

## **Dfids Results Framework Managing And Reporting Dfid**

The Department for International Development's (DFID) recent doubling of support to the African Development Bank (AfDB) is an affirmation of early successes in the Bank's reform programme. The Bank's President Donald Kaberuka and his staff are overseeing critical changes-notably the decentralisation and 'results' agendas-that will help the AfDB fulfil its potential as the driver of development in Africa. Record donor support pledged under the eleventh replenishment of the African Development Fund (ADF 11) must be supported by maximising the effectiveness of AfDB strategies. Infrastructure investments must do more to build local industry and capacity. Compliance with global transparency benchmarks must be a pre-requisite for AfDB financing of extractive industry projects. DFID has influenced many of the most significant reforms to the Bank and deserves credit for this. It must now keep a watchful eye on the implementation of these reforms. DFID should argue for a reconfigured Board structure that enables the leverage of DFID and other major donors at the Bank to be commensurate with their increasing contributions to the institution. DFID must help ensure that both the Bank's key performance indicators and the extent to which its own objectives are being met are rigorously assessed. The Bank has the potential to become a regional leader. DFID must continue its worthwhile and highly creditable support to ensure the institution fulfils this promise.

The International Development Committee believes the Government is right to increase aid to fragile and conflict-affected states, such as Rwanda and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) , but it must prepared suspend or even cancel a programme if a Government flouts

agreements or refuses to engage in efforts to increase transparency and accountability. The MPs urge DFID to set out specific governance conditions under which it will provide direct budget support to fragile states, and any under which it will be withdrawn and apply these consistently. They also recommend that DFID invest more in community-led local initiatives which respond to community priorities and give communities more confidence to hold their governments to account. Two case studies of Rwanda and the DRC highlight areas of concern. Rwanda is heavily dependent on aid which provides 45% of government expenditure. The UK will provide £ 90 million to Rwanda in 2014-15. While Rwanda has made progress in reducing poverty, concerns have been expressed about its human rights record and the lack of political pluralism. The Committee urges the UK Government to use its position as the largest bilateral donor to Rwanda to insist on improvements to the country's governance. In the DRC there is concern about high levels of violence against women and girls. DFID should give greater priority to tackling this in its programme and include the reduction of violence against women in its results framework for the DRC.

The reports published as HC 1398 (ISBN 9780215561848), HC1469 (ISBN 9780215561862), HC 1468 (ISBN 9780215038548), HC 1502 ((9780215038585), HC 1530 (ISBN 9780215038913, HC 1565 (ISBN 9780215039910), HC 1444 (ISBN 9780215038968), HC 1566 (9780215039941), HC 1531 (9780215040077)

This 2002 edition of the DAC report gives details of the policies and measures introduced by member countries, trends in aid, and commitments for the future. It finds that results and aid effectiveness are central to the development debate and all players want a more results-oriented approach.

## File Type PDF Dfids Results Framework Managing And Reporting Dfid

Ninth Report of Session 2013-14, Vol. 1: Report, Together with Formal Minutes, Oral and Written Evidence

Governing Failure

fourth report of session 2009-10, Vol. 2: Oral and written evidence

Working effectively in fragile and conflict-affected states

NPPR 2009 : Result-based Management for Portfolio Performance and Development Effectiveness, December 3-4, 2009

DFID in 2009-10

*DFID's RESULTS FRAMEWORK Managing and Reporting DFID Results OECD Development Co-operation Peer Reviews: United Kingdom 2014 OECD Publishing*

*The Independent Commission on Aid Impact (ICAI) is an independent commission which reports to the House of Commons International Development Committee, not to the Department for International Development (DFID). The Committee ensures its accountability to Parliament in two main ways: through a sub-Committee, which takes evidence on the reports published by ICAI; and through an inquiry each year carried out by the full Committee into ICAI's Annual Report. 2013-14 has been a busy year for ICAI, with 12 reports published on a wide range of DFID's activities. ICAI's Annual Report contained three headline findings for DFID this year. Firstly, tighter management of multilateral partners is*

*needed. Secondly, DFID needs to continue to improve its aid programme management capacity, especially where contractors are implementing programmes. Thirdly, DFID's corporate results agenda - and in particular its use of 'reach indicators' - is distorting programming choices. The Committee shares ICAI's concerns on these issues and intend to follow up its recommendations in two forthcoming inquiries this autumn: Beyond Aid; and DFID's Departmental Annual Report 2013-14. DFID spends a large amount of money - at least £200 million - on self-evaluation. However, it cannot provide an exact total. The Committee question this large expenditure, especially given that an ICAI evaluation recently found that DFID staff struggle to use self-evaluation material in their work. The contracts of the current ICAI commissioners, contractor consortium and staff all end in May 2015. While staff contracts may be renewed, new commissioners and contractors must be recruited. Planning is underway for the transition to the next phase of ICAI: all possible efforts must be made to ensure this goes as smoothly as possible.*

*While DFID's total budget is increasing, the Department will both restrict operating costs to 2% by 2014-15 and reduce its administrative costs by a third in real terms, from £128 million in 2010-11 to £94 million by 2014-15. This report warns that capping operational costs and staff numbers may not reduce overall*

*costs or improve effective delivery of development assistance. The International Development Committee also raises concerns that cost pressures are driving DFID to use consultants to deliver its programmes, rather than in-house expertise. The Department spends £450 million on technical cooperation per year. Much of this is good work, yet it was unclear exactly what this money was spent on, or how effective it was and the extent to which external providers were used. DFID needs to improve its assessment of which projects and services it should use consultants for; and assess more carefully the use of consultants to manage the Department's own delivery programmes. In its efforts to reduce administrative spending DFID might be 'exporting' these costs to other organisations, including NGOs and multilateral aid organisations, with higher real administration costs. The Department should assess the best and most effective way to deliver development assistance as it may be able to do it more cheaply and effectively than external organisations. The report recommends that the Department improves its tracking of and reporting on the total cost of administering its aid programme with the aim of quantifying how much aid actually ends up reaching recipients.*

*DFID is right to focus more resources on fragile states if global poverty reduction goals are to be met. However, this report highlights a number of concerns about*

*DFID's capacity to meet this and other new policy directions set out in the 2009 White Paper (Cm. 7656, ISBN 9780101765626), based on analysis of the Department's performance in 2008-09 (the Department's annual report 2008-09 published as HC 867-I,II, ISBN 9780102962154). Climate change, another key White Paper focus area, threatens progress on poverty reduction and will hit the poorest people first and hardest. The outcome of the Copenhagen Conference in December 2009 was disappointing and real progress needs to be made before the next conference at the end of this year. The White Paper also indicates that DFID will channel more funding through multilateral organisations including the EU, the UN and the World Bank. This offers the prospect of more coordinated delivery of aid, but only if these bodies increase their effectiveness and their poverty focus. The report also argues for speedier reform of the governance of the international financial institutions. The recession has had a significant impact on developing countries. It is estimated that an additional 90 million people will be affected by poverty as a combined result of the global food, financial and fuel crises over the last few years. Donors, including the UK, have responded and have sought to identify specific needs in developing countries, though many donors are failing to meet the aid commitments they have already made.*

*Conflict and Fragility Managing Risks in Fragile and Transitional Contexts The*

*Price of Success?*

*Nepal Portfolio Performance Review*

*EU development assistance*

*The Price of Success?*

*first report of session 2012-13, Vol. 1: Report, together with formal minutes, oral and written evidence*

*DFID and the African Development Bank: Report, together with formal minutes*

*Setting priorities for publicly funded research*

***This publication provides the evidence to help donors understand how to balance risks and opportunities in order to protect the integrity of their institutions while delivering better results to those who need it most.***

***Focusing on pro-poor growth and income poverty, Promoting Pro-Poor Growth: Policy Guidance for Donors identifies binding constraints and offers policies and strategies to address them.***

***Government response to HC 693, 2013-14 (ISBN 9780215071750). DFID's annual report for 2012-13 published as HC 12, session 2013-14 (ISBN 9780102983241)***

***This peer review of United Kingdom reviews its development policies and programmes. It assesses not just the performance of its development co-operation agency, but also policy and implementation.***

***2016 Review***

***OECD Development Co-operation Peer Reviews: United Kingdom 2014***

***3rd report of session 2009-10, Vol. 2: Evidence***

***Brexit and the Commonwealth***

***Department for International Development***

***Value for Money and Aid for Trade***

***fourteenth report of session 2010-12, Vol. 1: Report, together with formal minutes, oral and written evidence***

Why do some donor governments pursue international development through recipient governments while others bypass such local authorities? Weaving together scholarship in political economy, administration and historical institutionalism, Simone Dietrich argues that the bureaucratic institutions of donor countries shape donor–recipient interactions differently despite similar international recipient country conditions. Donor nations employ institutional constraints that authorize, or justify particular aid delivery tactics while precluding others. Offering quantitative and qualitative analyses of donor decision-making, the book illuminates how donors with neoliberaally organized sectors bypass recipient governments, while donors with more traditional public-sector-oriented institutions cooperate and engage recipient authorities on aid delivery. The book demonstrates how internal beliefs and practices about states and markets inform how donors see and set their priorities for foreign aid and international development itself. It informs debates about aid effectiveness, coordination and carries implications for the study of foreign policy, more broadly.

Working together to make aid more Effective : Ninth report of session 2007-08, Vol. 2: Oral and Written Evidence

The Department for International Development's (DFID) doubling of support to the African

Development Bank (AfDB) is an affirmation of early successes in the Bank's reform programme. The Bank's President and his staff are overseeing critical changes - notably the decentralisation and reform of the Bank's agendas - that can help the AfDB fulfil its potential.

The decision of the UK to 'Leave' the European Union (EU) was unexpected, and as a consequence the precise details of what would come next were left very unclear, and still today there is little agreement over what 'Brexit' will actually mean. It is within this context that this edited volume has been produced. The Commonwealth featured quite heavily in the referendum campaign, particularly on the 'Leave' side; claiming that a vote for Brexit would allow the UK to re-new and extend links with the countries of the Commonwealth. However, critics highlighted the potential limitations of a new relationship link, and that in many instances the UK's role is strengthened by its membership of the EU. The tension between aspiration and likely reality is a key theme of the volume. Another, is how the decision to leave the EU may have consequences across the Commonwealth in terms of both domestic policy and international cooperation. In short, the volume shines a detailed light on the historical and contemporary relations between the UK and the Commonwealth. Linked to this, and possibly of greatest utility, is the consideration of how policy should be formulated to best strengthen the relationship in the future. This book originally appeared as a special issue of The Round Table.

House of Commons - Environmental Audit Committee: Energy Subsidies - HC 61  
Evaluation of UNDP Contribution

Efforts and Policies of the Members of the Development Assistance Committee  
Working Together to Make Aid More Effective

DRC and Rwanda, twelfth report of session 2010-12, Vol. 1: Report, together with formal minutes and written evidence

### UK Aid

#### Development Co-operation Reviews: United Kingdom 1998

Budget support is aid provided directly to a partner government's central exchequer, and aims to reduce poverty through helping to fund the poverty reduction strategy of the beneficiary country. DFID's use of budget support has risen to £461 million, representing nearly twenty per cent of bilateral expenditure. This study examines the aims of budget support, what it is achieving, how DFID manages the risks of using it and how DFID takes individual funding decisions. The report finds that budget support has: often enabled partner governments to increase expenditure on priority areas; resulted in partner governments providing more services, particularly in health and education; helped increase the capacity of partner governments to plan and deliver services effectively and to develop better poverty-focused policies; helped partner governments to strengthen their financial management systems and encouraged other donors to support such reforms; facilitated donor alignment

to, and support for, the developing nation's own strategies; and reinforced existing economic stability and good economic management. But evidence on whether budget support has yielded better value for money than other forms of aid is not conclusive. While budget support has some advantages compared to other forms of aid, it also carries significant risks which need to be better managed. Monitoring achievement is challenging, and DFID does not always set out what it expects to achieve or by when. Formal monitoring frameworks do not always track progress in remedying weaknesses in financial systems. And monitoring of human rights - one of the key criteria for giving budget support - is not yet systematic. Weaknesses in available statistics continue to limit the ability to monitor results. Developing country governments may not be capable of using UK funds efficiently and effectively or may misuse them for political reasons or through corruption.

The promotion of maternal health and mortality reduction is of worldwide importance, and constitute a vital part of the

UN Millennium Development Goals. The highest maternal mortality rates are in developing countries, where global and regional initiatives are needed to improve the systems and practices involved in maternal care and medical access. Taking a practical policy approach, this book covers the background and concepts underlying efforts to improve maternal and perinatal mortality, the current global situation and problems that prevent progress. It includes case studies and examples of successful strategies, recommends good practices, and provides a critical analysis of knowledge gaps to inform areas for future research. *Assessing the Impact of Foreign Aid: Value for Money and Aid for Trade* provides updated information on how to improve foreign aid programs, exploring the concept and practice of impact assessment within the sometimes-unproblematic approaches advocated in current literature of value for money and aid for trade. Contributors from multi-lateral agencies and NGOs discuss the changing patterns of Official Development Assistance and their effects on impact

assessment, providing theoretical, political, structural, methodological, and practical frameworks, discussions, and a theory-practice nexus. With twin foci of economics and policy this book raises the potential for making sophisticated and coherent decisions on aid allocation to developing countries. Addresses the impact of aid for trade and value for money, rather than its implementation Discusses the changing patterns of Official Development Assistance and their effects on impact assessment, providing theoretical, political, structural, methodological, and practical frameworks, discussions, and a theory-practice nexus Assesses the effects and implications of the value for money and aid for trade agendas Highlights economic issues With reference to reforms in budgeting system, public financial management, procurement system, and human resources management.

Treasury minutes on the fifty second to the fifty fifth and on the fifty seventh to the sixty first reports from the Committee of Public Accounts: Session 2010-12

Providing budget support to developing countries

Practices of DAC Member Countries

Department for International Development annual report and resource accounts 2010-11 and business plan 2011-15

Fourth Report of Session 2012-13

HC 750 - Department for International Development's Performance in 2013-2014: The Departmental Annual Report 2013-14

DFID and the African Development Bank: Oral and written evidence

**The OECD Development Assistance Committee's 2010 peer review of the UK's development assistance programmes and policies.**

**The UK spends approximately £1.23 billion each year on aid through the European Union, approximately 16% of the UK's total aid budget. Only 46% of this aid, however, goes to low income countries - a figure that MPs say is 'unacceptable'. Instead middle income countries bordering Europe are benefiting. Turkey has consistently been in the top five recipients of European Commission aid (223 million euros in 2010) as has Serbia (euros 218 million in 2010). The Committee is calling on the UK Government to press for funding to be diverted, away from higher middle income countries bordering Europe, to give greater help to the poorest people in the world. In order to make this**

happen, the MPs say Ministers must challenge and change the definition of Official Development Assistance (ODA). It appears to be being used as a way of fudging the figures to help other European countries meet the target for 0.7% of GDP to be given as aid. The Committee recognises that there are a number of advantages to giving aid through the EU but identifies a number of problems with the way EU Development Assistance works. Overall, the European Commission has improved its performance over the last decade and has recently proposed further improvements to development policy in An Agenda for Change. The Committee supports a number of these proposed changes, but it does have concerns that conditionality should not hurt the poor for the sins of their governments

The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria was created in 2001 to increase funding to tackle three of the world's most devastating diseases. It has approved £14.1 billion for programmes in 150 countries, provided AIDS treatment for 3.3 million people, anti-tuberculosis treatment for 8.6 million people and 230 million insecticide-treated nets for the prevention of malaria. The UK is the Global Fund's third highest donor and Ministers had committed over a year ago to increase funds to it but this money has not yet been delivered nor the amount of the increase confirmed. The Committee is concerned by the delay in delivering funds and is calling for the UK to increase its contribution to the Global Fund significantly - over and above the current £384m pledge for 2012 to 2015 - subject to reform. The Committee says that the G20 meeting in Mexico provides a good opportunity for the UK to announce new funds, but only if conditions are met and UK taxpayers' money is adequately safeguarded. The

**Global Fund has had a difficult year, with financial problems, corruption scandals and the resignation of its director. Confidence in the Fund was affected with some countries temporarily suspending payments and the Global Fund had to cancel a round of grants totalling some £930m. However, the MPs say that the Global Fund has made good progress under its new management to reform the organisation's structures and financial risk monitoring. In May 2012 the Global Fund announced some £630 million in new funds**

**Traces an important shift in international development policy as global institutions have become preoccupied with policy failure.**

**Ninth Report of Session 2007-08, Vol. 2: Oral and Written Evidence**

**What Next?**

**Institutional Strengthening: Building Strong Management Processes**

**transferring cash and assets to the poor, sixty-fifth report of session 2010-12, report, together with formal minutes, oral and written evidence**

**OECD Development Co-operation Peer Reviews: United Kingdom 2020**

**DAC Guidelines and Reference Series Promoting Pro-Poor Growth Policy Guidance for Donors**

**DFID's RESULTS FRAMEWORK**

The OECD's Development Assistance Committee (DAC) conducts reviews of the individual development co-operation efforts of DAC members once every five to six years. DAC peer reviews critically examine the overall performance of a given member,

not just that of its development co-operation agency, covering its policy, programmes and systems. They take an integrated, system-wide perspective on the development co-operation activities of the member under review and its approach to fragility, crisis and humanitarian assistance. The United Kingdom uses its global standing and convening power to promote an evidence-based approach to stability, inclusion and prosperity and continues to provide 0.7% of its national income as Official Development Assistance (ODA). The depth and breadth of its expertise, combined with flexible funding instruments and strong country presence, allow the United Kingdom to focus these ODA resources on developing country needs, while protecting its own longer-term national interests. Articulating a clear and comprehensive whole-of-government vision for its support to international development would allow the United Kingdom to reinforce its policy priorities and engage the public. Further measures to build effective partnerships and institutional capacity in developing countries would allow the United Kingdom to build ownership of development processes and contribute to lasting change.

In its report into how priorities are set for publicly funded research, the Science and Technology Committee calls on the Government to make a clear and unambiguous statement setting out their research funding commitments and the periods of time over which those commitments apply.

This book outlines what individual donor countries are doing to fulfill their development

co-operation ambitions and their part of international agreements.

The DFID's transfer programmes deliver cash, food and assets, such as livestock, directly to people living in poverty. Transfers can be used to tackle a range of issues, such as hunger and malnutrition, or access to health and education services, in a variety of contexts. In 2010-11 the Department spent £192 million on social protection programmes, which includes its transfer programmes. The evidence heard suggests transfer programmes are effective in targeting aid, and ensuring the money goes directly to the poorest and most vulnerable people. It is therefore surprising that the use of transfer programmes has not increased. The Department only plans to support transfer programmes in 17 of its 28 priority countries. It does not have an overall strategy for the use of transfers and its decisions on where to support transfer programmes look reactive. The decision as to whether or not to propose a transfer programme is taken by staff working in the country and it is not clear why there are extensive programmes in some countries and none in others. The Department does not collect data on all the costs of the transfer programmes it supports and the Department is therefore unable to say whether it is lifting more people out of poverty for every pound spent on transfers compared to other programmes. The Department's long-term objective is for the governments of recipient countries to take on the responsibility of owning and funding transfers as part of a sustainable social security system. However, the Department has not been clear about

how individual programmes will be sustained

DFID's contribution to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria

The Role and Future of the Commonwealth

Maternal and Perinatal Health in Developing Countries

Development Co-operation Report 2002 Efforts and Policies of the Members of the Development Assistance Committee

Assessing the Impact of Foreign Aid

52nd Report DFID Financial Management (Department for International Development),

53rd Report Managing high-value capital equipment in the NHS in England (Department

of Health), 54th Report Protecting consumers - the system for enforcing consumer law

(Department for Business, Innovation and Skills), 55th Report Formula funding of local services (HM Treasury; Department for Communities and Local Government;

Department for Education; and Department of Health), 57th Report Oversight of user

choice and provider competition in care markets (Department of Health), 58th Report

HMRC: PAYE, tax credit debt and cost reduction (HM Revenue and Customs), 59th

Report Cost effective delivery of an armoured vehicle capability (Ministry of Defence),

60th Report Achievement of foundation trust status by NHS hospital trusts (Department

of Health), 61st Report HMRC Accounts: tax disputes (HM Revenue and Customs)

Dfid financial management

The Commonwealth is working for the UK however if the organisation is to reach its potential and influence events, the Commonwealth Secretariat needs to "sharpen, strengthen and promote its diplomatic performance". Recently the Commonwealth has appeared less active and less publicly visible. The Government does not appear to have a clear and co-ordinated strategy for its relations with the Commonwealth. The moral authority of the Commonwealth has "too often been undermined by the repressive actions of member governments". The Committee is "disturbed to note the ineffectiveness of the mechanisms for upholding the Commonwealth's values", and expresses support for the Eminent Persons Group's proposal for a Commonwealth Charter. The Committee also says that it is not convinced that member states are making the most of the economic and trading opportunities offered by the Commonwealth. The report welcomes the fact that the Commonwealth continues to attract interest from potential new members, and the report says that there are advantages in greater diversity and an extended global reach for the Commonwealth however the application process should be rigorous. There is also concern at the continuing evidence of serious human

rights abuses in Sri Lanka and the Committee urges the Prime Minister to state publicly his unwillingness to attend the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting in Colombo meeting unless he receives "convincing and independently-verified evidence of substantial and sustainable improvements in human and political rights in Sri Lanka." The Assessment of Development Results (ADR) covered the sub-regional programme of the nine member countries of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) and Barbados over the ongoing (2005-2009) and previous (2001-2004) programming cycles. The ADR notes that UNDP is working in a challenging and multifaceted development context, where relatively high levels of gross domestic product per capita and political stability occur side by side with considerable poverty, underemployment, gender and social inequities, institutional capacity weaknesses and vulnerability to risk, including extreme weather events. The publication concluded that although UNDP has undertaken a subregional programme with a strong profile and reputation it has achieved only moderate progress towards longer-term outcomes. It also found that the UNDP subregional programme had many commendable features and is respected by stakeholders

and partners due to its consistent focus on improving human and social development in the Eastern Caribbean.

The Government is shifting the goal-posts on fuel poverty so that official statistics record far fewer households as fuel-poor. The changes to the fuel poverty definition and target, in part being made through amendments to the Energy Bill, should be stopped unless the Government is prepared to make a public commitment to end fuel poverty altogether. A short-term bid to cut bills must not throw energy and climate change policy off-course. In the longer term green levies could actually keep bills down if they drive energy efficiency improvements that cut the cost of heating our homes. Insulating homes and supporting green technologies is vital to help the fuel poor and cut the emissions causing climate change. At the Rio+20 Summit and the G20, the Government committed itself to phasing out fossil fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption and contribute to greenhouse gas emissions. The Government must set a target to reduce subsidies to harmful fossil fuels. The Government should also use the Autumn Statement as an opportunity to provide a clear and comprehensive analysis of energy subsidies in the UK. The report also

looks at whether Government support for the new nuclear power station at Hinkley Point constitutes a subsidy and concludes that it does, despite the Government's assurance otherwise. The Government's policy of 'no public subsidy for new nuclear' requires it to provide only 'similar' support to that provided to other types of energy, but even on that basis the deal for Hinkley Point C is 'dissimilar', notably on support for decommissioning and waste. This report examines the Department for International Development's financial management capability, its increasing focus on value for money, and the challenges it faces in managing its increasing programme budget while reducing its overall running costs. DFID is protected from overall expenditure reductions as the Government has committed to increasing the UK's aid spending to 0.7% of gross national income by 2013. The Department faces a substantial challenge to improve its financial management while reducing its administration costs by a third over the next four years. The Committee welcomes the planned introduction, in 2011, of a finance improvement plan. DFID must now keep up the focus on better financial management. There is concern that the Department does not

quantify the likely level of leakage through fraud and corruption. And DFID is only considering fraud risk at the level of delivery method rather than at a country level. Management of fraud risk will require a stronger framework for ensuring money is properly spent on the ground, with effective monitoring and pro-active anti-fraud work. The likely increase in funding via multilateral organisations (which then determine how to distribute the aid worldwide) might not ensure value for money as DFID does not have the same visibility over the cost and performance of multilaterals' programmes as it does over its own bilateral programmes. Finally, the Committee is concerned that the Department still has insufficient data to make informed investment decisions based on value for money.

Managing and Reporting DFID Results

Policy Guidance for Donors

Tackling Global Challenges in the National Interest

response to the International Development (Reporting and

Transparency) Act 2006

Independent Progress Review of the CSH PPA between Oxfam and DFID

HC 219-xxviii Twenty-ninth Report of Session 2014-15

### DFID

This report provides a summary of the recent contribution of the Department for International Development to delivering the Millenium Development Goals. It includes details by country describing progress made and DFID's contribution. It discusses aims for bilateral and multilateral aid and the statistical information on monies spent Evaluation is widely recognised as an important component for learning and improving development effectiveness. Evaluation responds to public and taxpayer demands for credible information and independent assessment of development co-operation activities.

The OECD Development Assistance Committee's 1998 review of the UK's development aid programs and policies.

Better Aid Managing Aid Practices of DAC Member Countries

HC 523 - The Independent Commission for Aid Impact's Performance and Annual Report 2013-14

States, Markets, and Foreign Aid

Provisional Expertise and the Transformation of Global Development Finance

fifty-second report of session 2010-12, report, together with formal minutes, oral and written evidence

sixteenth report of session 2010-12, Vol. 1: Report, together with formal minutes, oral and written evidence

OECD Development Assistance Peer Reviews: United Kingdom 2010