
Dfids Results Framework Managing And Reporting Dfid

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

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

Policy Guidance for Donors

Evaluation Systems in Development Co-operation
2016 Review

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

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

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Efforts and Policies of the Members of the
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Report, together with formal minutes, oral and
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DFID's RESULTS FRAMEWORK
Development Co-operation Report 2002 Efforts
and Policies of the Members of the Development
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52nd Report DFID Financial Management
(Department for International Development),
53rd Report Managing high-value capital
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Health), 54th Report Protecting consumers - the
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Formula funding of local services (HM Treasury;
Department for Communities and Local
Government; Department for Education; and
Department of Health), 57th Report Oversight of
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(HM Revenue and Customs), 59th Report Cost
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capability (Ministry of Defence), 60th Report
Achievement of foundation trust status by NHS
hospital trusts (Department of Health), 61st
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Revenue and Customs)

Management Guidelines for Asian Floodplain

River Fisheries: Summary of DFID research

HC 750 - Department for International

Development's Performance in 2013-2014: The

Departmental Annual Report 2013-14

International Aid and the Making of a Better
World

HC 523 - The Independent Commission for Aid

Impact's Performance and Annual Report 2013-14

Reflexive Practice

Department for International Development

annual report and resource accounts 2010-11 and
business plan 2011-15

2016 Review

Handbook on Planning, Monitoring and Evaluating
for Development Results

Assessing the Impact of Foreign Aid

OECD Development Co-operation Peer Reviews:

United Kingdom 2020

NPPR 2009 : Result-based Management for

Portfolio Performance and Development

Effectiveness, December 2-4, 2009

KENDRICK JAIR

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OECD Publishing
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.

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

The Stationery Office
DFID's RESULTS
FRAMEWORK Managing

and Reporting DFID
ResultsOECD
Development Co-
operation Peer
Reviews: United
Kingdom 2014OECD
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Policy Guidance for
Donors The Stationery
Office

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. Routledge
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)

Evaluation Systems in Development Co-operation 2016

Review The Stationery Office
The OECD Development Assistance Committee's 1998 review of the UK's development aid programs and policies.
The Role and Future of the Commonwealth
The Stationery Office
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.
Biennial Report on Operations Evaluation
Cambridge University Press
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 EU development assistance OECD Publishing 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.

OECD Development Co-operation Peer Reviews: United Kingdom 2014
Cambridge University Press

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.

transferring cash and

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

The Stationery Office

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

3rd report of session 2009-10, Vol. 2: Evidence The Stationery Office

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."

Governing Failure

OECD Publishing

With reference to reforms in budgeting system, public financial management, procurement system, and human resources management.

HC 219-xxviii

Twenty-ninth Report of Session 2014-15

The Stationery Office

The OECD

Development

Assistance

Committee's 2010 peer review of the UK's development assistance programmes and policies.

Fourth Report of Session 2012-13

Routledge

The World Bank is a major provider of development funding, analysis and advice.

The Bank is not perfect, however, and the context in which it operates continues to change. As a major shareholder and contributor to the

World Bank, the UK has a distinct leadership role. The UK should articulate and pursue a vision for reform of the Bank. The Department for International

Development's (DFID) and the Bank both have core objectives of poverty reduction.

There is an increased

responsibility on DFID to ensure that the Bank is organisationally effective and achieving a level of development impact that justifies the UK contributions. More consistent and transparent use of impact assessments by the World Bank across all of its lending is the single most important change in Bank practice that DFID should be pursuing. There should be more representation of developing countries in World Bank decision-making. Selection of the President of the World Bank, should be transparent and on merit, rather than in the gift of the United States. Other recommendations cover: women's empowerment; DFID staffing in relation to

the Bank; and climate change. This last is an acute challenge for developing countries. As a development leader, the Bank should use its substantial resources and leverage to support viable renewable energy sources. But the urgency of climate change does not lessen the blight of poverty and the Bank's primary focus must remain on poverty reduction and development.

Efforts and Policies of the Members of the Development

Assistance Committee

The Stationery Office
How can international aid professionals manage to deal with the daily dilemmas of working for the wellbeing of people in countries other than their own? A scholar-

activist and lifelong development practitioner seeks to answer that question in a book that provides a vivid and accessible insight into the world of aid – its people, ideas and values against the backdrop of a broader historical analysis of the contested ideals and politics of aid operations from the 1960s to the present day. Moving between aid-recipient countries, head office and global policy spaces, Rosalind Eyben critically examines her own behaviour to explore what happens when trying to improve people’s lives in far-away countries and warns how self-deception may construct obstacles to the very change desired, considering

the challenge to traditional aid practices posed by new donors like Brazil who speak of history and relationships. The book proposes that to help make this a better world, individuals and organisations working in international development must respond self-critically to the dilemmas of power and knowledge that shape aid’s messy relations. Written in an accessible way with vignettes, stories and dialogue, this critical history of aid provides practical tools and methodology for students in development studies, anthropology and international studies and for development practitioners to adopt the habit of reflexivity when helping to make a better world.

*Evaluation of UNDP
Contribution Oxfam*

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 certainty or 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 bilateral 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 of the UK may have consequences across the Commonwealth in terms of both domestic policy and regional cooperation. In short, the volume shines a detailed light on the historical and contemporary nature of 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.
sixteenth report of session 2010-12, Vol. 1: Report, together with formal minutes, oral and written evidence The Stationery Office
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
Better Aid Managing Aid Practices of DAC Member Countries
United Nations Development programm

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.

Managing and Reporting DFID Results

CABI

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

What Next? OECD

Publishing

Why do some donor governments pursue international development through recipient governments, while others bypass such local authorities?

Weaving together scholarship in political economy, public administration and

historical institutionalism, Simone Dietrich argues that the bureaucratic institutions of donor countries shape donor-recipient interactions differently despite similar international and recipient country conditions. Donor nations employ institutional constraints that authorize, enable and justify particular aid delivery tactics while precluding others. Offering quantitative and qualitative analyses of donor decision-making, the book illuminates how donors with

neoliberally organized public 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 objectives for foreign aid and international development itself. It informs debates about aid effectiveness and donor coordination and carries implications for the study of foreign policy, more broadly.

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