

**DFID Management Response to the Independent Commission for Aid Impact recommendations on:**

**DFID's Approach to Anti-Corruption and its Impact on the Poor, October 2014**

ICAI Recommendation	Accept/Partially Accept/Reject	Action already taken	Action to be taken	Target date
<p><b>Recommendation 1:</b> DFID, in conjunction with the FCO and other UK Government departments, should articulate and implement a detailed plan setting out the level of ambition, commitment and positioning of the UK with respect to tackling corruption in its priority countries, including as experienced by the poor.</p>	<p>Partially Accept</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DFID has worked with the Cabinet Office, FCO, Home Office and other departments to develop a coordinated action plan which will bring greater co-ordination and effectiveness to the UK's efforts to tackle corruption both domestically and internationally.</li> <li>• DFID has developed with FCO a suite of anti-corruption measures which UK Diplomatic Posts can use to marshal better co-ordination and increased action in its overseas network.</li> </ul>	<p>1. DFID will agree with other Government departments its role in implementing a new UK Government Anti-Corruption Action Plan led by Cabinet Office once this is finalised.</p>	<p>March 2015</p>
<p><b>Recommendation 2:</b> DFID should develop standalone anti-corruption country strategies and, in</p>	<p>Partially Accept</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DFID has already developed and is implementing 28 combined Anti-Corruption and Counter Fraud country strategies. This is a direct response to</li> </ul>	<p>2. DFID will review the value of its existing Anti-Corruption and Counter Fraud strategies in the light of</p>	<p>January 2016</p>

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<p>addition to its current activities, programming that explicitly tackles corruption and that extends over a 10- to 15-year time horizon with short-, medium- and long-term goals for reducing corruption, particularly with respect to the poor.</p>		<p>previous ICAI recommendations to develop combined strategies. The strategies run until January 2016 and country offices report annually.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DFID is strengthening its evidence base to inform the broad range of its anti-corruption work, including that which explicitly tackles corruption as it affects the poor.</li> </ul>	<p>experience and decide whether to refresh them to include longer time horizons, and to set out how we expect our interventions to affect corruption as experienced by the poor.</p>	
<p><b>Recommendation 3:</b> DFID should include in its expanded anti-corruption portfolio many more programmes which specifically target the everyday corruption experienced by the poor and educate the population about the ill effects of corruption.</p>	<p>Partially Accept</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DFID already implements a range of interventions that target corruption as experienced by the poor. Many of these interventions include mechanisms to enable citizens to directly scrutinise the behaviours of public officials and report corrupt transactions.</li> <li>DFID also supports anti-corruption activities in a number of countries which raise awareness about petty corruption and encourage greater citizen's engagement in reporting it.</li> </ul>	<p>3. DFID will continue to implement interventions which target corruption as experienced by the poor and will review how this is addressed in its service delivery programmes.</p>	<p>January 2016</p>

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<p><b>Recommendation 4:</b> DFID should gather and publish targeted and dynamic feedback from the stakeholders of its anti-corruption work, including the intended beneficiaries, to allow DFID to 'spot check' and correct its existing programmes and to inform new programming.</p>	Partially Accept	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DFID's has developed a rigorous portfolio of monitoring and evaluation tools, including using beneficiary feedback, which are used to improve current or future programming across the range of its work, including anti-corruption.</li> <li>• DFID has established a Beneficiary Feedback Evidence and Programme Exchange to share guidance and learning with staff.</li> </ul>	<p>4. Within its country programmes and any new anti-corruption strategies, and in line with our Smart Rules, DFID will consider the best methods of gathering beneficiary feedback to inform programmes, including options for spot checking programmes where appropriate.</p>	January 2016
<p><b>Recommendation 5:</b> DFID should create an internal embedded centre of excellence explicitly to focus on anti-corruption and to gather evidence of effectiveness,</p>	Partially Accept	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DFID co-funds the extensive web-based U4 Anti-Corruption Resource Centre which already provides a hub for development practitioners who wish to effectively address corruption challenges.</li> <li>• DFID has developed new research</li> </ul>	<p>5. DFID will assess what additional research is needed to deliver operationally relevant evidence on tackling corruption and will expand its existing anti-corruption policy team</p>	March 2015

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<p>disseminate lessons learned and cultivate expertise that will drive anti-corruption efforts globally.</p>		<p>which pulls together and assesses existing evidence on corruption. This adds to our existing evidence base and will inform our future programming.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DFID already has a dedicated anti-corruption unit which develops anti-corruption policy, is a source of strategic and technical advice to the organisation, and represents DFID and UK interests on the domestic and international stage.</li> </ul>	<p>to gather evidence, disseminate lessons and cultivate expertise.</p>	