

# Dfids Results Framework Managing And Reporting Dfid

Biennial Report on Operations Evaluation  
 EU development assistance  
 DAC Guidelines and Reference Series Promoting Pro-Poor Growth Policy Guidance for Donors  
 Development Co-operation Reviews: United Kingdom 1998  
 Brexit and the Commonwealth  
 Independent Progress Review of the CSH PPA between Oxfam and DFID  
 OECD Development Co-operation Peer Reviews: United Kingdom 2020  
 Governing Global Health  
 DFID and the African Development Bank: Report, together with formal minutes  
 DFID's performance in 2008-09 and the 2009 White Paper  
 Dfid financial management  
 HC 750 - Department for International Development's Performance in 2013-2014: The Departmental Annual Report 2013-14  
 Governing Failure  
 OECD Development Assistance Peer Reviews: United Kingdom 2010  
 DFID and the African Development Bank: Oral and written evidence  
 Setting priorities for publicly funded research  
 Long Term Perspectives in Evaluation  
 Better Aid Managing Aid Practices of DAC Member Countries  
 Management Guidelines for Asian Floodplain River Fisheries: Summary of DFID research  
 International Aid and the Making of a Better World  
 Institutional Strengthening: Building Strong Management Processes  
 Evaluation Systems in Development Co-operation 2016 Review  
 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  
 The Project in International Development  
 States, Markets, and Foreign Aid  
 Conflict and Fragility Managing Risks in Fragile and Transitional Contexts The Price of Success?  
 DFID  
 OECD Development Co-operation Peer Reviews: United Kingdom 2014  
 Working effectively in fragile and conflict-affected states  
 HC 219-xxviii Twenty-ninth Report of Session 2014-15  
 Department for International Development annual report and resource accounts 2010-11 and business plan 2011-15  
 DFID's contribution to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria  
 Assessment of Development Results - Countries of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States & Barbados  
 Maternal and Perinatal Health in Developing Countries  
 The Role and Future of the Commonwealth  
 Providing budget support to developing countries  
 Assessing the Impact of Foreign Aid  
 Nepal Portfolio Performance Review  
 Working Together to Make Aid More Effective

*Dfids Results Framework  
 Managing And Reporting  
 Dfid* Downloaded from  
[ecobankpayservices.ecobank.com](http://ecobankpayservices.ecobank.com)  
 by guest

## KOLE BENTON

### Biennial Report on Operations

**Evaluation** The Stationery Office  
 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)

**EU development assistance** The  
 Stationery Office

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 'results' agendas -

that can help the AfDB fulfil its potential.  
*DAC Guidelines and Reference Series  
 Promoting Pro-Poor Growth Policy  
 Guidance for Donors* Routledge  
 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.

*Development Co-operation Reviews: United Kingdom 1998* OECD Publishing

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."

*Brexit and the Commonwealth* World Bank Publications

The project has become fundamental to international development and humanitarian practice, playing a key role in defining objectives, funding streams and ultimately determining what success looks like. This book provides a much-needed overview of the project in international development practice, guiding the reader through the latest theoretical debates, and exploring the core tools and stages of planning and design. The book starts with an overview of the role of the project through development history, before taking the reader through the stages of a standard project management cycle. Each chapter introduces the stage, the most common tools used to support that phase of planning, and the critical debates that exist around it, with examples to illustrate

discussions from around the world and a range of development fields. The book explores the challenges to working effectively in contemporary aid contexts, including the role of politics and the pressures wrought by the demands to demonstrate quantified results. Throughout, the book argues for the need to see the project as a form of governmentality that arranges resources and people in time and space, and that extends neoliberal forms of managerial control in the sector. Ending with suggestions for innovation, this book is perfect for anyone looking for an accessible and engaging guide to the international development project, whether student, researcher or practitioner.

#### **Independent Progress Review of the CSH PPA between Oxfam and DFID**

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.

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

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

*Governing Global Health* The Stationery Office

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.

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

Taylor & Francis

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.

*DFID's performance in 2008-09 and the 2009 White Paper* Catholic Relief Services  
The 2017 volume of the Development Co-operation Report focuses on Data for Development. "Big Data" and "the Internet of Things" are more than buzzwords: the data revolution is transforming the way that economies and societies are functioning across the planet. The Sustainable Development Goals along with the data revolution are opportunities that should not be missed: more and better data can help boost inclusive growth, fight inequalities and combat climate change. These data are also essential to measure and monitor progress against the Sustainable Development Goals. The value of data in enabling development is uncontested. Yet, there continue to be worrying gaps in basic data about people and the planet and weak capacity in developing countries to produce the data that policy makers need to deliver reforms and policies that achieve real, visible and long-lasting development results. At the same time, investing in building statistical capacity - which represented about 0.30% of ODA in 2015 - is not a priority for most providers of development assistance. There is a

need for stronger political leadership, greater investment and more collective action to bridge the data divide for development. With the unfolding data revolution, developing countries and donors have a unique chance to act now to boost data production and use for the benefit of citizens. This report sets out priority actions and good practices that will help policy makers and providers of development assistance to bridge the global data divide, notably by strengthening statistical systems in developing countries to produce better data for better policies and better lives. [Dfid financial management](#) Routledge  
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  
[HC 750 - Department for International Development's Performance in 2013-2014: The Departmental Annual Report 2013-14](#) Academic Press  
This book outlines what individual donor countries are doing to fulfill their development co-operation ambitions and their part of international agreements. [Governing Failure](#) 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.

[OECD Development Assistance Peer Reviews: United Kingdom 2010](#) OECD Publishing

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.

*DFID and the African Development Bank: Oral and written evidence* The Stationery Office

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.

Setting priorities for publicly funded research

The Stationery Office

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

*Long Term Perspectives in Evaluation*

CABI 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 Stationery Office

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.

*Better Aid Managing Aid Practices of DAC Member Countries*

Oxford University Press The development paradigm has shifted toward private investment, and the private sector has become central in development strategies. There is much to be learned about how to effectively facilitate and mobilize private sector contributions to development. Effective monitoring and evaluation (M and E) systems are critical for learning to catalyze private sector development. In line with this advance, the International Finance Corporation and the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency are developing and refining their M and E efforts. In this Biennial Report on Operations Evaluation, the Independent Evaluation Group takes stock of the evolution of the M and E systems in the two organizations, assessing their adequacy, coverage, and quality, as well as their respective results measurement systems. IEG acknowledges progress by the two institutions. IFC has advanced its systems for gathering, analyzing, and applying project information and has strengthened its coverage of indicators that measure results. Information from M and E has become more prominent in its business decisions. However, the institution's corporate goals are built on indicators of client reach that cannot be solely attributable to IFC, so there is no credible articulation of IFC's impact. MIGA has introduced self-evaluation of its projects and started gathering some standard development indicators. As a result, individual learning is taking place in the institution. The report shows the importance of IFC and MIGA managements continuing their efforts to deepen M and E and improve their systems. To gain the full benefit of learning from evidence that M and E brings to light, key areas need improvement. IEG offers recommendations for IFC regarding quality, verification of

data, and tracing effects. For MIGA, IEG notes that it needs to adapt and streamline its evaluation approach to fit its business practices.

*Management Guidelines for Asian*

*Floodplain River Fisheries: Summary of DFID research*

OECD Publishing

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

Related with Dfids Results Framework Managing And Reporting Dfid:

[© Dfids Results Framework Managing And Reporting Dfid Cabin In The Woods Parent Guide](#)

[© Dfids Results Framework Managing And Reporting Dfid Calculating Molarity Practice Problems](#)

[© Dfids Results Framework Managing And Reporting Dfid Calculus Based Physics Formula Sheet](#)