Department for International Development

UK aid from the British people

Department for International Development

Annual Report and Accounts 2018-19

HC 2390

Department for International Development
Annual Report and Accounts 2018-19

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This is part of a series of departmental publications which, along with the Main Estimates 2019-20 and the document Public Expenditure: Statistical Analyses 2018, present the government's outturn for 2018-19 and planned expenditure for 2019-20

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Performance report

Overview

The overview section of this report sets out information on the Department for International Development's (DFID) role and activities, how the department delivers, who we work with, how we are ensuring effective cross-government coordination to achieve our aims, and information on DFID's headline results and achievements for 2018-19.

Results headlines

The latest available data up to 2018-19 show that DFID has achieved the following results towards its single departmental plan commitments:

- Reached 32.6 million people, including at least 10.0 million women and girls, with humanitarian assistance between April 2015 and March 2019.
- Supported immunisation of approximately 56.4 million children, saving 990,000 lives, between January 2015 and December 2017.
- Reached 60.3 million children under 5, women of childbearing age and adolescent girls through our nutrition-relevant programmes from April 2015 to March 2019.
- Supported 23.5 million women and girls to use modern methods of family planning between April 2018 and March 2019.
- Supported 14.3 million children to gain a decent education, between April 2015 and March 2019.
- Supported 51.8 million people to access clean water and/or better sanitation between April 2015 and March 2019.
- Continuously supported 26 countries to manage their public finances more transparently since March 2015, and 40 countries in 2018-19 alone.

Further information on results is set out in the performance analysis section of the report.

In 2018, the UK again met the international commitment to spend 0.7%[1] of gross national income on Official Development Assistance. This funding delivered vital assistance and made a real difference to the lives of millions of the world's poorest people.

1 This is based on provisional statistics on ODA available at the time of publication. Final statistics on 2018 ODA will be published in autumn 2019.

Foreword by the Secretary of State for International Development

DFID addresses the most complex global challenges – from eradicating poverty to limiting the impact of climate change and environmental degradation.

This Annual Report sets out what DFID achieved in 2018 to 2019, linking our financial reporting to the delivery of our commitments across the world.

In the past year, DFID has led the international response to many of the humanitarian crises around the world. When Cyclone Idai struck the coast of Mozambique, UK aid was the difference for families forced by flood waters to flee their homes, providing food and temporary shelter so they did not have to sleep out in the open, hungry and exposed to the elements. In Somalia, DFID provided emergency health services for 2.8 million people; and in Nigeria, DFID ensured that more than 2 million more people received sustainable access to clean water or sanitation.

Our aid gave life-saving support to families in Syria, including medical care, food rations and urgent nutrition; and provided safe spaces for women and girls. In Yemen, DFID's vital humanitarian assistance helped more than 2 million people most at risk of dying from starvation and disease.

Running high quality programmes in such complex and changing environments is inherently challenging, but, where DFID has been most effective is where we have had the right people on the ground, with a depth of field experience in-country. This expertise is key to delivering successful programmes that reflect the local context. It is the people with a deep understanding of how things work locally in a particular country who are best placed to judge whether and how a programme will succeed or fail, and how we might improve it.

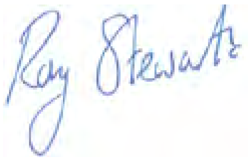
DFID has deepened its collaboration with others across government, including with the Department of Health and Social Care on global health security, with the Department for Education to deliver the Global Goal for education and with the Home Office and its agencies to strengthen our security and combat organised crime. We have also worked with the Department for International Trade ensuring our post-Brexit offer to many fast-growing developing countries helps build markets and creates opportunities for trade, investment and sustainable growth.

During 2018-19, DFID used its international influence in some key areas to drive progress. At the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting, hosted by the UK, 53 member states made commitments aiming to build a world that is more prosperous, more fair, more secure and more sustainable. DFID hosted the UK Government's first ever Global Disability Summit, which secured unprecedented commitment to change; and an international Safeguarding Summit where donors agreed robust and immediate action to improve their approach to safeguarding against sexual exploitation and abuse or sexual harassment. We will not be complacent; there is no place for sexual misconduct of any kind, in any sector, let alone one which seeks to protect the vulnerable.

In August 2018, the Prime Minister set out her vision for the UK's long-term relationship with countries in Africa. This includes expanding our presence in the continent from the Sahel to South Africa and using British investment and expertise to support African-led ambition to create more jobs and greater stability.

Looking ahead, it is vital that we recognise that the threat posed by climate change and environmental degradation is cataclysmic. The polar ice sheet is disappearing at 10 times the predicted rate and 1 million animal and plant species face extinction. Urgent action is needed in the next decade if we are to keep temperature increases below 1.5ºC and tackle the catastrophic decline in global biodiversity. I want to put climate and the environment at the heart of what this government does to protect our planet for future generations and ensure that DFID is doing everything that we possibly can do.

In July 2019, the UK will present its first Voluntary National Review of progress towards the Global Goals at the UN, setting out the significant steps we have taken. There is much still to do to achieve the goals: 261 million children are still out of school; 200 million disabled people still live below the poverty line; and more than half the world's population lacks access to essential health services. However, from all we have achieved, even just in the last 12 months, I am even more convinced that DFID can play a crucial role in achieving the goals and improving the lives of millions of the poorest and most vulnerable people. I intend to ensure that DFID has the expertise where it is needed, with more people, deep in the field, with deep experience, making real and lasting impact.



The Rt Hon Rory Stewart OBE MP
Secretary of State for International Development
June 2019

Lead Non-Executive Director's introduction to the Annual Report 2018-19

I took up my role as DFID's Lead Non-Executive Director in July 2018. During the course of 2018-19, DFID delivered strong results towards the objectives set out in the UK Aid Strategy and in support of the Global Goals for Sustainable Development. This is against a backdrop of continued leadership in response to humanitarian crises and support across government to prepare for EU exit.

Provisional data shows that the target to spend 0.7% of gross national income on international development was met in 2018. More importantly, the department continued to work hard to deliver the best outcomes for the poorest people in the world. During 2018-19, DFID undertook country and global analysis to ensure its programmes were focused on the key actions and challenges to achieving poverty reduction now and in the future. At the same time, it maintained a focus on the challenges in fragile and conflict-affected states, implementing the Economic Development Strategy and addressing climate change, while building resilience to its effects. DFID's implementation of the Global Goal commitment to 'Leave no one Behind' made good progress, including through both the Global Disability Summit and the launch of CDC's gender strategy, proactively investing to increase women's economic empowerment.

DFID continued to drive efficiency savings within the department's administration, and with partners, pushing for more value for money from suppliers and multilateral partners. This included progress implementing the changes agreed following the Supplier Review in October 2017, and, in 2018, the introduction of performance-based core funding to incentivise multilateral organisations to perform better.

DFID's Departmental Board continues to function effectively and, during the year, engaged with several priority areas of the department's business, including the efficiency and coherence of Official Development Assistance spend; improvements to value for money; harnessing digital and technology for development; preparations for the spending review and implications of EU exit. There have been changes in membership of the board with the Minister of State, Alastair Burt, resigning at the end of March 2019. Since then, and during the new financial year, the Secretary of State Penny Mordaunt MP was appointed Secretary of State for Defence, being replaced by Rory Stewart MP, Lord Bates resigned and has been replaced by Baroness Sugg, and Dr Andrew Murrison MP has been appointed Minister of State. Two new directors general, Richard Clarke and Juliet Chua, were appointed in summer 2018.

In July 2018, Richard Keys stepped down, after more than 5 years, as non-executive director and chair of the Audit and Risk Assurance Committee. He was replaced by Alan Johnson. The other non-executive directors continued their roles; Sally Jones-Evans on the Audit and Risk Committee and Tim Robinson as chair of DFID's Digital Advisory Panel.

Throughout 2018-19, non-executive directors provided advice on strategy and policy areas including digital capability and leadership, risk and tackling illicit finance. We have also advised on significant corporate change processes including implementation of outcomes of the Supplier Review, and early work to review DFID's operating model and action to assess and improve DFID's safeguarding approach.

Marc Bolland
Lead Non-Executive Director for the Department for International Development
June 2019

DFID's purpose, performance and activities in 2018-19 and how we deliver

The Department for International Development (DFID) leads the UK's work to end extreme poverty. DFID's Secretary of State has Cabinet level responsibility and overall oversight for the Global Goals (also known as the Sustainable Development Goals or SDGs), and the department is responsible for tackling global challenges, in line with the government's UK Aid Strategy.[2] Eradicating poverty, ending instability and creating a safer and more prosperous world are firmly in the UK's national interest. This is why the UK's leadership on development is an important part of the government's vision for a secure and prosperous United Kingdom with global reach and influence.

This report provides an overview of DFID's work. DFID's activities and spending contribute to the strategic objectives of the UK Aid Strategy and also to delivery of the Global Goals. Other departments that spend Official Development Assistance (ODA) to deliver the UK Aid Strategy will set out details in their own annual report and accounts as appropriate.

DFID's objectives are:

- Strategic Objective 1: **Strengthen global peace, security and governance**.

  This is fundamental to poverty reduction overseas, and to strengthening the UK's national security. It includes investing more to tackle the causes of instability, insecurity and conflict, and to tackle crime and corruption.

- Strategic Objective 2: Strengthen resilience and response to crisis.

  This includes more support for ongoing crises (such as in Syria and other countries in the Middle East and North Africa region) as well as climate-related disaster relief, more science and technology spend on global health risks (such as antimicrobial resistance), and support for efforts to mitigate and adapt to climate change.

2 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/uk-aid-tackling-global-challenges-in-the-national-interest

- Strategic Objective 3: **Promote global prosperity**.

Using ODA to promote economic development and prosperity in developing countries. This contributes to the reduction of poverty and also strengthens UK trade and investment opportunities.

- Strategic Objective 4: **Tackle extreme poverty and help the world's most vulnerable**.

Striving to eliminate extreme poverty by 2030 and supporting the world's poorest people to ensure that every person has access to basic needs, including prioritising the rights of girls and women. This will build security, stability and opportunity that will benefit us all.

In addition, all of DFID's work is driven by the following overarching corporate objective:

- Strategic Objective 5: Taking steps to **improve further the value for money and transparency of UK aid**.

DFID works closely with other UK Government departments, bilateral and multilateral development partners, civil society and businesses to achieve the UK's development objectives and to support developing countries' exit from poverty.

DFID's single departmental plan (SDP) includes measures which we use to track progress (see page 26). This reflects the fact that the programme spend often contributes to more than one strategic objective and that the strategic objectives themselves are mutually supportive and cross-cutting.

The government is fully committed to promoting and implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and helping to deliver the 17 Global Goals. DFID has put the Global Goals at the heart of all its work, embedding them in its SDP, and working with a range of organisations and other countries to help deliver them at the global, country and sectoral level. This means that the achievements and results set out in this Annual Report reflect a significant element of the department's 2018-19 contribution to the delivery of the Global Goals by 2030.

Furthermore, DFID works closely with the rest of government on this universal agenda. In July 2019, the UK will present its first Voluntary National Review to the UN High Level Political Forum, taking stock of the progress we are making towards the Global Goals both domestically and internationally. The UK's Voluntary National Review is an important milestone toward delivery of the Goals. It will outline activity to date, areas of further work and next steps.

Working in partnership

Working bilaterally with partner countries

As the Prime Minister said in her 2018 Cape Town speech, at the heart of our international agenda is protecting and supporting the most vulnerable people, bolstering states under threat, shaping a global economy that works for everyone, and building co-operation across the world in support of the rules-based system. True partnerships will deliver this change, working together to achieve common goals and meet global challenges.

The geography of poverty and fragility is changing and DFID targets its resources where they are needed most to reflect this change. We take account of the level of need, the ability of partner countries to finance their own development, what support they get from others and their future risks, including humanitarian, economic and climate risk. The UK's focus and international leadership on economic development is a vital part of Global Britain – harnessing the potential of new trade relationships, creating jobs and channelling investment to the world's poorest countries. Sustained, job-creating growth has played the greatest role in lifting huge numbers of people out of grinding poverty. This is what developing countries want and is what the international system needs to help deliver.

We work in countries across Africa, Asia and the Middle East, many of which are fragile or at risk from fragile neighbours. We also have regional programmes in Africa, Asia and the Caribbean, and development relationships with 3 aid-dependent Overseas Territories – St Helena, the Pitcairn Islands and Montserrat.

DFID drives value for money and ensures effective delivery of UK aid in all our partner countries. Our development efforts are helping to project Britain's global influence, both supporting the world's poorest people and promoting our national interests. For example, in Africa a driving focus of our development programme will be to ensure that African governments have the environment, knowledge, institutions and support to attract sustainable, long-term investments in the future of Africa and Africans.

Working with multilateral organisations

Multilateral organisations play a central role in achieving the Global Goals. Together they help to tackle some of the world's biggest challenges, including protracted conflict and security threats, irregular migration, extreme poverty, disease, disasters and climate change.

As a founding member of, and a top donor to many of the world's leading international organisations, we remain deeply committed to the spirit and values of the international system. We invest in multilaterals that are aligned to UK priorities and committed to delivering strong performance. We regularly engage and assess them to ensure they deliver results, remain cost effective and provide good value for money for UK taxpayers.

DFID continues to be a champion of the multilateral system, driving reform to secure fit-for-purpose organisations working together to tackle the challenges of the 21st century. DFID works with agencies and other donor governments to ensure the system is transparent, value for money and delivers results; that it works together and has strong leaders; that it meets humanitarian needs whilst moving away from short-term fixes, and that it mobilises private sector finance to meet the Global Goals and provide prosperity and jobs.

Working with civil society

DFID works with a wide range of civil society actors and institutions, from traditional development organisations and faith groups to diaspora communities and social movements. Working with civil society forms an integral part of DFID's approach to reducing poverty and plays a vital role in creating open, accountable and inclusive societies. Civil society also plays a critical role in DFID's humanitarian work.

DFID is implementing a comprehensive package of reforms that will maximise value for money and results from civil society programmes and engagement. We have rationalised our approach to central funding for civil society by simplifying funding mechanisms and providing funding for the activities that make the biggest difference to the lives of people in poverty, including increasing accessibility of funding for smaller charities.

DFID's central funding to civil society is provided primarily through:

- **UK Aid Match**: This programme matches public donations to charity appeals and increases the opportunities for the UK public to have their say in how money is spent.
- **UK Aid Direct**: This is the main central competitive fund for small and medium sized civil society organisations. This fund includes DFID's dedicated Small Civil Society Challenge Fund.
- **UK Aid Connect**: This new programme will support coalitions of civil society organisations, think tanks and public, private and third sector (voluntary) organisations to help find solutions to current complex situations whilst tackling tomorrow's challenges.
- **UK Aid Volunteers**: This includes the International Citizen Service for young people and the Volunteering for Development programme for skilled professionals.

In addition to central funding channels, DFID country offices continue to fund a wide range of programmes with civil society partners. These programmes contribute to the delivery of the UK Aid Strategy, whilst responding to the specific priorities, needs and opportunities of each country.

Working with the private sector, including suppliers

The private sector continues to play a pivotal role in our delivery of aid, providing expertise, resource and flexibility that enables DFID to help economies grow, respond quickly to humanitarian crises and reach some of the most dangerous places in the world.

Over the last year we have introduced a range of commercial measures to ensure that UK aid "could not be spent better" and is delivered to the highest ethical and professional standards. This has enhanced our development impact and enabled DFID to realise savings of £124.8 million in the last year.

DFID's progress in strengthening its procurement was recognised by the Independent Commission for Aid Impact's report on 'value for money through tendering and contract management' in 2018.

In the last year we have implemented the key outcomes of the Supplier Review:

- The Supply Partner Code of Conduct now covers more than half of DFID's contract spend. The code sets out our requirements for ethical behaviour, including safeguarding and modern slavery, and value for money along DFID supply chains.
- DFID's Strategic Relationship Management programme now covers 47 DFID supply partners and 80% of DFID's contract and grant spend, collaborating with suppliers to improve impact and unlock innovation.
- A new fee rate database, robust internal controls and pre-negotiation of fee rates in our funding frameworks have reduced our average fee rates by up to 40% over the last 2 years.
- We have introduced the Supplier Review's recommendations to level the playing field for small businesses operating as sub-contractors or joining consortia.
- Building on the programme of 'Open for Business' events across the UK in 2017-18, we now publish a quarterly pipeline of future funding opportunities to make our funding opportunities more visible to a greater number of businesses in the UK.

With the Government Commercial Organisation (GCO), DFID has established a cross-government working group with other ODA spending departments to raise the commercial standard in the delivery of all UK aid and deliver consistent policy procedures and standards.

DFID values small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs) for their innovation, flexibility, niche expertise, value for money and quick response times. A total of 39%[3] of DFID's spend is with SMEs, exceeding the government's target of 33% of funds for 2022.

We are continuing to engage with supply partners through early market engagement for our programmes, our Strategic Relationship Management programme, consultative roundtables and an annual Partner Voice survey. We will use this feedback to continue to improve value for money for taxpayers and development impact for poor and vulnerable people in developing countries. This year we are publishing DFID's first Annual Commercial Report on our commercial performance progress.

Our work with the rest of government

DFID is working ever closer with the rest of government to achieve the UK's objectives, including achieving poverty reduction and development in the national interest, and delivering the Global Goals. The drivers and impact of poverty, fragility and exclusion are broad ranging, and often intersect with the UK's prosperity and national security agendas. It is crucial that development is fully considered as part of the government's wider policy making process and, as the Prime Minister promised in August 2018, that development is placed at the heart of the UK's international agenda.

Through DFID's seat on the National Security Council we ensure that development priorities are fully considered alongside foreign policy and national security priorities and that foreign policy and national security are at the heart of our development work. We are shifting our approach to ensure that we achieve 'win-wins' where our work to reduce poverty can also contribute to wider government objectives. For example, work to tackle poverty, build stability and deliver economic growth also addresses the upstream causes of violent extremism, and, in turn, aids our counter terrorism objectives.

DFID draws on the expertise available across government on issues that are of growing importance for the development agenda and of direct interest to developing countries. That's why DFID works closely with the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) on climate change, the Department of Health and Social Care (DHSC) on global health security and Department for International Trade (DIT) on trade. DFID also provides support to other government departments that spend development assistance through a number of capability-building initiatives, including staff secondments and technical advice.

Cross-government work on ODA is overseen by a Senior Officials Group and a Ministerial Group, which consider issues of coherence and value for money across the entire ODA budget. While individual departments are ultimately accountable for their own ODA spending, these groups try to ensure a consistent and collaborative approach to ODA.

The cross-government funds are an important way that we ensure that ODA and non-ODA work is aligned. The Conflict Security and Stability Fund and the Prosperity Fund both give the flexibility for ODA and non-ODA to be blended to alleviate poverty and respond to the priorities of the National Security Council, including addressing conflict and insecurity. They also offer a flexible model for cross-government working on some of the most difficult issues that we face.

DFID's work directly contributes to the objectives of other government departments. DFID-funded research, for example, is informing the UK's approach on migration, extremism and security reform. We are also working closely with the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs to tackle illegal wildlife trade, support food security, and tackle waste and pollution. DFID is also playing a vital role in the UK's Industrial Strategy, led by BEIS, by supporting the development of future markets that will benefit everyone.

3 The figures provided are made up of direct and indirect spend. Indirect SME spend results are submitted to the Cabinet Office for further extrapolation. The indirect SME spend for 2018-19 has not yet been finalised by the Cabinet Office so the figure provided above for FY18-19 is provisional.

DFID's contribution to global development

In a world of serious threats to UK and global stability, DFID's resources are focused on where the need is greatest, providing support in fragile and conflict-riven states, protecting lives and reducing poverty.

Examples of DFID's leading role in 2018-19 include:

- **Humanitarian emergencies (see page 36):** DFID continues to be a world leader both in responding to humanitarian crises and in building resilience against future crises. Throughout the year, DFID played a leading role in the response to humanitarian emergencies, including:
  - As the largest donor to the relief effort following Cyclone Idai, helping more than half a million people in Mozambique, Malawi and Zimbabwe to access food, essential health supplies, hygiene kits or child protection.
  - Supporting people in the Sahel region with life-saving humanitarian aid and helping them deal with the effects of climate change and other major shocks.
  - Leading international efforts to prevent the worst effects of drought and conflict in Somalia.
  - Being at the forefront of the humanitarian response in Syria, having pledged over £2.8 billion – our largest response to a single humanitarian crisis.
  - Leading the way in speed and size of response to the Rohingya crisis in Bangladesh.
  - Being a leading contributor to the response to the 2018 outbreaks of Ebola.
  - Providing emergency food, nutrition and education assistance in north east Nigeria, alongside protection for the most vulnerable people affected by conflict.

  (This contributes to SDG 3, 8, 10 and 13.)

- **Women and girls (see page 30, 47 & 49):** DFID plays a leading role on the global stage tackling the barriers girls and women face to achieving their potential and providing them with the opportunities to thrive. In 2018, we announced a further £50 million – the largest single investment worldwide to date by any international donor – to support the Africa-led movement to end female genital mutilation (FGM). We also ensured gender equality was high on the agenda for the Commonwealth Heads of Government meeting, where the UK committed to helping 1.5 million vulnerable girls to receive 12 years of quality education through the Girls' Education Challenge. (This contributes to SDG 5.)
- **Disability inclusion (see page 51)**: In July 2018, we hosted the UK Government's first ever Global Disability Summit, in partnership with the International Disability Alliance, and the Government of Kenya. The summit raised global attention on disability inclusion and secured unprecedented commitment to change, with over 170 sets of ambitious new commitments from all over the world. In December, we published DFID's first ever Disability Inclusion Strategy, setting out our plan of action to deliver on this issue over the next 5 years. (This contributes to SDG 10.)
- **Safeguarding (see page 21)**: DFID led the way in galvanising action across the aid sector to drive up standards on safeguarding against sexual exploitation and abuse and sexual harassment (SEAH). In October, we hosted an international summit where more than 500 organisations made commitments for root and branch change. DFID agreed a set of commitments, with 21 other donors covering 90% of global ODA, including on the international standards we and our partners will adhere to. (This contributes to SDG 5 and 10.)

- **Family planning (see page 50)**: DFID is a global leader on sexual and reproductive health and rights. In 2018-19 alone, our programming supported 23.5 million women and girls to use modern methods of contraception, helping to prevent 7.3 million unintended pregnancies, 2 million unsafe abortions, save 8,300 maternal lives and prevent the traumas of 89,900 still births and 52,900 newborn deaths. (This contributes to SDG 3 and 5.)
- **Modern slavery (see page 32)**: DFID continues to lead the UK's fight against modern slavery at the UN General Assembly (UNGA), galvanising international action to stamp out this exploitation in all its forms. DFID promoted endorsement of the Prime Minister's Call to Action to End Forced Labour, Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking and showcased progress on implementation as well as highlighted the important role of business in combatting slavery in our economies at UNGA in 2018. (This contributes to SDG 5 and 8.)
- **Supporting a rules-based international response to global challenges (see page 31)**: DFID led the UK's engagement in the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, and the Global Compact on Refugees. Taken together, the compacts offer an internationally agreed, cohesive and forward-leaning framework to improve the way the international community responds to large movements of people. (This contributes to SDG 17.)
- **Transparency (see page 54)**: DFID is committed to transparency and is consistently ranked amongst world leaders in aid transparency by Publish What You Fund's Aid Transparency Index. (This contributes to SDG 17.)

Leaving the European Union

Leaving the EU will not change the UK's commitment to supporting the world's poorest and most vulnerable people. Nor does it have to mean that the UK and the EU should stop acting together to alleviate poverty and to tackle shared global challenges.

On 25 November 2018, a Withdrawal Agreement and Political Declaration on our future relationship with the EU were endorsed by leaders at the European Council. Under the Withdrawal Agreement, the UK will meet our share of obligations to EU development programmes made during the period of our membership and UK organisations will remain eligible to implement those programmes.

The Political Declaration commits the EU and UK to continuing to work together on development where it is in our mutual interest and where it represents the best value for taxpayers' money. This will form an important part of the negotiations on our future partnership after EU exit.

Delivering the deal negotiated with the EU is the government's top priority. However, as a responsible government, we have carried out extensive preparations for all scenarios, including a no deal scenario. DFID has worked closely with other government departments to support these efforts. This included temporarily redeploying 134 staff to support departments more significantly impacted by no deal. We undertook careful prioritisation to ensure continued delivery of our essential work, including spending 0.7% of gross national income (GNI) on Official Development Assistance (ODA) effectively and efficiently.

DFID has also engaged regularly with our stakeholders to assist with their own exit planning, and to respond to the concerns the UK development sector has regarding future EU funding.

On 23 August 2018, DFID published a technical note that provided financial assurance to UK organisations implementing EU humanitarian programmes in a no deal scenario. This is to ensure they can continue to deliver life-saving support to the world's most vulnerable. DFID extended this financial assurance to cover UK organisations delivering all other EU development programmes on 2 April 2019. We have been clear that any future UK financial contribution to EU development programming would require eligibility for UK entities to bid for and implement UK funded programmes.

DFID's legislative framework

DFID operates in accordance with the International Development Act 2002, which provides the main legal basis for UK development assistance. The International Development (Reporting and Transparency) Act 2006 requires DFID to report annually to Parliament on development policies and programmes, the provision of development assistance and the way it is used. This report discharges DFID's responsibilities under the International Development (Reporting and Transparency) Act for 2018-19.

The International Development (Official Development Assistance Target) Act 2015 enshrined in law the UK's commitment to spend 0.7% of gross national income on ODA. Section 5 of the Act requires the Secretary of State to make arrangements for the independent evaluation of the extent to which ODA provided by the UK represents value for money in relation to the purposes for which it is provided, and to report on how the Secretary of State has complied with that duty. This information can be found on page 56.

In accordance with the International Development (Gender Equality) Act 2014, the Secretary of State must have regard to gender equality when providing development or humanitarian assistance. The Gender Act provisions have been incorporated into DFID's programme management rules and all DFID business cases and humanitarian submissions (which do not have an associated business case) are required to provide evidence of the due regard given to gender equality.

DFID’s people

In 2018-19, the average number of whole-time equivalent persons employed by the core department was 3,631.[4] In 2018-19, the average number of whole-time equivalent persons employed by DFID alone was 3,526 (3,182 in 2017-18), including 2,132 in the UK and 1,394 overseas.

DFID’s core department overall workforce during 2018-19 was 3,747 (March 2019). For DFID alone, there was a workforce increase to 3,638 in March 2019 (3,357 in March 2018) to provide the necessary resource and capability to ensure UK ODA is spent effectively, representing the best value for money possible, and to deliver our commitment to spend 0.7% of GNI on international development. For DFID alone, home civil servant numbers increased during the year by 9% (from 2,529 to 2,761) whilst the numbers of staff appointed in-country remained relatively stable (823 at the start of the year, 872 at the end).

Effective workforce planning ensures that DFID has the ability and resource to deliver and manage the full range of programmes, responding to changing demands and crises, as required. DFID continues to invest in building the capability of its workforce and in engaging with other government departments to ensure alignment of priorities and programmes achieve maximum impact of overall cross-government ODA spend.

On 30 April 2018 the Rt Hon Penny Mordaunt was appointed as Minister for Women and Equalities in addition to her role as Secretary of State for International Development and DFID assumed accountability for the Government Equalities Office (GEO).

During 2018-19, DFID was responsible for 3 non-departmental public bodies (NDPBs):

- the Commonwealth Scholarship Commission in the United Kingdom, which manages the UK contribution to the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Programme;
- the Independent Commission for Aid Impact, which provides independent scrutiny of UK Government aid;
- the Equality and Human Rights Commission, which encourages equality and diversity, eliminates unlawful discrimination, and protects and promotes the human rights of everyone in Britain.

More information on DFID’s staffing, governance structure and NDPBs can be found in section 2 of this report.

4 Core department includes GEO, which did not come under DFID remit in 2017-18

DFID's approach to risk management

DFID strives for the highest standards of integrity and accountability. We are committed to the appropriate and responsible use of public funds, transparency, and the requirements of relevant legislation. DFID manages risks in order to achieve our objectives in a way that maximises value for money and development impact, while keeping staff and assets safe and avoiding unintended harm to people and the environment.

DFID's risk management policy and framework enable staff at all levels to identify and mitigate risks.

At the heart of our approach is a set of principles: open and honest communication about risk; the use of documentation and evidence; the application of professional judgement on what risks are acceptable to take in a given context; use of a common language on risk to avoid misunderstandings; and application of DFID's Smart and Corporate Rules.

We assess the risks DFID faces through 6 categories: risks posed by the external context; risks to our reputation; fiduciary risks of our funds being used for unintended purposes or not properly accounted for; safeguarding risks of unintended harm to people or the environment; risks to delivery of our programmes and risks to our operational capabilities and our staff.

DFID operates in highly challenging environments. We take carefully considered and well-managed risks to deliver UK objectives and achieve development outcomes for the poorest and most vulnerable. We undertake higher risk activities where the situation (for example, humanitarian emergency) or the expected results justify them, and we judge that the mitigating actions keep the residual risk to an acceptable level. We also undertake higher risk activities in order to innovate, build the evidence base and work in new and transformative ways.

We define our risk appetite – the level and type of risk exposure we will tolerate to achieve our objectives – clearly at strategic, portfolio and programme levels. Risk appetite is defined separately for each category of risk. At programme level, senior responsible owners (SROs) are responsible for determining risk appetite, using their professional judgement, drawing on evidence and consulting with senior managers when appropriate.

We have a zero-tolerance approach towards fraud and work to prevent fraud and corruption, reporting and acting upon all suspicions. The same zero-tolerance approach applies to sexual exploitation and abuse and sexual harassment. This means we will try to prevent it, listen to those who are affected and respond sensitively but robustly by acting immediately upon reports and suspicions that it has occurred, and learning from every case. We expect our partners to take a similarly robust approach in these areas. We hold ourselves to at least as high a standard. We have clear and accessible policies setting out the expectations of our people regarding conduct, behaviour and reporting, and robust processes should our people fall short of these expectations.

We invest in the capabilities of programme delivery staff across the organisation to manage risk effectively, and the technology and tools to support their efforts.

An overview of the corporate governance of risk and the strategic risks managed by DFID's Management Board in 2018-19 can be found in the Governance Statement in Section 2 of this report.

Safeguarding

Aid has lifted millions out of poverty, creating jobs, tackling disease and saving lives. But it must be delivered in a way that does no harm, and in early 2018 it became apparent that not nearly enough was being done to prevent and respond to sexual exploitation and abuse and sexual harassment (SEAH) in the aid sector. Since then, DFID has been working with others to fundamentally rewrite the way the aid sector tackles this issue.

DFID stated that all those engaged in poverty reduction must do 4 things better: prevent harm, particularly SEAH, from occurring; listen to those who are affected; respond sensitively but robustly when harm or allegations of harm occur; and learn from every case.

In 2018-19, DFID's new Safeguarding Unit undertook a range of actions to drive culture change across the aid sector in these 4 areas. We:

- Hosted an international summit on 18 October 2018 which brought together 500 organisations from across the sector to commit to root and branch change in the way the aid sector operates and put people first. DFID is working with representatives from all these organisations on follow up to their commitments.
- Drove collective donor action via the joint set of commitments presented at the summit on which we will report back by October 2019. Through the OECD Development Assistance Committee we are co-chairing work to agree a formal document to hold all 30 major global donors accountable for the quality of their and our work on safeguarding.
- Announced support for 7 initiatives, including a 5-year project with Interpol to strengthen criminal records checks; a Misconduct Disclosure Scheme to stop individuals with a record of misconduct from moving around the sector undetected; and piloting an Aid Worker Passport/ID Scheme to prove an individual's identity and professional record. Additional guidance and support to be available to everybody working in the sector is also being developed.
- Conducted and published the findings of a consultation exercise between DFID country offices and groups representing victims and survivors of SEAH. The findings continue to inform our work.
- Rolled out newly enhanced due diligence standards on safeguarding against SEAH for partners and made our expectations clearer in our funding agreements.

We continue to hold ourselves to at least as high a standard as we expect of our partners. Earlier this year we established a Safeguarding Delivery Board, chaired at director-general level, to monitor progress. Within DFID, we launched a new internal safeguarding policy, created a hotline for reporting concerns, established a Safeguarding Investigations Team and continue to monitor internal staff cases (i.e. allegations of abuse by DFID staff) relating to sexual harassment and misconduct to ensure that all are being dealt with appropriately and according to departmental policy, and effective safeguarding procedures are in place.

There were fewer than 5 substantiated internal staff cases in the 2018-19 period covered by this report. The total number of allegations made about DFID staff in 2018-19 was also fewer than 5.

Since setting clear expectations that DFID partners would report credible suspicions and actual allegations of abuse, we have seen an increase in the number of safeguarding concerns being reported by DFID implementing partners, up from 73 referrals in 2017-18, to 260 in 2018-19.

DFID receives reports of different types of safeguarding concerns. The most commonly reported in 2018-19 related to sexual exploitation and abuse of adults (28%), followed by other safeguarding concerns[5] (27%) and sexual harassment (23%).

5 Other safeguarding concerns include non-sexual abuse and discrimination, bullying and harassment, human rights violations, human trafficking and modern slavery, and cultural heritage and land concerns.

In 2018-19, 82% of referrals were reported to DFID by partners, 15% were reported by DFID staff and 3% were reported anonymously.

Our work on safeguarding is far from done. This is a long-term process requiring strong leadership and cultural change right across the aid sector. We need to continue to tackle the underlying power imbalances, including gender inequality, that can lead to sexual exploitation and abuse and sexual harassment. Vigilance in every programme and project will help ensure our beneficiaries and the British people have confidence that we are spending aid effectively and keeping people safe.

Financial summary

Expenditure

DFID's total expenditure in 2018-19 was £10,882 million. As in previous years, the majority of this was spent on programme expenditure. Of total programme expenditure, 59% was spent on bilateral programmes and 41% on multilateral programmes. DFID spent £326 million[6] (2017-18: £279 million) on operating costs 3% of total budget (2017-18: 2.5%). The increase of 0.5% in operating costs is due to a machinery of government change in 2018, which saw the Government Equalities Office and Equality and Human Rights Commission transferred to DFID (£20.7 million total operating costs, £15.9 million programme). There was also an increase in the cost to DFID of shared government overseas platform costs. Excluding the Government Equalities Office and the Equality and Human Rights Commission, the total DFID spend on operating costs reduces to 2.8%.

DFID continues to drive value for money in everything we do, ensuring we utilise our budget in the most effective and efficient way through good financial management and by continually improving our commercial and programme management.

The UK Aid Strategy makes it clear that delivering our development goals, including meeting the government's commitment to spend 0.7% of GNI on ODA, requires a whole of government approach. DFID supports other departments and funds to ensure that their spend complies with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) ODA rules. We continue to share our experience and best practice in programme delivery with ODA-spending departments and funds. It is their responsibility to ensure that all their ODA offers value for money for the UK taxpayer and that it complies with OECD rules.

Further information on DFID's expenditure is set out in sections 1.3, 2 and 3 of this report.

Trends in Total Managed Expenditure[6]

Since 2014-15, Departmental spending has increased by £1.1 billion to meet the commitment to spend 0.7% of GNI on ODA. The table below shows how spending has changed over the past five years. The 2018-19 figures include the Government Equalities Office and the Equality and Human Rights Commission, responsibility of which transferred to the Cabinet Office as of 1 April 2019. The department's capital expenditure has increased over the period due to our growth in our economic development strategy and research and development policy. The spend in Capital AME from 2015-16 has arisen due to the change in the classification of capital injections into a self-financing public corporation being categorised as Capital AME. The increase in Capital AME from 2017-18 to 2018-19 is a result of the new strategic framework that CDC and DFID agreed in 2017 for the five years to 2021 in order to support DFID's economic development policy.

6 The table and figures have been updated from previous years to include all DFID's arm's length bodies.

	2014-15 Outturn £m	2015-16 Outturn £m	2016-17 Outturn £m	2017-18 Outturn £m	2018-19 Outturn £m
Departmental Expenditure Limit					
Programme	7,070	6,896	7,143	7,278	6,870
Capital	2,350	2,125	2,591	2,713	3,105
Total Operating Costs*	248	241	264	279	326
Total DEL	**9,668**	**9,263**	**9,998**	**10,271**	**10,301**
Annually Managed Expenditure					
Resource	109	173	159	303	(155)
Capital	–	450	285	395	736
Total AME	**109**	**623**	**444**	**698**	**581**
Total Managed Expenditure	**9,777**	**9,886**	**10,442**	**10,969**	**10,882**

*Figures include all DFID's Arm's Length Bodies and depreciation.

SECTION 1

Performance Report

Performance Analysis

1.1 Single departmental plan

DFID's single departmental plan (SDP),[7] published in May 2018, set out DFID's strategic objectives (SOs) for 2018-19. These are structured around the 4 UK Aid Strategy objectives, with headline indicators for how we will monitor delivery, together with a fifth strategic objective, focused on ensuring value for money and efficiency in our aid spending.

All of DFID's operating segments contribute to each of the strategic objectives.

The tables below show the results achieved in the period April 2015 to March 2019, except where otherwise stated. There are sometimes delays between results being delivered and obtaining confirmation of results figures.

Strategic risks to DFID's performance are described on page 87.

Results against our SDP indicators confirm that we have continued to make strong progress towards our commitments, helping to improve the lives of millions of people in poverty. Activities and achievements under the 5 strategic objectives are covered in pages 29-56. Where achievements relate to an individual year (i.e. 2018), this refers to the calendar year.

7 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/department-for-international-development-single-departmental-plan/department-for-international-development-single-departmental-plan-december-2018

2018-19 progress against single departmental plan indicators and other headline results[8]

Strategic Objective 1

	2015	2016	2017	2018
DFID spend on fragile states and regions (2017 List)	53%	57%	57%	Data not available
Spend on improving tax systems	£32,600,000	£26,000,000	£27,200,000	£27,500,000

Strategic Objective 2

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Number of people supported by humanitarian assistance (cumulative)	5,100,000	17,000,000	26,800,000	32,600,000
International climate finance to build the resilience of vulnerable people to the impacts of climate change and support low carbon development[9]	£827,000,000	£755,000,000	£586,000,000	£807,000,000

Strategic Objective 3

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Total megawatts of clean energy installed (cumulative)[10]	22	124	182	467
Development capital investment level to create more and better jobs that benefit people across society, including women (cumulative)	£505,000,000	£819,000,000	£1,247,000,000	£2,029,000,000
Development impact portfolio score for CDC (out of a maximum of 4)[11]	3.15	3.04	3.01	2.95
Number of people supported to have raised incomes or obtain or maintain better jobs or livelihoods (cumulative)	900,000	2,400,000	3,000,000	3,900,000
Number of countries DFID supported to manage their public finances more transparently. DFID continuously supported 26 countries between 2015 and 2019	11	30	39	40

8 For the results marked as 'cumulative' in the tables above, the annual breakdowns are as they were reported in the annual report for that year. These results are collected cumulatively over the 5-year spending review period and, to reduce double counting, we use a peak year methodology which makes it difficult to produce robust annual data. In addition, we annually revise previous years' data to capture results that have been confirmed since the last round of data collection. The latest figures for these indicators can be found in sector results pages at: https://www.gov.uk/guidance/dfid-results-estimates

9 DFID, along with other donors, has made commitments to multilateral climate funds such as the Climate Investment Funds, Green Climate Fund and Global Environment Facility. These bodies run on multi-annual rather than annual replenishment models. The value and timing of DFID's contributions therefore fluctuates year on year depending on the financing needs of each fund.

10 Many of our programmes run over several years but work towards a single goal such as the building of a wind farm. Once the clean energy capacity comes online it is counted as an achieved result, but this happens only once for many programmes. Therefore, our total results can fluctuate from year to year depending on where programmes are in their cycles.

11 DFID holds 100% of the issued share capital of the CDC Group plc, an investment company which invests in private sector businesses throughout Africa and South Asia to create jobs and make a lasting difference to people's lives in some of the world's poorest places. CDC is incentivised to make investments in low income countries where private sector capital is scarce, and in business sectors which create the most jobs in an economy. Individual investments are scored by the difficulty of the geography where the investment is to be made and by its propensity to create employment. These results are well above the target score of 2.4, out of a maximum of 4. Although there is a slight year on year fall in the score, the performance indicates that CDC investments over the last 3 years (2014-2016) are steered towards challenging countries and job-creating sectors. This is in line with the Investment Policy that DFID has set for CDC, alongside its Code of Responsible Investing. Further details on investment selection can be found on the CDC website at https://www.cdcgroup.com/en/how-we-invest/investment-strategy/

	2015	2016	2017	2018
Spend on improving tax systems	£32,600,000	£26,000,000	£27,200,000	£23,300,000
Investments mobilised by PIDG[12]	£1,700,000,000	£1,600,000,000	£1,600,000,000	£2,000,000,000
Investment mobilised by CDC[13]	US$ 1,500,000,000	US$ 1,100,000,000	US$ 700,000,000	US$ 576,000,000

Strategic Objective 4

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Number of children under 5, women (of childbearing age) and adolescent girls reached through DFID's nutrition-related interventions (cumulative)	13,300,000	26,300,000	42,000,000	60,300,000
Number of people supported with access to clean water and/or better sanitation (cumulative)	11,300,000	27,200,000	40,300,000	51,800,000
Number of children supported to gain a decent education (cumulative)	3,100,000	7,100,000	11,400,000[14]	14,300,000
Total number of women and girls using modern methods of family planning[15]	17,540,000	19,240,000	14,030,000	23,500,000[16]
Number of additional users of modern methods of family planning (cumulative July 2012 to March 2019)	6,900,000	8,500,000	12,500,000	13,200,000
Number of people reached with at least one measure to prevent, cure or manage the morbidity of one or more neglected tropical disease (cumulative)	No data	No data	109,200,000	140,600,000

	2015	2016	2017	2018
Number of children immunised (cumulative)	20,000,000	37,430,000[17]	56,420,000	Data not yet available[18]
Number of lives saved by immunisation (cumulative)	250,000	610,000[19]	990,000	Data not yet available
Number of cases of wild poliovirus globally (Global Polio Eradication Initiative to eradicate polio)	74	37	22	33

12 PIDG figures represent total commitments for private sector investment reaching financial close in 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018.

13 CDC figures here are calculated based on OECD methodology.

14 This figure previously excluded results from Girl Education Challenge (438,000 children) and Support to the Global Partnership for Education (1 million children).

15 A portion of the additional users of modern methods of family planning reported, are from 2012-2015 which were part of a different reporting framework at that time. More information on this can be found in the Family Planning results sector page https://www.gov.uk/guidance/dfid-results-estimates.

16 DFID publishes results estimates up to March 2019 using available information. However, individual programme reporting cycles do not necessarily follow DFID's annual report publication cycle, resulting in data gaps; data from some countries for January to March 2019, for example, may not be available until later in the year. Therefore, a comprehensive result update for the year ending 31 March 2019 will be available in 2020.

17 The 2017-18 Annual Report and Accounts stated that DFID had immunised 37.4 million children between 2015 and 2017. This should have said between 2015 and 2016 and has been corrected in the table above.

18 2018 figures for number of children immunised and lives saved will not be confirmed until later in 2019.

19 The 2017-18 Annual Report and Accounts stated that DFID had saved 610,000 lives between 2015 and 2017. This should have said between 2015 and 2016 and has been corrected in the table above.

Strategic Objective 5

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Portfolio Quality Index	103	104	102.36	102.4[20]

	2015	2016	2017	2018
International commitment to spend 0.7% of gross national income on Official Development Assistance	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%[21]

20 Annual fluctuations are normal. What is important is the overall trend, which remains positive. More information on DFID statistics and the impact DFID programmes are having in the world can be found at www.gov.uk/dfid

21 This is based on provisional statistics on ODA available at the time of publication. Final statistics on 2018 ODA will be published in autumn 2019.

Strategic Objective 1 (SO1): Strengthen global peace, security and governance

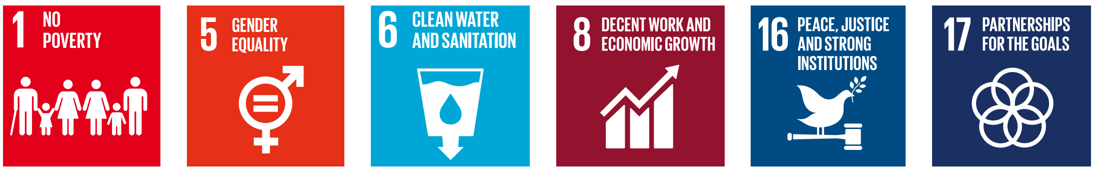
DFID's work under SO1 is fundamental to poverty reduction overseas and our national security. Peace, security and good governance are the building blocks of stable, prosperous societies. Over the last 15 years, we have seen extraordinary reductions in the number of people living in extreme poverty, but it is often the people who live in fragile and unstable places who remain poor and hardest to reach. Conflict, insecurity, injustice and weak governance are likely to become even stronger drivers of poverty over the coming years, with poverty and fragility becoming increasingly interlinked. On current trends, 80% of the world's poor will live in fragile states by 2030.

DFID works to promote the conditions that encourage development and address the root causes of instability: strengthening the rule of law; tackling corruption, serious and organised crime and illicit financial flows; and helping to build open, accountable institutions. This work promotes the UK's values of democracy and freedom of speech and will also strengthen our own national security.

In March 2019, DFID published its new Governance Position Paper, 'Governance for Growth, Stability and Inclusive Development'. It outlines global trends in technology, mobility, demography, climate and governance, with a particular focus on the closing of civic spaces and pressures on media freedom. The paper identifies 4 shifts DFID will undertake to address these: thinking and working politically; integrating governance for growth, stability and inclusion; being confident in our values; and keeping DFID at the cutting edge. As part of this values-oriented approach, we renewed our commitment to democratic space as a vocal advocate of democratic norms and values throughout the world.

Global Goals

DFID's work under SO1 is contributing to the following Global Goals, amongst others:



Activities and achievements

Tackle the causes of instability, insecurity and conflict

Fragile states and regions

Based on the latest available data, DFID continues to meet our Strategic Defence and Security Review commitment to spend at least 50% of our budget on fragile states and regions. The biggest share of our fragile states spending is in highly fragile countries and regions across the Middle East, Africa and Asia, including additional funding to deal with the causes and impacts of the Syrian crisis.

We work at international, national and community levels. For example, in Somalia, DFID has supported programmes aimed at resolving conflict between communities and political actors, building the capacity and legitimacy of Federal Member State institutions, and ensuring that women are represented in political decision-making. On the international stage, we have supported delivery of the Global Goals through continuing our engagement with the UN and the World Bank to focus their attention and resources on prevention of conflict. In 2018, the UK doubled its investment in the UN Peacebuilding Fund which supported 338 peacebuilding projects in 50 countries emerging from or dealing with the impact of conflict.

During 2018 to 2019, the UK, with France and Switzerland, made a strong case for further changes to policy, practice and financing at the World Bank to increase its effectiveness in fragile states and regions.

Tackling sexual violence in conflict

The Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO) leads on preventing sexual violence in conflict. DFID's work to end violence against women and girls supports the FCO-led Preventing Sexual Violence in Conflict Initiative (PSVI).

In 2018, DFID's flagship 'What Works to Prevent Violence' programme released ground-breaking new evidence on the most impactful interventions to drive down violence against women and girls in some of the world's most challenging contexts. Several interventions achieved significant reductions in violence, of up to 50%, including in Afghanistan and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, proving that violence is preventable.

In 2018-19, DFID's continued support to the United Nations Trust Fund to End Violence against Women provided grants to women's rights organisations and other grassroots organisations to support innovative approaches across multiple countries, including conflict contexts. In 2018, this included addressing violence against women and girl refugees and violence against women and girls with disabilities.

In 2018, DFID continued to respond to the Rohingya crisis. This included support for the safety and protection of refugees, prevention and monitoring of exploitation and abuse, support to survivors of sexual and gender-based violence, and strong safeguarding by service providers in the camps. Partners funded by DFID, such as UNFPA, have reached over 250,000 people affected by sexual and gender-based violence with targeted training, psychosocial support and sexual and reproductive health treatment.

Promoting effective, accountable and inclusive institutions

DFID continues to work closely across government and beyond to achieve shared objectives and use UK expertise to promote peace and security worldwide. DFID's Partnerships for Development programme is supporting peer-to-peer partnerships between UK institutions and developing country counterparts. This has included, for example, deploying officers from the National Crime Agency to Nigeria, Kenya and Tanzania as Anti-Corruption Mentors and supporting British Geological Survey geologists to build the capacity of their counterparts in 4 countries. DFID's Rule of Law Expertise UK programme (ROLE UK) collaborates with the UK legal sector to make world-class legal expertise available to developing countries on a pro bono basis. Over 2018-19, ROLE UK supported 41 projects to strengthen the rule of law.

Following the launch of the DFID Transparency Agenda 'Open aid, open societies' in February 2018, DFID has worked to drive up global transparency standards so that the UN, governments, companies and the oil and mining sectors are more open, responsive and accountable. A one-year-on progress update, published in March 2019, highlighted achievements, including in DFID's Transparency Trailblazer countries Ghana and Sierra Leone.

Championing British values: freedom, democracy, tolerance and the rule of law

DFID's continued support to the Westminster Foundation for Democracy (WFD) has helped strengthen government accountability in partner countries, working with parliaments to improve their transparency and accountability, and with political parties on inclusion and operating within parliamentary institutions and structures.

DFID has also continued to support the Open Government Partnership as the main global initiative helping countries to become more open, accountable and responsive to their citizens by delivering comprehensive action plans for reform to promote transparency, empower citizens and fight corruption.

In the last 12 months, DFID has supported electoral processes in Nigeria, Afghanistan, Zimbabwe, Pakistan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Bangladesh. This includes technical support to national election management bodies, to civil society and media organisations and international and domestic observation missions. With our support, the UN Development Programme supported electoral processes in 56 countries.

Commonwealth

At the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (CHOGM) hosted by the UK in April 2018, leaders agreed an ambitious set of commitments aimed at building a more prosperous, fair, secure and sustainable world. At the meeting, DFID announced support for SheTrades Commonwealth to empower women and girls (page 42); the second phase of the Girls' Education Challenge, supporting girls' access to 12 years of quality education and learning (page 47); implementation of the Call to Action to end forced labour, modern slavery, human trafficking and the worst forms of child labour across the Commonwealth; further funding to combat malaria through the Global Fund (page 48).

Demining

More than 60 million people still live with the daily threat of injury or death from land mines. Communities around the world are denied the basic right of access to health services, education, agricultural land and infrastructure. In 2018-19, DFID expanded its operations through the Global Mine Action Programme 2 (GMAP2) to include Afghanistan, Angola, Myanmar, Cambodia, Iraq, Laos, Lebanon, Sri Lanka, South Sudan, Sudan, Syria, Vietnam, Yemen and Zimbabwe. GMAP2 will run until March 2020 and includes mine clearance, risk education and capacity development. Between April and December 2018, DFID support released almost 55 million square metres of land and delivered mine risk education sessions to more than 412,000 men, women, boys and girls.

Tackle crime and corruption

DFID continues to deliver its UK Anti-Corruption Strategy 2017 commitments. In 2018, a Business Integrity Hub was established to provide advice to small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs) on doing business with integrity overseas. DFID also announced a new joint initiative with the FCO at the Illegal Wildlife Trade Conference which will target wildlife traffickers and criminal gangs, by training law enforcement in East and Southern African countries, launching investigations and seizing assets.

DFID continues to support the National Crime Agency and Crown Prosecution Service to reduce incentives for corrupt individuals in developing countries to use the UK to launder money or for UK business and UK nationals to use bribes in developing countries. From 2006 to the end of 2018, £783.2 million of assets were restrained, confiscated or returned to developing countries, including £57.3 million returned to the Government of Nigeria through our support.

In November 2018, the new UK Serious and Organised Crime (SOC) Strategy was launched. As part of this, DFID committed to a new Global Protect and Prepare programme to address socio-economic, governance and criminal justice factors that inhibit the ability of key countries to tackle SOC.

Promoting gender equality and ending violence against women and girls

In addition to our work tackling sexual violence in conflict, in 2018, DFID announced further support to the Africa-led movement to tackle female genital mutilation (FGM). This will continue to help change attitudes to FGM through direct work with activists and communities to bring about changes to ban FGM and change laws, policies and action in their own countries. It also supports doctors, nurses and midwives to end FGM and provide care for survivors.

DFID's funding to UNICEF contributed to the provision of gender responsive water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) facilities for close to 4.4 million children and hygiene promotion in schools or in temporary learning spaces in humanitarian situations.

Migration

The UK supports the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM) and the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) adopted at the end of 2018. The GCR embeds long-term, sustainable solutions for refugees and host communities, while the GCM sets out what a well-managed global system of migration looks like, and the policy and operational mechanisms that states may draw from to achieve this. Taken together, the compacts offer an internationally agreed, cohesive and forward-leaning framework to improve the way the international community responds to large movements of people.

The UK has also been addressing the immediate impacts of irregular migration flows. DFID's Safety Support and Solutions programme supports vulnerable migrants, and communities affected by migration, across the 'whole route' from West Africa via the Sahel to North Africa. The programme provides humanitarian assistance and protection to people on the move, informs migrants about the risks of their journey and supports those that return home.

Combating extremism, terror, and the perpetration of violence against people because of their faith, gender or sexuality

With the FCO, DFID seeks to prevent violence against people because of their sexuality or faith through 2 UK Aid Connect programmes focusing on tolerance and freedom of religion or belief and LGBT inclusion, raising individual cases bilaterally and challenging discriminatory legislation and practices. Both programmes bring together human rights defenders, civil society organisations, academia and the private sector and will work in 9 countries in Africa and Asia.

DFID has worked closely with the FCO and the Home Office to highlight the important role that development can play in tackling the long-term drivers of violent extremism and terrorism. Our contribution is reflected in the National Security Capability (NSC) Review,[22] the UK's Counter Terrorism strategy CONTEST[23] and in the NSC strategies in priority country offices. DFID is conducting new research on delivering outcomes that reduce the threat of violent extremism, focusing on a community-level approach to programming, and expects to commence additional programming in 2019.

Combatting the brutal slave trade

DFID is working with partners to tackle the scourge of modern slavery, including the worst forms of child labour. We tackle the root causes and enablers of modern slavery and support victims, creating jobs and livelihoods, working with businesses to clean up supply chains, and build the capacity of law enforcement agencies.

DFID has been leading the UK effort to drive change through the UN and other multilateral channels. Since the Prime Minister launched the Call to Action to end Forced Labour, Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking in 2017, advocacy and engagement, with strong engagement from DFID, has led to over 85 country endorsements. Positive steps have been taken by countries on implementation, showcased at the UN General Assembly in September 2018, where DFID's Secretary of State was joined by ministers from the US, Australia, Canada, Bangladesh, Nigeria, Argentina and Bahrain. We have also continued pushing for increased action through the G7, the G20 and Commonwealth, and to ensure sufficient international resources are available to fight against slavery.

22 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-security-capability-review-nscr
23 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/counter-terrorism-strategy-contest-2018

Strategic Objective 2 (SO2): Strengthen resilience and response to crises

DFID is a world leader in responding to humanitarian crises, improving resilience to future crises and tackling climate change.

The 2018 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) report made it clear that we are heading for dangerous levels of climate change and some impacts are now unavoidable. Climate change poses risks to countries' economies, to sustainable water and food supplies, to livelihoods and jobs. This evolving threat will worsen with further temperature rises and make delivery of many of the Global Goals, not just Goal 13, even more challenging. Through our International Climate Finance, and international leadership on climate change, DFID (in partnership with BEIS and Defra) is investing in low carbon development to limit future growth in harmful greenhouse gas emissions and supporting developing countries to be better equipped to cope with the impacts of climate change.

Other global environmental challenges, such as the unsustainable use of natural resources and plastic pollution, pose threats to the livelihoods and health of the world's poorest people. DFID, alongside Defra, is working to address these issues.

DFID is providing life-changing support for major crises around the globe, responding to the risk of famine, and improving the capacity of the poorest people to cope with disasters. The UK responds swiftly, flexibly and generously to help people at the most difficult times in their lives, and to ensure a more effective global response to crises and disasters by the international system. Our work in science and technology has a strong focus on global public health risks, including antimicrobial resistance, and building systems to prevent and respond to further outbreaks of killer diseases like Ebola. We are improving the anticipation and management of risk and working in partnership with UK businesses to develop financial instruments that contribute to managing disaster risk.

Global Goals

DFID's work under SO2 is contributing to the following Global Goals, amongst others:

Activities and achievements

Support for efforts to mitigate and adapt to climate change and prevent environmental degradation

In 2018-19, DFID invested in many different programmes, through its international climate finance, to support those affected by the impacts of climate change and support low carbon development. We have worked with partner country governments, businesses and financial institutions, civil society, entrepreneurs and analysts, and counterparts to shape the multilateral system to respond to climate change.

DFID-supported programmes have provided countries with increased access to disaster insurance. Immediate cash pay-outs after an event cuts the cost and impact of natural disasters. Insurance specifically for farmers, as part of our wider assistance to climate resilient agriculture, has improved food security and the livelihood of farmers.

DFID directly invested in renewable energy programmes which improve access to clean, sustainable and affordable electricity supplies, for example in Sierra Leone. In total, UK International Climate Finance has improved access to clean energy for [xx million] people. This assistance not only reduces future carbon emissions from fossil fuels, but also improves health and education outcomes and allows better access to information and improved communications for those previously without a reliable energy supply.

Deforestation and land use change account for around 25% of global greenhouse gas emissions. DFID leads work internationally to establish effective and innovative models that drive transformational change in timber and agricultural commodity industries, sustain challenging governance reforms in the land sector in developing countries and incubate public-private partnerships which catalyse investment into sustainable land use.

During 2018-19, DFID became co-chair of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) Board for 2019. The GCF has now committed $5 billion on more than 100 projects, such as promotion of clean cooking in Kenya and Senegal and improving access to finance for climate adaptation measures for small agriculture, forestry and livestock businesses in the Caribbean and Central America. The first replenishment of the GCF is underway and DFID, in partnership with BEIS, is engaged in ensuring the replenishment addresses UK priorities.

DFID is committed to clean energy research, development and demonstration. In the past year, programmes have supported technologies as diverse as second-life battery repurposing, off-grid refrigeration, smart mini-grids, and solar crop processing technologies.

In June 2018, DFID and Defra pledged up to £250 million to the Global Environment Facility's (GEF) seventh replenishment. As well as tackling climate change, the GEF is the leading mechanism for funding developing countries to address global environmental challenges including biodiversity loss, land degradation, international waters and chemicals and waste. GEF 7 will also focus on other UK priorities including the illegal wildlife trade and marine plastic pollution.

At the Commonwealth Heads of State Meeting in April 2018, the Prime Minister called for action to tackle marine plastic pollution and announced UK ODA support for research into solutions to reduce manufacturing pollution and to carry out waste management pilot programmes to help tackle the waste from cities that too often ends up in the world's oceans and rivers – while providing new jobs in affected countries.

In October 2018, the UK Government hosted the London Conference on the Illegal Wildlife Trade which brought together governments to do more to protect critical forest habitats and species threatened by extinction, reduce demand for illegal wildlife products, strengthen law enforcement and tackle illicit financial flows associated with wildlife trafficking. Through its UK Aid Match programme, DFID has encouraged proposals which help developing countries to protect wildlife and their habitats and is providing funding to the Illegal Wildlife Trade Challenge Fund, which encourages ideas from civil society to tackle the illegal wildlife trade.

Improved approaches to managing risk and building resilience

DFID is building the capacity of national governments and societies to manage risks and respond to shocks. DFID's support to social protection systems in 23 countries is helping poor and vulnerable people build more productive and resilient livelihoods.

DFID's support is also helping governments to build shock-responsive systems, including through programmes providing cash transfers in countries such as Kenya and Ethiopia. In the aftermath of weather extremes such as drought and floods, these programmes help people secure enough food, reducing hunger and the risk of famine; increase access to health and education services; and help people re-establish their livelihoods.

DFID is also building the resilience of health systems to detect and respond to nutrition emergencies in countries such as the DRC and Somalia. The UK's International Health Regulation Strengthening Project helped provide technical assistance to partner health institutions to strengthen systems in areas such as emergency preparedness, planning and response; surveillance and early action; and public health workforce needs assessments and planning.

In Somalia, we are investing more resources into building the resilience of urban populations. In 2018, we launched a programme that will help internally displaced people get access to land, better housing, basic services and livelihoods. This support is critical to breaking the cycle of persistent humanitarian crises, reducing the need for humanitarian assistance and building stability for the next generation.

In 2018, the UK invested in providing education in emergencies and protracted crises through Education Cannot Wait. The majority of its funding goes to multi-year education programmes in protracted crises, supporting the transition towards longer-term education interventions and strengthening national systems to deliver quality education, including to those displaced by crises.

Also last year, the London Centre for Disaster Protection began work with several African countries on the financing for shock responsive social protection. With Germany, in 2018, DFID helped set up the Global Risk Financing Facility, a new multi-donor programme that subsidises the costs of risk financing instruments, such as insurance, and provides grant funding to strengthen national disaster response systems or develop preparedness plans. The first project has launched in Mozambique, aiming to strengthen the capacity of the Government of Mozambique (including the National Disaster Management Institute) to access and manage post-disaster financing.

DFID continues to support risk reduction through anticipatory or early humanitarian action with a range of partners. The DFID-funded Start Fund is increasing the number of anticipatory responses that it funds. DFID's early warning team continues to work with partners to provide risk information such as likely flood impacts from Cyclone Idai. Innovative cholera risk modelling has proved effective in Yemen.

A new approach to protracted crises and refugees

DFID continued to drive a new approach to building resilience and stability in countries affected by protracted and recurrent crises. In 2018, DFID used a blend of development, humanitarian and peace investments. Through these investments DFID is supporting, for example, long-term interventions to support health systems, education, water infrastructure, governance, economic development and peacebuilding, alongside humanitarian responses.

In Myanmar, the UK is shifting its approach, investing in education and health, economic development, governance, peacebuilding and resilience alongside humanitarian approaches, with a view to addressing short-term needs, while helping to build resilience and peace over time.

In northeast Nigeria, alongside significant humanitarian assistance, DFID has been supporting a holistic approach through investments in governance, education in emergency, health, renewable energy and private sector development. The UK is also providing Internally Displaced Persons with psychosocial support and access to education.

In 2018, DFID committed additional funding to the EU Facility for Refugees in Turkey. The facility is supporting refugees and host communities by building schools, providing health services and social welfare payments for the most vulnerable refugees, to alleviate pressure on Turkish communities hosting refugees. UK funding has contributed towards the education of more than 600,000 Syrian refugees, the establishment of 170 Health Centres, and new projects to deliver vocational training to more than 15,000 people and job search and counselling sessions for 7,400 people.

As co-chair of the OECD's International Network on Conflict and Fragility (INCAF), the UK worked with Germany to develop the DAC Recommendation on the Humanitarian-Development-Peace nexus, adopted by the DAC on 22 February 2019. The DAC recommendation provides a roadmap to help donors and others strengthen coherence and complementarities between humanitarian, development and peace approaches to tackle drivers of crises and reduce needs over time.

Support in crises

Humanitarian response

DFID is a world-leader in humanitarian response. DFID's 24/7 monitoring and readiness means we can act quickly and flexibly to save lives when a disaster strikes. We hold dedicated stockpiles of humanitarian supplies in the UK and Dubai, so we can respond quickly across the globe. We proactively work through our country offices to build preparedness; we pre-deploy experts in advance of emergencies; and we coordinate across HMG during emergencies to ensure effective responses. The UK also seeks to prevent and resolve the conflicts that are, in many cases, the root causes of humanitarian need.

DFID continues to operate a ring-fenced ODA crisis reserve. In 2018-19 allocations have been made in response to unforeseen crises and spikes in humanitarian need, including Ebola in the DRC and humanitarian emergencies in Afghanistan and Sudan.

Cyclone Idai

In March 2019, Cyclone Idai brought torrential rains and winds causing riverine and flash flooding, destroying livelihoods and properties and leading to the loss of over 800 lives. In total, 3 million people were affected in Mozambique, Malawi and Zimbabwe.

The UK was one of the first major donors to respond, having tracked the cyclone before it hit and pre-positioned experts and supplies in the affected countries. Within days, the UK had sent further vital relief including shelter kits and food using RAF and civilian aircraft.

The UK Government was the biggest donor to the relief effort, committing a total of £32 million in UK aid. Within the wider relief effort, 211 tonnes of UK aid were flown to Mozambique, including 100 family tents and 9,846 shelter kits to provide temporary accommodation to 49,230 people, 500 water filters, 1,000 solar lanterns and 3,520 blankets. UK aid helped 400,000 people access food in Mozambique, 140,000 in Malawi and provided essential health supplies, hygiene kits and child protection in Zimbabwe.

The DFID-led response drew on resources from across the UK Government including FCO, Ministry of Defence (MOD) and Public Health England. The UK provided global leadership including calling on international partners and the multilateral system to offer support, both for urgent humanitarian needs and longer-term reconstruction. This included DFID co-hosting an event at the World Bank Group Spring Meetings to convene donors, humanitarian actors and development organisations. The UK is the largest donor to the International Development Association, which provided up to $545 million in total for the 3 affected countries. This is in addition to nearly $150 million in resources made available from existing projects.

The UK's response to Cyclone Idai demonstrates our commitment to building closer partnerships with African countries, as set out by the Prime Minister in Cape Town in August 2018. Building resilience and tackling climate change is a central part of our new strategic approach to Africa, and we are working with the affected countries to help them build back in a more resilient way.

Indonesia earthquake and tsunami

In September 2018, DFID sent essentials including shelter and hygiene kits to support immediate relief efforts on the ground to help those worst affected by the devastating earthquake and tsunami in Indonesia, including £2 million to match the public's contributions to the Disasters Emergency Committee appeal.

Venezuela

The humanitarian suffering in Venezuela and neighbouring countries continues to deteriorate within a wider political and economic crisis. Access to food, medicine and other basic goods is limited and the health sector has collapsed. As a result, more than 3.4 million people have fled and are displaced across the region. Working through trusted and established partners, the UK is providing £6.5 million to address the most severe needs of those within Venezuela and those fleeing the country.

Sahel region

The Sahel is one of the poorest and most unstable regions in the world due to challenges such as weak governance, conflict and displacement, high gender inequality, climate change and rapid population growth. DFID's engagement in the Sahel is increasing as part of a cross-government scale-up to help build a more secure and prosperous future for the people of the region.

The UK is the third largest humanitarian donor to the region. In 2018, DFID funded the treatment of 82,000 malnourished children; provided 28,000 people with food assistance; and supplied 75,000 people with water, sanitation and hygiene assistance.

Somalia

In Somalia, DFID continues to lead international efforts to prevent the worst effects of drought and conflict and build longer-term resilience. By putting in place multi-year humanitarian programming that promotes a largely cash-based response and by building on the longer-term community driven resilience programmes operating in Somalia, DFID was able to deliver impressive results. These include: food or cash to over 3.6 million people, emergency health services for 2.8 million people, nutritional treatment for over 1.3 million starving children and pregnant women, clean water for 1 million people and the vaccination of 7.7 million animals. Humanitarian delivery in Somalia is underpinned by a robust monitoring system including a call centre, third party monitoring and impact survey.

Nigeria

North east Nigeria remains one of the most severe humanitarian crises in the world. The conflict there has left 7.1 million people in need of urgent, life-saving assistance and over 2 million people are displaced. The upsurge in conflict at the end of 2018 created over a 100,000 new internally displaced persons. In 2018-19, the UK was one of the leading international donors to the humanitarian response, delivering urgent aid to save lives and minimise suffering. In parallel, DFID also supported the Government of Nigeria to improve security and address the root causes of the conflict to stabilise the region and rebuild communities in the longer term.

South Sudan

The humanitarian crisis in South Sudan is severe and protracted and continues to deteriorate. As of March 2019, over 4 million people were displaced and more than 6 million people (over half the population) were classified as severely food insecure in January 2019. From our multi-year humanitarian programme for South Sudan, between 2015 and 2018, DFID provided around 843,000 people with food or cash-based aid, 600,000 people with clean water or sanitation and 400,000 women and children with nutritional support.

Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)

In the DRC, DFID is providing lifesaving support, such as food, healthcare and clean water to over 3 million people. We have already reached over 1.5 million people with food, shelter or other non-food items assistance to meet basic urgent needs, 130,000 children under the age of 5 with urgent nutritional assistance, over 530,000 people with access to clean drinking water and over 600,000 people with essential healthcare such as drugs for pregnant mothers.

Syria

Syria remains one of the world's largest humanitarian crises. Nearly 12 million people need humanitarian assistance in Syria, with 6.2 million people internally displaced and a further 5.6 million Syrians who have fled the country to live as refugees in the region. DFID is one of the largest donors to the Syria crisis, having pledged, to date, over £2.8 billion – our largest response ever to a single humanitarian crisis. From March 2018 to December 2018 alone, UK aid in Syria provided over 1.2 million people with access to clean water, over 187,000 people with sanitation and hygiene support and contributed to providing quality education to over 296,000 children.

The UK has continued to use its global influence and position on the UN Security Council to press the regime and its backers for unfettered access to reach those with the greatest needs, and to protect civilians and aid workers. In December 2018, the UK co-sponsored and lobbied hard for the renewal of the UN Security Council Resolution which allowed the UN to deliver aid across borders, without the consent of the Assad regime, to assist those in the hardest-to-reach areas.

Iraq

The UK is the largest donor to the UN Iraq Humanitarian Pooled Fund, funding humanitarian partners to provide food assistance, emergency cash transfers, shelter kits, upgrades to camps and household items, life-saving healthcare services, and safe drinking water, toilet and shower facilities to over 2.5 million vulnerable Iraqis since 2015. Since 2015, we have championed the use of innovative cash transfer programming across Iraq, providing cash payments to vulnerable households – almost 400,000 people to date. UK funding is also supporting the clearance of explosive hazards from schools, hospitals and roads, which continue to threaten the lives of Iraqi men, women and children trying to rebuild their lives after the conflict.

In addition to this, DFID provided support through the cross-government Conflict, Stability and Security Fund (CSSF) in 2018-19. CSSF contributes to the UN Development Programme's managed Funding Facility for Stabilisation (FFS), which helps stabilise areas liberated from Da'esh. By the end of March 2019, 5.5 million Iraqis (including 2.7 million women) in areas of Iraq liberated from Da'esh were benefiting directly from health, education, water and electricity projects completed by the FFS.

Yemen

In 2018-19, DFID met the immediate food needs of over 1.5 million vulnerable Yemenis for a month, and reached over 200,000 refugees, internally displaced people and migrants with protection assistance. Alongside our funding, UK aid experts teamed up with the Met Office, NASA and US scientists to help prevent the spread of cholera by using a world-leading weather forecasting approach to help UN agencies to quickly respond to areas where the risk of cholera spread is predicted. DFID also helped shore up Yemen's struggling economy, working with the Central Bank of Yemen during an economic crisis in 2018 to release over $400 million of hard currency to support importers of vital food staples. This eased the pressure of price increases and temporarily stabilised the currency.

Afghanistan

Afghanistan remains one of the world's most complex and devastating humanitarian emergencies. In 2018, civilian casualties exceeded 10,000 people for the fifth consecutive year; 6.3 million people were (and remain) in need of humanitarian assistance; and drought affected more than two-thirds of Afghanistan, leaving 3.6 million people with emergency levels of food insecurity. Close to a million refugees returned from Pakistan and Iran to Afghanistan, putting further pressure on the government's provision of basic services (health, education, etc.) to Afghan citizens.

In 2018, DFID provided more than 2 million people with humanitarian assistance, including water and sanitation, food assistance, nutrition, protection, shelter/non-food items, cash and health services. DFID has been supporting the resilience-building of natural disaster-prone communities in 27 districts of 9 provinces, as well as providing durable solutions (shelter, sustainable water supply, realisation of legal identity and land rights and livelihoods) for internally displaced persons and Afghan returnees.

Pakistan

In the summer of 2018, the UK helped secure a second civilian-to-civilian transfer of power in Pakistan through support to national elections. DFID provided training to over 800,000 polling staff, helped ensure swifter consolidation of election results through improvements in the results management system and delivered GIS mapping of over 85,000 polling stations across Pakistan. Through support to the Electoral Commission of Pakistan's gender strategy, we helped increase the number of women voters, which resulted in an additional 405,000 women on the electoral role. The summer of 2018 also brought heatwaves to Karachi. We helped set up 30 heat stroke relief camps under the Pakistan Humanitarian Pooled Fund and more than 26,000 individuals were provided with emergency relief assistance. We have also helped the Balochistan Provincial Disaster Management Authority to reach 4,400 households with emergency assistance following the flash floods in Balochistan this year.

Our partnership with the Government of Pakistan to deliver better services for its citizens supported 10 million children in primary school (4.7 million girls), and 6 million children in secondary school (2.8 million girls) in Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in 2018-19; and vaccination coverage has increased from 47% in 2014 to 82% in 2018. We have worked to improve the use of evidence in policy making and, in 2018-19, DFID support led to the launch of the first ever national child labour survey, the establishment of a national task force on family planning, the launch of a World Bank report on how Pakistan can achieve high income status by 2047 (its centenary year) and the delivery of Pakistan's first ever national transport policy and road safety strategy.

By the end of 2018 we had supported 39,000 small and medium businesses to access commercial loans underwritten by DFID-funded guarantees, and our support has helped Pakistan improve its ease of doing business ranking, up 11 places to 136th in the 2019 Ease of Doing Business Rankings.

Rohingya

DFID has led the way in speed and size of response to the Rohingya crisis in Bangladesh. Our support has provided food, healthcare, shelter, counselling for sexual violence survivors (see page 30), and protection from trafficking to over 1 million refugees and members of the host community. DFID support has funded an Early Warning System and rapid response to disease outbreaks in the camps in Cox's Bazar and we have worked with the Government of Bangladesh and humanitarian partners to improve monsoon and cyclone preparedness.

Humanitarian reform

DFID's Humanitarian Reform Policy[24] sets out our firm commitment to supporting a more efficient and effective humanitarian system. The UK is the fourth largest humanitarian donor overall, and the largest to the Central Emergency Response Fund, which provides rapid funding for humanitarian responses. We recognise our duty as donors to use the power and influence we have to deliver a more effective system to support humanitarian needs worldwide. The UK is using its core funding to create incentives for multilateral organisations to perform better. From 2018, 30% of the UK's core funding to humanitarian agencies is performance-based, dependent on the delivery of vital reforms agreed to at the World Humanitarian Summit in 2016.

Our early experience from the first year suggests that our 'payment by results' approach is making a difference and agencies are stepping up to the challenge to deliver better together. We have seen a big improvement in the number of high-risk countries now prepared to respond better and faster if disasters strike and a 20% increase in the volume of humanitarian assistance delivered as cash or vouchers. DFID is investing in a monitoring and evaluation contract to provide robust evidence on system-wide performance and to understand how performance-based core funding incentivises the system to deliver better assistance by collaboration.

DFID's approach to integrating gender equality within humanitarian response is captured in our Strategic Vision for Gender Equality and the Humanitarian Reform Policy (see page 49)

24 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/uk-governments-humanitarian-reform-policy

Science and technology spend on global public health risks such as antimicrobial resistance (AMR)

Worldwide, millions die from preventable causes, especially the most disadvantaged. Countries with weak health systems are vulnerable to health shocks including disease outbreaks, and to antimicrobial resistance (AMR), including in relation to tuberculosis, malaria and HIV.

In 2018, the UK continued to lead global efforts to address AMR and DFID contributed to international objectives in the UK's new National Action Plan for AMR, published early in 2019.

DFID directly supports developing countries to achieve universal health coverage, including strengthening health systems to enable better access to quality essential services without risk of financial hardship, and build capacity for preparedness and response. Globally, DFID is investing in strengthening the World Health Organisation's role. We are encouraging the WHO to work in partnership with the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation and the World Organisation for Animal Health to implement an approach that aims to reduce the use of antimicrobials in food systems around the world.

DFID is supporting the development of new products (for example, diagnostics, drugs, vaccines, insecticides) for diseases that pose public health risks such as tuberculosis, malaria, meningitis, neglected tropical diseases, outbreak diseases or where existing treatments are losing effectiveness due to AMR.

Strategic Objective 3 (SO3): Promote global prosperity

Global prosperity is vital for poverty reduction. No country can eradicate poverty or transition from aid without inclusive economic growth, jobs, investment and trade. DFID is committed to stimulating long-term transformational growth that creates productive jobs; catalyses private sector investment; and spreads benefits and opportunities right across society. This is fundamental to achieving the Global Goals. The economic empowerment of women and girls, and other marginalised groups, is central to our approach of making sure that no one is left behind. Progress overseas also benefits the UK at home. Our work, in partnership with other departments, such as the Foreign and Commonwealth Office and the Department for International Trade, is helping to build Britain's trading partners of the future, seizing opportunities for closer ties with the world's emerging economies as we exit the EU. Our focus on economic opportunities in fragile states will help tackle causes of irregular migration, instability, insecurity and conflict.

As well as working with the most fragile and poorest economies, it is crucial that we also work with fast-growing markets which remain vulnerable to economic shocks and where poverty persists. We are building mutually beneficial relationships which help them to harness trade, growth and investment to eradicate poverty and overcome the need for aid.

Global Goals

DFID's work under SO3 is contributing to the following Global Goals, amongst others:

Activities and achievements

Promote economic development and prosperity in the developing world

Strategic approach to Africa

In August 2018, during a three-nation visit to South Africa, Nigeria and Kenya, the Prime Minister set out the UK's long-term, distinctive offer to work alongside, invest in and partner with African nations for our mutual benefit. In a speech in Cape Town, the Prime Minister committed to supporting African-led ambitions with British expertise by radically expanding the UK Government's presence in Africa and opening new missions in Chad, Niger, Eswatini (formerly Swaziland), Lesotho and Djibouti.

During the visit, the Prime Minister made several announcements, setting out how the UK is bringing its distinctive qualities and strengths to work with African nations for mutual benefit on issues such as prosperity, security, climate change and demography. She also announced her ambition for the UK to become the G7's number one investor in Africa by 2022, and a number of initiatives designed to support Africa's growing youth population in the fields of education, science and innovation and entrepreneurship.

Jobs and incomes

Jobs are a key determinant of living standards around the world. For the majority of people, they are the main source of income and thus determine the type of lives they live and the opportunities that they have. This is particularly true for the poor, as the ability of family members to get and maintain a job is usually the difference between households escaping or remaining in poverty.

DFID is working in some of the most challenging environments to support the poorest and most marginalised to gain jobs, increase their incomes and work their way out of poverty. From 2015-16 to 2018-19, DFID supported 3.9 million people to raise their incomes or maintain/gain a better job or livelihood. In 2018, CDC mobilised approximately US$576 million[25] of private capital alongside our own investments.[26] DFID programmes have also stimulated investment. The Propcom Mai-karfi programme, for example, has also managed to leverage additional investment of £59.5 million through its private sector partners and other actors.

DFID continues to push the multilateral system to do more to transform developing countries' economies. In April 2018, the governors at the International Finance Corporation (IFC) endorsed a $5.5 billion capital package enabling the IFC to shift a greater proportion of its own resources and mobilisation efforts to higher-risk, low-income and fragile countries. The World Bank Group also continues to make progress through the $2.5 billion private sector window (PSW), which has approved 13 investments for projects that leverage $185 million of PSW resources and $609 million from IFC and the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency to facilitate a further $800 million from other financiers.

Tax and development

Helping countries to develop a well-functioning tax and public finance system forms a crucial part of DFID's support to developing countries. Simple, well-structured tax systems are more likely to encourage business investment. By increasing their revenue, developing countries can spend more on essential services such as health and education, and invest more on critical infrastructure. Strong public finance systems help to ensure better use of resources to deliver services and support inclusive growth.

In February 2019, DFID announced a package of support aimed at improving tax and financial management systems in developing countries. As part of the new package of support we will provide additional funding for the Tax Inspectors Without Borders initiative, which has already generated over $400 million of additional tax revenues for developing countries by assisting them implementing international tax standards. We continue to support revenue authorities and last year we launched the Ethiopia Tax Transformation Programme, which will help Ethiopia increase revenue generation so that it can better finance its own services and development.

Economic empowerment of women and girls

DFID is investing in the economic empowerment of women and girls, which is critical for achieving genuinely inclusive growth. DFID has continued to take forward the UK's commitments to the Call to Action of the UN High Level Panel (HLP) to address the main factors affecting women and girls' economic empowerment.

In 2018, CDC, the UK's development finance institution (DFI), set out its gender strategy, committing to considering gender across its investment process and to proactively invest with a gender lens. CDC is also leading other DFIs and private investors to adopt gender smart investing – for example through the 2X Financing for Women Challenge, which calls for the G7 DFIs and other investors to collectively mobilise $3 billion towards gender advancing investments.

Trade is an important route for women to increase their incomes. At the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting in April 2018, the Prime Minister launched the SheTrades Commonwealth programme. This aims to increase economic growth and job creation in Commonwealth countries through the increased participation of women-owned businesses in international trade. The programme has successfully been launched in Bangladesh, Ghana, Kenya and Nigeria, and over 2,700 women entrepreneurs had registered with the initiative by the end of March 2019.

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25 This estimate uses the OECD's methodology. Alternative methodology developed by a group of multilateral development banks estimates the figure as $0.6m.

26 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/dfids-economic-development-strategy-2017

In June 2018, the Work and Opportunities for Women (WOW) programme launched its first partnership with the UK retailer Marks & Spencer. WOW works with private companies to improve economic opportunities and outcomes for women in supply chains. The WOW Fund is partnering with grassroots initiatives to push forward priority recommendations from the HLP on unpaid care, informal work and what works to increase women's access to land tenure rights.

DFID is also playing a central role internationally, with its commitment to the Women Entrepreneurs Finance Initiative (WeFi). WeFi is an international partnership designed to help women-led or women-owned businesses in developing countries to access the finance they need to expand as well as to link them to domestic and global markets. The programme made its first funding allocations in 2018. DFID was instrumental in ensuring that at least 50% of WeFi funding is allocated to the poorest countries.

Broader economic development programming is improving the lives of women and girls. For example, Land Investment for Transformation (LIFT) provides support to the Government of Ethiopia in the provision of map-based land certificates to farmers. As of February 2019, the project has secured land ownership documentation for 9.2 million people, of which 71% include the name of a woman, and a further 22% were issued to women with private individual property rights. LIFT strengthens property rights, improves access to finance and stimulates land rental markets.

DFID continues to support innovative solutions to empowering adolescent girls. The SPRING business accelerator has supported 75 businesses in 9 countries in East Africa and South Asia to develop prototypes to help girls aged 10 to 19 to earn, learn, save and stay safe. Since 2014, SPRING has reached over 589,000 girls through its businesses, surpassing its target of reaching 200,000.

Infrastructure, urban development and energy

DFID's infrastructure programmes strengthen partner governments' capacity for planning, designing and implementing infrastructure projects, alongside using development capital to increase investment and mobilise finance in infrastructure.

Examples of DFID's results can be seen through the Private Infrastructure Development Group (PIDG), which has provided access to new or improved infrastructure to over 17 million people and leveraged just over US$2.6 billion in private sector investment from the deals it supported. The CDC Group has also committed over £800 million into infrastructure projects in DFID priority countries over the past 3 years, including in dedicated infrastructure platform companies such as Globeleq in Africa and Ayana Renewable Power in South Asia (see page 44). The Nepal Centre for Inclusive Growth has also helped deliver 2 Project Development Agreements worth around $2 billion of long-term foreign direct investment, establishing Nepal's credibility and delivering rigorous models for structuring deals in future.

The UK is the major funder of the Climate Investment Funds (CIFs), which are dedicated to piloting new approaches to financing development projects in the context of climate change. For example, in Morocco, the CIFs supported large-scale investment in renewable energy, building the largest concentrated solar power plant in the world of its kind. So far, the total cumulative installed capacity across the portfolio of the CIFs' Clean Technology Fund projects (from all contributions) is 7,189 MW.

DFID has a growing urban development portfolio. This includes the Cities and Infrastructure for Growth (CIG) programme, which will advise partner governments and agencies, helping reform and strengthen the policy environment and promote investment, growth and job creation with a strong focus on urban development.

DFID has developed a whole system approach to energy, and as a result is putting a stronger focus on energy efficiency and innovation, including support to new business models to deliver increasingly competitive solar energy. For example, our new programme on mini-grids and grid rehabilitation in Sierra Leone will deliver energy access to 1 million people.

From 2015-16 to 2018-19, DFID installed 467 megawatts of clean energy.

Agriculture and land

DFID has continued to invest in the agriculture and land sectors in order to raise rural incomes, reduce poverty and improve food security and nutrition. We are committed to taking an increasingly commercial approach to agriculture which includes supporting farmers to access commercial markets and catalysing increased investment into smallholder related agriculture. DFID now has 49 ongoing commercial agriculture programmes that have benefited over 22 million farmers to date and have sustained or created over 140,000 jobs. In addition, DFID has also been leading work to maximise multilateral delivery for the Global Goals, in particular for Goal 2 on hunger. We co-chaired the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP) which is now targeting the most fragile and vulnerable countries with aligned public and private sector investments.

We have continued to invest in leading-edge research and analysis in order to shape global policy debates and programming on agriculture and land. DFID-funded research has highlighted the global issue of tenure security through research by Prindex, an innovative perceptions survey measuring how worried people are about the tenure security of their land and the property on it. The survey found that 1 in 4 people, across 33 countries, fear losing their homes. Our LEGEND (Land – Enhancing Governance for Economic Development) programme supported communities and farmers to improve their land tenure security and helped to reduce investment risk, which LEGEND's research shows can be costly. In agriculture we have supported the Montpellier Malabo panel to bring the latest thinking on irrigation and mechanisation to the attention of senior policy leaders across Africa and we continued to support the analysis and comparison of agriculture policy regimes across 82 countries through the World Bank's Enabling the Business of Agriculture, published in spring 2019.

CDC

CDC invests in businesses in the poorest regions of the world, across Africa and South Asia, to support the growth of companies, create jobs and crowd-in capital from other investors to help transform economies and make a lasting difference to people's lives. In 2018, CDC made new investment commitments totalling more than £1 billion and had an investment portfolio of some £4.3 billion invested across 66 countries.

Over the year, CDC scaled-up its team of sector specialists and development experts and commissioned new studies to deepen its understanding of the poverty impacts of its investments. The development thesis for each investment made by CDC is now published on its website.

CDC accompanied the Prime Minister to Africa in August 2018 and announced its ambition to invest up to £3.5 billion in Africa over the next 4 years. In addition, CDC aims to invest US$1.7 billion (£1.3 billion) in India and the broader South Asia region over the next 3 years.

Examples of CDC activity in 2018 include the following (also see page 91):

- CDC took major investment positions in Zimbabwe both through CDC's loan facility with Standard Chartered Bank and CDC's support for Takura, the country's leading investment fund manager.
- CDC launched MedAccess, the first company dedicated to providing demand volume guarantees to companies manufacturing critical drugs and medical devices to make these products more affordable and more accessible in poorer countries.
- CDC secured US$330 million of new capital in a joint venture with EverSource Capital and the National Investment and Infrastructure Fund of India to expand Ayana Renewable Power, CDC's renewable energy platform. Ayana was launched to develop utility scale solar and wind generation projects across growth states in India. It is currently constructing 500MW of solar generation capacity with a strong future pipeline of renewable energy opportunities.
- CDC made a US$180 million commitment to Liquid Telecom, to expand broadband connectivity across Africa, connecting Cape Town to Cairo and expanding into countries such as the DRC and Sudan.

Contribute to the reduction of poverty whilst strengthening UK trade and investment opportunities around the world

Trade as an engine for poverty reduction

In April 2018, at the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (CHOGM), the Prime Minister launched 3 programmes aimed at delivering on our commitments and promoting inclusive intra-Commonwealth trade through support on trade facilitation, standards and women's economic empowerment:

1. **SheTrades Commonwealth (2018-2020):** The UK committed £7 million to SheTrades Commonwealth (see page 42).
2. **Commonwealth Standards Network (2018-2020):** The Commonwealth Standards Network creates a mechanism for cross-Commonwealth coordination and knowledge sharing by national standards bodies to promote uptake of international standards in areas which will propel intra Commonwealth trade and growth. The 2-year programme is supported by £5 million of UK funding and 38 member states have joined in the first year.
3. **HMRC Trade Facilitation Programme (2018-2020):** The UK is providing £3 million to the Commonwealth Trade Facilitation Programme, which is helping member states implement the World Trade Organization Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA). The 2-year programme aims to help developing and the least developed countries in the Commonwealth adopt faster and more efficient customs procedures that will, in turn, reduce the cost of doing business and create a more enabling environment for intra-Commonwealth Trade.

Duty-free, quota-free access for the world's Least Developed Countries to UK markets

As we leave the EU, the UK will put in place a UK trade preferences scheme for developing countries by providing duty-free, quota-free trade access for Least Developed Countries and tariff reductions for around 25 other developing countries. We are also seeking to replicate the effects of the EU's Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs), which are development-focused trade deals with African, Caribbean and Pacific countries. By the end of March 2019, the UK had signed Economic Partnership Agreements with Eastern and Southern Africa states, Pacific states (Fiji and Papua New Guinea), and a number of CARIFORUM states in the Caribbean.

As part of this, DFID will build on our track record as a champion of trade and development by offering a fully integrated trade and development package that strengthens support to developing countries.

Strategic Objective 4 (SO4): Tackle extreme poverty and help the world's most vulnerable

DFID is committed to working internationally to eliminate extreme poverty by 2030. Having halved extreme poverty globally over the last 25 years, the world now has the opportunity to end extreme poverty in the next 12 years (Global Goal 1). This is the right thing to do and firmly in the UK's national interest.

DFID is investing in people and ensuring access to sustainable basic services such as education, health services, family planning, better nutrition, and water and sanitation. We continue to focus our own and global attention on those who are most vulnerable to poverty, discrimination or violence. In July 2018 we held a Global Disability Summit, at which decision makers from around the world made ambitious commitments to bring about real and lasting change for people with disabilities. Building on that momentum, we launched our Disability Inclusion Strategy in December. Improving the collection and use of inclusive and disaggregated data is essential to enable us to empower and include those at risk of being left behind. DFID's Inclusive Data Charter Action Plan, published in March 2019, sets out the steps we will take to better understand the situation of the poorest and most marginalised, enabling us to positively impact all people's lives.

We are also considering how we can best reform the multilateral system to make it as effective as possible, including through engagement with the countries which are becoming more influential on the world stage to shape the global architecture.

Global Goals

DFID's work under SO4 is contributing to the following Global Goals, amongst others:

Activities and achievements

Lead the world to end extreme child poverty

DFID supported poor and vulnerable people in 23 countries through our cash transfer and broader social protection programmes, helping a significant proportion of poor and vulnerable children. This includes helping them to go to school, eat a more diverse diet, afford medicines and healthcare, and cope better with shocks. We are championing 12 years of quality education and learning for all girls by 2030 under the new HMG Girls Education Campaign (see page 47).

DFID continues to improve maternal, newborn and child health with 22 programmes in 16 countries, and through large regional and multilateral investments. We are on track to deliver the UK results target through Gavi (Vaccine Alliance) to immunise 76 million children and save 1.4 million lives between 2016 and 2020. The UK contributed to immunising 19 million children and saving over 350,000 children's lives in 2017, which is the latest data available.

We have helped an estimated 11.5 million people to gain access to water and sanitation services, a significant proportion of these are children, which helps to reduce disease and deaths in under-5s.

DFID has continued its strong focus on protection of children from violence, abuse and exploitation through its support to the Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children, including the Safe to Learn international campaign which aspires to end all violence in schools.

In addition, DFID's funding for UNICEF contributed to the provision of life-saving treatment and care to 4.1 million children with severe acute malnutrition; reached over 58 million adolescents with services to prevent anaemia and other forms of malnutrition; and provided over 255 million children with vitamin A supplementation.

Supporting the world's poorest people to ensure that every person has access to basic needs

Education

Good progress was made in the first year of implementing DFID's new education policy, Get Children Learning. The policy focuses on 3 objectives: improving teaching and learning, reforming education systems and delivering for the most marginalised children, especially those affected by crises, hard-to-reach girls and children with disabilities. During 2018, DFID offices in Ethiopia, Ghana, Nigeria, Malawi and South Sudan began major new education programmes, driving forward these 3 objectives.

Girls' education was in the political spotlight during 2018. DFID, the Foreign and Commonwealth Office and the Department for Education came together under the banner of the Girls Education Campaign to promote Commonwealth leaders' historic pledge to deliver 12 years of quality education and learning for all girls by 2030. The UK Prime Minister announced a second phase of DFID's flagship Girls' Education Programme (GEC) at the London Commonwealth Summit. GEC will support up to 1.5 million marginalised girls across 17 countries to gain a quality education, complete primary school and transition to secondary education or training by 2025. GEC has recently begun work with 250,000 highly marginalised girls, who have never attended school.

DFID pledged to support the Global Partnership for Education (GPE), contributing to its work in more than 65 poor countries to provide over 14 million children with a decent education by 2020. In the first 6 months of 2018 GPE moved forward with new funding for 13 countries, 8 of which are 'fragile and conflict affected states'. By launching the Inclusive Education Initiative with the World Bank and Norway, DFID met a key commitment of the London Global Disability Summit to get more children with disabilities into school and learning alongside their peers. Seven DFID country offices are currently supporting partner governments to deliver on their summit education commitments. There is a severe gap in internationally comparable data on learning levels in developing countries. To address this, DFID announced new funding to the UNESCO's Institute of Statistics to track Global Goal 4. During 2018 the number of children whose education was interrupted by conflict and natural disaster continued to rise. DFID's funding channelled through the global education in emergencies fund, Education Cannot Wait, benefited over 650,000 children, trained 4,700 teachers and built over 1,000 classrooms during 2018.

Involving UK expertise is a key theme in the delivery of DFID's Education Policy. DFID and the British Council launched Connecting Classrooms through Global Learning (CCGL) in 2018. This builds long-term relationships between schools in the UK and developing countries. CCGL will train 60,000 teachers and reach 3 million children and young people by 2021. Over 700 grants have been awarded to schools since October 2018.

Health

DFID has continued to play a leading role supporting progress towards universal health coverage and is the second largest global health donor. DFID's work on global health encompasses tackling specific health challenges, including diseases such as HIV and AIDS, TB, malaria and the neglected tropical diseases; ensuring global health security through supporting countries to prevent, detect and respond to disease outbreaks and to minimise the risk of anti-microbial resistance; and strengthening countries' health systems to ensure that everyone has access to quality essential health services, including sexual and reproductive health and rights, without risk of being pushed into poverty.

Strengthening health systems is a key priority for the UK to ensure they are resilient and responsive to the health needs of the whole population and can efficiently detect and respond to disease outbreaks. In 2018, the UK funded over 21 countries to develop and strengthen their health systems, in particular to support access by the poor and most vulnerable. Ensuring strong health systems for maternal and new-born health, and for the provision of comprehensive sexual and health services remains a key priority. Our work on health systems includes fragile and conflict-affected countries such as the DRC, where the UK is also a leading contributor to the response to the 2018 outbreaks of Ebola.

The UK has considerable expertise to share. By 2019, the DFID Health Partnerships Scheme had supported 191 partnership grants in 32 developing countries. NHS staff spent 103,000 days volunteering in the UK and overseas to train 93,000 health workers, building the capacity of their overseas counterparts and bringing back benefits to the UK as NHS volunteers return with enhanced skills, motivation and confidence. DFID's new programme, Stronger Health Partnerships for Stronger Health Systems, enables the UK to share and learn through health partnerships. This includes partnerships to strengthen the nursing and midwifery cadre, vital for an equitable health system that leaves no one behind, which will be celebrated in 2020, the WHO's International Year of the Nurse and Midwife.

DFID also supported the Commonwealth Summit's focus on malaria, helping to secure the commitment to halve malaria across the Commonwealth by 2023 and co-hosting the London Malaria Summit which saw major new financial and political commitments. This included new UK announcements of an additional £100 million of funding to the Global Fund to match private sector contributions and a new malaria programme in Nigeria. The UK also announced a new programme, tackling trachoma in 10 Commonwealth countries. At the first UN High Level Meeting on Tuberculosis in September 2018, DFID helped secure ambitious new global targets for TB control, prevention and treatment, and announced funding for research into 3 new TB treatments.

The UK is at the forefront of the global fight against polio through our support to the Global Polio Eradication Initiative (GPEI), which has vaccinated over 2.5 billion children since its creation. We are close to making polio only the second human disease in history to be eradicated after smallpox, so it is essential that we maintain our commitment. GPEI has led efforts to reduce wild poliovirus cases by more than 99% from 350,000 cases a year in 125 countries in 1988 to 33 cases in 2018 in only 2 countries. If we stop vaccinating against polio, we could see case numbers dramatically increase to 200,000 per year within 10 years.

DFID is committed to protecting over 200 million people from the pain and disfigurement caused by treatable neglected tropical diseases (NTDs). In 2018, UK-funded programmes provided treatment or care to over 140 million people for NTDs, compared to over 109 million in 2017. Our programmes also contributed towards Uganda and Mozambique being on track to eliminate blinding trachoma in 2019. In addition, we launched a new programme to contribute towards eradicating Guinea worm globally and tackling it in the 5 countries the disease still affects.

DFID funding for research and development of new health products supported research into the biggest threats to global health, including diseases that cause epidemics (such as Ebola and yellow fever), diseases where some existing treatments no longer work effectively due to antimicrobial resistance (such as TB and malaria), and neglected tropical diseases (such as sleeping sickness) that impact on the poorest people.

UK-funded health research is saving and changing lives all over the world. Work DFID has supported includes:

- The development of an oral-only 10-day treatment for sleeping sickness, replacing the 14-day combination of oral and intravenous treatments. The new treatment can be used for both early and late stage disease and does not require hospitalisation, making it easy to use and more convenient for the many patients who live long distances from their nearest healthcare facility.
- The development of a single dose treatment for relapsing malaria, to replace the existing 14-day treatment.

- Research to confirm whether a diluted version of yellow fever vaccine can induce long lasting immunity to make the vaccine go further during times of shortage.

Human capital

DFID has worked with the World Bank in designing its Human Capital Project and Index, a global effort to accelerate more and better investments in people for greater equity and economic growth. DFID advocated for human capital to be a cross-cutting theme of the next International Development Association (IDA) replenishment. We are currently the largest donor to the IDA, the part of the World Bank Group that works with the poorest countries.

Better nutrition

DFID has continued to play a global leadership role in tackling malnutrition, implementing the 'Saving lives, investing in future generations and building prosperity: the UK's Global Nutrition position paper'.[27]

We are working closely with the Government of Japan on preparations for the Global Nutrition Summit 2020. This summit will be a critical opportunity to set the world on the path towards achieving the Global Goal targets to end malnutrition in all its forms by 2030.

In addition to our country programmes, DFID is supporting the Scaling Up Nutrition Movement which supports governments in 60 countries to prioritise nutrition. We also support The Power of Nutrition, which has programmes in countries such as Madagascar, Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia and Benin alongside programmes in DFID partner countries.

Clean water and sanitation

By spring 2019, we had helped an estimated 51.8 million people to access clean water and/or sanitation since 2015. We are on track to reach 60 million beneficiaries by 2020.

We are focusing on ensuring the sustainability of our water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) programmes and will be commissioning an assessment of how many of the 64.5 million people we reached between 2011 and 2015 have maintained access to services. We will use the lessons that come from this assessment to develop future programmes, building national systems for WASH service delivery and bringing more finance into the sector.

The WASH Results Programme has continued to play a leading role in the sector through its use of payment by results. We have worked with the WHO to improve the resilience of water and sanitation services to climate change.

DFID has continued to work closely with the Sanitation and Water for All partnership to ensure greater support and investment in water and sanitation and with UNICEF and the WHO to improve the global architecture for monitoring Global Goal 6.

Gender equality

Following the launch of a new Strategic Vision for Gender Equality last March,[28] we have been working to lead the global step up in action required for gender equality to become a lasting reality.

DFID has a proud record of putting women and girls' rights at the centre of our international policy and has played a key role in influencing others. This included convening ministers, business and civil society in a dedicated women's forum to position gender equality high on the agenda at the April 2018 Commonwealth Heads of Government meeting and pressing for significant commitments for women and girls, including our pledge to provide almost a million girls with access to 12 years of quality education. We worked with partners to secure ambitious commitments to adolescent girls, women and girls in humanitarian crises and girls' education at the Canadian G7. We stood firm at the

27 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/saving-lives-investing-in-future-generations-and-building-prosperity-the-uks-global-nutrition-position-paper

28 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/dfid-strategic-vision-for-gender-equality-her-potential-our-future

United Nations Commission on the Status of Women this year to protect progressive language on women's rights, in the face of efforts to roll them back.

Within DFID, we have introduced accountability and governance arrangements to drive delivery of DFID's Strategic Vision. Progress in 2018-19 includes ensuring there is greater accountability for commitments on gender equality and women's empowerment. We scaled up support for women and girls in crises, including through expanded programmes to address violence against women and girls (VAWG) and sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) in protracted contexts. We also ensured that UK-funded organisations place gender equality at the centre of their work through compliance with the UK's International Development (Gender Equality) Act 2014 and requirement to use gender guidance in humanitarian funding guidelines. We have contributed to evidence-based programming on what works to address VAWG in humanitarian settings and deliver life-saving SRHR. DFID is testing innovative approaches for improving SRHR service delivery in crisis contexts via the Amplify Innovation programme and UK Aid Connect and working with the Guttmacher Institute on research into safe abortion care in crisis-affected populations.

In 2018-19, we introduced a new indicator on driving up standards on safeguarding within our gender inequality objectives. This reflects DFID's view, and the evidence, that sexual exploitation and abuse and sexual harassment is rooted in power imbalances, often gender inequality.

The government reported its progress on the implementation of the 2018-22 National Action Plan (NAP) on Women, Peace and Security (WPS) to Parliament in the first NAP annual report in December 2018. The Annual Report showcases the UK's achievements during 2018, and highlights work towards delivering the 7 strategic outcomes in our 9 focus countries, including Nigeria and Syria. In Nigeria, 2017-18 UK humanitarian programming reached more than 92,000 pregnant and nursing mothers. In Syria, DFID partners reached 14,800 people between January and June 2018 through gender-based violence services.

The strategic outcomes are in areas where the UK demonstrates a comparative advantage through our diplomatic, defence and development efforts and expects to see real progress over the five-year duration of the NAP. The UK's longstanding international leadership on WPS has been strengthened this year by our engagement on women's participation in peace processes. In Myanmar, 10% of national MPs are women, in 2018 the UK began programmes to grow girls' political voice and broaden women's peace process participation. This included the launch of the UK-funded Women Mediators across the Commonwealth network. We have made good progress on ensuring the participation and leadership of women in developing strategies to prevent and counter violent extremism.

Sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR)

The UK takes a comprehensive approach to SRHR, working on the whole spectrum of issues affecting women and girls. We continue to use our political leadership to make the case for evidence and human rights, challenging harmful social norms, and 'breaking the silence' on neglected issues, such as female genital mutilation (FGM), safe abortion, period poverty and comprehensive sexuality education. We are further strengthening our approach to maternal and newborn health, especially on improving quality of care as well as reaching those left furthest behind. This includes the poorest, adolescents, and those in conflict-affected, fragile and humanitarian settings.

Family Planning is a major pillar of our support to comprehensive SRHR. In 2018-19 alone, our programming helped 23.5 million women and girls to use modern methods of contraception, helping to prevent 7.3 million unintended pregnancies, 2 million unsafe abortions, saved 8,300 maternal lives and prevented the traumas of 89,900 still births and 52,900 newborn deaths.

We continue to take a leadership role in global partnerships and movements on key SRHR issues such as FP2020 and the Partnership for Maternal, Newborn and Child Health. We also provide support to the Global Financing Facility, which has been set up to increase the scale and efficiency of funding to women, children and adolescent health.

DFID leads the world in our support to the Africa-led movement to end FGM. In 2018, we announced a further £50 million UK aid package – the biggest single investment worldwide to date by any international donor – to tackle this issue across the most affected countries in Africa.

We continue our push to end the AIDS epidemic, working to expand access to treatment, while reducing new infections, particularly among adolescent girls, women, and other groups who face discrimination. In July 2018, we announced a £6 million uplift to the Robert Carr Civil Society Networks Fund to support grassroots organisations to combat HIV stigma, campaign for rights, and increase access to HIV services for key populations.

Disability inclusion

In 2018, DFID committed to global leadership in disability inclusion, creating a long-term movement for change and ensuring impact. In July 2018, DFID held the Global Disability Summit in partnership with the International Disability Alliance and the Kenyan government. The summit raised global attention on disability inclusion and secured unprecedented commitment to change, with over 170 sets of ambitious commitments from national governments, development agencies, private sector and civil society organisations.

DFID published its first ever Disability Inclusion Strategy in December 2018. This strategy sets out DFID's approach to mainstreaming disability inclusion across the organisation. DFID will embed inclusion across 4 strategic pillars to create impact: inclusive education, economic empowerment, social protection and in humanitarian contexts. The strategy also identifies 3 cross-cutting areas which will be instrumental to delivering change: empowering women and girls with disabilities, tackling stigma and discrimination; and ensuring there is access to affordable and accessible technology. The strategy also commits DFID to stepping up work on psychosocial disabilities and mental health. For the first time, the strategy sets out a set of standards on disability inclusion, to ensure action is taken across all areas of DFID's work.

These areas are being supported through dedicated programming. DFID launched the new Disability Inclusive Development Programme in 2018, a six-year cutting edge innovation and scale-up programme to find out what works to improve the lives of people with disabilities. The Inclusive Education Initiative was launched at the Global Disability Summit. The new disability window of DFID's UK Aid Connect Programme will work to create innovative solutions to the economic inclusion of people with disabilities in 5 countries.

In 2018, we also increased funding to the Disability Catalyst Programme, which supports people with disabilities and disabled persons' organisations to advocate for their rights to tackle stigma and discrimination. At the summit we launched the AT Scale Global Partnership for Assistive Technology to improve access to assistive technology such as wheelchairs, prosthetics, hearing aids and glasses. As part of this, DFID is investing £19.8 million in the AT 2030 programme to develop new technologies and services.

Strategic Objective 5 (SO5): Improve the value for money and transparency of UK aid

DFID is clear that all aid spending must meet the highest standards of effectiveness and value for money (VfM). The aid budget is taxpayers' money and the government has a duty to communicate to the UK public how this hard-earned money is spent effectively, delivers results for the world's poorest people – and is not lost to waste or corruption – and serves the UK's interests. Driving VfM in UK aid is critical to delivering the Global Goals, tackling poverty and promoting British values and security. With this firmly in mind, DFID has rigorous internal systems and processes to ensure aid reaches intended beneficiaries and delivers results. DFID has a zero-tolerance approach to fraud and corruption. Therefore, Strategic Objective 5 therefore drives all that DFID does.

VfM means that we work to maximise the impact of each pound spent to support the world's poorest people and promote our national interests. Maximising VfM applies to all aspects of DFID's work:

- At a strategic level, we aim to improve all UK Official Development Assistance (ODA) and influence the international system.
- At a portfolio level, we ensure our resources are allocated effectively and have in place strong corporate oversight to monitor and drive VfM.
- At a programme level, we ensure that the design, procurement, management and evaluation of our interventions maximise the impact of our resources.
- At an administrative level, our systems, cultures and behaviours empower staff to deliver more with less, whilst ensuring full accountability to the UK taxpayer.

Across all of these levels, DFID invests in the key factors that contribute to delivering VfM, such as transparency, data, scrutiny, performance-based funding mechanisms, and learning. A strong evidence base is essential for the provision of more effective development assistance, helping us to maximise VfM, learn lessons for the future and demonstrate impact.

Global Goals

DFID's work under SO5 is contributing to all of the Global Goals.

Activities and achievements

Deliver value for money

Official Development Assistance (ODA)

The latest data shows that the UK continued to meet the international commitment to spend 0.7% of GNI on ODA, providing £14,546 million[29] of ODA in the 2018 calendar year.

All DFID assistance is untied and has been since 2001. The UK Aid Strategy reaffirmed the government's commitment to keep aid untied and DFID's guidance on untying aid is included in advice and support to other government departments with ODA spend.

Aid administered by other government departments is the responsibility of the Secretaries of State of those individual departments. DFID is responsible for reporting UK ODA spending to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), and for reporting to Parliament on the government's performance against the 0.7% GNI target. We use a central system to monitor spend by all ODA-spending departments and cross-government funds, receiving updates from ODA contributors throughout the year. We report to the OECD and publish National Statistics releases twice a year. It is the responsibility of each ODA-spending department to ensure that all of their ODA offers VfM for the UK taxpayer and that it complies with OECD rules.

DFID provides a range of support to other departments and cross-government funds in different areas of work involved in administering ODA. This includes advice on implementing programmes, the principles and implementation of DFID Smart Rules[30], VfM and transparency. Other government departments have access to DFID's Evaluation Quality Assurance and Learning Service (EQuALS) and DFID's Global Evaluation Framework Agreement (a panel of qualified suppliers to deliver evaluation services for requirements over the Official Journal of the European Union threshold). DFID leads work to share learning about evaluating ODA through a cross-government monitoring and evaluating ODA group.

The ODA rules are crucial to ensuring the quality and consistency of aid given by the world's biggest donors. Reforming the rules is about ensuring we have a global aid system that keeps pace with new challenges and helps achieve the Global Goals. We also want to make sure we get the most out of the 0.7% commitment for the world's poorest and UK taxpayers. As a direct result of UK leadership, Development Assistance Committee (DAC) members agreed in late 2018 to a new 'reverse graduation' mechanism to allow countries and territories to regain their ODA-eligible status, if their income per person falls low enough. This achievement addresses a long-standing gap in the rules and recognises the fact that development is not always linear.

At the beginning of 2019, the DAC also adopted a significant recommendation on the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus. Co-drafted by the UK, it aims to promote better collaboration between development, humanitarian and peacebuilding stakeholders to tackle the interconnected challenges of fragility, conflict and protracted crisis. In March 2019, DFID submitted a request for the DAC to consider an increase in the proportion of contributions to the UN Regular Budget that are ODA eligible. This aligns with our ambitions on UN Reform and our work to ensure the UN's contribution to the Global Goals is more fully recognised.

Drive efficiency and effectiveness in all our programmes

DFID uses a Portfolio Quality Index (PQI) score to measure the extent to which projects are on track to deliver their expected outputs. In 2018-19, DFID's PQI score ranged between 102.2 and 104.3 indicating that, on average, DFID's outputs met or exceeded expectations.

DFID continues to strengthen programme and financial management procedures and controls through the department's Better Delivery reforms. The Smart Rules continue to be refined and are

29 Based on provisional statistics on ODA available at the time of publication. Final statistics on 2018 ODA will be published in autumn 2019.

30 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/dfid-smart-rules-better-programme-delivery

reviewed every 6 months to ensure they remain effective, clear and focused. A key focus for the department during 2018-19 was the embedding of an enhanced due diligence process to strengthen safeguarding of children and vulnerable adults from sexual exploitation and abuse and sexual harassment, as well as the introduction of new language in funding agreements.

DFID also continues to seek ways to empower its frontline staff and reduce bureaucracy through clear delegation and simple processes. DFID's in-house programme management system – the Aid Management Platform (AMP) – continues to evolve; during 2018-19, DFID introduced improved functionality to strengthen risk management and delivery planning. DFID continues to develop and test adaptive programming approaches to respond to the diverse and complex needs of development programmes around the world.

DFID has introduced tough reforms to deliver VfM, including driving efficiency savings within DFID's administration, driving VfM through our suppliers and driving performance and reform of our multilateral partners to ensure they deliver results, remain cost effective and prove good VfM for UK taxpayers. For example, we worked with other G7 countries to challenge the Multilateral Development Banks to adopt a set of harmonised indicators to assess and support improvements in VfM.

In summer 2018, DFID relaunched its programme management profession under a new Head of Profession. DFID aims to deliver best practice standards for the profession, support its ability to meet and exceed those standards and support career development within its membership.

DFID achieved £124.8 million of commercial savings from effective procurement against a target of £116 million in the financial year ending 31 March 2019. In 2017-18, 82.57% of valid invoices were paid within 5 days of receipt against a target of 80%. DFID's spend through small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) is projected to be 39% of total contract spend in 2018-19 (£222.6 million; 20% in direct spend and 19% indirectly).

The department's overall administration spend has decreased as a percentage of Total DEL from 1.58% (£123 million) in 2011-12 to 1.14% (£124 million) in 2018-19. DFID's total operating cost compares favourably with the up to 5% operating margin of the cross-government funds and with operating cost margins of other comparable agencies (e.g. 6% for USAID).

Research and evidence

We invest 3% of DFID's budget in commissioning broad spectrum, high return, mission-driven research and innovation and building a much better understanding of what works. We target investments in science, social science and technology to find new solutions to complex development challenges facing the world's poorest people in often the most fragile countries. The evidence base generated is a global public good and is used by policy makers and development actors across the global aid system and by national governments. The Research and Evidence Division also provides technical economic, data, evidence and analytical functions within DFID and across other government departments to support strategic and operational decision-making, quality assurance and internal challenge. This relates to priority policy areas (for example security and justice, disability, migration, modern slavery, violence against women and girls and raising learning outcomes across the education sector) and specific geographical regions through direct support to DFID offices in the South Asia, East Africa, and the Middle East and North Africa regions. On its science and research agenda, DFID works in partnership with developing countries, universities, innovators, the private sector and major philanthropic research funders.

Provide greater transparency

Improving transparency

In the UK Aid Strategy, the government highlighted that every government and organisation that we fund should meet global transparency standards, and that all UK Government departments spending ODA should aim to be ranked as either 'Good' or 'Very Good' in the Aid Transparency Index (ATI) by 2020.

Transparency continues to be a key principle of development effectiveness and a driver of VfM. DFID remains firmly committed to being a global leader. DFID was rated in the highest category of 'Very Good' in the ATI in 2018, moving from fourth to third overall. DFID has amended its documentation to require partners to publish to international transparency standards and DFID expects organisations in its delivery chains to do the same.

DFID's Transparency Agenda 'Open aid, open societies: A vision for a transparent world'[31] was launched in February 2018, setting out how DFID will promote global transparency initiatives and standards and improve the value and use of aid data to ensure that transparency delivers impact and strengthens accountability. It was published alongside guidance for implementing partners on publishing to the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) standard and on their responsibilities to produce relevant, timely and high quality data. A review of progress against the agenda was released in February 2019[32] highlighting that the majority of multilateral organisations we fund now publish information to the IATI. We will press for further progress from those who are not yet publishing, and to ensure good data quality from those that do.

DFID offers guidance, technical advice and training to support other government departments to meet the transparency target set out in the UK Aid Strategy.

Multilateral reform

Over 2018, DFID continued to proactively engage with its multilateral partners on the priorities and areas for improvement identified in the Multilateral Development Review, as well as emerging priorities such as ensuring our multilateral partners have adequate procedures on safeguarding against sexual exploitation and abuse and sexual harassment in place and ensure that staff meet high standards of ethical behaviour. Progress is monitored through working-level and strategic dialogues, executive boards, the inclusion of reform indicators in results frameworks, and the annual review process. Multilateral partners are making progress on priorities, for example, increased transparency through IATI reporting, and through management, strategy and process reform to underpin longer-term transformation reform.

The use of performance-based financing has expanded – a total of 24 multilaterals are now subject to performance-related funding with targets agreed up-front on the reforms and results we expect to see on the ground. Ten UN humanitarian and development agencies that receive voluntary funding were grouped to promote collaboration across these agencies and to push a common set of reforms, linked to 30% of funding. Work is underway to evaluate this approach so that lessons can be learned for future funding decisions.

DFID conducted a review of the UK's engagement with multilaterals. The vision set by this work is for DFID to continue to be a champion of the multilateral system, leveraging UK investment to sustain our global influence, support the international system and drive reform to ensure efficient and effective organisations; working together to tackle the challenges of the 21st century. We agreed an overarching set of principles that will inform all multilateral investments, to ensure that all funding clearly demonstrates alignment to DFID and UK priorities, that the level of UK funding is appropriate, and all multilaterals we invest in show continued commitment to delivering VfM and results, to reform where needed, and to collaborating in effective partnership with other relevant organisations.

Countering aid diversion

DFID has a zero-tolerance approach to aid diversion. Our Counter Aid Diversion Strategy has been designed to create a culture that encourages prevention; promotes detection; ensures effective investigation where suspected aid diversion has occurred; applies sanctions; and enforces a zero-tolerance approach where aid diversion has been committed.

DFID robustly manages aid diversion risks to ensure that funds are directed to the aid outcomes or recipients for which they are intended, with effective safeguards in place to protect and ensure VfM

31 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/open-aid-open-societies-a-vision-for-a-transparent-world
32 https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/782901/Transparency-Agenda-Progress-Update.pdf

for the UK taxpayer. DFID also expects those entrusted as the custodians of DFID's resources down the delivery chain to do the same.

All DFID staff, as well as programme delivery partners and contractors, are required to report any fraud – suspected or detected – to the Counter Fraud Section without delay. When fraud and aid diversion occur, DFID has a robust fraud response. The Counter Fraud Section ensures the appropriate investigatory response to all suspicions and allegations of fraud, corruption and abuse of DFID resources. DFID takes a robust approach once fraud is identified, with recovery of funds being sought in all instances, and has a good record on recovery. Details of our fraud loss statistics are published on the GOV.UK website[33]. DFID's 2018-19 losses and special payments statement can be found on page 115.

The department has whistleblowing arrangements in place and a policy that meets the UK's legislative framework, as set out in the Public Interest Disclosure Act (PIDA). The policy is reviewed regularly by DFID's Internal Audit department, and the Audit and Risk Assurance Committee, to ensure continued compliance with PIDA and was promoted across the department as part of a UK Government 2018 fraud awareness campaign. All complaints have been handled independently by the department's Counter Fraud Section.

External scrutiny

Section 5 of the International Development (Official Development Assistance Target) Act 2015 requires the Secretary of State to make arrangements for the independent evaluation of the extent to which ODA provided by the UK represents VfM in relation to the purposes for which it is provided; and to report on how the duty has been complied with in DFID's Annual Report. This section fulfils the duty to report.

Since May 2011, the Secretary of State has made arrangements for the Independent Commission for Aid Impact (ICAI) to provide independent evaluation and scrutiny of all UK Government aid spending.

The role of ICAI is 'to provide independent evaluation and scrutiny of the impact and value for money of all UK Government ODA'. ICAI reports to the International Development Committee in Parliament and makes its reports available online. In addition, DFID-commissioned independent evaluations and reports, along with the DFID Evaluation Annual Report 2017-18, can be found on the GOV.UK website.

DFID writes regularly to other government departments and the devolved administrations to ask them to ensure independent evaluation of the ODA that they spend. DFID has made its Global Evaluation Framework Agreement (GEFA) open to other departments, ensuring that they have access to evaluation contractors with experience and expertise in international development. To support the technical quality of other government departments' evaluations DFID has opened up access to its Evaluation Quality Assurance and Learning Service (EQuALS) which provides independent quality assurance of evaluations as well as technical assistance in evaluation design and management. In April 2019, DFID will launch a second framework agreement, the Independent Monitoring and Process Evaluation Framework Agreement (IMPERFA), which will also be available to other government departments.

DFID has established a cross-government group to share best practice and lessons learned in monitoring and evaluating ODA. This has met regularly during 2018-19. DFID's Evaluation Unit has also provided technical assistance to 2 prioritised evaluations that are managed by other government departments: The Prosperity Fund (Foreign and Commonwealth Office) and the Fleming Fund (Department of Health and Social Care).

DFID is subject to parliamentary scrutiny by the International Development Committee, which monitors the policy, administration and spending of DFID, and the Committee of Public Accounts,

33 https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/757781/Gross-Fraud-Losses-2017-18.pdf

which scrutinises the VfM of public spending, as well as scrutiny by the National Audit Office, which assesses the VfM public spending for parliament.

Engaging UK citizens

In 2018-19, DFID took further steps to help the UK public get involved in the worldwide fight against poverty by having a greater role and say in aid spending.

Driving development education: Connecting Classrooms through Global Learning

Building on the successes of the earlier Connecting Classrooms through Global Learning (CCGL) programmes, DFID and the British Council launched the new CCGL programme in September 2018. This £38 million 3-year programme provides opportunities for pupils in the UK and in developing countries to learn about, and take action on, global issues, while at the same time developing key transferable skills. The programme focuses on children aged between 7 and 14 and supports partnerships between primary and secondary schools in the 4 nations of the UK and developing countries in Sub-Saharan Africa, North Africa, the Middle East and Asia. By working directly with UK pupils, we are investing in a new generation of Global Britain ambassadors who are proud of the work the UK is doing to tackle global poverty. The programme will also train teachers and school leaders in the UK and developing countries, on topics such as the Global Goals, citizenship, skills for life and work and inclusive teaching practice.

International Citizen Service

DFID is committed to continuing and improving the International Citizen Service (ICS). An ambitious redesign is currently underway ahead of the launch of ICS phase 3. This redesign will ensure the programme delivers the best offer for young volunteers, the communities they serve, and the best value for the British taxpayer. With 2,262 new volunteers in 2018-19, there are now over 37,000 young people from the UK and developing countries who have taken part in the programme. Volunteers work together on sustainable development projects overseas and carry out civic action in the UK. This enables a generation of young adults to contribute to global poverty reduction and make a positive contribution to society as global citizens.

UK Aid Match

In 2018-19, DFID spent £33 million on the UK Aid Match scheme. The UK public were given the opportunity to double every pound they donated to 29 UK aid-matched international development charity appeals. These appeals spanned a wide range of issues, including health, HIV/AIDS, education, sustainable livelihoods, climate change, tackling plastics waste, provision of clean water, and demining, among others. Over the course of the next 3 years, UK aid funding will flow to the matched projects the public chose to support. An additional £2.1 million was provided to match public donations as part of Red Nose Day 2019.

Responding to correspondence from the public

In 2018-19, DFID received 4,771 written enquiries from the public and 96% of these were responded to within our 15 working days deadline. Information on DFID's handling of Freedom of Information requests received during the year can be found at www.gov.uk/government/collections/government-foi-statistics

Complaints to the Parliamentary Ombudsman

The Parliamentary and Health Service Ombudsman received 2 enquiries about DFID in the 2018-19 financial year. 1 complaint against DFID was assessed, with no further action taken.

This is the most recent information available.

DFID takes all complaints about our service very seriously. Our complaints process is published on the GOV.UK website[34] to encourage people to get in touch with any problems they have encountered so that we can improve our service in the future.

Government Equalities Office

The Government Equalities Office (GEO) works to end discrimination and create a more inclusive society. Our work includes putting equalities at the heart of government, empowering women to reach their full potential, advancing equality for LGBT people and maintaining equalities legislation.

On 30 April 2018, the Prime Minister appointed the Rt Hon Penny Mordaunt MP as Minister for Women and Equalities, in addition to her role as the Secretary of State for International Development. This appointment lead to a machine of government change that transferred GEO to DFID. From 1 April 2019, GEO moved from DFID to the Cabinet Office.

Gender equality

In 2018-19, GEO continued its work to ensure employers comply with regulations to publish their gender pay information. This saw an increase in the percentage of in-scope employers reporting on time from 83% in 2018 to 95% in 2019. The overall gender pay gap, which includes full-time and part-time employees, is measured using data from the Office for National Statistics' Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings. It is calculated as the difference between men and women's hourly earnings (excluding overtime) as a proportion of men's earnings. In 2018, the full-time gender pay gap was at a record low of 8.6% and the overall gender pay gap, which also takes into account part-time employees, also decreased to 17.9%.

Throughout 2018, we continued our work to celebrate the centenary of women's suffrage, including the unveiling of the statue of Millicent Fawcett, the first statue of a woman in Parliament Square; processions with thousands of women taking part in London, Cardiff, Edinburgh and Belfast; and an event in Parliament bringing together over 100 women MPs from around the world.

LGBT rights

In July 2018, we published the results of our national LGBT survey, launched our LGBT action plan and held a consultation on reforming the Gender Recognition Act. We also joined national Pride celebrations. In January 2019, we published more detailed results from the national LGBT survey, releasing 500,000 data tables. In March 2019, Dr Michael Brady was appointed as the first national LGBT health adviser and we also announced the members of the LGBT advisory panel.

Wider equalities

We have also continued our work to progress wider equalities. In May 2018, we announced the EnAble fund, an interim fund to support disabled people seeking elected office, which is primarily being used for the 2019 local elections. In October 2018, we published the Tailored Review of the Equality and Human Rights Commission (EHRC) and announced that we intended to extend civil partnerships to opposite sex couples. In March 2019, the Civil Partnerships, Marriages and Deaths (Registration etc) Act 2019 received Royal Assent and we are now working to implement the civil partnerships provisions.

From our new permanent home in the Cabinet Office we will help to better articulate and coordinate a national mission to help everyone to tackle inequality. Working alongside the Race Disparity Unit, the Office for Disability Issues and others, we lead on equalities work across government and beyond. Our enhanced reach, from within the Cabinet Office, will build on our continuing leadership on policy relating to women, sexual orientation and transgender equality and maintaining and protecting the integrity of our equalities legislation and the EHRC.

34 https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-international-development/about/complaints-procedure

1.2 Financial Review

Resource budgets

The Spending Review is the process by which the government sets spending plans, typically for a

4-year period. These plans are then set out within departments' Main Supply Estimates (Estimates) at the beginning of each financial year. Estimates are agreed between the department and the Treasury and approved (voted) by Parliament. Estimates may be updated through the supplementary estimate process later in the year for changes to spending plans.

The Estimates define the department's approved Total Managed Expenditure (TME). TME is made up of the Departmental Expenditure Limit (DEL) and Annually Managed Expenditure (AME).

The DEL budget is split between net resource spending (RDEL) and net capital expenditure (CDEL). The DEL budgets are then further split into total permitted administration and programme expenditure. The AME budget is used to reflect costs which are volatile in a way that cannot be fully controlled by DFID, including the creation and utilisation of provisions.

Statement of Parliamentary Supply

This is the main accountability statement for parliamentary reporting purposes, showing the outturn compared with the Estimate. Additional detail on actual spending during 2018-19 against Estimates subheadings is reported in the analysis of net resource outturn by section. The Departmental Board, supported by the Management Board, controls and monitors expenditure against these targets throughout the year.

DFID's total resource and capital budgets for 2018-19 were £11,115.1 million (2017-18: £11,210.4 million) and actual outturn was £10,882.1 million (2017-18: £10,968.6 million). The total outturns represent an underspend of £233.0 million (2017-18: £241.7 million) from Estimates, of which £80.2 million was within AME and £152.8 million was within DEL. DFID's DEL and AME budgets are split into voted and non-voted amounts within the Estimate. The overall size of DFID's voted budget is primarily determined by forecasts of the extent of funding required to meet the UK's obligation to spend 0.7% of GNI on ODA.

2018-19 voted budget and outturn information is summarised in the table below.

	2018-19			**2017-18**		
Voted	**Estimate £m**	**Outturn £m**	**Saving £m**	**Estimate £m**	**Outturn £m**	**Saving £m**
RDEL – Resource	6,812	6,744	68	7,155	7,119	37
CDEL – Capital	3,129	3,105	24	2,747	2,713	34
AME – Resource	(75)	(155)	80	412	303	109
AME – Capital	736	736	–	395	395	–
Total – Voted	10,602	10,430	172	10,709	10,530	180

The key financial performance indicators used to monitor DFID's activities are the budgetary control totals established through the Main and Supplementary Estimates, the profiling of these costs on a monthly basis, and the variance between actual and budgeted costs. Any significant variances on each operational area are identified and explained on a monthly basis and, where required, action is taken to understand and, where appropriate, address movements.

The department spent 99.1% of available DEL compared with the Voted Estimate for the year. Underspends of £68.0 million on RDEL and £24.0 million on CDEL are therefore a very small percentage of the annual budget and reflect the flexibility required by the dynamic nature of the department's work, whereby plans can often change as a result of the speed at which individual programmes are initiated and progress.

An underspend of £80.2 million was recorded against the Voted AME Estimate (2017-18: £109.5 million). This was mainly a result of the conservative approach that the department takes towards estimating requirements to cover the development capital investment portfolio. A full analysis of resource and capital outturn is detailed within analysis of net resource outturn by section (SOPS1.1) and analysis of net capital outturn by section (SOPS 1.2).

Reconciliation between the resource outturn and the net operating costs in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure is detailed in the reconciliation of outturn to net operating expenditure (SOPS2). The main variance between resource outturn and the net operating expenditure is in respect of £3,031.7 million of programme capital spend and £313.8 million capital grant in kind that is recognised as operating costs in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure. In addition, £452.0 million of EU attributed budget is included as expenditure within DFID's budget, but does not form part of our Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure as per the Treasury's regulations.

Reconciliation between the Estimate and the department's cash requirement is detailed in the reconciliation of net resource outturn to net cash requirement (SOPS3). The main variance is due to the movement in payables of £489.1 million. This variance is due to the use of promissory notes as a payment mechanism for programme expenditure.

Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure – Operating costs

The Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure includes all operating income and expenditure relating to the Departmental Group[35] on an accruals accounting basis, including that which sits outside of the Estimate.

The Departmental Group's net operating expenditure amounted to £9,931.3 million in 2018-19, up from £9,208.8 million spent in 2017-18.

A key factor driving the increase in expenditure was that a higher proportion of expenditure in 2018-19 was taken up by promissory note deposits.

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

The Departmental Group's net assets at 31 March 2019 amounted to £4,680.0 million, a decrease of £539.2 million on net assets held at 31 March 2018. Key movements in the department's Statement of Financial Position are included in the table below:

	2018-19 £m	2017-18 £m	Movement £m	Significant factors contributing to movement
Financial investments	10,817.2	9,908.5	908.7	■ Equity injection of £736.0 million to the CDC Group plc. ■ Contributions to International Financial Institutions totalling £7.3 million. ■ Additions of £83.3 million to DFID's development capital investment portfolio. ■ Investment revaluations amounting to £78.9 million: (i) An increase of £6.0 million in the fair value of CDC Group plc as there has been a portfolio gain overall. As CDC records its accounts in sterling but holds significant investments in US dollars, the revaluation of CDC is highly influenced by exchange rate movements. (ii) A revaluation of investments in International Financial Institutions amounting to £90.5 million driven by increases in the value of underlying assets offset by the transfer of AIIB investment to HM Treasury. (iii) A decrease in the revaluation of development capital investment portfolio of £17.6 million. ■ IFRS 9 adjustment £3.1 million.

35 Departmental Group comprises DFID, ICAI, EHRC and CSC. EHRC only part of the group from 2018-19.

	2018-19 £m	2017-18 £m	Movement £m	Significant factors contributing to movement
Trade and other receivables	1,225.0	1,182.1	42.9	■ £28.4 million increase in prepayments and £10.0 million increase in accrued income. ■ A net increase of £4.7 million in the amounts due in respect of bilateral and multilateral loans and development capital loans.
Trade and other payables	(6,648.5)	(4,891.3)	(1,757.2)	■ Net increase of £1,517.6 million in the promissory note liabilities. Promissory notes are often used to meet the UK's commitments to multilateral funds within agreed timings, while allowing flexibility for the funds to match the timing of cash draw-downs with programme requirements: (i) DFID deposited promissory notes totalling £3,569.0 million in 2018-19. Significant new notes related to IDA (£1,837.0 million), CDC Group plc (£736.0 million), the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM) (£360.0 million), Green Africa Fund (£160.0 million) and African Development Fund (£145.5 million). Other notes deposited totalled £330.5 million. (ii) Promissory notes totalling £2,053.7 million were encashed in 2018-19. (iii) Foreign exchange rate losses of £2.3 million incurred on promissory notes denominated in US dollars. (iv) Promissory notes are payable on demand and are therefore recorded within current liabilities.
Pension liability	(1.4)	(35.2)	(33.8	■ De-recognition of Cordoba and Gibraltar Social Insurance fund pension liability which transferred to DFID Overseas Superannuation in 2018-19.
Provisions	(936.9)	(1,038.0)	101.1	■ Decrease related principally to utilisation of provision held in respect of the International Finance Facility for Immunisation. Liability for this programme is fully provided, therefore main movements now relate to utilisation of this provision hence the year on year decrease in the liability.

1.3 Sustainability Report

Summary of UK performance: UK estate and business-related travel

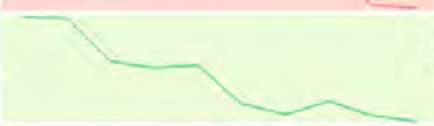
Section 1: Overall strategy for sustainability

DFID is committed to the government's 25 Year Environmental Plan to increase resource efficiency, reduce waste and support the government's efforts to remove all consumer single-use plastics from central government by 2020. DFID has a strong record of improving environmental performance and is dedicated to achieving the ambitious Greening Government Commitment (GGC) targets in the UK by 2020 and make significant improvements to our overseas estates in line with the FCO's ambition. DFID is committed to meeting the GGCs and this will be our focus during 2019-20, particularly improving performance where we are off track against targets. DFID's progress and ambition reflect the department's desire to be a leader in this area, aligning operations with development work on climate change in order to contribute to the achievement of the Global Goals by 2030.

Headlines

All UK Government departments have set GGC targets to 2019-20 compared against the 2009-10 baseline for their UK operations. DFID's GGC targets cover DFID's 2 joint headquarters – Abercrombie House in Glasgow and 22 Whitehall in London. To assist in meeting the GGC, DFID has set out its environmental strategy in a departmental Carbon Management Plan, covering the period to the end of 2020. The Carbon Management Plan provides a framework to influence DFID's culture and approach to sustainable environmental management, both in the UK and overseas, with the aim of reducing DFID's carbon footprint in line with the GGC targets in the UK and working closely with the FCO to minimise the environmental impact of our overseas operations.

DFID's headline performance against the GGC are set out in the table below.

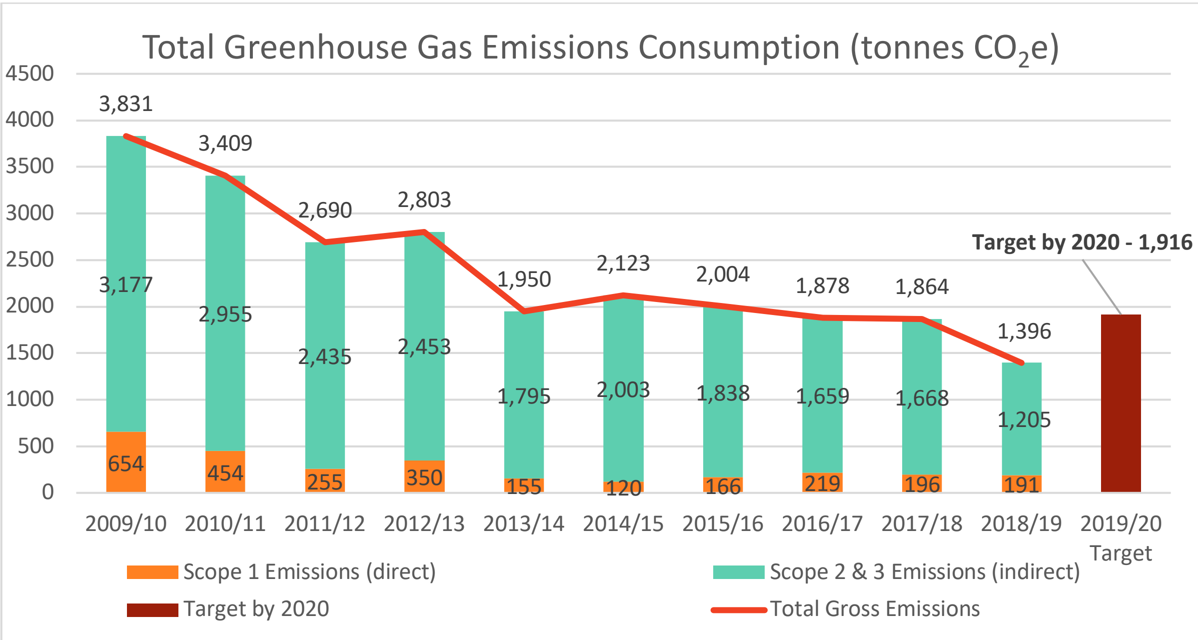
Greening Government Commitment	Progress from 2009-10 to 2017-18	2009-10 Baseline	2018-19 Performance	2019-20 Target	Progress
Greenhouse Gases		3,831 tCO2e	1,396 tCO2e 63% reduction	1,915.50 tCO2e Aiming for 50% reduction	Exceeded 2019-20 target
Domestic Flights		3,610 flights	5,743 flights 59% increase over baseline	2,527 flights Aiming for 30% reduction	Behind 2019-20 target
Waste to landfill		18% of waste to landfill	0.6% waste to landfill 97% reduction	>10% to landfill Aiming for 45% reduction	Exceeded 2019-20 target
Recycling		82% of waste recycled	37% of waste recycled 55% reduction under baseline	Aiming for 75% of waste recycled	Behind 2019-20 target
Paper Consumption		16,003 reams of A4 equivalent	7,490 reams of A4e 53% reduction	8,002 reams of A4e Aiming for 50% reduction	Achieved 2019-20 target
Water		8,459m3	10,865m3 28% increase over baseline	<6,500m3 Aiming for 23% reduction	Behind 2019-20 target

Section 2: greenhouse gas emissions

DFID's greenhouse gas emissions in the UK estate have fallen by a further 25% this year, which makes for a 63% total reduction since the baseline year of 2009-10, achieving the GGC target early. The table below provides headline greenhouse gas emission consumption figures and costs across DFID's UK operations for 2018-19.

Greenhouse Gas Emission Consumption		**2018-19** **Tonnes (tCO2e)**
Total gross emissions		1,396
Gross Emissions Scope 1 (direct)		191
Gross Emissions Scope 2 & 3 (indirect)		1,205
Related energy consumption (kWh)	Electricity:	3,647,729
	Gas:	1,039,726
	Biomass:	84,327
	Whitehall District Heating Scheme:	311,700
Financial Indicator	Energy expenditure:	£637,919
	Accredited offsets expenditure:	£0[36]
	CRC Energy Efficiency Scheme:	£27,258
	Expenditure on official business travel:	£5,690,400

Greening Government Commitments: progress against greenhouse gas emissions consumption



Reductions in this area have been achieved through various initiatives, including moving to a smaller office in London (in 2013), introducing a green roof (in 2010) and biomass boiler (in 2013) in Abercrombie House, undertaking pointing works to improve the exterior fabric in Abercrombie House for better insulation and increasing staff awareness through various campaigns.

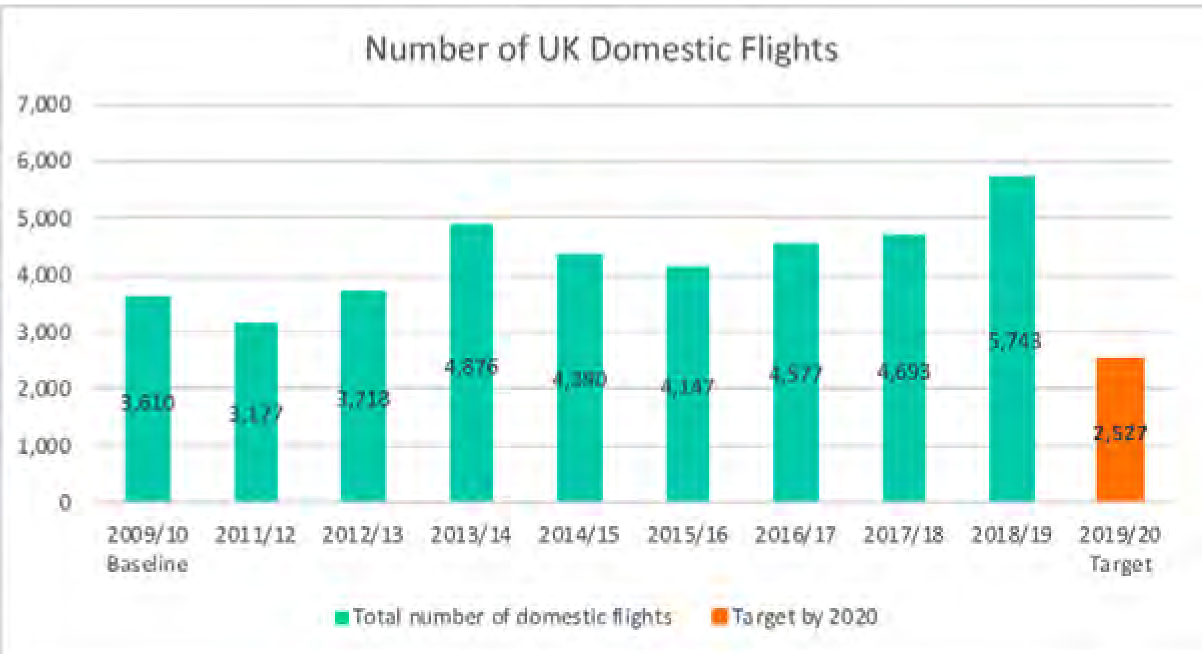
36 DFID is committed to carbon offsetting and is currently working to offset UK and overseas travel emissions to cover reporting years 2016-17 and 2017-18. 2018-19 travel emissions will be offset in reporting year 2019-20.

Domestic flights

The table below provides headline domestic UK flight data for 2018-19.

Domestic flights		**2018-19 Number of flights**
Total domestic flights		**5,743**
Non-financial indicator	Domestic UK air miles	2.0 million
	Carbon (tCO_2e)	509 tonnes

Greening Government Commitments: progress against domestic flights target



In 2018-19, our number of domestic flights increased by 22% compared with 2017-18, which makes a 59% total increase since the 2009-10 baseline, resulting in DFID being behind the GGC domestic flights target to reduce domestic flights by 30%.

This is DFID's most challenging GGC target. DFID has increased its number of staff substantially since 2009-10, including increasing the number and range of teams with representation in Abercrombie House – in line with our departmental strategy to relocate roles from Whitehall to Abercrombie House. This has increased the demand for travel between our 2 headquarters, with more than 90% of domestic flights taken between London and Glasgow.

DFID is committed to reducing the number of UK domestic flights and to carbon offsetting to minimise the impact DFID's operations have on the environment. We are working with our Green Champions network to raise awareness of individuals' carbon footprint and our travel policy strongly encourages staff to travel by rail. In addition, we have increased the use of video conferencing facilities, introduced new technology with Office 365 capabilities and are promoting Smarter Working to encourage collaboration between different locations, without the need for travel. We aim to increase our use of management information to engage departments in the importance of reducing air travel. By working to increase the availability of information on travel, including working to provide the total costs of air travel to include carbon offsetting costs, we are aiming to increase departments' accountability on how they travel and drive the behavioural changes required to meet our GGC.

Number of flights per person

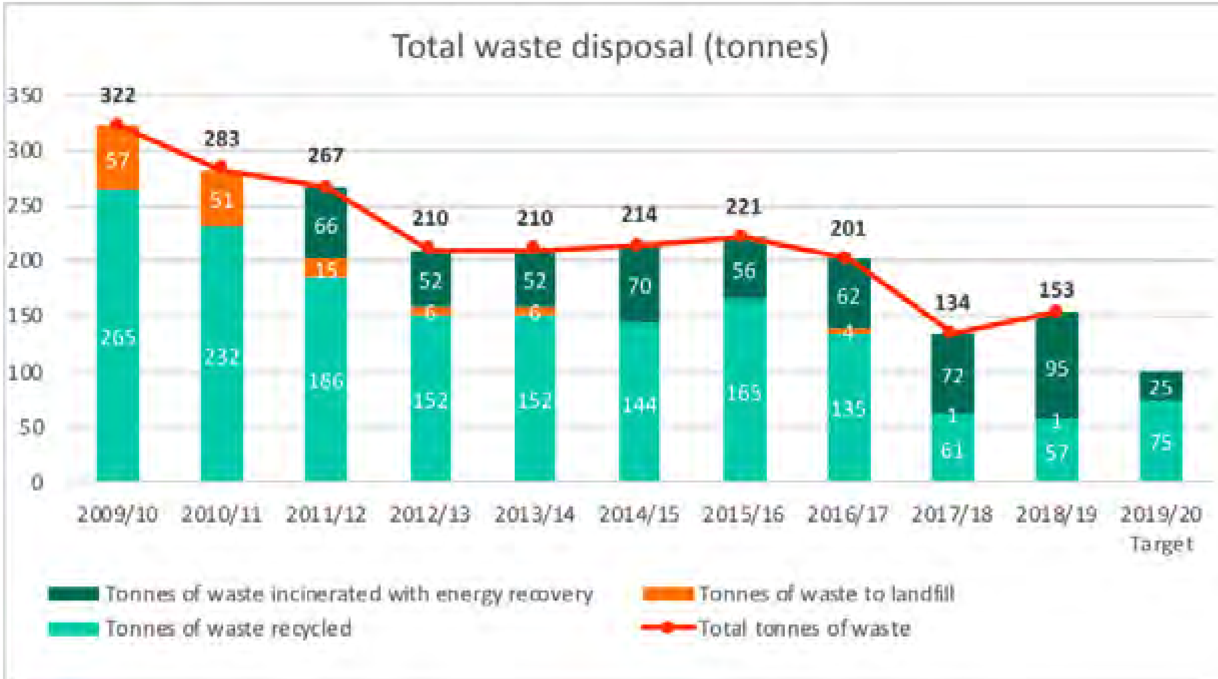
The number of flights per person has reduced from 3.04 flights per person in 2014-15 to 2.33 per person in 2017-18. In 2018-19, this was 2.59 – a slight increase on 2017-18. The reduction in flights per person since 2014-15 is moving in the right direction and we will continue to monitor and report this, alongside the total number of flights.

Section 3: Waste Management and Minimisation

The table below provides headline waste disposal figures and costs across DFID's UK operations for 2018-19.

Waste		2018-19 Tonnes	Financial Indicator
Total waste		**153**	**£22,943**
Total waste by method of disposal	Landfill	1	£196
	Recycled	57	£10,035
	Waste incinerated	95	£12,712

Greening Government Commitments: progress against waste target



DFID's overall waste tonnage has increased by 14% in 2018-19 compared to 2017-18. Despite a slight increase, this makes a 52% total reduction since the 2009-10 baseline, meeting the GGC target to improve our waste management by reducing the overall amount of waste generated. In 2018-19, 1 tonne of waste was sent to landfill, exceeding the GGC target. DFID continues to aim for zero waste to landfill.

To improve further waste management, DFID aims to recycle 75% of all waste produced by 2019-20. In 2018-19, DFID recycled 37% of waste, 55% less than in 2009-10. Since 2016-17, the total amount of waste produced, and percentage recycled, has reduced significantly. This reduction was due to a change of contractor in October 2016 resulting in a change in the way our waste is measured and reported. We are confident our new contractor's reporting is robust, and we continue to monitor this and look for different ways to improve recycling rates in our operations. At the end of 2017-18, we installed new waste bins and signage to improve the way we stream, segregate and recycle waste within the DFID estate and are undertaking a specific project to remove all commercial single-use plastic from the UK estate by 2020 (see below).

Plastics

DFID supports the government's efforts to remove all consumer single-use plastics from central government offices by 2020. We are on track to deliver this ambition having introduced measures to phase out all single-use plastics across our UK estate by 2020 and working closely with the FCO to review options for our overseas offices.

To date, DFID has:

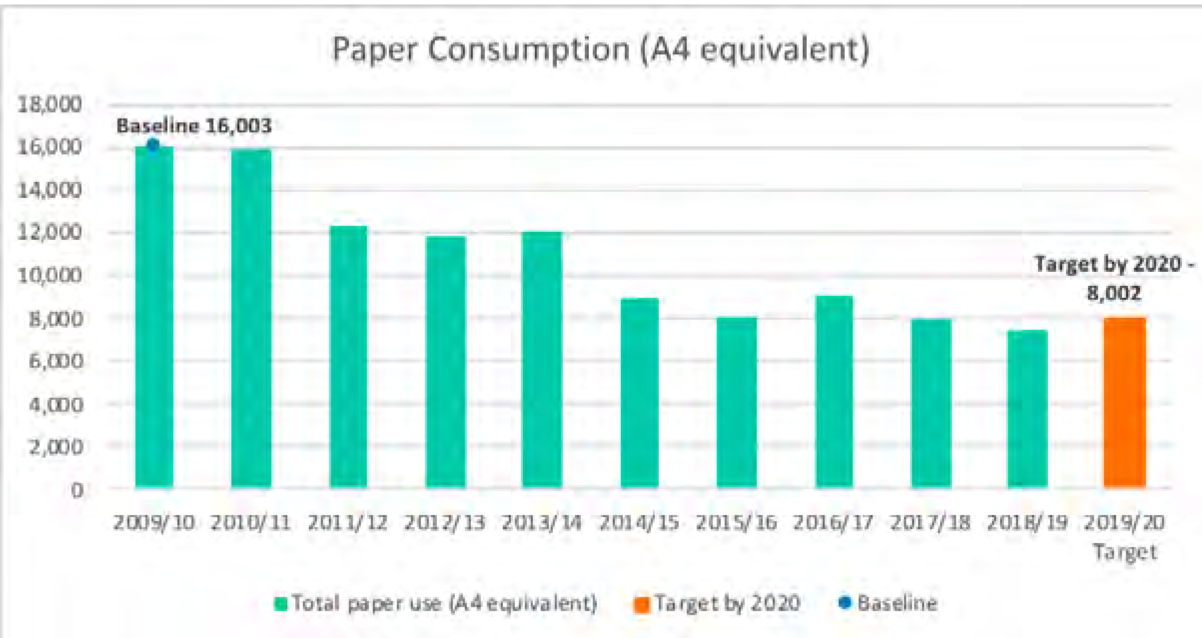
- Removed plastic water cups from water points in our UK estate.
- Removed all plastic water bottles from both offices in Whitehall and Abercrombie House.
- Replaced single-use plastic canteen consumables (cups, cutlery, takeaway containers) in Abercrombie House and Whitehall with non-plastic, compostable, 'vegware' alternatives.
- Replaced plastic, non-recyclable coffee cups with compostable, 'vegware' alternatives in Whitehall.

Paper

The table below provides headline paper consumption figures and costs across DFID's UK operations for 2018-19.

Paper consumption	2018-19 A4 Equivalent
Total paper consumption	**7,490**

Greening Government Commitments: progress against paper consumption



DFID's overall paper usage has decreased by a further 6% in 2018-19, which makes a 53% total reduction against the 2009-10 baseline, meeting the GGC target to reduce paper usage by 50% early.

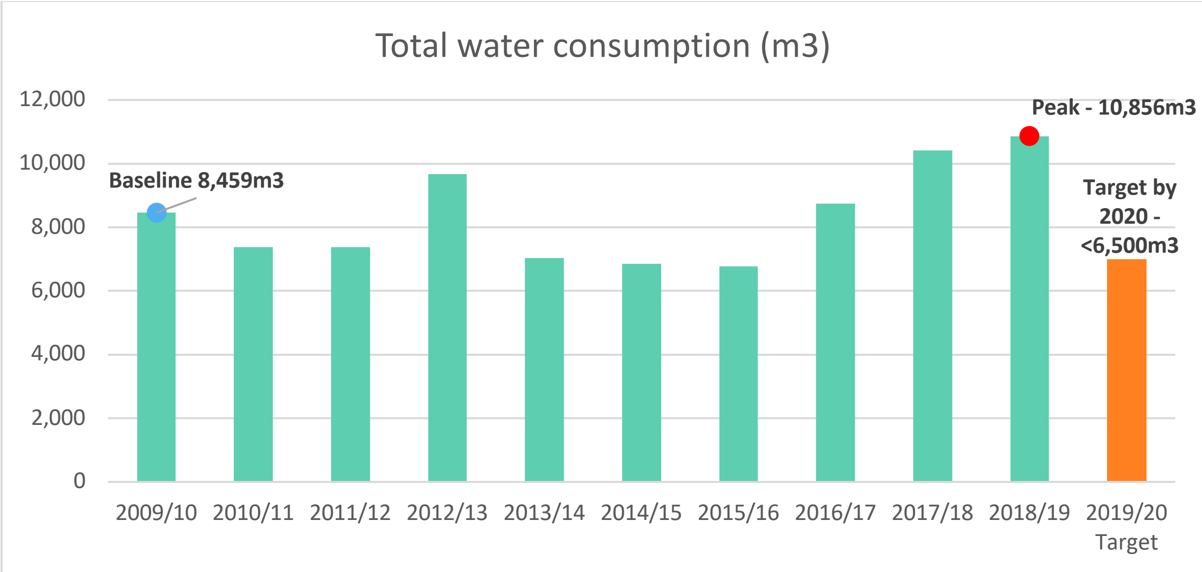
The reduction in paper usage is due to the department's printer rationalisation project and the rollout of new technology, including Office 365, which has enabled collaboration online and reduced the need to print.

Section 4: Water Consumption

The table below provides headline water consumption figures and costs across DFID's UK operations for 2018-19.

Water consumption	2018-19 Cubic Metres	Financial Indicator
Total water consumption	10,865	£57,184

Greening Government Commitments: progress against water target



DFID's overall water usage has increased by 4% in 2018-19, which makes a total 28% increase since the 2009-10 baseline, resulting in DFID being behind the GGC water target to improve on reductions made in previous years.

The water usage increase in 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 was due to exceptional weather during the summers of 2016, 2017 and 2018. Following the air conditioning unit in 22 Whitehall overheating and failing, we were required to have 24-hour usage of water to enable the cool condenser units in the patch rooms to function. A total of 71% of water used this year was used in 22 Whitehall, with 37% of this being used between June and August. We are currently replacing the current heating and cooling system in 22 Whitehall which should result in lower carbon consumption and less water use going forward.

Section 5: Sustainable Procurement

Our Supply Partner Code of Conduct (the code) is now an integral and binding part of our standard contract terms and conditions, and sets high but realistic standards for ethical and safeguarding behaviour, social responsibility and value for money from the supply partners who deliver UK aid. The code has applied to our contracts from September 2017 and now covers more than half of DFID's contract spend. We are now working with civil society organisations to roll out the code to accountable grant spend. Compliance is monitored by a specialist commercial team.

Full compliance and annual verification are mandatory for supply partners and commits them to key performance indicators in 6 priority areas, including:

- Value for money and governance.
- Ethical behaviour.
- Transparency and delivery chain management.
- Environmental issues.
- Terrorism and security.
- Safeguarding, social responsibility and human rights.

DFID supply partners and their delivery chains act on behalf of the UK Government and interact globally with country governments, other aid donors and their delivery partners, many stakeholders including citizens and directly and indirectly with aid beneficiaries. These interactions must therefore meet the highest standards of ethical and professional behaviour in order to uphold the reputation of the UK Government.

Supply partners must demonstrate that they are pursuing continuous improvement and applying stringent financial management and governance to reduce waste and improve efficiency in their internal operations and within the delivery chain.

Supply partners must be committed to high environmental standards, recognising that DFID's activities may change the way people use and rely on the environment, or may affect or be affected by environmental conditions. They must demonstrate they have taken sufficient steps to protect the local environment and community they work in, and to identify environmental risks that are imminent, significant or could cause harm or reputational damage to DFID or the communities we work in.

Commitment to environmental sustainability is not limited to but may be demonstrated by:

- Formal environmental safeguard policies.
- Publication of environmental performance reports.
- Membership or signature of UN Global Compact and further relevant codes, both directly and within the supply chain such as conventions, standards or certification bodies.

Section 6: Transparency

Climate change adaptation

DFID is mindful of the risks posed by climate change. The Smart Rules[37] provide the operating framework for DFID's programmes. These are clear about the need to consider sustainability and resilience in our programming to possible future shocks, including political, economic, security, environmental, social, and climatic. Further guidance is provided internally by the Climate and Environment Smart Guide. Robust business continuity plans are in place to manage occurrences of extreme weather events.

Biodiversity and natural environment

The DFID office in Abercrombie House maintains biodiversity, with hedgerows and trees to encourage habitats and local plant species.

Procurement of food and catering services

DFID's in-house catering provision, through the cross-government cluster contract arrangement, partially meets the Government Buying Standard (GBS) for food and catering services, with an overall 75% annualised average on product compliance between Abercrombie House and 22 Whitehall. DFID continues to work with catering provisions to further embed the GBS and become fully compliant. In addition, DFID is continuing to review and eliminate the use of single-use plastics in our food and catering contracts.

Sustainable construction

DFID adheres to sustainable construction standards. In 2018-19, considerable refurbishments were carried out in both Abercrombie House and 22 Whitehall to ensure that both headquarters meet modern ways of working and that Abercrombie House can accommodate increased staff numbers. All construction adhered to the GBS and ensured environmental sustainability was prioritised. DFID ensured that all manufacturing and furniture providers were ISO14001 accredited and committed to embedding sustainability. In Abercrombie House, where old furniture was able to be reused, it was donated to charities, and in Whitehall, old furniture was recycled with zero waste going to landfill.

Additional sustainability initiatives

In addition to improving our operational activity, DFID is taking additional steps to engage staff in various initiatives to improve the impact of our activities.

37 https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/dfid-smart-rules-better-programme-delivery

Smarter working

DFID remains a strong advocate for Smarter Working, in line with the cross-government programme. The changes to the physical workspace within both DFID HQ offices will maximise available space and provide a range of different work zones to suit different ways of working and activities. This is supported by improved technology and culture change to support flexible and collaborative working.

The rollout of Office 365 will enable collaborative working between different locations, without the need for travel, and will help reduce individuals' carbon footprint.

Liftshare

In October 2018, DFID introduced 'liftshare' in Abercrombie House, an online car sharing platform designed to make car sharing arrangements easier. The introduction of liftshare has reduced the number of cars travelling to and from our estate and has helped cut congestion and reduce pollution. Since its launch, over 315,600 miles, and over 62 tonnes of CO2 have been saved.

Promoting sustainable development overseas

DFID is committed to integrating climate and environment concerns into all our development policy and programming, including use of climate finance.

Although the operation of our overseas estate is managed by the FCO through One HMG and is subject to separate policies owned and implemented by the FCO, we are committed to improving the sustainability of our overseas offices and are working closely with the FCO sustainability team to drive improvements.

Recently, DFID launched a Green Champions network to encourage employees to get involved and champion sustainability in their day-to-day ways of working.

Staff are kept well-informed of DFID's environmental performance and plans to enhance it via the intranet and internal communication methods. In the next quarter, we are exploring ways to use Office 365 to join up communications with the FCO's #BeyondPlastic Champions and are looking to use our Green Champions to embed key messages and ensure everyone has access to learn and share best environmental practice.

Matthew Rycroft CBE

Accounting Officer for the Department for International Development

28 June 2019

SECTION 2

Accountability Report

2.1 Corporate Governance Report

2.1.1 Directors' Report

Elements of the statutory requirements of the Directors' Report are detailed in the Governance Statement from page 73. These include:

- details of the senior management team
- name of the Permanent Head and Accounting Officer
- names of the Chairman and Non-Executive Directors
- composition of the Management Board
- details of company directorships and other significant interests held by senior management.

Personal data losses

DFID reported no protected personal data-related incidents to the Information Commissioner's Office in 2018-19 (2017-18: no incidents reported).

DFID takes its responsibility for management of all data very seriously. A governance structure compliant with the UK Government's Security Policy Framework is in place for information security and risk management.

Through 2018-19, DFID has continued a programme of work ensuring compliance with the UK Government's Security Policy Framework, the Cabinet Office Data Handling Review and introduction of the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) and the Data Protection Act 2018. A specific implementation programme for GDPR took place; this included regular communication and specific learning materials to ensure staff understood their responsibilities and the processes to report personal data breaches. As part of the programme, all staff were mandated to complete the Responsible for Information learning provided through Civil Service Learning. Directors are responsible for providing assurance on information security in their annual statements of assurance, including confirmation on learning completed for their staff, which supports this and other elements of the Governance Statement.

DFID will continue to monitor and assess its information risks in order to identify and address any weaknesses, and to ensure continuous improvement of its systems.

The table below highlights the fact that no major data losses were identified during the year, using the 5 categories defined by Cabinet Office Guidance on Reporting Personal Data-Related Incidents March 2009.

Major data losses requiring reporting

Category	Nature of incident	Total 2018-19	Total 2017-18
I	Loss of inadequately protected electronic equipment, devices or paper documents from secured government premises	–	–
II	Loss of inadequately protected electronic equipment, devices or paper documents from outside secured government premises	–	–
III	Insecure disposal of inadequately protected electronic equipment, devices or paper documents	–	–
IV	Unauthorised disclosure	–	–
V	Other	–	–

2.1.2 Statement of Accounting Officer's responsibilities

Under the Government Resources and Accounts Act 2000 ('GRAA'), HM Treasury has directed DFID to prepare consolidated resource accounts, for each financial year, detailing the resources acquired, held or disposed of, and the use of resources, during the year by the department (inclusive of its executive agencies) and its sponsored non-departmental public bodies designated by order made under the GRAA by Statutory Instrument 2018 No. 1335 (together known as the 'departmental group', consisting of the department and sponsored bodies listed at note 16.2 to the accounts). The accounts are prepared on an accruals basis and must give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the department and the departmental group and of the income and expenditure, Statement of Financial Position and cash flows of the departmental group for the financial year.

In preparing the accounts, the Accounting Officer of the department is required to comply with the requirements of the Government Financial Reporting Manual and in particular to:

- observe the Accounts Direction issued by the Treasury, including the relevant accounting and disclosure requirements, and apply suitable accounting policies on a consistent basis
- ensure that the department has in place appropriate and reliable systems and procedures to carry out the consolidation process
- make judgements and estimates on a reasonable basis, including those judgements involved in consolidating the accounting information provided by non-departmental public bodies
- state whether applicable accounting standards as set out in the Government Financial Reporting Manual have been followed, and disclose and explain any material departures in the accounts
- prepare the accounts on a going concern basis
- confirm that the Annual Report and Accounts as a whole is fair, balanced and understandable and take personal responsibility for the Annual Report and Accounts and the judgements required for determining that it is fair, balanced and understandable.

HM Treasury has appointed the Permanent Head of the department as Accounting Officer of the Department for International Development. This appointment does not detract from the Head of Department's overall responsibility as Accounting Officer for the department's accounts.

The Accounting Officer of the department has also appointed the Chief Executives or equivalents of its sponsored non-departmental public bodies as Accounting Officers of those bodies. The Accounting Officer of the department is responsible for ensuring that appropriate systems and controls are in place to ensure that any grants that the department makes to its sponsored bodies are applied for the purposes intended and that such expenditure and the other income and expenditure of the sponsored bodies are properly accounted for, for the purposes of consolidation within the resource accounts. Under their terms of appointment, the Accounting Officers of the sponsored bodies are accountable for the use, including the regularity and propriety, of the grants received and the other income and expenditure of the sponsored bodies.

The responsibilities of an Accounting Officer, including responsibility for the propriety and regularity of the public finances for which the Accounting Officer is answerable, for keeping proper records and for safeguarding the assets of the department or non-departmental public body for which the Accounting Officer is responsible, are set out in 'Managing Public Money' published by HM Treasury.

Statement on the disclosure of relevant audit information

As the Accounting Officer, I have taken all the steps that I ought to have taken to make myself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that DFID's auditors are aware of that information. So far as I am aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the auditors are unaware. I also confirm that this annual report and accounts as a whole is fair, balanced and understandable and that I take personal responsibility for the annual report and accounts and the judgments required for determining that it is fair, balanced and understandable.

2.1.3 Governance Statement

Accounting Officer's foreword

As Accounting Officer for the Departmental Group, I am responsible for ensuring that the Department for International Development (DFID) has an effective governance framework which provides strategic direction and management of the organisation. In particular, I am responsible for ensuring that the supporting governance systems function as they are designed; overseeing delivery of ministerial strategic and policy priorities; ensuring value for money and managing risk; and ensuring accountability and delivery of efficient and effective organisational performance.

This is in support of the achievement of the single departmental plan and in accordance with the International Development Act 2002, the International Development (Reporting and Transparency) Act 2006, the International Development (Gender Equality) Act 2014, the International Development (Official Development Assistance Target) Act 2015 and HM Treasury's 'Managing Public Money'. This Governance Statement represents my assurance to Parliament that, as Accounting Officer, I am satisfied that the department's finances are adequately controlled.

An overview of the department's performance is set out in Section 1. Throughout 2018-19, we have continued to tackle global challenges, including poverty and disease, climate change, irregular migration, insecurity and conflict. DFID responded quickly and effectively to humanitarian emergencies, whether supporting immediate relief efforts in the wake of the earthquake and tsunami in Indonesia; providing lifesaving assistance following the devastation caused by Cyclone Idai; or supplying emergency aid for malnourished children in Venezuela. DFID has been there for the most vulnerable people when they were most in need of help.

Our support for people caught up in other ongoing crises continues. The conflict in Syria is now in its ninth year, at a cost of more than 470,000 lives. Over the past year, we provided essential shelter, education, health interventions and other assistance – both inside Syria and to neighbouring countries hosting those who have fled the destruction. Jordan, for example, is facing long-standing economic challenges, exacerbated by the instability around it, while providing for more than 670,000 registered Syrian refugees. In February 2019, the UK co-hosted a major international conference to build an international coalition to support sustainable economic growth in Jordan, led by private sector investment. In Yemen we supported NGOs to tackle malnutrition, provide medical care and assistance; and we provided emergency food for 62,000 Palestinian refugees in Gaza.

We have maintained our focus on addressing the global crisis of climate change and combatting its effects. In October 2018, the new Global Commission on Adaptation was launched, co-sponsored by DFID. The commission will demonstrate that adapting to respond to climate change will be critical to securing human wellbeing and better, more sustainable economic development and security for the future. The UK will lead action to increase awareness and build climate resilience in the run up to the UN Secretary General's Climate Summit in September.

Our work is in the UK's national interest and our collaboration with other government departments on many issues contributes directly to shared HMG priorities. This 'fusion' approach achieves multiple objectives across departments, in line with the Prime Minister's vision, which she set out in Cape Town in August last year. Our development spending will not only combat extreme poverty, but at the same time tackle other global challenges and support our own national interest – putting development at the heart of the UK's international agenda.

We have continued to use our influence to improve the international aid rules. In 2018, as a direct result of UK leadership, DAC members agreed to a 'reverse graduation' mechanism. This will allow countries and territories to regain their ODA-eligible status if their income per person falls dramatically. This achievement addresses a long-standing gap in the rules for countries that suffer severe setbacks.

DFID has also used its influence to drive up standards to prevent sexual exploitation and abuse and sexual harassment (SEAH) of vulnerable people. SEAH is unacceptable and threatens to undermine trust in the aid sector. It goes against our fundamental values and we expect organisations to do everything they can to prevent it and follow up when allegations occur. In 2018, DFID held an international summit where more than 500 organisations made commitments for long term change. The Management Board reviewed DFID's strategy on safeguarding against SEAH and, from March 2019, an internal Safeguarding Delivery Board started meeting quarterly to ensure DFID keeps up momentum on this crucial issue.

Following consultation with staff, DFID agreed a set of values which build on Civil Service core values of honesty, integrity, impartiality and objectivity. They are **confidence** in our professionalism, creativity and credibility; **courage** to do the right thing with heart and respect; and **collaboration**, by working inclusively within DFID, across government and with our partners.

Demonstrating these values, DFID staff supported other government departments with their preparations for the UK's exit from the European Union. In all, 134 members of DFID staff were redeployed. Despite the additional pressures, we have continued to deliver the lifesaving humanitarian work that we do around the world, as this report shows, and to ensure maximum impact and value for money from our 0.7% ODA programming.

The EU will continue to be an important partner in global efforts to alleviate poverty and to meet the Global Goals. The Political Declaration sets out our joint commitment to a future partnership to address these shared global challenges, with the exact nature of our relationship forming part of the next phase of negotiations.

We are committed to achieving maximum impact and value for money. This year we have improved programme and financial management procedures and controls through our Better Delivery reforms. We continue to drive value for money through our suppliers and have introduced new guiding principles to ensure that our multilateral investments are clearly justified in relation to UK priorities, multilateral performance and value for money.

We have also strengthened our response to fraud, corruption and safeguarding investigations, adding further specialist fraud investigators and dedicated safeguarding investigation specialists. We have designed a rolling, flexible plan which enables us to respond quickly and effectively to immediate business needs and high-risk investigation cases.

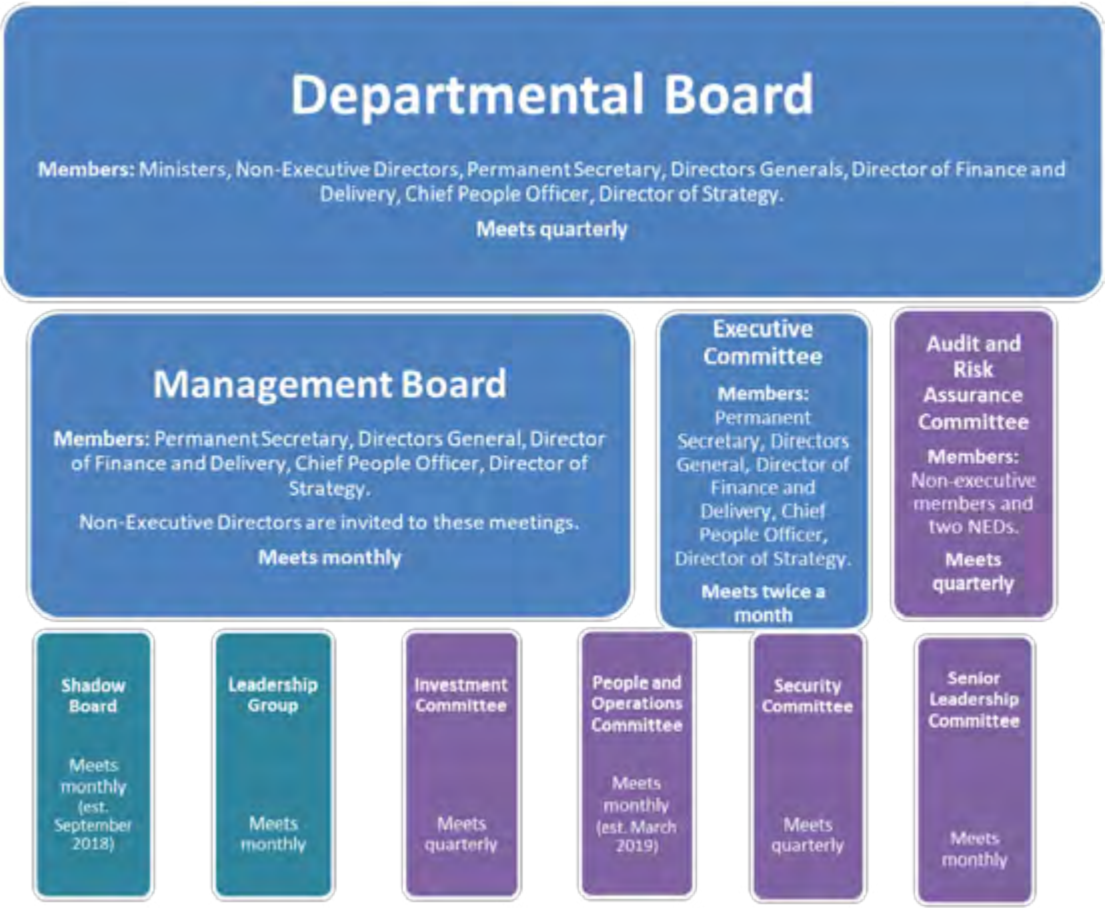
DFID's risk management system continues to evolve, and both the culture and delivery of risk management have improved. We have enhanced our approach to ensure more effective management of sexual exploitation and abuse and sexual harassment risks. Improvements to our Aid Management Platform have seen around 80% of the department's risk registers move online, enabling more efficient risk management and more robust portfolio oversight using online tools. We will continue to make improvements across the organisation.

We reformed our corporate governance structure to make it more inclusive, transparent and accountable. This included the establishment of a Shadow Management Board made up of a diverse group of DFID staff which has had real impact on the way decisions are taken, and a new People and Operations Committee to drive our corporate agenda. We also formalised DFID's Executive Committee which meets regularly to make decisions on internal operational and policy implementation issues.

This year's Board Effectiveness Review was led by the lead Non-Executive Director (NED), and it found that the Departmental Board continued to work effectively. The new lead NED and NED Chair of the Audit and Risk Assurance Committee are now in position and, throughout the year, NEDs provided strong external challenge and advice on strategic issues, as demonstrated in the extended half day strategy session held with the Management Board. The focus in 2019–20 will be on further developing the role of the NEDs and maximising use of the insights they bring. There were no ministerial directions during the reporting period 2018-19.

There were no protected personal data-related incidents that needed to be reported to the Information Commissioner's Office in 2018-19 (2017-18: no incidents reported). More information can be found on page 71, Personal Data Losses).

How we are structured



NB: The Departmental Board, Audit and Risk Assurance Committee, Shadow Board and Leadership Group are advisory bodies.

Non-executive directors

Marc Bolland – Lead Non-Executive Director

Marc Bolland was appointed in July 2018 for 3 years.

Marc has extensive experience across both the private and non-profit sectors. He is a Vice President at UNICEF UK and Founder of the Movement to Work charity, which provided nearly 100,000 underprivileged young people with work experience and jobs.

Marc's current role is Head of European Portfolio Operations at financial services firm Blackstone Group. Previously, Marc held positions as the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of Marks and Spencer and CEO of Morrison Supermarkets.

Alan Johnson – Non-Executive Director

Appointed in July 2018 for a period of 3 years.

Alan sits on the Departmental Board and is Chair of the Audit and Risk Assurance Committee. Alan had a 30-year career at Unilever, including as group chief audit executive and chief financial officer of the Global Foods Division. He holds non-executive director positions for several non-profit organisations, including the International Federation of Accountants. He is a trustee of the International Valuation Standards Council and a governor of St Julian's British School in Lisbon.

Richard Keys – Non-Executive Director

Appointed in February 2013, until July 2018.

Richard sat on the Departmental Board, was Chair of the Audit and Risk Assurance Committee and sat on the Investment Committee. He was a former senior partner at PricewaterhouseCoopers. Richard's other roles include Non-Executive Director of the Department for Transport, Merrill Lynch International, NATS Holdings Ltd and Wessex Water Services Ltd. Richard also chairs the board of Glaziers Hall Ltd and was formerly a Non-Executive Director of Sainsbury's Bank plc, Council member of the University of Birmingham and member of the Audit and Risk Committee at Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.

Tim Robinson – Non-Executive Director

Appointed in June 2013, and his tenure has been extended to June 2019.

Tim sits on the Departmental Board, Security Committee and is Chair of DFID's Digital Advisory Panel.

Tim is CEO of LGC, a global life sciences company that traces its origins to the privatised Laboratory of the Government Chemist. Prior to LGC, Tim has been CEO/senior executive for a number of global technology companies having started his career with IBM. He is also currently Non-Executive Chair of Open GI, a UK-based software company. Tim has previously held various non-executive positions, including at Camelot, UKTI and Oxfam.

Sally Jones-Evans – Non-Executive Director

Sally was appointed in September 2016 for 3 years.

Sally sits on the Departmental Board and is a member of the Audit and Risk Assurance Committee and the People and Operations Committee. Sally has worked in both general management and HR executive roles within Lloyds Banking Group and has both board and advisory experience. Sally currently serves as a non-executive director on a number of boards within the public, private and not-for-profit sectors, including the Principality Building Society and Hafren Dyfrdwy Ltd, part of Severn Trent Plc. Sally is also a trustee director of Tearfund.

Non-executive members

Audit and Risk Assurance Committee:

Anthony Dunnett – Non-Executive Member

Appointed in December 2018 for 2 years.

Anthony has spent his career in the public, private and voluntary sectors. He is an economist by training, spending 25 years in international banking, and was the finance director of HSBC's Global Corporate and International Banking Divisions. He subsequently worked in government in 2 non-departmental public bodies (NDPBs), involved in economic development as CEO and accounting officer. Most recently he established International Health Partners, coordinating the supply chain of medicines and medical commodities from European industry to support humanitarian disasters and strengthen health systems in over 100 developing world countries. He is presently a trustee of the Royal College of Paediatrics and Child Health and is involved in a number of projects in Africa as Vice Chair of Mercy Ships UK and founder of Quality Medicines for All and VAC Solar.

Lucy Slinger – Non-Executive Member

Appointed in September 2014 for 2 years; her tenure was extended until her departure in June 2018.

Lucy has over 20 years' experience with Shell in a wide range of financial positions in the trading, retail, LPG and aviation businesses, mergers and acquisitions, investor relations, group reporting, group planning and is currently global finance manager for Shell's wells activities. Lucy is also a member of the Audit and Risk Assurance Committee for Ark Academies.

Anne Tutt – Non-Executive Member

Appointed in September 2014 for 2 years; her tenure has been extended until September 2020 (no further extension is permitted).

Anne is a qualified chartered accountant and has worked in many finance director roles in the private sector. She has over 25 years' experience as a board director in both executive and non-executive positions for a wide range of organisations in the public, private and not-for-profit sectors. She is vice-chair of Oxford University Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust and Chair of its Audit and Risk Assurance Committee, director and trustee of Oxford Hospitals Charity and director and trustee of the International Network for the Availability of Scientific Publications (INASP). Anne is also an independent member of the Internal Audit Standards Advisory Board and a trustee at the Episcopal Church of Sudan and South Sudan University Partnership.

Fiona Thompson – Non-Executive Member

Appointed in September 2016; her tenure was extended until September 2020.

Fiona has worked as an independent consultant and researcher focused on government-business relations and foreign direct investment and has served as a board member of several not-for-profit organisations including CARE International UK, where she was vice-chair. She is currently Chair of Transparency International UK, a director and chair of the Audit Committee of Forum for the Future and the Capital City College Group and serves on the board of the Overseas Development Institute. She is a UK chartered accountant and has lived and worked in India, Brazil and South Africa as well as the UK.

Investment Committee:

Debra Wood – Non-Executive Member

Appointed in June 2016 for 2 years, her tenure was extended for 1 year and ended in May 2019.

Debra is a globally experienced chief financial officer and finance director who has expertise in restructuring, change management, mergers and acquisitions, integration and profit improvement. Previously, she was a chief financial officer at Liberty and has held interim CFO/FD roles at Carphone Dixons, Jigsaw and Waterstones. Non-executive roles include an advisory role for a private equity firm and treasurer for City Chorus.

Jonathan Simcock – Non-Executive Member

Appointed in June 2016 for 2 years, his tenure has been extended until May 2021.

Jonathan was formerly the Managing Director of Smart DCC and the Director of the Office of Government Commerce. He has undertaken executive roles in the energy, utilities and telecommunications sectors and led what is now the Infrastructure and Projects Authority in the Cabinet Office.

Departmental Board

Chair – Secretary of State

Roles and responsibilities	Issues covered
The Departmental Board provides collective strategic leadership and challenge on strategy and policy priorities, major corporate issues and risks. The board: ■ Scans the horizon and considers strategic challenges and risks to the organisation. ■ Gives advice on the implementation of policy priorities and the effective management of the department.	Four board meetings were held in 2018-19 (23 April 2018, 2 July 2018, 26 November 2018, 4 March 2019). At each board meeting, the Secretary of State gave an update on immediate priorities, allowing for a discussion on urgent issues and priority events. The Permanent Secretary provided an update on operational issues, and there was a standing management information item covering key financial and people issues. The Departmental Board discussed critical issues relating to: a) Leadership and sustainability: setting DFID's strategic direction in preparation for the 2019 Spending Review. b) Effective management of the department: ways to improve efficiency and coherence of ODA spend, improvements to value for money, harnessing digital and technology for development, the implications of EU exit; and areas of focus for NEDs in DFID. c) Accountability: the work of the Audit and Risk Assurance Committee had been reviewed and the board continued to receive management information relating to operations and performance in every meeting.

The board is required to ensure that it complies with the provisions of the Corporate Governance in Central Government Departments: Code of Good Practice 2017 or where it has not, to explain the reasons for any departures from the code.

DFID is satisfied that the board has complied with the code, with the one exception of the requirement for the board's regular agenda to include scrutiny of arm's length bodies. This function is filled through other means. The board's secretariat ensures paperwork meets agreed standards and the board members are satisfied with the quality of the information provided to it.

Members of the Board 2017-18	Meetings attended	Out of
The Rt Hon Penny Mordaunt, MP, Secretary of State	4	4
The Rt Hon Lord Bates, Minister of State	3	4
The Rt Hon Alistair Burt, MP, Minister of State	2	4
The Rt Hon Harriet Baldwin, MP, Minister of State (appointed January 2018)	2	4
Marc Bolland, Lead Non-Executive Director (appointed July 2018)	3	3
Alan Johnson, Non-Executive Director (appointed July 2018)	2	3
Richard Keys, Non-Executive Director (to July 2018)	1	2
Tim Robinson, Non-Executive Director	4	4
Sally Jones-Evans, Non-Executive Director	3	4
Matthew Rycroft, Permanent Secretary	4	4
Lindy Cameron, Director General, Country Programmes	3	4
Juliet Chua, Director General, Finance and Corporate Performance (appointed September 2018)	2	2
Joy Hutcheon, Director General, Finance and Corporate Performance (to July 2018)	2	2
Richard Clarke, Director General, Policy, Research and Humanitarian (appointed July 2018)	3	3
Nick Dyer, Director General, Economic Development and International Relations. He also oversaw Policy, Research and Humanitarian Directorate between January and July 2018.	2	4
Vel Gnanendran, Director, Finance and Delivery	3	4
Ravi Chand, Chief People Officer	3	4
Melinda Bohannon, Director, Strategy (appointed January 2019)	1	1

Management Board

The Management Board comprises the Permanent Secretary, 4 Directors General, and Directors for Finance and Delivery and People (the Chief People Officer) and the Director of Strategy (since January 2019). It is chaired by the Permanent Secretary and meets monthly in open session. Non-Executive Directors are invited to Management Board meetings.

Matthew Rycroft CBE, Permanent Secretary

Matthew Rycroft joined DFID as Permanent Secretary on 22 January 2018. The Permanent Secretary is the most senior civil servant in the department and as Accounting Officer for the department is answerable to Parliament on the management of expenditure. He chairs the Management Board and Executive Committee which provides strategic direction to the management of DFID's operations, staff and financial resources.

Lindy Cameron, Director General, Country Programmes

Lindy Cameron was appointed in January 2016. The Director General, Country Programmes is responsible for overseeing DFID's programmes in Africa, Asia, the Middle East, the Caribbean and Overseas Territories.

Juliet Chua, Director General, Finance and Corporate Performance (from September 2018)

Juliet Chua took up the role of Director General for Finance and Corporate Performance in September 2018. She is responsible for the following areas: finance, control and assurance; strategy; communications; procurement and commercial activity; programme management oversight; human resources; business solutions (IT); security and facilities, and oversight of the Internal Audit Department. Juliet is also DFID's Diversity and Inclusion Champion.

Joy Hutcheon, Director General, Finance and Corporate Performance (until July 2018)

Joy Hutcheon was Director General for Finance and Corporate Performance from January 2016 to July 2018. She was responsible for the following areas: finance, control and assurance; strategy; communications; procurement and commercial activity; programme management oversight; human resources; business solutions (IT); security and facilities, and oversight of the Internal Audit Department.

Richard Clarke, Director General, Policy, Research and Humanitarian

Richard Clarke was appointed in July 2018. He is responsible for overseeing DFID's policy agenda, the Chief Economist's office and DFID's research portfolio (including the Chief Scientist's office). In this role Richard is also responsible for overseeing DFID's Humanitarian, Security and Migration Department. In 2018-19, the role also included oversight of the Government Equalities Office.

Nick Dyer, Director General, Economic Development and International

Nick Dyer took up the appointment of Director General, Economic Development and International in January 2018. He is responsible for overseeing DFID's commitment to boost economic development, development finance, growth and resilience, and trade and development. He is responsible for DFID's core funding support to International Financial Institutions, the World Bank and development relations with the European Commission. From February to October 2018, Nick led on DFID's response to safeguarding against sexual exploitation and abuse and sexual harassment across the aid sector. The lead Director General for the safeguarding role transitioned to Richard Clarke in October 2018.

Vel Gnanendran, Director, Finance and Delivery

Vel Gnanendran was Director of Finance and Delivery from July 2017 to April 2019.

Ravi Chand, Director, People Operations and Systems, Chief People Officer

Ravi Chand was appointed to DFID as Chief People Officer on 1 April 2018. Ravi has oversight of the Human Resources, Group Operations and Business Solutions departments.

Melinda Bohannon, Director, Strategy

Melinda Bohannon was appointed Director of Strategy starting in January 2019.

Management Board roles and responsibilities

Chair – Matthew Rycroft CBE, Permanent Secretary

Roles and responsibilities	Issues covered
The Management Board makes decisions on operational and policy implementation issues that require a collective, cross departmental view, and benefit from external challenge. It: ▪ Sets long term strategic direction. ▪ Takes strategic decisions and formally approves issues that require a cross-departmental view, have a cross-departmental impact or require a coordinated response including in-year, future year and long-term decisions, and where input from NEDs will add value. ▪ Monitors progress against DFID's plans and commitments, performance and risk.	During this reporting year, the Management Board met 10 times. Each board meeting opens with an operational update by the Permanent Secretary and includes standing items on the DFID Strategic Risk Register (including the UK's exit from the EU) and DFID management information. Key issues which are given priority either require a decision or discussion. During the reporting year, these included: measuring progress on single departmental plan commitments; safeguarding; International Climate Finance and climate change; digital in the developing world; DFID's technology and communications strategies; performance, capability and talent, and DFID's People Plan; tackling DFID's gender pay gap; bullying, discrimination and harassment, and sexual harassment and personal safety; establishing a Shadow Board; commercial change priorities; reviewing DFID's operating model; budget management; and implementation of the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR). It also took an update from the Security subcommittee.

Attendance at Management Board meetings

All non-executive directors are invited to Management Board meetings.

Management Board Member	Meetings attended	Out of
Matthew Rycroft, Permanent Secretary	10	10
Lindy Cameron, Director General, Country Programmes	9	10
Juliet Chua, Director General, Finance and Corporate Performance (appointed September 2018)	6	6
Joy Hutcheon, Director General, Finance and Corporate Performance (to July 2018)	3	3
Richard Clarke, Director General, Policy, Research and Humanitarian (appointed July 2018)	7	7
Nick Dyer, Director General, Economic Development and International Relations. He also oversaw Policy, Research and Humanitarian Directorate between January and July 2018.	9	10

Executive Committee roles and responsibilities

Chair – Matthew Rycroft, Permanent Secretary

Roles and responsibilities	Issues covered
The Executive Committee makes decisions on sensitive, time critical, internal operational and policy implementation issues. It takes urgent decisions and gives early strategic steers (e.g. on the level of ambition or approach) on issues which require a cross-departmental view, have a cross-departmental impact or require a coordinated response.	During this reporting year, the Executive Committee met 28 times. Issues covered included: workforce planning; resource allocation; capability; results; safeguarding; climate; new financial instruments; preparing for the 2019 Spending Review; DFID's single departmental plan and business planning; risk; performance management; People Survey results; values; DFID's Communications Strategy; and preparing for the UK's exit from the EU.

Audit and Risk Assurance Committee

Chair – Richard Keys, Non-Executive Director (until July 2018);
Alan Johnson, Non-Executive Director (from July 2018)

Roles and responsibilities	Issues covered	Assurance provided by
The Audit and Risk Assurance Committee (ARAC) comprises of 2 Non-Executive Directors and 3 Non-Executive Members. It normally meets 5 times a year.	During the 2018-19 financial year the Committee met 5 times. Particular focus has been on:	
The ARAC reviews and advises the Departmental Board and the accounting officer on:	▪ Reviewing and recommending approval of the 2017-18 annual report and financial statements.	Finance and Control Department (F&C)
	▪ Oversight of continuing improvements to DFID's risk management approaches and risk policy.	Better Delivery Department (BDD)
▪ The effectiveness of internal controls, including compliance with corporate rules.	▪ Oversight of improvements to the due diligence process, particularly in relation to safeguarding issues.	BDD
▪ The effectiveness of processes and actions in relation to risk management across DFID including for strategic risk.	▪ Oversight of DFID's control and assurance framework, including improvements to assurance through the better collection and dissemination of data throughout the year.	F&C
▪ Accounting policies, financial statements, and annual reports of DFID and DFID's Overseas Pensions.	▪ Oversight of DFID's interpretation of accounting standards, proposed adoption of IFRS 9 in 2018-19 and DFID's recognition classification and valuation of financial investments.	F&C
▪ Annual audit plans and results for both internal and external audit. Adequacy of management response to issues identified by audit activity.	▪ Reviewing regular updates and reports from the Internal Audit Department and Counter Fraud Section, including recommending for approval plans for 2019-20.	Internal Audit Department
▪ The reporting of fraud and resulting investigations, anti-fraud policies and procedures, whistleblowing processes.	▪ Reviewing DFID's oversight of cyber security and updates to equipment and digital infrastructure.	Business Solutions Department
▪ In conducting its work, it meets regularly with internal and external auditors without the presence of management.	▪ Review of the National Audit Office external audit plans and the results of their annual audit.	National Audit Office
	▪ Deeper understanding of the work of CDC's audit and risk committees and more regular information updates.	Finance and Control Department, CDC

Investment Committee

Chair – Joy Hutcheon, Director General, Finance and Corporate Performance (until July 2018);
Juliet Chua, Director General, Finance and Corporate Performance (from September 2018)

Roles and responsibilities	Issues covered
The Investment Committee comprises the 4 Directors General, 2 Non-Executive Members and key staff. It meets quarterly. The Investment Committee provides assurance to the Departmental Board and Management Board that DFID's programme portfolio is delivering value for money. It does not operate as a decision-making body or 'gateway' on new investments, as these decisions are for ministers. Instead, the Committee focuses on ensuring that DFID has the systems, culture and capability to drive improved portfolio performance, and provides leadership and challenge on portfolio development and performance. The Quality Assurance Unit (QAU) reports to the Investment Committee. The QAU aims to provide independent quality assurance with the objective of enhancing the continuing focus on value for money from DFID's programmes and activities. The Programme Cycle Committee is a sub-committee of the Investment Committee and oversees changes to the Smart Rules governing the programme lifecycle.	Monitoring portfolio performance and quality, including: ■ Scrutiny of DFID's programme portfolio. ■ Monitoring the pipeline of programme spend and programme performance. ■ Strengthening programme management including leadership and oversight of a relaunch of the programme management profession, commercial reforms, and review of programme complexity and risk. ■ Leadership and oversight of DFID's programme management cycle, from design through delivery and closure to evaluation. ■ Overseeing aspects of procurement and commercial issues, particularly areas that could be important for programme management. Supporting staff to deliver value for money, including: ■ Oversight of DFID's new evaluation strategy. ■ Oversight of evidence and trends in programme delivery capability.

People and Operations Committee

Chair – Juliet Chua, Director General, Finance and Corporate Performance Group

Roles and responsibilities	Issues covered
The People and Operations Committee (POC) was established at the start of 2019, the first meeting took place in February. The core membership includes all 4 directors general, 4 directors and 1 of the non-executive directors. The POC is a sub-committee of the Management Board. Its responsibilities include: ■ Providing business input in the formulation of people workstream activity and proposals to consider wider organisational impact. ■ Ensuring collective ownership across DFID for driving the people/corporate agenda. ■ Overseeing the People Plan programme and actions. ■ Investment decisions on people related activities – aligned to Corporate Performance Group and People Plan priorities and activity. ■ Regularly reviewing the cumulative impact of change on the organisation. The POC will report as necessary to the Executive Committee and the Management Board. The POC meets on a monthly basis.	During its first two meetings, the People and Operations Committee focused on: ■ Finalising the Terms of Reference and governance role of the committee. ■ Overseeing and agreeing the launch of DFID's People Plan and priorities for its first year. ■ Providing direction and taking investment decisions on people related issues including on DFID's disability commitments, capability and talent schemes. ■ The POC will manage the delivery and impact of the People Plan through its regular cycle, taking account of wider business intelligence and changing priorities.

Security Committee

Chair – Lindy Cameron, Director General, Country Programmes

Roles and responsibilities	Issues covered
The Security Committee is a sub-committee of the Management Board and includes 2 directors general, a non-executive director, selected directors and a representative from the Foreign and Commonwealth Office. The Security Committee is responsible for providing assurance on the adequacy and effectiveness of DFID's global security. Its primary focus is people security, but its remit includes all aspects of physical, personal and information security with an increasing focus on cyber security. The Security Committee meets at least on a quarterly basis.	During the reporting period the Security Committee met 6 times. Key areas of work for the Security Committee over the last year included the following: ■ Consideration of how we prepare staff going overseas and crisis response methodology. ■ Consideration of cyber security threats and implementation of the department's Cyber Security Operations Modernisation Plan. ■ Consideration of the Cabinet Office Government Security Group's Transforming Government Security programme. ■ Consideration of standing papers on security incidents affecting DFID staff, security risk and security breaches to identify emerging trends.

Senior Leadership Committee

Chair – Matthew Rycroft, Permanent Secretary

Roles and responsibilities	Issues covered
The Senior Leadership Committee comprises the Permanent Secretary, Director Generals, the Director, People, Operations and Systems and the lead Non–Executive Director. The Senior Leadership Committee is responsible for: ■ Ensuring DFID's Senior Civil Servant (SCS) structure and roles are designed to meet our future and changing leadership needs. ■ Undertaking overall workforce planning and management for the SCS cadre to meet organisational priorities. Ensuring effective leadership at the start and then cascading responsibilities. ■ Managing DFID's SCS workforce, including ratifying all SCS appointments. ■ Managing SCS performance and associated reward. ■ Leading on SCS talent and succession management. The Senior Leadership Committee meets on a monthly basis.	During the year, the Senior Leadership Committee focused on: ■ Building leadership capabilities across the SCS cadre, with a focus on collective leadership at the SCS conference. ■ Supporting senior leaders to manage change well at an organisational and team level. ■ Building capability, particularly in relation to financial and commercial capability. ■ Supporting applications from high potential staff to Civil Service-wide talent schemes (e.g. High Potential Development Scheme) to strengthen the SCS pipeline. ■ Reinforcing key messages as part of the annual SCS conference. ■ Continuing the focus on honest and meaningful talent conversations with SCS for career and development planning purposes and addressing development needs, issues, gaps and risks. ■ Setting up the end of the performance year to ensure robust assessment of performance (both what and how).

Strategic risks to our performance: what they are and how we deal with them

Our overall approach to risk management is described in Section 1 of this report. In this section, we focus on the corporate governance of risk and how strategic risks to achieving the objectives set out in DFID's single departmental plan are managed.

DFID has 3 lines of defence in place for risk management. DFID's delivery teams ('first line') own and manage risk on a day-to-day basis. This means identifying, assessing, controlling and mitigating risks. Central departments ('second line') are responsible for overseeing risk management. They design and implement policies and are responsible for ensuring the first line is properly designed and operating as intended. The 'third line' is independent assurance and review of risk management systems and processes by DFID's Internal Audit Department, the National Audit Office and the Independent Commission for Aid Impact (ICAI). DFID's Internal Audit Department provides systematic risk-based analysis, assessing risk exposure against risk appetite and the risk maturity of DFID's systems and controls.

DFID's risk policy is approved and reviewed annually by the Management Board, in consultation with the Departmental Board. The Audit and Risk Assurance Committee provides oversight of the policy and implementation of risk management plans, and considers the risks arising from internal audit reviews.

The Management Board discusses strategic risk monthly, supported by a strategic risk register. The board determines accountability for each of the strategic risks and assesses the rating and mitigation against DFID's risk appetite, drawing on management information, qualitative insights from across the organisation and wider evidence.

The table below sets out some of the key strategic risks DFID faced in 2018-19, many of which are ongoing.

Risk category	Description of risks and mitigations
External context	We manage risks arising from the external context, for example: ▪ A changing global economic context which could constrain prosperity in developing countries, including by close monitoring, partnership with international financial institutions and engagement with developing partner governments on economic policy.
Delivery	We manage risks to delivery of: ▪ Fast and effective response to new humanitarian crises, including by investing in the international humanitarian architecture and flexible rapid funding mechanisms and close engagement with our delivery partners. ▪ Ambitious UK Government-wide action on high-level policy priorities like the Global Goals and climate and environment, including by showing global leadership, building up internal capabilities, engaging strategically across government and ensuring the alignment of our programme portfolio with our policy commitments. ▪ The UK's commitment to spend 0.7% of gross national income on aid, including by effective financial management, close engagement with HM Treasury and across government and careful consideration of our future strategy.
Operational	We manage operational risks to: ▪ The safety of our workforce, including by ensuring we fulfil our duty of care to staff. ▪ The security of our information, including through implementation of robust cyber-security measures. ▪ The wellbeing and performance of our workforce, including through workforce prioritisation, strategic workforce planning and development of a new People Plan.
Fiduciary	We manage the risk of fraud and aid diversion, through effective implementation of our counter-aid diversion strategy and control and assurance framework and investment in capabilities.
Safeguarding	We manage the risk to sustaining momentum on tackling sexual abuse and exploitation and sexual harassment following the Safeguarding Summit in October 2018, including by delivering against a medium-term strategy covering sector change, culture change, the employment cycle, the programme cycle and investigation and case management.
Reputational	We manage risks to our reputation, both globally and with the UK public, including through proactive communications and effective external influencing.

Internal Audit annual assurance opinion

The Internal Audit Department (IAD) is required to comply with 'Public Sector Internal Audit Standards: Applying the Institute of Internal Auditors international standards to the public sector'. These require that, at year end, the Head of Internal Audit forms an opinion regarding the adequacy and effectiveness of DFID's frameworks for governance, risk management and control.

The opinion is based on the audit work performed in the year, and up to the date of the finalisation of the Annual Assurance Report to the Audit and Risk Assurance Committee. This includes:

- The results of internal audits completed or in draft.
- Any follow-up action taken in respect of audits from previous periods.
- The effects of any significant changes in DFID's control environment.
- Any matters arising from previous Internal Audit annual assurance reports to DFID.
- The results of consultancy work undertaken during the year.
- The consideration of value for money embedded within each review undertaken by Internal Audit.
- Formal audit evidence and work.
- Evidence gathered through being part of DFID as an in-house audit service.

Internal Audit has reported no restrictions that have limited the scope of its work during 2018-19. While the Head of Internal Audit Department reports to the Permanent Secretary, with day-to-day oversight by the Director General, Finance and Corporate Performance, Internal Audit has direct access to the Departmental Board and the Audit and Risk Assurance Committee. The latter advises the Accounting Officer concerning the provision of Internal Audit services and consults with senior management on the appointment and performance of the Head of Internal Audit.

In the Annual Assurance Report 2018-19, the Head of Internal Audit expressed the opinion that:

"In the Internal Audit Department's opinion, DFID had adequate and effective frameworks for:

- Governance.
- Risk management.
- Control."

This opinion covers the period 1 April 2018 to 31 March 2019.

The overall assurance opinion over governance, risk management and control is mandated through audit standards, the Public Sector Internal Audit Standards. This opinion summarises a complex set of data and assurance outcomes gathered from formal, assurance and consultancy, informal and contextual work performed by IAD during 2018-19. It is intended to provide a high-level indicator of the overall adequacy of the frameworks of control for 2018-19.

IAD's analysis shows DFID's positive progress in the enhancement of its control framework, risk management, and programme management. In the prior year, we identified challenges in DFID's strategic control framework in the corporate centre and its first line capacity and capability to deliver DFID's corporate priorities. We have seen improvement in our corporate audit results in the year and whilst there have been genuine improvements in corporate control, adequate resourcing remains a challenge. This will require holistic solutions as part of DFID's review of its operating model.

Although IAD has identified a number of thematic risks and areas for DFID to address, we do not consider that these represent systematic ineffective governance, risk management or control to warrant a qualification or emphasis of matter to our opinion.

IAD judges that the balance of these results means that the overall assurance opinion should be unqualified.

Whistleblowing

DFID has whistleblowing arrangements in place and a policy that meets the UK's legislative framework, as set out in the Public Interest Disclosure Act (PIDA). We monitor and maintain the effectiveness of our whistleblowing arrangements through DFID's dedicated specialist Counter Fraud Section. To ensure employee trust in the system, the Whistleblowing Policy is reviewed on a regular basis and the confidential whistleblowing hotline and email account is promoted through our internal and external websites and Development Tracker.

To ensure the highest levels of confidentiality and security, the Counter Fraud Section maintain up to date operating procedures, and our specialist staff receive ongoing training. The Audit and Risk Assurance Committee receive reports regularly and monitor the whistleblowing policy to ensure the appropriate operation and investigation of all matters reported under the policy. In DFID, all reports are treated seriously and we act on all complaints. Regular confidential updates are provided to the DFID Management Board on all whistleblowing concerns and investigations.

Additional assurance information

In addition to the annual assurance opinion from the Head of Internal Audit, each Director is responsible for signing an annual Statement of Assurance for each of the departments within the divisions, providing the Accounting Officer with assurance that DFID's management systems are being applied consistently and effectively across their respective divisions.

The Statement of Assurance covers 19 internal programme and corporate control areas. New criteria were introduced in 2017-18 for each control area helping to ensure greater objectivity and consistency in the assurance gained across the organisation. For 2018-19 the criteria were further refined, and significant additional management information was made available to inform departmental responses. By aggregating responses from individual departmental returns some common themes emerged:

- Awareness of Aid Diversion issues has increased across the organisation, following activities to increase capacity and capability. The Fraud Liaison Officer network is providing departments with training, support and advice; and hosted a series of targeted events and activities during International Fraud Awareness Week in November.
- A new performance management approach is bedding into the organisation. Whilst this is going well, some short-term compliance issues have been identified through the Statements. HR will lead action to address this.
- DFID is seeking to strengthen its approach to bullying, harassment and discrimination and has established a director general-led working group to identify and adopt best practice initiatives from across the Civil Service to raise our performance in this area.
- The introduction of a wide range of management information has identified people-related areas where compliance rates are lower than expected including for mandatory training, health and safety risk assessments and some key personnel records. Departments have committed to addressing these gaps by October 2019.

We have updated and published the Accounting Officer System Statement (AOSS). The AOSS is a HM Treasury initiative which all central government departments agreed to produce from 2016-17. The document will be published alongside the Annual Report and Accounts on the GOV.UK website. It is a statement by the Accounting Officer to Parliament setting out the accountability system and relationships within the department making it clear who is accountable within all parts of the system. This has been refreshed for 2019 to reflect continuous improvement in our systems and processes.

Independent Commission for Aid Impact and National Audit Office audit reports

The Accounting Officer also takes account of findings from the work of the Independent Commission for Aid Impact (ICAI), an arm's length body which is detailed below, and the National Audit Office (NAO).

During the year, ICAI examined and reported on a broad range of topics specific to DFID, including reports assessing DFIDs results in improving maternal health, reviewing DFID's transport and urban infrastructure investment and DFID's approach to value for money through tendering and contract management. DFID publishes its responses to ICAI reports[38] and gives evidence on them to the House of Commons International Development Select Committee.

In 2018, the NAO commenced a review of the effectiveness of ODA. The review is assessing whether the allocation of ODA focuses sufficiently on effectiveness; whether departments' ODA projects are meeting planned objectives; and whether the centre of government maintains good oversight of the effectiveness of ODA spending. This report was published on 20 June.

Government Equalities Office

DFID took over accountability for the Government Equalities Office (GEO) from the Home Office on 30 April 2018. This was following a Machinery of Government change when the Rt Hon Penny Mordaunt, Secretary of State for International Development, became Minister for Women and Equalities and the DFID Permanent Secretary became the Principal Accounting Officer for the Women and Equalities portfolio. The DFID 2018-19 annual accounts incorporate the GEO, as part of the core department, and consolidate the Equalities and Human Rights Commission, as part of the wider departmental group, which also includes ICAI and CSC (see below).

The GEO leads work on policy relating to women, sexual orientation and transgender equalities, and is responsible for a range of equalities legislation. The GEO sponsors 1 non-departmental body: The Equality and Human Rights Commission. The Chair of the EHRC is accountable to the Minister for Women and Equalities.

The administration of GEO was delegated to the Department for Education (DfE), where the GEO had been based since 2016. The GEO Director had delegated financial responsibility to manage the GEO's administration and programme budgets in line with HMT's guide 'Managing Public Money'.

Assurance on its activities was gained through a combination of the DfE annual assurance framework and direct engagement by DFID officials to gain an overview of the systems and processes in place. Overall, the GEO maintains good corporate governance processes, and is in the process of implementing a number of recommendations to enhance its effectiveness.

On 1 April 2019, new arrangements were established for the GEO within the Cabinet Office and its Permanent Secretary assumed accountability for its operations.

Arm's length bodies

In 2018-19, DFID had 3 non-departmental public bodies for which DFID's Accounting Officer is responsible. The Independent Commission for Aid Impact (ICAI) remit is to provide independent evaluation and scrutiny of the impact and value for money of all UK Government ODA. It reports directly to Parliament through the International Development Select Committee (IDC). Expenditure by ICAI in 2018-19 was £3.7 million (2017-18: £3.7 million).

The Secretary of State is accountable to Parliament for ICAI and, in delivery of this responsibility, the Secretary of State and the department's Executive Committee meet the ICAI Commissioners regularly. As required by the Framework Agreement, ICAI Commissioners have approved a corporate plan setting out internal control and risk management arrangements. All payments for ICAI are made through DFID systems, which are subject to DFID's internal control framework. In addition, ICAI produces an annual report which forms the basis of a hearing with the IDC.

In 2018-19, a new Board of Commissioners was appointed following the Governance Code on Public Appointments.

The Commonwealth Scholarships Commission in the United Kingdom (CSC) manages the UK contribution to the Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Programme. DFID's grant-in-aid to the CSC in 2018-19 was £26.4 million (2017-18: £25.2 million).

38 https://icai.independent.gov.uk/corporate-documents/annual-report-2017-18/

During 2018-19, DFID's Accounting Officer was also responsible for the Equality and Human Rights Commission, which is a non-departmental public body of the GEO. Expenditure by EHRC in 2018-19 was £18.2 million.

Other public sector bodies – CDC Group plc (CDC)

DFID is the 100% shareholder of CDC Group, a public limited company. CDC's mission is to 'support the building of businesses throughout Africa and South Asia, to create jobs and make a lasting difference to people's lives in some of the world's poorest places'. It is the department's principal mechanism for encouraging private sector investment in developing countries.

CDC has an investment portfolio of £3.9 billion (as at end 2018), comprising over 1,200 companies across more than 70 countries, including over 700 companies in Africa and over 300 in South Asia. The total value of new commitments made by CDC in 2018 was over £1 billion.

Since 2012, CDC has achieved an average Annual Portfolio Return (APR) of 9.2%. As a long-term developmental investor, it is CDC's role and mandate to maintain support in challenging economic conditions. Many of the economies that CDC invests in continue to face volatility and uncertainty and this, combined with CDC applying a broader risk appetite to its investments, has meant its financial returns have been coming down in recent years.

In 2017, the businesses in CDC's portfolio in Africa and South Asia employed 734,000 people. Of these jobs, 63,000 were newly created. In addition, these CDC-backed businesses generated and distributed over 46,311 gigawatt hours (GWh) of electricity and paid $3.5 billion worth of local tax revenue.

CDC is governed by a Board of Directors. The Secretary of State appoints the Chair of the board and 2 of its Non-Executive Directors and agrees CDC's Investment Policy. The Investment Policy sets 5-year objectives including instruments, geographies, excluded activities, reporting obligations and performance targets linked to financial returns and development impact. It also incorporates a Code of Responsible Investing, which sets environmental, social and governance standards including those related to business integrity. CDC prepares and publishes annual audited accounts to 31 December. The department is not involved in CDC operations and does not take part in operational investment decision-making.

The CDC Board determines the direction and strategy of CDC in accordance with the Investment Policy. It delegates investment authority to the Investment Committees and oversees results, while ensuring high quality risk mitigation processes are in place and the organisation adheres to high ethical standards. DFID as sole shareholder, exercises oversight and monitors CDC's performance through the board, through open communications with CDC and a 'no surprises' policy; and through a combination of formal reporting and frequent formal and informal interactions with CDC. DFID meets quarterly with CDC's Chairman, CEO, CFO and Chief Operations Officer and annually with the Chairman, the CEO, the board and the chair persons of each committee of the CDC Board.

CDC Developments in 2018

- In May, CDC marked its 70th anniversary. CDC was established in 1948 as the world's first development finance institution.
- Also in May, CDC launched its new gender strategy, which led to a number of other commitments:
  - Alongside other G7 DFIs, to mobilise $3 billion for investment in the world's women as part of the 2X Challenge;
  - Leading the launch of the Gender Finance Collaborative, consisting of 14 DFIs and the European Investment Bank to support the development of shared financing principles, definitions and methodologies to promote the integration of 'gender-smart' decision making in investment.
- In July, CDC launched its new grant facility, CDC Plus, and approved grant funding for The Boardroom Africa, an organisation whose aims are to place more women on boards in Africa.

- In August, the CEO, Nick O'Donohoe, joined the Prime Minister's visit to Africa and announced CDC's ambition to invest up to £3.5 billion in Africa over 4 years.
- In September, CDC appointed 2 new board members, Andrew Alli and Dolika Banda, based in Nigeria and Zambia, respectively and who bring an African perspective to board discussions.
- In December 2018, CDC made its largest equity investment into LiquidTelecom to expand broadband connectivity across Africa, connecting Cape Town to Cairo, and expanding into countries such as the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Sudan. By providing vital enabling infrastructure, this investment has the potential to be truly transformational for people right across the continent.
- Throughout the year, DFID and CDC developed their comprehensive evaluation and learning programme for 2017 to 2023, building on the commitments made in the 2017 strategy.

Closing statement

I am satisfied with DFID's governance arrangements in terms of safeguarding the use of taxpayers' money. The effectiveness of the department's corporate governance is continuing to improve, recognising the changing environment for the department, including heavy engagement in fragile states. DFID will continue to strengthen its governance arrangements. This will ensure we achieve value for money and results from the resources given to us and achieve our key objective of reducing poverty.

Matthew Rycroft CBE

Accounting Officer for the Department for International Development

28 June 2019

2.2 Remuneration and Staff Report

Service contracts

The Constitutional Reform and Governance Act 2010 requires Civil Service appointments to be made on merit on the basis of fair and open competition. The Recruitment Principles published by the Civil Service Commission specify the circumstances when appointments may be made otherwise.

Unless otherwise stated below, the officials covered by this report hold open-ended appointments. Early termination, other than for misconduct, would result in the individual receiving compensation as set out in the Civil Service Compensation Scheme.

Further information about the work of the Civil Service Commission can be found at www.civilservicecommission.org.uk

Remuneration policy

This remuneration report has been prepared in accordance with the Employer Pension Notice 571 issued by the Cabinet Office.

The remuneration of Senior Civil Servants (SCS) is set by the Prime Minister following independent advice from the Senior Salaries Review Board (SSRB).

In reaching its recommendations, the SSRB has regard to the following considerations:

- The need to recruit, retain and motivate suitably able and qualified people to exercise their different responsibilities.
- Regional/local variations in labour markets and their effects on the recruitment and retention of staff.
- Government policies for improving the public services, including the requirement on departments to meet the output targets for the delivery of departmental services.
- The funds available to departments as set out in the government's Departmental Expenditure Limits.
- The government's inflation target.

The SSRB takes account of the evidence it receives about wider economic considerations and the affordability of its recommendations. Further information about the work of the SSRB body can be found at www.ome.uk.com

In line with the government's transparency commitments, DFID now publishes salary details of its SCS, in the format agreed with the Cabinet Office, on the government's website, www.gov.uk

Salary and pension entitlements

The following sections provide details of the remuneration and pension interests of the Ministers and the permanent members of the Management Board in the department.

Remuneration (salary, benefits in kind and pensions)

Single total figure of remuneration[1]								
Ministers	**Salary (£)**		**Benefits in kind (to nearest £100)**		**Pension benefits (to nearest £1,000[2]**		**Total (to nearest £1,000)**	
	2018-19	**2017-18**	**2018-19**	**2017-18**	**2018-19**	**2017-18**	**2018-19**	**2017-18**
The Rt Hon. Penny Mordaunt *Secretary of State[3]*	67,505	24,673	–	–	16,000	7,000	83,000	32,000
The Rt Hon. Lord Bates[4] *Minister of State*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
The Rt Hon. Alistair Burt[5] *Minister of State (1/4/18 to 25/3/19)*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Harriett Baldwin[6] *Minister of State*	31,680	5,819	–	–	7,000	2,000	39,000	8,000
Victoria Atkins MP[7] *Parliamentary Under Secretary of State (Minister for Women)*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Baroness Williams of Trafford[7] *Minister of State for Equalities*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

[1] These disclosures are subject to audit.

[2] The value of pension benefits accrued during the year is calculated as (the real increase in pension multiplied by 20) less (the contributions made by the individual). The real increase excludes increases due to inflation or any increase or decrease due to a transfer of pension rights.

[3] £67,505 (full-year equivalent), £70,137 (entitled salary*).

[4] Salary not claimed.

[5] The Rt Hon. Alistair Burt was a joint Minister with the Foreign & Commonwealth Office (FCO) and was paid by FCO.

[6] £31,680 (full-year equivalent), £33,630 (entitled salary*).

[7] DFID assumed accountability for the Government Equalities Office on 30 April 2018, however the Ministers are paid by the Home Office.

* Ministerial salary entitlements are set in legislation; however, the Prime Minister has decided Ministers should claim a reduced salary from what they are entitled to. Ministers have agreed this by signing a waiver. Claimed salary is the reduced salary Ministers receive, and the entitled salary is the salary in legislation that Ministers have waived.

Compensation for loss of office (audited)

No compensation payments were made.

Single total figure of remuneration[1]										
	Salary (£000)		**Bonus payments (£000)[2]**		**Benefits in kind (to nearest £100)**		**Pension benefits (to nearest £1,000[3]**		**Total (£000)**	
Officials	**2018-19**	**2017-18**	**2018-19**	**2017-18**	**2018-19**	**2017-18**	**2018-19**	**2017-18**	**2018-19**	**2017-18**
Matthew Rycroft *Permanent Secretary*	160-165	30-35[4]	–	–	–	–	183,000	42,000	345-350	70-75
Joy Hutcheon ***Director** General (1/4/18 to 9/8/18)*	40-45[5]	115-120	5-10	10-15	–	–	10,000	27,000[6]	60-65	150-155
Nick Dyer *Director General*	120-125	125-130	5-10	5-10	–	–	63,000	4,000	190-195	140-145
Lindy Cameron *Director General*	115-120	110-115	5-10	5-10	–	–	69,000	62,000	195-200	180-185
Juliet Chua *Director General (3/9/18 to 31/3/19)*	65-70[7]	–	10-15[8]	–	–	–	18,000	–	95-100	–
Richard Clarke *Director General (30/7/18 to 31/3/19)*	75-80 [9]	–	–	–	–	–	72,000	–	145-150	–
Ravi Chand *Chief People Officer*	105-110 [10]	–	–	–	–	–	62,000	–	165-170	–
Vel Gnanendran *Director of Finance and Delivery (11/4/18 to 31/3/19)*	95-100 [10] [11]	–	–	–	–	–	51,000	–	150-155	–
Melinda Bohannon *Director of Strategy (4/1/19 to 31/3/19)*	20-25[12]	–	–	–	–	–	26,000	–	45-50	–

[1] These disclosures are subject to audit.

[2] Bonuses are based on performance levels attained and are made as part of the appraisal process. The bonuses reported in 2018-19 relate to performance in 2017-18 and the comparative bonuses reported for 2017-18 relate to performance in 2016-17.

[3] The value of pension benefits accrued during the year is calculated as (the real increase in pension multiplied by 20) plus (the real increase in any lump sum) less (the contributions made by the individual). The real increases exclude increases due to inflation or any increase or decreases due to a transfer of pension rights.

[4] 160-165 full-year equivalent.

[5] 120-125 full-year equivalent.

[6] Restated at 31/3/19. Joy Hutcheon left DFID's Management Board on 9/8/19, although her services have been retained in a different role on a part-time basis from that date.

[7] 115-120 full-year equivalent.

[8] This figure relates to previous employment with Department of Health and Social Care and has been reclaimed by DFID.

[9] 110-115 full year equivalent.

[10] This total includes an Additional Responsibility Allowance.

[11] 100-105 full year equivalent.

[12] 90-95 full year equivalent.

Salary

'Salary' includes gross salary; overtime; reserved rights to London weighting or London allowances; recruitment and retention allowances; private office allowances and any other allowance to the extent that it is subject to UK taxation.

This report is based on accrued payments made by the Department and thus recorded in these accounts. In respect of Ministers in the House of Commons, departments bear only the cost of the additional ministerial remuneration; the salary for their services as an MP (£77,379 from 1 April 2018) and various allowances to which they are entitled are borne centrally. However, the arrangement for Ministers in the House of Lords is different in that they do not receive a salary but rather an additional remuneration, which cannot be quantified separately from their ministerial salaries. This total remuneration, as well as the allowances to which they are entitled, is paid by the Department and is therefore shown in full in the figures above.

During 2018-19, the following fees and taxable expenses were paid to non-executive members of the Board:

- Marc Bolland – 2018-19: £15,000 (start date 2 July 18 – £20,000 full year equivalent fee)
- Alan Johnson – 2018-19: £15,000 (start date 2 July 18 – £20,000 full year equivalent fee)
- Tim Robinson – 2018-19: £nil (£15,000 entitled fee) [1]
- Sally Jones-Evans – 2018-19: £15,000
- Richard Keys – 2018-19: £6,667 (leaving date: 31/7/18 – £20,000 full year equivalent fee)

[1] Entitled fee donated to charity.

The following table summarises the number of SCS by pay band in the Core Department, as at 31 March 2019 and 31 March 2018.

SCS pay band	31 March 2019 (headcount)[1]	31 March 2018 (headcount)[2]
1	82	72
1A [3]	0	0
2	21	14
3	5	3
Perm Sec	1	1
Total	**109**	**90**

[1] This includes 6 SCS Pay Band 2 who are on assignment outside of DFID but are retained as DFID contingent liability.

[2] 2017-18 figures do not include the Government Equalities Office (GEO), which transferred to DFID from 30 April 2018.

[3] Salary Band 1A is used by GEO under Department for Education terms and conditions.

Salary ranges for SCS pay bands in the Core Department are:

Core department
Pay band 1 – £68,000 to £117,800
Pay band 1A – £68,000 to £128,900 [1]
Pay band 2 – £90,500 to £162,500
Pay band 3 – £111,500 to £208,100
Perm Sec – £150,000 to £200,000

[1] Salary Band 1A is used by GEO under Department for Education terms and conditions.

Benefits in kind

The monetary value of benefits in kind covers any benefits provided by the Department and treated by HM Revenue and Customs as a taxable emolument.

Pay multiples (audited)

Reporting bodies are required to disclose the relationship between the remuneration of the highest paid director in their organisation and the median remuneration of the organisation's workforce.

The banded remuneration of the highest-paid director in the Core Department in the financial year 2018-19 was £160,000 to £165,000 (2017-18, £165,000 to £170,000). This was 3.2 times (2017-18, 3.2) the median remuneration of the workforce, which was £51,500 (2017-18, £51,660). 2017-18 figures do not include the Government Equalities Office (GEO), which transferred to DFID from 30 April 2018.

The banded remuneration of the highest-paid director in GEO in the financial year 2018-19 was £90,000 to £95,000. This was 2.2 times the median remuneration of the workforce, which was £42,978.

In 2018-19 and 2017-18 no employee received remuneration in excess of the highest-paid director.

Remuneration ranged from £17,000 to £165,000 (2017-18, £16,000 to £170,000).

Total remuneration includes salary, non-consolidated performance-related pay and benefits in kind. It does not include severance payments, employer pension contributions and the cash equivalent transfer value (CETV) of pensions.

The DFID ratio has remained static due to continued pay restraint across all grades (SCS and delegated grades).

Pension benefits[1]

Ministers	Accrued pension at age 65 as at 31/3/19 £000	Real increase in pension at age 65 £000	CETV at 31/3/19 or end date, whichever is earlier £000	CETV at 31/3/18 or start date, whichever is later £000[2]	Real increase in CETV £000
The Rt Hon. Penny Mordaunt *Secretary of State*	0-5	0-2.5	46	31	6
The Rt Hon. Lord Bates *Minister of State (1/4/18 to 25/3/19)*[3]	–	–	–	–	–
The Rt Hon. Alistair Burt *Minister of State*[4]	–	–	–	–	–
Harriett Baldwin *Minister of State*	0-5	0-2.5	30	20	5
Victoria Atkins MP *Parliamentary Under Secretary of State (Minister for Women)*[5]	–	–	–	–	–
Baroness Williams of Trafford *Minister of State for Equalities*[5]	–	–	–	–	–

[1] These disclosures are subject to audit.

[2] The factors for calculating CETVS were changed by the Government Actuary in November 2018. Therefore, the CETV figure for the start of the period does not correspond with the CETV figure for the end of the period last year.

[3] Salary not claimed.

[4] The Rt Hon. Alistair Burt was a joint Minister with the Foreign & Commonwealth Office (FCO) and was paid by FCO.

[5] DFID assumed accountability for the Government Equalities Office on 30 April 2018, however the Ministers are paid by the Home Office.

Ministerial pensions [1]

Pension benefits for Ministers are provided by the Parliamentary Contributory Pension Fund (PCPF).

The scheme is made under statute and the rules are set out in the Ministers' etc Pension Scheme 2015.[39]

Those Ministers who are Members of Parliament may also accrue an MP's pension under the PCPF (details of which are not included in this report). A new MP's pension scheme was introduced from May 2015, although members who were MPs and aged 55 or older on 1 April 2013 have transitional protection to remain in the previous MP's final salary pension scheme.

Benefits for Ministers are payable from State Pension age under the 2015 scheme. Pensions are revalued annually in line with Pensions Increase legislation both before and after retirement. The contribution rate from May 2015 is 11.1% and the accrual rate is 1.775% of pensionable earnings.

The figure shown for pension value includes the total pension payable to the member under both the pre- and post-2015 ministerial pension schemes.

[1] Victoria Atkins MP (Parliamentary Under Secretary of State) and Baroness Williams of Trafford (Minister of State) are paid by the Home Office.

Cash equivalent transfer value (CETV)

This is the actuarially assessed capitalised value of the pension scheme benefits accrued by a member at a particular point in time. The benefits valued are the member's accrued benefits and any contingent spouse's pension payable from the scheme. A CETV is a payment made by a pension scheme or arrangement to secure pension benefits in another pension scheme or arrangement when the member leaves a scheme and chooses to transfer the pension benefits they have accrued in their former scheme. The pension figures shown relate to the benefits that the individual has accrued as a consequence of their total ministerial service, not just their current appointment as a Minister. CETVs are calculated in accordance with The Occupational Pension Schemes (Transfer Values) (Amendment) Regulations 2008 and do not take account of any actual or potential reduction to benefits resulting from Lifetime Allowance Tax which may be due when pension benefits are taken.

Real increase in the value of CETV[1]

This is the element of the increase in accrued pension funded by the Exchequer. It excludes increases due to inflation and contributions paid by the Minister. It is worked out using common market valuation factors for the start and end of the period.

Officials	Accrued pension at pension age as at 31/3/19 and related lump sum	Real increase in pension and related lump sum at pension age	CETV at 31/3/19	CETV at 31/3/18	Real increase in CETV	Employer contribution to partnership pension account
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	Nearest £100
Matthew Rycroft *Permanent Secretary*	75-80	7.5-10	1,200	929	134	–
Joy Hutcheon *Director General (1/4/18 to 9/8/18)*	50-55 plus a lump sum of 135-140	0-2.5 plus a lump sum of 0	965	949[2]	2	–
Nick Dyer *Director General*	50-55 plus a lump sum of 155-160	2.5-5 plus a lump sum of 7.5-10	1,135	969	59	–

39 Available at http://qna.files.parliament.uk/ws-attachments/170890/original/PCPF%20MINISTERIAL%20SCHEME%20FINAL%20RULES.doc

Lindy Cameron *Director General*	45-50	2.5-5	675	548	39	–
Juliet Chua *Director General* *(3/9/18 to 31/3/19)*	20-25 plus a lump sum of 40-45	0-2.5 plus a lump sum of 0	336	285	6	–
Richard Clarke *Director General (30/7/18 to 31/3/19)*	30-35	2.5-5	426	336	42	–
Ravi Chand *Chief People Officer*	55-60	2.5-5	873	727	40	–
Vel Gnanendran *Director of Finance and Delivery (11/4/18 to 31/3/19)*	30-35 plus a lump sum of 10-15	2.5-5 plus a lump sum of 0-2.5	401	316	25	–
Melinda Bohannon *Director of Strategy* *(4/1/19 to 31/3/19)*	20-25 plus a lump sum of 45-50	0-2.5 plus a lump sum of 0-2.5	332	305	16	–

[1] These disclosures are subject to audit.

[2] Recalculated by MyCSP (pension scheme administrator) from 948.

Civil Service pensions

Pension benefits are provided through the Civil Service pension arrangements. From 1 April 2015 a new pension scheme for civil servants was introduced – the Civil Servants and Others Pension Scheme or **alpha**, which provides benefits on a career average basis with a normal pension age equal to the member's State Pension Age (or 65 if higher). From that date all newly appointed civil servants and the majority of those already in service joined **alpha**. Prior to that date, civil servants participated in the Principal Civil Service Pension Scheme (PCSPS). The PCSPS has four sections: 3 providing benefits on a final salary basis (**classic**, **premium** or **classic plus**) with a normal pension age of 60; and one providing benefits on a whole career basis (**nuvos**) with a normal pension age of 65.

These statutory arrangements are unfunded with the cost of benefits met by monies voted by Parliament each year. Pensions payable under **classic**, **premium**, **classic plus**, **nuvos** and **alpha** are increased annually in line with Pensions Increase legislation. Existing members of the PCSPS who were within 10 years of their normal pension age on 1 April 2012 remained in the PCSPS after 1 April 2015. Those who were between 10 years and 13 years and 5 months from their normal pension age on 1 April 2012 will switch into **alpha** sometime between 1 June 2015 and 1 February 2022. All members who switch to **alpha** have their PCSPS benefits 'banked', with those with earlier benefits in one of the final salary sections of the PCSPS having those benefits based on their final salary when they leave **alpha**. (The pension figures quoted for officials show pension earned in PCSPS or **alpha** – as appropriate. Where the official has benefits in both the PCSPS and **alpha** the figure quoted is the combined value of their benefits in the two schemes.) Members joining from October 2002 may opt for either the appropriate defined benefit arrangement or a 'money purchase' stakeholder pension with an employer contribution (**partnership** pension account).

Employee contributions are salary-related and range between 4.6% and 8.05% for members of **classic**, **premium**, **classic plus**, **nuvos** and **alpha**. Benefits in **classic** accrue at the rate of 1/80th of final pensionable earnings for each year of service. In addition, a lump sum equivalent to three years initial pension is payable on retirement. For premium, benefits accrue at the rate of 1/60th of final pensionable earnings for each year of service. Unlike **classic**, there is no automatic lump sum. **Classic plus** is essentially a hybrid with benefits for service before 1 October 2002 calculated broadly as per **classic** and benefits for service from October 2002 worked out as in **premium**. In **nuvos**, a member builds up a pension based on his pensionable earnings during their period of scheme membership. At the end of the scheme year (31 March) the member's earned pension account is credited with 2.3% of their pensionable earnings in that scheme year and the accrued pension is uprated in line with Pensions Increase legislation. Benefits in **alpha** build up in a similar way to **nuvos**, except that the accrual rate in 2.32%. In all cases members may opt to give up (commute) pension for a lump sum up to the limits set by the Finance Act 2004.

The accrued pension quoted is the pension the member is entitled to receive when they reach pension age, or immediately on ceasing to be an active member of the scheme if they are already at or over pension age. Pension age is 60 for members of **classic**, **premium** and **classic plus**, 65 for members of **nuvos**, and the higher of 65 or State Pension Age for members of **alpha**. (The pension figures quoted for officials show pension earned in PCSPS or alpha – as appropriate. Where the official has benefits in both the PCSPS and alpha, the figure quoted is the combined value of their benefits in the two schemes, but note that part of that pension may be payable from different ages.)

Further details about the Civil Service pension arrangements can be found at the website www.civilservicepensionscheme.org.uk

Cash equivalent transfer values (CETV)

A Cash Equivalent Transfer Value (CETV) is the actuarially assessed capitalised value of the pension scheme benefits accrued by a member at a particular point in time. The benefits valued are the member's accrued benefits and any contingent spouse's pension payable from the scheme. A CETV is a payment made by a pension scheme or arrangement to secure pension benefits in another pension scheme or arrangement when the member leaves a scheme and chooses to transfer the benefits accrued in their former scheme. The pension figures shown relate to the benefits that the individual has accrued as a consequence of their total membership of the pension scheme, not just their service in a senior capacity to which disclosure applies.

The figures include the value of any pension benefit in another scheme or arrangement which the member has transferred to the Civil Service pension arrangements. They also include any additional pension benefit accrued to the member as a result of their buying additional pension benefits at their own cost. CETVs are worked out in accordance with The Occupational Pension Schemes (Transfer Values) (Amendment) Regulations 2008 and do not take account of any actual or potential reduction to benefits resulting from Lifetime Allowance Tax which may be due when pension benefits are taken.

Real increase in CETV

This reflects the increase in CETV that is funded by the employer. It does not include the increase in accrued pension due to inflation, contributions paid by the employee (including the value of any benefits transferred from another pension scheme or arrangement) and uses common market valuation factors for the start and end of the period.

Staff report

All staff costs relate to the staff of the Departmental Group. The Commonwealth Scholarship Commission in the UK (CSC) does not have any staff as it uses administrators to carry out its day-to-day operations. The numbers in the table below are included in 'Staff costs' within the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure and in note 3 Expenditure.

Staff costs[1]

	Permanently employed staff £000	Others £000[2]	Ministers £000	Special advisers £000	2018-19 Total £000	2017-18 Total £000
Wages and salaries	175,568	2,250 [2]	99	110	178,027	148,997
Social security costs	13,659	–	11	14	13,684	11,212
Other pension costs	32,767	–	–	24	32,791	25,901
Sub total	**221,994**	**2,250**	**110**	**148**	**224,502**	**186,110**
Less recoveries in respect of outward secondments	(161)	–	–	–	(161)	(270)
Total net costs	**221,833**	**2,250**	**110**	**148**	**224,341**	**185,840**

[1] These disclosures are subject to audit.

[2] These costs relate to contract and agency staff, not employees.

Analysis of total

	Charged to Administration Budget £000	Charged to Programme Budget £000	Charged to Capital Budget £000	Total £000
Departmental Group	78,542	131,650	2,650	212,842
Agencies	–	–	–	–
Other designated bodies	8,443	3,056	–	11,499
Total	**86,985**	**134,706**	**2,650**	**224,341**

The Principal Civil Service Pension Scheme (PCSPS) and the Civil Servant and Other Pension Scheme (CSOPS) – known as "alpha" – are unfunded multi-employer defined benefit schemes, but DFID is unable to identify its share of the underlying assets and liabilities. The scheme actuary valued the PCSPS as at 31 March 2012. You can find details in the resource accounts of the Cabinet Office: Civil Superannuation at www.civilservicepensionscheme.org.uk/about-us/resource-accounts/

For 2018-19, employers' contributions of £29,106,248 were payable to the PCSPS at one of four rates in the range 20% to 24.5% of pensionable earnings, based on salary bands. The Scheme Actuary reviews employer contributions usually every four years following a full scheme valuation. The contribution rates are set to meet the cost of the benefits accruing during 2018-19 to be paid when the member retires and not the benefits paid during this period to existing pensioners.

Employees can opt to open a **partnership** pension account, a stakeholder pension with an employer contribution. Employers' contributions of £478,708, were paid to one or more of the panel of three appointed stakeholder pension providers. Employer contributions are age related and ranged from 8% to 14.75%. Employers also match employee contributions up to 3% of pensionable earnings. In addition, employer contributions of £18,737, 0.5% of pensionable pay, were payable to the PCSPS to cover the cost of the future provision of lump sum benefits on death in service or ill-health retirement of these employees.

Contributions due to the **partnership** pension providers at the balance sheet date were £958. Contributions prepaid at that date were £nil.

Consultancy costs[1]

DFID consultancy costs for 2018-19 totalled £649,474, of which £622,298 related to GEO (2017-18, £11,630[2]).

Consultancy Services is an option for filling resource gaps, but can provide value for money where specialist skills, experience and/or innovation are key requirements. Consultancy relates only to admin spend if it falls within the Office of Government Commerce (OGC) definition of consultancy.

Consultancy spend related to very specific advice or support where in-house expertise was not readily available.

[1] As per the definitions of consultancy from Cabinet Office guidelines.

[2] Restated from £64,305. 2017-18 figures do not include GEO, which transferred to DFID from 30th April 2018.

Contingent labour

DFID contingent labour costs for 2018-19 totalled £1,587,600, of which £95,046 relates to GEO (2017-18, £538,861).

Equality and Human Rights Commission (EHRC) contingent labour costs for 2018-19 totalled £1,374,000.[1]

Contingent labour reflects the use of agency workers and contractors who are engaged to fill short-term and immediate vacancies when all other routes to fill have been explored in line with DFID and Civil Service resourcing policies and processes.

The increase in DFID costs for 2018-19 was mainly attributable to additional technical systems support needed to maintain and develop DFID's IT services and functionality.

[1] 2017-18 figures do not include GEO or EHRC, which transferred to DFID from 30 April 2018.

Average number of persons employed (audited)

The average number of whole-time equivalent persons employed by the Core Department during 2018-19 was 3,631 (2017-18, 3,182).[1]

The average number of whole-time equivalent persons employed by the Departmental Group during 2018-19 was 3,789 (2017-18, 3,182).[1]

The overall staffing numbers have increased within DFID to ensure that we have the necessary skills and capability to effectively deliver on our commitment to spend 0.7% of GNI on International Development.

[1] 2017-18 figures do not include GEO or EHRC, which transferred to DFID from 30 April 2018.

The breakdown of Departmental Group staff employed at 31 March 2019 and 31 March 2018 was:

	2018-19					2017-18[1]
Division	**Permanently employed staff – UK**	**Permanently employed staff – SAIC**	**Ministers**	**Special advisers**	**Total**	**Total**
Corporate Performance	991	28	2	–	1,021	699
Top Management Group	55	–	3	2	60	50
Policy Research and Humanitarian	713	14	–	–	727	751
Country Programmes	893	816	–	–	1,709	1,589
Economic Development and International	405	14	–	–	419	268
Total	**3,057**	**872**	**5**	**2**	3,936	**3,357**

[1] 2017-18 figures do not include GEO or EHRC, which transferred to DFID from 30 April 2018.

The gender breakdown of SCS in the Departmental Group at 31 March 2019 was:

Grade	Male	Female	Grand total
SCS-G1 (Perm Sec)	1	–	1
SCS-G2 (Band 3)	2	3	5
SCS-G3 (Band 2)	14	11	25
SCS-G5 (Band 1)	44	46	90
Grand total	**61**	**60**	**121**

Staff Loans

The following table provides a breakdown of inward and outward staff loans in the Core Department, during 2018-19.

	Staff Loaned				Staff Hosted			
Grade	**Number of short-term**	**Average duration short-term (months)**	**Number of long-term**	**Average duration long-term (months)**	**Number of short-term**	**Average duration short-term (months)**	**Number of long-term**	**Average duration long-term (months)**
SCS	1	1	10	33	–	–	2	23
A1	3	3	17	29	–	–	10	28
A2	34	2	52	29	2	6	10	23
A2L	4	3	10	29	–	–	3	15
SEO/HEO[1]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
B1	30	2	18	29	3	4	3	22
B2	4	3	3	30	–	–	1	23
C1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	**76**	**2**	**110**	**29**	**5**	**5**	**29**	**24**

The following table provides a breakdown of inward and outward staff loans in the Departmental Group, during 2018-19.

	Staff Loaned				Staff Hosted			
Grade	**Number of short-term**	**Average duration short-term (months)**	**Number of long-term**	**Average duration long-term (months)**	**Number of short-term**	**Average duration short-term (months)**	**Number of long-term**	**Average duration long-term (months)**
SCS	1	1	10	33	–	–	3	23
A1	3	3	17	29	–	–	10	28
A2	34	2	52	29	2	6	10	23
A2L	4	3	10	29	–	–	3	15
SEO/HEO[1]	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	9
B1	30	2	18	29	3	4	3	22
B2	4	3	3	30	–	–	1	23
C1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	**76**	**2**	**110**	**29**	**5**	**5**	**32**	**23**

[1] Grade banding used by EHRC

Trade Union disclosures

DFID recognises the Public and Commercial Services Union and the FDA Trade Unions and meet with them on a regular basis on a range of employee matters, including pay and policy.

DFID did not negotiate with trade union's regarding GEO. GEO remained contracted with Department for Education (DfE) throughout the period and any trade union engagement would have related to their collective bargaining and industrial relations agreements. EHRC Union disclosure will be published in their own staff report.

Relevant union officials

The total number of DFID employees who were relevant union officials during 2018-19 was:

Number of employees who were relevant union officials during the relevant period	Full-time equivalent employee number
3	3

Percentage of time spent on facility time

The number of DFID employees who were relevant union officials employed during the 2018-19 spent the following percentage of their working hours on facility time was:

Percentage of time	Number of employees
0%	2
1–50%	1
51%–99%	0
100%	0

Percentage of pay bill spent on facility time

The percentage of DFID's total pay bill spent on paying employees who were relevant union officials for facility time during 2018-19 was:

Description	Figures
Provide the total cost of facility time	£38,414
Provide the total pay bill	£166,545,000
Provide the percentage of the total pay bill spent on facility time, calculated as: (total cost of facility time ÷ total pay bill) x 100	0.0231%

Paid trade union activities

Of the total facility time hours available to DFID employees who were relevant union officials, the table below represents the percentage of that time spent on union activities during 2018-19:

Time spent on paid trade union activities as a percentage of total paid facility time hours calculated as: *(total hours spent on paid trade union activities by relevant union officials during the relevant period ÷ total paid facility time hours) x 100*	0%

Diversity and inclusion[1]

DFID is fully committed to diversity and inclusion in all that we do globally. This means providing a workplace for all staff, whether Home Civil Servant (HCS) or SAIC, that is welcoming and respectful, considering the needs of everyone and ensuring the right conditions are in place for each person to have the opportunity to achieve their potential.

DFID and our programmes will benefit from a more inclusive workforce. Our staffing at all levels – including SCS – should represent the diversity of the UK population as a whole, in terms of gender, race, disability, faith, sexuality and socio-economic background.

Over the past year, DFID has consulted on and will be publishing our new People Plan early in 2019-20. The consultation covered a wide variety of staff in the UK and overseas.

The People Plan has a dedicated goal on values and inclusion which will include diversity and inclusion targets. We published our Annual Diversity and Inclusion Report for 2017-18 in March 2019 and our report for 2018-19 will follow later this year. This work is in line with the Civil Service Diversity and Inclusion Strategy. DFID aims to have both a more diverse workplace and to continue to build a more inclusive culture.

The People Plan articulates clear targets around both staff engagement and representation.

In line with other government departments, as set out in the Civil Service Workforce Plan, we are committed to working towards being a more inclusive employer by 2020 and aspire to being a trailblazer across the Civil Service, contributing to Sustainable Development Goal 5 (Gender Equality), 10 (Reduced Inequalities) and the Promise to Leave No One Behind.

The DFID culture respects, celebrates and promotes the value of diversity and inclusion. We continue to promote inclusive behaviours through learning, blogs, communications and local initiatives to make diversity and inclusion relevant for everyone. To help draw on best practice, we are members of Employers Network for Equality and Inclusion, Business Disability Forum, Stonewall and Working Families.

We take our commitment to the Public Sector Equality duty seriously. Our equality objectives are:

- Continue to place gender equality at the heart of all that the department does, with new guidance for integrating gender equality across programmes and convening the Gender Equality Delivery Board to ensure implementation of the Strategic Vision for Gender Equality.
- Work in partnership across government to tackle the root causes of the perpetration of violence against people due to their faith, gender or sexuality, with FCO. For example, through co-creation of UK Aid Connect programmes on freedom of religion or belief and LGBT+ inclusion. Systematically consider gender equality, disability inclusion and equity across all programmes. For example, providing global leadership on girls' education by continuing to spearhead the cross-government global girls' education campaign, Leave No Girl Behind, with the FCO. Continue to value all staff, regardless of background, and enable them to reach their full potential. DFID has a representative workforce at every level. DFID has a culture where all respect and promote the value of diversity and inclusion.
- Continue to meet the requirements set out in the Public Sector Equality Duty.

More information on how we will deliver our programme and policy objectives is set out under the relevant Strategic Objectives in our Single Departmental Plan.

[1] Although GEO and EHRC are part of the Departmental Group, GEO staff remained contracted by the Department for Education and governed by their policies, and terms and conditions of service. EHRC are separately contracted and have their own policies, and terms and conditions of service.

Disability in DFID[1]

As a Disability Confident Leader, it is critical for us to promote work in both the short and longer term to ensure that those with disabilities feel that they are an equal and valued part of DFID.

We have worked this year to ensure that we continually improve our offer to those with disabilities within DFID, and for those who wish to join us. We also celebrated those with disabilities in DFID on International Day of Persons with Disabilities (3 December) by turning our offices in the UK purple for the day and encouraging all staff globally to wear purple. This was noted, with photos, in Sir Philip Ruttnam's (Civil Service Disability Champion) blog about the day, which coincided with the launch of DFID's Disability Inclusion Strategy 2018-2023. The Strategy sets out a number of internal targets to ensure we are 'living our values'. These are:

- Publish a People Plan which will include our plans over the next 3 years to recruit, retain, and recognise the skills and talents of all our staff, including those with disabilities.
- Review progress as a Disability Confident Leader every 6 months, with action integrated into our Diversity and Inclusion workplan.
- Improve support to staff with disabilities internally and through the Civil Service Workplace adjustments service, including assistance and provision of tailored technology such as screen readers, touch screens, and voice recognition software.
- Support Civil Service Diversity Internships and internships from Leonard Cheshire Disability, and facilitate the same targeted advertising for those with disabilities in our locations around the world as we do in the UK.
- Benchmark ourselves against the "Thriving at Work" standards, the "mental health core standards" that all employers can adopt to better support the mental health of their staff.

We continue to work to ensure we target those with disabilities in our recruitment advertising, are promoting internships with Leonard Cheshire and operate anonymous recruitment and a guaranteed interview scheme. Within DFID we have published a new Workplace Adjustments policy, including an adjustment passport, for those with disabilities to help level the playing field.

Our networks have produced popular blogs to encourage all staff to become more comfortable about sharing their diversity information and our disability networks have held open sessions for staff to be able to ask questions about disability in a safe environment. Our Listening Network (for mental health) have been key in us starting to introduce mental health first aiders in DFID.

All of this contributes to challenging attitudes towards, and increasing understanding of, disability. We will be working on this further and looking for good practice through our membership of the Business Disability Forum.

[1] Although GEO and EHRC are part of the Departmental Group, GEO staff remained contracted by the Department for Education and governed by their policies, and terms and conditions of service. EHRC are separately contracted and have their own policies, and terms and conditions of service.

The following table provides a breakdown of HCS staff of the Departmental Group by gender at 31 March 2019.[1] [2]

	31 March 2019	
Male	1,317	43%
Female	1,740	57%
Total	**3,057**	

The following table provides a breakdown of DFID HCS staff by gender at 31 March 2019.[1] [2]

	31 March 2019		31 March 2018	
Male	1,208	44%	1,129	45%
Female	1,553	56%	1,400	55%
Total	**2,761**		**2,529**	

The following table provides a breakdown of DFID SAIC staff by gender at 31 March 2019.

	31 March 2019		31 March 2018	
Male	366	42%	359	44%
Female	506	58%	464	56%
Total	**872**		**823**	

[1] The DFID Gender Pay Gap Report does not report on SAIC staff.

[2] This table does not include details of Ministers.

Health, safety and wellbeing[1]

DFID is committed to providing a safe and healthy working environment for all staff. We do this by:

- Promoting a healthy workforce.
- Maintaining safe systems of work.
- Supporting the physical and emotional wellbeing of staff.
- Providing an understanding of staff members' own duty of care and how to act appropriately at all times to achieve high standards of health and safety on UK premises or on the FCO platforms overseas.

DFID contracts an Employee Assistance Provider, allowing staff to access personal support and counselling when this is required. It is a confidential 24/7 service available to all staff and families of staff posted overseas. In addition, DFID offers specialist counselling and resilience support for staff in hostile environments.

DFID's managing attendance policy aims to help ensure that sickness absence is effectively managed and ultimately does not detract from DFID's performance. The policy and its associated procedures confirm the responsibilities both of staff and managers, both to enable the consistent management of attendance issues, and to underline DFID's commitment to the provision of appropriate employee support.

The managing attendance policy applies to all HCS and SAIC. It does not apply to agency workers, consultants, or any other workers not employed by DFID.

[1] GEO staff remained contracted by the Department for Education during 2018-19 and EHRC have their own terms and conditions of service. All reference to health, safety and wellbeing relates specifically to DFID staff.

The following table summarises the levels of sickness absence during 2018-19 based on the central reporting guidance (HCS only).

The number of recorded working days lost to sickness absence and the number of DFID staff who have recorded sickness absence has increased in 2018-19. These increases are broadly proportionate to the overall increase in staff numbers in the organisation (9% more HCS staff in the organisation at the end of 2018-19 than at the start of 2018-19), although average working days lost per staff member has risen marginally from 4.3 days per person to 4.6 days per person.

Our overall sickness absence figures continue to compare favourably against the average sick absence rates within the Civil Service and within private sector.

	Core Department[1]	Departmental Group[1]
	2018-19	2018-19
Working days lost (short-term absence)	5,826	6,466
Working days lost (long-term absence)	7,527	8,485
Total working days lost	13,353	14,951
Number of staff absent as a result of sickness	1,097	1,208
Percentage of staff with no sickness absence	64%	63%

[1] 2017-18 figures do not include GEO or EHRC, which transferred to DFID from 30 April 2018.

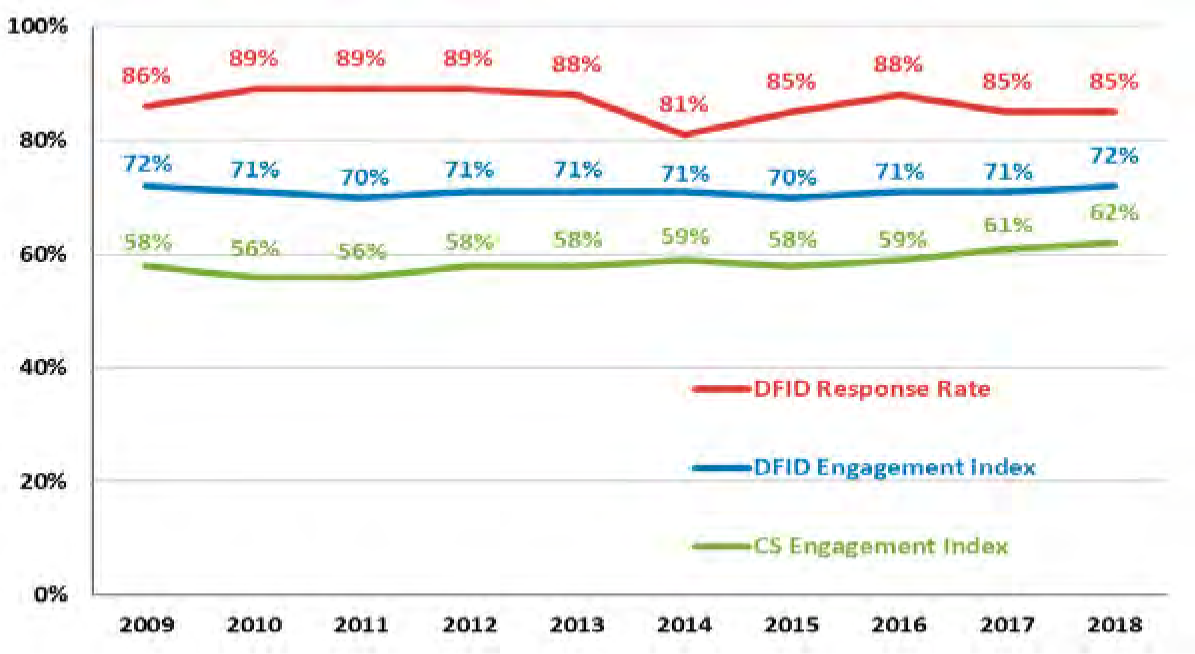
Employee engagement[1]

The response rate by DFID employees to the 2018 Civil Service People Survey was very high. Our employee engagement index of 72% ranks 10 points above the Civil Service average index and is the fifth equal highest score across the 105 Civil Service departments and agencies that participated.

In the 2018 survey, 95% of staff said they were interested in their work and 87% said they had a clear understanding of DFID's objectives.

The following table shows the comparison between DFID's engagement index to the Civil Service average over a 10-year period.

Response rate and engagement index



SCS performance management [1]

All SCS staff have objectives which set out their contribution to the achievement of DFID's Business Plan.

DFID's system for SCS performance management is based on the Cabinet Office's guidance on SCS performance objectives. This guidance states that each member of the SCS must have at least one objective under each of the following headings:

- business delivery
- finance/efficiency
- people/capability
- corporate leadership.

All SCS staff must also consider setting objectives that:

- Follow the principles of the Civil Service Leadership Statement in both what and how they deliver.
- Incorporate diversity by embedding it in business, finance/efficiency or people/capability objectives.
- Contribute a proportion of their time to their wider department/agency, and the Civil Service as a whole.

Delegated Grade performance management[1]

DFID launched its new performance management framework (Being my Best) in April 2018, which is in line with the Civil Service principles. Objectives are agreed at the beginning of the performance year (April) and include both delivery and behavioural expectations. Performance is assessed quarterly (meeting expectations; not meeting expectations) with two consecutive "not meeting" assessments leading to formal performance improvement action. Individuals and teams can be nominated for performance awards at any time during the year. These can be for short-term impact, or for those who have made a longer-term and sustained impact on individual, team or organisational performance. Nominations are reviewed by Heads (Deputy Directors) at quarterly assurance meetings, where they also review performance and agreed forward improvement action. Talent assessments are completed for all staff and can be updated at any point.

[1] Although GEO and EHRC are part of the Departmental Group, GEO staff remained contracted by the Department for Education and governed by their policies, and terms and conditions of service. EHRC are separately contracted and have their own policies, and terms and conditions of service.

Reporting of Civil Service and other compensation schemes – exit packages[1]

Comparative data for previous year shown (in brackets).

	Core Department			Departmental Group		
Exit package cost band	**Number of compulsory redundancies**	**Number of other departures agreed**	**Total number of exit packages by cost band**	**Number of compulsory redundancies**	**Number of other departures agreed**	**Total number of exit packages by cost band**
<£10,000	0(0)	0(4)	0(4)	0(0)	1(4)	1(4)
£10,000 - £25,000	2(0)	0(6)	2(6)	2(0)	0(6)	2(6)
£25,000 - £50,000	1(0)	0(2)	1(2)	1(0)	0(2)	1(2)
£50,000 - £100,000	2(0)	2(0)	4(0)	2(0)	2(0)	4(0)
£100,000 - £150,000	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)
£150,000 - £200,000	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)
Total number of exit packages	5(0)	2(12)	7(12)	5(0)	3(12)	8(12)
Total cost £000			357(177)			365(177)

[1] These disclosures are subject to audit.

Off-payroll engagements[1]

The table below provides information on all off-payroll engagements as of 31 March 2019, for more than £245 per day and that last longer than 6 months. The numbers relate to engagements within DFID and entities within its reporting boundary, but do not include public corporations.

	Core Department	Agencies	ALBs
Number of existing engagements as of 31 March 2019	0	0	1

The table below provides information on new off-payroll engagements, or those that reached

6 months in duration, between 1 April 2018 and 31 March 2019, for more than £245 per day and that last for longer than 6 months.

	Core Department	Agencies	ALBs
Number of new engagements that reached 6 months in duration, between 1 April 2018 and 31 March 2019	0	0	1

The table below provides information on the number of off-payroll engagements of Board members and/or senior officials with significant financial responsibility, between 1 April 2018 and 31 March 2019.

	Core Department	Agencies	ALBs
Number of off-payroll engagements of Board members and/or senior officials with significant financial responsibility during the financial year[1]	0	0	0
Total number of individuals on payroll and off-payroll that have been deemed "board members, and/or, senior officials with significant financial responsibility", during the financial year. This figure should include both on payroll and off-payroll engagements.	8	0	5

[1] As defined in HM Treasury Public Expenditure System (PES (2019) 11) guidance. These disclosures are subject to audit.

2.3 Parliamentary Accountability and Audit report

Statement of Parliamentary Supply

Summary of Resource and Capital Outturn 2018-19

IIn addition to the primary statements prepared under International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), the Government Financial Reporting Manual (FReM) requires the Department for International Development (DFID) to prepare a Statement of Parliamentary Supply (SOPS) and supporting notes to show resource outturn against the Supply Estimate presented to Parliament, in respect of each budgetary control limit. The SOPs and related notes are subject to audit.

								2018-19	2017-18
				Estimate			Outturn	Voted outturn compared with Estimate: saving/ (excess)	Outturn
	Note	Voted £000	Non-voted £000	Total £000	Voted £000	Non-voted £000	Total £000	£000	Total £000
Departmental Expenditure Limit									
– Resource	SOPS 1.1	6,812,164	513,000	7,325,164	6,744,352	452,000	7,196,352	67,812	7,557,656
– Capital	SOPS 1.2	3,128,500	–	3,128,500	3,104,530	–	3,104,530	23,970	2,713,306
Annually Managed Expenditure									
– Resource	SOPS 1.1	(74,547)	–	(74,547)	(154,737)	-	(154,737)	80,190	302,682
– Capital	SOPS 1.2	736,000	–	736,000	736,000	-	736,000	–	395,000
Total budget		**10,602,117**	**513,000**	**11,115,117**	**10,430,145**	**452,000**	**10,882,145**	**171,972**	**10,968,644**
Non-budget									
– Resource		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total		**10,602,117**	**513,000**	**11,115,117**	**10,430,145**	**452,000**	**10,882,145**	**171,972**	**10,968,644**

Total resource		6,737,617	513,000	7,250,617	6,589,615	452,000	7,041,615	148,002	7,860,338
Total capital		3,864,500	–	3,864,500	3,840,530	–	3,840,530	23,970	3,108,306
Total		**10,602,117**	**513,000**	**11,115,117**	**10,430,145**	**452,000**	**10,882,145**	**171,972**	**10,968,644**

Net Cash Requirement 2018-19

				2018-19	2017-18
			£000	£000	£000
	Note	2018-19 Estimate £000	Outturn	Outturn compared with Estimate: saving/ (excess)	Outturn
Net cash requirement	SOPS3	9,545,751	8,995,109	550,642	10,674,285

Administration costs 2018-19

	2018-19 Estimate £000	2018-19 Outturn £000	2017-18 Outturn £000
Administration costs	137,096	123,989	100,419

Figures in the areas outlined in bold are voted totals or other totals subject to parliamentary control. In addition, although not a separate voted limit, any breach of the administration budget will also result in an excess vote.

Breakdown of variances between Estimate and Outturn are given in SOPS note 1 and explanation of variances are given in the Financial Review on page 59.

Notes to the Departmental Resource Accounts – Statement of Parliamentary Supply

SOPS1 Net outturn

SOPS1.1 Analysis of net resource outturn by section

										2018-19 £000	2017-18 £000
	Outturn							Estimate			Outturn
	Administration			Programme							
Spending in Departmental Expenditure Limit (DEL)	**Gross**	**Income**	**Net**	**Gross**	**Income**	**Net**	**Total**	**Net Total**	**Net total compared to Estimates**	**Net total compared to Estimate, adjusted for virements**	**Total**
Voted:											
A: CSC (NDPB) (net) scholarship relating to developing countries	1,574	–	1,574	26,246	–	26,246	27,820	26,440	(1,380)	46	26,186
B: Total Operating Costs	106,253	(4,966)	101,287	202,183	(4)	202,179	303,466	317,211	13,745	13,745	277,358
C: Independent Commission for Aid Impact (NDPB) (net)	359	–	359	3,068	–	3,068	3,427	3,051	(376)	42	3,713
D: Conflict, Stability and Security Fund	–	–	–	126,615	–	126,615	126,615	124,133	(2,482)	118	115,096
E: Regional Programmes	–	–	–	3,583,925	(69)	3,583,856	3,583,856	3,563,728	(20,128)	605	3,721,399
F: Other Central Programmes	–	–	–	(11,310)	(564)	(11,874)	(11,874)	8,576	20,450	20,450	(10,367)
G: Policy Priorities, International Organisations and Humanitarian	–	–	–	2,667,658	(1,567)	2,666,091	2,666,091	2,718,385	52,294	27,117	2,985,271
H Prosperity Fund	–	–	–	8,276	–	8,276	8,276	10,295	2,019	2,019	–
I Equality and Human Rights Comission (ALB) (Net)	13,154	–	13,154	5,103	–	5,103	18,257	18,951	694	694	–
J Government Equalities Office	7,689	(74)	7,615	10,764	39	10,803	18,418	21,394	2,976	2,976	–
Non-Voted Expenditure											
K European Union Attributed Aid	–	–	–	452,000	–	452,000	452,000	513,000	61,000	61,000	439,000
Total spending in DEL	129,029	(5,040)	123,989	7,074,528	(2,165)	7,072,363	7,196,352	7,325,164	128,812	128,812	7,557,656
Annually Managed Expenditure (AME)											
Voted											
L Other Central Programmes	–	–	–	(119,519)	(35,218)	(154,737)	(154,737)	(74,547)	80,190	80,190	302,682
Total spending in AME	–	–	–	(119,519)	(35,218)	(154,737)	(154,737)	(74,547)	80,190	80,190	302,682
Total	**129,029**	**(5,040)**	**123,989**	**6,955,009**	**(37,383)**	**6,917,626**	**7,041,615**	**7,250,617**	**209,002**	**209,002**	**7,860,338**

Explanations of variances between Estimate and outturn are given in the Financial Review on page 59.

SOPS1.2 Analysis of net capital outturn by section

						2018-19 £000	2017-18 £000
	Outturn			Estimate			Outturn
Spending in Departmental Expenditure Limit (DEL)	**Gross**	**Income**	**Net**	**Net**	**Net total compared to Estimate**	**Net total compared to Estimate, adjusted for virements**	**Net**
Voted:							
A: CSC (NDPB) (net) scholarship relating to developing countries	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
B: Total Operating Costs	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
C: Independent Commission for Aid Impact (NDPB) (net)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
D: Conflict, Stability and Security Fund	507	–	507	542	35	35	–
E: Regional Programmes	485,196	–	485,196	498,900	13,704	13,704	548,376
F: Other Central Programmes	322,490	(340,338)	(17,848)	92,450	110,298	9,712	(9,646)
G: Policy Priorities, International Organisations and Humanitarian	2,601,321	–	2,601,321	2,500,735	(100,586)	–	2,174,575
H: Prosperity Fund	35,354	–	35,354	35,353	(1)	(1)	–
I: Equality and Human Rights Comission (ALB) (Net)	–	–	–	520	520	520	–
J: Government Equalities Office	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-voted							
K: European Union Attributed Aid	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total spending in DEL	3,444,868	(340,338)	3,104,530	3,128,500	23,970	23,970	2,713,305
Annually Managed Expenditure (AME)							
Voted							
L: Other Central Programmes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
M: Policy Priorities, International Organisations and Humanitarian	736,000	–	736,000	736,000	–	–	395,000
Total spending in AME	736,000	–	736,000	736,000	–	–	395,000
Total	**4,180,868**	**(340,338)**	**3,840,530**	**3,864,500**	**23,970**	**23,970**	**3,108,305**

Explanations of variances between Estimate and outturn are given in the Financial Review on page 59.

SOPS2 Reconciliation of outturn to net operating expenditure

SOPS2.1 Reconciliation of net resource outturn to net operating expenditure

	SOPS Note	2018-19 £000 Outturn	2017-18 £000 Outturn
Total resource outturn in Statement of Parliamentary Supply			
Budget	1.1	7,041,615	7,860,338
Non-Budget	1.1	–	–
		7,041,615	7,860,338
Add:			
Capital Grants		3,031,672	1,753,737
Capital Grant in Kind – Expense		313,828	2,469
Notional grant – transfer of investments		–	31,421
		3,345,500	1,787,627
Less:			
Income payable to the Consolidated Fund		(3,814)	(159)
Non-voted [1] EU attribution		(452,000)	(439,000)
Other Adjustments - Finance Expense		(37)	–
		(455,851)	(439,159)
Net Operating Expenditure in Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure		9,931,264	9,208,806

[1] Non-voted represents EU attribution – in line with FReM rules on activities charged directly, the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure does not include amounts attributed to DFID to reflect spending on development activities by the EC from its budget. HM Treasury regulations do, however, require this expenditure to be included as budget outturn and as such it is incorporated within the Statement of Parliamentary Supply as non-voted resource outturn.

SOPS3 Reconciliation of net resource outturn to net cash requirement

	SOPS Note	Estimate £000	Outturn £000	Net total outturn compared with Estimate: saving/ (excess) £000
Resource outturn	1.1	7,250,617	7,041,615	209,002
Capital outturn	1.2	3,864,500	3,840,530	23,970
Accruals to cash adjustments:				
Adjustments to remove non-cash items:				
Depreciation and impairment		(18,000)	(5,457)	(12,543)
New provisions and adjustments to previous provisions		(105,390)	(11,926)	(93,464)
Other non-cash items		30,459	20,693	9,766
Adjustments for ALBs:				
Remove voted resource and capital		(48,962)	(49,503)	541
Add cash grant-in-aid		48,962	50,064	(1,102)
Adjustments to reflect movements in working balances				
Increase in receivables		–	49,326	(49,326)
Increase in payables		(1,112,913)	(1,602,035)	489,122
Use of provisions		149,478	113,802	35,676
		10,058,751	9,447,109	611,642
Removal of non-voted budget items:				
Consolidated Fund Standing Services		(513,000)	(452,000)	(61,000)
Other adjustments		–	–	–
Net cash requirement		**9,545,751**	**8,995,109**	**550,642**

Explanations of variances between Estimate and outturn are given in the Financial Review on page 59.

SOPS4 Income payable to the Consolidated Fund

SOPS4.1 Analysis of income payable to the Consolidated Fund

In addition to income retained by the Department, the following income relates to the Department and is payable to the Consolidated Fund *(cash receipts being shown in italics)*.

	Outturn 2018-19 £000		Outturn 2017-18 £000	
	Income	*Receipts*	Income	*Receipts*
Operating income outside the ambit of the Estimate	(3,814)	*(3,814)*	(159)	*(159)*
Excess cash surrenderable to the Consolidated Fund	–	–	–	–
Total income payable to the Consolidated Fund	**(3,814)**	***(3,814)***	**(159)**	***(159)***

Parliamentary Accountability Disclosures

Losses and special payments (audited)

Losses statement

	2018-19		2017-18	
	DFID	Departmental Group[1]	DFID	Departmental Group[1]
Total number of losses	69	203	64	64
Total value of losses (£000)	1,105	1,106	1,024	1,024

[1] DFID includes core department and ICAI (an advisory NDPB). The Departmental Group also includes CSC and EHRC (EHRC only part of the group from 2018-19).

DFID takes a robust approach to pursuing loss recovery.

There were no significant constructive losses or individual reportable losses (greater than £300,000) during the year.

Special payments

	2018-19		2017-18	
	DFID	Departmental Group	DFID	Departmental Group
Total number of special payments	10	18	17	17
Total value of special payments (£000)	1,880	2,220	3,930	3,930

Details of special payments greater than £300,000 during the year:

Details of special payments greater than £300,000:	**2018-19 £000**
Extra-contractual payment to subcontractors in Uganda made on value for money grounds following a supplier entering administration	362
Extra-contractual payment to subcontractors in Ethiopia made on value for money grounds following a supplier entering administration	509
Total special payments greater than £300,000	**871**

Remote contingent liabilities (audited)

In addition to contingent liabilities disclosed in accordance with IAS 37 at note 12.2 of the accounts, the department discloses for parliamentary reporting and accountability purposes certain contingent liabilities where the likelihood of a transfer of economic benefit is remote. These amount to £14,519.4 million (2017-18: £14,522.8 million) and comprise:

- £14,305.7 million (2017-18: £14,301.1 million) in respect of callable capital on investments in International Financial Institutions (IFIs). These are subject to call only when required and to the extent necessary to meet the obligations of the IFIs on borrowings of funds or guarantees. The equity base of each IFI allows the institutions to meet their financial objectives by absorbing risk out of their own resources and protecting member countries from a possible call on callable capital. No call has ever been made on the IFIs' callable capital stock to date.
- £48.8 million (2017-18: £45.3 million) through the issuance of a promissory note in respect of maintenance of value obligations in respect of subscriptions already paid to the capital stock of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD). Members are required to make payments to IBRD if their currencies (Sterling for UK) depreciate significantly from the subscription date, relative to the US Dollar. This promissory note has never been drawn down.

- £164.9 million (2017-18: £157.0 million) in respect of the UK share of EU member states' collective guarantees of the European Investment Bank's lending under the Lomé Convention and the parallel Council decisions on the Overseas Countries and Territories Association. Prior to any call on member states, the European Investment Bank must first exhaust its own capital resources and so a call is considered remote.
- £NIL million (2017-18: £19.4 million) in respect of other items over £100,000 (or lower, where required by specific statute) that do not arise in the normal course of business and which are reported to Parliament by Departmental Minute prior to the department entering into the arrangement.

The department has entered into other unquantifiable contingent liabilities relating to maintenance of the value of subscriptions paid to capital stock of regional development banks and funds. None of these is a contingent liability within the meaning of IAS 37 since the possibility of a transfer of economic value is considered remote. DFID does not expect any liabilities to arise in relation to these contingent liabilities.

Going concern

In common with other government departments, the future financing of the department's liabilities is to be met by future grants of supply and by the application of future income, both to be approved annually by Parliament. Such approval for amounts required for 2019-20 is due to be voted on account when the Supply and Appropriation (Main Estimates) Bill is put before Parliament. The Bill is expected to be introduced to the House of Commons during July 2019 and there is no reason to believe that future approvals will not be forthcoming. It has accordingly been considered appropriate to adopt a going concern basis for the preparation of these financial statements.

Common Core tables (unaudited)

The Core tables for DFID can be found in Annex C.

Matthew Rycroft CBE

Accounting Officer for the Department for International Development

28 June 2019

The Certificate and Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General to the House of Commons

Opinion on financial statements

I certify that I have audited the financial statements of the Department for International Development and of its Departmental Group for the year ended 31 March 2019 under the Government Resources and Accounts Act 2000. The Department comprises the core Department and its advisory non-departmental bodies. The Departmental Group consists of the Department and the bodies designated for inclusion under the Government Resources and Accounts Act 2000 (Estimates and Accounts) Order 2018. The financial statements comprise: the Department's and Departmental Group's Statements of Comprehensive Net Expenditure, Financial Position, Cash Flows, Changes in Taxpayers' Equity; and the related notes, including the significant accounting policies. These financial statements have been prepared under the accounting policies set out within them.

I have also audited the Statement of Parliamentary Supply and the related notes, and the information in the Accountability Report that is described in that report as having been audited.

In my opinion:

- the financial statements give a true and fair view of the state of the Department's and the Departmental Group's affairs as at 31 March 2019 and of the Department's net expenditure and Departmental Group's net expenditure for the year then ended; and
- the financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with the Government Resources and Accounts Act 2000 and HM Treasury directions issued thereunder.

Opinion on regularity

In my opinion, in all material respects:

- the Statement of Parliamentary Supply properly presents the outturn against voted Parliamentary control totals for the year ended 31 March 2019 and shows that those totals have not been exceeded; and
- the income and expenditure recorded in the financial statements have been applied to the purposes intended by Parliament and the financial transactions recorded in the financial statements conform to the authorities which govern them.

Basis of opinions

I conducted my audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) (UK) and Practice Note 10 'Audit of Financial Statements of Public Sector Entities in the United Kingdom'. My responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of my certificate. Those standards require me and my staff to comply with the Financial Reporting Council's Revised Ethical Standard 2016. I am independent of the Department for International Development in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to my audit and the financial statements in the UK. My staff and I have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

I am required to conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the group's and the Department for International Development's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from the date of approval of the financial statements. If I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the entity to cease to continue as a going concern. I have nothing to report in these respects.

Responsibilities of the Accounting Officer for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of Accounting Officer's Responsibilities, the Accounting Officer is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

My responsibility is to audit, certify and report on the financial statements in accordance with the Government Resources and Accounts Act 2000.

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (UK), I exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. I also:

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the group's and the Department for International Development's internal control.
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the group financial statements. I am responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. I remain solely responsible for my audit opinion.

I communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that I identify during my audit.

I am required to obtain evidence sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the Statement of Parliamentary Supply properly presents the outturn against voted Parliamentary control totals and that those totals have not been exceeded. The voted Parliamentary control totals are Departmental Expenditure Limits (Resource and Capital), Annually Managed Expenditure (Resource and Capital), Non-Budget (Resource) and Net Cash Requirement. I am also required to obtain evidence sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the expenditure and income recorded in the financial statements have been applied to the purposes intended by Parliament and the financial transactions recorded in the financial statements conform to the authorities which govern them.

Other Information

The Accounting Officer is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises information included in the Performance Report and the Accountability Report, but does not include the parts of the Accountability Report described in that report as having been audited, the financial statements and my auditor's report thereon. My opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and I do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with my audit of the financial statements, my responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or my knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work I have performed, I conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, I am required to report that fact. I have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinion on other matters

In my opinion:

- the parts of the Accountability Report to be audited have been properly prepared in accordance with HM Treasury directions made under the Government Resources and Accounts Act 2000;
- in the light of the knowledge and understanding of the group and the parent and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, I have not identified any material misstatements in the Performance Report or the Accountability Report; and
- the information given in the Performance and Accountability Reports for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

Matters on which I report by exception

I have nothing to report in respect of the following matters which I report to you if, in my opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept or returns adequate for my audit have not been received from branches not visited by my staff; or
- the financial statements and the parts of the Accountability Report to be audited are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- I have not received all of the information and explanations I require for my audit; or
- the Governance Statement does not reflect compliance with HM Treasury's guidance.

Report

I have no observations to make on these financial statements.

Gareth Davies **Date: 4 July 2019**

Comptroller and Auditor General

National Audit Office
157-197 Buckingham Palace Road
Victoria
London
SW1W 9SP

SECTION 3

Financial Statements

These accounts have been prepared in accordance with directions given by Her Majesty's Treasury (HM Treasury) in pursuance of the Government Resources and Accounts Act 2000 and comply with the cost allocation and charging guidance set out in HM Treasury guidance. The presentational currency is GBP.

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure[1]

for the year ended 31 March 2019

	Note	2018-19 DFID £000	2018-19 Departmental Group £000	2017-18 Restated[2] DFID £000	2017-18 Restated[2] Departmental Group £000
Effective Interest Rate (EIR) Interest Income[3]		(35,218)	(35,218)	(26,220)	(26,220)
Other Income		(9,474)	(11,445)	(3,851)	(4,867)
Total operating income		**(44,692)**	**(46,663)**	**(30,071)**	**(31,087)**
Staff costs	3	212,842	224,341	185,840	185,840
Grants and current expenditure	3	5,840,758	5,875,898	7,024,756	7,051,959
Promissory note deposits	3	3,568,965	3,568,965	1,490,721	1,490,721
Discounting	3	3,607	3,826	486,622	486,622
Other costs	3	(10,084)	(8,931)	22,282	22,282
Grant in kind	3	313,828	313,828	2,469	2,469
Grant in aid to NDPBs		46,637	–	26,238	–
Total operating expenditure		**9,976,553**	**9,977,927**	**9,238,928**	**9,239,893**
Net operating expenditure		**9,931,861**	**9,931,264**	**9,208,857**	**9,208,806**
Loss on transfer of functions	1.2	–	2,991	–	–
Finance expense		–	37	–	–
Net expenditure for the year		**9,931,861**	**9,934,292**	**9,208,857**	**9,208,806**
Other comprehensive net expenditure					
Items which will not be reclassified to net operating expenditure:					
– Net (gain)/loss on revaluation of property, vehicles and equipment	14	(115)	68	(30,257)	(30,257)
– Net gain on revaluation of intangibles		–	(1)	–	–
– Actuarial gain on pensions provision		–	(5)	–	–
Items which may be reclassified to net operating expenditure:					
– Net (gain)/loss on revaluation of Development Capital Investments	5, 14	(3,018)	(3,018)	13,288	13,288
– Net gain on revaluation of International Financial Institution investments	5, 14	(404,320)	(404,320)	(561,351)	(561,351)
– Net (gain)/loss on revaluation of investment in CDC	5, 14	(6,000)	(6,000)	72,800	72,800
Comprehensive net expenditure for the year		**9,518,408**	**9,521,016**	**8,703,337**	**8,703,286**

The notes on pages 125 to 159 form part of these accounts.

[1] DFID includes core department and ICAI (an advisory NDPB). The Departmental Group also includes CSC and EHRC (EHRC only part of the group from 2018-19).

[2] Restatement relates to change in line items.

[3] Notional income reflecting the release of discounting on loans.

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position[1]

as at 31 March 2019

	Note	31 March 2019 DFID £000	31 March 2019 Departmental Group £000	31 March 2018 DFID £000	31 March 2018 Departmental Group £000
Non-current assets					
Property, vehicles and equipment	4	94,887	96,173	92,580	92,580
Intangible assets		10,542	10,662	9,740	9,740
Financial investments	5	10,817,237	10,817,237	9,908,539	9,908,539
Trade and other receivables	9	985,990	985,990	980,211	980,211
Total non-current assets		**11,908,656**	**11,910,062**	**10,991,070**	**10,991,070**
Current assets					
Trade and other receivables	9	238,371	238,978	201,911	201,911
Cash and cash equivalents	8	116,976	118,068	842	1,457
Total current assets		**355,347**	**357,046**	**202,753**	**203,368**
Total assets		**12,264,003**	**12,267,108**	**11,193,823**	**11,194,438**
Current liabilities					
Bank overdraft	8	(280)	(280)	(10,730)	(10,730)
Trade and other payables	10	(6,619,716)	(6,623,312)	(4,864,666)	(4,865,031)
Provisions	11	(157,322)	(157,542)	(123,693)	(123,693)
Total current liabilities		**(6,777,318)**	**(6,781,134)**	**(4,999,089)**	**(4,999,454)**
Total assets less current liabilities		**5,486,685**	**5,485,974**	**6,194,734**	**6,194,984**
Non-current liabilities					
Trade and other payables	10	(25,171)	(25,171)	(26,309)	(26,309)
Pension Liability[2]		–	(1,434)	(35,150)	(35,150)
Provisions	11	(779,124)	(779,337)	(914,305)	(914,305)
Total non-current liabilities		**(804,295)**	**(805,942)**	**(975,764)**	**(975,764)**
Total assets less total liabilities		**4,682,390**	**4,680,032**	**5,218,970**	**5,219,220**
Taxpayers' equity and other reserves					
General fund	13	(1,780,462)	(1,782,638)	(951,154)	(950,904)
Revaluation reserve	14	6,462,852	6,462,670	6,170,124	6,170,124
Total equity		**4,682,390**	**4,680,032**	**5,218,970**	**5,219,220**

[1] DFID includes core department and ICAI (an advisory NDPB). The Departmental Group also includes CSC and EHRC (EHRC only part of the group from 2018-19).

[2] The value of liabilities in respect of the Cordoba & Gibraltar Social Insurance Fund has been separately disclosed as at 31 March 2018. These pension liabilities transferred to Overseas Superannuation Scheme on 1 April 2018. The departmental group includes pension liability for the former Chair of the Commission and former Chairs and Deputy Chairs of legacy Commissions within EHRC.

Matthew Rycroft CBE
Accounting Officer for the Department for International Development
28 June 2019

The notes on pages 125 to 159 form part of these accounts.

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

for the year ended 31 March 2019

	Note	2018-19 Departmental Group[1] £000	2017-18 Departmental Group[1] £000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net expenditure for the year		(9,934,292)	(9,208,806)
Adjustment for grant in kind		313,828	2,469
Adjustments for non-cash transactions		4,424	480,460
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables		(42,263)	19,599
Increase/(decrease) in trade payables		1,601,944	(468,750)
Use of provisions	11	(113,802)	(141,606)
Difference between movement on pension liabilities and amounts recognised in Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure		(59)	–
Net cash outflow from operating activities		**(8,170,220)**	**(9,316,634)**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of intangible assets		(3,462)	(1,946)
Purchase of property, vehicles and equipment		(10,087)	(2,349)
Proceeds of disposal of property, vehicles and equipment		240	250
Proceeds of disposal of financial investments		3,474	–
Additions to financial investments	5	(826,688)	(522,065)
Additions to loans		–	(842,000)
Repayment from other bodies		15,902	11,036
Net cash outflow from investing activities		**(820,621)**	**(1,357,074)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
From the Consolidated Fund (supply) – current year		9,108,455	10,668,993
From the Consolidated Fund (supply) – prior year		9,853	25,703
Cash acquired on transfer of function by absorption		25	–
Net financing		**9,118,333**	**10,694,696**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents in the period before adjustment for receipts and payments to the Consolidated Fund		**127,492**	**20,988**
Payment of amounts due to the Consolidated Fund		(431)	(12,370)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents in the period after adjustment for receipts and payments to the Consolidated Fund		**127,061**	**8,618**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	8	(9,273)	(17,891)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	8	**117,788**	**(9,273)**

[1] Only the Departmental Group cashflow is shown as there is no material difference between DFID and Departmental Group figures.

The notes on pages 125 to 159 form part of these accounts.

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Taxpayers' Equity[1]

for the period ended 31 March 2019

	Note	DFID General fund £000	DFID Revaluation reserve £000	DFID Total reserves £000	Departmental Group General fund £000	Departmental Group Revaluation reserve £000	Departmental Group Total reserves £000
Balance at 31 March 2017		**(2,416,728)**	**5,660,034**	**3,243,306**	**(2,416,529)**	**5,660,034**	**3,243,505**
Net Parliamentary Funding – drawn down	13	10,668,993	–	10,668,993	10,668,993	–	10,668,993
Supply receivable adjustment	13	9,853	–	9,853	9,853	–	9,853
Operating income payable to the Consolidated Fund	13	(159)	–	(159)	(159)	–	(159)
Comprehensive net expenditure for the year	13, 14	(9,208,857)	505,520	(8,703,337)	(9,208,806)	505,520	(8,703,286)
Non-cash adjustments:							
Non-cash charges – auditor's remuneration	3	314	–	314	314	–	314
Movements in Reserves							
Realised element to General Fund		(4,570)	4,570	–	(4,570)	4,570	–
Balance at 31 March 2018		**(951,154)**	**6,170,124**	**5,218,970**	**(950,904)**	**6,170,124**	**5,219,220**
Adjustment on adoption of IFRS 9	1.17	(13,981)	4,148	(9,833)	(13,981)	4,148	(9,833)
Restated Balance at 1 April 2018		**(965,135)**	**6,174,272**	**5,209,137**	**(964,885)**	**6,174,272**	**5,209,387**
Net Parliamentary Funding – drawn down	13	9,108,455	–	9,108,455	9,108,455	–	9,108,455
Supply receivable adjustment	13	(113,346)	–	(113,346)	(113,346)	–	(113,346)
Operating income payable to the Consolidated Fund	13	(3,814)	–	(3,814)	(3,814)	–	(3,814)
Comprehensive net expenditure for the year	13, 14	(9,931,861)	413,453	(9,518,408)	(9,934,292)	413,271	(9,521,021)
Non-cash adjustments:							
Non-cash charges – auditor's remuneration	3	366	–	366	366	–	366
Actuarial gain on pension scheme liabilities		–	–	–	5	–	5
Movements in Reserves							
Realised element to General Fund	13, 14	124,873	(124,873)	–	124,873	(124,873)	–
Balance at 31 March 2019		**(1,780,462)**	**6,462,852**	**4,682,390**	**(1,782,638)**	**6,462,670**	**4,680,032**

[1] DFID includes core department and ICAI (an advisory NDPB). The Departmental Group also includes CSC and EHRC (EHRC only part of the group from 2018-19).

The notes on pages 125 to 159 form part of these accounts.

Notes to the Departmental Accounts

1. Statement of accounting policies

In accordance with the direction received from HM Treasury under the Government Resources and Accounts Act 2000 (GRAA), these financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the 2018-19 Government Financial Reporting Manual (FReM) issued by HM Treasury. The accounting policies contained in the FReM apply International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adapted or interpreted for the public sector context taking account of the designation of those entities to be included within the consolidated Departmental Group (the Departmental Group) as determined by Statutory Instrument and accordingly are drawn up on that basis to give a true and fair view. Where the FReM permits a choice of accounting policy, the policy which is judged to be most appropriate to the particular circumstances of DFID for the purpose of giving a true and fair view has been selected. The particular policies adopted by the department are described below. These have been applied consistently in dealing with items that are considered material to the accounts.

In addition to the primary statements prepared under IFRS, the FReM also requires the department to prepare an additional primary statement, the Statement of Parliamentary Supply, and supporting notes showing the outturn against estimate in terms of the net resource requirement and the net cash requirement.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the GRAA.

1.1 Accounting convention

These accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis under the historical cost convention, modified to account for the revaluation of non-current assets at their value to DFID by reference to their current costs or fair value as appropriate.

1.2 Basis of consolidation

In accordance with the FReM, these financial statements comprise a consolidation of DFID and those entities which fall within its Departmental Group as defined by Statutory Instrument 2018 No 1335 The Government Resources and Accounts Act 2000 (Estimates and Accounts) (Amendment) Order 2018. Transactions between entities included in the consolidation are eliminated.

As a result of a machinery of government change, DFID has taken on responsibility for the Government Equalities Office (GEO) and their non-departmental Public Body (NDPB) the Equality and Human Rights Commission (EHRC) from the Home Office. Comparative figures have not been restated and no adjustment has been made to align accounting policies as the impact of the Machinery of Government change is not considered material to the Group. The impact in year of the transfer was a net loss of £3.0 million reflecting the net liabilities acquired.

A list of all those entities within the departmental boundary is provided at note 16.2.

1.3 Coverage of accounts

These accounts cover the activities of DFID and its 3 non-departmental public bodies only, the Commonwealth Scholarship Commission in the United Kingdom (CSC), the Independent Commission for Aid Impact (ICAI) and the Equality and Human Rights Commission (EHRC).

DFID is the sponsor department for CDC Group plc (CDC), a wholly owned public limited company classified in accordance with the European system of accounts (ESA 2010) as applied by the Office for National Statistics, as a 'self-financing public corporation'. DFID is the controlling entity of CDC under IFRS, but due to the application of ESA 2010 and HM Treasury direction, CDC is not consolidated; in accordance with Statutory Instrument 2018 No 1335 The Government Resources and Accounts Act 2000 (Estimates and Accounts) (Amendment) Order 2018 (see 1.2 above) and with the FReM, it is deemed to fall outside the departmental resource accounting boundary. DFID's ownership interest in CDC is recognised in these financial statements within non-current financial

1. Statement of accounting policies (continued)

asset investments adopting the recognition and measurement provisions of IAS 39 (to 2017-18) and IFRS 9, from 2018-19.

In line with FReM rules on activities which are charged directly to departments' expenditure, the primary statements in these accounts do not include amounts attributed to DFID in relation to spending on development activities by the European Union (EU) from the EU budget. The Statement of Parliamentary Supply does, however, include this expenditure when calculating resource outturn for the year under review. As a result, this expenditure is included within note SOPS2, detailing the reconciliation between resource outturn for the year and the total included in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure.

1.4 Grants payable

Grants payable are recorded as expenditure in the period in which the underlying event or activity giving entitlement to the grant occurs. Where the period to which the payments are to be applied is clearly defined, the appropriate resource adjustments are made to reflect the period of expenditure through accruals and prepayments. Where grants are made to governments or international organisations and UK contributions are pooled and cannot be matched directly with particular activities, expenditure is recognised in the period when agreed conditions for payment by DFID to the programme partner have been met (note 3).

In certain cases, grant contributions to international organisations are made in the form of promissory notes. The full amount of the promissory note deposit is recognised as an expense in the period in which the note is deposited. Amounts not drawn down in cash from promissory notes at the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position date are included in 'Trade payables and other liabilities' (note 10).

1.5 Value Added Tax (VAT)

The Department is registered for VAT and pays tax on its purchases in accordance with the Value Added Tax Act 1994. Income and expenditure are shown net of VAT where output tax is charged or input tax is recoverable. Irrecoverable VAT incurred is included within the overall cost of purchases. Amounts owed by HM Revenue and Customs for VAT recoverable at the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position date are included in 'Trade and other receivables' (note 9).

1.6 Foreign exchange

Transactions denominated in foreign currency are accounted for at the sterling equivalent at the exchange rate ruling at the date of each transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are translated into sterling at the exchange rates ruling at the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position date. Differences on translation of balances are recognised as operating costs within the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure. Non-monetary assets and liabilities are subject to annual revaluation and are translated at the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position date as part of the fair value revaluation. Exchange differences on provisions are recognised within the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure, all others are taken to the Revaluation Reserve.

1.7 Property, vehicles and equipment

Property, vehicles and equipment are capitalised above a threshold of £1,000 for individual assets. Items of furniture and fittings and information technology, some of which may individually cost less than £1,000, are capitalised on a grouped basis.

Assets under construction are capitalised on the basis of actual costs incurred during the period until the work is completed, when the asset is deemed available for use and reclassified accordingly. Assets under construction are held at historic cost.

1. Statement of accounting policies (continued)

Equipment used for general administration purposes is recognised as assets, including any costs associated with bringing it into working condition. Therefore, asset costs include salaries and expenses of departmental staff arising directly from the development, construction and acquisition of the asset. Property, vehicles and equipment do not include items purchased from programme expenditure.

Refurbishments to freehold and leasehold properties are capitalised at the actual costs incurred, where these extend the useful life or functionality of the underlying leased asset.

Freehold land, buildings and dwellings and leasehold buildings are accounted for at market value based on professional valuations carried out at not more than five-year intervals.

Improvements to assets leased under operating leases are included within the leasehold related assets category and are held at depreciated historic cost over the remaining lease life. Buildings and land held on short-term leases are regarded as operating leases and rental payments are recorded in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure.

Vehicles, furniture and fittings and information technology are stated at current value using appropriate indices. Current value is updated quarterly based on monthly indices provided by the Office for National Statistics website.

Any surplus on revaluation is recognised directly in the Revaluation Reserve, except to the extent that the surplus reverses a previous revaluation deficit on the same asset which was previously recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure. In such circumstances, the resulting credit is recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure. Any deficit on revaluation is recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure, except to the extent that it reverses a previous revaluation surplus on the same asset, in which case it is taken directly to the Revaluation Reserve.

1.8 Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on property, vehicles and equipment on a straight-line basis over the remaining useful lives of the assets. Depreciation on assets under construction, including improvements to leaseholds, is provided from the point at which these come into use. The useful lives for main asset categories are as follows:

Office accommodation (freeholds)	30 years
Domestic property overseas (freeholds)	20 years
Leasehold-related assets	Over the remaining term of the lease
Vehicles	5 years
Furniture and fittings	Mainly at 5 and 10 years
Information technology	1 to 8 years

1.9 Financial instruments

IFRS 7 ‘Financial Instruments: Disclosures’ requires disclosures in the accounts that enable users to evaluate the significance of financial instruments to the financial position and performance of the department. Furthermore, it requires the disclosure of the nature and extent of risks arising from financial instruments to which DFID is exposed during the year and at the financial year-end and requires explanation of how those risks are managed.

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised when the department becomes party to the contracts that give rise to them and conditions satisfying recognition are met. Financial assets are derecognised when the right to receive cash flows has expired or where the department has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership or control of the asset. Financial liabilities are derecognised if the department’s obligations specified in the contract expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1. Statement of accounting policies (continued)

All other financial assets and liabilities that are not separately disclosed in the accounting policies are recorded at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method to amortise, or spread, cash flows such as interest or discounts over the life of the instrument.

1.10 Financial investments and loans

Development capital (DC) assets are investments made by DFID to achieve defined development objectives while retaining an ongoing, recoverable interest in the assets funded.

The Departmental Group's financial investments are recognised initially at fair value. At initial recognition, the best evidence of fair value in an arm's length transaction is cash received or paid, unless there is evidence to the contrary. After initial recognition, these financial assets are carried at fair value.

IFRS 9 requires DFID's financial assets to be classified as either held at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) or fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), dependent on the business model and cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

All of DFID's financial investments are held to collect contractual cash flows. Where the cash flows are solely payments of interest and principal on specified dates, the assets are held at amortised cost. For all other assets, they are measured at either FVOCI or FVTPL.

Investments at 31 March 2019 and 2018 include:

1. Investments measured at FVOCI

DFID has applied the irrevocable election available in IFRS 9 to measure equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income.

International Financial Institutions

Investments include the UK interest in certain IFIs. Shares in these bodies are not traded securities.

Investments in IFIs are valued at fair value. In the absence of available market data, an approximation of the fair value of DFID's interests is assessed as DFID's share of the net assets of the IFIs, based on the number of shares subscribed by DFID. The Articles of Agreement of all the IFIs specify that this is the valuation basis that would be used to determine the value that DFID would realise on dissolution of the individual institutions. This value is determined based on the net assets disclosed in the Statement of Financial Position of each IFI at the date closest to DFID's year-end, adjusted for any subsequent known changes. The IFIs apply Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (United States) or IFRS.

Public corporations

In the absence of observable market data for investments in public corporations outside the departmental boundary, net asset value per recent audited accounts (taking into consideration the department's assessment of impairment or material changes to fair value for bodies with non-coterminous reporting dates) is used as a measure for determining fair value. This applies to DFID's investment in CDC. CDC's financial investments are held at fair value under IFRS, and changes in the value of CDC's net assets are recorded as changes in the value of DFID's investment in CDC.

Other development capital (DC) – equities

The fair values of DC equity assets are estimated based on a variety of valuation techniques performed by independent valuation experts, as appropriate to the nature of each asset. Valuation techniques used include the use of earnings multiples, discounted cash flows analysis using the discount rate set by HM Treasury and net asset values.

1. Statement of accounting policies (continued)

2. Investments and loans measured at amortised cost

Long-term loans

Long-term loans and receivables have been valued at amortised cost (see note 1.9) based on expected future cash flows, net of provisions. The discount rate applied to future cash flows to calculate amortised cost is the higher of the long-term interest rate set by HM Treasury or the rate intrinsic to each agreement. Provisions applied are based on appropriate evidence and likelihood of default. Further information on expected credit loss provisions (ECLs) are set out in note 7.

Other development capital (DC) – amortised cost

The fair value of DC assets held at amortised cost is estimated based on discounted cash flow analysis using the discount rate set by HM Treasury.

3. Investments and convertible loans measured at FVTPL

Embedded derivatives and debt instruments which do not meet the criteria to be measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are measured at fair value through profit or loss. This includes convertible loans.

The fair values of these assets are estimated based on a variety of valuation techniques performed by independent valuation experts, as appropriate to the nature of each asset. Valuation techniques used include the use of earnings multiples and discounted cash flows analysis using the discount rate set by HM Treasury.

1.11 Impairment of financial assets

Financial investments measured at FVOCI

Gains and losses (the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any previous impairment loss) on financial investments measured at FVOCI are recognised through taxpayers' equity. Where there is evidence of impairment, the impairment loss is first offset against any positive revaluation reserve balance. Any remaining loss is recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure. Impairment losses for these assets are not subsequently reversed.

Financial investments measured at FVTPL

Gains and losses (the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value) on financial investments measured at FVTPL are recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure.

Financial investments measured at amortised cost

IFRS 9 requires a loss allowance to be recognised at an amount equal to either 12-month or lifetime expected credit losses (ECLs), dependent on the level of credit risk. Lifetime ECLs are those that result from all possible default events over the life of a financial instrument, whereas 12-month ECLs are the portion of ECLs that result from default events that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date. This will require considerable judgement and ECLs will be determined on a probability-weighted basis. Most of DFID's receivables balances have a low credit risk at the reporting date. However, for trade receivables, the FReM requires government departments to recognise lifetime ECLs.

The department will consider a financial asset to be in default when the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to DFID in full. The department will consider reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost or effort when determining whether credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition. This will include qualitative and quantitative information and analysis based on historical experience, expert credit assessment

1. Statement of accounting policies (continued)

(where available) and forward-looking information. The credit risk at initial recognition for some of DFID's historic loan balances is not known. However, many of these balances are fully provided for already. For those without an existing provision, all available information will be used to determine the level of loss allowances required. For callable capital, DFID will consider the balance likely to be drawn down in the next 12 months from the reporting date and will calculate loss allowances based on this. For financial guarantee contracts, no fees are received and so there is no associated financial asset. However, where the risk of default increases significantly, a provision for the potential payments will be recognised and will be assessed in accordance with principles of IFRS 9.

1.12 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises cash on hand with UK and overseas banks and demand deposits at the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position date. Cash equivalents comprise any assets considered by management to be readily convertible to cash, due to their highly liquid and short-term nature, by way of a readily available market for sale.

1.13 Provisions

DFID provides for legal and constructive obligations, related to past events, where the obligations are of uncertain timing or value at the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position date. Such provisions are based on the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation. Where the time value of money is material, expected cash flows are stated at discounted amounts using the nominal discount rate set by HM Treasury.

1.14 Contingent assets and liabilities

In addition to contingent liabilities disclosed in accordance with IAS 37, the department discloses for parliamentary reporting and accountability purposes certain statutory and non-statutory contingent liabilities and guarantees where the likelihood of a transfer of economic benefit is remote, but which have been reported to Parliament in accordance with the requirements of 'Managing Public Money'.

The department discloses a contingent asset where it is probable there will be an inflow of economic benefits from a past event, but where the outcome (timing and/or value) is uncertain. An estimate of the financial effect is indicated, where possible.

1.15 Third party assets

Cash balances in the primary statements exclude amounts held for third parties as custodian or trustee but in which neither DFID nor the UK Government more generally has a direct beneficial interest. Amounts of this nature held at the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position date are disclosed in 'Third party assets' (note 15).

1.16 Critical accounting judgements and estimates

The Accounting Officer, in preparing the accounts, is required to select suitable accounting policies, apply them consistently and make estimates and assumptions that are reasonable and prudent.

These judgements and estimates are based on historical experience and other factors considered relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates and assumptions.

Critical accounting estimates are those which involve the most complex or subjective judgements or assessments. The areas of DFID's business that typically require such estimates in implementing the accounting policies set out above are explained in more detail below.

(a) Impairment review of financial assets held at amortised cost or FVOCI

DFID carries out an annual impairment review of the carrying value of its financial assets which are measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI, as IFRS 9 does not require impairment reviews for FVTPL assets. Details of this policy are set out in note 1.11. Impairment losses are calculated based on the

1. Statement of accounting policies (continued)

best estimate of the current fair value (see section c below) and judging whether losses are permanent or temporary.

(b) Provisions against long-term loans

Long-term loan balances are held with a number of overseas governments and organisations. DFID carries out an annual review to assess the expected amounts receivable against the carrying value of loans outstanding, giving consideration to factors affecting recoverability such as political matters; for example, stability within the recipient country, or economic developments and progress towards debt reduction initiatives, such as the Paris Club or the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) initiative. Where there is likelihood that the full carrying value may not be received, a provision is made against the carrying value of the amount due.

(c) Fair value of financial investments

Financial investments are measured at fair value at the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position date using a range of valuation techniques as appropriate to the nature of each asset. These valuation techniques involve a number of assumptions and judgements depending on the method applied. The valuation of the department's investments is subjective as there is no observable market and there is an inherent risk that valuations may not reflect fair value. For a number of financial investments, the valuation date is prior to 31 March because of the timing of investment reporting.

Where this is the case, an estimate for the fair value at year end is made based on judgements around any material changes between the valuation point and 31 March and recording any additions in this time at cost as a proxy for fair value.

1.17 Effects of newly adopted accounting policies

IFRS 15

IFRS 15 'Revenue from contracts with customers' was adopted by the public sector from 1 April 2018. Income is not a material balance for DFID. The majority of DFID's income is notional and recognised in accordance with IFRS9 therefore the impact of IFRS 15 is not material.

IFRS 9

(a) Classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities

IFRS 9 'Financial instruments' replaced IAS 39 'Financial instruments: Recognition and measurement' and amends IAS 32 'Financial Instruments: Presentation' and IFRS 7 'Financial Instruments: Disclosures' and was adopted by the public sector from 1 April 2018. The impact has been set out below. Classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities.

The following classification and measurement effects took place under IFRS 9:

- Equity investments continue to be measured at FVOCI (having made an irrevocable election at initial recognition to do this because the investments are not held for trading).
- Loans and receivables continue to be measured at amortised cost.
- Debt instruments continue to be measured at amortised cost where the objective is to collect contractual cash flows which are solely of principal and interest.
- Debt instruments which do not meet the conditions continue to be measured at amortised cost or FVOCI will be measured at FVTPL. Three debt instruments were reclassified to FVTPL under IFRS 9: two were previously measured at FVOCI and the other is an embedded derivative which was separated under IAS 39 into a loan held at amortised cost and warrants held at fair value. The impact of this was that on adoption, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in taxpayer's equity relating to the reclassified investments was recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure.

There are no material changes to financial liabilities under IFRS 9.

1. Statement of accounting policies (continued)

(b) Impairment

IFRS 9 replaced the 'incurred loss model' in IAS 39 with a forward looking 'expected credit loss' (ECL) model, which is a three-stage model of impairment and is based on the level of credit risk. There is no change to how impairment on FVOCI equity investments is recognised. Therefore, the new impairment model mainly impacts DFID's loans, debt instruments measured at amortised cost, and some trade and other receivables balances. It also impacts DFID's financial guarantee contracts.

IFRS 9 requires a loss allowance to be recognised at an amount equal to either 12-month or lifetime ECLs, dependent on the level of credit risk. Lifetime ECLs are those that result from all possible default events over the life of a financial instrument, whereas 12-month ECLs are the portion of ECLs that result from default events that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date. This requires considerable judgement and ECLs will be determined on a probability-weighted basis.

Most of DFID's receivables balances have a low credit risk at the reporting date. However, for trade receivables, the FReM requires government departments to recognise lifetime ECLs.

The department considers a financial asset to be in default when the borrower is unlikely to pay its credit obligations to DFID in full.

The department will consider reasonable and supportable information that is relevant and available without undue cost of effort when determining whether credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition. This will include qualitative and quantitative information and analysis based on historical experience, expert credit assessment (where available) and forward-looking information.

The credit risk at initial recognition for some of DFID's historic loan balances is not known. However, many of these balances are fully provided for already. For those without an existing provision, all available information is used to determine the level of loss allowances required.

For financial guarantee contracts, DFID considers the balance likely to be drawn down in the next 12 months from the reporting date and calculates loss allowances based on this. No fees are received and so there is no associated financial asset. However, where the risk of default increases significantly, a provision for the potential payments is recognised and is assessed in accordance with principles of IFRS 9.

(c) Impact of adoption

Carrying values of categories of financial assets and liabilities in the Statement of Financial Position

The table below shows how DFID's financial assets are measured as at 31 March 2018 under IAS 39, the fair value of the financial assets which will be reclassified under IFRS 9, and the opening balances under IFRS 9 on 1 April 2018 by classification.

Financial assets	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost	Total carrying value
	£000	£000	£000	£000
As at 31 March 2018 (under IAS 39)				
– Loans and receivables	–	–	1,023,222	1,023,222
– Available for sale assets	–	9,908,539	–	9,908,539
	–	9,908,539	1,023,222	10,931,761
Assets reclassified to FVTPL	16,617	(16,617)	–	–
Assets reclassified to FVOCI	–	–	–	–
Assets reclassified to amortised cost	–	–	–	–
As at 1 April 2018 (under IFRS 9)	16,617	9,891,922	1,023,222	10,931,761

There are no changes to the classifications of financial liabilities.

1. Statement of accounting policies (continued)

Expected credit losses by asset class

The ECLs on financial assets recognised on adoption of IFRS 9 are set out below. As noted in (b) above, the FReM requires that departments recognise lifetime expected credit losses on trade receivables. A number of DFID's loan balances are repaid only if underlying third parties make repayments, and so the credit risk assessment has taken the credit ratings of the third parties into account. The FReM removes the accounting policy choice given by the standard to restate prior periods upon transition.

Expected credit losses to be recognised at 1 April 2018	12 month expected credit losses	Lifetime expected credit losses – not credit impaired	Lifetime expected credit losses – credit impaired	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Financial assets held at FVOCI	–	–	–	–
Financial assets held at amortised cost	32	9,477	–	9,509
Callable capital	–	–	–	–
Financial guarantees	324	–	–	324
	356	9,477	–	9,833

The overall impact on DFID's accounts of the adoption of IFRS 9 on the general fund at 1 April 2018 is summarised below.

	Note	General fund impact
		£000
Expected credit losses recognised for financial assets	7	9,509
Expected credit losses recognised within provisions	11	324
Reclassification of FVOCI investments to FVTPL	14	4,148
Total	**13**	**13,981**

1.18 Effects of future accounting policies

The following is a list of relevant changes to IFRS that have been issued but which were not effective in the reporting period:

IFRS 16

IFRS 16 'Leases' will be adopted by the public sector in 2019-20. IFRS 16 represents a significant change in lessee accounting by largely removing the distinction between operating and finance leases and introducing a single lessee accounting model. The department is currently assessing the impact that it will have.

IFRS 17

IFRS 17 'Insurance contracts' will have an effective date in the private sector of 1 January 2021. There is not yet an implementation date for the public sector. The standard is not expected to have a material impact on the department.

1.19 Operating segments

IFRS 8 'Operating segments' defines an operating segment as a component of an entity:

- that engages in business activities from which it earns revenues and incurs expenditure
- whose operating results are reviewed regularly by the entity's decision makers to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance
- for which discrete financial information is available.

1. **Statement of accounting policies** (continued)

DFID's structure comprises a number of divisions which are individually, and collectively, responsible for delivering the department's expected output and objectives. Each division reports through a Director General, who is a member of the Management Board. Budgets and resources are allocated to divisions based on business plans. These are reviewed and signed off, firstly by the responsible director, then ultimately by the responsible Director General. The Management Board reviews a monthly finance report as a standing item on its agenda. This aggregates financial data for all divisions and summarises financial performance, both historical and forecast, by Director General area. As such, the divisions are considered the most appropriate operating segments for disclosure in note 2, which sets out the income and expenditure for each operating segment.

1.20 Changes in accounting policy

DFID has consistently applied the accounting policies referred to above to all periods presented in these financial statements.

2. Statement of Operating Expenditure by Operating Segment

IFRS 8 requires disclosure of income and expenditure by operating segment. The basis for defining operating segments is set out in note 1.19.

The standard also includes a requirement to show net assets per operating segment. The structure of DFID means that all assets included in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position are used for the general administration and benefit of DFID as a whole. As such, DFID considers the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position to be centrally maintained and monitored by the Finance and Corporate Performance Division and it would therefore all fall under the reporting line of the Director General for Corporate Performance. The 2017-18 figures have been restated to reflect an organisation change from 2018-19.

For the year ended 31 March 2019

Director General	Division	Gross expenditure £000	Income £000	2018-19 Net expenditure £000
Corporate Performance	Central Department Division	242,079	(39,596)	202,483
	Business Change and Strategy Division	2,189	–	2,189
	Business Solutions Division Level	22,763	–	22,763
	Communications Division	3,827	–	3,827
	Finance and Corporate Performance Division	13,179	–	13,179
	Group Operations	16,116	–	16,116
	Human Resources	7,378	–	7,378
	Internal Audit	2,614	–	2,614
	Non-Departmental Public Body	3,427	–	3,427
	BSD Service Centre	4,925	(4,965)	(40)
	CPO Business Performance Division	210	–	210
	Equality and Human Rights Commission	18,645	(425)	18,220
	Government Equalities Office	18,453	(35)	18,418
Corporate Performance		**355,805**	**(45,021)**	**310,784**
Permanent Secretary	Top Management Group	4,244	–	4,244
Permanent Secretary		**4,244**	**–**	**4,244**
Policy, Research and Humanitarian	Policy Division	1,408,612	–	1,408,612
	Research and Evidence Division	430,199	–	430,199
	Humanitarian, Security and Migration Division	405,131	–	405,131
	PRH Cabinet	1,313	–	1,313
Policy, Research and Humanitarian		**2,245,255**	**–**	**2,245,255**
Country Programmes	Asia, Caribbean and Overseas Territories	1,159,834	(4)	1,159,830
	East and Central Africa	1,341,552	(27)	1,341,525
	Country Programmes Cabinet	1,784	–	1,784
	West and Southern Africa	943,756	(43)	943,713
	Middle East and North Africa Division	805,428	(1)	805,427
Country Programmes		**4,252,354**	**(75)**	**4,252,279**
Economic Development	Economic Development Division	869,491	(22)	869,469
	International Relations Division	2,250,778	(1,545)	2,249,233
Economic Development		**3,120,269**	**(1,567)**	**3,118,702**
Total		**9,977,927**	**(46,663)**	**9,931,264**

2. Statement of Operating Expenditure by Operating Segment (continued)

For the year ended 31 March 2018 (Restated)

Director General	Division	Gross expenditure £000	Income £000	2017-18 Net expenditure £000
Corporate Performance	Central Department	389,914	(29,967)	359,947
	Business Change and Strategy Division	2,211	–	2,211
	Business Solutions Division	22,369	–	22,369
	Communications Division	3,370	–	3,370
	Finance and Corporate Performance Division	11,584	–	11,584
	Group Operations	19,538	–	19,538
	Human Resources	8,983	–	8,983
	Internal Audit	2,498	–	2,498
	Non-Departmental Public Body	3,713	–	3,713
Corporate Performance		**464,180**	**(29,967)**	**434,213**
Permanent Secretary	Top Management Group	4,051	–	4,051
Permanent Secretary		**4,051**	**–**	**4,051**
Policy, Research and Humanitarian	Policy Division	1,700,806	–	1,700,806
	Research and Evidence Division	429,194	–	429,194
	Humanitarian, Security and Migration Division	376,352	–	376,352
	PRH Cabinet	1,470	–	1,470
Policy, Research and Humanitarian		**2,507,822**	**–**	**2,507,822**
Country Programmes	Asia, Caribbean and Overseas Territories	1,201,997	–	1,201,997
	East and Central Africa	1,525,403	(70)	1,525,333
	Country Programmes Cabinet	1,984	–	1,984
	West and Southern Africa	911,261	(34)	911,227
	Middle East and North Africa Division	798,256	–	798,256
Country Programmes		**4,438,901**	**(104)**	**4,438,797**
Economic Development	Economic Development Division	829,927	–	829,927
	International Relations Division	995,012	(1,016)	993,996
Economic Development		**1,824,939**	**(1,016)**	**1,823,923**
Total		**9,239,893**	**(31,087)**	**9,208,806**

3. Expenditure

	Note	2018-19 DFID £000	2018-19 Departmental Group £000	2017-18 DFID £000	2017-18 Departmental Group £000
Rentals under operating leases		64	710	45	45
Charges under finance leases		–	–	–	–
		64	710	45	45
Staff costs[1]					
Wages and salaries		169,131	178,027	148,997	148,997
Social security costs		12,764	13,684	11,212	11,212
Other pension costs		31,042	32,791	25,901	25,901
Recoveries in respect of outward secondments		(95)	(161)	(270)	(270)
Grants and current expenditure		5,840,758	5,875,898	7,024,756	7,051,959
Promissory note deposits	10.2	3,568,965	3,568,965	1,490,721	1,490,721
Auditors' remuneration and expenses – cash		–	52	–	–
Non-cash items					
Grant in kind[2]	5	313,828	313,828	2,469	2,469
Notional grant – transfer of investments	5	–	–	31,421	31,421
Revaluation of investments through profit and loss	5	18,099	18,099	–	–
Loss/(gain) on foreign exchange		293	293	(8,221)	(8,221)
Increase/(decrease) in provisions (provision provided for in year less any release)	11	976	1,070	(43,654)	(43,654)
(Decrease)/ Increase in pension liability[3]		(35,150)	(35,214)	35,150	35,150
Borrowing costs (unwinding of discount) on provisions	11	7,546	7,516	10,331	10,331
Other discounting[4]		(3,939)	(3,690)	476,291	476,291
Depreciation: property, vehicles and equipment	4	3,313	3,707	3,741	3,741
Amortisation: intangible assets		2,144	2,161	2,555	2,555
Impairment of loans[5]	6	–	–	931	931
Gain on disposal of property, vehicles and equipment	6	(192)	(178)	(148)	(148)
Loss on disposal of intangible assets	6	194	194	148	148
Gain on disposal of investments		(191)	(191)	–	–
Auditors' remuneration and expenses – notional[6]		366	366	314	314
Total net expenditure		**9,929,916**	**9,977,927**	**9,212,690**	**9,239,893**

[1] For more information on staff costs refer to the Staff Report section of the Remuneration Report on page 100.
[2] Grant in kind reflects the transfer of Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) shares to HM Treasury (note 5).
[3] The decrease in pension liabilities is due to the pension liability transferring to Overseas Superannuation Scheme on 1 April 2018.
[4] Year on year change in discount due to new loan disbursements in 2017-18, no disbursements in 2018-19.
[5] During 2017-18, the interest rate for one of DFID's loans was reduced from 2% to 0.5%. This resulted in an impairment charge of £0.9 million to reduce the carrying value of the loan.
[6] In addition, DFID directly paid the National Audit Office (NAO) cash fees of £nil during 2018-19 (2017-18: £nil) for carrying out advisory services. The NAO also received fees for similar purposes indirectly from DFID via other organisations to which the NAO is a sub-contractor. Indirect fees totalled £4,967 in 2018-19 (2017-18: £75,352).

4. Property, vehicles and equipment

Department 2018-19	Land, buildings and dwellings	Leasehold related assets	Vehicles	Furniture and fittings	Information technology	Assets under construction	DFID 2018-19 Total	Departmental Group 2018-19 Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Cost or valuation								
At 1 April 2018	**79,150**	**1,190**	**1,177**	**4,639**	**21,240**	**626**	**108,022**	**113,719**
Additions	273	–	–	1,323	3,347	419	5,362	5,470
Revaluation	–	–	9	49	162	–	220	(360)
Brought into use/reclassifications	49	–	–	18	550	(426)	191	191 [1]
Disposals	–	–	(464)	(11)	(696)	–	(1,171)	(3,026)
At 31 March 2019	**79,472**	**1,190**	**722**	**6,018**	**24,603**	**619**	**112,624**	**115,994**
Depreciation								
At 1 April 2018	**(759)**	**(576)**	**(1,009)**	**(1,711)**	**(11,387)**	**–**	**(15,442)**	**(19,356)**
Charged in year	(767)	(101)	(85)	(334)	(2,026)	–	(3,313)	(3,707)
Depreciation on revaluation	–	–	(8)	(18)	(79)	–	(105)	292
Brought into use/reclassification	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– [1]
Disposals	–	–	432	3	688	–	1,123	2,950
At 31 March 2019	**(1,526)**	**(677)**	**(670)**	**(2,060)**	**(12,804)**	**–**	**(17,737)**	**(19,821)**
Carrying amount at 31 March 2019	**77,946**	**513**	**52**	**3,958**	**11,799**	**619**	**94,887**	**96,173**
Departmental Group carrying amount at 31 March 2019	**77,946**	**513**	**52**	**4,550**	**12,436**	**676**		**96,173**
Carrying amount at 31 March 2018	**78,391**	**614**	**168**	**2,928**	**9,853**	**626**	**92,580**	
Departmental Group carrying amount at 1 April 2018	**78,391**	**614**	**168**	**3,831**	**10,390**	**968**		**94,362**

[1] £191 thousand was brought into use/reclassified from intangibles during 2018-19.

4. **Property, vehicles and equipment** (continued)

The above relates to assets held by DFID. The Departmental Group includes EHRC which became part of DFID group from 1 April 2018. CSC and ICAI do not hold any assets.

The department's freehold property in East Kilbride was most recently valued at 31 March 2016 by GVA Grimley Limited using Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors (RICS) guidelines. A revised market value based on existing use of £4.2 million (land £1.1 million, buildings £3.1 million) was reported.

Included in buildings is 22/26 Whitehall which was most recently valued on 31 March 2018 by Montagu Evans LLP using Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors (RICS) guidelines. A revised market value based on existing use of £75.0 million (land £45.0 million, buildings £30.0 million) was reported. Effective from 3 March 2015, the ownership transferred to HM Treasury UK Sovereign Sukuk plc, which is wholly owned by HM Treasury, with the ownership reverting effective 1 August 2019. The department leases 22/26 Whitehall from the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) for no consideration. DCLG in turn leases the assets from the HM Treasury UK Sovereign Sukuk plc, for which HM Treasury is paying the lease costs. As the department retains all the risks and rewards associated with these properties and expects to continue to do so over their remaining economic lives, their value is included in the 'Land, buildings and dwellings' column above.

Consolidated 2017-18	**Land, buildings and dwellings**	**Leasehold related assets**	**Vehicles**	**Furniture and fittings**	**Information technology**	**Assets under construction**	**2017-18 Total**
	£000	**£000**	**£000**	**£000**	**£000**	**£000**	**£000**
Cost or valuation							
At 1 April 2017	**53,091**	**3,333**	**2,606**	**4,667**	**17,962**	**2,463**	**84,122**
Additions	446	48	–	523	5,721	674	7,412
Revaluation[1]	25,458	–	28	18	200	–	25,704
Brought into use/reclassifications	155	(107)	–	1,140	306	(1,488)	6 [2]
Grant in kind	–	(1,901)	(1,354)	(1,510)	(128)	(1,023)	(5,916)
Disposals	–	(183)	(103)	(199)	(2,821)	–	(3,306)
At 31 March 2018	**79,150**	**1,190**	**1,177**	**4,639**	**21,240**	**626**	**108,022**
Depreciation							
At 1 April 2017	**(4,449)**	**(1,859)**	**(2,044)**	**(2,400)**	**(12,149)**	**–**	**(22,901)**
Charged in year	(984)	(231)	(179)	(382)	(1,965)	–	(3,741)
Depreciation on revaluation[1]	4,691	–	(17)	(6)	(115)	–	4,553
Brought into use/reclassification	(17)	17	–	–	–	–	– [2]
Grant in kind	–	1,340	1,128	904	75	–	3,447
Disposals	–	157	103	173	2,767	–	3,200
At 31 March 2018	**(759)**	**(576)**	**(1,009)**	**(1,711)**	**(11,387)**	**–**	**(15,442)**
Carrying amount at 31 March 2018	**78,391**	**614**	**168**	**2,928**	**9,853**	**626**	**92,580**
Carrying amount at 31 March 2017	**48,642**	**1,474**	**562**	**2,267**	**5,813**	**2,463**	**61,221**

[1] £30.1 million revaluation in Land, buildings and dwellings is revaluation of 22/26 Whitehall.

[2] £6 thousand was brought into use/reclassified from intangibles during 2017-18.

5. Financial investments

	Other development capital £000	International Financial Institutions £000	CDC Group plc £000	Total £000
At 1 April 2018	**97,134**	**4,698,905**	**5,112,500**	**9,908,539**
Adjustment on Adolption of IFRS 9[1]	3,093	–	–	3,093
Restated Balance at 1 April 2018	**100,227**	**4,698,905**	**5,112,500**	**9,911,632**
Additions	83,347	7,341	736,000	826,688
Disposals	(3,284)	(313,828)	–	(317,112)
Gains taken to other comprehensive income	3,018	404,320	6,000	413,338
Losses taken to profit and loss	(18,099)	–	–	(18,099)
Financing cost[2]	790	–	–	790
At 31 March 2019	**165,999**	**4,796,738**	**5,854,500**	**10,817,237**
At 1 April 2017	**112,033**	**4,040,326**	**4,790,300**	**8,942,659**
Additions	29,837	97,228	395,000	522,065
Disposals	(31,421)	–	–	(31,421)
Gains/(losses) taken to other comprehensive income	(13,288)	561,351	(72,800)	475,263
Financing cost[2]	(27)	–	–	(27)
At 31 March 2018	**97,134**	**4,698,905**	**5,112,500**	**9,908,539**

[1] Adjustment in relation to Global Parametrics loan, reclassified from receivables on adoption of IFRS 9
[2] Financing cost is the release of discounting on returnable grants.

The above financial investments relate to investments held by DFID. CSC, EHRC and ICAI do not hold any financial investments.

Other development capital

Other development capital (DC) assets are investments made by DFID to achieve defined development objectives while retaining an ongoing, recoverable interest in the assets funded. As at 31 March 2019, these include equity investments (£96.8 million), debt instruments (£34.4 million), convertible loans (£17.8 million) and other returnable grant arrangements (£17.0 million), the terms of which will vary depending on programme circumstances. The convertible loans are embedded derivatives.

Included within DC assets is DFID's investment in the Asia Climate Partners Fund and the IFC Catalyst Fund. Both investments are denominated in US dollars. The investments were made by way of laying a US dollar promissory note payable on demand. The initial recognition of the investments in 2014-15 was at fair value which was the sterling equivalent of the promissory note on the date of deposit (£24.8 million and £9.9 million for the Asia Climate Partners Fund and the IFC Catalyst Fund respectively). Subsequently, the investment is carried at fair value of the encashed value of the promissory note and any gains and losses in fair value are recognised in the Revaluation Reserve.

5. Financial investments (continued)

International financial institutions

Investments in IFIs are valued at fair value. There is no market in these investments – all shareholders are sovereign states. Fair value has been assessed as DFID's share of the net assets of the IFIs, based on the number of shares subscribed by DFID. The Articles of Agreement of all the IFIs specify that this is the value that DFID would receive on the dissolution of the IFIs.

During 2018–19, DFID transferred its investments and associated callable capital in Asian Infrastucture Investment Bank (AIIB) to HM Treasury. The fair value of the investment at the point of transfer was £313.8 million (equivalent of US$409.0 million) and the callable capital was £750.5 million (equivalent of US$977.5 million).

All investments in IFIs are denominated in a currency other than sterling. DFID is therefore exposed to currency risk if the value of these currencies was to fall against sterling. DFID is also exposed to market risk, as the value of each investment is dependent upon the net assets of the IFIs.

Base currencies of investments in IFIs are shown below. Figures in US dollars include those bodies for which the US dollar is used as the working equivalent for units of account formally expressed in Special Drawing Rights (SDRs).

	Currency 000	2018-19 £000	Currency 000	2017-18 £000
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	$1,696,481	1,300,895	$1,613,882	1,152,082
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	€ 1,399,588	1,203,702	€ 1,390,969	1,223,841
International Finance Corporation	$1,305,408	1,001,013	$1,181,432	843,374
Asian Development Bank	$1,038,884	796,637	$1,026,638	732,873
Inter-American Development Bank	$317,113	243,169	$310,545	221,685
African Development Bank (in Units of Account)	130,388	138,118	125,843	131,452
Caribbean Development Bank	$83,631	64,130	$83,741	59,779
Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency	$63,997	49,074	$58,597	41,830
Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank	$0	–	$409,029	291,989
		4,796,738		4,698,905

CDC

DFID, on behalf of the UK Government, owns 100% of the issued ordinary share capital of CDC Group plc, an investment company that invests in private sector businesses in developing countries. CDC aims to demonstrate that it is possible to invest successfully in challenging environments, thereby attracting other sources of capital including fully commercial capital. DFID agrees CDC's high-level strategy, but has no involvement in CDC's day-to-day decision making which is carried out by the CDC Board of Directors and management.

HM Treasury requires that self-financing public corporations achieve a rate of return, described as 'cost of capital', to ensure that the opportunity cost of departments' investments is covered. If the corporation does not meet its rate of return over each Comprehensive Spending Review period, then the shareholding department may face a further charge to the extent that such a return has not been met. CDC investments aim to achieve returns from capital appreciation, investment income or both. All CDC's profits are reinvested in businesses throughout its target emerging markets. Information on CDC's strategies can be found at http://www.cdcgroup.com/What-we-do/Our-Mission/.

In 2017 CDC and DFID agreed a new strategic framework for the five years to 2021 in order to support DFID's economic development policy. The new framework is an extension of the 2012 investment policy whereby CDC invests only in Africa and South Asia, seeking to focus in the countries and sectors where there is the most potential for development impact. This provides the added ability for CDC to make investments under a new Higher Risk Portfolio to generate significant development impact by accepting

5. **Financial investments** (continued)

greater risks that would not be possible under the existing Commercial Risk Portfolio. Further information on CDC is provided in the Governance Statement within section 2.

The fair value of the CDC investment is based on the net asset value of CDC per the audited financial statements at 31 December 2018 which are prepared in accordance with applicable law and International Financial Reporting Standards (www.cdcgroup.com/Corporate-information/Published-Information/). A post financial statement review of CDC is performed to 31 March 2019 which noted no significant changes to the business or to the fair value of DFID's investment. The key financial data from CDC financial statements at 31 December is shown in the table below:

CDC Group plc – Ordinary shares	**31 December 2018 £m**	**31 December 2017 £m**
Portfolio return (before tax)	70.3	(28.4)
Operating costs	(79.1)	(59.1)
Other net income	14.8	14.7
Total (loss)/return after tax	**6.0**	**(72.8)**
Portfolio	4,339.8	3,939.4
Net cash and short term deposits	370.4	413.4
Other net assets	1,091.3	700.7
Total net assets (valuation basis)	**5,801.5**	**5,053.5**

CDC total net assets increased during 2018 from £5,053.5 million to £5,801.5 million, a rise of 14.8% (2017: 5.5%). CDC's investment portfolio of £4,339.8 million at 31 December 2018 (2017: £3,939.4 million) comprised £751.3 million debt, £1,621.5 million equity, £1,984.0 million funds and £(17.0) million forward foreign exchange contracts (2017: £421.0 million debt, £1,462.6 million equity and £2,040.0 million funds and £15.8 million forward foreign exchange contracts). The net increase of £400.4 million in CDC's investment portfolio was driven primarily by net new investments and valuation gains driven by the growth of underlying companies, net of foreign exchange losses. The portfolio return measured a loss in US dollars of 2.6% (2017: 7.8% gain). Most of the CDC portfolio is denominated in US dollars and the sterling result has benefited from currency translation gains following a decrease in the sterling to US dollar exchange rate.

During the year ending 31 March 2019, DFID subscribed for a further 736 million shares in CDC Group Plc for £736.0 million consideration (2017–18: 395 million shares for £395.0 million consideration). These transactions were funded through the use of promissory notes (refer to notes 10.2, 10.3 and 16.1).

The preparation of CDC's financial statements under IFRS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgements about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates are reviewed on an ongoing basis. The area on which the most significant estimates and judgements are made is on the fair value of equity investments. In the process of applying its accounting policies, CDC has made the judgement that it meets the definition of an investment entity within IFRS 10 'Consolidated Financial Statements'.

CDC's operations are managed within the risk appetite defined by the CDC Board of Directors and set out in the CDC Risk Management Policy. The Board regularly reviews the overall risks inherent in CDC's business and the actions taken to mitigate those risks where appropriate.

5. Financial investments (continued)

CDC's Risk Committee oversees the implementation of the Risk Management Policy and the risks facing CDC. CDC's principal risks, mitigating policies and processes are summarised in the table below:

Principal risks	Summary of risk	Mitigating policies and processes
Financial risk	CDC invests in developing countries where such investments are inherently risky with the potential for loss of portfolio value. The timing of cash distributions from these investments is uncertain.	■ Portfolio diversification of debt and equity investments held directly or indirectly via a range of fund managers. ■ Cash management through a cash balance of £349.8 million as at 31 December 2018, and a promissory note receivable of £736.0 million from DFID as at 31 March 2019. ■ Hedging of debt investments and foreign currency cash balances. ■ CDC's valuation guidelines have been developed in accordance with the International Private Equity and Venture Capital Valuation Guidelines (December 2015), which in turn are in accordance with the fair value requirements contained within IFRS 13. New guidlines were issued by IPEV in December 2018 and will be adopted from 1 January 2019. Debt investments are valued in accordance with IFRS 9.
Environment and social risk	CDC is exposed to a variety of environmental and social risks through the companies that it invests in, both directly and indirectly.	■ Established environmental and social team which contributes to due diligence on potential investments in addition to assisting investee companies in developing or improving their approach and monitoring performance. ■ All fund managers and investee businesses receiving CDC capital must sign up to and comply with CDC's Code of Responsible Investing. The Code requires companies to assess, monitor and improve environmental and social standards.
Business integrity risk	Fraud, bribery, corruption and other financial crimes can damage the development goals of CDC in the countries in which it invests.	■ Developed policies and practical procedures to promote good practices. ■ When investing CDC seeks to ensure that its investments: – are made into companies with a commitment to high standards of business conduct; – do not knowingly support financial crime; – help companies and fund managers develop and enhance corporate governance standards and practices.
Development impact risk	Risk that CDC will fail to achieve its development objective to create jobs and make a lasting difference to people's lives in developing countries.	■ Creation of a Development Impact Grid, an ex-ante tool that ensures it is best able to invest capital towards the objective of creating jobs, especially in the more challenging places. This methodology is embedded into investment processes and is used to assess every investment opportunity at Investment Committee.
Operational risk	Risk of loss or damage to CDC caused by errors or weaknesses in its internal systems and processes or in the way they are operated or external events.	■ Implemented policies, procedures and processes in place that include appropriate control measures. ■ Hiring skilled staff to operate these processes and providing adequate training for staff. ■ CDC's internal audit function performs regular reviews to assess the adequacy and effectiveness of the control measures. The internal audit programme is approved by the CDC Audit and Compliance Committee.
Strategic and external risk	Risks which arise from the context in which CDC is operating and the strategic decisions that CDC has made, including the effect of external events on CDC.	■ Maintaining the confidence of key opinion formers and political stakeholders in the role of CDC. ■ Being aware and preparing for the impact of political changes that could affect CDC. ■ Developing plans to ensure the continuity of business-critical processes.

6. Revaluation, impairments and disposals

This note summarises the impact of all revaluations, impairments and disposals on the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure and the Revaluation reserve.

				2018-19			2017-18
	Note	Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure	Revaluation reserve	Total	Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Net Expenditure	Revaluation reserve	Total
		£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Revaluation of information technology	4	–	(83)	(83)	–	(85)	(85)
Revaluation of furniture and fittings	4	–	152	152	–	(12)	(12)
Revaluation of vehicles	4	–	(1)	(1)	–	(11)	(11)
Revaluation of land, buildings and dwellings	4	–	–	–	–	(30,149)	(30,149)
Revaluation of intangibles		–	(1)	(1)	–	–	–
Gain on disposal of property, vehicles and equipment	3	(178)	–	(178)	(148)	–	(148)
Loss on disposal of intangible assets	3	194	–	194	148	–	148
Revaluation of International Financial Institutions	5	–	(404,320)	(404,320)	–	(561,351)	(561,351)
Revaluation of other development capital	5	18,099	(3,018)	15,081	–	13,288	13,288
Revaluation of investment in CDC	5	–	(6,000)	(6,000)	–	72,800	72,800
Impairment of loans	3	–	–	–	931	–	931
Transfer of investments	5	–	–	–	31,421	–	31,421
Total		**18,115**	**(413,271)**	**(395,156)**	**32,352**	**(505,520)**	**(473,168)**

7. Financial instruments

7(a) Fair values of financial instruments

The carrying values of financial assets and financial liabilities do not differ from fair values in these accounts at either 31 March 2019 or 31 March 2018. The fair values of all financial assets and liabilities by class together with their carrying amounts shown in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position are as follows:

	Note	Financial assets at amortised cost	Financial liabilities at amortised cost	Financial assets at FVTPL	Financial assets at FVOCI	2018-19 Total carrying value
		£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Financial assets						
Non-current						
Financial investments	5	16,956	–	52,245	10,748,036	10,817,237
Trade and other receivables	9	985,990	–	–	–	985,990
Current						
Trade and other receivables	9	39,967	–	–	–	39,967
Cash and cash equivalent	8	118,068	–	–	–	118,068
Total financial assets		**1,160,981**	**–**	**52,245**	**10,748,036**	**11,961,262**
Financial liabilities						
Current						
Bank overdraft	8	–	(280)	–	–	(280)
Trade and other payables	10	–	(6,623,312)	–	–	(6,623,312)
Total financial liabilities		**–**	**(6,623,592)**	**–**	**–**	**(6,623,592)**

	Note	Loans and receivables	Financial liabilities at amortised cost	Available-for-sale assets	2017-18 Total carrying value
		£000	£000	£000	£000
Financial assets					
Non-current					
Financial investments	5	–	–	9,908,539	9,908,539
Trade and other receivables[1]	9	980,211	–	–	980,211
Current		–	–	–	
Trade and other receivables	9	41,554	–	–	41,554
Cash and cash equivalent	8	1,457	–	–	1,457
Total financial assets		**1,023,222**	**–**	**9,908,539**	**10,931,761**
Financial liabilities					
Current					
Bank overdraft	8	–	(10,730)	–	(10,730)
Trade and other payables	10	–	(4,865,031)	–	(4,865,031)
Total financial liabilities		**–**	**(4,875,761)**	**–**	**(4,875,761)**

[1] During the year, DFID issued a loan containing a warrant to convert up to £0.75 million of the outstanding loan into shares. The loan will be fully repaid by 31 March 2028. The warrant has a fair value of £nil at 31 March 2018.

7. Financial instruments (continued)

Valuation of financial instruments

The department measures fair values using the following fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements:

- Level 1: Quoted market price (unadjusted) in an active market for an identical instrument.
- Level 2: Valuation techniques based on observable inputs, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices). This category includes instruments valued using: quoted market prices in active markets for similar instruments; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are considered less than active; or other valuation techniques where all significant inputs are directly or indirectly observable from market data.
- Level 3: Valuation techniques using inputs that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). This category includes all instruments where the valuation technique includes inputs not based on observable data and the unobservable inputs have a significant effect on the instrument's valuation. This category includes instruments that are valued based on quoted prices for similar instruments where significant unobservable adjustments or assumptions are required to reflect differences between the instruments.

	Note	2018-19 £000	2017-18 £000
Financial assets			
Level 1			
Cash and cash equivalents	8	118,068	1,457
Level 2			
Trade and other receivables	9	1,025,957	1,021,765
Level 3			
Financial investments	5	10,817,237	9,908,539
		11,961,262	**10,931,761**
Financial liabilities			
Level 1			
Bank overdraft	8	(280)	(10,730)
Level 2			
Trade and other payables	10	(6,623,312)	(4,865,031)
Level 3		–	–
		(6,623,592)	**(4,875,761)**

There have been no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy in 2018-19 or 2017-18.

A reconciliation from the opening balances to the closing balances of recurring fair value measurements within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy is given in the table below:

	Note	Level 3 Financial investments £000
Balance at 31 March 2017		**8,942,659**
Additions	5	522,065
Disposals	5	(31,421)
Revaluation	5	475,263
Other movements	5	(27)
Balance at 31 March 2018		**9,908,539**
Adjustment on adoption of IFRS 9	5	3,093
Additions	5	826,688
Disposals	5	(317,112)
Gains taken to other comprehensive income	5	413,338
Gains taken to profit and loss	5	(18,099)
Other movements	5	790
Balance at 31 March 2019		**10,817,237**

7. Financial instruments (continued)

During 2018-19 there has been one transfer into Level 3 in relation to a convertible loan, due to the adoption of IFRS 9. There were no transfers into or out of Level 3 during 2017-18.

7(b) Credit risk

Financial risk management

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the department if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from DFID's receivables from sovereign debt and investment instruments.

Exposure to credit risk

The fair value of financial assets held at amortised cost, trade receivables and cash and cash equivalents in note 7(a) represents the maximum credit exposure to DFID. Bilateral and multilateral loans within trade and other receivables at the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position date, which are past due, have been provided against (2018-19: £34.5 million, 2017-18: £32.9 million).

Bilateral loans, and loans formerly managed by CDC, are made directly to sovereign states; multilateral loans are made to sovereign states through multilateral bodies such as the European Investment Bank. Assessments of credit risk are performed based on default history, political risks and the potential future granting of debt relief.

Credit risk on the department's cash balances held within the Government Banking Service is considered to be very low. Imprest balances are held with various institutions, all of which are major global banks with good credit ratings.

Financial assets are held with, or investments are made through International Financial Institutions, public sector bodies and managed investment entities.

Liquid assets are divided between a number of different financial institutions, each of whose credit rating is assessed.

Under IFRS 9, an entity must determine whether the financial asset is in one of three stages in order to determine both the amount of expected credit loss (ECL) to recognise as well as how interest income should be recognised.

- Stage 1 is where credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition. For financial assets in stage 1, entities are required to recognise 12 month ECL and recognise interest income on a gross basis – this means that interest will be calculated on the gross carrying amount of the financial asset before adjusting for ECL.
- Stage 2 is where credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition. When a financial asset transfers to stage 2 entities are required to recognise lifetime ECL but interest income will continue to be recognised on a gross basis.
- Stage 3 is where the financial asset is credit impaired. This is effectively the point at which there has been an incurred loss event under the IAS 39 model.

For financial assets in stage 3, entities will continue to recognise lifetime ECL but they will now recognise interest income on a net basis. This means that interest income will be calculated based on the gross carrying amount of the financial asset less ECL.

The FReM requires lifetime losses to be recognised for trade receivables.

7. Financial instruments (continued)

Reconciliation of Expected Credit Losses

	Stage 1: Loss allowance based on 12 month ECLs	Stage 2: Loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs – not credit impaired	Stage 3: Loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs – credit impaired	Loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs for trade receivables	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Balance at 1 April 2018	**32**	**8,816**	**–**	**661**	**9,509**
Impact of change to cashflows	–	–	–	–	–
Impact of change of credit rating assessment	–	–	–	–	–
Balance at 31 March 2019	**32**	**8,816**	**–**	**661**	**9,509**

Credit quality of loans held at amortised cost

	Stage 1:	Stage 2:	Stage 3:
	£000	£000	£000
Loan balance excluding allowances:	**975,336**	**–**	**–**
Neither past due nor credit-impaired	–	89,201	–
Past due but not credit-impaired	–	–	–
Credit-impaired	(32)	(56,746)	–
Less: impairment allowances	975,304	32,455	–
Loan balance net of allowances	**32**	**8,816**	**–**

Loans assessed as stage 1 are held by counterparties with investment grade credit ratings or above. Loans assessed as stage 2 are either fully or partially provided for. No loans have been assessed as being credit impaired.

7(c) Market risk

Financial risk management

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices will affect the department's net expenditure or the value of its holdings of financial instruments.

Exposure to market risk

(i) Foreign currency risk

DFID's exposure to foreign currency risk is as follows. This is based on the carrying amount for monetary financial instruments.

31 March 2019	Sterling	Euro	US dollar	Other	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Financial investments	5,883,629	1,203,702	3,507,441	222,465	10,817,237
Trade and other receivables	957,393	32,795	35,769	–	1,025,957
Cash and cash equivalents	116,419	–	270	7	116,696
Trade and other payables	(6,597,064)	–	(26,248)	–	(6,623,312)
Net exposure	**360,377**	**1,236,497**	**3,517,232**	**222,472**	**5,336,578**

7. Financial instruments (continued)

31 March 2018	Sterling £000	Euro £000	US dollar £000	Other £000	Total £000
Financial investments	5,117,173	1,223,841	3,381,131	186,394	9,908,539
Trade and other receivables	951,956	37,699	32,110	–	1,021,765
Cash and cash equivalents	(10,060)	–	196	(24)	(9,888)
Trade and other payables	(4,837,666)	–	(27,365)	–	(4,865,031)
Net exposure	**1,221,403**	**1,261,540**	**3,386,072**	**186,370**	**6,055,385**

Sensitivity analysis

A 10% strengthening of the following currencies against the pound sterling at 31 March 2019 and at 31 March 2018 would have increased taxpayers' equity and lowered net comprehensive expenditure by the amounts shown below. This calculation assumes that the change occurred at the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position date and had been applied to risk exposures existing at that date.

This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular other exchange rates and interest rates, remain constant.

		Equity		(Profit) or loss
	2018-19 £000	2017-18 £000	2018-19 £000	2017-18 £000
€	123,650	140,171	(3,280)	(4,189)
$	351,432	376,230	(687)	(549)
	475,082	**516,401**	**(3,967)**	**(4,738)**

A 10% weakening of the above currencies against the pound sterling at 31 March 2019 and at 31 March 2018 would have had the equal but opposite effect on the above currencies to the amounts shown above, on the basis that all other variables remain constant.

(ii) Interest rate risk

The department's interest rate exposure is limited to loans made at fixed and floating rates and cash balances held overseas. At the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position date the interest rate profile of DFID's interest-bearing financial instruments was:

	2018-19 £000	2017-18 £000
Fixed rate instruments		
Cash and cash equivalents	–	–
Trade and other receivables	973,853	954,013
	973,853	**954,013**
Variable rate instruments		
Cash and cash equivalents	809	578
Trade and other receivables	1,513	2,003
	2,322	**2,581**

For the financial year ending 31 March 2019 the department earned interest from financial instruments of £2.0 million (2017-18 £2.1 million). The interest earned from these financial instruments does not represent a material source of income for DFID.

7. Financial instruments (continued)

(iii) Equity price risk

The department's exposure to equity price risk arises from its investment in equity securities which are classified as financial assets held at fair value through other comprehensive income and fair value through profit or loss and are shown on the Statement of Financial Position as financial investments (see note 5).

Sensitivity analysis

DFID's investments in IFIs are based on DFID's share of the net assets of each IFI, which are recorded at fair value. Although there is no public traded market for these investments, changes in the underlying net asset values of the IFIs would impact on the investment value shown in these accounts. As at 31 March 2019, a 10% reduction in net asset values of the IFIs, with all other variables held constant, would result in DFID's net assets being reduced by £479.7 million (at 31 March 2018: £469.9 million).

DFID's investment in CDC is based on the net assets as included in their most recent audited financial statements drawn up to 31 December 2018 and reflecting any capital contributions by DFID in the period between that date and 31 March 2019. The resultant value is adjusted to reflect any other material movements in fair value over that three month period based on management information provided. As at 31 March 2019, a 10% reduction in the fair value of this organisation, with all other variables held constant, would result in the department's net assets being reduced by £585.5 million (at 31 March 2018: £511.3 million).

7(d) Liquidity risk

Financial risk management

Liquidity risk is the risk that the department will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due.

Exposure to liquidity risk

The contractual maturities of financial liabilities, including estimated interest payments, are £6,034.1 million (2017-18: £4,516.5 million) due on demand and £472.5 million (2017-18: £348.6 million) due within 1 year, but not on demand. In common with other government departments, the future financing of DFID's liabilities is to be met by future grants of supply and application of future income, both to be approved annually by Parliament. Such approval for 2019-20 amounts has already been provided and there is no reason to believe the allocation for 2020-21 and beyond will not be forthcoming.

8. Cash and cash equivalents

	31 March 2019		31 March 2018	
	DFID	Departmental Group	DFID	Departmental Group
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Balance at 1 April[1]	(9,888)	(9,248)	(18,091)	(17,891)
Net change in cash and cash equivalent balances	126,584	127,036	8,203	8,618
Balance at 31 March[1]	**116,696**	**117,788**	**(9,888)**	**(9,273)**
Of which:				
Cash & cash equivalents	116,976	118,068	842	1,457
Bank overdraft	(280)	(280)	(10,730)	(10,730)
Balance at 31 March	**116,696**	**117,788**	**(9,888)**	**(9,273)**
The following balances at 31 March were held at:				
Government Banking Service – Core Department[2]	115,889	115,889	(10,466)	(10,466)
Government Banking Service – NDPB[3]	–	1,092	–	615
Commercial banks and cash in hand	807	807	578	578
Balance at 31 March	**116,696**	**117,788**	**(9,888)**	**(9,273)**

[1] Group opening balance at 1 April 2018 includes the cash balance of EHRC which is not included in the 31 March 2018 closing group balance.

[2] Includes notional bank overdraft

[3] 2018-19 includes CSC and EHRC. 2017-18 is CSC only.

Cash balances at the Government Banking Service were held in sterling. No interest is earned on cash balances held at the Government Banking Service. Local commercial bank accounts and imprest balances are held in a variety of local currencies.

9. Trade and other receivables

	31 March 2019		31 March 2018	
	DFID	Departmental Group	DFID	Departmental Group
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Amounts falling due within 1 year				
Development capital loans	16,571	16,571	15,902	15,902
Bilateral and multilateral loans	5,635	5,635	7,420	7,420
Deposits and advances	17,733	17,761	8,379	8,379
Prepayments and accrued income	198,432	199,011	160,357	160,357
Amounts due from the Consolidated Fund in respect of supply	–	–	9,853	9,853
	238,371	238,978	201,911	201,911
Amounts falling due after more than 1 year				
Development capital loans	28,536	28,536	46,794	46,794
Bilateral and multilateral loans	957,454	957,454	933,417	933,417
	985,990	**985,990**	**980,211**	**980,211**
Total	**1,224,361**	**1,224,968**	**1,182,122**	**1,182,122**

The above relates to assets held by DFID and EHRC. CSC and ICAI do not hold any assets.

10. Trade payables and other liabilities

10.1 Analysis by type

	31 March 2019		31 March 2018	
	DFID	Departmental Group	DFID	Departmental Group
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Amounts falling due within 1 year				
Other taxation and social security	3,795	4,063	3,813	3,813
Other payables	74,400	75,362	19,235	19,235
Accruals and deferred income	390,681	393,047	325,138	325,503
Amounts issued from the Consolidated Fund for supply but not spent at year end	113,346	113,346	–	–
	582,222	585,818	348,186	348,551
Promissory notes: due on demand	6,034,112	6,034,112	4,516,480	4,516,480
Consolidated Fund extra receipts due to be paid to the Consolidated Fund – received	3,382	3,382	–	–
	6,619,716	6,623,312	4,864,666	4,865,031
Amounts falling due after 1 year				
Accruals and deferred income	25,171	25,171	26,309	26,309
Total	**6,644,887**	**6,648,483**	**4,890,975**	**4,891,340**

10.2 Promissory notes payable: movement during the year

	£000	£000
Balance at 31 March 2017		(5,001,075)
Charge to operating expenditure in 2017-18 – new notes deposited	(1,490,721)	
Cash drawn down against notes previously issued	1,971,876	
Foreign exchange gains	3,440	
		484,595
Balance at 31 March 2018		(4,516,480)
Charge to operating expenditure in 2018-19 – new notes deposited	(3,568,965)	
Cash drawn down against notes previously issued	2,053,672	
Foreign exchange losses	(2,339)	
		(1,517,632)
Balance at 31 March 2019		(6,034,112)

Promissory notes payable have been classified as financial liabilities measured at amortised cost. They have been shown as due within 1 year, as they are legally payable on demand, so the maturity profile in the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position, and in note 7, shows the earliest date at which they could be payable. Included within promissory notes payable is an amount of £2,443.3 million which is expected to be encashed within 1 year and £3,590.8 million which is expected to be encashed after 1 year based on non-legally binding encashment schedules.

10. Trade payables and other liabilities (continued)

10.3 Promissory notes payable: analysis by institution

	At 31 March 2019 £000	At 31 March 2018 £000
International Development Association	3,074,236	2,136,165
CDC	736,000	395,000
African Development Fund	483,179	544,788
Green Climate Fund	380,000	220,000
Global Fund to Fight Aids, TB and Malaria	360,000	317,060
Climate Investment Funds (CIFs)	248,819	342,443
Caribbean Development Bank	204,067	123,176
World Health Organisation	159,000	88,000
Private Infrastructure Development Group	88,200	45,877
Global Environment Fund	88,198	95,548
Asian Development Fund	70,255	87,015
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	29,178	–
Asia Climate Partnership Fund	22,512	20,929
KfW Group	20,311	20,311
International Fund for Agricultural Development	19,027	37,476
German Development Corporation	15,301	22,657
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	14,000	–
International Finance Corporation	10,000	–
Other capital notes (Caribbean Development Bank and Asia Development Bank)	4,995	12,036
IFC Catalyst Fund	3,736	4,901
Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency	3,098	3,098
Total	**6,034,112**	**4,516,480**

11. Provisions

	IFFIm	AMC	Cordoba and Gibraltar Social Insurance Fund	Other	DFID Total	Departmental Group Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Balance at 31 March 2017	1,071,789	86,302	50,000	10,299	1,218,390	1,218,390
Provided in the year	–	–	–	8,022	8,022	8,022
Release of provision	(1,545)	–	(50,000)	(131)	(51,676)	(51,676)
Provision utilised in the year	(101,443)	(35,909)	–	(4,254)	(141,606)	(141,606)
Foreign exchange movement	–	(5,463)	–	–	(5,463)	(5,463)
Borrowing costs (unwinding of discount)	10,449	(109)	–	(9)	10,331	10,331
Balance at 31 March 2018	979,250	44,821	–	13,927	1,037,998	1,037,998
Adjustment for consolidation of EHRC	–	–	–	–	–	369
Adjustment on adoption of IFRS 9[1]	–	–	–	324	324	324
Restated Balance at 1 April 2018	**979,250**	**44,821**	**–**	**14,251**	**1,038,322**	**1,038,691**
Provided in the year	–	–	–	2,666	2,666	2,807
Release of provision	(1,676)	–	–	(14)	(1,690)	(1,737)
Provision utilised in the year	(110,080)	–	–	(3,722)	(113,802)	(113,802)
Foreign exchange movement	–	3,404	–	–	3,404	3,404
Borrowing costs (unwinding of discount)	7,352	185	–	9	7,546	7,516
Balance at 31 March 2019	**874,846**	**48,410**	**–**	**13,190**	**936,446**	**936,879**

[1] Adjustment in relation to recognition of expected credit loss provision for guarantees on adoption of IFRS 9 (see note 1.17).

Analysis of expected timing of discounted flows as at 31 March 2019[2]	IFFIm	AMC	Cordoba and Gibraltar Social Insurance Fund	Other	DFID Total	Departmental Group Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
No later than 1 year	120,563	25,307	–	11,452	157,322	157,542
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	498,330	23,103	–	281	521,714	521,927
Later than 5 years	255,953	–	–	1,457	257,410	257,410
	874,846	**48,410**	**–**	**13,190**	**936,446**	**936,879**

Analysis of expected timing of discounted flows as at 31 March 2018[2]	IFFIm	AMC	Cordoba and Gibraltar Social Insurance Fund	Other	DFID Total	Departmental Group Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
No later than 1 year	111,581	–	–	12,112	123,693	123,693
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	510,699	44,821	–	293	555,813	555,813
Later than 5 years	356,970	–	–	1,522	358,492	358,492
	979,250	**44,821**	**–**	**13,927**	**1,037,998**	**1,037,998**

[2] Within DFID, only the provisions for International Finance Facility for Immunisations (IFFIm) and Advanced Market Commitment (AMC) have been discounted on the basis that the impact of discounting would not be material on any of the other provisions. The discount rate used is the nominal discount rate adjusted for inflation, set by HM Treasury. EHRC discount a dilapidation provision.

11. Provisions (continued)

IFFIm is an international development financing institution that is supported by sovereign donors. IFFIm will borrow operating funds in the international capital markets backed by these pledges. The UK has pledged a total of £1,630.0 million, representing 41.7% of the total amounts pledged at 31 March 2019. Provision for IFFIm represents the net present value of DFID's remaining contribution. As at 31 March 2019, the UK is liable for £874.8 million in net present value terms (after deducting payments made), which will be covered by payment obligations through to 2029.

Provision for AMC represents the net present value of the UK's commitment to the pilot AMC for pneumococcal vaccine. The UK has pledged a total of US$485.0 million, representing 32.3% of the total commitments made. The net present value of this commitment as at 31 March 2019, after deducting payments already made, is £48.4 million, which will be covered by payment obligations up to 2020.

HM Treasury and DFID agreed that from 31 March 2017, DFID would hold the remaining liability associated with the pensions paid on behalf of the British Government as a result of the Trilateral Agreement between the Governments of the UK, Spain and Gibraltar, which was reached in Cordoba in 2006. These pensions are unfunded and are closed to new members.

During 2017-18, the Cordoba and Gibraltar Social Insurance Fund liability was derecognised as a provision and at 31 March 2018 was separately disclosed as a pension liability as this better reflected the nature of the liability. This liability transferred to DFID Overseas Superannuation accounts during 2018-19.

Other provisions include staff-related liabilities such as certain non-statutory pension obligations, terminal benefit payments to staff appointed in overseas offices, the cost of early retirement payments, expected credit losses for guarantees. The group position also includes provisions for dilapidation and legal costs.

The above provisions relate to DFID and EHRC. CSC and ICAI do not hold any provisions.

12. Contingent assets and contingent liabilities

12.1 Contingent assets

The department has the following contingent assets.

On 30 April 2012, DFID signed a binding sale agreement with the management of Actis LLP ('Actis') in relation to disposing of its 40% shareholding in Actis, a fund management entity. This sale agreement confirmed DFID's intention to dispose of this shareholding to the management of Actis, in exchange for cash payments totalling US$13.0 million and a 10% interest in Actis management's carried interest in Actis Fund 3 and a 7.5% interest in Actis management's carried interest in Actis Fund 4. Carried interest refers to profits generated by the funds over the period only from the sale agreement date until the expiry of the funds. This is based on the performance of the fund as a whole but will only become payable once a predetermined hurdle rate (the minimum rate of return) has been achieved. As this target is based on investment market performance in the future, it is not practicable to assess the value of the carried interest element of the sale proceeds reliably.

DFID will recognise carried interest as additional sales revenue only when it has been calculated as payable and confirmed by an external audit of Actis and the associated funds. During the year ended 31 March 2019 DFID received carried interest payments of US$0.3 million (2017-18: US$nil).

12.2 Contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities of £965.7 million (2017-18: £2,933.2 million) exist in respect of contributions due to international organisations, subject to certain performance conditions, which have been subject to formal approval by Parliament but which are not yet supported either by promissory notes or cash payments.

Contingent liabilities of £90 million (2017-18: £nil) exist in respect of DFID's technical notice committing to fund the post-March outputs of certain EU funded development programmes contracted to UK organisations in the event of leaving the EU with no deal.

12. Contingent assets and contingent liabilities (continued)

Contingent liabilities of £40.0 million (2017-18: £40.0 million) exist in respect of callable capital to GuarantCo Ltd (GuarantCo), an entity that provides high grade local currency denominated guarantees supporting infrastructure projects in developing countries. GuarantCo is funded by a mix of debt and equity, and the ratio of debt to equity must stay within certain limits to preserve GuarantCo's credit rating. The callable capital can be drawn down if the GuarantCo leverage ratio exceeds three times its equity. Based on current projections, this is unlikely. The agreement is in place until June 2026.

A contingent liability of £19.0 million (2017-18: £19.4 million remote contingent liability) exists, related to the UK membership of CABI, an intergovernmental organisation established by a UN treaty level agreement. In the event of CABI's dissolution, the assets are shared among/liabilities met by the member governments. The potential liability is calculated in proportion to the member government's level of contribution.

DFID have some on-going legal cases and a contingent liability exists in EHRC regarding one employment tribunal claim which is scheduled to be heard in July 2019. No further information has been disclosed as this could be prejudicial to the outcome of the cases.

12.3 Guarantees, indemnities and letters of comfort

There is a guarantee arrangement for £193.0 million (2017-18: £169.0 million), being the sterling equivalent of US$251.3 million, in respect of the UK guarantee of part of the US$1,000 million loan provided to the Government of Egypt by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

There is a guarantee arrangement for £381.2 million (2017-18: £269.3 million), being the sterling equivalent of US$496.5 million, in respect of the UK guarantee of part of the US$1,444 million loan provided to the Republic of Iraq by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

A third guarantee arrangement related to the European Investment Bank is judged to be remote, and so has been included within Section 2 Accountability Report.

13. General Fund

The general fund reflects the realised and unrealised balance of the cumulative difference between net operating expenditure and financing provided by Parliament, adjusted for amounts payable to the Consolidated Fund.

	Note	DFID £000	DFID £000	Departmental Group £000	Departmental Group £000
General fund at 31 March 2017			**(2,416,728)**		**(2,416,529)**
Net expenditure for the year			(9,208,857)		(9,208,806)
Net parliamentary funding – current year		10,668,993		10,668,993	
Current year receivable for supply[1]		9,853		9,853	
Financing provided			**10,678,846**		**10,678,846**
Notional costs within operating expenditure			314		314
Realised element of revaluation reserve			(4,570)		(4,570)
Operating income payable to Consolidated Fund			(159)		(159)
Net decrease in general fund			**1,465,574**		**1,465,625**
General fund at 31 March 2018			**(951,154)**		**(950,904)**
Adjustment on adoption of IFRS 9	1.17		(13,981)		(13,981)
Restated General fund as at 1 April 2018			**(965,135)**		**(964,885)**
Net expenditure for the year			**(9,931,861)**		**(9,934,292)**
Net parliamentary funding – current year		9,108,455		9,108,455	
Current year payable for supply		(113,346)		(113,346)	
Financing provided			**8,995,109**		**8,995,109**
Notional costs within operating expenditure			366		366
Realised element of revaluation reserve			124,873		124,873
Operating income payable to Consolidated Fund			(3,814)		(3,814)
Remeasurements			–		5
Net decrease in general fund			**(815,327)**		**(817,753)**
General fund at 31 March 2019			**(1,780,462)**		**(1,782,638)**

[1] The 2015-16 consolidated fund creditor figure was over stated by £4.6 million. The overstatement is adjusted within the 2017-18 current year receivable for supply figure.

14. Revaluation reserve

	DFID £000	Departmental Group £000
Balance at 1 April 2017	**5,660,034**	**5,660,034**
Gain on revaluation – International Financial Institutions	561,351	561,351
Loss on revaluation – Other Development Capital	(13,288)	(13,288)
Loss on revaluation – CDC	(72,800)	(72,800)
Gain on revaluation – Information technology	85	85
Gain on revaluation – Furniture & fittings	12	12
Gain on revaluation – Vehicles	11	11
Gain on revaluation – Land, buildings and dwellings	30,149	30,149
Realised element to General Fund	4,570	4,570
Balance at 31 March 2018	**6,170,124**	**6,170,124**
Adjustment on adoption of IFRS 9	4,148	4,148
Restated Balance at 1 April 2018	**6,174,272**	**6,174,272**
Gain on revaluation – International Financial Institutions	404,320	404,320
Gain on revaluation – Other Development Capital	3,018	3,018
Gain on revaluation – CDC	6,000	6,000
Gain on revaluation – Information technology	83	83
Gain/(loss) on revaluation – Furniture & fittings	31	(152)
Gain on revaluation – Vehicles	1	1
Gain on revaluation – Intangibles	–	1
Realised element to General Fund	(124,873)	(124,873)
Balance at 31 March 2019	**6,462,852**	**6,462,670**

15. Third-party assets

The department held the below cash amounts provided to DFID by other development agencies as part of jointly funded programmes. These funds are held in the capacity of project manager/lead donor and are disbursed when required by the programme. These are not held in DFID's name and as such are not included in cash held by the Core Department, as set out in note 8.

	31 March 2019 £000	31 March 2018 £000
Amounts held in third party account	1,619	1,791

16. Related parties and entities within the departmental accounting boundary

16.1 Related parties

DFID is the 100% shareholder in CDC Group plc. DFID acquired a further 683 million ordinary shares in CDC Group plc on 23 November 2018 for £683.0 million consideration and 53 million ordinary shares on 13 March 2019 for £53.0 million consideration (see note 5).

DFID had a 40% interest in Actis LLP until 30 April 2012 at which point the department entered into a binding sales agreement to dispose of this interest. DFID is entitled to a fixed amount which was payable on 1 May 2012 and 1 May 2013 plus an element of carried interest dependent on the future performance of certain Actis funds. The carried interest element is reflected as a contingent asset within note 12. During the year ended 31 March 2019 DFID received carried interest payments of US$0.3 million (2017-18: US$nil).

DFID has had a number of transactions with other government departments and other central government bodies. These are undertaken under normal trading circumstances, at arm's length, and are reported within DFID's net resource outturn. As at 31 March 2019, amounts due to other government departments and other central government bodies totalled £124.7 million and amounts due from such entities totalled £4.1 million. No amounts have been written off during 2018-19 to or from other government departments or other central government bodies. The largest volume of transactions, in frequency and value, have been with the Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

Alan Johnson is a member of the board and deputy president of the International Federation of Accountants (IFAC). DFID has awarded £4.9 million funding over 7 years (to 2021) to IFAC for development of the accounting profession, of which £0.9 million was disbursed in 2018-19.

Further to this, no minister, Board member, key manager or other related party has undertaken any material transactions with the department during the year.

16.2 Entities within the departmental accounting boundary

DFID income and expenditure incorporated financing of the following non-departmental public bodies (NDPBs), in full or in part, in the current and prior financial year:

Executive NDPB

Commonwealth Scholarship Commission in the United Kingdom (CSC) and the Equality and Human Rights Commission (EHRC)

Advisory NDPB

Independent Commission for Aid Impact (ICAI)

For more information please refer to the Governance Report in section 2.

17. Events after the reporting period

No non-adjusting or adjusting events after the reporting period have been identified.

Under a Machinery of Government change, the Government Equalities Office (GEO), including it's NDPB EHRC, has moved from DFID to the Cabinet Office from 1 April 2019.

The Accounting Officer authorised these financial statements for issue on the date of the Comptroller and Auditor General's signature.

ANNEX A:

DFID allocations by programme

DFID's available programme resources are allocated to country offices or to central departments, whose programmes cover a range of countries or regions. The allocation is approved by the Secretary of State and provides departments within DFID with a firm budget for the current year and indicative budgets for future years. Allocations are based on a business planning process which marries country-based and departmental analysis of need with overall strategy, priorities and commitments.

Table A.1 sets out DFID's actual programme resource outturn for 2018-19 and budget for 2019-20.

All future plans are subject to revision as, by its nature, the department's work is dynamic. DFID's allocations are continually reviewed to respond to changing global needs, including humanitarian crises and to ensure aid is used effectively to achieve poverty reduction. The precise way in which DFID spends will reflect changing demands, and the speed at which different programmes are implemented and new programmes developed, whilst, at the same time, protecting ministerial commitments.

Annual budgets can change due to fluctuations in gross national income (GNI) projections and other Official Development Assistance (ODA) allocation decisions made at the Budget. For 2019-20, the projected budget has decreased from the original Spending Review allocation due to the lower than expected GNI forecast in comparison to that set at the 2015 Spending Review.

While the following tables show the breakdown of programme budgets currently allocated to individual countries for 2019-20, it should be noted this does not reflect the full range of UK aid spent in these individual countries. For example, it does not include spend delivered via our core contributions to multi-lateral organisations or regional programmes delivered by our central departments. In addition, other UK Government departments spend an increasing amount of ODA overseas. Details of ODA spent by other government departments can be found in their Annual Report and Accounts and the Statistics for International Development.

Table A.1 DFID programme spend and allocations by department

	2018-19 Programme outturn (£000)	2019-20 Programme plans (£000)
Regional Programmes		
West and Southern Africa Division		
DFID DRC	189,220	137,000
DFID Ghana and Liberia	41,127	41,000
DFID Malawi	74,564	65,000
DFID Mozambique	61,874	45,000
DFID Nigeria	262,694	220,000
DFID Sierra Leone	81,710	80,000
DFID Southern Africa	35	–
DFID Zambia	26,568	42,000
DFID Zimbabwe	96,535	86,000
Joint Sahel Department	78,649	45,000
West and Southern Africa Division Total	**912,976**	**761,000**
East and Central Africa Division		
Africa Regional Department	185,042	197,730
DFID Ethiopia	304,333	292,000
DFID Kenya	97,818	98,000
DFID Rwanda	61,684	54,000
DFID Somalia	151,638	118,000
DFID South Sudan	167,997	130,000
DFID Sudan	83,486	50,000
DFID Tanzania	152,876	153,000
DFID Uganda	102,510	96,000
East and Central Africa Division Total	**1,307,384**	**1,188,730**
Asia, Caribbean and Overseas Territories Division		
Asia Regional Team	43,747	52,000
DFID Afghanistan	176,703	155,000
DFID Bangladesh	179,229	191,453
DFID Myanmar (Burma)	87,907	87,500
DFID Caribbean	121,869	41,000
DFID India [1]	42,750	46,000
UK Climate Change, Indonesia	13,850	13,000
DFID Nepal	88,486	82,000
DFID Pakistan	271,690	282,000
DFID Central Asia	8,157	13,000
DFID Ukraine [2]	8,847	5,000
Overseas Territories Department	55,455	70,000
Asia, Caribbean and Overseas Territories Division Total	**1,098,691**	**1,037,953**
Middle East and North Africa Division		
DFID Jordan	108,635	120,000
DFID Lebanon	78,159	91,000
DFID Iraq	40,008	33,000
DFID North Africa Joint Unit	1,974	1,000
DFID Occupied Palestinian Territories	81,320	66,000
DFID Syria (including Turkey)	270,299	175,000
DFID Yemen	167,398	171,000
MENAD Regional	2,208	3,000
Middle East and North Africa Division Total	**750,001**	**660,000**
Regional Programmes TOTAL	**4,069,051**	**3,647,683**

1 DFID ended its traditional aid programme to India at the end of 2015. DFID's support to India is now primarily in the form of technical assistance (high-level advice) and development capital investment which generates a return to the taxpayer. DFID has a cap of £30m for technical assistance to India in each year.

2 DFID's support to Ukraine is humanitarian funding in response to the protracted humanitarian situation in the country.

	2018-19 Programme outturn (£000)	2019-20 Programme plans (£000)
Policy Priorities, International Organisations and Humanitarian		
Research and Evidence Division		
Chief Heads of Profession	5,354	3,461
Evidence Department	20,289	26,271
Global Statistics	14,963	11,766
Research Department	374,274	362,502
Research and Evidence Division Total	**414,881**	**404,000**
Economic Development Division		
EC Attribution	452,000	483,000
Europe Department	583,024	595,000
Governance, Open Societies and Anti-Corruption Department	36,304	40,000
Growth and Resilience Department	112,616	107,060
Private Sector Department	846,721	1,190,000
Public Finance and Tax Department	9,161	15,000
Trade for Development	10,039	11,000
Economic Development Division Total	**2,049,865**	**2,441,060**
Policy Division		
Children Youth and Education Department	199,127	226,924
Climate and Environment Group	258,149	112,724
Emerging Policy, Innovation & Capability	13,418	16,687
Global Funds Department	698,395	989,176
Human Development Group	130,747	147,833
Inclusive Societies Department	87,366	122,911
Safeguarding Unit	598	2,848
Policy Division Total	**1,387,799**	**1,619,103**
International Relations Division		
Gobal Partnership Multilateral Effectiveness Department	2,127	2,000
International Financial Institutions Department	2,026,594	1,219,600
United Nations and Commonwealth Department	195,720	195,144
International Relations Division Total	**2,224,441**	**1,416,744**
Conflict, Humanitarian, Security and Stabilisation Division		
Conflict, Humanitarian and Security Department	358,154	299,356
Migration and Modern Slavery Department	18,017	32,900
Stabilisation Unit	645	–
Conflict, Humanitarian, Security and Stabilisation Division Total	**376,815**	**332,256**
Policy Priorities, International Organisations and Humanitarian TOTAL	**6,453,800**	**6,213,163**
Conflict, Stability and Security Fund		
Asia, Caribbean and Overseas Territories		
Asia Regional Team	–	230
DFID Afghanistan	3,634	–
DFID Myanmar (Burma)	720	540
DFID Caribbean	195	92
DFID Central Asia	1,243	657
DFID Pakistan	15,142	9,555
Good Governance Fund	30,877	14,856
Asia, Caribbean and Overseas Territories Total	**51,811**	**25,930**
West and Southern Africa Division		
DFID Nigeria	2,200	–
DFID Zimbabwe	49	–
Joint Sahel Dept	536	–
West and Southern Africa Division Total	**2,785**	**–**

	2018-19 Programme outturn (£000)	2019-20 Programme plans (£000)
East and Central Africa Division		
Africa Regional Department	44	–
DFID Somalia	1,000	–
DFID South Sudan	760	–
East and Central Africa Division Total	1,804	–
Middle East and North Africa Division		
DFID Iraq	14,569	4,560
DFID Jordan	9,981	4,840
DFID Lebanon	5,063	4,280
DFID MENAD Regional	57	46
DFID North Africa Joint Unit	655	924
DFID Occupied Palestinian Territories	203	984
DFID Syria	9,459	20
Middle East and North Africa Division Total	**39,988**	**15,654**
Research and Evidence Division		
Research Department	507	–
Research and Evidence Division Total	**507**	**–**
Economic Development Division		
Private Sector Department	1,000	–
Trade for Development	5,556	–
Economic Development Division Total	**6,556**	**–**
Policy Division		
Human Development Group	3,009	1,662
Policy Division Total	**3,009**	**1,662**
Conflict, Humanitarian, Security and Stabilisation Division		
Conflict Funds	7,800	8,432
Conflict, Humanitarian and Security	-25	–
Stabilisation Unit	12,888	10,836
Conflict, Humanitarian, Security and Stabilisation Division Total	**20,663**	**19,268**
Other Central Programmes TOTAL	**–**	**5,614**
Conflict, Stability and Security Fund TOTAL	**127,122**	**68,128**
Prosperity Fund TOTAL	**43,629**	**80,969**
Government Equalities Office TOTAL	**10,803**	**–**
Non-Departmental Public Bodies		
Commonwealth Scholarship Commission	24,701	25,700
Equality and Human Rights Comission	5,103	–
Independent Commission for Aid Impact	2,523	2,488
Non-Departmental Public Bodies TOTAL	**32,327**	**28,188**
Other Central Programmes TOTAL	**-35,017**	**10,720**
Crisis Reserve [1]	**–**	**200,000**
TOTAL	**10,701,716**	**10,248,851**

1 The UK Aid Strategy and the Spending Review created a £500 million ODA Crisis Reserve which is held on the DFID baseline. £200 million of this is assigned to a central contingency reserve for allocation to emerging crises during the year with the balance of £300 million allocated across the portfolio which can be redeployed in response to substantial need.

ANNEX B

Annual reporting of statistical information

B.1 The International Development (Reporting and Transparency) Act 2006 requires the Secretary of State for International Development to report to Parliament on an annual basis. The schedule to the Act sets out the statistical reporting that is required. This information is published each autumn for the preceding year in DFID's publication Statistics on International Development. Provisional figures for 2018 are provided for Table B1.

B.2 The statistical reporting requirements of the Act are itemised below with the tables within this Annex showing where the corresponding information can be located. Information is included for the most recent period and each of the four periods before.

B.3 The UK Aid budget is spent by a number of departments other than DFID. The *Statistics on International Development*[39] publication sets out detailed information on aid spend by department and summary information on the main aims of each department's aid budget. Departments with large aid budgets will also include information in their own annual report. Table B.3 gives information on the largest ODA spending department for the most recent period by recipient country.

Act schedule	Table number
Total UK bilateral aid broken down by:	
Debt relief, in turn split by cancelled export credits	Table B.1
Region	Table B.2
Country including humanitarian assistance breakdown	Table B.2
Largest spending department of UK net ODA by recipient country	Table B.3
Sector Table	Table B.4
Country as a percentage of UK bilateral aid	Table B.2
Percentage and amount to low income countries	Table B.2
UK multilateral aid broken down by:	
European Union	Table B.1
World Bank	Table B.1
United Nations and its agencies	Table B.1
Other multilateral organisations	Table B.1
UK imputed share[1] of the aggregate amount of multilateral ODA provided by the bodies to which the UK contributed such assistance broken down by:	
Country table	Table B.5
Percentage and amount to low income countries	Table B.5

1. UK imputed share is the share of all multilateral expenditure in developing countries which can be attributed to the UK

39 https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/provisional-uk-official-development-assistance-as-a-proportion-of-gross-national-income-2016

Table B.1: Total UK net official development assistance (ODA)

					£ millions
	2014	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018[1]**
Total Bilateral ODA	**6 822**	**7 662**	**8 534**	**8 803**	**9 242**
as a % of GNI	0.41	0.44	0.45	0.44	0.44
of which: Administration costs[2]	373	390	470	543	656
of which: Debt Relief	3	-	2	3	4
of which: Non DFID Department[3]	3	-	2	3	4
Total Multilateral ODA	**4 878**	**4 473**	**4 843**	**5 256**	**5 304**
as a % of GNI	0.29	0.26	0.25	0.26	0.25
of which: Total European Commission	1 143	1 327	1 503	1 354	1 387
Total World Bank	1 667	1 263	1 171	1 365	1 936
Total UN Agencies	518	440	503	480	591
Total Other Organisations[4]	1 549	1 444	1 665	2 057	1 391
TOTAL ODA					
as a % of GNI	**11 700**	**12 136**	**13 377**	**14 059**	**14 546**
	0.70	**0.70**	**0.70**	**0.70**	**0.70**

1. 2018 data is provisional. Final 2018 ODA figures will be published in Statistics on International Development in the autumn 2019.
2. Includes Front Line Delivery Costs. This is in line with OECD DAC Statistical Reporting Directives.
3. Export Credits Guarantee Department (operational name: UK Export Finance).
4. Includes Regional Development Banks and other multilateral agencies on the DAC List of Multilateral Organisations.

Figures may not sum due to rounding.

Table B.2: Total UK net ODA[1] and humanitarian assistance by recipient country[2]

		£000					Main spend departments in 2017 (% share)
		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	
Africa							
Algeria	UK Net Bilateral ODA	3,111	9,772	2,676	3,252	6,710	CSSF 62%, FCO 38%, Other 0%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	0	0	0	0	0	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.05%	0.14%	0.03%	0.04%	0.08%	
Angola	UK Net Bilateral ODA	359	916	1,296	391	532	BEIS 45%, FCO 43%, Other 12%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	0	0	0	0	0	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.01%	0.01%	0.02%	0.00%	0.01%	
Benin	UK Net Bilateral ODA	–	–	–	–	318	BEIS 97%, FCO 3%, Other 0%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	–	–	–	–	0	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Botswana	UK Net Bilateral ODA	788	498	1,056	279	1,072	BEIS 52%, FCO 47%, Other 1%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	0	0	0	0	0	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	0.00%	0.01%	
Burkina Faso	UK Net Bilateral ODA	542	332	88	132	1,748	BEIS 93%, DEFRA 7%, Other 0%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	0	0	0	0	0	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.02%	
Burundi	UK Net Bilateral ODA	4,177	6,108	205	3,189	4,916	DFID 86%, CSSF 9%, Other 5%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	–	–	–	2,613	4,248	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.06%	0.09%	0.00%	0.04%	0.06%	
Cameroon	UK Net Bilateral ODA	842	53,540	6,223	1,705	2,062	DFID 33%, FCO 29%, Other 39%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	–	10,000	4,500	–	0	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.01%	0.78%	0.08%	0.02%	0.02%	
Cape Verde	UK Net Bilateral ODA	41	80	117	77	288	BEIS 72%, FCO 22%, Other 7%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	0	0	0	0	0	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Central African Republic	UK Net Bilateral ODA	1,666	16,065	18,279	18,914	13,652	DFID 98%, FCO 1%, Other 1%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	1,666	15,797	18,279	18,914	13,422	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.02%	0.24%	0.24%	0.22%	0.16%	
Chad	UK Net Bilateral ODA	10	–	–	–	21	FCO 100%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	–	–	–	–	0	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Comoros	UK Net Bilateral ODA	–	6	5	10	29	DEFRA 117%, FCO -17%, Other 0%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	0	0	0	0	0	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Democratic Republic of the Congo	UK Net Bilateral ODA	161,640	166,594	142,721	129,546	166,228	DFID 99%, CSSF 0%, Other 1%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	36,121	38,444	35,395	32,869	62,069	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	2.41%	2.44%	1.86%	1.52%	1.89%	
Congo	UK Net Bilateral ODA	–	–	–	89	1,852	DFID 81%, DEFRA 19%, Other 0%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	–	–	–	–	0	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.02%	
Cote d'Ivoire	UK Net Bilateral ODA	-409	2,032	698	585	383	BEIS 56%, FCO 29%, Other 15%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	–	–	–	–	0	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	-0.01%	0.03%	0.01%	0.01%	0.00%	
Djibouti	UK Net Bilateral ODA	66	–	19	–	39	FCO 100%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	0	0	0	0	0	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Egypt	UK Net Bilateral ODA	20,999	-24,004	12,125	11,479	23,128	CSSF 55%, FCO 27%, Other 18%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	–	–	–	–	0	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.31%	-0.35%	0.16%	0.13%	0.26%	
Eritrea	UK Net Bilateral ODA	4,660	5,877	304	594	629	CSSF 96%, FCO 4%, Other 0%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	4,410	5,590	–	–	0	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.07%	0.09%	0.00%	0.01%	0.01%	

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Table B.2: Total UK net ODA[1] and humanitarian assistance by recipient country[2]

(continued)

		£000					Main spend departments in 2017 (% share)
		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	
Eswatini (Swaziland)	UK Net Bilateral ODA	1,287	952	169	4	304	FCO 99%, Colonial Pensions 1%,Other 0%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	0	0	0	0	0	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.02%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Ethiopia	UK Net Bilateral ODA	329,435	321,708	338,779	334,320	326,131	DFID 99%, BEIS 1%, Other 1%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	50,024	58,711	78,957	73,194	101,310	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	4.90%	4.72%	4.42%	3.92%	3.70%	
Gabon	UK Net Bilateral ODA	–	-221	–	150	23	FCO 100%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	0	0	0	0	0	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Gambia	UK Net Bilateral ODA	8,102	9,170	9,542	10,804	15,454	BEIS 98%, FCO 2%, Other 0%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	0	0	0	0	0	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.12%	0.13%	0.12%	0.13%	0.18%	
Ghana	UK Net Bilateral ODA	103,344	66,086	60,630	58,147	56,445	DFID 92%, FCO 5%, Other 3%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	–	–	–	–	0	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	1.54%	0.97%	0.79%	0.68%	0.64%	
Guinea	UK Net Bilateral ODA	3,731	281	316	111	431	DEFRA 75%, FCO 25%, Other 0%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	–	–	–	–	0	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.06%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Guinea-Bissau	UK Net Bilateral ODA	2	73	18	22	22	FCO 100%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	0	0	0	0	0	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Kenya	UK Net Bilateral ODA	159,405	134,850	155,575	133,813	152,807	DFID 88%, BEIS 5%, Other 7%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	14,941	30,470	24,078	17,396	23,388	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	2.37%	1.98%	2.03%	1.57%	1.74%	
Lesotho	UK Net Bilateral ODA	2,725	205	429	5,693	358	FCO 36%, BEIS 35%, Other 29%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	1,500	-28	–	–	0	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.04%	0.00%	0.01%	0.07%	0.00%	
Liberia	UK Net Bilateral ODA	8,724	5,796	10,672	1,561	3,131	DFID 85%, FCO 9%, Other 6%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	265	–	–	–	0	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.13%	0.08%	0.14%	0.02%	0.04%	
Libya	UK Net Bilateral ODA	15,801	28,663	10,434	14,353	14,721	CSSF 80%, DFID 11%, Other 9%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	201	–	2,018	1,560	987	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.24%	0.42%	0.14%	0.17%	0.17%	
Madagascar	UK Net Bilateral ODA	366	-199	1,337	642	2,166	DEFRA 77%, FCO 15%, Other 7%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	5	–	–	–	0	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.01%	0.00%	0.02%	0.01%	0.02%	
Malawi	UK Net Bilateral ODA	113,297	60,475	85,560	102,729	89,561	DFID 87%, SG 9%, Other 4%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	19,464	5,031	16,587	25,700	9,306	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	1.69%	0.89%	1.12%	1.20%	1.02%	
Mali	UK Net Bilateral ODA	1,029	2,102	1,830	2,510	2,678	CSSF 91%, DEFRA 7%, Other 1%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	0	0	0	0	0	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.02%	0.03%	0.02%	0.03%	0.03%	
Mauritania	UK Net Bilateral ODA	115	571	119	–	66	FCO 100%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	0	0	0	0	0	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.00%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Mauritius	UK Net Bilateral ODA	329	745	777	193	316	FCO 96%, BEIS 2%, Other 2%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	0	0	0	0	0	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.00%	0.01%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	
Morocco	UK Net Bilateral ODA	3,832	7,969	3,574	3,154	5,705	CSSF 46%, FCO 44%, Other 10%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	0	0	0	0	0	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.06%	0.12%	0.05%	0.04%	0.06%	

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Table B.2: Total UK net ODA[1] and humanitarian assistance by recipient country[2] (continued)

		£000					Main spend departments in 2017 (% share)
		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	
Mozambique	UK Net Bilateral ODA	78,732	83,967	50,483	54,528	57,526	DFID 97%, FCO 1%, Other 2%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	–	–	–	18,236	8,996	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	1.17%	1.23%	0.66%	0.64%	0.65%	
Namibia	UK Net Bilateral ODA	250	285	297	137	631	FCO 60%, BEIS 40%, Other 0%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	0	0	0	0	0	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	
Niger	UK Net Bilateral ODA	–	110	–	–	142	BEIS 89%, CSSF 11%, Other 0%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	–	–	–	–	0	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Nigeria	UK Net Bilateral ODA	248,734	236,639	262,685	319,583	327,199	DFID 93%, CSSF 3%, Other 3%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	–	1,000	5,752	40,648	67,866	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	3.70%	3.47%	3.43%	3.74%	3.72%	
Rwanda	UK Net Bilateral ODA	103,394	48,028	101,293	68,833	59,469	DFID 95%, FCO 2%, Other 3%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	1,923	–	6,868	6,771	4,553	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	1.54%	0.70%	1.32%	0.81%	0.68%	
Sao Tome & Principe	UK Net Bilateral ODA	–	95	–	58	103	DEFRA 81%, FCO 19%, Other 0%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	0	0	0	0	0	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Senegal	UK Net Bilateral ODA	960	-71	1,091	1,620	1,422	FCO 67%, BEIS 33%, Other 0%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	0	0	0	0	0	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.01%	0.00%	0.01%	0.02%	0.02%	
Seychelles	UK Net Bilateral ODA	307	380	324	122	338	BEIS 73%, FCO 27%, Other 1%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	–	–	–	–	0	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.00%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Sierra Leone	UK Net Bilateral ODA	69,990	237,747	217,707	153,685	117,947	DFID 98%, FCO 1%, Other 1%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	957	177,581	176,095	32,364	7,680	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	1.04%	3.48%	2.84%	1.80%	1.34%	
Somalia	UK Net Bilateral ODA	107,274	123,791	121,828	151,715	282,037	DFID 93%, CSSF 7%, Other 0%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	43,671	39,428	39,200	53,621	202,988	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	1.60%	1.81%	1.59%	1.78%	3.20%	
South Africa	UK Net Bilateral ODA	35,605	-18,378	19,095	12,286	19,111	BEIS 67%, FCO 26%, Other 7%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	–	–	–	–	0	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.53%	-0.27%	0.25%	0.14%	0.22%	
South Sudan	UK Net Bilateral ODA	136,478	167,060	207,993	160,893	168,236	DFID 97%, CSSF 2%, Other 0%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	64,784	118,617	129,838	92,854	92,155	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	2.03%	2.45%	2.71%	1.89%	1.91%	
St. Helena	UK Net Bilateral ODA	83,783	75,752	53,476	74,970	50,708	DFID 94%, CSSF 5%, Other 1%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	–	–	2	–	0	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	1.25%	1.11%	0.70%	0.88%	0.58%	
Sudan	UK Net Bilateral ODA	69,206	49,844	54,601	64,953	62,985	DFID 89%, CSSF 5%, Other 5%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	49,394	33,500	29,338	30,699	37,042	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	1.03%	0.73%	0.71%	0.76%	0.72%	
Tanzania	UK Net Bilateral ODA	151,896	148,765	204,846	186,209	166,567	DFID 96%, BEIS 2%, Other 2%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	8,734	9,243	12,646	13,336	13,355	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	2.26%	2.18%	2.67%	2.18%	1.89%	
Togo	UK Net Bilateral ODA	–	–	34	–	0	–
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	0	0	0	0	0	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Tunisia	UK Net Bilateral ODA	4,816	2,082	6,308	9,838	10,372	CSSF 68%, FCO 29%, Other 3%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	–	42	–	–	0	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.07%	0.03%	0.08%	0.12%	0.12%	

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Table B.2: Total UK net ODA[1] and humanitarian assistance by recipient country[2] (continued)

		£000					Main spend departments in 2017 (% share)
		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	
Uganda	UK Net Bilateral ODA	56,341	82,179	123,348	110,941	140,297	DFID 91%, BEIS 7%, Other 2%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	10,300	18,400	11,580	19,353	65,312	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.84%	1.20%	1.61%	1.30%	1.59%	
Zambia	UK Net Bilateral ODA	59,848	91,059	50,493	57,843	53,068	DFID 95%, FCO 2%, Other 3%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	–	–	–	–	0	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.89%	1.33%	0.66%	0.68%	0.60%	
Zimbabwe	UK Net Bilateral ODA	93,836	104,024	92,896	99,743	93,573	DFID 97%, FCO 2%, Other 1%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	8,000	6,960	9,633	22,012	763	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	1.40%	1.52%	1.21%	1.17%	1.06%	
North of Sahara, regional	UK Net Bilateral ODA	4,020	0	62	516	3,662	CSSF 96%, BEIS 3%, Other 1%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	19	–	–	–	0	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.06%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	0.04%	
South of Sahara, regional	UK Net Bilateral ODA	104,619	106,477	99,438	154,289	168,361	DFID 98%, DH 2%, Other 0%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	67,847	60,420	31,392	41,589	50,291	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	1.56%	1.56%	1.30%	1.81%	1.91%	
Africa, regional	UK Net Bilateral ODA	134,007	219,625	225,199	336,870	318,533	DFID 51%, FCO 35%, Other 15%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	–	700	5,288	1,300	235	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	1.99%	3.22%	2.94%	3.95%	3.62%	
Asia & Middle East							
Afghanistan	UK Net Bilateral ODA	211,852	197,543	299,928	235,318	226,948	DFID 66%, CSSF 30%, Other 4%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	-65	23,522	24,139	40,987	35,536	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	3.15%	2.90%	3.91%	2.76%	2.58%	
Armenia	UK Net Bilateral ODA	827	973	1,188	438	980	FCO 100%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	0	0	0	0	0	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.01%	0.01%	0.02%	0.01%	0.01%	
Azerbaijan	UK Net Bilateral ODA	2,650	2,100	2,445	1,008	1,571	FCO 99%, HMRC 1%, Other 0%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	0	0	0	0	0	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.04%	0.03%	0.03%	0.01%	0.02%	
Bangladesh	UK Net Bilateral ODA	272,005	208,245	163,697	148,540	175,830	DFID 95%, FCO 3%, Other 2%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	3,288	5,186	9,809	6,836	48,954	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	4.05%	3.05%	2.14%	1.74%	2.00%	
Bhutan	UK Net Bilateral ODA	1	–	76	62	355	FCO 36%, BEIS 35%, Other 30%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	0	0	0	0	0	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Cambodia	UK Net Bilateral ODA	10,962	1,931	2,780	2,045	3,985	DFID 46%, FCO 28%, Other 25%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	0	0	0	0	0	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.16%	0.03%	0.04%	0.02%	0.05%	
Central Asia, regional	UK Net Bilateral ODA	–	–	–	–	5,186	CSSF 95%, FCO 5%, Other 0%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	0	0	0	0	0	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.06%	
China	UK Net Bilateral ODA	-17,971	-33,601	44,641	46,902	43,911	BEIS 56%, FCO 27%, Other 18%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	–	–	10	150	0	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	-0.27%	-0.49%	0.58%	0.55%	0.50%	
Far East Asia, regional	UK Net Bilateral ODA	–	–	–	–	405	PF 96%, FCO 4%, Other 0%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	0	0	0	0	0	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Georgia	UK Net Bilateral ODA	4,504	4,338	2,854	762	835	FCO 85%, BEIS 15%, Other 0%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	–	–	–	–	0	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.07%	0.06%	0.04%	0.01%	0.01%	
India	UK Net Bilateral ODA	268,041	278,796	185,580	92,620	90,138	DFID 53%, BEIS 25%, Other 22%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	2,233	7	–	–	100	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	3.99%	4.09%	2.42%	1.09%	1.02%	

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Table B.2: Total UK net ODA[1] and humanitarian assistance by recipient country[2] (continued)

		£000					Main spend departments in 2017 (% share)
		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	
Indonesia	UK Net Bilateral ODA	21,981	15,696	19,864	17,449	25,434	DFID 57%, FCO 22%, Other 21%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	165	74	–	–	0	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.33%	0.23%	0.26%	0.20%	0.29%	
Iran	UK Net Bilateral ODA	357	659	993	792	1,621	FCO 100%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	0	0	0	0	0	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	0.02%	
Iraq	UK Net Bilateral ODA	7,008	38,370	55,437	118,881	82,837	DFID 58%, CSSF 36%, Other 6%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	–	28,548	45,232	87,209	47,958	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.10%	0.56%	0.72%	1.39%	0.94%	
Jordan	UK Net Bilateral ODA	16,692	18,538	57,449	174,853	60,979	DFID 66%, CSSF 24%, Other 9%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	3,492	590	32,766	34,240	3,433	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.25%	0.27%	0.75%	2.05%	0.69%	
Kazakhstan	UK Net Bilateral ODA	1,788	1,782	5,425	3,485	1,184	FCO 82%, BEIS 13%, Other 4%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	0	0	0	0	0	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.03%	0.03%	0.07%	0.04%	0.01%	
Korea	UK Net Bilateral ODA	1,309	277	740	216	40	FCO 100%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	98	–	–	–	0	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.02%	0.00%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	
Kyrgyz Republic	UK Net Bilateral ODA	5,367	5,952	2,705	1,010	3,556	DFID 72%, FCO 24%, Other 4%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	–	–	–	–	0	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.08%	0.09%	0.04%	0.01%	0.04%	
Lao People's Democratic Republic	UK Net Bilateral ODA	946	1,473	2,338	997	654	FCO 62%, DEFRA 38%, Other 0%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	0	0	0	0	0	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.01%	0.02%	0.03%	0.01%	0.01%	
Lebanon	UK Net Bilateral ODA	8,035	26,009	99,533	124,037	115,183	DFID 72%, CSSF 18%, Other 10%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	1,731	6,685	68,350	66,107	44,350	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.12%	0.38%	1.30%	1.45%	1.31%	
Malaysia	UK Net Bilateral ODA	3,808	-1,842	5,604	4,263	13,121	BEIS 83%, FCO 16%, Other 2%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	–	–	–	15	0	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.06%	-0.03%	0.07%	0.05%	0.15%	
Maldives	UK Net Bilateral ODA	154	-53	184	137	229	FCO 83%, BEIS 17%, Other 0%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	0	0	0	0	0	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Mongolia	UK Net Bilateral ODA	427	444	633	363	449	FCO 57%, DEFRA 32%, Other 11%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	0	0	0	0	0	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	0.00%	0.01%	
Myanmar (Burma)	UK Net Bilateral ODA	99,659	73,278	113,895	106,922	120,910	DFID 95%, FCO 2%, Other 3%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	10,445	16,911	12,749	19,451	19,127	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	1.48%	1.07%	1.49%	1.25%	1.37%	
Nepal	UK Net Bilateral ODA	93,330	111,898	88,210	103,030	100,283	DFID 95%, BEIS 3%, Other 2%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	–	–	35,902	13,189	11,010	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	1.39%	1.64%	1.15%	1.21%	1.14%	
Pakistan	UK Net Bilateral ODA	338,220	266,324	373,783	462,648	402,497	DFID 91%, CSSF 5%, Other 4%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	30,922	20,034	15,590	12,513	7,255	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	5.03%	3.90%	4.88%	5.42%	4.57%	
Philippines	UK Net Bilateral ODA	35,072	56,022	9,117	5,666	7,493	BEIS 63%, FCO 30%, Other 7%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	32,814	48,299	2,753	40	0	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.52%	0.82%	0.12%	0.07%	0.09%	
South & Central Asia, regional	UK Net Bilateral ODA	–	–	–	–	63,535	FCO 86%, BBC 12%, Other 2%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	0	0	0	0	0	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.72%	

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Table B.2: Total UK net ODA[1] and humanitarian assistance by recipient country[2] (continued)

		£000					Main spend departments in 2017 (% share)
		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	
South Asia, regional	UK Net Bilateral ODA	1,750	8,335	8,192	58,131	2,454	DFID 61%, DH 36%, Other 3%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	–	–	–	66	100	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.03%	0.12%	0.11%	0.68%	0.03%	
Sri Lanka	UK Net Bilateral ODA	9,256	5,237	24,613	5,492	5,683	FCO 51%, CSSF 42%, Other 7%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	–	–	0	–	0	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.14%	0.08%	0.32%	0.06%	0.06%	
Syrian Arab Republic	UK Net Bilateral ODA	138,750	129,631	257,708	351,796	313,828	DFID 45%, Home Office 26%, Other 29%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	126,193	99,480	201,596	220,959	140,145	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	2.06%	1.90%	3.36%	4.12%	3.57%	
Tajikistan	UK Net Bilateral ODA	7,756	13,795	12,064	4,393	2,293	DFID 82%, FCO 14%, Other 3%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	396	101	95	10	0	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.12%	0.20%	0.16%	0.05%	0.03%	
Thailand	UK Net Bilateral ODA	-945	12,109	3,764	6,709	7,209	BEIS 53%, FCO 47%, Other 0%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	0	0	0	0	0	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	-0.01%	0.18%	0.05%	0.08%	0.08%	
Timor-Leste	UK Net Bilateral ODA	71	45	67	18	230	DEFRA 47%, BEIS 35%, Other 18%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	0	0	0	0	0	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Turkmenistan	UK Net Bilateral ODA	512	366	459	84	224	FCO 100%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	0	0	0	0	0	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	
Uzbekistan	UK Net Bilateral ODA	1,539	1,239	1,505	982	2,230	FCO 100%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	0	0	0	0	0	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.02%	0.02%	0.02%	0.01%	0.03%	
Vietnam	UK Net Bilateral ODA	23,209	15,189	12,322	9,166	6,786	BEIS 49%, FCO 43%, Other 8%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	0	0	0	0	0	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.35%	0.22%	0.16%	0.11%	0.08%	
West Bank & Gaza Strip	UK Net Bilateral ODA	69,478	83,358	51,428	22,729	61,367	DFID 84%, CSSF 10%, Other 5%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	520	19,868	912	985	2,400	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	1.03%	1.22%	0.67%	0.27%	0.70%	
Yemen	UK Net Bilateral ODA	95,146	82,119	82,050	126,850	204,923	DFID 98%, CSSF 1%, Other 0%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	36,457	40,160	74,649	113,632	189,254	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	1.42%	1.20%	1.07%	1.49%	2.33%	
Middle East, Regional	UK Net Bilateral ODA	182,172	148,604	20,472	36,644	64,542	FCO 66%, DFID 19%, Other 15%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	148,311	139,792	7,981	4,745	2,633	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	2.71%	2.18%	0.27%	0.43%	0.73%	
Asia, Regional	UK Net Bilateral ODA	33,067	42,834	64,516	68,682	108,273	FCO 51%, DFID 29%, Other 21%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	–	–	–	1	1,590	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.49%	0.63%	0.84%	0.80%	1.23%	
Rest of the World							
Albania	UK Net Bilateral ODA	759	540	659	368	745	FCO 97%, CSSF 3%, Other 0%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	0	0	0	0	0	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	0.00%	0.01%	
Anguilla	UK Net Bilateral ODA	1,805	–	–	–	0	–
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	–	–	–	–	0	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.03%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Antigua and Barbuda	UK Net Bilateral ODA	20	3	3	1	7	FCO 100%, Colonial Pensions 0%, Other 0%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	0	0	0	0	0	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Argentina	UK Net Bilateral ODA	946	961	1,577	1,008	2,654	FCO 100%, PF 0%, Other 0%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	0	0	0	0	0	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.01%	0.01%	0.02%	0.01%	0.03%	

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Table B.2: Total UK net ODA[1] and humanitarian assistance by recipient country[2] (continued)

		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Main spend departments in 2017 (% share)
		£000					
Barbados	UK Net Bilateral ODA	–	–	–	–	0	–
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	0	0	0	0	0	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Belarus	UK Net Bilateral ODA	650	472	878	393	707	FCO 100%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	0	0	0	0	0	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	0.00%	0.01%	
Belize	UK Net Bilateral ODA	1,664	973	1,145	423	700	DEFRA 57%, FCO 43%, Other 0%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	0	0	0	0	0	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.02%	0.01%	0.01%	0.00%	0.01%	
Bolivia	UK Net Bilateral ODA	611	685	826	220	465	FCO 73%, DEFRA 27%, Other 0%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	–	–	–	3	0	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	0.00%	0.01%	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	UK Net Bilateral ODA	1,839	3,506	4,432	3,626	3,582	CSSF 65%, FCO 35%, Other 0%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	–	–	990	–	0	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.03%	0.05%	0.06%	0.04%	0.04%	
Brazil	UK Net Bilateral ODA	5,444	10,169	20,886	53,674	21,725	BEIS 62%, FCO 33%, Other 5%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	–	–	–	–	0	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.08%	0.15%	0.27%	0.63%	0.25%	
Chile	UK Net Bilateral ODA	1,973	1,589	4,653	6,724	2,199	BEIS 86%, FCO 10%, Other 4%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	–	–	–	–	0	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.03%	0.02%	0.06%	0.08%	0.02%	
Colombia	UK Net Bilateral ODA	7,187	6,874	40,310	24,883	24,106	CSSF 54%, BEIS 23%, Other 23%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	–	–	–	–	0	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.11%	0.10%	0.53%	0.29%	0.27%	
Costa Rica	UK Net Bilateral ODA	111	3,687	1,100	803	636	FCO 79%, BEIS 21%, Other 0%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	0	0	0	0	0	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.00%	0.05%	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	
Cuba	UK Net Bilateral ODA	1,096	3,957	1,329	2,688	4,351	UKEF 66%, FCO 34%, Other 0%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	35	–	–	–	0	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.02%	0.06%	0.02%	0.03%	0.05%	
Dominica	UK Net Bilateral ODA	32	0	492	44	79	BEIS 68%, FCO 32%, Other 0%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	–	–	492	17	0	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	
Dominican Republic	UK Net Bilateral ODA	243	409	1,461	7	283	FCO 100%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	–	–	–	–	0	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.00%	0.01%	0.02%	0.00%	0.00%	
Ecuador	UK Net Bilateral ODA	434	244	315	92	290	FCO 100%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	0	0	0	0	0	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
El Salvador	UK Net Bilateral ODA	289	212	476	36	253	FCO 100%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	0	0	0	0	0	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	
Fiji	UK Net Bilateral ODA	953	1,086	1,262	194	1,103	DECC 63%, FCO 23%, Other 14%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	–	–	–	–	0	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.01%	0.02%	0.02%	0.00%	0.01%	
Grenada	UK Net Bilateral ODA	2	1	48	0	82	FCO 100%, Colonial Pensions 0%, Other 0%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	0	0	0	0	0	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Guatemala	UK Net Bilateral ODA	49,271	1,077	1,068	1,100	963	BEIS 56%, FCO 42%, Other 2%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	–	–	–	–	0	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.73%	0.02%	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	

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Table B.2: Total UK net ODA[1] and humanitarian assistance by recipient country[2] (continued)

		£000					Main spend departments in 2017 (% share)
		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	
Guyana	UK Net Bilateral ODA	406	1,042	2,229	658	1,375	FCO 42%, DFID 31%, Other 26%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	0	0	0	0	0	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.01%	0.02%	0.03%	0.01%	0.02%	
Haiti	UK Net Bilateral ODA	9,585	4,685	3,850	5,996	4,871	DFID 95%, BEIS 4%, Other 1%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	9,585	3,627	2,731	4,873	4,610	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.14%	0.07%	0.05%	0.07%	0.06%	
Honduras	UK Net Bilateral ODA	39	27	184	176	474	FCO 48%, DEFRA 32%, Other 20%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	0	0	0	0	0	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	
Jamaica	UK Net Bilateral ODA	12,434	6,177	7,709	6,460	7,834	DFID 62%, FCO 20%, Other 19%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	–	–	8	–	0	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.19%	0.09%	0.10%	0.08%	0.09%	
Kiribati	UK Net Bilateral ODA	14	18	12	12	18	Colonial Pensions 59%, FCO 41%, Other 0%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	0	0	0	0	0	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Kosovo	UK Net Bilateral ODA	5,932	5,839	4,686	3,500	3,251	CSSF 84%, FCO 16%, Other 0%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	–	–	314	–	0	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.09%	0.09%	0.06%	0.04%	0.04%	
Marshall Islands	UK Net Bilateral ODA	2	–	–	–	239	BEIS 100%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	0	0	0	0	0	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Mexico	UK Net Bilateral ODA	5,726	-959	12,927	11,465	13,288	BEIS 52%, FCO 38%, Other 10%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	–	–	–	4	0	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.09%	-0.01%	0.17%	0.13%	0.15%	
Micronesia	UK Net Bilateral ODA	–	–	–	–	5	DEFRA 100%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	0	0	0	0	0	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Moldova	UK Net Bilateral ODA	1,072	1,464	1,292	210	216	FCO 100%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	–	–	9	–	0	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.02%	0.02%	0.02%	0.00%	0.00%	
Montenegro	UK Net Bilateral ODA	540	507	1,011	583	1,037	FCO 91%, CSSF 9%, Other 0%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	0	0	0	0	0	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	
Montserrat	UK Net Bilateral ODA	31,222	20,302	33,108	28,534	27,494	DFID 93%, CSSF 5%, Other 2%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	–	–	–	–	0	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.46%	0.30%	0.43%	0.33%	0.31%	
North Macedonia	UK Net Bilateral ODA	1,923	2,139	2,144	1,839	1,957	CSSF 78%, FCO 17%, Other 5%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	–	–	–	–	0	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.03%	0.03%	0.03%	0.02%	0.02%	
Nauru	UK Net Bilateral ODA	–	15	–	–	0	–
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	0	0	0	0	0	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Nicaragua	UK Net Bilateral ODA	52	74	160	16	261	FCO 57%, BEIS 28%, Other 15%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	–	–	–	–	0	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Palau	UK Net Bilateral ODA	–	–	–	–	0	–
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	0	0	0	0	0	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Panama	UK Net Bilateral ODA	421	448	1,871	857	1,052	FCO 83%, BEIS 17%, Other 0%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	–	–	–	–	0	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.01%	0.01%	0.02%	0.01%	0.01%	

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Table B.2: Total UK net ODA[1] and humanitarian assistance by recipient country[2] (continued)

		£000					Main spend departments in 2017 (% share)
		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	
Papua New Guinea	UK Net Bilateral ODA	593	1,097	947	785	614	BEIS 41%, DEFRA 32%, Other 27%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	0	0	0	0	0	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.01%	0.02%	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	
Paraguay	UK Net Bilateral ODA	75	150	488	121	303	FCO 66%, DEFRA 34%, Other 0%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	0	0	0	0	0	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	
Peru	UK Net Bilateral ODA	2,109	11	2,158	2,989	3,520	FCO 48%, BEIS 43%, Other 9%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	–	–	–	–	0	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.03%	0.00%	0.03%	0.04%	0.04%	
Samoa	UK Net Bilateral ODA	174	–	–	–	166	FCO 72%, HMRC 14%, Other 14%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	0	0	0	0	0	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Serbia	UK Net Bilateral ODA	3,234	2,995	3,813	2,081	2,390	FCO 76%, CSSF 24%, Other 0%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	–	–	990	–	0	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.05%	0.04%	0.05%	0.02%	0.03%	
Solomon Islands	UK Net Bilateral ODA	431	784	517	112	251	FCO 83%, Colonial Pensions 17%, Other 0%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	150	300	–	–	0	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	
South America, regional	UK Net Bilateral ODA	–	–	–	–	112,042	DECC 85%, FCO 13%, Other 3%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	0	0	0	0	0	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.27%	
Saint Kitts-Nevis	UK Net Bilateral ODA	57	–	–	–	0	–
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	0	0	0	0	0	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Saint Lucia	UK Net Bilateral ODA	100	188	175	43	120	FCO 99%, Colonial Pensions 1%, Other 0%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	–	–	–	–	0	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Saint Vincent & Grenadines	UK Net Bilateral ODA	31	0	110	0	163	BEIS 65%, FCO 35%, Other 0%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	0	0	0	0	0	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
States Ex-Yugoslavia unspecified	UK Net Bilateral ODA	–	–	–	–	210	FCO 100%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	0	0	0	0	0	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Suriname	UK Net Bilateral ODA	–	–	32	–	22	FCO 100%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	0	0	0	0	0	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Tonga	UK Net Bilateral ODA	22	8	1	–	22	FCO 100%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	0	0	0	0	0	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Trinidad & Tobago	UK Net Bilateral ODA	–	–	–	–	0	–
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	0	0	0	0	0	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Turkey	UK Net Bilateral ODA	5,454	8,485	6,290	95,513	137,907	DFID 93%, FCO 4%, Other 3%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	–	3,884	1,290	4,031	1,000	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.08%	0.12%	0.08%	1.12%	1.57%	
Tuvalu	UK Net Bilateral ODA	2	–	26	–	0	–
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	2	–	–	–	0	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Ukraine	UK Net Bilateral ODA	2,535	7,505	28,640	31,615	15,993	CSSF 64%, FCO 21%, Other 14%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	20	1,250	11,246	7,809	1,603	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.04%	0.11%	0.37%	0.37%	0.18%	

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Table B.2: Total UK net ODA[1] and humanitarian assistance by recipient country[2]
(continued)

		£000					Main spend departments in 2017 (% share)
		2013	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	
Uruguay	UK Net Bilateral ODA	357	238	1,523	694	303	FCO 100%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	16	–	–	–	0	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.01%	0.00%	0.02%	0.01%	0.00%	
Vanuatu	UK Net Bilateral ODA	57	12	2,451	960	58	FCO 90%, Colonial Pensions 10%, Other 0%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	–	–	2,403	860	0	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.00%	0.00%	0.03%	0.01%	0.00%	
Venezuela	UK Net Bilateral ODA	1,989	1,428	1,408	1,004	1,364	FCO 100%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	–	–	–	–	0	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.03%	0.02%	0.02%	0.01%	0.02%	
North & Central America, Regional	UK Net Bilateral ODA	1,001	2,102	4,376	24,573	15,473	FCO 97%, DEFRA 2%, Other 1%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	0	0	0	0	0	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.01%	0.03%	0.06%	0.29%	0.18%	
West Indies, Regional	UK Net Bilateral ODA	10,766	6,548	7,772	61,366	92,058	DFID 100%, FCO 0%, Other 0%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	4	231	–	–	7,801	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.16%	0.10%	0.10%	0.72%	1.05%	
America, Regional	UK Net Bilateral ODA	95	61	2,312	5,541	4,977	CSSF 82%, FCO 12%, Other 7%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	0	0	0	0	0	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.00%	0.00%	0.03%	0.06%	0.06%	
Europe, Regional	UK Net Bilateral ODA	122	183	1,208	16,574	54,778	CSSF 58%, FCO 41%, Other 1%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	0	0	0	0	0	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.00%	0.00%	0.02%	0.19%	0.62%	
Oceania, Regional	UK Net Bilateral ODA	2,855	4,367	3,073	3,688	3,387	DFID 89%, BEIS 8%, Other 3%
	of which Humanitarian Assistance	–	–	–	–	0	
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	0.04%	0.06%	0.04%	0.04%	0.04%	
Total Africa	**UK Net Bilateral ODA**	**2,494,113**	**2,636,502**	**2,759,072**	**2,858,083**	**2,996,212**	**DFID 87%, FCO 5%, Other 8%**
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	**37.11%**	**38.64%**	**36.01%**	**33.49%**	**34.04%**	
	Percentage of Gross National Income	**0.15%**	**0.16%**	**0.16%**	**0.15%**	**0.15%**	
Total Asia	**UK Net Bilateral ODA**	**1,948,783**	**1,818,014**	**2,084,432**	**2,344,122**	**2,330,189**	**DFID 67%, FCO 12%, Other 21%**
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	**29.00%**	**26.65%**	**27.20%**	**27.47%**	**26.47%**	
	Percentage of Gross National Income	**0.12%**	**0.11%**	**0.12%**	**0.12%**	**0.12%**	
Rest of the World	**UK Net Bilateral ODA**	**176,757**	**114,384**	**222,537**	**404,249**	**574,423**	**DFID 45%, FCO 18%, Other 37%**
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	**2.63%**	**1.68%**	**2.90%**	**4.74%**	**6.53%**	
	Percentage of Gross National Income	**0.01%**	**0.01%**	**0.01%**	**0.02%**	**0.03%**	
Unspecified Region	**UK Net Bilateral ODA**	**2,101,213**	**2,253,590**	**2,596,162**	**2,927,705**	**2,902,098**	**DFID 65%, HO 9%, Other 26%**
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	**31.26%**	**33.03%**	**33.88%**	**34.31%**	**32.97%**	
	Percentage of Gross National Income	**0.13%**	**0.13%**	**0.15%**	**0.15%**	**0.14%**	
Total UK Net Bilateral ODA	**UK Net Bilateral ODA**	**6,720,865**	**6,822,491**	**7,662,203**	**8,534,159**	**8,802,923**	**DFID 72%, FCO 7%, Other 21%**
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	
	Percentage of Gross National Income	**0.41%**	**0.41%**	**0.44%**	**0.45%**	**0.44%**	
Low Income Countries	**UK Net Bilateral ODA**	**2,536,672**	**2,563,631**	**2,766,410**	**2,591,475**	**2,645,258**	**DFID 91%, CSSF 4%, Other 5%**
	Percentage of Total Net Bilateral ODA	**37.74%**	**37.58%**	**36.10%**	**30.37%**	**30.05%**	
	Percentage of Gross National Income	**0.16%**	**0.15%**	**0.16%**	**0.14%**	**0.13%**	
Total UK Net Multilateral ODA	**UK Net Multilateral ODA**	**4,685,995**	**4,877,981**	**4,473,393**	**4,842,973**	**5,256,167**	
	Percentage of Gross National Income	**0.29%**	**0.29%**	**0.26%**	**0.25%**	**0.26%**	

1. ODA can be negative due to returns from ODA eligible investments or from projects and programmes.
2. Based on the OECD DAC classification where projects/programmes benefitting a single country is recorded as a recipient. Centrally managed programmes that can be geocoded to multiple countries are recorded as developing country unspecified under this classification.

Table B.3: Largest spending department of UK net ODA by recipient country

DFID is the majority spending department in the following countries:

	£000		
	DFID Net ODA spend in 2017	**Total UK Net ODA in 2017**	**Percentage of Total ODA by dept.**
Afghanistan	149,353	226,948	DFID 66%, CSSF 30%, Other 4%
Africa, regional	161,245	318,533	DFID 51%, FCO 35%, Other 15%
Bangladesh	167,100	175,830	DFID 95%, FCO 3%, Other 2%
Burundi	4,248	4,916	DFID 86%, CSSF 9%, Other 5%
Cambodia	1,841	3,985	DFID 46%, FCO 28%, Other 25%
Cameroon	675	2,062	DFID 33%, FCO 29%, Other 39%
Central African Rep.	13,422	13,652	DFID 98%, FCO 1%, Other 1%
Congo, Dem. Rep.	164,394	166,228	DFID 99%, CSSF 0%, Other 1%
Congo, Rep.	1,500	1,852	DFID 81%, DEFRA 19%, Other 0%
Developing countries, unspecified[1]	1,885,906	2,902,098	DFID 65%, Home Office 9%, Other 26%
Ethiopia	321,752	326,131	DFID 99%, BEIS 1%, Other 1%
Ghana	52,097	56,445	DFID 92%, FCO 5%, Other 3%
Haiti	4,610	4,871	DFID 95%, BEIS 4%, Other 1%
India[2]	47,691	90,138	DFID 53%, BEIS 25%, Other 22%
Indonesia	14,623	25,434	DFID 57%, FCO 22%, Other 21%
Iraq	47,958	82,837	DFID 58%, CSSF 36%, Other 6%
Jamaica	4,833	7,834	DFID 62%, FCO 20%, Other 19%
Jordan	40,492	60,979	DFID 66%, CSSF 24%, Other 9%
Kenya	133,956	152,807	DFID 88%, BEIS 5%, Other 7%
Kyrgyz Republic	2,552	3,556	DFID 72%, FCO 24%, Other 4%
Lebanon	82,992	115,183	DFID 72%, CSSF 18%, Other 10%
Liberia	2,659	3,131	DFID 85%, FCO 9%, Other 6%
Malawi	77,599	89,561	DFID 87%, SG 9%, Other 4%
Montserrat	25,468	27,494	DFID 93%, CSSF 5%, Other 2%
Mozambique	56,008	57,526	DFID 97%, FCO 1%, Other 2%
Myanmar	115,094	120,910	DFID 95%, FCO 2%, Other 3%
Nepal	95,375	100,283	DFID 95%, BEIS 3%, Other 2%
Nigeria	305,671	327,199	DFID 93%, CSSF 3%, Other 3%
Oceania, regional	3,000	3,387	DFID 89%, BEIS 8%, Other 3%
Pakistan	366,579	402,497	DFID 91%, CSSF 5%, Other 4%
Rwanda	56,762	59,469	DFID 95%, FCO 2%, Other 3%
Sierra Leone	115,403	117,947	DFID 98%, FCO 1%, Other 1%
Somalia	262,506	282,037	DFID 93%, CSSF 7%, Other 0%
South Asia, regional	1,488	2,454	DFID 61%, DH 36%, Other 3%
South of Sahara, regional	165,375	168,361	DFID 98%, DH 2%, Other 0%
South Sudan	163,472	168,236	DFID 97%, CSSF 2%, Other 0%
Sudan	56,118	62,985	DFID 89%, CSSF 5%, Other 5%
Syria	141,038	313,828	DFID 45%, Home Office 26%, Other 29%
Tajikistan	1,891	2,293	DFID 82%, FCO 14%, Other 3%
St. Helena	47,862	50,708	DFID 94%, CSSF 5%, Other 1%
Yemen	201,183	204,923	DFID 98%, CSSF 1%, Other 0%
Tanzania	159,967	166,567	DFID 96%, BEIS 2%, Other 2%
Turkey	128,413	137,907	DFID 93%, FCO 4%, Other 3%
Uganda	127,533	140,297	DFID 91%, BEIS 7%, Other 2%
West Bank & Gaza Strip	51,830	61,367	DFID 84%, CSSF 10%, Other 5%

Table B.3: Largest spending department of UK net ODA by recipient country (continued)

DFID is the majority spending department in the following countries:

	£000		
	DFID Net ODA spend in 2017	**Total UK Net ODA in 2017**	**Percentage of Total ODA by dept.**
West Indies, regional	91,723	92,058	DFID 100%, FCO 0%, Other 0%
Zambia	50,343	53,068	DFID 95%, FCO 2%, Other 3%
Zimbabwe	90,818	93,573	DFID 97%, FCO 2%, Other 1%

1. DFID ended its traditional aid programme to India at the end of 2015. DFID's support to India is now only in the form of technical assistance (high-level advice) and development capital (investments in the form of returnable capital).
2. Unspecified region describes aid that is not assigned to a particular country or region, or takes place in the UK. For example, projects that work in multiple countries and/or regions, or aid spent in a sector for which there are many benefitting countries or regions would be coded 'unspecified region'.

Table B.3: Largest spending department of UK net ODA by recipient country (continued)

The Foreign and Commonwealth Office is the majority spending department in the following countries:

	£000		
	FCO Net ODA Spend in 2017	**Total UK Net ODA Spend in 2017**	**Percentage of Total ODA by dept.**
Albania	725	745	FCO 97%, CSSF 3%, Other 0%
Antigua and Barbuda	7	7	FCO 100%, Colonial Pensions 0%, Other 0%
Argentina	2,651	2,654	FCO 100%, PF 0%, Other 0%
Armenia	980	980	FCO 100%
Asia, regional	54,858	108,273	FCO 51%, DFID 29%, Other 21%
Azerbaijan	1,561	1,571	FCO 99%, HMRC 1%, Other 0%
Belarus	707	707	FCO 100%
Bhutan	127	355	FCO 36%, BEIS 35%, Other 30%
Bolivia	338	465	FCO 73%, DEFRA 27%, Other 0%
Chad	21	21	FCO 100%
Costa Rica	504	636	FCO 79%, BEIS 21%, Other 0%
Djibouti	39	39	FCO 100%
Dominican Republic	283	283	FCO 100%
Ecuador	290	290	FCO 100%
El Salvador	253	253	FCO 100%
Eswatini (Swaziland)	301	304	FCO 99%, Colonial Pensions 1%, Other 0%
Gabon	23	23	FCO 100%
Georgia	708	835	FCO 85%, BEIS 15%, Other 0%
Grenada	82	82	FCO 100%, Colonial Pensions 0%, Other 0%
Guinea-Bissau	22	22	FCO 100%
Guyana	583	1,375	FCO 42%, DFID 31%, Other 26%
Honduras	226	474	FCO 48%, DEFRA 32%, Other 20%
Iran	1,621	1,621	FCO 100%
Kazakhstan	976	1,184	FCO 82%, BEIS 13%, Other 4%
Korea, Dem. Rep.	40	40	FCO 100%
Laos	406	654	FCO 62%, DEFRA 38%, Other 0%
Lesotho	131	358	FCO 36%, BEIS 35%, Other 29%
Maldives	190	229	FCO 83%, BEIS 17%, Other 0%
Mauritania	66	66	FCO 100%
Mauritius	304	316	FCO 96%, BEIS 2%, Other 2%
Middle East, regional	42,870	64,542	FCO 66%, DFID 19%, Other 15%
Moldova	216	216	FCO 100%
Mongolia	255	449	FCO 57%, DEFRA 32%, Other 11%
Montenegro	948	1,037	FCO 91%, CSSF 9%, Other 0%
Namibia	376	631	FCO 60%, BEIS 40%, Other 0%
Nicaragua	149	261	FCO 57%, BEIS 28%, Other 15%
North & Central America, regional	15,065	15,473	FCO 97%, DEFRA 2%, Other 1%
Paraguay	201	303	FCO 66%, DEFRA 34%, Other 0%
Peru	1,700	3,520	FCO 48%, BEIS 43%, Other 9%
Samoa	120	166	FCO 72%, HMRC 14%, Other 14%
Panama	878	1,052	FCO 83%, BEIS 17%, Other 0%
Saint Lucia	119	120	FCO 99%, Colonial Pensions 1%, Other 0%

Table B.3: Largest spending department of UK net ODA by recipient country (continued)

The Foreign and Commonwealth Office is the majority spending department in the following countries:

	£000		
	FCO Net ODA Spend in 2017	**Total UK Net ODA Spend in 2017**	**Percentage of Total ODA by dept.**
Senegal	956	1,422	FCO 67%, BEIS 33%, Other 0%
Serbia	1,823	2,390	FCO 76%, CSSF 24%, Other 0%
Solomon Islands	209	251	FCO 83%, Colonial Pensions 17%, Other 0%
South & Central Asia, regional	54,469	63,535	FCO 86%, BBC 12%, Other 2%
Sri Lanka	2,921	5,683	FCO 51%, CSSF 42%, Other 7%
States Ex-Yugoslavia unspecified	210	210	FCO 100%
Suriname	22	22	FCO 100%
Tonga	22	22	FCO 100%
Turkmenistan	224	224	FCO 100%
Uruguay	303	303	FCO 100%
Uzbekistan	2,230	2,230	FCO 100%
Vanuatu	52	58	FCO 90%, Colonial Pensions 10%, Other 0%
Venezuela	1,364	1,364	FCO 100%

The Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy is the majority spending department in the following countries:

	£000		
	BEIS Net ODA Spend in 2017	**Total UK Net ODA Spend in 2017**	**Percentage of Total ODA by dept.**
Angola	238	532	BEIS 45%, FCO 43%, Other 12%
Benin	308	318	BEIS 97%, FCO 3%, Other 0%
Botswana	563	1,072	BEIS 52%, FCO 47%, Other 1%
Brazil	13,402	21,725	BEIS 62%, FCO 33%, Other 5%
Burkina Faso	1,623	1,748	BEIS 93%, DEFRA 7%, Other 0%
Cape Verde	207	288	BEIS 72%, FCO 22%, Other 7%
Chile	1,902	2,199	BEIS 86%, FCO 10%, Other 4%
China	24,407	43,911	BEIS 56%, FCO 27%, Other 18%
Cote d'Ivoire	216	383	BEIS 56%, FCO 29%, Other 15%
Dominica	54	79	BEIS 68%, FCO 32%, Other 0%
Gambia	15,171	15,454	BEIS 98%, FCO 2%, Other 0%
Guatemala	543	963	BEIS 56%, FCO 42%, Other 2%
Malaysia	10,861	13,121	BEIS 83%, FCO 16%, Other 2%
Marshall Islands	239	239	BEIS 100%
Mexico	6,972	13,288	BEIS 52%, FCO 38%, Other 10%
Niger	126	142	BEIS 89%, CSSF 11%, Other 0%
Papua New Guinea	250	614	BEIS 41%, DEFRA 32%, Other 27%
Philippines	4,689	7,493	BEIS 63%, FCO 30%, Other 7%
Seychelles	246	338	BEIS 73%, FCO 27%, Other 1%
South Africa	12,883	19,111	BEIS 67%, FCO 26%, Other 7%
St.Vincent & Grenadines	106	163	BEIS 65%, FCO 35%, Other 0%
Thailand	3,802	7,209	BEIS 53%, FCO 47%, Other 0%
Vietnam	3,343	6,786	BEIS 49%, FCO 43%, Other 8%

Conflict Stability and Security Fund (CSSF) is the majority spending body in the following countries:

	£000		
	CSSF Net ODA Spend in 2017	Total UK Net ODA Spend in 2017	Percentage of Total ODA by dept.
Algeria	4,161	6,710	CSSF 62%, FCO 38%, Other 0%
America, regional	4,063	4,977	CSSF 82%, FCO 12%, Other 7%
Bosnia-Herzegovina	2,339	3,582	CSSF 65%, FCO 35%, Other 0%
Central Asia, regional	4,931	5,186	CSSF 95%, FCO 5%, Other 0%
Colombia	13,094	24,106	CSSF 54%, BEIS 23%, Other 23%
Egypt	12,800	23,128	CSSF 55%, FCO 27%, Other 18%
Eritrea	605	629	CSSF 96%, FCO 4%, Other 0%
Europe, regional	31,688	54,778	CSSF 58%, FCO 41%, Other 1%
Kosovo	2,728	3,251	CSSF 84%, FCO 16%, Other 0%
Libya	11,736	14,721	CSSF 80%, DFID 11%, Other 9%
Mali	2,447	2,678	CSSF 91%, DEFRA 7%, Other 1%
North Macedonia	1,530	1,957	CSSF 78%, FCO 17%, Other 5%
Morocco	2,611	5,705	CSSF 46%, FCO 44%, Other 10%
North of Sahara, regional	3,519	3,662	CSSF 96%, BEIS 3%, Other 1%
Tunisia	7,101	10,372	CSSF 68%, FCO 29%, Other 3%
Ukraine	10,263	15,993	CSSF 64%, FCO 21%, Other 14%

The Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs is the majority spending department in the following countries:

	£000		
	DEFRA Net ODA Spend in 2017	Total UK Net ODA Spend in 2017	Percentage of Total ODA by dept.
Belize	399	700	DEFRA 57% FCO 43% Other 0%
Comoros	34	29	DEFRA 117% FCO -17% Other 0%
Guinea	321	431	DEFRA 75% FCO 25% Other 0%
Madagascar	1,676	2,166	DEFRA 77% FCO 15% Other 7%
Micronesia	5	5	DEFRA 100%
Sao Tome & Principe	83	103	DEFRA 81% FCO 19% Other 0%
Timor-Leste	108	230	DEFRA 47% BEIS 35% Other 18%

Table B.4: UK Gross Bilateral ODA by Sector

					£000
Sector description	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**
Social Infrastructure & Services:					
Education	917,873	823,916	655,618	967,665	788,723
Health	953,686	772,548	648,512	717,120	965,568
Population policies/programmes and reproductive health	327,748	480,557	371,613	338,224	367,252
Water supply and sanitation	139,152	180,847	184,616	170,458	177,032
Government & Civil Society	836,337	865,446	1,032,961	1,132,940	1,172,896
Other social infrastructure and services	318,316	201,850	294,593	431,940	236,366
Economic Infrastructure & Services:					
Transport and storage	208,059	159,582	153,717	160,606	215,796
Communications	18,930	11,885	1,299	9,039	4,705
Energy	164,722	108,993	114,028	200,489	117,630
Banking and financial services	157,549	306,077	538,501	392,604	366,552
Business and other services	52,079	39,153	90,091	89,780	69,256
Production sectors:					
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	188,238	282,161	423,575	363,985	396,265
Industry, mining & construction	68,930	91,619	87,098	119,568	241,283
Trade policies and regulations	76,629	60,005	53,746	45,919	79,569
Tourism	1,003	12	1,169	1,573	1,984
Multi-sector/cross cutting:					
General environmental protection	358,366	358,318	328,437	318,790	326,323
Other multisector	302,274	300,891	388,328	588,135	586,448
Non-sector allocable:					
General budget support	135,080	52,635	49,706	60,000	0
Developmental food aid/food security assistance	94,071	23,781	23,750	35,392	48,590
Action relating to debt	53,311	3,232	0	2,249	2,891
Humanitarian assistance	825,736	1,118,958	1,271,577	1,299,391	1,455,582
Administrative costs of donors	358,759	385,878	400,096	469,749	543,812
Support to non-governmental organisations	296,789	312,751	301,492	254,353	311,586
Refugees in donor countries	32,325	134,791	244,655	410,094	378,063
Non-sector allocable	100,254	113,970	88,928	66,406	46,633
Total UK Gross Bilateral ODA	**6,986,217**	**7,189,857**	**7,748,103**	**8,646,472**	**8,900,805**

Table B.5: Imputed UK share of Multilateral Net ODA by country[1, 3]

					£000
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
North Africa					
Algeria	6,021	7,133	5,758	5,910	5,508
Egypt	12,410	33,315	35,518	32,815	21,616
Libya	5,539	7,118	2,839	3,254	5,978
Morocco	173,002	205,179	169,545	79,123	52,945
Tunisia	40,048	39,236	38,191	37,734	36,676
North Africa, regional	3,950	12,804	6,667	9,433	2,118
Sub-Saharan Africa					
Angola	16,078	16,612	12,453	15,094	16,439
Benin	37,692	32,474	20,765	26,112	54,725
Botswana	2,418	3,375	1,574	1,565	2,982
Burkina Faso	49,223	58,950	59,941	76,402	48,264
Burundi	30,436	25,598	20,664	18,341	18,944
Cape Verde	3,389	5,660	4,626	4,315	3,112
Cameroon	38,244	40,190	27,048	29,420	205,580
Central African Republic	8,892	28,907	20,169	36,924	51,320
Chad	24,777	21,206	82,484	62,933	58,871
Comoros	12,480	4,026	3,445	2,750	3,732
Congo	7,667	5,492	5,584	5,743	6,107
Cote d'Ivoire	41,316	53,899	49,431	52,201	101,291
Democratic Republic of the Congo	124,505	130,706	111,872	102,221	99,768
Djibouti	4,882	5,213	3,246	3,661	4,090
Equatorial Guinea	305	256	293	360	306
Eritrea	7,495	6,345	3,529	4,183	3,967
Eswatini (Swaziland)	7,245	2,968	4,275	4,895	5,221
Ethiopia	200,370	188,055	130,648	189,132	170,830
Gabon	1,088	980	1,226	1,553	1,308
Gambia	7,533	7,299	4,512	6,138	25,816
Ghana	68,447	62,985	106,076	161,102	113,141
Guinea	18,700	27,518	33,488	45,353	34,368
Guinea-Bissau	6,957	7,733	6,569	8,479	11,008
Kenya	126,343	138,384	102,234	90,262	102,299
Lesotho	12,744	5,248	3,304	5,574	7,142
Liberia	21,749	26,317	43,674	39,781	28,548
Madagascar	29,195	37,042	35,667	52,751	114,415
Malawi	48,875	44,463	38,144	76,814	77,124
Mali	57,266	48,190	49,755	70,409	75,676
Mauritania	10,546	9,008	8,567	12,883	24,989
Mauritius	7,259	1,085	5,030	3,806	1,463
Mayotte	–	–	–	–	–
Mozambique	66,189	77,810	67,528	59,809	52,614
Namibia	7,355	4,518	2,852	3,399	4,743
Niger	41,302	58,950	51,143	61,324	84,739
Nigeria	161,435	167,982	123,022	130,383	149,191
Rwanda	52,404	56,527	42,634	96,354	98,947
Saint Helena	597	443	16	462	22
Sao Tome and Principe	3,096	1,998	1,339	3,199	3,082
Senegal	37,079	35,021	30,502	33,186	33,840
Seychelles	1,227	406	217	965	417

Table B.5: Imputed UK share of Multilateral Net ODA by country[1, 3]
(continued)

					£000
	2013	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**
Sierra Leone	19,606	32,890	36,263	48,422	49,599
Somalia	17,626	18,474	23,610	21,061	32,357
South Africa	36,217	55,200	71,452	22,897	18,134
South Sudan	28,075	25,761	26,938	29,537	38,545
Sudan	34,247	25,152	17,436	20,876	20,130
Tanzania	143,551	140,475	105,151	81,167	107,303
Togo	14,149	14,745	10,036	10,123	59,672
Uganda	73,867	61,981	57,856	58,228	61,621
Zambia	48,046	27,838	26,825	33,649	28,796
Zimbabwe	32,847	22,311	22,539	18,430	19,729
Sub-Saharan Africa, regional	37,902	44,257	33,541	44,405	35,867
Africa, regional	49,400	64,345	57,098	123,271	81,994
Middle East					
Iran	2,535	2,232	975	3,953	2,046
Iraq	14,233	15,909	15,475	20,486	17,353
Jordan	23,882	25,288	29,016	35,333	27,441
Lebanon	20,652	23,940	22,089	21,171	22,049
Syria	17,162	16,514	25,844	34,054	29,245
West Bank and Gaza Strip	41,816	54,545	58,604	56,928	45,734
Yemen	34,986	42,004	13,980	21,435	73,813
Middle East, regional	10,023	5,715	9,506	7,584	4,934
South and Central Asia					
Afghanistan	56,630	63,647	40,982	66,687	65,771
Armenia	14,091	9,933	17,055	13,098	8,993
Azerbaijan	13,343	9,526	5,066	4,328	9,183
Bangladesh	130,265	127,938	135,225	133,026	158,056
Bhutan	3,128	3,368	3,280	1,849	4,678
Myanmar (Burma)	71,951	29,004	25,324	37,475	40,806
Georgia	27,919	21,234	18,921	21,870	21,610
India	168,261	345,024	174,101	215,000	179,239
Kazakhstan	4,502	2,863	10,435	2,452	2,614
Kyrgyz republic	15,453	13,680	13,755	25,251	24,409
Maldives	1,540	1,536	1,037	1,090	1,172
Nepal	39,838	41,393	49,192	42,120	42,092
Pakistan	104,401	218,696	186,903	130,908	104,591
Sri Lanka	24,029	28,413	25,268	30,417	24,889
Tajikistan	14,064	11,443	10,919	9,911	8,284
Turkmenistan	1,119	969	778	1,177	1,049
Uzbekistan	11,852	17,183	16,018	16,460	11,416
South Asia, regional	1,104	1,022	1,196	3,489	1,981
Central Asia, regional	3,683	2,300	4,374	3,174	2,475
South & Central Asia, regional	2,510	2,302	2,475	1,097	465
Far East Asia					
Cambodia	19,691	20,487	13,456	14,711	10,712
China	24,386	11,191	11,729	19,442	11,284
Indonesia	30,500	25,543	17,212	13,668	29,409
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	4,361	4,379	3,527	3,175	5,377
Lao People's Democratic Republic	12,737	11,146	6,190	11,456	14,086

Table B.5: Imputed UK share of Multilateral Net ODA by country[1, 3]
(continued)

					£000
	2013	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**
Malaysia	3,204	1,365	410	1,152	1,613
Mongolia	4,662	4,907	3,847	3,995	15,463
Philippines	9,821	11,960	9,071	8,357	8,492
Thailand	90,303	7,039	3,596	5,250	4,297
Timor-Leste	3,987	4,263	3,277	4,552	4,708
Vietnam	155,493	184,983	104,229	90,265	83,573
Far East Asia, regional	3,460	6,440	5,027	4,049	5,785
Asia, regional	11,599	7,556	8,467	12,949	5,856
Latin America and the Caribbean					
Anguilla	386	–	–	–	–
Antigua and Barbuda	114	125	25	212	490
Barbados	–	–	–	–	–
Belize	1,863	1,483	2,162	3,584	2,121
Costa Rica	1,382	1,127	2,215	2,687	2,248
Cuba	3,105	1,554	2,113	2,106	2,998
Dominica	1,051	469	1,914	1,524	2,216
Dominican Republic	7,146	5,809	3,824	5,109	3,822
El Salvador	4,967	1,947	2,049	2,699	2,585
Grenada	2,587	3,216	3,904	4,519	3,037
Guatemala	5,080	5,077	3,851	3,631	5,928
Haiti	23,163	23,252	23,425	42,298	18,918
Honduras	19,050	15,893	13,322	9,459	9,179
Jamaica	6,712	5,016	5,941	4,822	2,394
Mexico	10,350	26,760	6,262	20,688	8,851
Montserrat	481	384	413	31	145
Nicaragua	13,663	11,100	11,451	11,920	10,617
Panama	1,896	1,523	621	2,133	1,830
Saint Kitts and Nevis	1,224	–	–	–	–
Saint Lucia	2,149	1,028	2,884	3,503	1,092
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1,203	1,076	1,814	2,084	408
Trinidad and Tobago	–	–	–	–	–
Caribbean, regional	1,709	3,139	3,506	2,849	3,035
North & Central America, regional	10,042	7,923	4,521	4,335	3,830
South America					
Argentina	2,395	1,573	1,327	2,090	1,152
Bolivia	16,884	9,310	22,324	14,619	10,633
Brazil	11,430	3,796	29,728	10,687	24,675
Chile	2,006	4,033	1,433	1,700	817
Colombia	10,059	7,746	7,779	11,524	7,490
Ecuador	4,706	3,056	16,466	7,415	6,524
Guyana	3,533	2,421	2,446	6,767	3,544
Paraguay	3,017	1,862	2,430	4,410	4,787
Peru	5,720	3,637	3,148	5,709	10,554
Suriname	972	189	310	656	1,086
Uruguay	1,354	1,000	786	617	388
Venezuela	1,156	1,031	1,153	1,181	802
South America, regional	7,940	4,611	3,683	8,765	3,212
America, regional	12,455	11,420	7,471	10,623	9,526

Table B.5: Imputed UK share of Multilateral Net ODA by country[1, 3]
(continued)

					£000
	2013	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**
Europe					
Albania	9,524	10,753	11,009	9,067	6,338
Belarus	3,831	3,238	2,740	3,771	3,935
Bosnia and Herzegovina	28,499	29,260	24,029	26,352	20,285
Kosovo	20,057	19,036	20,311	13,837	13,807
Moldova	15,637	18,549	11,792	21,726	21,111
Montenegro	6,482	6,593	8,040	6,375	9,342
North Macedonia	10,283	12,372	16,920	12,411	9,530
Serbia	58,244	31,475	44,367	42,996	37,075
Turkey	220,226	218,647	233,611	290,175	189,736
Ukraine	38,490	39,854	25,645	47,465	29,739
Ex-Yugoslavia states	30	16	70	34	99
Europe, regional	43,174	29,614	36,725	38,108	40,915
Pacific countries					
Cook Islands	70	210	298	265	804
Fiji	1,948	1,511	2,510	2,057	4,399
Kiribati	1,334	2,405	1,703	1,236	1,507
Marshall Islands	457	70	142	135	116
Micronesia	187	205	317	1,032	674
Nauru	94	167	24	132	33
Niue	54	56	22	123	103
Palau	26	23	25	219	21
Papua New Guinea	12,294	9,859	8,745	7,790	6,604
Samoa	3,203	1,849	3,205	2,554	4,266
Solomon Islands	2,339	1,757	2,047	2,163	2,105
Tokelau	6	10	5	17	11
Tonga	2,665	2,771	1,891	1,997	1,479
Tuvalu	580	860	793	1,030	811
Vanuatu	600	355	2,541	2,163	1,877
Wallis and Futuna	235	42	19	29	61
Pacific, regional	6,998	4,027	3,676	2,588	3,004
Unspecified country/ region					
Developing countries, unspecified	565,000	531,876	638,829	652,757	959,378
Total Multilateral Net ODA	**4,685,995**	**4,877,981**	**4,473,393**	**4,842,973**	**5,256,167**
Low Income Countries[2]					
Total imputed UK multilateral ODA to Low Income countries	1,543,615	1,445,526	1,383,991	1,559,898	1,759,839
as a % of country specific total	39%	35%	38%	40%	43%

Key

– No value

1. It is not possible to track directly the destination or purpose of UK funding to the general core budgets of the multilateral organisations, where the multilaterals have general control over the use of the funding. However, a good indication of where UK funding goes is provided by OECD DAC data where the multilaterals report aid spend by country and sector. These estimates have been calculated on the basis of the UK's share of the multilaterals' reported aid spending to the OECD.
2. Countries are defined as 'Low Income' based on the World Bank's GNI per capita classification. The classification is used by the OECD DAC to define the list of receiving countries under the ODA rules.
3. The OECD data cover most of the main multilaterals that the UK funds. About 15% of the UK's core multilateral funding is not covered by the OECD data, and this unreported spending is allocated to the developing countries unspecified category. More details on the estimates' quality is found in the imputed multilateral share quality report.

ANNEX C

Regulatory reporting

Table 1. Public Spending

The tables below show published budget outturn for the past 5 years (including year just ended) and plans for the following year.

From 2014-15, DFID's basis for assessing aid delivery was to allocate aid across thematic pillars. From 2015-16, this basis changed. DFID's Estimate is now broken down by organisational structure to be more intuitive and reflective of DFID's organisational structure, and enable senior staff to be more overtly accountable. As outturn for the prior years was not based on this methodology it is not appropriate to restate these figures on this basis. As a result, the original Estimate headings are displayed for outturn from 2014-15 and from 2015-16 the new basis is shown. This is consistent with information available on the Online System for Central Accounting and Reporting (OSCAR).

Basis for 2014-15	**£000 2014-15 Outturn**
Resources (excluding capital grants)	
of which:	
Spending in Departmental Expenditure Limits	**7,318,063**
A: CSC (NDPB) (net) scholarship relating to developing countries	24,691
B: Wealth Creation	479,820
C: Climate Change	387,867
D: Governance and Security	584,785
E: Direct Delivery of Millennium Development Goals	3,908,378
F: Global Partnerships	1,264,645
G: Total Operating Costs	245,900
H: Central Programmes	(23,208)
I: Joint Conflict Pool	25,518
J: Independent Commission for Aid Impact (NDPB) (net)	3,667
Non-Voted	
K: European Union Attributed Aid	416,000
Spending in Annually Managed Expenditure	**109,004**
Voted	
L: Wealth Creation	(462)
M: Direct Delivery of Millennium Development Goals	(75,130)
N: Total Operating Costs	(370)
O: Central Programmes	184,966
P: Climate Change	–
Total	**7,427,067**

New basis from 2015-16	**£000 2015-16 Outturn**	**£000 2016-17 Outturn**	**£000 2017-18 Outturn**	**£000 2018-19 Outturn**	**£000 2019-20 Plans**
Resources (excluding capital grants)					
of which:					
Spending in Departmental Expenditure Limits	**7,137,648**	**7,407,090**	**7,557,656**	**7,196,352**	**7,056,215**
A: CSC (NDPB) (net) scholarship relating to developing countries	27,028	25,473	26,186	27,820	*25,695*
B: Total Operating Costs	239,354	262,064	277,358	303,466	*219,543*
C: Independent Commission for Aid Impact (NDPB) (net)	2,246	3,145	3,713	3,427	*3,386*
D: Conflict, Stability and Security Fund	90,287	121,116	115,096	126,615	*68,127*
E: Regional Programmes	3,616,685	3,853,504	3,721,399	3,583,856	*3,200,703*
F: Other Central Programmes	(20,933)	(6,497)	(10,367)	(11,874)	*204,366*
G: Policy Priorities, International Organisations and Humanitarian	2,689,204	2,650,285	2,985,271	2,666,091	*2,790,426*
H: Prosperity Fund	–	–	–	8,276	*60,969*
I: Equality and Human Rights Commission (ALB)	–	–	–	18,257	–
J: Government Equalities Office	–	–	–	18,418	–
Non-Voted					
K: European Union Attributed Aid	493,777	498,000	439,000	452,000	*483,000*
Spending in Annually Managed Expenditure	**173,153**	**159,282**	**302,682**	**(154,737)**	**94,543**
Voted					
L: Other Central Programmes	173,575	159,328	302,682	(154,737)	*94,543*
M: Regional Programmes	(422)	(46)	–	–	–
Total	**7,310,801**	**7,566,372**	**7,860,338**	**7,041,615**	**7,150,758**

CAPITAL **Basis for 2014-15**	**£000** **2014-15** **Outturn**
Resources (including capital grants)	
of which:	
Spending in Departmental Expenditure Limits	**2,350,200**
A: CSC (NDPB) (net) scholarship relating to developing countries	–
B: Wealth Creation	282,267
C: Climate Change	230,153
D: Governance and Security	6,872
E: Direct Delivery of Millennium Development Goals	120,355
F: Global Partnerships	1,708,406
G: Total Operating Costs	–
H: Central Programmes	2,147
I: Joint Conflict Pool	–
J: Independent Commission for Aid Impact (NDPB) (net)	–
Non-Voted	
K: European Union Attributed Aid	–
Spending in Annually Managed Expenditure	**–**
Voted	
L: Wealth Creation	–
M: Direct Delivery of Millennium Development Goals	–
N: Total Operating Costs	–
O: Central Programmes	–
P: Climate Change	–
Total	**2,350,200**

CAPITAL New basis from 2015-16	£000 2015-16 Outturn	£000 2016-17 Outturn	£000 2017-18 Outturn	£000 2018-19 Outturn	£000 2019-20 Plans
Resources (including capital grants)					
of which:					
Spending in Departmental Expenditure Limits	**2,124,909**	**2,590,569**	**2,713,305**	**3,104,530**	**2,526,800**
A: CSC (NDPB) (net) scholarship relating to developing countries	–	–	–	–	–
B: Total Operating Costs	–	–	–	–	–
C: Independent Commission for Aid Impact (NDPB) (net)	–	–	–	–	–
D: Conflict, Stability and Security Fund	–	–	–	507	–
E: Regional Programmes	393,505	500,674	548,376	485,196	*442,000*
F: Other Central Programmes	(8,019)	(9,561)	(9,646)	(17,848)	*7,200*
G: Policy Priorities, International Organisations and Humanitarian	1,739,423	2,099,455	2,174,575	2,601,321	*2,057,600*
H: Prosperity Fund	–	–	–	35,354	*20,000*
Non-Voted					
K: European Union Attributed Aid	–	–	–	–	–
Spending in Annually Managed Expenditure	**450,000**	**284,964**	**395,000**	**736,000**	**897,000**
Voted					
M: Policy Priorities, International Organisations and Humanitarian	450,000	284,964	395,000	736,000	*897,000*
Total	**2,574,909**	**2,875,532**	**3,108,305**	**3,840,530**	**3,423,800**

Table 2. Administration Budgets

The tables below show published administration budget outturn for the past 5 years (including year just ended) and plans for the following year.

From 2014-15, DFID's basis for assessing aid delivery was to allocate aid across thematic pillars. From 2015-16, this basis changed. DFID's Estimate is now broken down by organisational structure to be more intuitive and reflective of DFID's organisational structure, and enable senior staff to be more overtly accountable. As outturn for the prior years was not based on this methodology it is not appropriate to restate these figures on this basis. As a result, the original Estimate headings are displayed for outturn from 2014-15 and from 2015-16 the new basis is shown. This is consistent with information available on Online System for Central Accounting and Reporting (OSCAR).

Basis for 2014-15	**£000** **2014-15** **Outturn**
Resources	
of which:	
Spending in Departmental Expenditure Limits	**110,113**
A: CSC (NDPB) (net) scholarship relating to developing countries	1,629
B: Wealth Creation	–
C: Climate Change	–
D: Governance and Security	–
E: Direct Delivery of Millennium Development Goals	–
F: Global Partnerships	–
G: Total Operating Costs	107,785
H: Central Programmes	179
I: Joint Conflict Pool	–
J: Independent Commission for Aid Impact (NDPB) (net)	520
Non-Voted	
K: European Union Attributed Aid	–
Spending in Annually Managed Expenditure	–
Voted	
L: Wealth Creation	–
M: Direct Delivery of Millennium Development Goals	
N: Total Operating Costs	–
O: Central Programmes	–
P: Climate Change	
Total	**110,113**

New basis from 2015-16	**£000 2015-16 Outturn**	**£000 2016-17 Outturn**	**£000 2017-18 Outturn**	**£000 2018-19 Outturn**	**£000 2019-20 Plans**
Resources					
of which:					
Spending in Departmental Expenditure Limits	**101,872**	**97,254**	**100,419**	**123,989**	**120,294**
A: CSC (NDPB) (net) scholarship relating to developing countries	1,606	1,594	1,603	1,574	1,624
B: Total Operating Costs	99,920	95,345	98,470	101,287	118,289
C: Independent Commission for Aid Impact (NDPB) (net)	346	315	346	359	381
D: Conflict, Stability and Security Fund	–	–	–	–	–
E: Regional Programmes	–	–	–	–	–
F: Other Central Programmes	–	–	–	–	–
G: Policy Priorities, International Organisations and Humanitarian	–	–	–	–	–
H: Prosperity Fund	–	–	–	–	–
I: Equality and Human Rights Commission (ALB)	–	–	–	13,154	–
J: Government Equalities Office	–	–	–	7,615	–
Non-Voted					
K European Union Attributed Aid	–	–	–	–	–
Spending in Annually Managed Expenditure	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Voted					
L: Regional Programmes	–	–	–	–	–
M: Other Central Programmes	–	–	–	–	–
Total	**101,872**	**97,254**	**100,419**	**123,989**	**120,294**

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