



Operational Plan 2011-2015

DFID International Financial Institutions Department

Updated June 2013

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Introduction

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

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

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

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

With less than 1000 days to go, we will continue to focus our efforts on delivering the Millennium Development Goals, creating wealth in poor countries, strengthening their governance and security and tackling climate change. The prize, in doing so, is huge: a better life for millions of people, and a safer, more prosperous world.



1) Context

The World Bank and regional development banks, together known as the Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs), play a central role in international efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). They have large scale financial resources, concessional and non-concessional, and strong expertise to offer in support of developing country priorities. The legitimacy of the regional development banks, with their regional ownership and character, is highly valued and makes them well placed to address some of the more difficult development challenges such as regional integration and climate change. Their focus on economic growth, especially building infrastructure, is critical for development. The World Bank's convening power remains important in individual countries and globally. Its capacity to work across the whole development agenda, particularly its leading role in enhancing knowledge on many issues, makes it important for many UK development objectives and a preferred partner in a wide range of policy areas and DFID partner countries. The MDBs are responsible for a significant share of the international community's support for poverty reduction; for example, in 2010 the World Bank immunised over 13 million children and provided close to 8 million doses of Vitamin A. Donors find the banks an effective channel for their resources, and as a result, agreed substantial replenishments in 2010 of the non-concessional funds of the World Bank and African Development Bank, as well as increases in the capital of most MDBs to enable increased non-concessional lending.

The 2008-09 financial crisis underlined the importance of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and MDBs, especially for middle income countries where these International Financial Institutions (IFIs) provided quick access to large scale resources that enable Governments to maintain critical public spending and better protect poor people. While the IMF implemented several reforms that meant it was well placed to assist Low Income Countries (LICs), the inflexibility in the availability of concessional funding constrained the responsiveness of the MDBs for LICs. Large scale debt relief had however strengthened the resilience of many of these countries to the crisis, and there were few signs of major risks to their continued debt sustainability. Nonetheless, there are still several countries who have yet to qualify for debt relief and, in many cases, the substantial political progress needed has been slow to materialise. The fund replenishments and new capital of 2010 were agreed by shareholders on the basis of strong reform programmes to improve the effectiveness and impact of the MDBs, including greater responsiveness to crises.

IFID leads on the UK's institutional relationship with the MDBs (except the IFC), including the UK's core funding of them. It works closely with UK staff in the MDB delegations, DFID country offices and policy departments, HM Treasury (HMT), Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO) and Department for Energy and Climate Change (DECC). It is also responsible for implementation of key elements of UK debt policy, which is set by HM Treasury. It leads on the IMF within DFID, supporting HMT's overall policy lead. IFID's programme budget is just under £5 billion over the SR10 period - the main elements being the UK's contribution to the World Bank's International Development Association (IDA) (66%), the African Development Fund (16%) and debt relief (9%).

UK reform objectives at the MDBs can only be achieved in partnership with other shareholders. The plans of action agreed by shareholders as part of the replenishments, capital increase and voice negotiations provide the primary basis for such partnerships.



2) Vision

Overview: Our vision is for the MDBs to be making the best possible contribution to poverty reduction, particularly in the poorest countries. We want to see high ambition, with the MDBs continuing to strengthen their focus on delivering results for poor people and providing better Value for Money. As part of this DFID want to see them responding more effectively to some of the more difficult and pressing development challenges – building capable governments in fragile states, meeting the specific needs of girls and women, addressing climate change, integrating African markets, and supporting broad based growth that creates jobs and wealth for the poor.

DFID's Multilateral Aid Review (MAR) provides an assessment of the strengths and weaknesses of each bank and sets out an agenda for reform. Some elements are common, with the need for continued effort from the banks to better articulate the results of their work and its contribution to the MDGs; to bring about greater decentralisation and introduce more flexible instruments to enhance their ability to cooperate with partners and work better in fragile states; and a stronger focus on driving down costs. Greater emphasis to climate change and the needs of girls and women are also important common weaknesses.

DFID will work with HM Treasury to encourage the IMF to maintain the greater flexibility in its concessional programmes for LICs that it adopted during the 2008/09 crisis, and over the medium term help LICs restore and embed economic stability and growth. DFID want to see countries that have received debt relief continuing to manage their borrowing well and use savings to invest in poverty reduction. DFID will work with HM Treasury to see what further action can be taken to tackle vulture funds, to ensure the full value of agreed debt relief is realised by developing countries. On those countries yet to qualify, we want to see the international community respond quickly and effectively on debt issues when constraints to eligibility are overcome, so that debt relief supports wider efforts to secure development progress.

Alignment to DFID and wider UK Government priorities:

The IFIs play a critical part of the role that the DFID Business Plan sets for multilateral bodies. The International Financial Institutions Department's (IFID) funding of IFIs underpins five of the six Structural Reform Pillars in the DFID Plan (aid transparency, wealth creation, governance and security in fragile states, improving the lives of girls and women, and combating climate change). It supports HMT Structural Reform Plan actions on debt. Through its efforts to improve the effectiveness of IFIs in fragile states, IFID also contributes to the National Security Strategy objective to promote stability overseas.

What we will stop doing:

DFID will continue to set our objectives in light of Minister's priorities, the resources we have and the opportunities for securing change. DFID will not micro-manage the banks and only focus on the key reforms identified in the MAR and those issues critical to their effectiveness.



4) Results

Headline results for MDB concessional funds aggregated by UK share

Pillar/ Strategic Priority	Indicator	Baseline (including year)	Expected Results (including year)
Water and Sanitation	People reached with improved sanitation facilities by IDA	160,000 (annual average 2006-09)	180,000-220,000 by 2015
	People with new or improved access to water and sanitation by IDA	166,000 (total over 2006-2008)	290,000 (2011-2013)
Maternal Mortality	Women receiving antenatal care during a visit to a health provider funded by IDA	70,000 (annual average 2006-09)	100,000 – 150,000 by 2015
Wealth Creation	Roads constructed or rehabilitated by African Development Fund	417 km (total 2006-2008) 280 (total 2004-2007)	826 km (2011-2013)
	Small and medium enterprise loan accounts opened with Asian Development Fund support		10,000 (2009-2012)
Climate Change*	Discussion of climate change vulnerabilities as part of the development challenges and priorities in the Country Assistance Strategies (CAS) of IDA eligible countries	Climate in 70% of new CASs (2009)	Climate in 100% of CASs by 2014
* DFID climate change programming is subject to the strategy and allocations of the UK's cross-Government International Climate Fund (ICF)			
Governance and Security	Increase in average score of World Bank operations in Fragile Countries as assessed by its Independent Evaluation Group.	69	75 (2014)
Global Partnerships	Progress on the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries initiative	32 countries at completion point (2010)	36 countries at completion point by 2014
Global Partnerships	MDB compliance with the International Aid Transparency Initiative good practice and project beneficiaries and the general public able to track progress of projects through MDB websites.	Two MDBs have joined IATI (2010) and two MDBs piloting interactive aid mapping websites (2011)	Four MDBs join IATI by 2011. Pilot aid mapping websites tested and if successful become fully operational in at least three MDBs (2014)
Global Partnerships	MDBs have scorecard or similar systems in place to track results which are used by shareholders to drive and assess performance	2	4 (2014)



4) Results (continued)

Evidence supporting results

The results chosen are largely drawn from the MDBs' own results' frameworks. They are not comprehensive but rather represent the results that we judge to be critical in ensuring that the banks are making the most effective contribution to the MDGs. Some of these are areas where the banks have a particular comparative advantage, including water and sanitation and roads. Others are areas which DFID considers crucial in meeting the MDGs, including maternal mortality and action on climate change. Our indicator on progress on the Heavily Indebted Poor Country (HIPC) initiative reflects the Coalition Government commitment to ensuring debt relief is provided as speedily as possible to the poorest countries.

DFID have also included two reform indicators, drawn from the MAR, which set out DFID's key priorities for strengthening the MDBs - all banks need to continue to improve their results frameworks and monitoring, and their transparency.

DFID judge that the MDBs have the resources and capacity to achieve these results over the SR10 period. IFID's contributions to the MDB replenishments and capital increases will continue to contribute significantly to this. The reform indicators are more stretching.

Value for Money (VfM) Rationale

The outcome results chosen are those we think will have the maximum impact on the MDGs and therefore represent good Value for Money. Reform objectives will make the MDBs more effective organisations and therefore increase the VfM of future DFID contributions to them. Given that the MDBs have robust systems and that the UK plays an active role on the board, we judge that the risks to these priorities are manageable.



5) Delivery and Resources

DFID's levers for achieving these results in the IFIs are:

- Our shareholder function
- Financial resources to the IFIs as replenishments of funds (to enable grants and non-concessional loans), capital (to enable non-concessional borrowing), and in support of debt relief programmes - and monitoring the expected outcomes of these inputs (*see Monitoring and Effectiveness section*)
- Dialogue on the development of sectoral and cross-cutting policies
- The strategic use of funding of catalytic technical expertise in the MDBs to develop areas of emerging priorities.

IFID leads in DFID on the shareholder function, working in very close partnership with the UK's Executive Directors in all six MDBs, and in determining DFID's financial contributions. It is a 18 person department based in London and East Kilbride, headed by an SCS Deputy Director. It also coordinates with other parts of DFID in promoting policy dialogue and the strategic use of the catalytic technical expertise, particularly Policy Division (on climate change, fragile states and girls and women), the Regional Divisions, Private Sector Department and Global Partnerships Department. It also works closely with HMT, DECC and FCO.

IFID delivers these roles by undertaking the following activities:

- i) analytical work to gain a better grasp of MDBs use of resources, policies and organisational effectiveness; and their ability to delivery;
- ii) relationship building with the MDBs to hold them to account for delivering on their commitments to reform and to influence future reforms;
- iii) relationship building with borrower shareholders and other stakeholders to understand their concerns about the banks' performance, and with them and other donor shareholders to build like-minded coalitions; and
- iv) networking with other parts of DFID, particularly Policy and Regional Divisions, to ensure the coherence of DFID's objectives for the IFIs.



5) Delivery and resources (continued)

Planned Programme Spend

Pillar/Strategic priority	2010/11		2011/12		2012/13		2013/14		2014/15		SR 10 TOTAL	
	Resource £'000	Capital £'000	Resource £'000	Capital £'000	Resource £'000	Capital £'000	Resource £'000	Capital £'000	Resource £'000	Capital £'000	Resource £'000	Capital £'000
Wealth Creation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Climate Change	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Governance and Security	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Education	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reproductive, Maternal and Newborn Health	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HIV/Aids	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Health	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water and Sanitation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poverty, Hunger and Vulnerability	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Humanitarian	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other MDG's	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Global Partnerships	15,607	1,294,316	393	1,310,299	34,258	1,297,220	9,900	1,369,403	85,400	891,391	129,951	4,868,313
TOTAL	15,607	1,294,316	393	1,310,299	34,258	1,297,220	9,900	1,369,403	85,400	891,391	129,951	4,868,313



5) Delivery and resources (continued)

Planned Operating Costs

	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	Total
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Frontline staff costs - Pay	0	0	49	65	72	186
Frontline staff costs - Non Pay	0	0	0	3	3	6
Administrative Costs - Pay	995	996	964	954	987	3901
Administrative Costs - Non Pay	102	129	71	80	68	348
Total	1097	1125	1084	1102	1130	4441



5) Delivery and resources (continued)

Planned Efficiency savings

Category	Details	Residual cost in the SR period £'000
Strategic Reprioritisation	As a result of our lobbying, IDA 16 includes indicators on speed, costs and other measures of operational effectiveness which we will track to ensure greater efficiency.	
Further examples of Programme efficiency		

Administrative Cost Savings Initiative	2011/12		2012/13		2013/14		2014/15	
	PAY £'000	Non Pay £'000	PAY £'000	Non Pay £'000	PAY £'000	Non Pay £'000	PAY £'000	Non Pay £'000
Reduction in Consultancy Payments		20						
Reduction in Travel		100						
Reduction in Training		5		8.5				
Reduction in Estates and Property Costs								
Reduction in costs as a result of Office Restructuring								
Other Reductions	162							
Total	162	125	0	8.5	0	0	0	0



6) Delivering Value for Money

IFID seeks to gain Value for Money (VfM) through the World Bank and five Regional Development Banks (RDBs). This involves pursuing VfM in the banks directly, as well as engaging with other shareholders to drive effectiveness in bank strategies and operations. IFID will prioritise the banks' administrative budgets and the cost of development projects.

The MAR assessed Asian Development Fund (AsDF) and International Development Association (IDA – World Bank) as providing 'very good' VfM in terms of their organisational strengths and contribution to UK development objectives, African Development Fund (ADF) and European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) as 'good', and Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) and Inter-American Development Bank (IADB) as 'adequate'. In each case, the MAR identifies areas where each bank needs to improve its VfM. These provide the basis for DFID's institutional engagement with each over the coming years. There are a number of common challenges:

- **Results:** All banks have some form of results framework. But gaining VfM requires management and project staff to focus on the achievement of the results rather than measuring performance in terms of inputs.
- **Strategies:** The banks work in different environments and must set their policies accordingly. It is important that resources are focused on where they can achieve most and where the need is greatest, particularly on fragile situations and poorer countries.
- **Cost effectiveness:** None of the banks could demonstrate that they always provided the most cost effective solution to their borrowers in project design and implementation.
- **Administrative costs:** Measures of administrative efficiency vary from bank to bank, but in all cases, costs are driven by staff salaries and the control of other administrative expenses. We need to be able to compare banks in order to identify best practice and to demonstrate how to gain greater VfM.

DFID will improve the impact and cost effectiveness of the trust funds that we establish with MDBs, focusing in particular on those with the World Bank.

IFID's administration cost allocation represents only 0.08% of the programme allocation over SR10. This very low administration to programme ratio is only made possible by the close cooperation with DFID country offices and Policy Division and a focus on those issues that have a systemic impact on MDB projects and policies. Our annual Learning and Development Plans will assess the requirements for enhancing VfM skills throughout IFID, joining other DFID departments in addressing these where this is more cost effective. We will continue to ensure that all travel and job-related training are fully justified by their contribution to achieving our business objectives.



7) Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring

The Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) all have established results frameworks, which we will use to monitor and measure progress on both development impact and internal reforms. Those banks with concessional fund replenishments (the African, Asian, Caribbean Development Banks and World Bank) report progress against their results frameworks at the replenishment mid-term reviews, and at the end of the replenishment cycles (which are three or four years long). All the banks produce annual reports on development effectiveness as well as financial and operational statements. The banks participate in the Multilateral Organization Performance Assessment Network (MOPAN) and the Common Performance Assessment System (COMPAS), which benchmark them against each other and other multilateral organisations on performance and delivery. We will also rely heavily on feedback from UK Delegations and the use of DFID's network of country offices to monitor the impact and effectiveness of the MDBs' operations in the field. DFID will use all these sources of evidence to monitor the effectiveness and impact of the MDBs, and use that evidence as a basis to seek performance improvements through MDB Boards of Directors and Governors.

Evaluation

The MDBs all have independent evaluation bodies or systems that report directly to boards of directors rather than to bank management. They typically spend between one and two per cent of their administration budgets on evaluation. DFID's Multilateral Aid Review found that the MDBs do act consistently on evaluations and that they are open to changing policies and procedures in response to evaluations. DFID will also work to embed evaluation expertise within IFID and ensure that we learn lessons from DFID's experience of other Multilaterals Organisations' evaluation functions. We will continue to monitor MDB responses to evaluations and, where appropriate, we will press bank management to act on their recommendations. We will also investigate the extent to which the MDBs use impact evaluations, and aim to determine whether their use can be increased, including by providing support (e.g. DFID funded health trust fund on impact evaluations). We will commission independent evaluations of any technical assistance or non-core funding of more than £5 million that IFID provides to the MDBs.



8) Transparency

Transparency is one of the top priorities for the UK Government. We will ensure that we continue to meet our commitments under the UK Aid Transparency Guarantee including publishing detailed information about DFID projects, including programme documents, and we will provide opportunities for those directly affected by our projects to provide feedback.

DFID will continue to encourage full transparency in the Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs), including through their adoption of the standards of the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI). The AfDB, IADB and AsDB all became signatories to IATI during 2011, and are now working on implementation.

DFID will use opportunities to increasingly encourage MDBs to make available information to local communities on projects that affect them. For example, we will monitor the success of the World Bank's Mapping for Results programme which combines human development data with specific project locations for active Bank-financed projects across a number of pilot countries, in a highly visual intuitive application. The main objectives of the programme are (i) to support the monitoring of results by providing users with an analytical tool to analyse and visualise the geographic location of Bank-funded projects at the sub-national level ; (ii) to improve aid effectiveness by enhanced transparency and accountability of donor-funded operations and (iii) to strengthen the participation of multiple stakeholders, including civil society organisations and citizen groups in the Bank's work at the country level. The Inter-American Development Bank also launched their own version in March 2012 called MapAmericas. We will encourage other MDBs to learn from the experiences of the WB and IADB, and encourage the expansion of these initiatives.

DFID will ensure full compliance with the UK Aid Transparency Guarantee in its own internal working. DFID have published the MAR assessments relating to the MDBs. We will publish business cases, annual reviews and project summaries, as well as information on all financial transactions over £500. We will ensure that the information on internal systems (Aries) is accurate and comprehensive.

We will also publish an annual report on how DFID works with the World Bank to make progress on our shared objectives.



Annex A: Revisions made to Operational Plan 2012/13

No significant, substantive changes have been made to this Operational Plan for 2012/13.

Figures for Administration and Programme spending and budgets in Section 5 have been amended to reflect the most up-to-date data.

Minor amendments have been made to some Sections to correct errors, ensure factual accuracy and provide greater clarity.



Annex B: Results Progress

Progress towards headline results*

Pillar/ Strategic Priority	Indicator	Baseline (include year)	Progress towards results (include year)	Expected Results (include year)
Global Partnerships	Progress on the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries initiative	32 countries at completion point (2010)	35 countries have reached completion point (March 2013)	36 countries at completion point by 2014
Global Partnerships	MDB compliance with the International Aid Transparency Initiative good practice and project beneficiaries and the general public able to track progress of projects through MDB websites.	Two MDBs have joined IATI (2010) and two MDBs piloting interactive aid mapping websites (2011)	Four MDBs have joined IATI (March 2013)	Four MDBs join IATI by 2011. Pilot aid mapping websites tested and if successful become fully operational in at least three MDBs (2014)
Global Partnerships	MDBs have scorecard or similar systems in place to track results which are used by shareholders to drive and assess performance	2	Four MDBs now have scorecards or similar systems in place to track results.	4 (2014)

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