

Business Plan 2011–2015

Department for International Development

November 2010

This plan will be refreshed annually

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A) Vision

Our Coalition Government is determined to help reduce the inequalities of opportunity we see around the world today. We believe that promoting global prosperity is both a moral duty and in our national interest.

Whether you are talking about drug-resistant disease, combating climate change, economic stability, migration or conflict, development represents tremendous value for money. In short, it is good for our economy, our safety, our health and our future. That is why we have delivered on our commitment to spend 0.7% of gross national income in aid from 2013 – and promise to enshrine it in law.

In the current financial climate, we have a particular duty to show that we are achieving value for every pound of taxpayers' money that we spend on development. Results, transparency and accountability will be our watchwords and will guide everything we do. Aid is only ever a means to an end, never an end in itself. It is wealth creation and sustainable growth that will help people to lift themselves out of poverty. We welcome and encourage the creativity that the private sector can offer, and will work with business to open new markets, extend access to financial services, stimulate new technology and create new jobs.

We want to see girls and women, who so often hold the key to development, becoming empowered members of their communities. We will work to strengthen women's voice and engagement in decision making. We will strengthen health systems and family planning facilities so that women can plan their families and receive treatment before, during and after childbirth. We have committed to reducing the burden of malaria in the developing world and will play our full part in ensuring that the world's poor have access to education, healthcare, water and sanitation and other basic services. Our funding through multilateral bodies, such as the United Nations and the World Bank, will enable us to extend the scope and reach of our aid but will be based on the effectiveness of what they do, value for money and the results they achieve.

We will concentrate our efforts on supporting achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, creating wealth in poor countries, strengthening their governance and security and tackling climate change. The prize, in doing so, is huge: a better life for millions of people, and a safer, more prosperous world for Britain.

Andrew Mitchell, Secretary of State for International Development

B) Coalition Priorities

Structural Reform Priorities

1. Honour international commitments

- Honour the UK's international commitments and support actions to achieve the Millennium Development Goals

2. Introduce transparency in aid

- Make British aid more effective by improving transparency and value for money

3. Boost wealth creation

- Make British international development policy more focused on boosting economic growth and wealth creation

4. Strengthen governance and security in fragile and conflict-affected countries

- Improve the coherence and performance of British international development policy in fragile and conflict-affected countries, with a particular focus on Afghanistan and Pakistan

5. Lead international action to improve the lives of girls and women

- Work to empower and educate girls, recognise the role of women in development and help to ensure that healthy mothers can raise strong children

6. Combat climate change

- Drive urgent action to tackle climate change, and support adaptation and low carbon growth in developing countries

B) Coalition Priorities

Other major responsibilities

Respond to humanitarian disasters

- Ensure that the basic needs of people whose lives have been ruined by disaster (whether natural or conflict-driven) are met, and ensure that emergency relief aid is targeted at those areas where threat to life is most severe, extent and depth of suffering greatest, and response capacities of communities and authorities most limited

Deliver on obligations to the Overseas Territories

- Help to provide an improved environment for economic and social development and promote self-sustainability

Influence the global development system

- Work with the international system, Whitehall, multilateral organisations and emerging economies to ensure coordinated worldwide action to deliver international development goals

B) Coalition Priorities

The Department will no longer...

...support projects that are failing to perform. This money will be redirected to programmes that are better placed to combat poverty

...spend as much money on marketing and communications. For example, we will phase out the Development Awareness Fund

...provide substantial aid to countries that do not need it. We will close programmes in China and Russia

DFID has initiated three thorough reviews of its bilateral, multilateral and emergency response programmes to eliminate lower priority spending and waste. These savings will be redirected to priority countries and programmes where the impact will be greater.

C) Structural Reform Plan

The Coalition is committed to a programme of reform that will turn government on its head. We want to bring about a power shift, taking power away from Whitehall and putting it into the hands of people and communities, and a horizon shift, making the decisions that will equip Britain for long term success. For too long citizens have been treated as passive recipients of centralised, standardised services. This Government is putting citizens back in charge, and Structural Reform Plans are part of this shift of power from government to people.

This section sets out how, and when, the Department will achieve the reforms that are needed to make this happen. Structural Reform Plans are key tools for holding departments to account for the implementation of Programme for Government commitments, replacing the old top-down systems of targets and central micromanagement.

Each month, the Department publishes a simple report on its progress in meeting these commitments. These reports are available on our departmental website and on the Number 10 website.

All legislative timings and subsequent actions are subject to Parliamentary timetable and approval.

1. Honour international commitments

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Honour the UK's international commitments and support actions to achieve the Millennium Development Goals

ACTIONS	Start	End
1.1 Honour UK commitment to spend 0.7% of gross national income on overseas aid from 2013, enshrine this commitment in law and encourage other countries to fulfil their aid commitments		
i. Enshrine in law our commitment to spend 0.7% of national income on official development assistance (ODA) from 2013, as soon as Parliamentary time allows	Started	Apr 2012
ii. Develop and implement an ODA monitoring strategy with the Treasury to ensure all departments meet agreed contributions to UK ODA targets set out in the 2010 Spending Review	Started	Mar 2015
1.2 Support actions to help achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)		
i. Specify DFID's objectives on (a) increasing access to clean water, sanitation, healthcare and education, (b) reducing maternal and infant mortality and (c) restricting the spread of major diseases like HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria	Started	May 2011
ii. Publish a Malaria Evidence Paper and Business Plan detailing how the Department will spend up to £500 million per year on fighting malaria	Dec 2010	Dec 2010
iii. Conduct a mid-term review of the Malaria Business Plan including progress against results	Apr 2012	Apr 2013

MILESTONES		
A. Malaria Evidence Paper and Business Plan published		Dec 2010
B. Specific DFID MDG objectives published		May 2011
C. Data released showing percentage of gross national income spent as aid		Apr 2011
D. Progress against Malaria Business Plan published		Apr 2013
E. 0.7% of gross national income spent on aid		2013 onwards

1. Honour international commitments

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Honour the UK's international commitments and support actions to achieve the Millennium Development Goals

ACTIONS	Start	End
1.3 Use the aid budget to support the development of local democratic institutions, civil society groups, the media and enterprise		
i. Develop and publish new guidance on implementing the commitment that up to 5% of all budget support should go to accountability institutions	Started	Apr 2011
1.4 Develop a long-term programme to enhance UK 'soft power'		
i. Work with other government departments to agree a joint approach to enhance British 'soft power' that uses all our national instruments, including a world class programme of aid	Started	May 2011
1.5 Create International Citizen Service (ICS) to give young volunteers the opportunity to help some of the world's poorest people abroad		
i. Launch and implement ICS pilots for around 1,000 young people and up to 250 people from other groups	Apr 2011	Apr 2012
ii. Evaluate early pilots experience	Aug 2011	Aug 2011
iii. Develop and publish plans for roll-out, including plans to scale up the programme over the Parliament	Sep 2011	Jan 2012
MILESTONES		
F. Guidance on support to accountability institutions published	Apr 2011	
G. ICS pilots launched for around 1,250 people	Apr 2011	
H. Plans for full roll-out of ICS published	Jan 2012	
I. Data released showing the number of ICS participants (published annually)	May 2012	

2. Introduce transparency in aid (p.1 of 3)

Make British aid more effective by improving transparency and value for money

ACTIONS	Start	End
2.1 Increase independent scrutiny by establishing the Independent Commission for Aid Impact and by strengthening evaluation throughout DFID		
i. Undertake systematic reviews of evidence on the effectiveness of ten key policy interventions (e.g. the use of referral services to reduce maternal mortality)	Started	Mar 2011
ii. Launch the Independent Commission for Aid Impact (ICAI) to lead independent scrutiny of the UK's aid projects and programmes	Jun 2011	Jun 2011
iii. Review the current level of evaluation skills, posts and activities across DFID	Started	Mar 2011
iv. Establish an internet-based evidence bank of quality-assessed evidence papers and systematic reviews	Nov 2010	Jun 2011
2.2 Introduce full transparency in aid and publish details of all new UK aid spending		
i. Introduce a new Aid Transparency Guarantee	Completed	-
ii. Publish full information online for all new DFID projects over £500, including core project documentation for all new projects and full project data	Jan 2011	Jan 2011
iii. Push for an ambitious standard under the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI)	Started	Jan 2011
iv. Lead international efforts to encourage other donors to implement the IATI in the run-up to the Korea High Level Forum	Jan 2011	Nov 2011
MILESTONES		
A. Aid Transparency Guarantee introduced	Completed	
B. Full information published on all new DFID projects over £500	Jan 2011	
C. Review of effectiveness of ten policy interventions published	Mar 2011	
D. ICAI launched	Jun 2011	

2. Introduce transparency in aid (p.2 of 3)

Make British aid more effective by improving transparency and value for money

ACTIONS	Start	End
2.2 Introduce full transparency in aid and publish details of all new UK aid spending (continued)		
v. Put in place new mechanisms to promote feedback and accessibility from aid beneficiaries	Jan 2011	Mar 2012
2.3 Create new mechanism to give British people a direct say in how an element of the aid budget is spent		
i. Establish and launch new mechanism	Started	Jun 2011
2.4 Re-orientate DFID's programmes to focus on results		
i. Pilot Results-Based Aid and cash-on-delivery contracts in three developing countries	Started	Nov 2011
ii. Introduce new project design, appraisal, and monitoring templates to ensure greater focus on results, risks and value for money	Jan 2011	Apr 2011
iii. Complete the Bilateral Aid Review	Started	Feb 2011
iv. Complete the Multilateral Aid Review	Started	Feb 2011
v. Complete the Emergency Response Review	Started	Mar 2011
vi. Publish consolidated results of aid reviews	May 2011	May 2011
vii. Implement the findings of the aid reviews	May 2011	May 2015
MILESTONES		
E. New project design introduced	Jan 2011	
F. Bilateral Aid Review and Multilateral Aid Review completed	Feb 2011	
G. Emergency Response Review completed	Mar 2011	
H. Consolidated results of aid reviews published	May 2011	

2. Introduce transparency in aid
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Make British aid more effective by improving transparency and value for money

<u>ACTIONS</u>	<u>Start</u>	<u>End</u>
2.5 Give poor people more power and control over how aid is spent		
i. Develop and issue formal guidance to all DFID country offices on scaling up participatory budgeting, cash transfers, and other measures that expand choice and empowerment to citizens in developing countries	Started	Apr 2011
ii. Complete participatory assessments with recipients of cash transfers in at least five countries	Apr 2011	Dec 2012
2.6 Support innovative and effective smaller British non-governmental organisations (NGOs) to deliver results		
i. Design and launch the Global Poverty Action Fund	Started	Nov 2010
ii. Announce details of the first successful innovation and impact projects supported by the fund	Apr 2011	Apr 2011
iii. Evaluate the impact of the first tranche of grants awarded	Mar 2013	May 2013
<u>MILESTONES</u>		
I. New Global Poverty Action Fund launched	Nov 2010	
J. New guidance issued to DFID country offices on choice and empowerment	Apr 2011	
K. Participatory assessment of cash transfers completed in five countries	Dec 2012	

3. Boost wealth creation

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Make British international development policy more focussed on boosting economic growth and wealth creation

ACTIONS	Start	End
3.1 Make DFID more private sector friendly		
i. Create a dedicated private sector team within DFID to drive culture change	Completed	-
ii. Develop new projects on property rights, microfinance and small and medium-sized enterprise finance, and investment climate reform	Started	Sep 2011
iii. Publish details of DFID's new approach to working with the private sector	May 2011	May 2011
3.2 Review CDC (formerly Commonwealth Development Corporation) in order to radically increase its development impact		
i. Request CDC to develop new business plan to maximise its development impact	Completed	-
ii. Consult on CDC's financial instruments, business sectors and remuneration framework	Started	Jan 2011
iii. Announce results of the consultation	Feb 2011	Feb 2011
iv. Work with CDC to ensure CDC publish a business plan	Mar 2011	May 2011
3.3 Promote pro-development trade agreements, including support for the African Free Trade Area		
i. Develop a Trade White Paper, working with key departments, to set out the Government's strategy for growth through free, fair and open markets, including promoting trade facilitation	Started	Jan 2011

MILESTONES		
A. Trade White Paper published		Jan 2011
B. Business plan published by CDC		May 2011
C. Details of DFID's new approach to working with the private sector published		May 2011

3. Boost wealth creation (p.2 of 2)

Make British international development policy more focused on boosting economic growth and wealth creation

ACTIONS	Start	End
3.3 Promote pro-development trade agreements, including support for African Free Trade Area (continued)		
ii. Establish funding arrangements to step up support for regional economic integration including trade facilitation/advocacy	Started	Sep 2011
iii. Work with members of the G20 to agree duty-free, quota-free access for Least Developed Countries	Started	Nov 2011
iv. Work with international partners to achieve substantive progress on the Doha Development Agenda (DDA), with a credible schedule for conclusion in 2011	Started	Dec 2011
v. Influence G20 to include language supporting the African Free Trade Area in Seoul communiqué as part of the African Free Trade programme	Nov 2010	Nov 2010

MILESTONES		
D. G20 Summit in Toronto	Completed	
E. G20 Summit in Seoul	Nov 2010	
F. World Economic Forum in Davos	Jan 2011	
G. United Nations Least Developed Countries IV in Istanbul	May 2011	
H. Aid for Trade Conference	Jul 2011	
I. G20 Summit in Paris	Nov 2011	
J. World Trade Organization Ministerial meeting	Dec 2011	

4. Strengthen governance and security in fragile and conflict-affected countries

Improve the coherence and performance of British international development policy in fragile and conflict-affected countries, with a particular focus on Afghanistan and Pakistan

ACTIONS	Start	End
4.1 Improve the quality of aid to Afghanistan and Pakistan		
i. Set up a new Division for Western Asia and Stabilisation	Completed	-
ii. Review staffing capacity for the new division	Completed	-
iii. Implement at least three evaluations of new programmes	Started	Apr 2013
iv. Complete revised DFID strategies for Afghanistan and Pakistan in line with National Security Council (NSC) objectives	Dec 2010	Dec 2010
v. Implement the recommendations of the staffing review in Pakistan	Started	Jul 2011
4.2 Improve DFID effectiveness in conflict prevention in the Horn of Africa		
i. Provide input to joint HM Government strategies on Somalia and Sudan	Started	Dec 2010
4.3 Support Strategic Defence and Security Review (SDSR) in the NSC		
i. With the Foreign and Commonwealth Office and the Ministry of Defence, establish one single cross-government two-star board to develop and support the implementation of the Building Stability Overseas strategy, bringing together the previous Conflict Pool, Stabilisation Unit and Peacekeeping Boards	Started	Jun 2011
ii. Contribute to ensuring that the tri-departmental Conflict Pool resources are fully aligned with SDSR priorities and demonstrate value for money	Apr 2011	Mar 2014
4.4 Support efforts to establish an international Arms Trade Treaty, to limit the sale of arms to dangerous regimes (with FCO and MOD)		
i. Contribute to HM Government strategy for promoting an Arms Trade Treaty	Started	Dec 2010
MILESTONES		
A. Cross-government board created to develop the Building Stability Overseas strategy	Complete	
B. Strategies completed for Afghanistan and Pakistan in line with NSC objectives	Dec 2010	

5. Lead international action to improve the lives of girls and women

Work to empower and educate girls, recognise the role of women in development and help to ensure that healthy mothers can raise strong children

ACTIONS	Start	End
5.1 Lead international action to empower girls and women		
i. Work in partnership with the Nike Foundation to bring private sector expertise into DFID's strategy on gender equality, and stimulate innovative approaches to empowering adolescent girls	Started	May 2013
ii. Approve new programmes that help to:		
a) increase the number of girls completing secondary and primary education	Started	Jul 2011
b) promote economic empowerment of girls and women through jobs and access to financial services	Started	Jul 2011
c) pilot new approaches to eliminating violence against girls and women	Started	Dec 2011
5.2 Lead international action to improve maternal health and access to family planning		
i. Embed in every relevant bilateral programme specific plans to take forward the promotion of choice for women over whether and when they have children	Started	May 2011
ii. Publish a Reproductive and Maternal Health Evidence Paper and Business Plan detailing how we will double our impact in terms of the number of maternal and newborn lives saved, and enable 10 million couples to access modern methods of family planning over the next five years	Dec 2010	Dec 2010
iii. Review results delivered against Reproductive and Maternal Health Business Plan	Apr 2012	Mar 2015
MILESTONES		
A. Reproductive and Maternal Health Evidence Paper and Business Plan published	Dec 2010	
B. New programmes in place to help to increase the number of girls completing secondary and primary education	Jul 2011	
C. New programmes in place to promote economic empowerment of women and girls	Jul 2011	

6. Combat climate change

Drive urgent action to tackle climate change, and support adaptation and low carbon growth in developing countries

ACTIONS	Start	End
6.1 Establish an Advocacy Fund to help the very poorest developing countries take part in international climate change negotiations		
i. Develop and launch the Advocacy Fund	Started	Sep 2011
ii. Monitor and evaluate the impact and value for money of the Advocacy Fund	Sep 2012	Mar 2013
6.2 Support developing countries' climate adaptation and low carbon growth		
i. Develop a new programme to improve forest management and tackle illegal logging in order to reduce deforestation	Started	Mar 2011
ii. Develop methodologies and indicators to track impact and value for money, on adaptation, low carbon development and protecting forests	Started	Jun 2011
6.3 Make DFID programmes more climate smart		
i. Develop and launch the new Environment and Climate Assessment to ensure that environment issues are fully addressed in DFID projects	Started	Jan 2011
ii. Pilot Strategic Climate Programme Reviews in six countries to ensure that climate issues are addressed in DFID country business plans	Started	May 2011
iii. Roll out Strategic Climate Programme Reviews in all programme countries to ensure that climate issues are addressed in DFID country business plans	Sep 2011	Dec 2013
MILESTONES		
A. New Environment and Climate Assessment launched	Jan 2011	
B. Strategic Climate Programme Reviews piloted in six countries	May 2011	
C. Advocacy Fund launched	Sep 2011	

D) Departmental expenditure

This section sets out how the Department is spending taxpayers' money as clearly and transparently as possible.

We have included a table to show the Department's planned expenditure over the Spending Review Period, as agreed with the Treasury. It is split into money spent on administration (including the cost of running departments themselves), programmes (including the frontline), and capital (for instance new buildings and equipment). As soon as possible, we will include the proportion of this expenditure that goes to the voluntary and community sector and to small businesses.

By April 2011, each department will also publish a bubble chart setting out in detail how its settlement will be allocated for the 2011/12 financial year, across its key programmes and activities.

Table of spending for 2011/12 to 2014/15

This section sets out the Department’s planned expenditure over the Spending Review period, as agreed with the Treasury.

£bn ^{1 2 3}	Baseline 2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
Total departmental expenditure allocation	7.8	8.1	8.8	11.3	11.5
<i>Administration spending⁴</i>	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
<i>Programme spending⁴⁵</i>	6.1	6.6	7.1	9.3	9.3
<i>Capital spending</i>	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.9	2.0
<i>Spend on voluntary and community sector (%)⁶</i>	Data to be confirmed				
<i>Value of contracts to small and medium sized enterprises (%)⁶</i>	Data to be confirmed				

1. Detailed breakdown of these budgets will be published by April 2011

2. Excludes departmental Annually Managed Expenditure

3. Numbers may not sum due to rounding

4. Excludes depreciation

5. Includes the Conflict Pool, a multi-departmental programme whose overall goal is to achieve a reduction in global and regional conflict. The Pool is funded by the FCO, DFID and the MOD, with DFID administering the funds on its baseline.

6. To be confirmed at the end of each financial year

Common areas of spend

The indicators below will help the public to judge whether the Department is being run efficiently, and can be compared across departments.

Indicators
Overall:
Cost of operating the department (including procurement, employment cost and property) over time and against projected cost
Number of employees, including breakdown by job type, seniority and their contract type (full time/part time)
Cost of corporate services (including human resources, finance, information and communications technology, communications, procurement) as a percentage of the cost of operating the department
On 3rd party spend:
Property cost per square metre and per employee
Cost of standard desktop computer per employee and number of electronic devices (laptops, desktops, mobile phones etc.) per employee
Value of major areas of spending (office products, travel etc.)
Number and value of major government projects and whether they will be delivered on time and to budget

E) Transparency

Greater transparency across government is at the heart of our commitment to enable the public to hold politicians and public bodies to account, to reduce the deficit and deliver better value for money in public spending.

This section will set out the information that will enable users of public services to choose between providers, and taxpayers to assess the efficiency and productivity of public services, holding them more effectively to account. By publishing a wide range of indicators, we will enable the public to make up their own minds about how departments are performing. We will use transparency to facilitate the choice and democratic accountability which will replace top-down targets and micromanagement.

All the data in this section will be made available free of charge, and we will regularly review whether our published data meets the needs of the public.

This section is published in draft until April 2011 to allow for further consultation.

Information strategy (p.1 of 3)

DFID is committed to being a global leader on transparency. DFID regards transparency as fundamental to improving its accountability to UK citizens and to improving accountability to citizens in the countries in which it works. The transparency agenda will also help us achieve our goal of delivering more value for money in the programmes we deliver. Greater transparency will improve the effectiveness of aid in reducing poverty.

We will implement the Government's commitments on transparency and maintain our existing reporting obligations laid out in the International Development (Reporting and Transparency) Act 2006. We will also continue to report full details of our aid programme to the OECD in line with the DAC Statistical Reporting Directives. But we will go further and faster.

Our information strategy is based on:

- The Prime Minister's government-wide transparency commitments and commitments under the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI)
- The UK Aid Transparency Guarantee, which commits DFID to making our aid fully transparent to citizens in both the UK and developing countries
- Extensive internal and external consultations, including with external opinion leaders on aid transparency, such as MySociety, Publish What You Fund and Development Initiatives

All work on transparency will be taken forward at Board level by Richard Calvert, Director General for Corporate Performance.

Information strategy (p.2 of 3)

We will publish the following new information online:

- Full information on all new DFID projects over £500 (from Jan 2011) including those funded through the tri-departmental Conflict Pool and managed by DFID
- Expand the project data included in our new project database to be in line with international best practice, providing more detail and more frequent updates
- Make our data and information more accessible by changing the format of the information we publish, including through revised project documentation and country business plan formats
- Online details for all new tender documents for contracts over £10,000 (from Sep 2010)
- Names, job titles and annual pay rates for Directors and above (from Oct 2010)
- Organisational structures covering all of the Senior Civil Service (from Oct 2010)

We will publish our data in a more accessible format through data.gov.uk. This will enable others to combine it with data from other donors to create maps, graphs and other visualisations that help show, for example, aid flows to specific countries.

In releasing this information we will continue to respect issues of data protection, commercial confidentiality and security. All published data will be in line with the Public Data Principles and registered on data.gov.uk. Data we use that comes from other organisations will go through rigorous internal quality assurance.

Information strategy (p.3 of 3)

Transparency is an important principle for government in its own right, but is also of critical importance at the international level. We are working on integrating transparency throughout our partners in the international aid system, by:

- Leading on the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) to improve the international consistency of aid reporting and its suitability at country level
- Requiring, over time, any civil society organisation that is in direct receipt of DFID funds to adhere to similar standards of transparency and accountability, and pushing multilateral organisations to do the same
- Pressing other donors – bilateral, multilateral and non-traditional – to adhere to similar standards of transparency as set out in the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI)

In order to increase the effectiveness and value for money throughout the delivery chain, we will also work to improve accessibility. We are committed to working at the country and international level to improve the availability, quality and use of data in order to drive effectiveness.

Making information about aid spending easier to access, use and understand means that UK taxpayers and citizens in poor countries can more easily hold DFID and recipient governments to account for using aid money wisely. Transparency creates better feedback from beneficiaries to donors and taxpayers, and helps us better understand what works and what doesn't.

Delivering this agenda will require a fundamental cultural and structural shift in DFID's processes, and we are working to embed transparency across the whole organisation.

Input indicators

The indicators set out in this section are only a small subset of the data gathered by the Department which will be made transparently available as outlined in the Information Strategy. Where appropriate we will include a proportionate share of our core contributions to multilateral organisations in the input figures.

The Department will adopt the following indicators to help the public scrutinise our inputs:

Input indicator	When will publication start?	How often will it be published?	How will this be broken down?
Cost per child supported in primary education	Apr 2011	Annual	By country
Cost per bed net distributed with DFID support to combat malaria	Apr 2011	Annual	N/A
Cost per sanitation facility (e.g. toilet, sewer) built or upgraded with DFID support	Ongoing	Quarterly	By country
Cost of building, upgrading, maintaining or rehabilitating roads	Ongoing	Quarterly	By country
DFID spend on fighting corruption in developing countries	Apr 2011	Quarterly	By country
Cost per birth delivered by nurses, midwives or doctors	Apr 2011	Annual	By country
DFID spend on climate change	Apr 2011	Quarterly	N/A
DFID spend on multilateral organisations (e.g. United Nations)	Ongoing	Annual	By multilateral organisation

Note that the costs presented here are only a proxy for the actual unit cost of delivering the outputs and outcomes described. DFID will work to develop more precise measures of unit costs to report from April 2011.

Impact indicators

It is essential that the impact of the UK’s work on development is demonstrated in terms of outcomes it achieves. The indicators listed below reflect this multi-faceted approach to poverty reduction and are indicative of the breadth of work in which DFID is engaged. Our full portfolio will be made available as detailed in the information strategy.

Impact indicator	When will publication start?	How often will it be published?	How will this be broken down?
Number of children supported by DFID to complete 5 years of primary education	Apr 2011	Annual	By sex and by country
Number of bed nets distributed with DFID support to help prevent malaria in developing countries	Ongoing	Quarterly	By country
Number of sanitation facilities (e.g. toilets and sewers) built or upgraded with DFID funding	Ongoing	Quarterly	By country
Length of roads built, upgraded, maintained or rehabilitated with DFID support	Ongoing	Quarterly	By country
Index of corruption for countries that DFID supports (Worldwide Governance Indicator)	Ongoing	Annual	By country
Number of births delivered with the help of nurses, midwives or doctors through DFID funding	Apr 2011	Annual	By country
Number of poor people better able to cope with climatic shocks	Apr 2011	Annual	By country

Other data (p.1 of 2)

We will publish a full range of datasets and our full departmental organogram on our website:

<http://www.dfid.gov.uk/Documents/>

We have highlighted key data, which will be particularly useful to help people to judge the progress of structural reforms, and help people to make informed choices, under three headings:

1. Data that will help people to judge the progress of structural reforms

- Percentage of Gross National Income (GNI) spent on Official Development Assistance (ODA)
- Number of volunteers participating in International Citizen Service, by age and by local authority

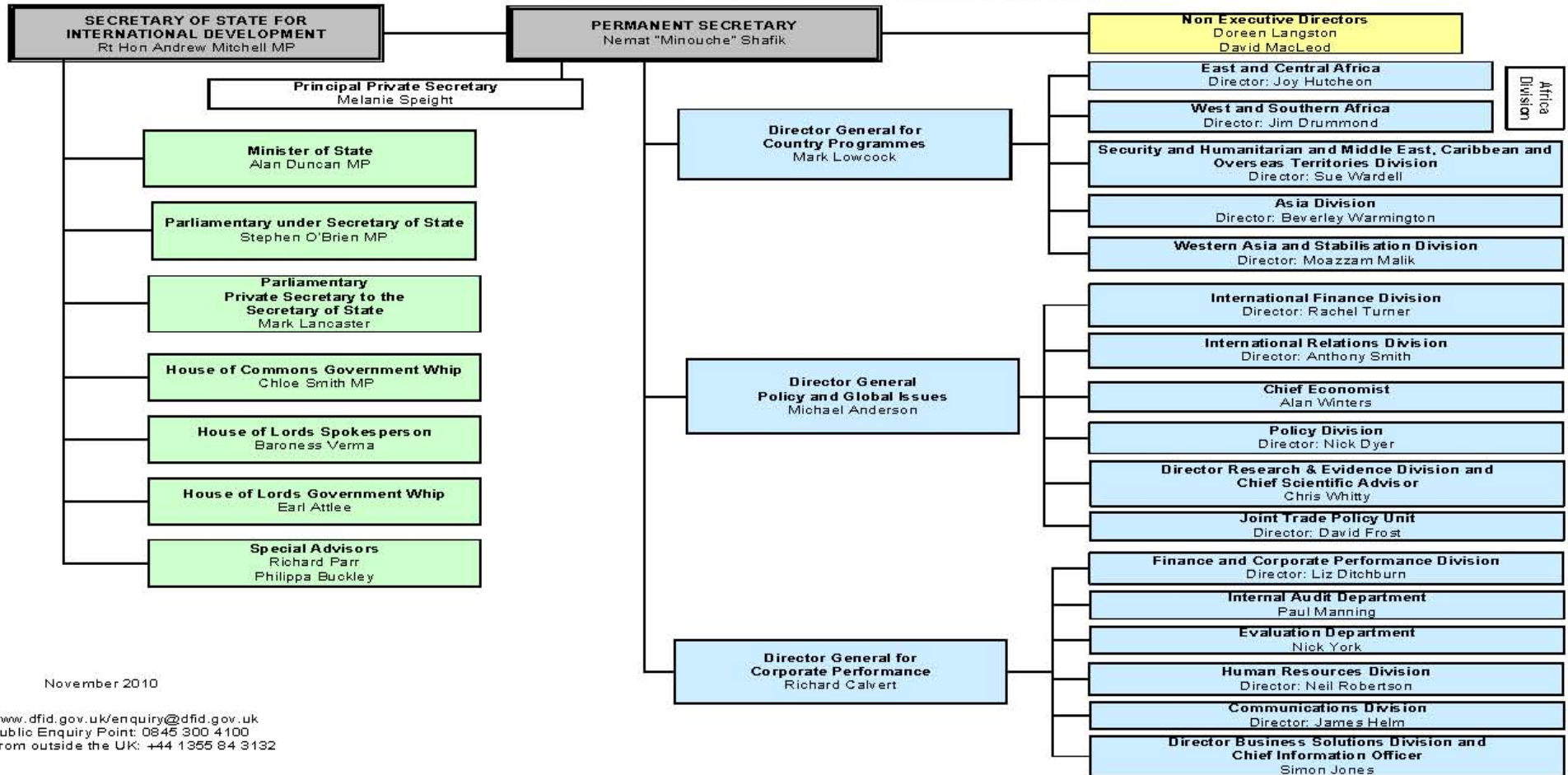
2. Other key data

- Proportion of projects by DFID-funded international organisations (such as the United Nations) that perform 'satisfactorily' or better
- Publishing Project Information (details of DFID funded projects and expenditure)
- Proportion of population below \$1 (purchasing power parity PPP) per day
- Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 1: Proportion of population below \$1 (purchasing power parity PPP) per day
- MDG 2: net enrolment ratio in primary education
- MDG 3: ratio of girls to boys in primary education
- MDG 4: under five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)
- MDG 5: maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)
- MDG 6: HIV prevalence among 15–49 year old people
- MDG 7: Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source
- R4D (information on DFID's research projects)

Other data (p.2 of 2)

3. Organogram

Department for International Development Organisation Chart



November 2010

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 Public Enquiry Point: 0845 300 4100
 From outside the UK: +44 1355 84 3132