



**PAVING THE WAY FOR BUSINESS**  
BUILDING A BETTER INVESTMENT CLIMATE

# Year 4 Quarter 1 report

April to June 2015



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## List of abbreviations

ACCA	Association of Chartered Certified Accountants
BGS	British Geological Survey
BIS	Department for Business, Innovation and Skills
BRDO	Better Regulation Delivery Office
CBI	Confederation of British Industry
CIPFA	Chartered Institute of Public Finance & Accountancy
CMA	Competition and Markets Authority
DFID	Department for International Development
FCO	Foreign & Commonwealth Office
GAD	Government Actuary's Department
HMRC	Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs
HSL	Health and Safety Laboratory
IC	Investment climate
ICAEW	Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales
iCPAR	Institute of Certified Public Accountants of Rwanda
IUK	Infrastructure UK
IFUSE	Investment Facility for Utilising UK Specialist Expertise
MA	IFUSE managing agent
NAO	National Audit Office
ODA	Overseas development assistance
PPP	Public private partnership
RICS	Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors
ToRs	Terms of Reference
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)

# 1. Summary of progress for this period

## 1.1. Summary of progress for this period

This report covers Quarter One (Q1) of Year 4 of IFUSE implementation from April to June 2015. This is the first quarterly report covering a period from the IFUSE extension (Phase 2). Below is a summary of the main highlights from this reporting period:

- **IFUSE experienced a strong and positive start to Phase 2.** Nine deployments were delivered in Q1 of Year 4: one deployment was completed in April, three in May and five in June. Of the 9 deployments delivered in Q1, 6 were follow up deployments which demonstrates the momentum built during Years 1, 2 and 3. The types of deployments in Q1 included one desk-based deployment, one large conference, one supporting conference, two inward visits to the UK and four outward deployments. The IC themes supported in this quarter include: land mapping legislation, registration and title transfers; natural resources management/extractive industries; regulatory reform; and financial sector regulation and supervision. Annex 4 provides more detail on the IFUSE deployments completed in Q1.
- **We continue to support a wide range of countries.** In Q1, IFUSE supported 11 DFID priority countries and regions: the African region, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Rwanda, South Africa, Uganda, Ukraine, Vietnam and Zambia
- **Continuous collaboration of UK partner organisations.** Building on the success of the Tanzania inward visit in Q4, Land Registry, Ordnance Survey & RICS demonstrated their continued commitment to IFUSE by supporting the inward visit from 5 Rwandans to learn from relevant institutions in the UK and strengthen the land administration system in Rwanda.
- **The Extractives conference delivered in May was a first and a very significant deployment for IFUSE.** 4 UK partner organisations (British Geological Survey, The Coal Authority, Health and Safety Laboratory and Ordnance Survey) worked with DFID to deliver a 4-day extractives conference in Ethiopia where DFID hosted 24 senior officials from 7 different governments including DRC, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Rwanda, Uganda and Zambia. The conference was intended to raise awareness of key environmental, land, health and safety and social governance issues in the extractive industries and potential policy and regulatory solutions. This high profile event was opened by the UK Ambassador to Ethiopia, Greg Dorey. [An article on the conference can be found in FCO website: <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/dfids-ifuse-course>]. In the continued interests of improving our approach to monitoring and evaluation, we designed specific feedback forms for this course; the feedback received from the delegates was very positive and there is enthusiasm for potential follow-up opportunities around the extractives theme.
- **BGS deliver innovative training in 2 locations in South Africa (Cape Town and Pretoria).** Although they only delivered their first and second IFUSE deployments in Q4 of Year 3, BGS delivered a further 2 deployments in Q1. The objective of this deployment was to train South African geologists in revolutionising the collection of data in the field using new technology in the form of portable rugged computer tablets and BGS SIGMA software.
- **IFUSE extension activities are underway.** As part of the IFUSE extension the MA is undertaking a refresh of IFUSE processes, IFUSE communication materials and communication channels, a review of the current M&E framework/log frame and an impact summary which will summarise the impact of the programme over its first 3 years. These activities got underway in this quarter and will be concluded in Quarter 2. The intention is to have these activities completed so they can be shared over the summer period in preparation for the autumn Oversight Committee Meeting.

## 1.2. Status report summary

The table below summarises progress against the key IFUSE extension activities planned in this reporting period alongside the core IFUSE management activity, as well as progress on other agreed activities.

Key activities planned	Progress made in this period
<b>Operations</b>	
Process mapping	We completed an analysis of IFUSE process flows to identify inputs, outputs, action steps and process time lines for the different types of IFUSE deployment.
<b>Communications &amp; Engagement</b>	
Review IFUSE handbook, programme brochure, FAQs, flyers, etc.	The review and amendment of the IFUSE handbook, programme brochure, FAQs and other engagement documentation is ongoing and will be completed in the next quarter.
Memorandum of Understanding (MoU)	IFUSE MoUs have been reviewed and are in the process of being agreed with DFID. It is intended that these will be sent to all current UK Partner organisations with accompanying updated IFUSE Handbook in July 2015.
<b>Monitoring &amp; Evaluation</b>	
Impact Summary	Our independent Monitoring & Evaluation specialist is in the process of undertaking primary research to provide a summary of the impact that IFUSE has had in its first three years. To date, we have undertaken a comprehensive review of all 104 deployments completed in Years 1-3 of IFUSE and identified a representative shortlist of 'case studies' which have been agreed with DFID for inclusion in the impact summary research.
Revision of the evaluation strategy and revision of the IFUSE logframe	Towards the end of the impact summary process in the next quarter, we will review the IFUSE M&E framework and make refinements to the IFUSE logframe based on emerging findings and discussions with DFID.
Review of VfM metrics	As part of the above process, we will review the IFUSE VfM metrics and make adjustments based on emerging findings and discussions with DFID following completion of the review of the IFUSE M&E framework.

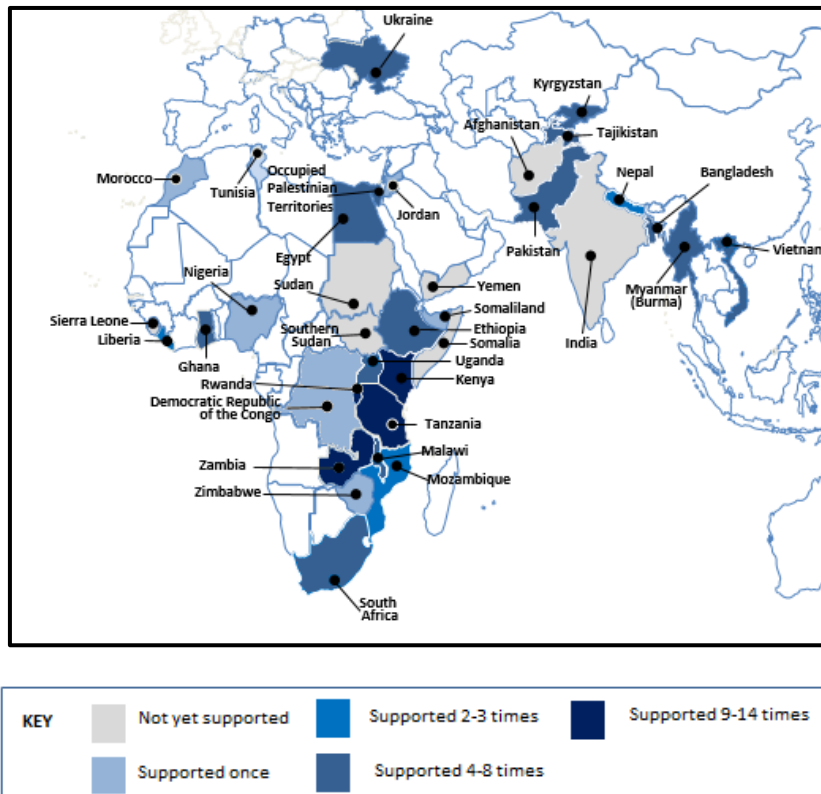


Key activities planned	Progress made in this period
<b>Governance</b>	
Revision of the management information	We have agreed interim updates to the way in which we report IFUSE management information to DFID. Further changes will be made to reflect revisions to the logframe on completion of the impact summary. It is anticipated that these revisions will be implemented by the end of Q2.

### 1.3. DFID countries and regions supported in Q1

In Q1 Year 4, IFUSE has supported 11 DFID priority countries and regions: the Africa region, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Rwanda, South Africa, Uganda, Ukraine, Vietnam and Zambia. The total number of countries supported by IFUSE in Year 4 to date still remains at 22.

The map below illustrates the countries supported by IFUSE during years 1, 2, 3 and Year 4<sup>1</sup> to date.



<sup>1</sup> Note that this diagram covers individual countries supported to date but not the regions that have formed the focus of IFUSE deployments.

## 1.4. Pipeline update

The pipeline of potential deployments demonstrates a strong demand for the type of support that IFUSE provides. At the time of writing, the pipeline stands at 45 which represents a high level of demand. Of the current pipeline, 9 (or 13 including follow-ups) are formal requests supported by completed ToRs (summarised in Annex 2) and a further 36 are enquiries for which ToRs are still to be submitted. Requests pending at the end of Q1, indicates a strong demand for support in the areas of financial regulation, natural resources management / extractive industries and regulatory reform.

## 1.5. Status of formal requests

During Q1 we received twelve new formal<sup>2</sup> requests for assistance. Please refer to Annex 2 for full details of the formal requests pending at the end of the Q1 reporting period.

The 12 formal requests received in Q1 further reinforce the diversity of IFUSE in terms of the range of countries and the investment climate themes:

Kenya:	Competition law and policy, and consumer protection
	Natural resources management / extractive industries (4 requests)
Rwanda:	Land mapping legislation, registration and title transfers
Somaliland:	Regulatory reform
Ukraine:	Financial sector regulation and supervision (3 requests)
Zambia:	Financial sector regulation and supervision
	Regulatory reform

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<sup>2</sup> 'Formal request' is defined as one where terms of reference have been produced in accordance with the IFUSE criteria, as opposed to a simple preliminary enquiry or proposal.

## 2. Progress against logframe

### 2.1. Logframe

The logframe and VfM indicators for Phase 2 will be updated following the completion of the Impact Summary. In the interim, we continue to use Year 3 version of the logframe as a basis for reporting. This data was compiled on 1 July 2015. Note that Year 4 values are for the first quarter to date. Where data is outstanding – for example as a result of the lag in beneficiaries responding to feedback - this is indicated.

Impact	Impact Indicator 1		Year 4	Year 3	Year 2	Year 1	Comments/risks
IFUSE TA contributes to reform improvements that reduce monetary time and cost of doing business, increasing predictability of investment climate and promoting fair and competitive markets in five priority countries.	Improvements in specific areas of ease of doing business in priority countries.		-	-	-	-	This will be addressed as part of the Impact Summary.
	<b>Impact Indicator 2</b>		<b>Year 4</b>	<b>Year 3</b>	<b>Year 2</b>	<b>Year 1</b>	<b>Comments/risks</b>
	Qualitative assessment of investment climate in priority countries shows discernible improvements.		-	-	-	-	This will be addressed as part of the Impact Summary.
Outcome	Outcome Indicator 1		Year 4	Year 3	Year 2	Year 1	Comments/risks
Improved design and implementation of investment climate reform.	Proportion of IFUSE recipients who note 'additionality' of UK government support as against other forms of technical assistance.	Planned	90%	90%	85%	80%	
		<b>Achieved</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>52%</b>	<b>72%</b>	<b>46%</b>	
	<b>Outcome Indicator 2</b>		<b>Year 4</b>	<b>Year 3</b>	<b>Year 2</b>	<b>Year 1</b>	<b>Comments/risks</b>
	Proportion of IFUSE assignments selected for further evaluation within the reporting period by MA & DFID that have resulted in implementation of policy/legislation/procedural reform recommendations.	Planned	80%	80%	60%	40%	
<b>Achieved</b>		<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>40%</b>	Impact Study for phase 2 will be undertaken in quarter 4 of year 5.	



Output 1	Outcome Indicator 1.1		Year 4	Year 3	Year 2	Year 1	Comments/risks
High quality advisory expertise in investment climate reform delivered by Whitehall network on agreed scale.	Number of assignment delivered against agreed targets.	Planned	55	60	50	30	
		<b>Achieved</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>21</b>	The actual number of deployments delivered in this quarter is 9. As part of agreement of the IFUSE extension, different types of deployment were weighted according to size and effort. When the weighting is applied to the 9 deployments undertaken during this quarter it equates to 20 deployments against target.
	<b>Outcome Indicator 1.2</b>		<b>Year 4</b>	<b>Year 3</b>	<b>Year 2</b>	<b>Year 1</b>	<b>Comments/risks</b>
	Percentage of assignments rated "very good" or "excellent" by end user ("6-7" in beneficiary feedback form).	Planned	95%	95%	90%	80%	
		<b>Achieved</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>93%</b>	<b>85%</b>	<b>89%</b>	This is based on 2 completed beneficiary feedbacks received to date.
	<b>Outcome Indicator 1.3</b>		<b>Year 4</b>	<b>Year 3</b>	<b>Year 2</b>	<b>Year 1</b>	<b>Comments/risks</b>
	Percentage of assignments with clear ToRs that meet IFUSE criteria (i.e. clear IC improvement objectives, feasible scope of work and clear deliverables).	Planned	100%	100%	100%	90%	
		<b>Achieved</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	
	<b>Outcome Indicator 1.4</b>		<b>Year 4</b>	<b>Year 3</b>	<b>Year 2</b>	<b>Year 1</b>	<b>Comments/risks</b>
	Percentage of applicable assignments where deliverables are assessed by beneficiaries as being in accordance with the terms of reference.	Planned	95%	95%	95%	75%	
<b>Achieved</b>		<b>100%</b>	<b>85%</b>	<b>79%</b>	<b>100%</b>	This is based on 2 completed beneficiary feedbacks received to date.	

Output 2	Output Indicator 2.1		Year 4	Year 3	Year 2	Year 1	Comments/risks
Processes and procedures set up and function.	Percentage of completed assignments where MA deployment processes meet agreed schedules and policies.	Planned	95%	95%	95%	90%	
		<b>Achieved</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	
	Output Indicator 2.2		Year 4	Year 3	Year 2	Year 1	Comments/risks
	Percentage of deployed experts who rate technical briefing provided by MA as “very good” or “excellent” (“6-7” according to feedback rating) (not including, for example, repeat assignments or knowledge sharing events).	Planned	90%	100%	100%	90%	
		<b>Achieved</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	This is based on 9 completed expert feedbacks received to date.
	Output Indicator 2.3		Year 4	Year 3	Year 2	Year 1	Comments/risks
Percentage of deployed experts who rate logistical support provided by MA as “very good” or “excellent” (“6-7” according to feedback rating).	Planned	95%	90%	90%	90%		
	<b>Achieved</b>	<b>67%</b>	<b>85%</b>	<b>86%</b>	<b>75%</b>	This is based on 9 completed expert feedbacks received to date.	
Output 3	Output Indicator 3.1		Year 4	Year 3	Year 2	Year 1	Comments/risks
High quality knowledge sharing among IFUSE participants, partner government professionals and UK government professionals.	Percentage of completed deployments that create or strengthen effective institutional engagement relationships.	Planned	70%	95%	95%	90%	
		<b>Achieved</b>	<b>22%</b>	<b>88%</b>	<b>88%</b>	<b>94%</b>	Requires feedback from both experts & beneficiaries - this figure reflects feedback for 2 deployments.
	Output Indicator 3.2		Year 4	Year 3	Year 2	Year 1	Comments/risks
	Percentage of deployments that involve <u>either</u> (1) more than one	Planned	10%	70%	60%	50%	

	beneficiary country or (2) institution within a beneficiary country.	<b>Achieved</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>43%</b>	
	<b>Output Indicator 3.3</b>		<b>Year 4</b>	<b>Year 3</b>	<b>Year 2</b>	<b>Year 1</b>	<b>Comments/risks</b>
	Percentage of deployments that <u>either</u> lead to (1) a follow-up deployment covering the same country or (2) a deployment of the same type in another ODA-eligible country or region.	Planned	40%	90%	90%	90%	
		<b>Achieved</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>85%</b>	<b>86%</b>	<b>75%</b>	

## 3. Summary of activities planned for Quarter 2

### 3.1. Summary of activities planned for Quarter 2



This table sets out the key activities associated with the IFUSE extension which are planned for the next reporting period alongside the core MA management tasks and deployment-specific activities. These are structured by theme: annual review, governance, communications and engagement and monitoring and evaluation.

Key activities planned for next period	Timing	Who responsible	Comments
<b>Operations</b>			
Update handbook and FAQs following review of processes carried out in Q1.	July 2015	MA	Update IFUSE handbook and guidance documents on how to implement IFUSE policy including clear documented processes.
<b>Communications &amp; Engagement</b>			
Send IFUSE newsletter.	July 2015	MA	Create an IFUSE newsletter to share lessons and good news stories.
<b>Monitoring &amp; Evaluation</b>			
Impact Summary	July 2015	MA and DFID	The Impact Summary activities will be finalised in the next period.
<b>Governance</b>			
Hold Oversight Committee Meeting.	Oct 2015	MA, DFID and UK partner organisations	Maximise attendance by ensuring early notification of meeting date and continue to adopt a participate approach, proving an opportunity for UK partner organisations to showcase deployments and lesson learned.






# Annexes

## Annex 1: Risk register

The table below sets out a new list of risks which were agreed with DFID as part of the extension process, and against which we will be reporting, along with any new risks, each quarter. Their current status and mitigating actions are set out in the table below:

No.	Risk/issue	Actions	Status	Impact	Criticality
1.	Insufficient demand for IFUSE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DFID senior level support to champion IFUSE at DFID HQ and DFID country office level to generate increased demand.</li> <li>DFID senior level support to engage with FCO and encourage FCO uptake of IFUSE.</li> <li>The MA periodically to engage with DFID offices and FCO to share IFUSE literature, good news stories and lessons learned to generate and sustain interest in IFUSE.</li> <li>The MA to follow up on deployments to gain specific feedback by (1) pushing for responses from the latest round of post-deployment in-depth evaluations, and (2) obtaining more qualitative feedback from beneficiaries and stakeholders to reflect the quality and effectiveness of deployments going forward, and targeting of specific opportunities (as part of ongoing work on impact).</li> <li>The introduction of additional partner organisations to allow the programme to expand the scope of expertise and skills which it can deliver.</li> </ul>		High	High
2.	The programme is in high demand and, as a result, requests cannot be satisfied.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The MA to engage with DFID in long-term forward planning to ensure the on boarding of UK Partner organisations is in line with investment climate priorities for DFID and beneficiary countries.</li> <li>The MA to develop prioritisation metrics to ensure resources are focused on the most high impact activities.</li> </ul>		Medium	Medium



3.	Deployments take longer to launch than expected. This makes forecasting difficult and substantially increases transaction costs. It also renders IFUSE less attractive to DFID offices and other requesters seeking rapid assistance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The MA to continue to refine IFUSE procedures to make the programme more effective. This will include analysing the main reasons for delays in the deployment process in order to understand how blockages can be addressed.</li> <li>Also see Risk 2 regarding time constraints on the availability of experts. Often longer-than-forecast lead times are the result of experts being unavailable.</li> </ul>		Medium	Medium
4.	The current UK partner organisations may not sufficiently cover the investment climate issues required by the IFUSE programme.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The MA and DFID to undertake analysis to determine if there are gaps in the investment climate issues covered by current UK partner organisations.</li> <li>The addition of new partner organisations may allow some of these gaps to be addressed by broadening the scope of the programme.</li> </ul>		Medium	Medium
5.	A weak design or poor management could result in IFUSE funds being used for objectives other than DFID's own of poverty reduction.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Safeguards are in place to ensure that the objectives of IFUSE are clear. These are updated on a timely basis to ensure that they are upheld.</li> <li>Robust project management practices are in place, including clear documented processes, such as handbooks and guidance documents on how to implement IFUSE policy. There are also strong handover processes, to ensure that if staff members change, the team continues to work with the same processes and to the same level of quality of delivery.</li> </ul>		High	Sass
6.	New partner organisations may have higher fee rates for experts, pushing up IFUSE costs over time.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The MA will exercise strong project management and consider any potential rates in line with IFUSE policies and in consultation with DFID.</li> <li>Any changes to costs will be flagged to DFID on a timely basis.</li> <li>DFID and the MA will periodically review the rate card for organisations to ensure they remain within budgets and reflect costs accurately.</li> </ul>		Medium	Low
7.	Partner organisations are unclear on what the programme will and will not fund.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The MA will continue to actively communicate the principles and policies of IFUSE to new partner organisations as part of the on-boarding process, including our processes for managing out of scope requests.</li> </ul>		Medium	Low

## Annex 2: Pending requests

This table sets out, in chronological order by target deployment date, the 6 (a total of 10, when counting follow-up deployments) formal requests that were pending at the end of the reporting period (30 June 2015).

These formal requests are included amongst the 45 requests and enquiries that make up the IFUSE pipeline at the time of writing. Terms of reference are pending for the remaining 39 enquiries in the pipeline.

Country or region	Requestor	Target UK Partner	IC theme	Type of support	Status of deployment	Target deployment date
Somaliland	Government of Somaliland	BRDO	Regulatory reform	Deliver the Regulatory Delivery training module of The Somaliland Reform Champion Program to mid-level civil servants and technical champions with the aim of developing capacity within local government to implement key reforms, provide materials and support for the Evidence Based Policy Making and PPD module of The Somaliland Reform Champion Program.	Phase 2 - Confirm resource and workplan	17-Aug-15
Zambia	ZICA	ICAEW	Financial sector regulation and supervision	Theme 3, deployment 2: Strengthen the current ZICA capability for periodic inspection visits so that ZICA can monitor all audit firms and not just small and medium practices as at present & assist the SMPs in Zambia to improve audit quality and to be compliant with international standards through the introduction of an audit practice manual for use by SMPs in their audit work.	Phase 1 - Finalise ToRs	08-Jul-15
Rwanda	RNRA	Land Registry	Land mapping legislation, registration and title transfers	Marketing (follow-up deployment): Enable RNRA provide excellent services at bearable fees, maximizing use of land information services above marginal costs in Rwanda through provision of Marketing expertise.	Phase 3 – Pre-deployment	27-Jul-15
Kenya (Training)	KMS and IMTR	Met Office	Natural resources management / extractive industries	Build on the capability provided in the previous e-learning project and develop a high impact weather based case study that supports climate change impacts and adaptation principles and is accessible via an e-learning platform.	Phase 1 - Finalise ToRs	20-Jul-15

Country or region	Requestor	Target UK Partner	IC theme	Type of support	Status of deployment	Target deployment date
Kenya	Kenyan telecom regulator and competition authority	CMA	Competition law and policy, and consumer protection	Safeguard and encourage competition in the communication sector through pro-competitive regulations/rules agreed by CA and CAK, effective antitrust enforcement and merger control, and joint advocacy for competition in sector.	Phase 1 - Finalise ToRs	TBC

## Annex 3: Sources of requests

The table below details the source of 13 formal requests received by the MA since the start of Year 4:

Source of TA requests	Year 4
DFID	4
IFUSE partner organisation	7
Beneficiary	0
Foreign & Commonwealth Office (FCO)	1
Third party <sup>3</sup>	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>

From the 13 formal requests received to date, a total of 9 are follow up requests to deployments that have been delivered in Phase 1 of IFUSE. The majority of requests continue to come from UK partner organisations and DFID; and to date no requests have been received directly from beneficiary organisations.

**TA requests by country:** The table below breaks down, in alphabetical order, the countries for which TA requests have been received during Year 1, Year 2, Year 3 and Year 4 to date:

Country/region	Total no. of TA requests Year 1	Total no. of TA requests Year 2	Total no. of TA requests Year 3	Total no. of TA requests Year 4 to date	Total deployments completed
Afghanistan	0	1	0	0	0
Africa and MENA (regional)	0	3	6	0	9
Bangladesh	2	3 <sup>4</sup>	0	0	3 <sup>4</sup>
Botswana	1	0	0	0	0
Burma	3	0	3	0	3
Burundi	1	0	0	0	0
Caribbean (region)	0	0	1	1	0
Cambodia	0	1	0	0	0

<sup>3</sup> 'Third party' here indicates organisations outside of the beneficiaries and UK government such as the Competition Authority of Kenya.

<sup>4</sup> This number includes requests/deployments for support which cover multiple countries simultaneously (e.g. in the context of knowledge sharing events or international conferences).

DR Congo	0	1	0	0	0
Ethiopia	3	0	3 <sup>4</sup>	0	3
Ghana	2	2 <sup>4</sup>	0	0	4 <sup>4</sup>
India	0	0	1	0	0
Jordan	0	1	1	0	0
Kenya	5 <sup>4</sup>	2	6	5	10 <sup>4</sup>
Kyrgyzstan	3 <sup>4</sup>	2 <sup>4</sup>	0	0	4 <sup>4</sup>
Liberia	1	3	0	0	3
Malawi	1	5	0	0	2
Montserrat	1	0	0	0	0
Mozambique	3 <sup>4</sup>	0	0	0	2 <sup>4</sup>
Nepal	0	3 <sup>4</sup>	2	0	3
Nigeria	4 <sup>4</sup>	1	1	0	1 <sup>4</sup>
Pakistan	5	2	1	0	4
Palestinian Territories	0	2	0	0	2
Rwanda	4	4	6	1	9
Somalia	0	1	1	1	0
South Africa	1 <sup>5</sup>	1 <sup>5</sup>	2 <sup>4</sup>	0	2
Tajikistan	3 <sup>4</sup>	3 <sup>4</sup>	3	0	7 <sup>4</sup>
Tanzania	8 <sup>4</sup>	7 <sup>4</sup>	2	0	15 <sup>4</sup>
Tunisia	0	0	1	0	1
Turks & Caicos Islands	1	0	0	0	0
Uganda	3 <sup>4</sup>	1	0	0	3 <sup>4</sup>
Ukraine	0	1	3	3	4
Vietnam	1	0	1	0	2
Zambia	1	3	1	0	5
Zimbabwe	0	0	1	2	1

<sup>5</sup> Whilst originating from DFID South Africa, both these requests cover the Southern Africa region.

## Annex 4: IFUSE deployments in Q1 of Year 4

IFUSE deployments delivered in Q1 Year 4								
Dates of deployment	Country / region	Requestor	Target UK Partner	Beneficiary	Type of deployment	IC theme	Type of support	Follow up? (Y/N)
April 2015 - May 2016	Africa regional	DFID	GAD	African Risk Capacity (ARC) Ltd.	5. Other type of deployment	Financial sector regulation and supervision	Provide an independent expert critical assessment of the performance of the African Risk Capacity risk pool managed by ARC Ltd Insurance Company.	Y
11 - 14 May 2015	Rwanda	RNRA	LR, OS, RICS	Rwanda Natural Resources Authority (RNRA)	3. Inward deployment (multiple)	Land mapping legislation, registration and title transfers	Enable key members of Government of Rwanda (GoR) staff, to learn from relevant institutions in the UK and strengthen the land administration system in Rwanda.	Y
11 - 14 May 2015	Ethiopia, DRC, Kenya, Malawi, Rwanda, Uganda & Zambia	DFID	BGS, CA, HSL, OS & FCO	Delegates from Ethiopia, DRC, Kenya, Malawi, Rwanda, Uganda & Zambia governments	1c. Large conference	Natural resources management / extractive industries	IFUSE Extractive Industries Executive Course - environmental, land, health & safety and social governance.	N
17 - 28 May 2015	South Africa	Geological Mapping Trust	BGS	Council for Geoscience (CGS)	1a. Supporting conference	Natural resources management / extractive industries	Train the field mapping geologists from the Council for Geoscience (CGS) how to use rugged computer tablets and GIS/Sigma software to collect digital data during fieldwork and how to incorporate the data collected into their computer systems and map making processes.	N



Dates of deployment	Country / region	Requestor	Target UK Partner	Beneficiary	Type of deployment	IC theme	Type of support	Follow up (Y/N)
1 – 12 June 2015	Vietnam	National Centre for Hydrometeorological Forecasting (NCHMF) as part of the NHMS within the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment, Hanoi, Vietnam.	Met Office	National Centre for Hydro-Meteorological Forecasting (NCHMF)	4. Outward deployment	Natural resources management / extractive industries	Support the National Hydro-Meteorological Service (NHMS) of Viet Nam in their World Meteorological Organisation (WMO) remit to become a Regional Severe Weather Forecast Support Centre through the demonstration and delivery of a regional forecasting Guidance Product suitable for Severe Weather Forecasting in the region.	Y
1 – 5 June 2015	Kenya	KMS and IMTR	Met Office	Kenya Meteorological Services (KMS) – Institute of Met Training and Research (IMTR)	2. Inward deployment	Natural resources management / extractive industries	Support to the Kenya Meteorological Service (KMS), Institute of Meteorological Training and Research (IMTR), to develop training capacity and expertise to support the devolved County Directors of Meteorology (CDM) and for the potential benefit of the East Africa region.	Y
1 – 4 June 2015	Zambia	BRRRA	BRDO	Business Regulatory Review Agency (BRRRA)	4. Outward deployment	Regulatory reform	Provide induction training to the board and secretariat of the newly formed Business Regulatory Review Agency, including technical training on the Regulatory Implementation Assessment process. The assignment will contribute to the understanding of different aspects of the UK Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) System and help Government of Zambia officials to conceptualise the operations of the system for the country.	N
1 – 12 June 2015	Rwanda	RNRA	Land Registry	Rwanda Natural Resources Authority (RNRA)	4. Outward deployment	Land mapping legislation, registration and title transfers	Technical assistance from an ICT expert to advise RNRA on how to maintain a secure land administration system that is widely accessible.	Y

Dates of deployment	Country / region	Requestor	Target UK Partner	Beneficiary	Type of deployment	IC theme	Type of support	Follow up (Y/N)
22 – 26 June 2015	Ukraine	Accountancy Chamber of Ukraine (ACU)	NAO	Accountancy Chamber of Ukraine (ACU)	4. Outward deployment	Financial sector regulation and supervision	Help Ukraine develop an improved understanding of the work needed to strengthen the ACU and its relationship with the Ukraine parliament.	Y

We certify that any expenditure shown above in this report and detailed in the accompanying Statement of Expenditure has been actually and necessarily undertaken on behalf of the project as specified in the Project Document and as agreed by the Department for International Development. Any forecast of expenditure shown above and detailed in the accompanying Forecast of Expenditure represents a realistic forecast of payments to be made by the end of the forecast period.