⁷. Women hold 25.6%³¹⁸ of seats in the Parliament.

DFID Contribution: DFID does not have specific programmes to target improving the ratio of girls to boys in primary education. However, promotion of gender equality cuts across all our programmes in Kyrgyzstan. The UNIFEM office in the Kyrgyz Republic is primarily involved in direct promotion of gender equality in the country, coordinating the work of Gender Thematic Group in the UN agencies and integrating gender approaches in national development strategies.

MDG 4: **Reduce child mortality**

Progress: The under-five mortality rate has stagnated around 35 per 1,000 live births during 2005-2007 and significant decline in 2008³¹⁹. Rural/urban differentials exist with under-five mortality rate at 35 in urban and 50 in rural areas³²⁰.

DFID Contribution: DFID is supporting the implementation of the current health strategy, referred to as the Manas Taalimi Health Care Reform Programme. It aims to improve the health of the population, continue the ambitious previous programme of health reforms, and to reduce the financial barriers in accessing health services, particularly for the poor and socially vulnerable. DFID has provided over £7m to the health sector since 2005, including around £1m in 2010-11. Focus areas for the strategy include improvements in the reduction of child mortality.

MDG 5: **Improve maternal health**

Progress: Maternal mortality ratio fluctuated between 46 and 63 per 100,000 live births in 2004-09 without a clear upward or downward trend³²¹. Skilled attendance at births remains high (92%) and mothers having more than one antenatal care visit (92%) also remains high.

DFID Contribution: The Manas Taalimi Health Care Reform Programme has a focus on improving maternal health, and through this reform programme DFID has also supported MDG 5 in Kyrgyzstan. High rates of prenatal care and skilled staff attending deliveries coupled with relatively high maternal mortality indicates problems in the quality of care, which is the main focus in the second part of the Health Reform Programme.

MDG 6: **Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases**

Progress: It is estimated that 4,200 people are living with HIV in Kyrgyzstan³²².

DFID Contribution: DFID is contributing to averting a generalised HIV and AIDS epidemic in Kyrgyzstan through the Central Asian Regional HIV/AIDS Programme (CARHAP), which is active in Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. This support has increased the coverage and capacity for providing quality harm reduction services, and ensured a favourable political environment for harm reduction. In 2010 CARHAP provided clean needles and syringes, condoms, information and other HIV-related services to 4,680 clients (of them 1,654 Injecting Drug Users, 1,541 sex workers and 1,915 prisoners). During 2010 CARHAP funded Kyrgyzstan NGOs to distribute 385,138 condoms which were provided to clients, these were supplied through the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria (GFATM).

MDG 7: **Ensure environmental sustainability**

Progress: In 2008, 85% of the rural population in Kyrgyzstan has access to an improved water source – this is up from 66% in 1995³²³.

DFID Contribution: DFID has supported the water sector since 2002. DFID works jointly with the World Bank and Asian Development Bank on improving and expanding access to clean water and sanitation in rural areas. DFID's support to the sector is provided through the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation and Village Investments projects. Both projects are co-financed jointly with the World Bank. In 2009 DFID helped improve access to clean drinking water for 6,440 rural households in Kyrgyzstan.

³¹⁷ UNSD, 2010 MDG Report

³¹⁸ UNSD, 2010 MDG Report

³¹⁹ Ministry of Health and National Statistical Committee

³²⁰ UNICEF, RMIC Survey 2006

³²¹ Ministry of Health and National Statistical Committee

³²² UNAIDS 2008

³²³ World Bank

Nepal

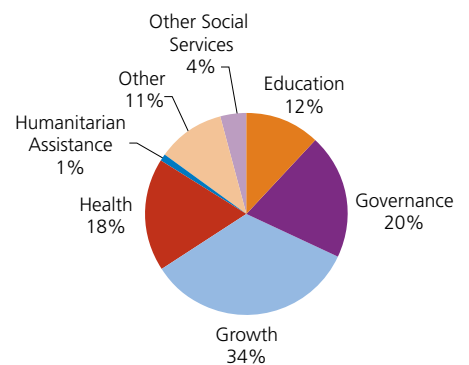
MDG Indicator	Proportion of population below \$1 a day	Net enrolment in primary education	Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	Under 5 mortality ratio	Maternal mortality ratio	HIV prevalence, 15-49 years old	Improved water source
Current assessment	Grey	Green	Green	Green	Green	Amber	Green

Nepal is still emerging from a 10 year civil war, brought to an end in 2006 by a peace agreement that remains highly vulnerable. It is the 15th poorest country in the world with one of the highest rates of economic and social inequality in Asia. Poverty levels fell from 42% to 31% 1996 – 2004³²⁴. Despite these gains, Nepal lags behind other countries in the region due to its political instability, corruption, inadequate infrastructure, and failure to adopt more liberal economic policies, which have restricted inclusive growth. The majority of the population, over 55%, live under the international poverty line of \$1.25 a day and are extremely vulnerable to economic, health, social and climatic shocks.

- Population: 29.3 million
- GNI per capita: \$440
- Human Development Index rank: 138 out of 169

Nepal: Bilateral aid by sector, 2010–11

Total spend: £62.2 million



MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Progress: 55% of the population live on less than \$1.25 a day³²⁵.

DFID Contribution: DFID's programmes address poverty and hunger at three levels: 1) through direct programmes targeted at the most needy e.g. support for nutrition, employment in road building programmes, training in skills to increase wages, or community programmes in marginalised areas; 2) DFID also supports programmes in agriculture, tourism, and economic reforms which stimulate growth, increase incomes and reduce poverty; 3) Finally, by building the state and delivering health and education benefits, DFID's programmes reduce

the risk of a return to conflict and the increases in poverty and hunger that would bring.

MDG 2: Achieve universal primary education

Progress: Enrolment in primary education has increased to 89% from 81% between 2001 and 2007³²⁶.

DFID Contribution: In 2010-11 DFID supported the Government of Nepal's School Sector Reform Programme, which will increase the number of children in school and improve the quality of their education. It has a particular emphasis on basic education (grades 1-8), and targets children from marginalised groups like Muslims and lower castes. It supports the ongoing handover

³²⁴ World Bank, World Development Indicators

³²⁵ World Bank, World Development Indicators

³²⁶ Government of Nepal

of all schools that are not owned by trusts or companies to community management. DFID will help communities construct and renovate classrooms, contract teachers, acquire teaching materials, and provide 'scholarships' and incentives to enable the poorest children and those from marginalised groups to attend school. Targets include reducing the number of out-of-school 5-12 year olds from 8% to 1% (MDG2) and ensuring equal enrolment and attendance for both girls and boys (MDG3), plus a significant increase in retention and standards of academic achievement.

MDG 3: **Promote gender equality and empower women**

Progress: Gender parity in primary education reached 86% in 2002 from 77% in 1999³²⁷.

DFID Contribution: DFID Nepal's programmes recognise that improving the access of girls to education helps prevent the transmission of poverty from one generation to the next, as the better educated they are, the later they marry, the more control they have over their own lives, the more they are able to earn and the healthier their children are likely to be. So our work in education focuses on getting girls into school and keeping them there, and our water and sanitation programme include school toilets to give girls dignity whilst they are taught. In 2010-11 our programmes also tackled gender based violence, employed 5,000 women in roads programmes, and lifted around 30,000 women out of poverty through forestry programmes.

MDG 4: **Reduce child mortality**

Progress: Under-five mortality decreased to 51 from 62 per 1,000 births between 2005 and 2008³²⁸.

DFID Contribution: DFID is committed to support the Government of Nepal's Health Sector Programme until 2015. Through our support, we have contributed to an increase in programmes for child health. DFID funding has provided immunisation against TB, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, polio, measles, and hepatitis B, with more than 550,000 children under one year old vaccinated last year. More than 900,000 children under five were treated for acute respiratory infections and more than 550,000 were treated for diarrhoeal disease.

MDG 5: **Improve maternal health**

Progress: The maternal mortality ratio is estimated to be 229 per 100,000 live births in 2009³²⁹.

DFID Contribution: DFID supports the Government of Nepal's Health Sector Programme until 2015. Nepal has made strides in improving maternal health care and if progress continues may be one of a few developing countries to achieve the MDG on maternal mortality – reducing maternal deaths to 75% below 2000 rates. Newly introduced free health services, cash incentives for women to deliver at health facilities, and training for birth attendants mean that deliveries at health facilities have risen substantially, especially for the poorest.

MDG 6: **Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases**

Progress: The prevalence of HIV/AIDS has stabilised at 0.5% of the population aged 15-49 from 2000 to 2007³³⁰.

DFID Contribution: Since Nepal does not have a generalised HIV/AIDS epidemic, DFID's support is provided in two ways. First, DFID is supporting the Government of Nepal's Health Sector Programme to provide antiretroviral treatment for those with advanced HIV/AIDS. Second, DFID funds NGOs that provide HIV prevention services to people most at risk of HIV/AIDS, including, among other groups, migrants and injecting drug users. In 2010, our funding ensured comprehensive packages of advice on prevention and care for those living with HIV/AIDS for over 250,000 people, and voluntary counselling and testing for HIV/AIDS for more than 25,000 people.

MDG 7: **Ensure environmental sustainability**

Progress: In 2008, 88% of the population were using an improved water source and only 31% were using an improved sanitation facility³³¹.

DFID Contribution: In 2010-11, DFID support has provided over 17,000 households (around 100,000 people) with access to clean water and installed 6,700 toilets. DFID support has also reduced the vulnerability of around 100,000 people to climate change and helped Nepal access \$150m to help even more people in Nepal adapt to the already clear impacts of climate change.

³²⁷ UN Statistics Division

³²⁸ UN Statistics Division

³²⁹ Government of Nepal / United Nations in Nepal: Millennium Development Goals Progress Report 2010

³³⁰ UNAIDS

³³¹ UN Statistics Division

Occupied Palestinian Territories

MDG Indicator	Proportion of population below \$1 a day	Net enrolment in primary education	Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	Under 5 mortality ratio	Maternal mortality ratio	HIV prevalence, 15-49 years old	Improved water source
Current assessment	Grey	Red	Green	Amber	Grey	Grey	Red

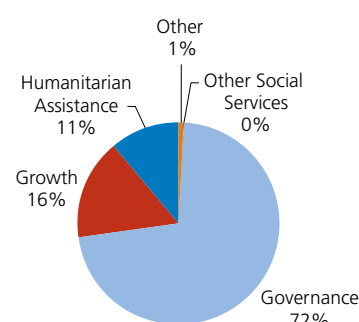
The OPTs are one of the poorest parts of the region, falling into the Lower Middle Income Country category. Conflict, combined with movement and access restrictions imposed by Israel, has stymied economic growth. The economic situation in the West Bank has improved since 2007, largely through increased spending by the Palestinian Authority (PA) and international aid. Nevertheless, there is high unemployment across the OPTs: 16% in the West Bank and 37% in Gaza. Furthermore, poverty levels are high: 15.5% for the West Bank and 33.2% for Gaza (Palestinian Bureau of Statistics – PCBS, 2009). The situation in Gaza is more severe with 65% of Gazans at least partly dependent on food handouts (UN, 2011).

We are working with the PCBS to address discrepancies between national and international figures, particularly on education.

- Population: Gaza, 1.5 million; West Bank, 2.4 million³³²
- GNI per capita: \$1,160³³³
- Human Development Index rank: not available

Occupied Palestinian Territories: Bilateral aid by sector, 2010–11

Total spend: £46.6 million



MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Progress: 35% of the population were living below the national poverty line in 2007, an increase from 26% in 2004³³⁴. Recent analysis by the World Bank suggests that poverty rates in 2009 have declined to 22% of the population, but that the severity of poverty has increased especially in Gaza.

DFID Contribution: DFID's financial assistance to the PA (via a World Bank Trust Fund) has supported the PA's programme of basic service delivery, with disbursements linked to achievement of reforms to improve

the efficiency of public spending. Our share of support to the PA's social safety net programme helped 4,855 people living under the extreme poverty line benefit from cash transfers in 2010. Reforms linked to our support have improved targeting and coordination, particularly with the UN Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) – also funded by DFID – which provides social hardship assistance to the refugee population. In Gaza our support via the World Food Programme and UNRWA has helped tackle food security by providing 15,000 non-refugees with a voucher to procure a range of items and creating work for over 4,000 refugees (UNRWA 2010).

³³² Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 2007

³³³ Average GDP per capita, International Monetary Fund (IMF), 2007

³³⁴ UN Statistics Division

MDG 2: **Achieve universal primary education**

Progress: The most up-to-date primary enrolment figures show a rise from 87.5% in 1994/5 to 95.6% for boys and 98.7% for girls in 2008/9³³⁵.

DFID Contribution: DFID's financial assistance to the PA in 2010 supported around 8,000 children to attend school³³⁵. Our core support to UNRWA supported 22,214 refugee children across the region to attend school. By making some of our support conditional on better performance, DFID has pushed UNRWA to improve education quality for Palestinian refugees across the region. Working in this way has, for example, helped improve pass rates for refugees in Lebanese national exams by 7%³³⁶.

MDG 3: **Promote gender equality and empower women**

Progress: Educational progress has been sound; gender parity has been achieved in primary education, but women face systematic discrimination in the political sphere and the labour market. Violence against women is high. The PCBS is planning a survey in 2011 on this issue.

DFID Contribution: In January 2011 the Palestinian Cabinet endorsed a national plan to combat violence against women. DFID has recently initiated a new security and justice programme which includes improving police Family Protection Unit facilities, providing training for police, judges and prosecutors to deal with cases of violence against women and strengthening data on cases as well as their management. We have also begun work with the Norwegian Refugee Council to provide legal aid for vulnerable groups, such as those at risk of displacement, in particular targeting issues which affect families.

MDG 4: **Reduce child mortality**

Progress: Child mortality is strongly linked to evolution of the conflict which limits access to health services. This is particularly noticeable in Gaza where it has increased by about 30% over the last 4 years.

DFID Contribution: Our support to UNRWA and the PA directly supports health provision. We are also supporting the UN in promoting better movement and access provision for Palestinians throughout the OPTs, to enhance access to services.

MDG 5: **Improve maternal health**

Progress: Mortality rate recorded at the national level is 38 per 100,000 live births³³⁷ and the Ministry of Health has set up a high level national committee to monitor the recording and reporting of maternal mortality. However, reported rates may not always be accurate and no national targets have been set to date.

DFID Contribution: DFID support via UNRWA is helping increase the number of refugee women receiving at least 4 antenatal visits a year. In 2010 we achieved our target of support for around 91,000 women.

MDG 6: **Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases**

Progress: Malaria has been eliminated, the number of reported cases for tuberculosis is almost negligible and vaccination coverage is high.

DFID Contribution: Due to the very low prevalence rates of HIV in the OPTs³³⁸ and the presence of specialist agencies dealing with communicable diseases, DFID has not engaged in this area. Our financial assistance to UNRWA and the PA supports health services for refugee and non-refugee families. Non-communicable diseases are the main causes of mortality in the region.

MDG 7: **Ensure environmental sustainability**

Progress: In 2008, 91% of the population were using an improved water source and 89% were using an improved sanitation facility³³⁹.

DFID Contribution: A number of donors are active in the water and sanitation field, therefore DFID has decided not to engage directly. Our support to the Palestinian Negotiations Affairs Department has however provided legal advice on water to help prepare for final status negotiations with Israel. Through a regional programme with Islamic Development Bank, DFID has supported PCBS to carry out their first ever agricultural census. Fieldwork is now complete and analysis underway. This will provide policy makers with important information on agricultural holdings, crops, and livestock as well as information on farming methods and irrigation alongside employment data.

³³⁵ Ministry of Education

³³⁶ DFID/UNRWA assessment 2010

³³⁷ WHO 2010

³³⁸ OPT Ministry of Health, 2010

³³⁹ UN Statistics Division

Pakistan

MDG Indicator	Proportion of population below \$1 a day	Net enrolment in primary education	Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	Under 5 mortality ratio	Maternal mortality ratio	HIV prevalence, 15-49 years old	Improved water source
Current assessment	Green	Red	Green	Amber	Green	Amber	Amber

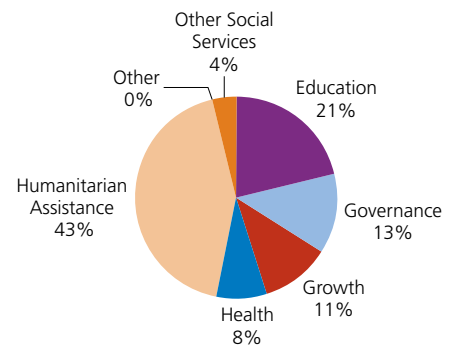
38 million people (one in four) live in poverty on around £1 a day or less. Pakistan has 17 million children out of school. Half of all adults, including two out of every three women, are illiterate. One in ten children die before their tenth birthday, and 14,000 women die in childbirth every year³⁴⁰.

Entrenched poverty is denying opportunities to millions of people and undermining Pakistan's long term stability and prosperity. The financial crisis of 2008, sharp rises in oil and food prices, the floods of 2010 and ongoing security issues have placed a severe strain on progress towards the MDGs.

- Population: 169.7 million
- GNI per capita: \$1,000
- Human Development Index: 125 out of 169

Pakistan: Bilateral aid by sector, 2010-11

Total spend: £213.0 million



MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Progress: There has been some progress; the proportion of people living on less than a \$1.25 a day has decreased from 36% in 2002 to 23% in 2005. However, the devastating floods of 2010 have also pushed a significant number of people below the poverty line.

DFID Contribution: DFID has helped to protect the Government's pro-poor spending by engaging in an ongoing policy dialogue and through the Poverty Reduction Budget Support programme. However the 2008 economic crisis and its aftermath have brought about little improvement in poverty rates. DFID technical assistance has helped the Government to improve the targeting of its flagship cash transfers

programme to poor women, which it is committed to rolling out nationally. DFID is helping 125,000 poor people, nearly half of them women, in the four poorest districts of Punjab to earn money by providing job and skills training, as well as helping 75,000 rural dairy farmers improve the quality and quantity of meat and milk they produce by 2015.

MDG 2: Achieve universal primary education

Progress: Enrolment in primary education has stagnated. In 2008, only 55% of children were enrolled in primary education³⁴¹.

DFID Contribution: DFID is supporting Punjab, Pakistan's largest province, to increase primary school enrolment in its 44,000 primary schools. Through a sector budget

³⁴⁰ Pakistan Census Organization Estimates for 2010

³⁴¹ Pakistan Social and Living Standard Measurement (PSLM) Survey 2007/08

support programme, DFID has helped to upgrade school buildings; provide teachers and support their professional development; and support low cost private sector schooling to improve access to out-of-school children. DFID has also helped to provide free school books and worked with government to ensure free public sector education. Despite heavy floods affecting over a million children last year, public sector primary school enrolment did not drop and stayed at 5.7 million children. Adding in private sector enrolment, total primary school enrolment in the province was 9.09 million. This includes half a million more children in DFID-funded low cost private schools.

DFID also supported the province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa to provide free textbooks to all two million primary school children and helped them continue their education in a year which saw major conflict in the region.

MDG 3: **Promote gender equality and empower women**

Progress: The gender parity ratio in primary education has increased to 86% in 2008 from 76% in 2005.

However, gender inequality remains high. Pakistan ranks 132 out of 134 countries³⁴².

DFID Contribution: DFID support to education in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK) helped improve girls' enrolment from 64 girls for every 100 boys in 2008-09 to 70 in 2009. In 2010/11 DFID provided sector budget support to the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province for provision of free textbooks to all students and stipends for the girl students. A recent third party figures show a 14% increase in girls' enrolment in KPK in 2010/2011³⁴³. Continuation of the policy of free textbooks and girls stipends has encouraged more girls to continue their education.

MDG 4: **Reduce child mortality**

Progress: Pakistan's under-five mortality rates decreased from 130 per 1,000 live births in 1990 to 87 per 1,000 in 2009³⁴⁴. Similarly infant mortality also shows some improvement from 101 per 1,000 live births in 1990 to 71 per 1,000 in 2009³⁴⁴. Despite this progress, national data suggests Pakistan is severely off track to meet this MDG by 2015.

DFID Contribution: Through the National Health Facility (2003-11), DFID has supported the Immunisation and Lady Health Workers (LHW). The number of LHWs has increased from 38,000 in 2003 to 100,000 in 2010 and a plan for further increasing the number to 120,000 has been approved. LHWs are being trained as vaccinators to increase immunisation coverage and their role is gradually expanding to improve nutrition services in their communities. They are the main service providers of immunisation for polio and measles eradication campaigns.

MDG 5: **Improve maternal health**

Progress: Maternal mortality decreased from 490 per 100,000 live births in 1990 to 260 per 100,000 in 2008³⁴⁵. The proportion of births with skilled birth attendants increased from 23% in 2001-02 to 41% in 2008-09.

DFID Contribution: DFID support to the National Maternal, Newborn and Child Health Programme, which is 50% DFID-funded, has helped over 8,700 community midwives to enter 18 months training in 99 community midwifery schools that are also being upgraded with DFID's support. 141 district and sub-district hospitals (against the target of 234) are now offering comprehensive obstetric care services and a further 267 subdistrict hospitals and rural health centres have been strengthened to provide basic emergency obstetric care services.

MDG 6: **Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases**

Progress: HIV prevalence is low among the general population (0.1% are infected), but there is a concentrated epidemic among high risk groups especially injecting drug users and male sex workers³⁴⁶. In 2010 the TB case detection rate was 89% and the latest treatment success rate 91%³⁴⁷.

DFID Contribution: DFID support to the National AIDS Control Programme has helped 1852 AIDS patients to get free antiretroviral treatment. DFID support through the National Health Facility (2003-11) has helped the National Tuberculosis Control programme to increase the case detection and treatment success rates. And DFID is currently supporting external evaluation of the Tuberculosis Control programme.

MDG 7: **Ensure environmental sustainability**

Progress: Improved water supply coverage increased from 86% in 1990 to 90% in 2006 and remained static in 2008/09³⁴⁸.

DFID Contribution: Under its humanitarian response to the 2010 floods, DFID secured safe drinking water for 2.5 million people and sanitation for almost 500,000 people, but otherwise does not have any direct programming in this area.

³⁴² UN 2009 Global Gender Gap Report

³⁴³ Third Party Validation of Interim Support to KP 2011 by Institute of Social and Policy Sciences (I-SAPS)

³⁴⁴ Levels & Trends in Child Mortality, Report 2010, Estimates Developed by the UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation

³⁴⁵ Trends in Maternal Mortality: 1990 to 2008; Estimates developed by WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA and The World Bank

³⁴⁶ HIV and AIDS Surveillance Project 2010

³⁴⁷ NTP Management Information System

³⁴⁸ UNICEF/WHO JMP

Tajikistan

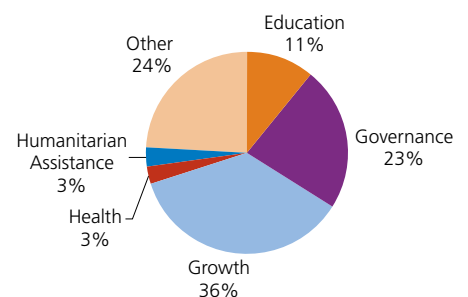
PSA Indicator	Proportion of population below \$1 a day	Net enrolment in primary education	Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	Under 5 mortality ratio	Maternal mortality ratio	HIV prevalence, 15-49 years old	Improved water source
Current assessment	Grey	Green	Green	Green	Grey	Amber	Green

Tajikistan is the poorest country in Central Asia – GDP per capita \$714³⁴⁹. 53% of the population are below the national poverty line³⁵⁰. Private sector is negligible and growth opportunities are very few. Labour migration provides vital safety valve, but means the country is vulnerable to shocks in Russia and Kazakhstan. Social indicators are the worst in the region, and some are declining – health and education services and infrastructure have worsened significantly since independence, following the loss of Soviet subsidies. There are risks of social unrest and possible radicalisation. Poverty Reduction Strategy priorities are: 1) promoting sustainable economic growth; 2) improving public administration; 3) developing human capital. DFID is contributing to poverty reduction by promoting sustained and inclusive economic growth and good governance.

- Population: 6.9 million
- GNI per capita: \$700
- Human Development Index rank: 112 out of 169

Tajikistan: Bilateral aid by sector, 2010–11

Total spend: £9.9 million



MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Progress: The proportion of the population living on less than \$1.25 a day has decreased from 45% to 21% between 1999 and 2004³⁵¹.

DFID Contribution: DFID is promoting an improved business environment and strengthened corporate governance for private sector development; improving the livelihoods of the poorest rural communities through support to business and entrepreneurs, with

a strong focus on improving local governance; improving the labour migration environment; supporting Public Finance Management and the budget process, including strengthening civil society's capacity to analyse the budget and hold Government to account for delivery; and strengthening the quality of official statistics and the capacity of Government for improved aid coordination. DFID's support contributed to Tajikistan being rated amongst the 10 top reformers in the World Bank's 2010 'Doing Business' report.

³⁴⁹ World Bank, World Development Indicators

³⁵⁰ World Bank, TLSS 2007

³⁵¹ World Bank, World Development Indicators

MDG 2:
Achieve universal primary education

Progress: Universal primary education is close to being achieved; the enrolment rate in primary education was 98% in 2008³⁵².

DFID Contribution: Education is not part of DFID's programme for Central Asia, which focuses on promoting economic growth and good governance.

MDG 3:
Promote gender equality and empower women

Progress: Gender parity is close to being achieved. The ratio of girls to boys in primary education has remained at around 96% since 2002³⁵³.

DFID Contribution: DFID does not contribute directly to this MDG. However, DFID's programmes on wealth creation and good governance have gender-specific targets. For example under the Rural Growth Programme 40% of new jobs created are for women, 23% of the supported businesses are female-owned, and 38% of the borrowers are female.

MDG 4:
Reduce child mortality and

MDG 5:
Improve maternal mortality

Progress: The under-five mortality rate has decreased to 64 from 74 per 1,000 births between 2005 and 2008³⁵⁴.

DFID Contribution: This is not part of DFID's programme for Tajikistan, which focuses on promoting economic growth and good governance.

MDG 6:
Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

Progress: The prevalence of HIV/AIDS had remained low at 0.3% of the population aged 15-49 in 2007³⁵⁵.

DFID Contribution: DFID is contributing to averting a generalised HIV epidemic in Tajikistan by reducing high-risk behaviours amongst the most-at-risk populations through the provision of high quality harm reduction services, as well as improving the political environment for harm reduction so as to ensure that policies are more consistent with international best practice. Client assessments by DFID-supported service providers in 2010 show 77% of IDUs reported safer injecting practices and 73% of sex workers reported using condoms.

MDG 7:
Ensure environmental sustainability

Progress: In 2008, 70% of the population were using an improved water source and 94% were using an improved sanitation facility³⁵⁶.

DFID Contribution: Tajikistan is one of nine countries in receipt of Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience funding. DFID is a significant contributor to the fund. Although not resourced from the country programme, the country office has been engaged in the process from the beginning. PPCR supports the government of Tajikistan to integrate climate change issues into national planning and priority investments.

³⁵² UNSD, 2010 MDG Report

³⁵³ UN Statistics Division

³⁵⁴ UN Statistics Division

³⁵⁵ UNAIDS

³⁵⁶ UN Statistics Division

Yemen

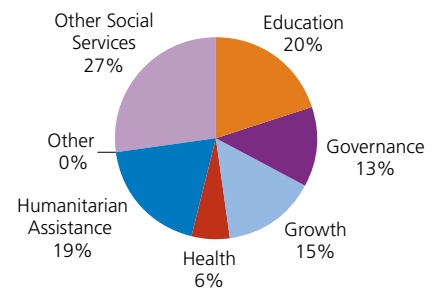
PSA Indicator	Proportion of population below \$1 a day	Net enrolment in primary education	Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	Under 5 mortality ratio	Maternal mortality ratio	HIV prevalence, 15-49 years old	Improved water source
Current assessment	Red	Green	Green	Green	Amber	Grey	Red

Yemen is a fragile state facing considerable challenges including instability and conflict; increased threats from terrorism, high population growth; declining oil revenue and water resources; and weak governance. It is one of the poorest countries in the Middle East. Severe food insecurity is prevalent and it is highly vulnerable to changes in food and fuel prices. Our assistance is part of a broader HMG strategy aimed at economic development and promoting stability. We have scaled up our programme from £25m in financial year 2009/10 to £47m in 2010/11.

- Population: 22 million
- GNI per capita: \$1,060
- Human Development Index rank: 133 out of 169

Yemen: Bilateral aid by sector, 2010-11

Total spend: £53.9 million



MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Progress: 35% of Yemenis live under the national poverty line³⁵⁷. The combined effects of food and fuel prices are estimated to have increased rural poverty rates from 40% in 2006 to 48% in 2010³⁵⁸. More than 46% of children under five are malnourished³⁵⁹, and 32% of Yemenis have difficulties accessing sufficient, safe and nutritious food³⁶⁰.

DFID Contribution: DFID continued to support the Social Fund for Development (SFD), which facilitates improved access to basic services, including schools and health centres,

and provides microfinance for over one third of the population. DFID also provided £3m to UNICEF to address malnutrition among Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and £1.5m to the World Food Programme to provide food assistance to communities most affected by conflict in the north.

MDG 2: Achieve universal primary education

Progress: Enrolment in primary education increased to 75% from 66% between 2001 and 2005³⁶¹. However, Yemen still faces huge challenges in meeting the education MDG to achieve universal

³⁵⁷ Yemen Poverty Assessment: Household Budget Survey 2005/06, Government of Yemen, World Bank and UNDP

³⁵⁸ International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) Discussion Paper 00955, Impacts of the Triple Global Crisis on Growth and Poverty in Yemen, February 2010

³⁵⁹ UNICEF Country Information

³⁶⁰ WFP Yemen Comprehensive Food Security Survey – Republic of Yemen (March 2010 – data collected October/November 2009) – table 6-1, page

³⁶¹ UN Statistics Division

primary education. The 2010/11 Comprehensive School Survey will update the available data and is due to be published in summer 2011.

DFID Contribution: DFID supports a multi-donor project which is helping the government of Yemen to expand the provision of quality primary Education for All (EfA). Key achievements in 2010-11 included the construction of 25 new schools; the construction and rehabilitation of 645 new classrooms, and training of more than 27,500 teachers. Through support to SFD, DFID contributed to an overall increase in enrolment rates by 14% in supported schools (between 2006-2010). This was particularly felt for girls whose enrolment increased by 27% compared to 6% for boys.

MDG 3: **Promote gender equality and empower women**

Progress: Some progress has been made. Gender parity in primary education has increased to 74% from 63% between 2001 and 2005. However, Yemen continues to occupy the last place in the World Economic Forum's Global Gender Gap Report³⁶². The latest reliable figures show that only 20%³⁶³ of the workforce is made up of women and only 6% of those women are in the non-agricultural sector³⁶⁴.

DFID Contribution: DFID supported the International Finance Corporation (IFC) to improve the business-enabling environment, including training for small businesses, with a focus on increased economic opportunities for women. DFID provided cash transfers to 38,380 girls. These funds were conditional on their attendance in school, which led to a positive effect on enrolment and retention rates. There is a lack of reliable data to determine results and outcomes. The results of the Comprehensive Schools Survey (CSS) due in 2011 will provide additional information. Since 2004, 70% of microcredit programmes

through SFD have directly benefited women. In 2010, more than 50% of beneficiaries of the IFC loans were women. DFID support to an INGO consortium included a focus to the rights of displaced women to be protected against sexual and gender-based forms of violence.

MDG 4: **Reduce child mortality**

Progress: The under-five mortality rate is 66 in every 1,000³⁶³ live births and the infant mortality rate is 53³⁶³ in every 1,000 live births.

DFID Contribution: DFID is supporting UNICEF to provide life saving assistance to 85,000 malnourished internally displaced children (IDPs). This is expected to reduce child mortality in IDP communities.

MDG 5: **Improve maternal health**

Progress: Yemen has the highest maternal mortality ratio (MMR) in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region. However availability of data on maternal mortality is poor, recent estimates³⁶³ reported 210 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births in 2008.

DFID Contribution: Through continued support to Yemen's Social Development Fund (SFD), DFID contributed to an increase in utilisation rates of prenatal care services in target areas from 15% prior to SFD engagement to 62%.

MDG 6: **Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases**

Progress: Data on HIV/AIDS prevalence in Yemen is not available. However, there is thought to be extremely low prevalence of HIV.

DFID Contribution: DFID does not have programmes in these areas as these are supported by other donors.

MDG 7: **Ensure environmental sustainability**

Progress: Yemen is confronting a severe environmental crisis – with one of the lowest rates of per capita water availability in the world³⁶⁵. Almost 90%³⁶⁶ of the water is used for agriculture, depleting the water tables at an unsustainable rate.

DFID Contribution: Through our support to SFD, DFID has supported hygiene awareness campaigns through SFD's Community-Led Total Sanitation Initiative (CLTS). This has led to a significant increase in sanitation coverage from 20% to 70% in rural areas.

³⁶² The Global Gender Gap Report, World Economic Forum, 2010

³⁶³ ILO 2005, Country Brief 3, Promoting Decent Work and Gender Equality in Yemen

³⁶⁴ UN Statistic Division

³⁶⁵ <http://www.bicusa.org/en/region.keyissues.24.aspx>

³⁶⁶ Water in the Arab World: Management Perspectives and innovations. 2009. Pg 234

Delivering on obligations to the Overseas Territories

DFID has obligations to the Overseas Territories (OTs) to provide an improved environment for economic and social development and promote self-sustainability.

DFID's priorities in the OTs are to:

- meet the reasonable assistance needs of OT citizens cost effectively;
- accelerate aid-dependent OTs towards self-sufficiency;
- manage the UK Government's financial liability for non-aided Caribbean OTs in crisis.

DFID will continue to work with the FCO to improve fiscal management in the Caribbean OTs. DFID will strengthen public financial management and administration capacity and systems, so that the risk of future fiscal crises is reduced.

- In Montserrat, work began on an extension to Lookout Primary School. This will include a library, IT room, additional classrooms and a multi-purpose sports/community hall with changing rooms. Lookout now has the largest population of any housing development on Montserrat and the school population is regularly expanding. The school opened in September 2001 with 85 students and by the start of the 2010/2011 school year there were 173 students and 12 staff.
- We successfully repaired storm damage – inflicted on Calshot Harbour in Tristan da Cunha, therefore continuing to allow access to the World's most isolated settlement and ensuring the island can still utilise its largest source of revenue, the lobster fisheries that surround the islands.
- In St Helena, DFID increased broadband width at Prince Andrew High School to enable video-conferencing on the island. It is being used for both education and healthcare. DFID is also working to improve student pass rate at A-level and increased bandwidth means faster internet speeds for students and teachers to benefit from distance-learning.

Chapter 4: Making bilateral aid more effective

Strengthening results and value for money

- 4.1** In 2010–11 DFID conducted a review of its bilateral aid programme. The Bilateral Aid Review was commissioned in May 2010 to take a comprehensive and ambitious look at the countries in which we work through our direct country and regional programmes. It focused on the best way for the UK to tackle extreme poverty, ensuring that we make the greatest impact with every pound we spend.
- 4.2** Each of our country teams was asked to develop a “results offer” which set out what they could achieve over the next four years. These offers were underpinned by evidence, analysis of value for money and focus on girls and women. They were reviewed internally and scrutinised by a panel of independent experts. A summary of our country programmes, as well as full technical report about the review, are available from our website. This completely new approach, based on needs and evidence on the ground, will mean we achieve better results through properly targeted aid and that we are more accountable to the British taxpayer.
- 4.3** The review provided us with a fresh plan to help achieve real progress and deliver real results. It has refocused the aid programme in fewer countries so that we can target our support where it will make the biggest difference and where the need is greatest.
- 4.4** A number of countries that no longer require our help will be able to graduate out of an aid relationship with the UK. In other cases, we feel our international partners are better placed to make the breakthroughs needed.
- 4.5** Our bilateral programme in the following countries will come to an end: Angola, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burundi, Cameroon, Cambodia, China, Gambia, Indonesia, Iraq, Kosovo, Lesotho, Moldova, Niger, Russia, Serbia and Vietnam. Some will close immediately; others will close over the next five years as the countries graduate from UK aid.
- 4.6** This will allow us to concentrate our resources and impact in 27 countries: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Burma, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Liberia, Malawi, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Occupied Palestinian Territories, Pakistan, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Uganda, Yemen, Zambia and Zimbabwe.
- 4.7** Following the reviews each DFID country programme has developed an Operational Plan which maps out the results UK aid will achieve over the next four years. The Operational Plan have now been published on DFID’s website and will be reviewed annually to check that expected progress is being achieved.
- 4.8** DFID has also strengthened its procedures for scrutinising the value for money of all planned investments. In January 2010 a new Business Case template was introduced, which must be

completed before any planned project can have funding approved. The Business Case sets out the rationale for choosing a project, programme or approach to funding. The template aims to provide a consistent approach to the choices and design of DFID interventions, setting out the need, justification and affordability – making a sound case for the commitment of public funds. This has strengthened the use of evidence, commercial awareness, evaluation and value for money in all programme spending decisions. Each Business Case will be published so that DFID's value for money assessments are open to public scrutiny.

- 4.9** DFID has also established a new Quality Assurance Unit reporting directly to the Chief Economist. The Unit provides central scrutiny of Business Cases for significant investments to ensure that the design is based on reliable evidence and represents a sound value for money judgement.
- 4.10** In 2010–11, DFID also introduced changes to strengthen decision making about when and where DFID will give budget support and to improve the results and value for money achieved. The changes include a stronger focus on accountability between partner governments and their citizens, improving value for money obtained by partner governments, particularly through their procurement systems and, where appropriate, introducing designing programmes to link payments more explicitly to results. Revised fiduciary risk guidance, which will reflect the changes to budget support and strengthen management of fiduciary risk is being prepared.
- 4.11** DFID has also introduced a category management approach to its procurement which has brought a specific focus on building commercial capability across DFID. There has been a positive change in organisational behaviour and focus on value for money. Organisational decision making on spending had improved due to stronger identification and consideration of strategic commercial and procurement issues. There is now increased priority and focus on applying innovation in strategic supply chain management to drive maximum impact and value for money from development programmes.

Strengthening evaluation

- 4.12** In June 2010, the Secretary of State for International Development announced his intention to establish the Independent Commission for Aid Impact (ICAI). ICAI has the mandate to independently evaluate, review and investigate any UK Official Development Assistance. It was established as a shadow body in October 2010 with the appointment of Graham Ward, CBE as Chief Commissioner. Senior Commissioners John Githongo, Diana Good and Mark Foster were appointed in January 2011. The ICAI Commissioners are supported by a small secretariat. A contracted service provider will undertake ICAI's evaluations, reviews and investigations as directed by the Commissioners. The ICAI was launched as a permanent body in May 2011. Further information about ICAI, including its work plan, can be found at: <http://icai.independent.gov.uk>.
- 4.13** The Independent Advisory Committee for Development Impact (IACDI), which oversaw DFID's evaluation work since 2007, concluded its work in December 2010. DFID has now moved to embed evaluation throughout its aid programmes. DFID's Evaluation Department (EvD) has handed over responsibility for commissioning new evaluations to the ICAI, for external evaluations and reviews, and to DFID operational units for programme evaluations. EvD's new role is to drive forward the embedding evaluation agenda by providing evaluation

support and guidance across DFID, setting standards, building evaluation skills and performing quality assurance. Evaluation is now recognised as a professional cadre within DFID with an established accreditation process. EvD is responsible for recruiting and embedding evaluation specialists across DFID.

- 4.14** In 2010-11, DFID also continued to build in-country and regional partners' evaluation capacity, including impact evaluation, by supporting a range of international organisations and initiatives.

Promoting transparency of aid

- 4.15** In June 2010, DFID launched the UK Aid Transparency Guarantee which will make our aid fully transparent to citizens in both the UK and recipient countries.

- 4.16** The UK Government Aid Transparency Guarantee states that DFID will:

- publish detailed information about all new projects and programmes on the website, in a common standard with other donors.
- publish information that will be comprehensive, accessible, comparable, accurate and timely.
- publish information in English and with summary information in major local languages, in a way that is accessible to citizens in the countries in which we work.
- allow anyone to reuse our information, including to create new applications which make it easier to see where aid is being spent.

Table 8: Changes to programmes as a result of breach of conditions during 2009-10

Country	Programme	Issue	Consequence
Kyrgyzstan	Public Financial Management Programme	Implementation of the Government's PFM reforms has been delayed by one year as a result of a number of both management and political challenges facing the project.	Delayed disbursement of 2nd tranche of £1m until next FY. Work will begin 1 year later than expected.
Kyrgyzstan	Second Rural Water Supply and Sanitation project	Approval of cost-effective construction standards, weak capacity of the implementing organisation, lack of commitment and leadership in the sector, political instability in the country.	Delay in implementation. DFID contribution of £1m has not been fully spent in FY10/11. Schedule of payments will be fully revised
Malawi	Health SWAP	Concerns about value for money of some health procurements (initially raised by the Procurement Oversight Agent that DFID contracts on behalf of all pool partners). Forensic Audit conducted.	£598,697 funds withheld.
Uganda	Uganda: Joint Budget Support Operation	Inaction against corruption found in official report on CHOGM 2007	£5m withheld and corrective actions reassessed at subsequent PRBS review (Nov 2010). Decision taken not to reinstate £5m as budget support but to reallocate to off budget expenditure.
Uganda	Uganda: Joint Budget Support Operation	Underperformance against performance targets	Disbursement was reduced by £2.8m
Ghana	General Budget Support 2010-2011	Inability to meet 17 out of the 42 PAF Targets and 4 out of 15 PAF Triggers	Reduction of initial performance disbursement amount by 5.33% (from £38 million to £36 million)
Afghanistan	Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund	There is no IMF programme in the country at the moment. Concerns about financial management and accountability.	Delayed £85 million payment that was due in November 2010

Delivering Aid Predictably

4.17 Details of DFID's future allocations of aid by country are set out in Annex B. Poverty Reduction Budget Support (PRBS) is delivered direct to partner governments to support their poverty reduction programmes. In 2010-11, DFID provided PRBS to 14 countries. Of the total DFID Bilateral programme, an estimated 20% was delivered through PRBS.

Table 9: PRBS allocations and share of country programme provided as PRBS

	2009-10			2010-11		
	General Budget Support £ million	Sector Budget Support £ million	PRBS as % of total programme	General Budget Support £ million	Sector Budget Support £ million	PRBS as % of total programme
AFRICA						
Ethiopia	0.0	93.0	42%	0.0	94.7	39%
Ghana	48.0	24.2	84%	36.0	25.0	71%
Malawi	24.0	17.5	50%	19.0	26.7	64%
Mozambique	44.0	16.9	89%	48.2	28.6	89%
Rwanda	33.0	5.7	75%	35.8	10.5	62%
Sierra Leone	12.2	0.0	28%	8.0	0.0	13%
Tanzania	103.5	0.0	74%	103.5	0.0	70%
Uganda	32.5	0.0	48%	27.2	0.0	28%
Zambia	36.0	0.0	73%	32.8	0.0	61%
ASIA						
India	0.0	52.0	18%	0.0	46.0	16%
Nepal	0.0	5.2	9%	0.0	7.0	12%
Pakistan	30.0	22.5	38%	30.0	32.5	30%
Vietnam	20.0	9.6	59%	20.0	9.8	58%
REST OF WORLD						
Moldova	0.0	3.5	65%	0.0	2.5	47%
TOTAL	383.2	251.0	24%	360.5	283.2	20%

4.18 Actual disbursements of PRBS compared with commitments made to partner governments show that while £702.64m was committed for recipient governments' financial years ending in 2010, £702.79m (100.2%) was delivered in that year. 33% of commitments were disbursed in the first half of recipient governments' financial years. See Table 10.

Table 10: Predictability of PRBS in 2010 (by recipient government financial year)

Project	Disbursements		Reasons for Divergence	Disbursements in first half of year (£m)	Reason
	Planned (£m)	Actual (£m)			
Ethiopia Health MDG Pooled Fund	24	27.5	Significant gap remain in the sector. The Sector can absorb and deliver results	19.5	Planned and agreed with government.
Ethiopia Protection of Basic Services - PHASE 2	60	70	Good programme performance. Increase in government funding to programme.	70	Planned and agreed with government.
Ethiopia General Education Quality Improvement Programme	25.3	38	Significant gap remains in sector. Sector can absorb and deliver results.	35	Planned and agreed with government.
Ethiopia Productive Safety Net Programme	46	56	Significant gap remains in the sector and the Sector can absorb and deliver results.	56	Planned and agreed with government.
Ethiopia Productive Safety net Programme	4	4		4	Planned and agreed with government.
Ghana Sector Budget Support For Support To Education Strategic Plan	15	15		0	SBS due to be released after Education Sector Annual Review in June and after release of final review report.
Ghana General Budget Support 2010-2011	38	36	Failure to meet targets.	36	Planned and agreed with government.
Ghana Sector Budget Support For Ghana Health Sector Support Programme	8	8		0	SBS due to be released after Health Sector Annual Review which takes place in April/ May and after release of review report.
India Madyha Pradesh Health	18	18		8	Planned and agreed with government.
India Orissa Health	16	16		8	Planned and agreed with government.
India Bihar Health and Nutrition	12	12		0	First tranche disbursed in October as planned.
Malawi General Budget Support	19	19		19	Planned and agreed with government.
Mozambique General Budget Support	48	48		48	Planned and agreed with government.
Nepal	7	0	Delayed Financial Monitoring Report.		
Pakistan Earthquake Sector Budget Support to ERRA	7.5	7.5		0	Paid in February 2010 after clarification of progress
Pakistan General Budget Support	30	30		15	Planned and agreed with government.
Pakistan Punjab School Education Programme Budget Support	15	15		10.5	
Rwanda General Budget Support-Fixed Component	32	32		32	
Rwanda General Budget Support-Variable Component	5	3.75	Based on 2009/10 performance score of 77.5%.	3.75	To better align with country processes and smooth management of cash flows
Rwanda - Joint Education Sector Support Programme (JESS)	8.0	8.0		8.0	
Rwanda Sector budget Support Health	2.5	2.5		2.5	
Sierra Leone General Budget Support	15	10	Poor performance on results framework.	10	Planned and agreed with government..
Sierra Leone Healthcare Worker Salary Support	3.3	3.3		0.5	Programme began late in year.
Tanzania General Budget Support	115	103.5	Variable tranche of budget support withheld	103.5	
Uganda General Budget Support	35	27.2	Lack of progress on CHOGM (£5m); Underperformance against targets (£2.8m)	0	
Vietnam Rural Sanitation Programme	11	11		4.25	As set out in Memorandum of Understanding.
Vietnam Poverty Reduction Support Credit 6-10	20	20		0	Aligned with budget cycle so resources are available for start of next financial year.
Zambia General Budget Support	33	31.5	£1.5m withheld following performance assessment.	31.5	

Development Partnership Arrangements

- 4.19** In 2010-11, DFID continued to work with partner country governments to review Development Partnership Arrangements on an annual basis.

Untying Aid

- 4.20** DFID Aid has been untied since 2001. Untying aid means that partner countries and DFID are able to ensure that goods and services are obtained in the most cost-effective way. This gives greater opportunity for local providers. DFID does not have targets or quotas for business awarded to developing country suppliers.

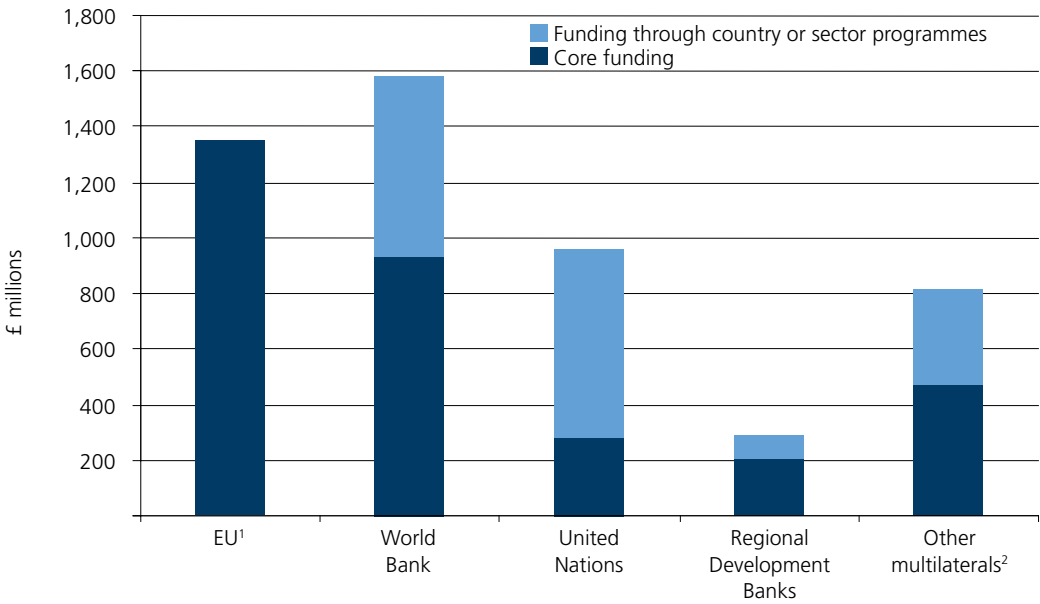
Complaints to the Parliamentary Ombudsman

- 4.21** The Parliamentary Ombudsman's most recently published Annual Report 2009/10 shows that the Ombudsman received no complaints relating to DFID during that year.

Chapter 5: Making multilateral aid more effective

- 5.1 In 2010-11, DFID spent 42% of its programme budget on central or core funding to multilateral organisations. In addition, to the core funding, DFID works through multilateral organisations at country level to deliver its bilateral programme, with 41% of DFID’s bilateral programme channelled through multilateral organisations in 2010-11. In total, 64% of DFID’s programme budget was delivered through multilateral organisations in 2010-11.
- 5.2 As shown in Figure 4 the main multilateral recipients of DFID funds were the European Commission, International Finance Institutions (including the World Bank and the African, Asian and Caribbean Development Banks), Global Funds (including the GAVI Alliance and Global Fund to fight AIDS, TB and Malaria), United Nations and humanitarian organisations.

Figure 4: DFID funding through multilaterals 2010-11



1. Includes the UK’s contribution to the EC development budget and the European Development Fund.
 2. Amongst others, this includes the Global Fund, the Global Environment Facility and the International Finance Facility for Immunisation

- 5.3 Many multilateral organisations that DFID works with monitor their results using a range of output indicators. The following table shows a selection of results delivered by multilateral organisations to which DFID provides funding. Also shown is DFID’s core contribution to each multilateral organisation as a percentage of total funding to the organisation.

Table 11: Multilateral results – a selection of outputs delivered by multilateral organisations

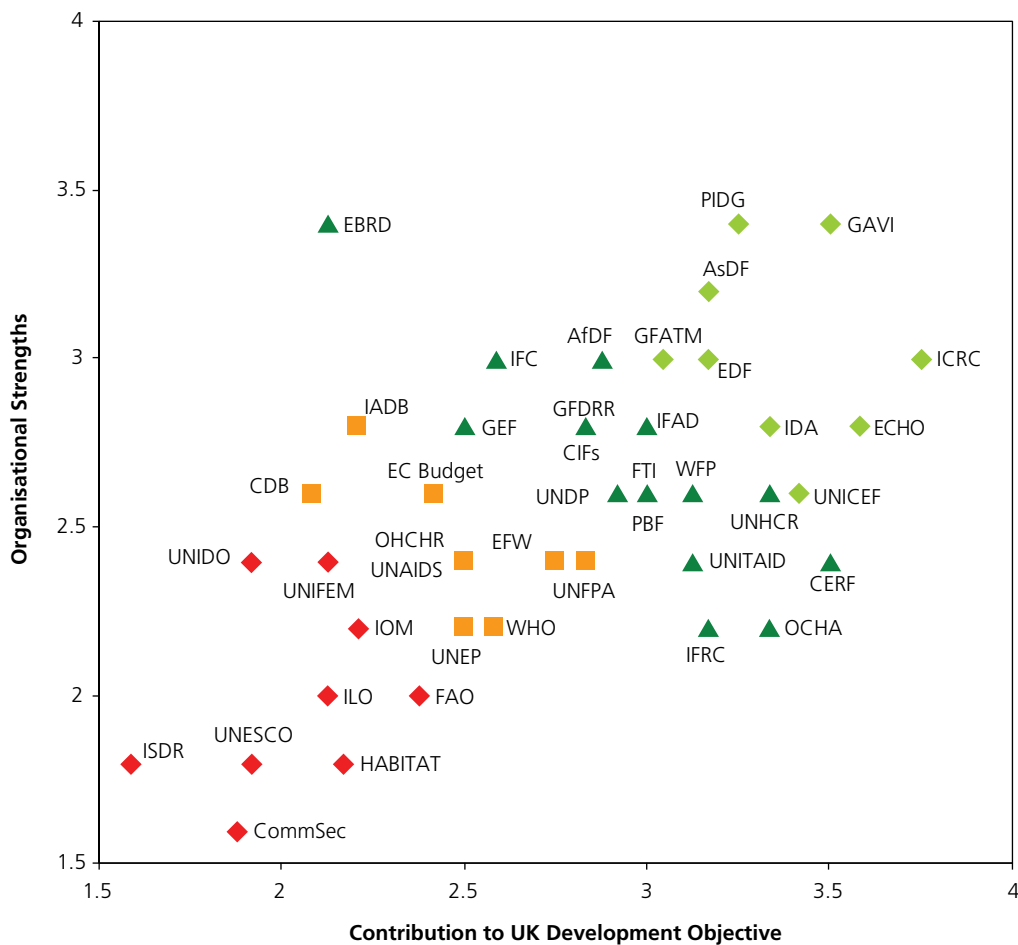
	Multilateral organisation	Current data ¹⁶	Baseline year	DFID's contribution as a % of total funding ¹⁷
Wealth creation				
Number of microfinance loans ¹	IFC	9,740,000	2009	5
Number assisted with microfinance ^{2,14}	AsDB	42,000	2010	5
Number of active borrowers in micro-finance ³	IFAD	4,800,000	2009	6
Number of jobs created ⁴	PIDG	14,000	2002-2011	46
Poverty, vulnerability, nutrition and hunger				
Number of people receiving services from International Fund for Agricultural Development ³	IFAD	36,600,000	2009	6
Number of people provided with food ⁵	WFP	109,200,000	2010	4
Health				
Number of insecticide treated bednets distributed ^{6,15}	GFATM	59,000,000	2010	6
Number of children immunised against preventable disease ⁷	GAVI	31,000,000	2010	7
Number of children immunised ⁸	IDA	85,000,000	2008-2010	11
Number of children benefiting from two doses of vitamin A supplement ⁹	UNICEF	293,000,000	2010	4
Number of tuberculosis cases detected and treated ^{10,15}	GFATM	1,700,000	2010	6
Number of HIV positive women provided with treatment to prevent transmission to their babies ^{11,15}	GFATM	1,000,000	2010	6
Number of people provided with treatment for AIDS ^{11,15}	GFATM	3,000,000	2010	6
People provided with a basic package of health, nutrition or population services ⁸	IDA	13,000,000	2008-2010	11
Number of female condoms distributed ¹²	UNFPA	14,000,000	2009	7
Education				
Number of teachers recruited or trained ⁸	IDA	900,000	2008-2010	11
Number of teachers trained ^{2,14}	AsDB	30,000	2010	5
Water and sanitation				
Number of people with access to clean drinking water ⁸	IDA	31,000,000	2008-2010	11
Number of households provided with new water supply ^{2,14}	AsDB	1,292,000	2010	5
Number of people with access to improved sanitation facilities ⁸	IDA	1,600,000	2008-2010	11
Number of people with new or improved access to water and sanitation ¹³	AfDB	4,995,000	2006-2009	9
Infrastructure				
Roads constructed and rehabilitated (km) ⁸	IDA	32,000	2008-2010	11
People with access to new or improved roads ^{2,14}	AsDB	31,808,000	2010	5
People with improved access to transport ¹³	AfDB	41,559,000	2006-2009	9
New households connected to electricity ^{2,14}	AsDB	1,738,000	2010	5
People with new electricity connection ¹³	AfDB	16,624,000	2006-2009	9
People impacted with improved/ new power supply ⁴	PIDG	2,270,000	2009	46

1. International Finance Corporation (IFC) - result from internal database
2. Asian Development Bank (AsDB) - Strategy and Policy Department, ADB
3. International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) - 'Report on IFAD's Development Effectiveness (RIDE)', 2010; <http://www.ifad.org/deveffect/ride/index.htm>
4. Private Infrastructure Development Group (PIDG) - result from internal database
5. World Food Programme (WFP) - 'World Food Programme Annual Report 2010'; <http://www.wfp.org/content/wfp-annual-report-2010-english>
6. The Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM) - 'Fighting Malaria'; <http://www.theglobalfund.org/en/malaria/?lang=en>
7. The Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunisations (GAVI) - Key Indicators and GAVI Progress Report 2009; http://www.gavialliance.org/performance/global_results/GAVI_Alliance__Results_2008__Vaccines.php
8. International Development Association of the World Bank (IDA) - IDA 16: Delivering Development Results (Annex 1), 2011, WB; <http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/EXTABOUTUS/IDA/0,,contentMDK:22495227~menuPK:6827445~pagePK:51236175~piPK:437394~theSitePK:73154,00.html>
9. United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) - Annual Report of the Executive Director: progress and achievements in 2010; http://www.unicef.org/about/execboard/index_58110.html
10. The Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM) - 'Fighting Tuberculosis'; <http://www.theglobalfund.org/en/tuberculosis/?lang=en>
11. The Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM) - 'Fighting Aids'; <http://www.theglobalfund.org/en/hivaids/?lang=en>
12. United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) - Report of the Executive Director for 2010; <http://www.unfpa.org/webdav/site/global/shared/executive-board/2011/DP%20FPA%202011%203%20%28Part%20%29.doc>
13. African Development Bank (AfDB) - 'The Results Measurement Framework for the ADF-12 Period (2011-13), Discussion Paper', 2010, African Development Fund.
14. AsDB outputs are based upon the year in which the Project Completion Report (PCR) was completed; these annual output results are subject to significant fluctuation.
15. GFATM does not engage in direct procurement activities; instead these are managed under the full responsibility of grant recipients. However, GFATM provides mechanisms to promote safe and cost-effective procurement of health products.
16. Where baseline results are reported to the nearest million they have been presented in this way; otherwise baselines have been rounded down to nearest thousand.
17. DFID's funding share has been calculated by dividing DFID's funding by the total funding for the multilateral organisation (in most cases this is for the most recent period available). For multilateral development banks an average of the last three replenishment periods has been used.

Multilateral Aid Review

- 5.4** During 2010-11 DFID conducted a Multilateral Aid Review. It assessed the value for money offered by 43 multilateral organisations, as a guide for future British aid investment decisions.
- 5.5** The Multilateral Aid Review confirmed that the multilateral system is a critical complement to what DFID government can achieve on its own. Together the multilateral organisations mobilise large-scale funding; bring specialist expertise; support innovation; play pivotal leadership roles with other donors; have the mandates and legitimacy to help to deal with conflict situations; and provide a platform for action in every country in the world. There is room for improvement, however. The system is complex and fragmented and there was not enough evidence of multilateral organisations consistently delivering results on the ground, particularly in fragile states. There are weaknesses in organisational effectiveness, such as lack of strategic direction, effective human resources systems and attention to value for money.
- 5.6** The Review provided for the first time a comprehensive overview of the strengths and weaknesses of each multilateral organisation. Nine organisations were assessed as offering very good value for money for UK aid. DFID will provide funding through these organisations at levels that are appropriate to their objectives and our ambitions, although even here we will still require strong commitments to even better performance. For example DFID will almost double funding to UNICEF. A further 16 organisations were assessed as good value for money. DFID will work with member countries and the management of these organisations to develop agreed results and reform strategies. Our approach to funding will generally be conservative, but in some cases we may promise increased funding linked to evidence of results or significant improvements in performance.
- 5.7** The remaining organisations were assessed as adequate or poor. DFID has announced that it will withdraw core funding to four of those assessed as poor. A further four have been placed under “special measures”. DFID has demanded urgent improvement in the performance of these organisations and will monitor progress closely.

Figure 5: Multilateral Aid Review assessments of multilaterals



guidelines for EU budget support, promoting a focus on growth, climate change, off-track MDGs, transparency and accountability, and a more results-based approach to aid.

- 5.12** The European Commission plays an important role in rallying Member States around common development issues, including support for higher ODA levels. In June 2010, and as a result of strong DFID support, EU Member States reconfirmed their promise to reach 0.7% of GNI by 2015 and agreed to review their ODA contributions at highest political level in an annual review.
- 5.13** DFID's Multilateral Aid Review (MAR) rated the European Development Fund among the top performers in terms of delivering effective, innovative, transparent aid to poor countries and in demonstrating inclusive partnerships. Aid funded from the EU budget was rated average, mainly due to its focus on middle-income countries and less evidence of pro-poor results on the ground. DFID is using the MAR results to call for a stronger focus on delivering results and value for money combined with more flexible procedures, as negotiations on future EU aid policies and funding vehicles kick off in 2011.

The World Bank

- 5.14** The International Development Association (IDA) is the concessional wing of the World Bank. In 2010-11, DFID provided core funding of £880 million to the International Development Association. DFID also provided an additional £100 million in 2010-11 for the IDA Crisis Response Window (CRW). This will give low income countries access to additional resources in response to severe economic crises or natural disasters.
- 5.15** In 2010 DFID's participation in the negotiations of the 16th replenishment of the International Development Association helped bring about an impressive set of results that the Bank has committed to achieve with IDA resources over the next three years, as well as targets for improvements in the way it operates to help achieve these results.
- 5.16** The Multilateral Aid Review (MAR) provided evidence that IDA was amongst the top group of performers, assessed as delivering strongly against the UK's aid objectives and providing good value for money. IDA's scale, depth of expertise and focus on poor countries makes it a critical partner for DFID, and allows it to tackle a wide range of development challenges.
- 5.17** The MAR highlighted areas where IDA's performance could be improved; delivery in fragile states is weak, there is not enough emphasis on women and girls, and the World Bank scored poorly on its partnership behaviour. As a major shareholder and contributor to IDA, DFID is working with the World Bank to ensure there is appropriate reform of the Bank's systems and approaches to allow them to tackle these important issues – for example, supporting the Bank's response to the recent World Development Report on Conflict, Security and Development to make it more effective in fragile states.

International Monetary Fund (IMF)

- 5.18** DFID worked closely with Her Majesty's Treasury (HMT) to encourage the IMF to ensure its assistance supports country led Poverty Reduction Strategies. The IMF continues to play an important role in helping poor countries minimise and manage the aftermath of the financial crisis. In particular Low Income Countries (LICs) continued to benefit from the higher level

of finance that is now available as a result of the previous doubling of access rights at the IMF for LICs.

- 5.19** In 2010–11, DFID provided a final contribution of £13.2 million, to the IMF's Exogenous Shocks Facility (ESF), which helps low income countries weather the impact of economic shocks such as higher commodity prices and the downturn in the world economy.

Regional Development Banks

- 5.20** The UK is a member of the African Development Bank (AfDB), Asian Development Bank (AsDB), Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) and Inter-American Development Bank (IADB) which provide loans, grants and advice to help countries and regions achieve the MDGs, and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) which supports transition towards democratic market economies in Central Europe and from the Western Balkans to Central Asia. Together, they comprise the regional development banks (RDBs). DFID provided £193 million in core funding in 2010–11 to the RDBs.
- 5.21** Overall, progress towards improving the effectiveness of the banks has been positive. The AsDB has developed a comprehensive results monitoring system and demonstrated the success its support for regional integration and trade has achieved in reducing poverty. The AfDB has produced a “One Bank” Results Measurement Framework that assesses the performances of all three of its funding facilities, giving a cohesive target for the results it aims to deliver and the reforms in its processes required to achieve them. In recognition of this DFID helped enable a 6.8% increase in replenishment of the African Development Fund.
- 5.22** DFID supported the decision of the IADB to help Haiti following the earthquake of January 2010 by writing off existing debts and allocating \$200 million in additional grants each year. It also pledged to contribute to increasing the capital of EBRD, IADB and the CDB to enable them to continue to meet the increased needs of member countries following the global financial crisis.
- 5.23** The Multilateral Aid Review assessed the Asian Development Fund (the concessional arm of the Asian Development Bank) as providing very good value for money and delivering well on DFID aid objectives. The other regional development banks were also appraised and DFID has specific individual reform priorities for each one, including for example, decentralisation in the AfDB and improved strategic management and transparency at the IADB.

United Nations

- 5.24** In 2010–11 DFID provided £274 million of core funding to United Nations agencies including £72 million to humanitarian UN agencies.
- 5.25** DFID's core funding to UN agencies allowed them to operate globally, provide large scale technical assistance (the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) invests over \$5 billion per year) and tackle crises in countries we cannot reach. DFID's core funding helps to underpin the work of the UN development and humanitarian system. During 2010 UNICEF and its partners procured 21 million insecticide-treated bed nets to combat malaria and over 600 million vitamin A capsules to help avert malnutrition in young children. In 2010 the World Food Programme reached 109 million of the poorest and most vulnerable people and delivered 4.6 million tonnes of food to the hungry. UNHCR, along with its partners, deals

with millions of uprooted people in many countries each year and consistently deploys up to 300 trained professional staff within 72 hours of an emergency. These results are impressive but the Multilateral Aid Review underlined that UN can become much more effective.

- 5.26** The Multilateral Aid Review (MAR) found that many of the sixteen UN development agencies reviewed were playing a critical role in meeting international and DFID development objectives. Furthermore, a majority were working well in partnership with host governments and other partners on the ground. However, the review found five areas where UN agencies need to urgently improve their performance. First, 14 of the 16 agencies reviewed had less than satisfactory systems to measure and report on results. Second, 14 of 16 agencies could not demonstrate a clear contribution to results at the country level, with some agencies' performance being chronically inconsistent, particularly in fragile and humanitarian situations. Third, most agencies had weak financial management and were not targeting effort where it would have most impact and had no systematic means of managing poorly performing projects. Fourth, we found limited evidence that UN agencies were cost conscious. Last, while the UN agencies had strong accountability to partner governments they were not sufficiently transparent.
- 5.27** The MAR found that the majority of the UN humanitarian agencies were playing a critical role in meeting international and UK humanitarian objectives, and many were also particularly strong performers in fragile contexts. The review also found that the humanitarian UN agencies were not performing as well as they could in some areas. Only one of the six agencies had good systems in place for managing and reporting on results, and all of the agencies had weak systems for transparency and accountability.
- 5.28** As a result of the review DFID has almost doubled its funding to UNICEF as it offers very good value for money overall. However, UNICEF needs to urgently improve its delivery in humanitarian emergencies and improve its global results reporting. DFID will also begin to provide core funding to the World Food Programme as a result of their good performance in the Multilateral Aid Review. DFID has stopped funding four UN agencies: United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO), United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT), United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR) and the International Labour Organisation (ILO) as they offer poor value for money against the review's criteria. DFID is putting four agencies on 'special measures' (the Commonwealth Secretariat, Food and Agriculture Organisation, International Organisation for Migration and United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)). These are organisations that are in the poor value for money category but either have a critical development or humanitarian role which is not well covered elsewhere in the international system and/or make an important contribution to wider DFID objectives. DFID is working with other countries to press for urgent reform. We will monitor progress closely and review performance in two years.
- 5.29** For the remaining agencies that we will continue to fund we have set out a series of areas where performance needs to rapidly improve. We will take stock in two years' time and will adjust our funding according to progress against our reform priorities. We will be working closely with other UN member states to ensure the UN rises to the challenge and improves its overall effectiveness and efficiency.

Commonwealth

- 5.30** DFID provided £12 million in 2010-11 to support Commonwealth development programmes. Funding through the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation (CFTC) provided assistance to Commonwealth members to strengthen democratic practices and the rule of law, enhance the protection of human rights and improve the delivery of public services – and also helped the Commonwealth’s smaller members to participate effectively in international negotiations. DFID’s contribution to the Commonwealth Youth Programme (CYP) helped young people across the Commonwealth to get involved in international development activities.
- 5.31** DFID funding for the Commonwealth Scholarships Commission allowed about 700 people from Commonwealth developing countries to take up post-graduate scholarships and fellowships with UK institutions – enabling them to contribute more effectively to development in their home countries. DFID funding for the Commonwealth of Learning helped to improve people’s access to open and distance learning opportunities across the poorer countries of the Commonwealth. DFID support to the Commonwealth Local Government Forum funded a scheme to improve the delivery of local authority services by sharing experience between developed and developing Commonwealth countries.
- 5.32** The MAR examined the development programmes of the Commonwealth Secretariat. It found that the Commonwealth has significant potential for contributing to DFID and international development objectives. It has a unique place in the international system that allows it to influence across and beyond its membership and to promote south-south and north-south co-operation. The Secretariat also plays a niche role in supporting and representing the needs of small states.
- 5.33** However, the Secretariat was judged overall to have performed poorly against the review’s criteria. In particular, the review identified three areas where the Secretariat’s performance needs to urgently improve:
- It should focus on areas where it has a comparative advantage –advocacy and networking, rather than direct delivery of technical assistance;
 - It must show how it is delivering improved value for money, especially in the two development funds supported by DFID (CFTC and CYP);
 - It needs to strengthen its management and oversight systems with progress on results-based management and putting in place sound financial accountability.
- 5.34** DFID will maintain its funding for the Secretariat’s development funds for the next two years, and will work with the Secretariat to help to realise its potential.

Global Funds

- 5.35** In 2010-11, DFID worked with a number of global funds. These instruments collectively spend over \$4 billion³⁶⁷ every year in support of the Millennium Development Goals on health and education, playing a critical role in the global development architecture and delivering significant development results. In 2010-11 DFID paid £297 million to the Global Fund to

³⁶⁷ Based on 2009 spend figures

fight AIDS, TB and Malaria (GFATM); £3 million to the GAVI Alliance; £98 million to UNITAID and £85 million to the Education for All Fast Track Initiative (FTI).

- 5.36** The GAVI Alliance delivers immunisation programmes across the developing world. In 2010, GAVI immunised 31 million children against preventable diseases. It performed extremely well in DFID's Multilateral Aid Review. It provides excellent value for money and delivers one of the most cost effective health interventions. It is a transparent organisation and is improving its partnership behaviour at the country level. The Multilateral Aid Review highlighted a few areas where further reform is needed. These include maximising its impact on driving down vaccine prices; strengthening its efforts on the delivery and monitoring of its cash based programmes to strengthen health delivery systems; and addressing inequality in immunisation. DFID has worked with GAVI and the Board to ensure these areas are prioritised and strengthened in GAVI's new strategy for 2011–2015.
- 5.37** GAVI's most recent challenge has been to secure an additional investment of \$3.7 billion to fund country demand and the ambitious roll-out of rotavirus and pneumococcal vaccines. These new vaccines will treat pneumonia and diarrhoea – the two biggest killers of children in the world's poorest countries. At the recent GAVI pledging conference hosted by the Secretary of State, Andrew Mitchell, donors committed \$4.3 billion – exceeding the financial target of \$3.7 billion. This will allow GAVI to immunise more than 250 million children by 2015 and will accelerate the introduction of new vaccines. In achieving these outputs, an additional four million lives will be saved by 2015.
- 5.38** The Global Fund to fight AIDS, TB and Malaria (GFATM) has disbursed around \$12.5 billion through 825 grants in more than 140 countries to support prevention, treatment, care and support to people and communities suffering from these infectious diseases. The Multilateral Aid Review assessed the Global Fund as representing “very good” value for money, though it performs less well on organisational efficiency. DFID has and will continue to focus on improving the way the Fund works with partners and driving improvements in operational efficiency in three areas. DFID has been a strong proponent of reform over the past year, helping improve, simplify, harmonise and align grant making; reducing the costs the Fund levies on recipients and partners. DFID has argued for and supported better value for money. The Fund is responding by securing lower prices and seeking further operational efficiencies although we believe the fund can make more effective use of its cash balances.
- 5.39** UNITAID occupies a niche in the international architecture for health, making innovative interventions in commodity markets to drive down the cost of medicines and diagnostics for HIV/AIDS, TB and Malaria. It has achieved significant price reductions on key paediatric antiretroviral treatments. The Multilateral Aid Review highlighted that UNITAID delivers “good” value for money, but the findings are mixed. UNITAID has a strong focus on the poorest countries and is delivering good impact, but leadership and management are weak. DFID's reform focus is on driving up operational efficiency through improvements in UNITAID's Strategy and Business Model, including a coherent funding strategy based on more predictable and reliable donor support.
- 5.40** The Education for All Fast Track Initiative (FTI) is a global partnership of donors, developing countries, civil society and the private sector, currently working with 44 countries on their plans for delivery of education. The MAR found FTI to be “good” value for money, and to play an important global role in the delivery of education and in the development of education policy. It allocates a significant proportion of its funding to the poorest countries and to fragile

states. However, the MAR also identified ways in which the performance of FTI could be improved: including better operational efficiency, improved measurement and reporting of results, more proactive resolution of difficulties in implementation, greater focus on girls' education and improved support to fragile states. Many of these reforms are already well underway, including the introduction of a new results framework. DFID is working closely with the FTI ahead of their planned replenishment event in autumn 2011 to continue to address these issues.

Civil Society

- 5.41** Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) can help relieve poverty by reaching disadvantaged groups and geographical areas that governments often fail to reach. CSOs can respond quickly and flexibly to humanitarian needs and they are often better at supporting specific groups of poor such as women, children and the disabled.
- 5.42** In 2010–11, DFID worked with civil society to:
- deliver good and services;
 - empower citizens to be more effective in holding governments to account and to do things for themselves;
 - build and maintain the capacity and space for active civil society;
 - enable CSOs to influence policies at national, regional and international levels, especially on improving aid effectiveness;
 - build support for development (Note: Communications Review underway).
- 5.43** In 2010–11, 16% (or £710m) of DFID's bilateral programme was implemented through CSOs. DFID supports work with civil society through country offices, through central funds and through funds provided to multilateral organisations such as the United Nations and the European Commission.
- 5.44** In 2010–11 DFID has put a stronger emphasis on results, value for money, transparency, monitoring and independent evaluation in our work with civil society. In October 2010 DFID launched its new Global Poverty Action Fund (GPAF) which provides support to small and medium sized CSOs to deliver services and help achieve the MDGs. Through the GPAF, DFID provides innovation and impact grants and supports matched funding.
- 5.45** DFID is rationalising its central funds for CSOs and in 2010–11 DFID took the decision not to proceed with a new round of Civil Society Challenge Fund applications. Following a tough competition in 2010, DFID will continue to provide strategic support to leading CSOs through the Programme Partnership Arrangements over the 2011–2014 period but thereafter the GPAF will be the main instrument through which DFID will provide central support to CSOs.

Humanitarian Assistance

- 5.46** The devastating impact of natural disasters and conflict regularly hits women and children the hardest. DFID is committed to ensuring that the humanitarian needs of the most vulnerable people are met in a timely and appropriate way – to save lives, relieve suffering and protect dignity.
- 5.47** A review of DFID’s Humanitarian Emergency Response was also commissioned in 2010 and reported on 28 March 2011. It was an independent review led by Lord Paddy Ashdown and considered how DFID responded to rapid onset humanitarian emergencies. It made a number of recommendations organised around seven themes: anticipation, resilience, leadership, innovation, partnership, accountability and humanitarian space.
- 5.48** Responding to humanitarian emergencies remains a high priority for DFID and we are committed to providing a world-leading response. DFID’s commitment to the principles of humanitarian aid; humanity, impartiality, neutrality and independence with emphasis on our commitment to resilience and preparedness; making this a core part of the work of all our country offices. Building resilience will result in more lives saved, as well as helping to safeguard development gains.

Annex A

Annual Reporting of Statistical Information

A.1 This Annex provides the statistical information required by The Schedule to the International Development (Reporting and Transparency) Act 2006. A summary of the schedule is shown below. Aid in each table is defined as Official Development Assistance (ODA) itself defined by the Statistical Reporting Directives of the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). The data shown here remain provisional until confirmed in the UK National Statistics publication “Statistics on International Development” later this year.

Act Shedule	Table Number
Total UK bilateral aid broken down by:	
Debt relief, in turn split by cancelled export credits	Table A.1
Region	Table A.3
Country including humanitarian assistance breakdown	Table A.3
Sector	Table A.4
Country as a percentage of UK bilateral aid	Table A.3
Percentage and amount to low income countries	Table A.3
Percentage of gross national income (GNI)	Table A.1
UK multilateral aid broken down by:	
European Union	Table A.1
World Bank	Table A.1
United Nations and its agencies	Table A.1
Other multilateral organisations	Table A.1
UK imputed share¹ of the aggregate amount of multilateral ODA provided by the bodies to which the UK contributed such assistance broken down by:	
Country	Table A.5
Percentage and amount to low income countries	Table A.5

1. UK imputed multilateral share is the share of all multilateral contributions to each recipient country which can be attributed to the UK.

Table A.1: Total UK Net Official Development Assistance (ODA)

	£ millions				
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total Bilateral ODA	4 747	2 799	4 072	4 732	5 383
as a % of GNI	0.36	0.20	0.27	0.33	0.36
<i>of which: Administration costs¹</i>	259	272	256	254	242
<i>of which: Debt Relief</i>	1 904	35	304	27	111
<i>of which: Export Credit Guarantee Agency</i>	1 570	1 776	4	280	7
Total Multilateral ODA	2 024	2 122	2 284	2 491	2 971
as a % of GNI	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.18	0.20
<i>of which: Total European Commission</i>	821	1 071	1 124	1 245	1 250
<i>Total World Bank</i>	532	493	624	555	920
<i>Total UN Agencies</i>	303	288	265	297	299
<i>Total Other Organisations²</i>	367	270	295	394	502
TOTAL ODA	6 770	4 921	6 356	7 223	8 354
as a % of GNI	0.51	0.36	0.43	0.51	0.56

1. Includes Front Line Delivery Costs. This is in line with OECD DAC Statistical Reporting Directives.

2. Includes Regional Development Banks and other multilateral agencies on the DAC List of Multilateral Organisations.

Table A.2: Provisional DFID and non-DFID Net ODA by country, 2010

	£ thousand		
	Total UK Bilateral ODA	of which DFID	non-DFID
DFID Priority Countries			
Afghanistan	151 976	75 954	76 022
Bangladesh	144 851	144 657	194
Burma	27 548	27 546	1
Congo Dem Rep	120 275	120 135	139
Ethiopia	255 092	255 077	15
Ghana	103 317	100 166	3 151
India	381 989	280 071	101 918
Kenya	64 945	71 724	- 6 779
Kyrgyz Republic	4 541	4 508	33
Liberia	16 765	12 950	3 815
Malawi	91 138	85 832	5 306
Mozambique	62 505	62 493	12
Nepal	67 643	66 920	724
Nigeria	159 978	136 853	23 124
Pakistan	187 890	183 890	4 000
Rwanda	65 425	64 911	514
Sierra Leone	54 595	52 489	2 106
Somalia	45 352	44 170	1 182
South Africa	26 059	13 071	12 988
Sudan	74 954	71 970	2 983
Tajikistan	6 947	6 929	18
Tanzania	156 526	154 586	1 939
Uganda	115 064	115 015	48
Yemen	39 144	38 756	388
Zambia	51 132	50 571	560
Zimbabwe	66 249	64 796	1 454
Other Countries			
Albania	23	23	-
Algeria	243	-	243
Angola	1 742	1 742	-
Antigua & Barbuda	3	-	3
Armenia	13	-	13
Azerbaijan	418	-	418
Barbados	6	-	6
Belize	10	-	10
Bosnia-Herzegovina	4 326	4 061	265
Botswana	- 31	-	- 31
Brazil	22 525	272	22 254
Burkina Faso	147	53	94
Burundi	13 367	13 367	-
Cambodia	16 273	16 273	-
Cameroon	93	93	-
Cape Verde	581	581	-
Central African Republic	1 956	1 500	456
Chad	1 841	1 841	-
Chile	317	317	-
China	50 845	25 036	25 809
Colombia	1 612	-	1 612
Congo, Rep.	90 984	41 546	49 437
Costa Rica	497	-	497
Cote D'Ivoire	2 051	-	2 051
Dominica	1	-	1
Ecuador	- 146	- 146	-
Egypt	12 238	-	12 238
El Salvador	- 31 782	-	- 31 782
Eritrea	3 296	3 296	-
Fiji	295	100	195
Gambia	1 240	1 230	10
Georgia	662	-	662
Grenada	1	-	1
Guatemala	- 1 149	124	- 1 273
Guyana	1 007	1 002	6
Haiti	16 914	16 914	-
Honduras	52	52	-
Indonesia	9 913	12 246	- 2 333
Iraq	20 579	14 780	5 798
Jamaica	2 085	1 875	210

Table A.2: Provisional DFID and non-DFID Net ODA by country, 2010 (continued)

	£ thousand		
	Total UK Bilateral ODA	of which DFID	non-DFID
Jordan	90	90	-
Kazakhstan	- 893	-	- 893
Kiribati	17	-	17
Laos	37	37	-
Lebanon	1 408	-	1 408
Lesotho	3 120	3 109	10
Macedonia (FYROM)	26	-	26
Madagascar	- 411	877	- 1 288
Malaysia	- 2 057	-	- 2 057
Mauritius	3 082	-	3 082
Mexico	3 550	-	3 550
Moldova	10 693	9 205	1 488
Mongolia	375	375	-
Montserrat	12 608	12 608	-
Morocco	878	-	878
Nicaragua	4 695	4 695	-
Niger	2 061	2 061	-
Papua New Guinea	607	1	606
Peru	926	102	824
Philippines	- 132	- 3	- 129
Samoa	150	150	-
Senegal	- 1 143	- 1 100	- 43
Serbia	4 481	4 257	223
Seychelles	4	-	4
Solomon Islands	83	-	83
Sri Lanka	- 6 627	3 782	- 10 409
St Helena	33 985	33 985	-
St Kitts-Nevis	0	0	-
St Lucia	3	-	3
St Vincent & Grenadines	-	-	-
Swaziland	11	-	11
Thailand	4 456	22	4 434
Togo	- 55	-	- 55
Tonga	45	-	45
Trinidad & Tobago	30	-	30
Tunisia	1 231	-	1 231
Ukraine	135	-	135
Vanuatu	58	42	17
Viet Nam	51 165	50 079	1 086
West Bank and Gaza	46 510	46 510	-
Regional			
Africa Regional	173 081	109 315	63 766
Asia Regional	19 167	9 385	9 783
Caribbean Regional	14 054	14 054	-
Europe Regional	6 016	6 016	-
Middle East Regional	3 629	3 629	-
North & Central America Regional	2 894	-	2 894
North Africa Regional	24	24	-
Oceania Regional	2 814	2 814	-
South Asia Regional	2 374	550	1 823
South of Sahara Regional	126 047	103 447	22 600
East African Community	2 104	1 684	419
Non Region specific ¹	2 068 567	1 633 714	434 833
Total Bilateral ODA	5 382 921	4 519 734	863 187

0 less than 1 but greater than 0

- Nil

1. More detailed country information, particularly for other government departments will be published in Statistics on International Development.

Table A.3: Total UK Net ODA and Humanitarian Assistance by recipient country

		£ thousand				
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ¹
Africa:						
Algeria	UK Net Bilateral ODA	-	285	1 169	2 312	243
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	-	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.00
Angola	UK Net Bilateral ODA	6 860	5 017	5 279	2 841	1 742
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	1 858	-	61	-	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.14	0.18	0.13	0.06	0.03
Benin	UK Net Bilateral ODA	1 240	-	-	17	-
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.03	-	-	0.00	-
Botswana	UK Net Bilateral ODA	30	205	580	590	-31
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	n/a
Burkina Faso	UK Net Bilateral ODA	1 510	-	88	126	147
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	98	-	-	-	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.03	-	0.00	0.00	0.00
Burundi	UK Net Bilateral ODA	14 620	6 616	7 834	9 233	13 367
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	11 672	2 798	1 498	1 101	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.31	0.24	0.19	0.20	0.25
Cameroon	UK Net Bilateral ODA	92 160	25 854	1 609	1 444	93
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	1.95	0.92	0.04	0.03	0.00
Cape Verde	UK Net Bilateral ODA	290	270	444	460	581
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Central African Republic	UK Net Bilateral ODA	500	2 523	3 126	1 560	1 956
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	500	-	2 216	1 511	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.01	0.09	0.08	0.03	0.04
Chad	UK Net Bilateral ODA	1 310	2 563	6 361	3 564	1 841
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	1,310	4,562	6,362	3,566	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.03	0.09	0.16	0.08	0.03
Congo	UK Net Bilateral ODA	350	100	9	-	90 984
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.01	0.00	0.00	-	1.69
Congo (Dem Rep)	UK Net Bilateral ODA	76 040	60 579	106 590	144 340	120 275
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	48 911	34 334	38 037	61 978	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	1.61	2.16	2.62	3.05	2.23
Cote d'Ivoire	UK Net Bilateral ODA	1 010	- 18 544	185	95	2 051
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	782	430	-	-	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.02	n/a	0.00	0.00	0.04
Djibouti	UK Net Bilateral ODA	-	-	-	1 504	-
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	-	-	-	0.03	-
Egypt	UK Net Bilateral ODA	10 200	65	4 840	22 814	12 238
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.21	0.00	0.12	0.48	0.23
Eritrea	UK Net Bilateral ODA	3 010	2 598	3 078	4 129	3 296
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	3 010	2 783	1 686	4 084	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.06	0.09	0.08	0.09	0.06
Ethiopia	UK Net Bilateral ODA	89 450	145 663	140 210	219 540	255 092
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	36 940	4 802	25 999	42 721	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	1.89	5.20	3.44	4.64	4.74

Table A.3: Total UK Net ODA and Humanitarian Assistance by recipient country (continued)

		£ thousand				
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ¹
Gambia	UK Net Bilateral ODA	2 230	2 513	2 081	2 388	1 240
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.05	0.09	0.05	0.05	0.02
Ghana	UK Net Bilateral ODA	90 840	76 089	83 332	98 546	103 317
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	359	250	1 199	403	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	1.92	2.72	2.05	2.08	1.92
Guinea	UK Net Bilateral ODA	520	540	642	557	-
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	201	350	88	115	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	-
Guinea-Bissau	UK Net Bilateral ODA	10	25	70	85	-
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	10	-	-	-	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
Kenya	UK Net Bilateral ODA	58 580	55 617	50 507	84 005	64 945
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	18 052	13 157	13 491	15 192	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	1.23	1.99	1.24	1.78	1.21
Lesotho	UK Net Bilateral ODA	4 120	4 033	4 374	5 226	3 120
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.09	0.14	0.11	0.11	0.06
Liberia	UK Net Bilateral ODA	8 300	4 977	17 908	21 383	16 765
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	5 760	1 199	-	-	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.17	0.18	0.44	0.45	0.31
Libyan Arab Republic	UK Net Bilateral ODA	-	145	630	1 190	-
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	-	0.01	0.02	0.03	-
Madagascar	UK Net Bilateral ODA	2 780	849	1 338	830	-411
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	-	700	420	830	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.06	0.03	0.03	0.02	n/a
Malawi	UK Net Bilateral ODA	92 890	66 820	81 165	71 510	91 138
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	21 301	2 998	1 448	813	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	1.96	2.39	1.99	1.51	1.69
Mali	UK Net Bilateral ODA	2 240	-	-	17	-
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.05	-	-	0.00	-
Mauritania	UK Net Bilateral ODA	530	35	-	497	-
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	250	- 5	-	-	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.01	0.00	-	0.01	-
Mauritius	UK Net Bilateral ODA	- 60	55	333	13 291	3 082
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	n/a	0.00	0.01	0.28	0.06
Morocco	UK Net Bilateral ODA	-	170	3 693	3 045	878
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	-	0.01	0.09	0.06	0.02
Mozambique	UK Net Bilateral ODA	53 990	57 805	109 367	35 142	62 505
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	152	1 179	1 161	499	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	1.14	2.07	2.69	0.74	1.16
Namibia	UK Net Bilateral ODA	810	440	559	440	-
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	50	-	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	-
Niger	UK Net Bilateral ODA	3 320	1 219	4 062	3 969	2 061
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	2 511	445	2 205	2 074	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.07	0.04	0.10	0.08	0.04

Table A.3: Total UK Net ODA and Humanitarian Assistance by recipient country (continued)

		£ thousand				
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ¹
Nigeria	UK Net Bilateral ODA	1 731 130	142 889	26 094	120 929	159 978
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	1 060	-	11	-	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	36.47	5.10	0.64	2.56	2.97
Rwanda	UK Net Bilateral ODA	51 840	47 476	55 202	57 523	65 425
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	-	95	-	-	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	1.09	1.70	1.36	1.22	1.22
Senegal	UK Net Bilateral ODA	5 490	5 856	537	4 175	-1 143
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.12	0.21	0.01	0.09	n/a
Seychelles	UK Net Bilateral ODA	10	- 430	39	38	4
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.00	n/a	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sierra Leone	UK Net Bilateral ODA	35 630	44 029	51 173	51 390	54 595
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.75	1.57	1.26	1.09	1.01
Somalia	UK Net Bilateral ODA	28 880	13 177	42 077	28 011	45 352
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	18 878	5 757	25 579	13 790	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.61	0.47	1.03	0.59	0.84
South Africa	UK Net Bilateral ODA	810	- 10 179	62 728	43 104	26 059
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	448	- 13	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.02	n/a	1.54	0.91	0.48
St Helena & Dependencies	UK Net Bilateral ODA	12 560	19 863	30 961	21 286	33 985
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	49	-	-	2 401	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.27	0.71	0.76	0.45	0.63
Sudan	UK Net Bilateral ODA	117 130	103 023	110 078	187 210	74 954
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	92 769	52 948	54 612	80 454	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	2.47	3.68	2.70	3.96	1.39
Swaziland	UK Net Bilateral ODA	130	1 114	1 374	-2424	11
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.00	0.04	0.03	n/a	0.00
Tanzania	UK Net Bilateral ODA	118 930	115 825	140 506	138 697	156 526
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	701	-	553	3 752	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	2.51	4.14	3.45	2.93	2.91
Togo	UK Net Bilateral ODA	380	140	4 990	6 668	-55
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	250	-	-	-	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.01	0.00	0.12	0.14	n/a
Tunisia	UK Net Bilateral ODA	8 960	60	807	2 447	1 231
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.19	0.00	0.02	0.05	0.02
Uganda	UK Net Bilateral ODA	116 510	83 525	36 289	75 124	115 064
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	27 290	8 095	17 023	12 772	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	2.46	2.98	0.89	1.59	2.14
Zambia	UK Net Bilateral ODA	47 150	37 093	34 026	47 072	51 132
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	5 108	580	1 111	3 015	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	1.00	1.33	0.84	0.99	0.95
Zimbabwe	UK Net Bilateral ODA	37 970	47 022	49 323	70 330	66 249
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	29 632	-	1 907	15 832	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.80	1.68	1.21	1.49	1.23
Africa Regional						
North Africa Regional	UK Net Bilateral ODA	-	-	6 105	928	24
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	-	-	0.15	0.02	0.00

Table A.3: Total UK Net ODA and Humanitarian Assistance by recipient country (continued)

		£ thousand				
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ¹
East African Community	UK Net Bilateral ODA	-	-	-	-	2 104
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	-	-	-	-	0.04
South of Sahara regional	UK Net Bilateral ODA	18 600	21 732	26 104	26 750	126 047
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.39	0.78	0.64	0.57	2.34
Africa regional	UK Net Bilateral ODA	16 450	50 250	113 947	153 477	173 081
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.35	1.80	2.80	3.24	3.22
Asia & Middle East						
Afghanistan	UK Net Bilateral ODA	133 940	134 274	178 141	207 675	151 976
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	2 451	-	11 999	6 748	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	2.83	4.80	4.38	4.39	2.82
Bangladesh	UK Net Bilateral ODA	75 570	122 711	139 575	160 100	144 851
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	-	8 420	7 113	2 081	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	1.59	4.38	3.43	3.38	2.69
Burma	UK Net Bilateral ODA	7 320	8 980	45 517	34 020	27 548
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	1 657	735	33 444	17 586	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.15	0.32	1.12	0.72	0.51
Cambodia	UK Net Bilateral ODA	12 120	12 273	16 796	20 682	16 273
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	739	-	-	-	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.26	0.44	0.41	0.44	0.30
China	UK Net Bilateral ODA	28 410	81 166	96 666	74 264	50 845
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	1 890	1 165	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.60	2.90	2.37	1.57	0.94
East Timor	UK Net Bilateral ODA	2 290	1 999	127	70	-
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.05	0.07	0.00	0.00	-
India	UK Net Bilateral ODA	189 810	255 112	338 869	403 542	381 989
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	2 630	5	752	13	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	4.00	9.11	8.32	8.53	7.10
Indonesia	UK Net Bilateral ODA	55 190	34 844	55 652	44 018	9 913
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	14 688	8 585	14 315	16 338	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	1.16	1.24	1.37	0.93	0.18
Iran	UK Net Bilateral ODA	-	245	919	466	-
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	-	0.01	0.02	0.01	-
Iraq	UK Net Bilateral ODA	110 310	30 062	353 199	31 090	20 579
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	4 037	14 506	29 498	8 003	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	2.32	1.07	8.67	0.66	0.38
Jordan	UK Net Bilateral ODA	460	225	2 485	970	90
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	299	-	-	-	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.02	0.00
Kazakhstan	UK Net Bilateral ODA	90	330	2 996	4 449	-893
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.00	0.01	0.07	0.09	n/a
Korea Dem Rep	UK Net Bilateral ODA	-	585	149	30	-
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	-	500	149	-	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	-	0.02	0.00	0.00	-
Kyrgyzstan	UK Net Bilateral ODA	6 080	6 471	7 577	5 724	4 541
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	111	653	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.13	0.23	0.19	0.12	0.08

Table A.3: Total UK Net ODA and Humanitarian Assistance by recipient country (continued)

		£ thousand				
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ¹
Laos	UK Net Bilateral ODA	150	834	172	194	37
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
Lebanon	UK Net Bilateral ODA	3 760	3 758	575	3 460	1 408
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	3 668	1 914	- 846	-	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.08	0.13	0.01	0.07	0.03
Malaysia	UK Net Bilateral ODA	5 400	- 10 074	10 458	2 677	- 2 057
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.11	n/a	0.26	0.06	n/a
Maldives	UK Net Bilateral ODA	-	45	58	244	-
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	-	0.00	-	0.01	-
Mongolia	UK Net Bilateral ODA	240	585	653	455	375
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01
Nepal	UK Net Bilateral ODA	40 650	44 148	54 510	66 080	67 643
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	1 668	300	-	10 397	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.86	1.58	1.34	1.40	1.26
Oman	UK Net Bilateral ODA	-	85	308	410	-
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	-	0.00	0.01	0.01	-
Pakistan	UK Net Bilateral ODA	110 400	98 861	143 879	139 247	187 890
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	33 761	2 533	7 439	21 101	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	2.33	3.53	3.53	2.94	3.49
Philippines	UK Net Bilateral ODA	480	275	734	2 812	-132
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	299	-	-	499	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.06	n/a
Saudi Arabia	UK Net Bilateral ODA	-	380	-	-	-
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	-	0.01	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	UK Net Bilateral ODA	3 730	5 747	965	11 618	-6 627
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	3 641	1 009	514	8 675	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.08	0.21	0.02	0.25	n/a
Syria	UK Net Bilateral ODA	-	35	1 263	670	-
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	6	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	-	0.00	0.03	0.01	-
Tajikistan	UK Net Bilateral ODA	3 780	2 259	4 265	2 865	6 947
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	98	-	1 542	602	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.08	0.08	0.10	0.06	0.13
Thailand	UK Net Bilateral ODA	- 1 250	100	1 207	6 353	4 456
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	n/a	0.00	0.03	0.13	0.08
Turkmenistan	UK Net Bilateral ODA	-	120	218	218	-
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	-	0.00	0.01	0.00	-
Uzbekistan	UK Net Bilateral ODA	70	25	551	1 180	-
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.02	-
Vietnam	UK Net Bilateral ODA	44 640	48 546	69 575	60 047	51 165
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.94	1.73	1.71	1.27	0.95
West Bank & Gaza	UK Net Bilateral ODA	19 070	11 318	56 684	60 740	46 510
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	92	155	442	22 010	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.40	0.40	1.39	1.28	0.86

Table A.3: Total UK Net ODA and Humanitarian Assistance by recipient country (continued)

		£ thousand				
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ¹
Yemen	UK Net Bilateral ODA	8 170	12 647	18 353	22 970	39 144
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	1 684	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.17	0.45	0.45	0.49	0.73
Asia & Middle East Regional						
Middle East Regional	UK Net Bilateral ODA	4 560	60	15 308	3 843	3 629
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	3 168	- 715	- 497	-	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.10	0.00	0.38	0.08	0.07
Asia Regional (includes South Asia Regional)	UK Net Bilateral ODA	37 160	56 421	28 555	4 548	21 541
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.78	2.02	0.70	0.10	0.36
Rest of the World						
Albania	UK Net Bilateral ODA	1 960	3 383	1 533	1 400	23
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	22	-	-	-	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.04	0.12	0.04	0.03	0.00
Anguilla	UK Net Bilateral ODA	150	115	28	136	-
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	13	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	-
Antigua & Barbuda	UK Net Bilateral ODA	-	5	11	4	3
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Argentine Republic	UK Net Bilateral ODA	-	480	541	637	-
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	-	0.02	0.01	0.01	-
Armenia	UK Net Bilateral ODA	4 560	3 733	3 647	650	13
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	891	-	-	-	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.10	0.13	0.09	0.01	0.00
Azerbaijan	UK Net Bilateral ODA	-	175	1 033	905	418
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	-	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.01
Barbados	UK Net Bilateral ODA	20	1 249	97	290	6
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.01	0.00
Belarus	UK Net Bilateral ODA	-	410	601	392	-
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	-	0.01	0.01	0.01	-
Belize	UK Net Bilateral ODA	190	25	52	33	10
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bolivia	UK Net Bilateral ODA	4 720	- 52 563	566	340	-
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	60	35	-	-	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.10	n/a	0.01	0.01	-
Bosnia-Herzegovina	UK Net Bilateral ODA	3 190	4 752	5 161	6 150	4 326
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.07	0.17	0.13	0.13	0.08
Brazil	UK Net Bilateral ODA	860	1 524	7 461	8 366	22 525
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	6	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.02	0.05	0.18	0.18	0.42
Chile	UK Net Bilateral ODA	470	260	264	380	317
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	467	-	-	-	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Colombia	UK Net Bilateral ODA	350	750	1 836	4 963	1 612
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	33	-	-	-	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.10	0.03

Table A.3: Total UK Net ODA and Humanitarian Assistance by recipient country (continued)

		£ thousand				
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ¹
Croatia	UK Net Bilateral ODA	170	525	779	1 200	-
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.03	-
Costa Rica	UK Net Bilateral ODA	- 250	- 5 981	- 81	1 640	497
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.03	0.01
Cuba	UK Net Bilateral ODA	- 1 590	- 2 429	132	610	-
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	250	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	n/a	n/a	-	0.01	-
Dominica	UK Net Bilateral ODA	100	-	134	1	1
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dominican Republic	UK Net Bilateral ODA	- 39 080	- 18 664	818	64	-
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	n/a	n/a	-	0.00	-
El Salvador	UK Net Bilateral ODA	6 130	- 48 341	18	21	- 31 782
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.13	n/a	-	0.00	n/a
Ecuador	UK Net Bilateral ODA	- 1 070	- 665	- 303	- 103	- 146
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Fiji	UK Net Bilateral ODA	270	320	414	373	295
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	6	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Georgia	UK Net Bilateral ODA	2 650	4 362	7 090	4 638	662
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	217	-	3 819	218	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.06	0.16	0.17	0.10	0.01
Grenada	UK Net Bilateral ODA	440	-	13	16	1
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.01	-	0.00	0.00	0.00
Guatemala	UK Net Bilateral ODA	- 2 530	- 13 792	363	463	- 1 149
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	n/a	n/a	0.01	0.01	n/a
Guyana	UK Net Bilateral ODA	3 440	2 314	2 576	1 379	1 007
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	11	-	-	-	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.07	0.08	0.06	0.03	0.02
Haiti	UK Net Bilateral ODA	1 090	-	-	5 101	16 914
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	641	-	-	5 083	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.02	-	-	0.11	0.31
Honduras	UK Net Bilateral ODA	590	-	18	63	52
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.01	-	-	0.00	0.00
Jamaica	UK Net Bilateral ODA	7 870	1 064	3 326	5 310	2 085
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	201	-	-	-	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.17	0.04	0.08	0.11	0.04
Kiribati	UK Net Bilateral ODA	50	35	19	22	17
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Kosovo	UK Net Bilateral ODA	n/a	n/a	n/a	7 538	-
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.16	0.08
Macedonia (FYR of)	UK Net Bilateral ODA	340	964	1 181	1 250	26
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.00

Table A.3: Total UK Net ODA and Humanitarian Assistance by recipient country (continued)

		£ thousand				
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ¹
Mexico	UK Net Bilateral ODA	-	1 149	3 733	7 452	3 550
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	-	45	99	-	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	-	0.04	0.09	0.16	0.07
Moldova	UK Net Bilateral ODA	1 860	3 398	3 370	2 059	10 693
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	201	-	-	-	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.04	0.12	0.08	0.04	0.20
Montenegro ²	UK Net Bilateral ODA	-	145	407	292	-
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	-	0.01	0.01	0.01	-
Montserrat	UK Net Bilateral ODA	13 510	14 981	17 827	23 858	12 608
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	38	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.29	0.54	0.44	0.50	0.23
Nicaragua	UK Net Bilateral ODA	5 030	- 3 428	5 891	4 518	4 695
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	-	10	326	391	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.11	n/a	0.14	0.10	0.09
Palau	UK Net Bilateral ODA	-	-	55	-	-
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	-	-	0.00	-	-
Panama	UK Net Bilateral ODA	- 5 820	- 81 091	20	48	-
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	n/a	n/a	-	0.00	-
Papua New Guinea	UK Net Bilateral ODA	- 230	480	591	625	607
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	n/a	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01
Paraguay	UK Net Bilateral ODA	- 230	- 115	36	27	-
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	n/a	n/a	-	0.00	-
Peru	UK Net Bilateral ODA	12 030	- 125 410	- 6 418	684	926
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	-	250	520	-	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.25	n/a	n/a	0.01	0.02
Samoa	UK Net Bilateral ODA	-	-	111	115	150
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00
Serbia (inc. Kosovo until 08) ²	UK Net Bilateral ODA	98 080	7 730	6 660	4 945	4 481
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	2.07	0.28	0.16	0.10	-
Serbia & Montenegro (including Kosovo) ²	UK Net Bilateral ODA	5 261	51 159	-	-	-
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.11	1.83	-	-	-
Solomon Islands	UK Net Bilateral ODA	90	135	137	146	83
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
St Kitts - Nevis	UK Net Bilateral ODA	-	5	1	1	0
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
St. Lucia	UK Net Bilateral ODA	-	20	38	8	3
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
St. Vincent & Grenadines	UK Net Bilateral ODA	-	-	10	0	0
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	-	-	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table A.3: Total UK Net ODA and Humanitarian Assistance by recipient country (continued)

		£ thousand				
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ¹
Tonga	UK Net Bilateral ODA	-	-	277	6	45
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	-	-	0.01	0.00	0.00
Trinidad and Tobago	UK Net Bilateral ODA	50	65	467	280	30
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
Turkey	UK Net Bilateral ODA	- 770	705	2 515	1427	-
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	n/a	0.03	0.06	0.03	-
Turks and Caicos Islands	UK Net Bilateral ODA	30	240	-	-	-
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.00	0.01	-	-	-
Ukraine	UK Net Bilateral ODA	6 520	3 873	1 773	1 518	135
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.14	0.14	0.04	0.03	0.00
Uruguay	UK Net Bilateral ODA	-	55	80	26	-
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	-	0.00	-	0.00	-
Vanuatu	UK Net Bilateral ODA	20	20	51	62	58
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Venezuela	UK Net Bilateral ODA	-	60	285	1 380	-
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	-	0.00	0.01	0.03	-
Rest of the World Regional						
North & Central America Regional	UK Net Bilateral ODA	-	15 661	6 225	849	2 894
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	-	0.56	0.15	0.02	0.05
Caribbean Regional	UK Net Bilateral ODA	5 150	7 381	10 108	12 144	14 054
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	652	4 302	5 754	-1 761	-
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.11	0.26	0.25	0.26	0.26
Americas Regional	UK Net Bilateral ODA	7 800	750	5 746	-	-
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.16	0.03	0.14	-	-
Europe Regional	UK Net Bilateral ODA	1 900	5 337	6 449	2 560	6 016
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	-	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.04	0.19	0.16	0.05	0.11
Oceania Regional	UK Net Bilateral ODA	1 870	1 704	1 843	2 363	2 814
	<i>of which</i> Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	-	102	..
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.04	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05
Total Africa	UK Net Bilateral ODA	2 968 240	1 227 593	1 433 822	1 789 423	2 003 136
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	62.53	43.86	35.21	37.81	37.21
	Percentage of Gross National Income	0.23	0.09	0.09	0.13	0.14
Total Asia	UK Net Bilateral ODA	902 600	965 451	1 646 957	1 377 730	1 229 641
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	19.02	34.49	40.45	29.11	22.84
	Percentage of Gross National Income	0.07	0.07	0.09	0.10	0.08
Total Rest of the World	UK Net Bilateral ODA	141 980	-262 145	107 616	121 623	81 576
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	2.99	n/a	2.64	2.57	1.52
	Percentage of Gross National Income	0.01	n/a	0.00	0.01	0.01
Non region specific²	UK Net Bilateral ODA	733 786	870 173	883 243	1 443 286	2 068 567
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	15.46	31.09	21.69	30.50	38.43
	Percentage of Gross National Income	0.05	0.06	0.09	0.10	0.14

Table A.3: Total UK Net ODA and Humanitarian Assistance by recipient country *(continued)*

		£ thousand				
		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ¹
TOTAL UK NET BILATERAL ODA BY REGION	UK Net Bilateral ODA	4 746 606	2 801 072	4 071 638	4 732 057	5 382 921
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	100	100	100	100	100
	Percentage of Gross National Income	0.36	0.20	0.28	0.33	0.36
Low Income countries³	UK Net Bilateral ODA	3 247 060	1 606 406	1 749 761	2 104 501	2 088 390
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	68.41	57.35	42.97	44.47	38.80
	Percentage of Gross National Income	0.25	0.12	0.12	0.15	0.14
TOTAL UK NET MULTILATERAL ODA	UK Net Bilateral ODA	2 033 088	2 122 226	2 284 330	2 491 071	2 970 990
	Percentage of Gross National Income	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.18	0.20

n/a not applicable

- Nil

0 less than 1 but greater than 0

.. Not yet available

1. More detailed country information, particularly for other government departments will be published in Statistics on International Development.
2. In 2006 Montenegro formally declared independence from Serbia. Kosovo was added to the OECD DAC's list of ODA eligible countries from 2009.
3. Income groups are classified using 2007 GNI per capita thresholds. Low income countries are based on those with a GNI per capita in 2007 of \$935 or less.

Table A.4: UK Gross Bilateral ODA by Sector, £ thousands

Sector Description	£ thousand				
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ¹
Social Infrastructure & Services:					
Education	223 870	368 509	319 195	522 008	398 370
Health	214 328	299 150	302 531	383 388	398 067
Population policies/programmes and reproductive health	154 141	205 876	232 035	257 381	318 704
Water supply and sanitation	27 800	52 409	88 797	73 185	91 336
Government & Civil Society	734 568	549 980	749 340	763 004	798 925
Other social infrastructure and services	61 839	110 783	142 022	203 623	255 325
Economic Infrastructure & Services:					
Transport and storage	26 382	44 423	46 300	90 254	65 013
Communications	11 661	16 375	18 720	47 532	21 764
Energy	39 402	20 098	29 663	46 709	36 070
Banking and financial services	13 802	491 690	474 172	450 735	465 057
Business and other services	20 769	12 922	15 509	18 008	32 460
Production sectors:					
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	71 647	60 314	50 401	89 843	86 034
Industry, mining & construction	30 300	46 637	27 895	22 432	30 188
Trade policies and regulations	29 778	26 629	47 919	47 102	129 769
Tourism	-	285	216	811	1 213
Multi sector/cross cutting:					
General environmental protection	15 890	53 416	66 898	359 940	604 635
Other multisector	63 350	114 980	103 508	130 700	152 399
Non Sector Allocable:					
General budget support	63 469	344 068	374 034	346 086	425 125
Developmental food aid/food security assistance	-	47 152	88 880	8 124	93 012
Action relating to debt	1 907 698	38 702	303 598	27 266	119 257
Humanitarian Assistance	453 500	259 599	368 562	466 835	445 997
Administrative costs of donors	259 289	272 182	255 895	254 190	242 455
Support to non-governmental organisations	198 531	172 631	190 787	207 000	174 911
Refugees in Donor Countries	-	-	-	7 355	6 930
Non Sector Allocable	426 993	78 613	14 160	41 430	189,517
Total UK Gross Bilateral ODA	5 049 008	3 687 424	4 311 035	4 864 940	5 582 534

Table A.5: Imputed UK Share of Multilateral Net ODA by country^{1,2,3,4,5}

Country	£ thousand				
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Afghanistan	29 864	46 195	37 505	26 754	42 331
Albania	6 584	6 895	6 968	11 447	8 416
Algeria	4 727	7 475	7 066	1 658	5 994
Angola	8 307	5 726	8 617	13 407	2 266
Anguilla	-	772	415	-	-
Antigua & Barbuda	203	-	57	-	476
Argentina	2 920	1 600	1 656	1 216	1 698
Armenia	3 877	7 328	9 328	4 281	13 284
Azerbaijan	2 815	9 474	3 245	8 814	4 975
Bangladesh	39 313	48 539	46 391	91 874	23 928
Barbados	49	245	1 322	897	256
Belarus	1 624	1 220	1 493	1 481	1 904
Belize	943	857	956	932	2 831
Benin	9 258	13 416	11 876	16 644	13 450
Bhutan	1 645	3 166	2 053	668	1 020
Bolivia	3 718	5 719	9 574	4 198	7 059
Bosnia-Herzegovina	6 760	8 924	9 983	9 020	11 900
Botswana	4 631	1 347	821	927	7 520
Brazil	3 029	2 955	550	2 786	3 944
Burkina Faso	20 254	21 708	18 242	49 385	18 167
Burma	3 474	3 304	7 830	5 931	4 998
Burundi	4 074	24 525	13 251	13 564	13 926
Cambodia	3 392	9 050	9 716	9 654	4 182
Cameroon	4 706	26 791	15 047	17 156	19 607
Cape Verde	3 209	4 084	1 854	7 796	2 191
Central African Rep.	2 261	13 707	6 598	6 104	12 153
Chad	14 041	6 870	12 820	7 413	11 589
Chile	1 115	241	5 385	765	220
China	5 277	16 701	8 043	13 470	21 768
Colombia	3 535	8 094	3 452	4 413	3 354
Comoros	2 819	867	969	780	3 544
Congo, Dem. Rep. (Zaire)	39 846	35 272	38 339	41 012	63 825
Congo, Rep.	7 740	6,282	7 694	8 190	3 246
Cook Islands	43		105	38	105
Costa Rica	1 067	909	221	939	886
Cote d'Ivoire	4 738	14 428	12 328	30 196	21 939
Croatia	9 010	12 142	11 267	14 893	15 754
Cuba	710	265	895	500	4 334
Djibouti	1 113	1 754	3 278	2 558	713
Dominica	482	398	1 994	466	6
Dominican Republic	2 050	11 096	3 491	1 628	4 549
Ecuador	628	923	2 769	5 377	4 191
Egypt	10 054	12 675	15 646	16 005	17 327
El Salvador	4 547	896	323	665	5 938
Equatorial Guinea	512	1 305	971	296	491
Eritrea	7 054	3 408	8 034	3 035	9 005
Ethiopia	18 502	84 102	102 509	65 418	70 522
Fiji	511	1,298	1 007	2 301	564
Gabon	528	2 948	888	509	1 286
Gambia	4 686	2 822	1 958	980	2 070
Georgia	3 612	11 523	6 764	21 583	20 044
Ghana	20 065	30 039	27 350	57 678	35 418

Table A.5: Imputed UK Share of Multilateral Net ODA by country (continued)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
					£ thousand
Grenada	1 426	672	1 216	437	797
Guatemala	904	3 621	3 678	2 360	5 008
Guinea	2 169	6 487	12 927	1 901	1 645
Guinea-Bissau	1 810	3 299	6 769	3 886	4 054
Guyana	859	1 391	7 656	2 584	2 810
Haiti	18 963	8 271	15 648	9 233	35 598
Honduras	8 577	4 284	3 314	12 904	2 917
India	37 990	91 002	97 315	78 593	33 085
Indonesia	23 430	42 974	21 778	26 011	23 989
Iran	463	2 211	1 119	2 179	1 110
Iraq	5 981	14 756	9 991	14 887	7 276
Jamaica	641	2 114	6 410	8 872	2 614
Jordan	5 382	6 766	9 996	9 140	7 929
Kazakhstan	1 906	1 402	3 009	1 736	1 677
Kenya	12 489	25 290	37 475	5 229	46 288
Kiribati	9	114	231	76	582
Korea, Dem. Rep.	2 210	1 581	1 481	993	1 211
Kosovo	-	-	-	-	25 302
Kyrgyz Rep.	3 121	6 564	3 192	6 095	4 871
Laos	3 893	2 860	4 668	6 091	2 662
Lebanon	2 773	14 196	10 199	9 750	5 440
Lesotho	3 783	5 613	6 860	3 832	4 236
Liberia	4 432	9 952	30 362	8 350	16 528
Libya	99	151	218	734	70
Macedonia, FYROM	3 722	5 666	5 321	6 411	8 897
Madagascar	25 026	26 383	16 121	54 261	2 439
Malawi	21 474	27 327	11 905	15 288	27 200
Malaysia	337	156	260	1 058	363
Maldives	2 197	626	587	1 366	726
Mali	22 203	10 326	16 188	41 086	25 794
Marshall Islands	200	47	189	42	496
Mauritania	3 589	11 942	4 463	2 395	595
Mauritius	1 670	3 143	8 741	5 239	12 090
Mayotte		338	2 154		
Mexico	435	7 859	1 042	2 239	1 837
Micronesia, Federal States	354		222	62	821
Moldova	6 278	4 481	11 647	9 849	9 335
Mongolia	1 279	4 617	3 763	1 603	2 222
Montenegro ⁶		2 100	4 374	2 832	3 596
Montserrat		1 025	690		2
Morocco	13 204	16 116	21 590	24 801	17 064
Mozambique	27 050	28 461	31 017	53 544	12 757
Namibia	298	1 153	5 904	3 107	563
Nauru	133	-	81	17	278
Nepal	4 647	10 028	20 688	11 737	14 091
Nicaragua	2 514	16 181	3 637	7 568	5 185
Niger	22 544	18 438	7 748	31 424	5 599
Nigeria	26 489	44 791	37 585	57 596	81 790
Niue	208		3		372
Oman	37	42	47	35	23
Pakistan	56 219	23 862	63 721	21 854	94 459
Palau	148		94	21	274
Panama	367	760	845	288	1 473
Papua New Guinea	5 103	1 491	9 409	2 710	3 096

Table A.5: Imputed UK Share of Multilateral Net ODA by country *(continued)*

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
					£ thousand
Paraguay	433	2 466	653	5 936	602
Peru	1 301	5 252	4 469	1 236	9 103
Philippines	4 922	4 625	3 738	5 140	8 728
Rwanda	10 304	17 200	11 454	27 004	21 655
Samoa	1 741	593	705	608	1 911
Sao Tome & Principe	268	710	836	729	1 923
Senegal	16 114	17 499	10 590	24 289	18 644
Serbia (inc Kosovo to 2008)	33 292	33 896	29 043	43 646	46 061
Seychelles	200	516	19	28	2 144
Sierra Leone	11 398	3 159	9 203	10 092	5 114
Solomon Islands	161	479	1 596	269	1 217
Somalia	2 202	11 807	10 044	12 953	9 603
South Africa	14 255	12 068	21 479	14 685	14 811
Sri Lanka	11 880	11 530	6 980	18 694	13 094
St. Helena	-	1 453	231	-	-
St. Kitts-Nevis		265	1 371	788	1 318
St. Lucia	2 625	541	1 080	816	124
St. Vincent & Grenadines	401	369	1 630	368	202
Sudan	38 796	40 497	27 540	24 898	14 520
Suriname	515	599	1 107	349	2 013
Swaziland	2 848	2 191	2 732	3 776	3 269
Syria	2 286	2 443	4 972	3 165	5 840
Tajikistan	6 103	8 102	6 361	3 221	4 587
Tanzania	33 759	61 556	46 096	55 505	86 433
Thailand	1 722	8 044	2 586	2 402	4 159
Timor-Leste	2 089	2 384	3 630	1 820	1 299
Togo	1 085	1 372	9 071	11 912	7 485
Tokelau	-	-	-	-	13
Tonga	40	47	359	266	198
Trinidad & Tobago	2 440	2 628	944	1 032	1 222
Tunisia	10 604	6 830	11 429	11 579	9 460
Turkey	25 304	44,610	50 878	165 710	58 526
Turkmenistan	697	600	945	799	127
Turks & Caicos Islands		991	420	-	-
Tuvalu	43	-	73	50	507
Uganda	25 502	31 167	41 986	47 558	42 388
Ukraine	14 252	15 835	19 684	14 968	19 372
Uruguay	1 132	645	2 378	407	187
Uzbekistan	1 532	3 384	2 184	5 042	7 993
Vanuatu	81	217	541	119	990
Venezuela	490	437	1 239	1 338	1 649
Viet Nam	36 213	36 634	46 204	69 623	55 770
Wallis & Futuna			1 713	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	27 170	41 375	66 933	54 113	67 369
Yemen	5 486	8 399	7 262	9 792	12 015
Yugoslavia, Sts Ex-Yugo.	167	219	794	25	-
Zambia	15 353	25 852	11 761	46 032	10 563
Zimbabwe	5 234	7 712	8 591	2 812	7 519
North Africa Regional	6 698	8 956	2 435	4 924	24 134
South of Sahara Regional	27 261	31 060	42 217	42 224	63 789
Africa Regional	4 846	101 678	63 959	1 201	133 601
North and Central America Regional	3 050	2 281	8 311	1 945	6 243
West Indies Regional	303	7 631		52	142
South America Regional	6 843	1 877	6 983	7 134	3 482

Table A.5: Imputed UK Share of Multilateral Net ODA by country *(continued)*

	2006	2007	2008	2009	£ thousand 2010
America Regional	6 033	12 016	21 929	6 551	17 334
Middle East Regional	11 784	8 956	2 661	1 040	2 037
Central Asia Regional	1 004	5 851	2 102	2 822	3 609
South and Central Asia Regional	4 675	1 511	798	-	1 018
South Asia Regional	82	113	19	190	450
Far East Regional	1 610	652	68	-	-
Asia Regional	13 295	9 416	8 570	7 608	33 410
Europe Regional	14 370	22 531	30 009	29 233	43 002
Oceania Regional	1 400	2 854	4 343	504	3 270
Unspecified Country	229 367	261 842	335 830	315 291	476 824
Low Income Countries	718 102	922 629	965 409	1 136 626	1 053 896
% of Country Specific	65.3%	59.7%	60.6%	60.2%	62.8%

- Nil

- 1 UK funding to multilateral organisations cannot be directly attributed to any country; the estimates above are imputed shares based on each multilaterals distribution of Official Development Assistance and the UK's total core funding for each organisation.
- 2 The list of organisations used to produce this table is not exhaustive; only multilaterals who provide the DAC with detailed information about their distribution of funds and to whom the UK provided funds to were analysed in the production of this table.
- 3 Negatives represent accounting adjustments, not a net flow to the UK. Zero figures are indicated with a dash.
- 4 Countries are defined as low income based on their Gross National Income (GNI) per head. In the table above countries are defined as low income if they have a GNI per capita of less than US\$935 in 2007.
- 5 In 2006 Montenegro formally declared independence from Serbia.

Annex B

Analysis of Departmental Expenditure

- B.1** In line with Her Majesty's Treasury (HMT) Public Expenditure System (PES) revised guidance issued in April 2011, the Department for International Development's (DFID) Annual Report and Accounts is presented as a series of tables. This covers the financial year 2010-11 and summarises key performance information against prior years, budget and forecast information. For full details on what the outturn for 2010-11 represents and how this was delivered reference should be made to other narrative within the Annual Report.
- B.2** DFID's available programme resources are allocated to country or regional specific aid programmes, international aid programmes, or other programmes in the annual resource round. This establishes an aid framework allocation, approved by the Secretary of State, which provides divisions within DFID with a firm budget for the current year.
- B.3** The figures up to and including 2010-11 show the actual resource outturn for that year, and for 2011-12 onwards indicative planning figures are presented. These figures were informed by the government spending review. Detailed plans are not available beyond 2014-15 so indicative plans are included. These plans may be subject to revision as DFID strategy is continually reviewed to ensure aid is used most effectively.

Table B.1: Public Spending

This table summarises budgets and outturn on a basis consistent with the Estimate Part II section headings. One adjustment has been made where capital grants are reflected in outturn as resource but are funded by capital. As a result the information included in note 3 of the Accounts, summarising resource outturn by estimate heading, has been adjusted to exclude capital grants and these are reflected below within the capital outturn.

For 2011-12 on a new basis of assessing aid delivery has been introduced. Figures for previous years have not been restated on this basis. Original Estimate headings are displayed for years 2006-07 to 2010-11.

Table B.2: Public spending control

This table sets out DFID's outturn for 2010-11, by subhead detail against the total budgetary control limits approved by Parliament at Main Estimate and at final Supplementary Estimate.

Table B.3: Capital Employed

This table below summarises the Department for International Development's Statement of Financial Position. DFID was required to adopt International Financial Reporting Standards, with effect from year ended 31 March 2010. Under IAS 1 it is required to restate comparatives for the prior year on an IFRS basis. No restatement was required to Budgets or Estimates, therefore the table below shows 2008-09 data as published at the time.

PES (2011) 02 requires departments to publish plan data for the next four years. The most significant values on DFID's Statement of Financial Position are based on values provided by external parties, such as investment values. No plan information relating to future performance of these factors is available. In addition, other areas such as provisions and payables <1 year (including promissory notes) will vary depending on the programmes funded over the next four years and funding mechanisms used. As a result DFID has had to make assumptions to determine a future value for a number of areas within the statement of financial position. No forecast plan information is published on COINs. Should this be required at any stage we will again use best information and facts available at the time.

Table B.4: Administration budgets

This table below shows published administration budget outturn for the past five years (including year just ended) and Spending Review plans for the next four years.

For 2011-12 on a new basis of assessing aid delivery has been introduced. Figures for previous years have not been restated on this basis. Original Estimate headings are displayed for years 2006-07 to 2010-11.

DFID has been reporting in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, with effect from 31 March 2010, and was required to restate its outturn for year ended 31 March 2009 within its resource accounts. No adjustments were required to Estimates or budgets and as such outturn included below, has not been restated.

In addition, outturn for 2007-08 was restated within the resource accounts to reflect the reclassification of costs of overseas frontline staff from administration to programme expenses. The effect of this was to reduce outturn against the administration budget in 2007-08. This is in accordance with guidance from HM treasury, which states that Budgets and Estimates are not required to be restated. As a result the table below agrees to published data at the time.

Table B.5: Staff In Post

Table 5 shows the number of full-time equivalent civil service staff employed by DFID in the UK and overseas, including those working overseas on aid projects. Part-time staff are counted according to percentage of time worked.

Note 9 of the resource accounts shows the average number of full-time equivalents employed during the year and includes staff appointed in country, as required by the FREM. This is why the totals differ.

Table B.6: DFID Allocations by Programme

This table sets out DFID's programme allocations for 2011/12 and 2012/13, together with provisional programme outturn for 2010/11. Allocations for 2011/12 and 2012/13 have been approved by Management Board and Secretary of State but are subject to revision should circumstances and priorities require amendment. Further details on forward spending plans in individual programmes are available in Operational Plans.

Table B.1: Public Spending

Basis for 2006-07 to 2010-11	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	£ thousands
	Outturn	Outturn	Outturn	Outturn	Outturn	Plans	Plans	Plans	2014-15 Plans
Resources (excluding capital grants)									
RfR1: Eliminating poverty in poorer countries	5 390 560	3 815 040	4 312 049	5 003 799	5 318 663	-	-	-	-
<i>Of which:</i>									
Spending in Departmental Expenditure Limits	5 006 689	3 729 144	3 971 651	4 624 050	5 004 383	-	-	-	-
A: Bilateral aid to Africa ¹	1 087 464	1 225 219	1 340 237	1 480 352	1 557 019	-	-	-	-
B: Bilateral Aid to South Asia ¹	786 386	796 388	744 824	735 452	759 785	-	-	-	-
C: Bilateral Aid to the Rest of the World	197 273	222 006	376 267	389 997	369 988	-	-	-	-
D: Improve the Effectiveness of Multilateral Aid	2 509 695	1 054 780	937 676	1 247 422	1 599 045	-	-	-	-
E: Develop a Global Partnership for Development	69 189	204 699	283 301	355 850	385 239	-	-	-	-
F: Central Departments	112 812	74 719	239 346	314 977	83 307	-	-	-	-
G: Environment Transformation Fund	-	-	50 000	100 000	250 000	-	-	-	-
Multiple Objectives	237 570	136 018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gibraltar Social Insurance Fund	6 300	15 315	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spending in Annually Managed Expenditure	383 871	85 896	340 398	379 749	314 280	-	-	-	-
H: Programmes Contributing to Multiple Objectives	88 970	117 621	150 484	145 931	6 020	-	-	-	-
I: Grants to the International Finance Facility for Immunisation	294 900	-38 725	189 914	233 818	224 481	-	-	-	-
J: Provision for Advance Market Commitment	-	-	-	-	83 779	-	-	-	-
Central departments	-	7 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EU Research Grants	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RfR2: Conflict Prevention	40 215	42 672	41 792	16 715	15 652	-	-	-	-
A: Conflict Prevention and Stabilisation	40 215	42 672	41 792	16 715	15 652	-	-	-	-
Total	5 430 775	3 857 712	4 353 841	5 020 514	5 334 315	-	-	-	-

Table B.1: Public Spending (continued)

New basis from 2011-12	£ thousands								
	2006-07 Outturn	2007-08 Outturn	2008-09 Outturn	2009-10 Outturn	2010-11 Outturn	2011-12 Plans	2012-13 Plans	2013-14 Plans	2014-15 Plans
Resources (excluding capital grants)									
<i>of which:</i>									
Spending in Departmental Expenditure Limits	-	-	-	-	-	6 342 526	7 081 366	9 289 486	9 315 986
A: Departmental Unallocated Provision	-	-	-	-	-	87 646	436 903	1 238 001	1 046 273
B: CSC (NDPB) (net) scholarship relating to developing countries	-	-	-	-	-	17 390	19 279	21 279	22 279
C: Wealth Creation	-	-	-	-	-	616 226	665 185	828 155	878 624
D: Climate Change	-	-	-	-	-	196 797	281 001	290 686	292 050
E: Governance and Security	-	-	-	-	-	680 125	680 391	711 852	680 217
F: Direct Delivery of Millennium Development Goals 2	-	-	-	-	-	2 792 892	3 011 078	4 037 376	4 250 497
G: Global Partnerships ³	-	-	-	-	-	987 023	971 765	1 106 860	1 070 700
H: Total Operating Costs	-	-	-	-	-	91 200	103 707	98 420	101 589
I: Central Programmes	-	-	-	-	-	12 770	11 520	1 320	1 220
J: Assistance to UK Overseas Territories	-	-	-	-	-	23 920	45 000	45 000	45 000
K: CSC (NDPB) (net) scholarship relating to developing countries	-	-	-	-	-	537	537	537	537
L: European Union Attributed Aid	-	-	-	-	-	836 000	855 000	910 000	927 000
Spending in Annually Managed Expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	218 535	183 133	58 991	94 471
M: Wealth Creation	-	-	-	-	-	-2 705	-2 078	-1 480	-932
N: Direct Delivery of Millennium Development Goals	-	-	-	-	-	226 872	190 154	64 910	96 341
O: Total Operating Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-3 632	-3 443	-3 139	262
P: Central Programmes	-	-	-	-	-	-2 000	-1 500	-1 300	-1 200
Total	-	-	-	-	-	6 561 061	7 264 499	9 348 477	9 410 457

Table B.1: Public Spending (continued)

CAPITAL	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	£ thousands
	Outturn	Outturn	Outturn	Outturn	Outturn	Plans	Plans	Plans	2014-15 Plans
Resources (including capital grants)									
RfR1: Eliminating poverty in poorer countries	764 934	739 254	876 174	1 352 642	1 758 696	-	-	-	-
<i>Of which:</i>									
Spending in Departmental Expenditure Limits	764 934	739 254	876 174	1 352 642	1 758 696	-	-	-	-
A: Bilateral aid to Africa ¹	4 496	16 357	2 323	110 313	168 110	-	-	-	-
B: Bilateral Aid to South Asia ¹	1 331	4 538	1 058	55 796	85 470	-	-	-	-
C: Bilateral Aid to the Rest of the World	-1 709	9 662	21 165	13 631	21 234	-	-	-	-
D: Improve the Effectiveness of Multilateral Aid	751 529	691 123	822 327	1 060 382	1 303 643	-	-	-	-
E: Develop a Global Partnership for Development	1	-	50 000	124 564	191 114	-	-	-	-
F: Central Departments	8 875	17 574	-20 699	-12 044	-10 875	-	-	-	-
G: Environment Transformation Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multiple Objectives	411	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gibraltar Social Insurance Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spending in Annually Managed Expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H: Programmes Contributing to Multiple Objectives	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
I: Grants to the International Finance Facility for Immunisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
J: Provision for Advance Market Commitment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central departments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EU Research Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RfR2: Conflict Prevention	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
A: Conflict Prevention and Stabilisation	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	764 974	739 254	876 174	1 352 642	1 758 696	-	-	-	-

Table B.1: Public Spending (continued)

CAPITAL									
New basis from 2011-12	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	£ thousands
	Outturn	Outturn	Outturn	Outturn	Outturn	Plans	Plans	Plans	2014-15 Plans
Resources (including capital grants)									
<i>Of which:</i>									
Spending in Departmental Expenditure Limits	-	-	-	-	-	1 394 000	1 635 000	1 924 000	2 044 000
A: Departmental Unallocated Provision	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49 185
B: CSC (NDPB) (net) scholarship relating to developing countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C: Wealth Creation	-	-	-	-	-	105 725	152 100	352 630	393 900
D: Climate Change	-	-	-	-	-	12 500	18 000	39 000	44 000
E: Governance and Security	-	-	-	-	-	4 590	3 490	4 290	4 510
F: Direct Delivery of Millennium Development Goals ²	-	-	-	-	-	244 408	128 210	164 880	144 205
G: Global Partnerships ³	-	-	-	-	-	1 018 777	1 259 000	1 286 000	1 349 000
H: Total Operating Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
I: Central Programmes	-	-	-	-	-	8 000	7 000	7 000	8 000
J: Assistance to UK Overseas Territories	-	-	-	-	-	-	67 200	70 200	51 200
K: CSC (NDPB) (net) scholarship relating to developing countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
L: European Union Attributed Aid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spending in Annually Managed Expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
M: Wealth Creation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
N: Direct Delivery of Millennium Development Goals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
O: Total Operating Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
P: Central Programmes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	1 394 000	1 635 000	1 924 000	2 044 000

1. This represents expenditure allocated to Estimate Part II section headings. This is not the totality of DFID expenditure in Africa/ South Asia. Some expenditure allocated to other section headings may also be spent bilaterally in developing countries. Annex A shows the total DFID expenditure to each recipient country.
2. This includes DFID funding in support of Education, Health, Water & Sanitation, other MDGs and Humanitarian Assistance. For a breakdown by MDG for 2011/12 please refer to DFID's Business Plan.
3. This includes DFID core funding to multilateral institutions, civil society organisations as well as spending on development research. Funding here will also support the other pillars listed here.

Table B.2: Public spending control

Resources	Main Estimate	Supplementary Estimate	Forecast Outturn	Variance from Main Estimate	£ thousands Variance from Supplementary Estimate
RfR1: Eliminating poverty in poorer countries	6 858 342	7 162 834	7 088 235	-229 893	74 599
<i>Of which:</i>					
Spending in Departmental Expenditure Limits					
A: Bilateral aid to Africa	1 797 867	1 798 377	1 725 129	72 738	73 248
B: Bilateral Aid to South Asia	816 575	904 439	845 255	-28 680	59 184
C: Bilateral Aid to the Rest of the World	411 111	407 968	391 222	19 889	16 746
D: Improve the Effectiveness of Multilateral Aid	2 454 667	2 808 616	2 902 688	-448 021	-94 072
E: Develop a Global Partnership for Development	638 079	571 481	576 353	61 726	-4 872
F: Central Departments	161 543	94 653	83 308	78 235	11 345
G: Environment Transformation Fund	250 000	250 000	250 000	-	-
Spending in Annually Managed Expenditure					
H: Programmes Contributing to Multiple Objectives	3 500	7 300	6 020	-2 520	1 280
I: Grants to the International Finance Facility for Immunisation	325 000	230 000	224 481	100 519	5 519
J: Provision for Advance Market Commitment	-	90 000	83 779	-83 779	6 221
RfR2: Conflict Prevention					
A: Conflict Prevention and Stabilisation	20 726	19 541	15 652	5 074	3 889
Total	6 879 068	7 182 375	7 103 887	-224 819	78 488
CAPITAL					
Admin capital					
RfR1: Eliminating poverty in poorer countries.					
Capital	20 001	55 001	48 836	-28 835	6 165
Non-operating A in A	-20 000	-55 000	-253 954	233 954	198 954

Table B.3: Capital Employed

	2006-07 Outturn	2007-08 Outturn	2008-09 Outturn	2009-10 Outturn	2010-11 Outturn	2011-12 Plans	2012-13 Plans	2013-14 Plans	2014-15 Plans	£ thousands
Assets and liabilities on the statement of financial position at end of year:										
Assets										
Non-current assets										
Property, plant and equipment	88 313	113 008	113 975	92 724	87 085	87 316	85 613	83 990	82 445	
<i>Of which:</i>										
Land and buildings (including leasehold improvements)	42 673	59 012	61 338	61 111	61 796	61 487	61 180	60 874	60 570	
Vehicles	3 090	2 575	2 662	2 748	2 256	2 148	1 933	1 740	1 566	
Office and domestic furniture and equipment	9 819	9 912	9 520	8 885	8 815	8 726	8 640	8 553	8 468	
IT equipment & systems	8 930	10 587	28 335	11 205	6 617	5 955	5 360	4 823	4 341	
Assets in the course of construction	23 801	30 922	12 120	8 775	7 601	9 000	8 500	8 000	7 500	
Intangible	1 588	1 105	614	24 602	21 867	19 462	17 321	15 415	13 720	
Investments	2 920 358	3 322 561	4 125 643	3 813 655	3 867 211	4 002 563	4 142 653	4 287 646	4 437 714	
Trade and other receivables > 1 year	224 178	219 743	188 224	128 964	111 419	96 374	79 781	65 738	53 861	
Current assets										
Trade and other receivables < 1 year	149 658	157 340	122 429	361 771	157 344	100 298	106 846	104 295	102 129	
Cash and cash equivalents	6 867	-17 377	243 175	4 199	3 605	3 500	3 500	3 500	3 500	
Liabilities										
Current < 1 year	-580 052	-685 591	-1 887 288	-1 694 000	-2 426 820	-2 762 500	-3 012 500	-3 262 500	-3 300 000	
Non-current > 1 year	-375 490	-582 403	-36 818	-46 454	-46 766	-46 211	-45 010	-	-	
Provisions	-437 515	-336 863	-514 667	-739 232	-993 036	-1 100 000	-1 050 000	-1 000 000	-1 000 000	
Capital employed within the main department	1 997 905	2 191 523	2 355 287	1 946 229	781 909	400 802	328 204	298 084	393 369	
NDPB net assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total capital employed in departmental group	1 997 905	2 191 523	2 355 287	1 946 229	781 909	400 802	328 204	298 084	393 369	

Table B.4: Administration budgets

	2006-07 Outturn	2007-08 Outturn	2008-09 Outturn	2009-10 Outturn	2010-11 Forecast Outturn	2011-12 Plans	2012-13 Plans	2013-14 Plans	2014-15 Plans	£ thousands
Headings for 2006-07 to 2010-11										
Eliminating Poverty in Poorer Countries (DEL)										
A: Bilateral Aid to Africa	51 041	51 432	22 324	19 370	19 343	-	-	-	-	-
B: Bilateral Aid to South Asia	32 749	30 707	8 611	12 203	10 341	-	-	-	-	-
C: Bilateral Aid to the Rest of the World	22 118	18 142	15 139	12 679	10 439	-	-	-	-	-
D: Improve the Effectiveness of Multilateral Aid	11 730	16 138	15 734	14 603	10 529	-	-	-	-	-
E: Develop a Global Partnership for Development	27 483	27 286	19 827	19 978	20 063	-	-	-	-	-
F: Central Departments	105 212	69 628	78 673	76 220	75 957	-	-	-	-	-
G: Environment Transformation Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spending In Annually Managed Expenditure (AME)										
H: Programmes Contributing to Multiple objectives	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
I: Grants to the International Finance Facility for Immunisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
J: Provision for Advance Market Commitment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
L: Central Departments	-	7 000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total RfR1	250 333	220 333	160 308	155 053	146 672	-	-	-	-	-
Conflict Prevention (DEL)										
A: Conflict Prevention and Stabilisation	2 949	2 904	3 195	3 996	5 423	-	-	-	-	-
Total RfR2	2 949	2 904	3 195	3 996	5 423	-	-	-	-	-
Total RfR 1 & 2	253 282	223 237	163 503	159 049	152 095	-	-	-	-	-

	2006-07 Outturn	2007-08 Outturn	2008-09 Outturn	2009-10 Outturn	2010-11 Forecast Outturn	2011-12 Plans	2012-13 Plans	2013-14 Plans	2014-15 Plans	£ thousands
New basis from 2011-12										
Resources										
<i>Of which:</i>										
Spending in Departmental Expenditure Limits	-	-	-	-	-	143 814	134 814	125 814	117 014	
A: Departmental Unallocated Provision	-	-	-	-	-	1 000	2 052	2 455	3 026	
B: CSC (NDPB) (net) scholarship relating to developing countries	-	-	-	-	-	1 721	1 721	1 721	1 721	
C: Wealth Creation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
D: Climate Change	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
E: Governance and Security	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
F: Direct Delivery of Millennium Development Goals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
G: Global Partnerships	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
H: Total Operating Costs	-	-	-	-	-	141 000	130 948	121 545	112 174	
I: Central Programmes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
J: Assistance to UK Overseas Territories	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
K: CSC (NDPB) (net) scholarship relating to developing countries	-	-	-	-	-	93	93	93	93	
L: European Union Attributed Aid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Spending in Annually Managed Expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
M: Wealth Creation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
N: Direct Delivery of Millennium Development Goals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
O: Total Operating Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
P: Central Programmes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	-	-	-	-	-	143 814	134 814	125 814	117 014	

1. Included within the 2010/11 totals above is £1.4 million spend on agency staff and £0.5 million on temporary staff.

Table B.5: Staff In Post

	Mar 09	Mar 10	Mar 11
Home Civil Servants	1600	1573	1567

Table B.6: DFID Allocations by Programme

	2010/11 Forecast Outturn	2011/12 Plans	2012/13 Plans
AFRICA			
East and Central Africa			
Africa Regional	90 982 583	182 806 000	197 924 000
DFID Burundi	11 151 890	10 247 000	131 000
DFID Ethiopia	241 881 379	292 536 000	303 565 000
DFID Kenya	71 709 561	103 776 000	112 628 000
DFID Rwanda	74 790 415	76 670 000	82 073 000
DFID Somalia	47 024 080	44 000 000	47 740 000
DFID Sudan	130 314 247	143 764 000	144 940 000
DFID Tanzania	148 090 649	152 603 000	162 808 000
DFID Uganda	96 102 596	102 334 000	107 699 000
Total	912 047 400	1 108 736 000	1 159 508 000
West and Southern Africa			
Africa Directorate	5 945 311	1 000 000	452 000
DFID DRC	136 141 475	151 334 000	170 300 000
DFID Ghana	85 606 181	86 839 000	92 119 000
DFID Malawi	71 732 924	91 961 000	92 306 000
DFID Mozambique	86 201 527	81 962 000	82 414 000
DFID Nigeria	146 547 101	185 213 000	216 550 000
DFID Sierra Leone and Liberia	63 004 780	68 458 000	68 896 000
DFID Southern Africa	90 338 624	21 616 000	21 973 000
DFID Zambia	53 677 659	56 802 000	57 125 000
DFID Zimbabwe	70 193 089	81 765 000	86 426 000
Total	809 388 671	826 950 000	888 561 000
AFRICA TOTAL	1 721 436 071	1 935 686 000	2 048 069 000
ASIA			
Asia Division			
Asia Division London	710 903	15 449 000	15 453 000
DFID Bangladesh	176 697 958	203 196 000	214 086 000
DFID Burma	32 242 256	36 849 000	36 962 000
DFID Cambodia	14 993 384	10 500 000	
DFID China	23 400 628		
DFID India	283 178 193	285 362 000	285 362 000
DFID Indonesia	10 175 247	13 635 000	23 091 000
DFID Kyrgyzstan	4 640 415	6 050 000	5 500 000
DFID Nepal	60 146 272	63 259 000	65 427 000
DFID Sri Lanka JPD	1 369 182		
DFID Tajikistan	9 298 876	9 000 000	8 500 000
DFID Vietnam	51 360 394	31 993 000	29 623 000
Director Asia and Regional	5 396 412		
Global Development Partnerships Programme	98 927	1 182 000	951 000
Total	673 709 047	676 475 000	684 955 000

Table B.6: DFID Allocations by Programme (continued)

	2010/11 Forecast Outturn	2011/12 Plans	2012/13 Plans
Western Asia and Stabilisation			
Asia Directors Office		172 000	175 000
DFID Afghanistan	101 105 853	183 862 000	184 470 000
DFID Pakistan	205 591 655	273 098 000	273 114 000
Stabilisation Unit	2 746 479		
Total	309 443 987	457 132 000	457 759 000
ASIA TOTAL	983 153 034	1 133 607 000	1 142 714 000
Security & Humanitarian, Middle East, Caribbean & Overseas Territories			
Conflict Funds	828 865		
Conflict, Humanitarian and Security	258 329 833	118 671 000	167 074 000
DFID Caribbean and Nicaragua	21 276 445	21 012 000	21 012 000
DFID Iraq	11 113 948	3 953 000	3 000
DFID Jerusalem and Palestinian Programme	74 532 717	81 388 000	92 519 000
DFID Yemen	47 513 102	59 878 000	66 424 000
Middle East, North Africa Advisory and Corporate (MENARC)	3 819 804	2 987 000	2 414 000
Overseas Territories 1	55 457 097	136 463 000	113 775 000
SHMECOT Directors Office		172 000	175 000
Total	472 871 810	424 524 000	463 396 000
COUNTRY/REGIONAL PROGRAMMES TOTAL ²	3 177 460 916	3 493 817 000	3 654 179 000
INTERNATIONAL FINANCE			
Global Funds			
AMC for Pneumococcal Diseases	15 421 613	37 500 000	14 000 000
Fast Track Initiative	87 846 354	50 000 000	50 000 000
GAVI	3 000 000	50 000 000	128 000 000
Global Fund AIDS TB Malaria	296 647 398	28 100 000	128 100 000
IFF for Immunisation	34 560 240	45 300 000	55 120 000
Innovative Financing	37 000 000	85 000 000	40 000 000
UNITAID	98 000 000		53 000 000
Total	572 475 605	295 900 000	468 220 000
World Bank			
IDA 15 Replenishment	879 462 530	660 000 000	888 000 000
IDA Debt Reduction Facility		5 000 000	
IDA Social Protection and Crisis Window	100 000 000		
Total	979 462 530	665 000 000	888 000 000
Regional Development Banks			
African Development Fund	139 000 000	189 000 000	189 000 000
African Development Bank		8 000 000	8 000 000
Asian Development Bank	9 594 049	9 000 000	9 000 000
Asian Development Fund	33 615 537	27 500 000	27 500 000
Multilateral Investment Fund	2 000 000	2 000 000	
Other Development Bank	8 839 250	35 000 000	35 000 000
Total	193 048 836	270 500 000	268 500 000
Debt Relief			
Debt Relief to Multilaterals	1 706 130		
HIPC 100%	53 857 414	24 000 000	
MDRI	57 676 350	76 500 000	85 800 000
UK MDRI	10 565 173	15 000 000	15 000 000
Total	123 805 067	115 500 000	100 800 000
Private Sector			
Business Alliance and Financial Sector	5 133 594	23 000 000	35 000 000
Private Sector PFA		50 000	49 000
Promoting Private Sector Initiatives	20 693 748	53 000 000	62 000 000
Promoting Private Sector Initiatives Programme Capital	25 177 064	31 000 000	39 000 000
Total	51 004 405	107 050 000	136 049 000
Other International Finance			
IMF Funds	13 200 000	45 000 000	5 000 000
International Directors Office	132 803	2 183 000	2 633 000
Technical Cooperation for International Finance Institutions	556 605	3 000 000	3 700 000
Total	13 889 408	50 183 000	11 333 000
INTERNATIONAL FINANCE TOTAL	1 933 685 851	1 504 133 000	1 872 902 000

Table B.6: DFID Allocations by Programme (continued)

	2010/11 Forecast Outturn	2011/12 Plans	2012/13 Plans
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS			
Europe			
Balkans ³	14 367 416	5 600 000	3 600 000
Conflict Pool - Balkans	197 924		
Europe Department PFA	93 011	50 000	
Europe Regional	3 239 643		
European Development Fund	435 534 277	521 000 000	553 000 000
EC Attribution ⁴	845 045 000	836 000 000	855 000 000
Other EU Programmes	3 394 701	16 000 000	26 000 000
Total	1 301 871 973	1 378 650 000	1 437 600 000
Global Partnerships			
Emerging Economies		1 069 000	
Global Development Partnership		50 000 000	50 169 000
Global Partnerships	1 300 562		900 000
Global Partnerships PFA	723 043	896 000	896 000
Total	2 023 605	51 965 000	51 965 000
United Nations and Commonwealth			
United Nations Institutions and Technical Cooperation for the UN ⁵	214 945 555	249 700 000	290 200 000
Commonwealth Programmes	30 186 643	31 400 000	34 800 000
Total	245 132 198	281 100 000	325 000 000
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS TOTAL	1 549 027 776	1 711 715 000	1 814 565 000
TOTAL INTERNATIONAL FINANCE AND RELATIONS	3 482 713 627	3 215 848 000	3 687 467 000
POLICY AND RESEARCH			
Policy			
Civil Society	172 517 565	212 628 000	212 728 000
Climate and Environment	358 645 711	77 497 000	128 323 000
Governance and Social Development	11 669 184	19 325 000	20 616 000
Growth and Investment	20 088 043	48 963 000	52 569 000
Human Development	42 225 866	132 589 000	148 589 000
PRD Cabinet	726 018	18 905 000	18 905 000
Trade Policy	8 601 374	11 195 000	13 695 000
Total	614 473 762	521 102 000	595 425 000
Research and Evidence			
Chief Economist Office		2 375 000	
Evaluation Department	2 947 316	3 774 000	
Research and Evidence	226 337 831	224 183 000	250 833 000
Total	229 285 147	230 332 000	250 833 000
TOTAL POLICY AND RESEARCH	843 758 909	751 434 000	846 258 000
Corporate Performance Group	47 575 992	511 901 000	532 096 000
TOTAL	7 551 509 444	7 973 000 000	8 720 000 000

1. Includes Montserrat, Pitcairn and St Helena.

2. This represents budget allocations to DFID Country and Regional Programmes. This is not the totality of DFID expenditure in Africa / Asia etc. Some budget allocated to central departments (such as Policy and Research) may also be spent bilaterally in developing countries. Annex A shows the total DFID expenditure (from any budget line in DFID) by each recipient country.

3. In 2010/11 this includes Bosnia, Kosovo, Serbia and Moldova, from 2011/12 this only includes Kosovo.

4. Share of the EU development budget that is attributable to DFID

5. Includes FAO, IFAD, UNAIDS, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNDP, WHO, UNIDO, UNDOCO, UNOHCHR, UN Women, UN Expanded Funding Window and business practice reform

Annex C

DFID's Business Plan Indicators

- C.1** Tables 6 and 7 in Chapter 1 show the latest aggregate data for the DFID Business Plan Input and Impact Indicators. Tables C1 and C2 break down these data by country or multilateral agency. Methodology notes for all the input and impact indicators are available on the DFID website¹. DFID will continue to refine and improve the methodologies for all of these indicators.
- C.2** The tables show the latest data available on results delivered through DFID programmes. However, it is important to note that there are limitations to the data available for reviewing progress or performance. Data for these indicators are often drawn from local surveys or management information systems in developing countries. Data are collected for different reference periods often with long time lags between collection and publication. For some indicators data may not be available every year.
- C.3** Many of the impact indicators attribute DFID share of results delivered through joint programmes or budget support. This approach assumes DFID's results are in line with its financial input. This method also means that an increase or decrease in these numbers will not always be attributable to DFID but may be due to factors outside of DFID's control e.g. an increase/decrease in other donors funding to joint programmes/budget support or an increase/decrease in partner government expenditure in a particular sector. Data may also increase/decrease as a result of large DFID projects closing or the introduction of new programmes.
- C.4** For each impact indicator DFID has reported a corresponding input measure as a means of linking spending to performance. It should be noted that many of the input indicators are not true unit cost indicators but are based on aggregate spend on relevant sectors and the corresponding results delivered. DFID is currently working to improve monitoring and reporting of unit costs including improving the consistency of comparisons between countries. DFID plans to include more detailed information by country in future reports.
- C.5** Data are not yet available for all indicators. For example, many of DFID's programmes on climate change and wealth creation are new and innovative and data for these indicators are not yet available.
- C.6** These indicators are only a small subset of the data gathered by DFID to monitor performance and results. DFID will also make data available for a fuller set of indicators that covers a larger proportion of its work.

¹ <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/About-DFID/Finance-and-performance/DFID-Business-plan-2011---2015/>

C.7 The Key Achievement section at the start of this report sets out a number of aggregate results based on DFID's standard indicator set. These indicators have been selected to help permit aggregation on the basis that they are common to programmes across a number of different countries. Similar results were reported in previous Annual Reports although these were drawn from a different set of countries. The data also suffer from the weaknesses described above in paragraphs C2 and C3 and are susceptible to considerable variation from year to year.

C.8 DFID is working to strengthen statistical systems in developing countries to improve the quality, availability and use of data. DFID works at both the country level to build capacity in national statistics systems and at the international level working with multilaterals to deliver statistical support to developing countries and improve international monitoring of the MDGs.

Table C1: Latest data on DFID's Business Plan Input Indicators

Priority/sector	Input Indicator	Country/Multilateral agency	Latest data	Year
Education	1. Cost per child supported in primary education	Total	\$156	2008
Health	2. Average unit price of long-lasting insecticide treated bed nets	Global Fund	\$4.55 ¹	2009/10
Sanitation	3. Cost per person of providing sustainable access to an improved sanitation facility with DFID support	Total	£71	2009/10
Wealth Creation	4. Cost per person of improving access to financial services
Governance	5. DFID spend on elections	DFID's Bilateral programme	£34m	2010/11
		DFID's Multilateral programme	£14m	2010/11
Health	6. Cost per birth delivered by a skilled birth attendant with DFID support	Total	£246	varies by country ²
Climate Change	7. DFID spend on climate change adaptation, low carbon development and forests	DFID's Bilateral programme	£44m	2010/11
		DFID's Multilateral programme	£512m	2010/11
Global partnerships	8. DFID spend through multilateral organisations	UN	£274m	2010/11
		EC	£1,347m	2010/11
		World Bank	£927m	2010/11
		Regional Development Banks	£193m	2010/11
		Global Fund	£349m	2010/11
		Other	£118m	2010/11

.. not yet available

1. The weighted average unit cost of the most common procured long lasting insecticide-treated net (rectangular 190 x 180 x 150). Source: LLIN orders reported procured in the Price and Quality Reporting system as of 30 June 2011. The price of LLINs vary significantly depending on a number of factors including size, shape, desired lead time, etc. The weighted average cost of all LLINs procured through the Global Fund for 2009/10 was \$4.83. Some, though not all, of the data on LLIN prices reported by Principal Recipients to the Global Fund is inclusive of freight and insurance. Moving forward, the Global Fund is working with Principal Recipients to ensure that the factory (ex-works) price is entered into the system.

2. Varies from 2006/07 to 2010/11 between recipient countries.

Table C2: Latest data on DFID's Business Plan Impact Indicators

Priority/sector	Impact Indicator	Country/multilateral agency	Latest data (thousands)	Year
Education	1. Number of children supported by DFID in primary education	Ethiopia	1,400	2010/11
		Ghana	155	2009/10
		Malawi	387	2009/10
		Mozambique	251	2009/10
		Nigeria	154	2009/10
		Rwanda	194	2009/10
		Sierra Leone	153	2010/11
		Tanzania	196	2010/11
		Uganda	3	2010/11
		Zambia	93	2009/10
		Zimbabwe	62	2010/11
		Afghanistan	99	2009/10
		Bangladesh	495	2009/10
		India	3757	2010/11
		Nepal	32	2008/09
Pakistan	134	2009/10		
Health	2. Number of insecticide treated bed nets distributed with DFID support	DR Congo	430	2009/10
		Ethiopia	770	2009/10
		Kenya	2,823	2009/10
		Malawi	257	2009/10
		Mozambique	51	2009/10
		Nigeria	2,000	2009/10
		Rwanda	369	2009/10
		Sierra Leone	1,278	2009/10
		Tanzania	9	2009/10
		Burma	34	2009/10
		Pakistan	1	2009/10
		GFATM ¹	3,540	2010

Priority/sector	Impact Indicator	Country/multilateral agency	Latest data (thousands)	Year
Sanitation	3. Number of people with sustainable access to an improved sanitation facility as a result of DFID support	DR Congo	212	2009/10
		Ethiopia	36	2009/10
		Liberia	0	2009/10
		Malawi	3	2009/10
		Nigeria	5	2009/10
		Sierra Leone	36	2009/10
		Sudan	4	2009/10
		Tanzania	0	2009/10
		Uganda	0	2009/10
		Zambia	0	2009/10
		Zimbabwe	0	2009/10
		Bangladesh	316	2009/10
		India	19	2009/10
		Nepal	7	2009/10
		Pakistan	37	2009/10
Burma	2	2009/10		
Wealth Creation	4. Number of people with access to financial services as a result of DFID support	Rwanda	727	2008/09
		South Africa	130	2009/10
		Tanzania	91	2009/10
		Bangladesh	319	2009/10
		Central Asia	31	2006-2009
		IFAD ²	288	2009
Governance	5. Number of people who vote in elections supported by DFID	Total	600,000	2004/05 to 2008/09
Health	6. Number of births delivered by a skilled birth attendant with DFID support	DR Congo	60	2010
		Ethiopia	34	2010
		Ghana	5	2006
		Malawi	75	2006
		Mozambique	41	2009
		Nigeria	22	2010/11
		Rwanda	14	2010
		South Africa	42	2010/11
		Sudan	2	2006
		Tanzania	20	2009/2010
		Uganda	10	2010
		Bangladesh	180	2007
		India	53	2010
		Nepal	13	2010/11
Occupied Palestinian Territories	2	2010/11		

Priority/sector	Impact Indicator	Country/multilateral agency	Latest data (thousands)	Year
Climate change	7. Number of people DFID supports to cope with the impact of climate change

.. not yet available

0 Less than 500

1. This is based on 59 million ITNs distributed with GFATM funds in 2010 and DFID's share of total GFATM funding of 6 per cent. There may be some double counting with ITNs procured from GFATM by DFID's bilateral programme.
2. This is based on £4.8 million people accessing micro-finance through IFAD funds in 2010 and a UK funding share (the share of multilateral organisation funding provided by the UK) of 6.25 per cent.

Annex D

DFID's response to PAC recommendations

D.1 The Public Accounts Committee (PAC) is a select committee of the House of Commons responsible for overseeing government expenditure to ensure it is effective and accurate. They are a critical mechanism for ensuring transparency and accountability on government financial operations. The table below outlines DFID's response to all outstanding recommendations made by the Public Accounts Committee in the following recently published reports:

- DFID : Bilateral support to primary education
- DFID: Aid to Malawi
- Investing for Development: DFID's oversight of CDC plc
- DFID: Operating in Insecure Environments
- DFID: Providing Budget Support for Developing Countries

D.2 PAC reports can be accessed through http://www.parliament.uk /parliamentary_committees/committee_of_public_accounts.cfm.

DFID: Bilateral support to primary education	
Recommendation	DFID Action
<p>1. The recommendations that follow are intended to help the Department better target and manage its aid and so to increase its impact. The Committee expects to be informed of clear progress in a year's time.</p>	<p>Ongoing. DFID has sought to review and significantly enhance processes on results and value for money. DFID is addressing all of the recommendations and will report back to the Committee by end 2011 setting out the progress made.</p>
<p>2. The Department has placed insufficient emphasis on value for money in deciding where and how to spend.</p> <p>It is implementing a new approach to allocating its funds between countries and sectors, including education, and introducing other mechanisms to monitor how well aid is spent, including setting up an Independent Commission on Aid Impact. The Department should place value for money at the heart of the new approach it is developing as part of its review of how it allocates resources.</p>	<p>Ongoing. DFID has embarked on a major programme to strengthen its focus on results and value for money alongside the creation of a new Independent Commission for Aid Impact. Since June 2010, the Department has been reviewing all major spending areas including bilateral, multilateral and humanitarian and emergency response. These reviews put results and value for money at the heart of decisions on aid allocations. Value for Money will become more evident once we have had long enough to measure, identify and publish the results we have achieved in response to our bilateral and multilateral aid reviews.</p> <p>In line with the Government's commitment to results and value for money, those country programmes which are identified as less effective or where DFID is not well placed to have a significant long term impact will be closed and the savings will be redirected towards those countries where they can make the most difference. Future investments in multilateral agencies will depend upon their performance against a range of organisational effectiveness criteria. Those giving poor value for money will not be supported. DFID is strengthening the use of evidence, commercial awareness, evaluation and value for money (including unit costs and cost-effectiveness) in all programme spending decisions, including the introduction of a new Business Case format for project design documents from January 2011 based on the rigorous Treasury investment appraisal criteria.</p> <p>The new Independent Commission for Aid Impact will evaluate the impact and value for money of the aid budget. It will provide the public with independently verified evidence of the impact of the UK aid budget. Under the UK Aid Transparency Guarantee, introduced in June 2010, DFID, for the first time, is publishing full information on all new projects and programmes approved from January 2011.</p>
<p>3. The Department has contributed to increased enrolment, but cannot clearly demonstrate the extent to which this is attributable to UK aid and influence.</p> <p>The Department should analyse the extent to which its investment and influence supplements or simply displaces that of other funders, including the recipient governments and the private sector.</p>	<p>Ongoing. This has been addressed through the new Business Case approach to programme design, which will enable DFID to demonstrate the incremental or additional value for money of its interventions.</p> <p>Where feasible, DFID works jointly with other donors and recipient governments to achieve greater impact. In such cases, DFID is always clear about how much each funder is providing, how funds will be used, what results are expected and how they will be jointly monitored. This enables DFID to ensure its funding supplements and does not displace that of other funders.</p>

DFID: Bilateral support to primary education	
Recommendation	DFID Action
<p>4. The Department has had too little focus on the performance of education systems and pupil attainment, throughout years of substantial investment.</p> <p>It acknowledges that it needs to take a tougher, clearer stance on the importance of information on cost and on indicators of education delivery, such as hours of teaching delivered and pupil attendance. It has also lacked adequate measures of pupil literacy and numeracy. The Department should meet the commitment it gave us to have a better series of measures within two years, and should use this information to drive improved performance across the education systems it supports.</p>	<p>Ongoing. Over the next two years, DFID is increasing its investment in monitoring learning outcomes by support to national learning assessments and early grade reading assessments. At the international level, DFID is working with the Education For All Fast Track Initiative partners to develop indicators for reading fluency. DFID is already working with the World Bank to develop a set of benchmarks for cost-effective education systems and a toolkit to diagnose areas where improvement is needed. This is due to be finalised and training rolled out to the Department's and the World Bank's staff during 2011-12.</p> <p>DFID will meet its commitment to have a better series of measures within two years. This will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • information on the cost per child supported in primary school for all DFID focus countries; • information on the unit costs of key inputs to education systems eg classrooms and text books in all its focus countries. Where unit costs of key inputs to the education system are too high, DFID will investigate, with its partner in-country, how these costs might be reduced without impacting negatively on quality; • better data on the status of learning in a number of its focus countries. This will be tailored to each country context so may not be comparable between countries. In focus countries where this data does not exist, the Department will work to put in place the systems to generate this data; • a comprehensive set of system diagnostics and reports (being developed in conjunction with the World Bank) to assess the effectiveness of any country's education system and its component sub-systems against global standards, best practices and comparator countries – including assessment systems, teacher systems, education finance and school quality assurance.
<p>5. Robust data systems are often absent in developing countries.</p> <p>Where national data systems are weak the Department should develop a clear plan to strengthen them. But ultimately, where improvement is insufficient, it should be prepared to use alternative means of collecting information or change the way it delivers aid.</p>	<p>Ongoing. DFID is working with its partner countries to strengthen government data systems and has supported international data collection so that there can be better measurement of outcomes. Over the next two years, DFID expects better data to emerge from the countries that are supported by UK aid through continuing strengthening of national statistics systems and education management information systems. DFID will complement efforts to improve national management of results and data with initiatives to raise public awareness of learning outcomes, and enable greater community participation in local education decision making.</p> <p>DFID will work with donor partners to explore alternative data collection methods where improvement in national data systems is insufficient and alternative ways of collecting information need to be pursued.</p>

DFID: Bilateral support to primary education	
Recommendation	DFID Action
<p>6. There is a risk that the Department does not have enough experts on the ground to effectively manage rising aid spending, including in education.</p> <p>The Department currently has just 34 education advisers and in key places its capacity is already stretched. Its aspiration to increase the total number of education advisers appears not to be keeping pace with the planned increase in spend. In deciding how many expert staff it needs to manage aid programmes, both at home and overseas, the Department should focus on the practical work needed at the front line, to assess both the risks and the cost effectiveness of programmes and the capacity it needs at the centre to make informed decisions between them.</p>	<p>Ongoing. The advisory resource and technical expertise needed to manage DFID's growing programme effectively, including in education, were considered under the aid reviews. The Spending Review settlement enables a shift to more of our total operating resource into front line delivery to ensure that results and value for money in the programme are achieved.</p> <p>DFID country offices have produced Operational Plans to assess the delivery challenges and identify the staff and skills required to deliver the agreed results effectively. DFID's Strategic Workforce Planning process has translated these individual operational plans into a workforce plan for the organisation so that DFID gets the right staff into the right places at the right times. This process ensures that the front-line advisory staff will be in place to manage programmes effectively, including assessing risks and cost-effectiveness, whilst maintaining central policy capacity, including in education, to ensure the effective management of its increased budget.</p> <p>DFID has also been working to ensure that the quality of its cadre of education advisers is maintained, with good succession planning for filling posts. Resourcing and recruitment plans have been implemented to create a pipeline of education advisers ready to take up posts. A restructuring of the Heads of Professions has been completed to strengthen continuous professional development so that staff have appropriate skills and knowledge, including those required to assess the risks and cost-effectiveness of programmes.</p>
<p>7. The Department had assessed the risk of investing in Kenya's education system as manageable, but serious frauds have arisen.</p> <p>The Department acknowledged that it needed to learn lessons and is undertaking its own review. In so doing, it should evaluate the wider implications for its risk assessment processes and the controls it relies on when delivering through other governments' systems, not just in Kenya.</p>	<p>Ongoing. DFID has supported an independent forensic audit of the Kenya Education Sector Support Programme covering the last two financial years. Provisional findings from this audit and DFID Kenya's internal review indicate that procedures for assessing risk were robust, but that there were weaknesses in the systems put in place to monitor and mitigate these risks. Improvements in these systems have been identified and are already being applied to other programmes in DFID Kenya's portfolio. DFID has developed a Guidance note on Addressing Corruption in the Education Sector to raise greater awareness among Education Advisers about strategies for identifying and preventing potential misuse of education funds.</p> <p>DFID's Audit Committee is being consulted on emerging lessons from the review of fiduciary risk management in financial aid. The review is considering how these risks have been managed in a range of country offices and has included liaison with headquarters teams, notably the Financial Accountability and Anti-Corruption Team (FACT). FACT have already proposed revisions to DFID's procedures and guidance for fiduciary risk assessment and management that would help to address many of the emerging findings. Internal Audit Department (IAD) is also undertaking a Fraud and Risk Abuse Assessment which is focusing on financial aid as a first priority. IAD will also undertake a full audit of financial aid during 2011/12.</p>

DFID: Aid to Malawi	
Recommendation	DFID Action
<p>1. The Department should:</p> <p>(a) Set out the criteria which would trigger withdrawal of its contribution to the subsidy, and</p> <p>(b) Work with the Government of Malawi to define a clear exit strategy through which farmers no longer depend on subsidies, releasing resources to assist structural change in agriculture.</p>	<p>(a) Completed.</p> <p>(b) Ongoing. The Government of Malawi agreed to develop a medium term agricultural subsidy strategy during 2010. A draft, produced by the Ministry, was circulated in mid 2010. DFID is part of a joint donor-Government team working on this, including to ensure that it is consistent with sustainable agricultural development and delivers value for money. A revised version is expected soon.</p> <p>DFID's current programme of support in Agriculture ends shortly. A new Agriculture Programme is being designed, which may or may not include support to the Government's Farm Input Subsidy Programme.</p>
<p>2. The Department should, in concert with other donors, assess and close these (State Audit) capacity gaps as a priority, if it is to continue support through Government of Malawi systems.</p>	<p>Completed. The Malawian National Audit Office has cleared the backlog of national audits, and the most recent audit (09/10) was submitted to Parliament on time. DFID has also helped the NAO to clear the backlog of local audits (05/06, 06/07 and 07/08 have already been presented to Parliament, and 08/09 and 09/10 will be finalised shortly).</p> <p>DFID continues to help the Government and key accountability institutions (NAO, Anti-Corruption Bureau) to strengthen public financial management systems in Malawi and uses safeguards to minimise risks to DFID funding, including procurement oversight and external audits in health and education. .</p>
<p>3. The Department should make sure that these new (value for money) targets set the required level of performance at a level that would represent real improvement and would be robust to external challenge. It should hold its Malawi operation to account for its performance against these targets.</p>	<p>Ongoing. All DFID Malawi programmes have clearly defined programme objectives, outcome and output indicators and several track specific value for money measures e.g. unit costs, rate of return.</p> <p>All new Programmes from 1 January use DFID's new Business Case format which includes an assessment of value for money. A new approach to programme scoring is also being implemented this year.</p>
<p>4. The Department needs to work with the Government of Malawi to get routine management information on service delivery—much of which exists at local levels, but is not collated.</p>	<p>Ongoing. DFID has supported a number of critical surveys, including the 2008 Population and Household Census, the Demographic Health Survey (just out) and the Integrated Household Survey (due shortly) which provide very detailed information to inform the Government's policy making and our results tracking.</p> <p>DFID continues to work with other donors, civil society and the Government to improve collection, analysis and use of information on service delivery. This includes the Government's Education and Health Management Information Systems, new annual reports on performance in Education and Water/ Sanitation, and the roll out of Community Scorecards to track performance in water, agriculture, health and education via an NGO consortium.</p>
<p>5. The Department should reflect efficiency indicators in its management and accountability processes of its programme in Malawi and the indicators should cover the bulk of its programme spend.</p>	<p>Completed. DFID Malawi has integrated efficiency indicators into its monitoring frameworks, including tracking unit costs and rates of return. A range of measures are tracked quarterly within the Office and by DFID centrally, including portfolio quality score, financial management and risk issues.</p>
<p>6. The Department should make full use of the influence gained through its large contributions to Malawi to make sure risks to value for money are addressed. DFID Malawi should put in place explicit strategies for securing changes needed to secure cost-effective development.</p>	<p>Ongoing. DFID's staff meet regularly with Malawian Government Ministers and officials on issues of policy and practice, to ensure UK aid resources are used as effectively and efficiently as possible. This is also built into Programme Documents and the Memorandums of Understanding, and checked through financial and procurement audits.</p>

DFID: Aid to Malawi	
Recommendation	DFID Action
<p>7. The Department should put in place contingency plans to deal with any breaches of agreements (such as excess procurement of fertilizer), and act on them.</p>	<p>Ongoing. DFID's policy and guidance provide a clear framework for assessing and acting on any breaches of DFID's Partnership Commitments or any specific conditions relating to a particular aid agreement. DFID does not agree that it should put in place specific contingency plans for all possible situations. This would absorb a disproportionate amount of resource and many of the plans would be nugatory. However, at a strategic level, scenario and contingency planning form an important part of the Operational Planning process during which a wide range of future possibilities are considered.</p> <p>The Leadership Team also discusses the main risks to the programme every quarter, alongside mitigating actions or contingencies.</p>
<p>8. (a) The Department should measure better the added value of its staff on the ground, and assess its staffing resources in view of the scale of the risks and ambition of its objectives.</p> <p>(b) The Treasury should reflect that information in setting running cost limits for the Department so that the result is cost-effective overseas aid.</p>	<p>a) Completed. DFID overall has adopted a strengthened approach to <i>Strategic Workforce Planning</i> to help ensure we have the right numbers and mix of staff and skills now and in future, and that resources are focused in the areas where they are most needed. DFID Malawi's specific needs were assessed as part of the new Operational Planning process.</p> <p>b) Completed. Treasury Ministers agreed that the costs of DFID's staff overseas working on frontline delivery would be paid out of a capped allocation within the programme budget. All staffing decisions, both in the UK and overseas, remain a matter for DFID.</p>

Investing for Development: DFID's oversight of CDC plc	
Recommendation	DFID Action
1. DFID should set medium-term financial targets for CDC relative to relevant market indices, clarify its attitude to risk in investments, and define measures of efficiency which capture all the costs of the business model that CDC uses.	Completed. Medium-term financial targets, risk measure triggers and operational cost measurements included in CDC five year Business Plan finalised in November 2009.
2. DFID should routinely be consulted on the nature and scale of major CDC commitments and on their effect on cash balances.	Completed. CDC Business Plan finalised in November 2009 includes upper and lower limits for cash held outside of which DFID must be consulted. DFID and CDC are monitoring implementation.
3. DFID and CDC must recognise that high levels of pay, however merited, must be subject to effective oversight, particularly if the organisation has not had significant problems in recruiting and retaining high calibre staff.	Completed. Strengthened Remuneration Framework for CDC put in place in November 2008.
4. DFID now accepts that it must work with CDC to strengthen the governance of business principles. It should ensure that assurance and assessment are independent of CDC and fund managers, and that the assessments cover the portfolio as a whole, with an agreed format for reports.	Completed. Revised Chairman's Letter of 15 May 2009 sets out the enhanced governance arrangements for CDC. With effect from 2009, CDC is commissioning independent evaluation of a percentage of its portfolio of investments, including compliance with the Investment Code. Target going forward is to have 50% of evaluations done independently. With effect from 2010 CDC Auditors are providing an independent confirmation of implementation processes in relation to the Investment Code.
5. DFID should ensure that CDC concentrates its resources in deprived areas and markets. And it needs to improve the way that CDC measures and reports its effectiveness in mobilising additional investment in such markets in order to help guide future CDC Investment Policy.	Completed. New CDC Investment Policy announced in late 2008 and effective from 2009 focuses CDC operations more tightly on the poorer countries of sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia. DFID and CDC working to develop a methodology for assessing CDC effectiveness in mobilising third party capital.
6. DFID needs to make sure that CDC's financial targets, business model and incentives do not restrict such changes where they represent an appropriate response to the needs of poor countries. CDC's reporting should clearly distinguish results achieved from different types of business.	Completed. CDC plans for introducing new financing instruments included in five year Business Plan finalised in November 2009. CDC reporting of results improved through new annual Development Impact Report with effect from 2009.
7. CDC is working to collect improved information on the developmental effects of its investments, and DFID should require CDC to report the results systematically and in a way which fairly represents its portfolio. DFID should also commission an independent evaluation of CDC's impact, timed to inform the next five-yearly business review, and building on improved CDC fund evaluations.	Completed. CDC reporting its development effects via new annual Development Report with effect from 2009. DFID has undertaken a wholesale review of CDC in 2010/2011.
8. CDC to use its influence with fund managers to advance openness and transparency around reporting on fund plans and performance.	Ongoing. This is a medium-term objective and for CDC to use 'best efforts'. CDC 2009 and 2010 Development Reports includes overall results of performance of funds evaluated in 2008 and 2009.

DFID: Operating in Insecure Environments

Recommendation	DFID Action
<p>1. DFID should review its own experiences and those of others, paying special attention to known risk factors, including weak government capacity and legitimacy, poor communications, insufficient oversight by development partners and threats to sustainability. It should reflect the review findings in its allocation to countries of aid resources, as well as aid choices and practices within insecure countries.</p>	<p>Completed. During 2010-11, DFID has carried out a detailed bilateral aid review of all our country programmes including those in fragile and conflict affected states (FCAS), during which DFID country teams were asked to set out what we can achieve over the next four years. Following a detailed process of challenge and scrutiny, this review has informed the allocation of aid resources and operational planning. These allocations were underpinned by evidence and analysis of value for money – and in FCAS applied an approach to building peaceful states and societies which emphasises robust analysis of country context and risk factors.</p> <p>In 2010 DFID published a new practice paper on Building Peaceful States and Societies which lays out our new approach to fragile states, supplemented by a series of briefing papers. This approach was mandatory in the recent bilateral aid review and was applied in operational planning through guidance and peer reviews.</p> <p>DFID is a very active member of the OECD Development Assistance Committee's (DAC) International Network Conflict and Fragile States. Evidence gathered here has been used to develop the DAC Principles for Good International Engagement in Fragile States which were monitored in seven countries in 2009 and are currently being monitored in 15 countries in 2011. Evidence is also used to prepare guidance: recently DFID co-chaired the Task Team on Peacebuilding and Statebuilding which has produced pathbreaking statebuilding guidance. Transition finance guidance is also underway including lessons from a major study on risk.</p> <p>DFID has launched major 5-year research programmes on Fragile States and will ensure that lesson learning is fed back into policy and operations.</p>
<p>2. DFID should ensure its performance analysis is sufficiently fine-grained to pick up emerging patterns of performance within broad policy areas, and establish the underlying causes so that it can take appropriate remedial action.</p>	<p>Completed. DFID currently analyses the performance of the project portfolio on the basis of country, region and thematic area and this includes analysis of project performance within fragile states defined by a robust methodology.</p> <p>We recently published an internal results guidance note for fragile and conflict affected States to help country programmes identify and monitor results more clearly.</p>
<p>3. DFID should look to make full use of the capacity that is available in insecure environments, including that in civil society and non-governmental organisations. It should also spell out the significance of insecurity for aid choices and delivery practices in its guidance to its staff, and in the relative level of ambition it sets for particular projects and programmes</p>	<p>Completed. In fragile and conflict affected states, particularly where state responsiveness is mixed, DFID works with a range of organisations including sub-national government, multilaterals, civil society and non governmental organisations (NGO) and the private sector to deliver services, humanitarian assistance and the elements necessary for peace and state building.</p> <p>The significance of insecurity is analysed in country strategic conflict and country governance assessments, and applied in operational and programme design.</p>
<p>4. Insecurity increases the risk of fraud and DFID should pay special attention to this fact in insecure environments, and identify circumstances where direct assessment of aid usage may be problematic. It should then reassess the cost-effectiveness of programmes, taking account of costs of combating fraud or aid abuse, and make explicit judgments whether to accept the risks that it cannot manage</p>	<p>Largely completed but system strengthening ongoing. DFID has standard rigorous approaches to fraud which includes our support to fragile states. DFID's Counter Fraud Unit (CFU) has commenced a fraud abuse and risk assessment (FARA) for DFID which identifies and assesses key exposures to fraud and abuse and assesses the effectiveness of DFID's counter-measures. The higher risk in insecure environments is acknowledged and DFID is currently undertaking a major review of its approach to risk and in particular the corporate risk register. We are aware that there are significant risks of not engaging in fragile states and potential transformational deliverables from taking risks – so the risk of fraud needs to be set against these and well managed. We are also strengthening our systems and corporate planning processes so that cost effectiveness is explicit from the outset and risks and results closely managed throughout the aid programme.</p>

DFID: Operating in Insecure Environments	
Recommendation	DFID Action
<p>5. In its dealings with the World Bank and UNDP, DFID should build on its stance of making increased DFID support to key multilateral organisations conditional on improving their capacity in insecure countries. It should include detailed scrutiny of the Bank's capability and performance in insecure countries in the Mid-Term Review of bank funding scheduled for Autumn 2009</p>	<p>Completed. DFID has worked to strengthen the World Bank's and UNDP's capacity and performance in fragile and conflict-affected countries, including partnership between these two and other actors.</p> <p>DFID helped ensure that fragility was considered as a special theme under IDA 15 and closely scrutinized the Bank's performance in the IDA 15 Mid-Term Review. This led us to push hard for further improvements and for maintaining fragility as a special theme for IDA 16 which we achieved and pursued astutely during the IDA 16 replenishment negotiations.</p> <p>Furthermore, DFID commissioned the Multilateral Aid Review (MAR) in 2010 which considered performance in fragile states as a key criterion. The World Bank (IDA) was assessed as having provided very good value for money for UK aid funding and we agreed a 25% increase in funding for the latest IDA replenishment which we announced in December 2010. DFID worked with other countries to ensure key weaknesses identified in the MAR were agreed as priority areas for action. In terms of improving performance in fragile states, priorities include further decentralization and deployment of the right staff capacity to these countries; risk management; and partnership with the UN on the ground.</p> <p>The World Bank also published the important new World Development Report (WDR) on Conflict, Security and Development in April 2011 which DFID partially funded. Its findings are very much in line with DFID's policies on fragility and conflict and should be a boost to the reform agenda. The Bank's President has expressed strong commitment to taking the implications of this WDR very seriously, and DFID's Secretary of State reiterated the importance the UK attaches to this area at the 2011 Spring Meetings.</p> <p>Regarding UNDP, DFID also maintained a close watch of the organisation's performance in fragile and conflict-affected countries and attached a high priority to this in our partnership with UNDP. Respective criteria were included in DFID's Performance Framework for UNDP core funding that concluded in 2010. And DFID ensured that UNDP's Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery (BCPR) developed a stronger results framework as a condition for a new non-core contribution (2010-12) to this key UNDP practice area.</p> <p>The MAR indicated that UNDP is overall a good performer but that urgent progress is still needed in several important areas. Our reform priorities include improving the consistency of UNDP's delivery at country level, particularly in fragile and conflict-affected countries; getting UNDP to focus more of its efforts on its areas of comparative advantage, especially around crisis prevention and recovery; improving cost control and achieving greater efficiency in its operations; and much better reporting of results. Based on the MAR findings, DFID decided to continue to fund UNDP at 2010 levels, closely monitor performance and review progress within two years, when we may increase or decrease our core funding.</p> <p>With regard to all of the above, DFID is working closely with, the FCO, the UK Mission in New York and the Delegation in Washington to address capacity and collaboration issues and strengthen UN – World Bank collaboration in key peacebuilding sectors.</p>

DFID: Operating in Insecure Environments

Recommendation	DFID Action
<p>6. DFID should ensure that it can appoint enough people with the right skills to manage those programmes well. DFID should build on the incentives it has already introduced and make sure it has practicable provisions in its staffing policies so that it can post staff to insecure countries in case voluntary methods prove insufficient</p>	<p>Completed. The increasing focus on our work in FCAS, will require a shift in the numbers and skill sets of those working on the front line delivery of these programmes over the next few years. We are currently in the process of recruiting 150 new advisory staff, some of whom will be deployed to insecure environments.</p> <p>Prospective candidates for such posts are assessed against a rigorous set of technical and generic competencies. Those being posted to the most difficult locations are required to undergo a full assessment of their suitability to live and work in these environments.</p> <p>A review of conflict advisory capacity within DFID was finalised early in 2011 and a number of its recommendations are now being taken forward.</p> <p>DFID staff working in difficult locations have shorter, more flexible, tour lengths, enhanced leave entitlements to enable them to recuperate from the additional strains of working in these environments, and receive an appropriate hardship allowance in recognition of the challenges they face at post.</p> <p>DFID has traditionally been able to fill most vacancies in FCAS (eg through secondments and contracting for services) where it has not been able to meet its staffing needs internally. When embarking on a recruitment campaign, it is now our policy to ask candidates about their willingness and capability to work in insecure environments. This approach is expected to meet our longer term staffing requirements.</p>
<p>7. DFID should collect and analyse the security costs of country teams and individual projects in insecure environments, and use this information to seek to share costs and approaches with partners. It should also use this information in its business plans for insecure environments and in its judgements on resource allocation.</p>	<p>Largely completed with areas ongoing. DFID's management information system enables systematic and consistent collection, analysis and comparison of security costs within and between countries.</p> <p>DFID has revised procedures to incorporate more rigorous and comprehensive economic appraisal for all projects including in insecure environments, and the new DFID-wide business case approach to project funding will strengthen this.</p>
<p>8. To improve aid cost-effectiveness, while protecting the interests of poor people and aid workers, DFID should ensure that strategic conflict assessments cover all insecure countries, and link its country programme choices and risk management practices to explicitly address the review findings</p>	<p>Largely completed, with work on Strategic Conflict Assessments (SCAs) ongoing. DFID programming in all conflict-affected environments is systematically based on robust political and conflict analysis, informed by SCAs or other analytical tools, which are often undertaken in collaboration with other government departments or international partners. In a number of conflict-affected environments, DFID has also undertaken conflict audits to review, and where necessary help re-adjust programming choices, design and risk management strategies.</p> <p>In addition, a key element of the Bilateral Aid Review process was to scrutinise the links between analysis and strategic programming, ensuring that aid allocation in insecure environments was based on a solid understanding of the conflict dynamics and the wider context.</p> <p>DFID is also planning to review, pilot and then extend the operational use of SCAs to all country offices working in insecure environments to improve programming choice, design and risk management, and to deliver more effective results.</p>

DFID: Providing Budget Support for Developing Countries	
Recommendation	DFID Action
1a. DFID should work with other donors and recipient governments to collect systematic data on the financial inputs to developing country budgets, and make sure that definitions of sectors, regions and activities are applied consistently	Ongoing. DFID will encourage all donors to comply with commitments made at the Accra High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in September 2008 on disclosure of aid information. The International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI), now with 19 donor signatories, agreed an international standard to share information about aid. DFID is publishing information in line with this format and working through IATI to encourage other donors to comply as soon as practicable.
1b. DFID should work with other donors and recipient governments to commission evaluations of the impact of budget support on growth and on reducing poverty.	Ongoing. The European Commission is leading an evaluation of budget support in three countries of which one receives DFID budget support. DFID is kept informed. The objective of the evaluation is to assess to what extent budget support has helped to achieve sustainable outcomes and impacts on growth and development. Final reports are due in June 2011
1c. DFID should work with other donors and recipient governments to improve the scope, frequency and reliability of data available on developing government activity, outputs and outcomes	Ongoing. DFID has issued a technical note: strengthened approach to Budget Support which includes amongst other measures, a stronger focus on results and value for money: DFID will: 1) encourage partner governments to generate more accurate data on results from their various expenditure programmes and complement this data with citizen generated data on service delivery; 2) Assist partner governments in strengthening their management information system; 3) Assist in creating the demand for such data from internal institutions such as supreme audit institutions; 4) Assist partner governments in generating VFM data from their procurement systems.
2. DFID should develop more precise measures of [country government] capacity to enable it to track progress more reliably, with a greater focus on better management performance, as opposed to new legislation or better central guidance on management practices.	Ongoing. DFID supports and funds the Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability (PEFA) programme which has developed a framework for assessing standards of public financial management (PFM) systems. This has now been applied in over 110 countries. DFID fiduciary risk assessments draw on the results of PEFA assessments, which focus on system performance as well as the quality of legislation and guidance.
3. DFID should test the cost-effectiveness of budget support proposals against credible options. DFID's new Investment Committee should establish the standards of analysis required before programmes can be proposed, and police those standards. DFID should also make sure that programme evaluations address budget support cost-effectiveness.	Ongoing. DFID has developed new guidance on business cases in which cost-benefit analysis (CBA) and VFM analysis are an integral part. The CBA follows closely DFID's Economic Appraisal guidance. Also, DFID has contracted Strathclyde University to train the economic cadre on economic appraisal.
4. DFID should state the criteria that should determine a decision [to provide budget support] (including aspects such as benefits and risks), make sure there are precise assessments recorded against each criterion, and review their portfolio of budget support programmes to make sure there is some consistency of judgement.	Ongoing. DFID's Strengthened Approach to Budget Support: Technical Note (1st March 2011) has introduced more rigorous steps to strengthen the evidence base for decisions to provide budget support. The note also provides guidance on how to make budget support programmes more effective. DFID is also updating its fiduciary risk assessment (FRA) guidance.
5 a. DFID should make sure that the formal objectives for all budget support programmes reflect all the key benefits expected, are precisely stated, and are associated with clear baselines and success measures.	Completed. Please refer to DFID's Strengthened Approach to Budget Support: Technical Note (1st March 2011)

DFID: Providing Budget Support for Developing Countries	
Recommendation	DFID Action
5 b. DFID should systematically monitor progress against each of the objectives set out in a budget support programme, as well as progress in mitigating any associated key risks or partnership commitments.	Completed. Please refer to DFID's Strengthened Approach to Budget Support: Technical Note (1 st March 2011) Ref.: DFID's updated Fiduciary Risk Assessment (FRA) How to Note – forthcoming May 2011.
5 c. DFID should streamline the indicators used for such monitoring to maximise use of agreed, joint monitoring frameworks. Where necessary, DFID should institute arrangements to amend previously approved indicators as better sources emerge.	Ongoing. All existing and new budget support programmes will include quantified results (outputs and outcomes) as per the Bilateral Aid review results offer.
6. DFID should use all available sources, including audit reports and other surveys, to estimate the likely impact of risks arising from weak financial systems.	Completed. DFID's guidance on Managing Fiduciary Risk when Providing Financial Aid was updated in January 2009 to require countries to use available studies and reports (including those from Supreme Audit Institutions and Public Expenditure Tracking Surveys) to estimate the likely financial impact of risks arising from weak financial systems. The revised guidance includes a methodological annex which is now being applied in DFID's Fiduciary Risk Assessments.
7. DFID should make an explicit assessment of the quality of the available monitoring information when proposing or extending a budget support programme, with clear identification of how and when any gaps can be closed.	Completed. The DFID business case for programme support requires that all budget support programmes make an explicit assessment of the quality of the available monitoring information. DFID is a major donor for statistical capacity building activities and is the largest bilateral donor to statistical capacity building. DFID works directly with national authorities in country, and through international agencies to support the collection of reliable and relevant data through a range of statistical capacity building initiatives.
8. DFID should ensure that bodies such as Parliaments and audit institutions receive sufficient support to help them in such tasks as mounting an effective challenge to the ruling party and securing accountability for the use of public resources, including in countries such as Nigeria to which DFID plans to extend budget support.	Ongoing. In October 2009 DFID, along with a number of other donors and international financial institutions, signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the International Organisation of Supreme Audit Institutions (INTOSAI). This is intended to increase the amount and improve the effectiveness of support given to supreme audit institutions (SAIs). It is intended that SAIs will prepare strategic plans and development action plans and that donors will provide harmonised support for the development and implementation of these plans. Implementation of the MoU is being taken forward. The Budget Support policy refresh has strengthened DFID commitment to demand side accountability.
9. DFID should assess how effective budget support really is in encouraging developing country governments to prioritise policies aimed at reducing poverty and use such assessments to reach a firm and evidenced position.	Completed. Please refer to DFID's Strengthened Approach to Budget Support: Technical Note (1 st March 2011)
10. Where it assesses financial risks to be high, DFID should disclose the scale and nature of these risks, and offer its best estimate of the levels of corruption, waste and inefficiency that may result. It should also set out its risk management plans. Such information should be available when requesting funds from the UK Parliament and when accounting for their use.	Completed. Under revised guidance since January 2009, DFID Fiduciary Risk Assessments (FRAs) provide an estimate, based on available information such as audit reports and public expenditure tracking studies, of potential leakage due to corruption, waste and inefficiency. FRAs also set out country office's fiduciary risk management plans, and these are monitored and updated regularly, including through annual statements of progress. FRAs are included as part of funding submissions and are used as part of DFID's internal assurance procedures in preparing DFID's annual statement of internal control.

The Conflict Pool is not part of Departmental Expenditure Limit (DEL), but is a separate HM Treasury settlement. The figures quoted in Table 2 for the Conflict Pool represent the amounts actually disbursed through FCO/ MoD systems. All Conflict Pool funds disbursed by DFID are ODA eligible and are included in the DFID Bilateral Programme.

Concessional resources

A loan, the terms of which are more favourable to the borrower than those currently attached to commercial market terms, is described as concessional (or a soft loan) and the degree of concessionality is expressed as its grant element.

Conditionality

When donors require their developing country partners to do something in order to receive aid. If the condition is not fulfilled it will generally lead to aid being interrupted or suspended. The UK policy on conditionality is that DFID's aid is based on three shared commitments with partner governments: poverty reduction and meeting the MDGs; respecting human rights and other international obligations; and strengthening financial management and accountability and reducing the risk of funds being misused through weak administration or corruption. If partner governments move away from these conditions, DFID can suspend, interrupt, delay or change how it delivers its aid. DFID does not use conditions to impose specific policy choices on countries.

Debt relief

Debt relief may take the form of cancellation, rescheduling, refinancing or re-organisation. Interest and principal foregone from debt cancellation forms part of DFID programme expenditure whilst other debt relief is funded from other official sources.

- a. Debt cancellation (or Retrospective Terms Adjustment) is relief from the burden of repaying both the principal and interest on past loans.
- b. Debt rescheduling is a form of relief by which the dates on which principal or interest payments are due are delayed or rearranged.
- c. Official bilateral debts are re-organised in the Paris Club of official bilateral creditors, in which the UK plays its full part. The Paris Club has devised increasing generous arrangements for reducing and rescheduling the debt of the poorest countries, most recently agreeing new terms for the enhanced Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative.

Developing countries

See *Development Assistance Committee: List of aid recipients*.

Development Assistance Committee

The Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development is a forum for consultation among 22 donor countries and the European Commission on how to increase the level and effectiveness of aid flows to all aid recipient countries. The member countries are Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, European Commission, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the UK and the United States.

Development Assistance Committee: List of aid recipients

The DAC List of ODA Recipients is designed for statistical purposes. It helps to measure and classify aid and other resource flows originating in donor countries. It is not designed as a guide to eligibility for aid or other preferential treatment. Countries are divided into income groups based on Gross

National Income (GNI) per capita as reported by the World Bank, with Least Developed Countries (LDCs), as defined by the United Nations, separately identified. The DAC list is reviewed every three years. Countries that have exceeded the high income category for three consecutive years at the time of review are removed from the list.

Donor

See *Development Assistance Committee*.

European Community

The 27 member states and the common institutions, notably the European Commission, co-operating on a range of economic and other issues in supra-national integration.

European Development Fund

The European Development Fund is the main route through which funds committed under the EC's Cotonou Convention are channelled.

European Union

Created by the Treaty of Maastricht 1992, which enhanced the integration of the European Community but also enabled the member states to co-operate together in an inter-governmental, not supra-national, way in the areas of Common Foreign and Security Policy Justice and Home Affairs.

Financial aid

Financial aid in the wider sense is defined as a grant or loan of money which is the subject of a formal agreement with the recipient government or institution. In practice it is all bilateral aid except technical co-operation and administrative costs.

Fragile states

Those states where the government cannot or will not deliver core functions to the majority of its people, including the poor.

General budget support

See *Poverty Reduction Budget Support*.

Gross National Income

Previously known as Gross National Product, Gross National Income comprises the total value of goods and services produced within a country (i.e. its Gross Domestic Product), together with its income received from other countries (notably interest and dividends), less similar payments made to other countries.

G7/G8 Group

The G7 Group of major industrialised democracies comprises Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the UK and the United States. The Group of Eight (G8) includes Russia. Their heads of government meet annually at the G7/G8 Summit to discuss areas of global concern.

G20

The Group of Twenty (G-20) Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors was established in 1999 to bring together systemically important industrialized and developing economies to discuss key issues in the global economy. The G20 is the premier forum for our international economic development that promotes open and constructive discussion between industrial and emerging-market countries on key issues related to global economic stability.

Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative

An initiative launched by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank in 1996 to provide debt relief to the poorest countries. Revised in 1999 to deliver twice as much debt relief as the original initiative.

Humanitarian assistance

Humanitarian assistance comprises disaster relief, food aid, refugee relief and disaster preparedness. It generally involves the provision of material aid (including food, medical care and personnel) and finance and advice to save and preserve lives during emergency situations and in the immediate post-emergency rehabilitation phase; and to cope with short- and longer-term population displacements arising out of emergencies.

Income groups

The categorisation of recipient countries by income group is based on Gross National Income (GNI) per capita in 2007 as reported by the World Bank. The thresholds are set out below:

Low income group: countries with a GNI per capita in 2007 of below \$935.

Lower middle income group: countries with a GNI per capita in 2007 of \$936 or above but not exceeding \$3,705.

Upper middle income group: countries with a GNI per capita in 2007 of \$3,706 or above but not exceeding \$11,455.

High income group: countries with a GNP per capita in 2007 of \$11,456 or above.

Independent Commission for Aid Impact

To provide greater independent scrutiny of UK aid spending to deliver value for money for British taxpayers and to maximise the impact of the British aid budget

International Aid Transparency Initiative

Aims to make public information on aid spending and activities more available and more accessible, worldwide

International Development Association

Part of the World Bank Group that makes loans to countries at concessional rates (i.e. below market rates) of interest.

International Monetary Fund

The International Monetary Fund aims to promote international monetary cooperation, exchange stability, and orderly exchange arrangements; to foster economic growth and high levels of employment; and to provide temporary financial assistance to countries to help ease balance of payments adjustment.

Least developed countries

Least developed countries are those assessed as having particularly severe long-term constraints to development. Inclusion on the list of least developed countries is now assessed on two main criteria: economic diversity and quality of life.

Low income countries

Countries in the low income group, as defined in *Income groups*.

Middle income countries

Countries in the lower middle and upper middle income groups (see *Income groups*).

Millennium Development Goals

A set of eight international development goals for 2015, adopted by the international community in the UN Millennium Declaration in September 2000, and endorsed by IMF, World Bank and OECD.

Multilateral aid

Aid channelled through international bodies for use in or on behalf of aid recipient countries. Aid channelled through multilateral agencies is regarded as bilateral where DFID specifies the use and destination of the funds.

Non-Governmental Organisations

Private non-profit making bodies, which are active in development work. To qualify for official support, UK non-governmental organisations must be registered charities.

Official Development Assistance

Official development assistance is defined as those flows to developing countries and multilateral institutions provided by official agencies or by their executive agencies, which meet the following tests:

- a. It is administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as its main objective.
- b. It is concessional in character and conveys a grant element of at least 25%.

Only aid to countries on the DAC List of Recipients of Official Development Assistance is eligible to be recorded as ODA.

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

A group of major industrial countries promoting growth and high employment among its members, fostering international trade and contributing to global economic development.

Ownership

Partner countries exercise effective leadership over their development policies and strategies and co-ordinate development actions.

Paris Declaration

The Paris Declaration is an international agreement in which over one hundred countries and organisations committed to continue to increase efforts in harmonisation, alignment and managing aid for results with a set of monitorable actions and indicators. Source: www.oecd.org.

Poverty Reduction Budget Support

Poverty reduction budget support is a form of financial aid in which funds are provided directly to a partner government's central exchequer to support that government's programmes. This can be in the form of general budget support (not directed at particular sectors) or sector budget support.

Poverty Reduction Strategies (PRSs)

PRSs are prepared by partner country governments, often in collaboration with development partners. They describe the country's macroeconomic, structural and social policies and programmes to promote growth and reduce poverty.

Predictability

A measure of how predictable flows of aid to developing partner countries are. This includes the extent to which aid promised within a given year is delivered and how many years in the future donors provide information about aid to be provided.

Programme aid

Programme aid is financial assistance specifically to fund (i) a range of general imports, or (ii) an integrated programme of support for a particular sector, or (iii) discrete elements of a recipient's budgetary expenditure. In most cases, support is provided as part of a World Bank/International Monetary Fund co-ordinated structural adjustment programme.

Public financial management

A PFM system has three key objectives: to maintain fiscal discipline (*securing stewardship*), keeping spending within limits created by the ability to raise revenue and keeping debt within levels that are not prohibitively expensive to service; to promote strategic priorities (*enabling transformation*) – allocating and spending resources in those areas that make the greatest contribution to the government's objectives; and to deliver value for money (*supporting performance*) – efficient and effective use of resources in the implementation of strategic priorities.

Regional development banks

International development banks, which serve particular regions, for example the African Development Bank or the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

Remittances

Remittances are monies sent from one individual or household to another. International remittances are those sent by migrant workers who left their home country. Domestic remittances are those sent by migrant workers who left their home village or town to work elsewhere in their home country (e.g. rural-urban migration; sometimes also referred to as national remittances). Communal or collective remittances are monies sent by migrant associations or church groups to their home communities. Typically remittances are in cash rather than goods. Imports or goods purchased on location are, however, also common.

Scaling up

Identifying the most effective ways to channel additional resources in order to maximise impact on the MDGs.

Sector

One of the areas of recipient countries' economic or social structures that aid is intended to support. DFID categorises its aid into eight broad sectors: Economic, Education, Health, Governance, Social, Rural Livelihoods, Environment and Humanitarian Assistance.

Security sector

The security sector is defined as those who are, or should be, responsible for protecting the state and communities within the state. This includes military, paramilitary, intelligence and police services as well as those civilian structures responsible for oversight and control of the security forces and for the administration of justice.

Spending review

A fundamental re-evaluation of priorities, objectives and targets by the UK government, which establishes a three-year planning cycle including spending plans, for all Departments. The 2007 Comprehensive Spending Review runs from 2008/09 to 2010/11.

Technical co-operation/technical assistance

Technical co-operation is the provision of advice and/or skills, in the form of specialist personnel, training and scholarship, grants for research and associated costs.

Untied aid

Aid that is given where donors do not insist that it is spent on goods and services from the donor country in favour of giving unrestricted access to those who can compete best on price, quality and service.

UK Aid transparency guarantee

Commits DFID to publish detailed information about new DFID projects and policies in a way that is comprehensive, accessible, comparable, accurate and timely.

World Bank

The term World Bank is commonly used to refer to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Development Association. Three other agencies are also part of the World Bank, the International Finance Corporation, the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency and the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes. Together these organisations are referred to as the World Bank Group.

World Trade Organisation

The World Trade Organisation exists to ensure that trade between nations flows as smoothly, predictably and freely as possible. To achieve this, the World Trade Organisation provides and regulates the legal framework that governs world trade. Decisions in the World Trade Organisation are typically taken by consensus among the 146 member countries and are ratified by members' parliaments.

Abbreviations

AfDB African Development Bank

AIDS Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome

AsDB Asian Development Bank

BAR Bilateral Aid Review

BSF Basic Service Fund

CDB Caribbean Development Bank

CDC CDC Group plc formerly Commonwealth Development Corporation

CFTC Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation

CSOs Civil Society Organisations

CYP Commonwealth Youth Programme

DAC Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

DFID Department for International Development

DHS Demographic and Health Survey

DRC Democratic Republic of Congo

EBRD European Bank for Reconstruction and Development

EC European Commission

EFA Education For All

EU European Union

FAO Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations

FCO Foreign and Commonwealth Office

FTI Fast Track Initiative

G7/G8 Group of seven/eight leading industrialised nations

GAVI Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunisation

GDP Gross Domestic Product

GEF Global Environment Facility

GEQIP General Education Quality Improvement Programme

GFATM Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria

GNI Gross National Income

GPAF Global Poverty Action Fund

GTLP Global Trade Liquidity Programme

HERR Humanitarian and Emergency Response Review

HIPC Heavily Indebted Poor Countries

HIV Human Immunodeficiency Virus

HMT Her Majesty's Treasury

IADB Inter-American Development Bank

IATI International Aid Transparency Initiative

IDA International Development Assistance

IFAD International Fund for Agricultural Development

IFC International Finance Corporation

IMF International Monetary Fund

LEAP Livelihoods Empowerment Against Poverty

LHW Lady Health Workers

LIC Low income country

LLIN Long lasting insecticide-treated net

MAR Multilateral Aid Review

MDG Millennium Development Goal

MDTF Multi Donor Trust Fund

MENA Middle East and North Africa

MoD Ministry of Defence

NGO Non-governmental organisation

ODA Official development assistance

OECD Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

PEFA Public expenditure and financial accountability

PFM Public Financial Management

PRBS Poverty Reduction Budget Support

SBS Sector Budget Support

SEQAP School Education Quality Assurance Project

SRP Structural Reform Plan

TB Tuberculosis

Annex E

Glossary and abbreviations

Administrative costs

DFID administrative costs include the running costs of DFID Headquarters, overseas costs of staff in agreed diplomatic posts concerned with full time aid administration, including staff appointed in country employed by DFID; expenditure in respect of residual rent liability on the Chatham Maritime site arising from the terms agreed for the privatisation of DFID's former next steps agency, the Natural Resources Institute; and those elements of Foreign and Commonwealth Office and CDC Capital Partners, formerly known as Commonwealth Development Corporation, administration costs which are related to aid delivery.

Aid effectiveness

A measure of the quality of aid delivery and maximising the impact of aid on poverty reduction and development.

Alignment

When donors base their overall support on partner countries' national development strategies, institutions and procedures.

Bilateral aid

Bilateral aid covers all aid provided by donor countries when the recipient country, sector or project is known. Core contributions to development organisations not on the DAC list of Multilateral Organisations is also classed as bilateral aid (for example the Education Fast Track Initiative). Core contributions to organisations on the DAC list of Multilateral Organisations in support of their development programme is classed as multilateral aid.

Business Plan

Brings together departmental priorities (i.e. our six priorities in the Structural Reform Plan) and our contribution to the Government's new system of democratic accountability, through improved public transparency.

Civil Society Organisations

All civic organisations, associations and networks, which occupy the 'social space' between the family and the state who come together to advocate their common interests through collective action. It includes volunteer and charity groups, parents' and teachers' associations, senior citizens' groups, sports clubs, arts and culture groups, faith-based groups, workers' clubs and trade unions, non-profit think-tanks and 'issue-based' activist groups.

Conflict Pool

The Conflict Pool is governed and managed jointly by DFID, the FCO and MoD. It is a source of funding to support the UK government's aims for preventing and managing international conflict. The cross-Whitehall Conflict Pool helps address global conflict, by bringing together the UK Government's development, diplomatic, and defence interests.

UK United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

UN United Nations

UNAIDS Joint United Nations Programme on HIV & AIDS

UNDP United Nations Development Programme

UNEP United Nations Environment Programme

UNESCO United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation

UNFPA United Nations Population Fund

UNHCR United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

UNICEF United Nations Children's Fund

UNIDO United Nations Industrial Development Organisation

UNITAID United Nations International Drug Purchasing Facility

USAID United States of America Agency for International Development

WASH Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Programme

WB World Bank

WFP World Food Programme

WHO World Health Organization

WTO World Trade Organisation



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