

Summary assessment of DFID outcome target indicators 2011-15

Introduction

The analysis for this report was conducted by independent researchers at Development Initiatives on behalf of ONE.

The data reviewed in this document are drawn from Department for International Development (DFID) plans released in 2011. DFID's commitment to transparency over future spending and results plans is welcome, and is something other donors could learn from. These plans are divided into bilateral (national and regional) and departmental (including multilateral aid) but are rarely analysed together. The plans are living documents which will be updated year-by-year – this report is accurate as of March 2012. There is a small risk of double-counting where country offices plan to use multilaterals to deliver their results, however we have seen no evidence of this in bilateral plans as published thus far. DFID's methodology for expected results does not include multilateral spending. Figures in this report therefore represent the number of people DFID aims to help with aid investments over 2011-15 – the lifetime of most plans. The figures are calculated as the difference between the final result expected in 2015 and the relevant baseline figure as stated in the DFID plan documents. It should be noted that not all baselines are from the same year. Some baseline figures in the DFID plans are taken from 2010, others 2009, whilst some measures do not state a baseline at all. When the baseline is not available, it is assumed to be equal to zero.

Where a DFID plan states that only a certain percentage of a given result can be attributed to DFID, this percentage has been applied to the total result stated in the plan. Thus, only the improvement attributable to DFID is included in the statistics contained within this report. Similarly, where the DFID plans state a figure that is the overall improvement due to the actions of a multilateral agency, we have applied a percentage equal to the proportion of the multilateral agency's funding that comes from DFID. For example the UK's 2011-2014 commitments to the Global Partnership for Education amount to US\$ 352 million, or 14.1% of the assessed financial need of US\$ 2.5 billion. This percentage is multiplied by this organisation's target of 4,000,000 children in basic education by 2013, giving 563,200 children supported by the UK.

Where total future financing need and future UK contributions are known (such as for the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunisation) these figures are used. Where future UK contributions are not known (such as for the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria) average UK contributions of previous years are used to estimate the proportion of the target outcome that can be attributed back to the UK.

The sections below describe, by sector, key priorities emerging from the plans. A methodological note and a full list of the indicators obtained from the plans are included as appendices.

Analysis of results data in DFID planning documents

Health

DFID health ODA derives from different departments and numerous country plans. Results are focused on several different focus areas. Reproductive health (RH) receives considerable emphasis.

Indicator	Total 2011-15 increase
Number of births attended by skilled personnel or in institution	5,766,880
Number of Couple Years of Protection (CYP) using modern family planning methods delivered	6,154,600
Number of unsafe abortions averted	4,480,500

To put these figures into context, there are currently around 50 million births per annum without skilled personnel in attendance, thought to contribute to 358,000 maternal deaths, 2.6 million stillbirths and 2.8 million newborn deaths each year.¹ It is also estimated that there are around 20 million unsafe abortions each year, causing around 70,000 maternal deaths and 5 million disabilities.² With its contributions, it is possible to infer that DFID contributes with preventing 50,000 deaths in childbirth and over 17,500 maternal deaths.

In addition to RH there are also several specific targets relating to reproductive, maternal and child health contained within individual country plans. For example: 600,000 pregnant women and children under 5 able to access free health care in Nigeria; 213,500 pregnant women receiving at least 4 antenatal care visits in Burma and South Africa.

Reduction in infectious diseases is another core area, most notably malaria. Worldwide there are more than 220 million cases of malaria and 780,000 related deaths per year.³

Indicator	Total 2011-15 increase
Number of people who receive appropriate prevention or treatment to contain the spread of malaria	1,262,000
Number of bed nets distributed with DFID support to help prevent malaria	26,624,300
Number of children under 5 years old immunised for measles	3,329,723

Importance is also placed on health-related global initiatives such as GAVI and GFATM. DFID's aim, for example, is that financing through GAVI-supported programmes will deliver more than 80 million child vaccinations. See annex for more details.

Many plans (notably departmental), contain qualitative health targets, or are otherwise more difficult to tabulate or produce aggregate figures for – such as targets relating to reductions in the price of medicines and treatments. In such cases it is difficult to assess the exact number of beneficiaries. The indicators that fall into this category are listed below:

¹ World Health Organization, *Making Pregnancy Safer*

² World Health Organization: "Preventing Unsafe Abortions" (2011)

³ World Health Organization: "World Malaria Report 2010"

Analysis of results data in DFID planning documents

- 5% change in median price paid for Insecticide Treated Nets in Global Fund supported national malaria programmes.
- Weighted average price paid by GAVI for pentavalent vaccines to from 2.96 (2010) to 2.58
- 15% reduction in UNITAID median prices paid for anti-TB medicines by 2012.
- 5% increase in the number of people benefiting from healthcare services supported by results based payments, by 2013.
- Contribution to halving malaria deaths in at least ten countries by 2015.
- Global savings of over £20 million per annum for contraceptive implants and injectables, equating to over 2 million pregnancies avoided, \$140 million for first line anti-retroviral regimens and \$100 million for second line, savings for malaria rapid diagnostic tests
- Polio: cessation of polio transmission by 2013; elimination by 2015.
- Guinea Worm: eradication in three of four endemic countries by end 2012; in South Sudan by end 2015.
- Significant progress in the control of other NTDs by 2015.
- Capacity development in low-income countries, and support for development in the UK, successfully supported through multi-country partnerships, paired institutional partnerships and volunteers by 2015.
- Reduced HIV prevalence in young women (15- 24 years) in eight to ten countries.
- Increased coverage of HIV prevention services for most at risk populations in low and middle income countries (UNAIDS reporting).
- Ratio of consumer prices (public and private) of essential medicines in Southern African Development Community (SADC) against international standards equal to 1.

Water and Sanitation

DFID's primary progress indicators for Water and Sanitation follow those of the MDGs: number of people that benefit from an improved water and/or sanitation facility.⁴

Most plans treat targets for water and sanitation separately. However, three country plans (DR Congo, Nigeria & Sudan) use a combined indicator for the number of people who have access to a healthy environment (clean water, adequate sanitation and hygiene education). This combined indicator is shown along with the separate water and sanitation target figures in the table below.

Indicator	Total 2011-15 increase
Numbers of people with access to clean drinking water	5,447,500
Numbers of poor people with access to adequate sanitation	18,390,500
Number of people who have access to a healthy environment (clean water, adequate sanitation and hygiene education)	11,700,000

It is estimated that 2.5 billion people still lack an adequate sanitation facility and more than 880 million do not have access to an improved water facility.⁵ DFID country priorities for Water and

⁴ The DFID plans contain specific targets in terms of number of people affected, as opposed to the MDGs which set relative goals, such as halving the number of people without these services.

⁵ UNICEF, *Water, Sanitation and Hygiene*.

Analysis of results data in DFID planning documents

Sanitation financing reflect some of the countries with greatest need, such as Ethiopia, Bangladesh, India, Zimbabwe and Sierra Leone.

Along with these main measures, in Liberia, DFID aims to calculate the amount of solid waste collected through proper channels.

Education

Education is a target sector in several country plans and, along with health, a key area of intervention for the Global Funds Department.

DFID aims to support about 11.8 million children to overcome barriers to primary education enrolment worldwide. Of this, 8.9 million will be supported through bilateral aid, 2.4 million through engaging with civil society organisations and 563,200 through the UK replenishment of the Fast Track Initiative/Global Partnership for Education funds.

In six country plans there is also a target for about 2.4 million children to complete their primary school cycle. Only the Pakistan country plan uses indicators for both primary school enrolment (4 million children) and completion (800,000 children). Only the Pakistan country plan uses indicators for both primary school enrolment (4 million children) and completion (800,000 children). If we discount the 50% of latter figure to avoid double counting⁶ from the overall amount of 14.2 million children that will either enrol or complete primary school, we obtain that DFID will support 13.8 million children to attending basic education.

Access to education for girls is a special concern for DFID, which aims to bring about 2.7 million girls into primary school classrooms. This figure represents only 30% of the bilateral total of 8.9 million, but if Pakistan and Sudan figures, which are not split by gender, are discounted, this percentage rises to 56%. Departmental plans do not provide figures by gender.

DFID aims to support 2 million students to attend secondary education, of which 1.3 million are through bilateral agreements and 700,000 through the Governance and Fragile States Department funding. Girls represent 52% of the expected beneficiaries – 65% if Pakistan is discounted.

Along with direct support to students, DFID intends to provide 13 million extra textbooks worldwide.

Indicator	Total 2011-15 increase
Number of children supported by DFID to enrol in primary education	11,844,482
Number of children completing primary education	2,414,800
Number of children supported by DFID to enrol in secondary school	2,036,400

⁶ The underlying assumption is that 50% of children completing primary school thanks to DFID will also benefit of basic education support to enroll.

Analysis of results data in DFID planning documents

Total number of children supported by DFID in primary education *	13,859,282
Total number of children supported by DFID in primary and secondary education *	15,895,682

* This figure does not equal the sum of relevant education indicators in this table, as it is discounted of 50% of children supported throughout completion in basic education in Pakistan.

Governance and Security

The Governance and Fragile States Department aims to foster democratic elections in 13 countries with a voting population of over 300 million people by 2015. Although DFID recognises that its impact on electoral processes depends on a number of external factors, it aims to bring 44.9 million additional voters to the polls. Where the electoral turnout is decreasing, as in Afghanistan, or where instability is high, as in Sudan, DFID's contribution will be to maintain the number of voters.

DFID's commitment to citizens' empowerment and accountability is measured by a number of indicators. The number of people able to have a say on their own development and hold decision makers to account is expected to increase by 59.1 million. DFID anticipates expanding the number of communities empowered to monitor local government by 1,525 and involving 150 more civil society organisations in decision-making and accountability processes. Related dimensions such as access to quality information and citizens' satisfaction with local government spending will be also monitored.

Improved public financial management and anti-corruption measures will also receive DFID support. Due to the qualitative nature of indicators in this area, expected results are more difficult to quantify. Other indicators include the proportion of projected budget actually spent by government, training for staff and citizens' perception of corruption.

DFID will focus on facilitating access to security and justice services by more 11.5 million women, of which 1.5 million in Burundi, Ethiopia, South Sudan and Sudan. 10,000,000 will receive support through the Governance and Fragile States Department, which has a specific focus on gender in recognition of women contributions to MDGs achievement and economic growth.

Indicator	Total 2011-15 increase
Number of people who vote in elections	44,872,700
Number of people supported to have choice and control over their own development and holding decisions makers to account	59,138,820
Number of women with improved access to security and justice services	11,517,000

Wealth Creation

This area aims to engage productively with the private sector and support partner governments to reduce poverty and promote sustainable and inclusive growth. Two departments with a focus on delivery in this area are the Growth and Resilience and the Private Sector departments.

Analysis of results data in DFID planning documents

DFID's efforts will support the creation of 19.3 million new jobs, expansion of access to formal financial services⁷ for 77.6 million more people and enforcement of property rights for 11.6 million people, of which 7.7 million (68%) will be women.

The development of the private sector will be fostered through increased access to financial services for 49,720 small and medium enterprises and the leverage of £ 5.7 billion in newly mobilized pro-poor investment.

Actions to promote pro-development trade policies will be taken. The revision of the EU Generalised System of Preferences, promotion of duty-free or quota-free access to markets for Least Developed Countries, support for governments in trade policy and fostering developing countries delegations' ability to engage in international trade negotiations are part of this area of intervention. More specifically, DFID aims to foster cross border trade and value chains partnerships in Africa, benefitting directly 6 million people.

Indicator	Total 2011-15 increase
Number of additional jobs created	19,317,450
Number of people with access to financial services	77,577,000
People accessing property rights	11,360,000

Poverty, Hunger and Vulnerability

Market-based solutions will be coupled with pro-poor social interventions. DFID estimates that duty-free or quota-free access to markets for Least Developed Countries could lift 3 million people out of poverty and plans to benefit 5.2 million people more through interventions in Bangladesh and Uganda. Social protection programmes will support 2 million more people in seven countries and 1.5 million will achieve food security.

Apart from setting measures on the number of people to be lifted out of poverty, the plans focus on nutrition, cash delivery and social protection projects. Food crises and rising prices have raised the priority of action on nutrition with the latest figures indicating almost 1 billion people undernourished. These plans imply an increased focus on nutrition for DFID.

Indicator	Total 2011-15 increase
Number of people (including children) benefitting from nutrition programmes	9,592,000
Number of people lifted out of extreme poverty	

⁷ According to DFID's operational plans, indicators on access to formal financial services include measures of the number of people reached with savings, credit and insurance services, equity and loan guarantees (India) and microfinance loans (Pakistan). The Private Sector Plan refers to financial services as a result of Private Sector Development funded programmes. Remaining operational plans are Burma, Nigeria, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda. They refer to actions to increasing access to formal financial services without further specifications.

Analysis of results data in DFID planning documents

	8,170,000
Number of people achieving food sufficiency/security	1,495,000

Humanitarian

Humanitarian needs have been increasing in recent years. Every year globally there are more than 200 million suffering annually from natural disasters, 10.5 million refugees and 27.5 internally displaced people. DFID assesses the number of people reached by humanitarian interventions and focuses on food security and livelihoods. Most is focused on countries such as Afghanistan, Somalia and Sudan recently suffering from conflict or repeated natural disasters.

Indicator	Total 2011-15 increase
Number of people assisted by humanitarian agencies /aid	2,603,000
Number of people provided with food security and livelihoods assistance	1,000,000

It is, nonetheless, difficult to plan in advance such emergency funding expectations. The values here presented are those regarding countries already suffering from emergencies. But DFID will then contribute to further emergencies if and when they arise.

Analysis of results data in DFID planning documents

Appendix A - Methodology Note

Figures in this note represent the total increases arising from DFID's ODA investments over 2011-15 - how many more people DFID aims to help, starting from a given baseline. This increase is calculated as the difference between the final result and the relevant baseline. Not all baselines, also drawn from the operational plans, are from the same year. Some refer to 2010, others 2009, whilst some measures do not state a baseline at all (see Appendix C). When the baseline is not available, it is assumed equal to zero. As a result, where the baseline is unavailable or is from earlier years, figures could potentially overestimate DFID future impact.

DFID operational plans detail target results up to 2014/15, with some results expected to be achieved earlier. We present data *as if* results will be achieved by 2015. It is important to consider that, while it is possible to provide reasonable estimates of additional expected results, more information is needed to establish a clear relation between increased DFID investments and additional results. Estimates of increases in results are quite problematic, as information on baselines vary substantially. This makes harder to establish a relationship between funds increases that should be attributed to previous funds may also be included.

Expected results delivered through multi-donor or multilateral activities are imputed to DFID according to percentages as detailed in DFID plans. Where total future financing need and future UK contributions are known (such as for the Fast Track Initiative/Global Partnership for Education and GAVI) these figure are used. Where future UK contributions are not known (such as for the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria) average UK contributions of previous years are used to estimate the proportion of the target outcome that can be attributed back to the UK.

Fund/Multilateral Organization	Imputation methodology
GAVI	UK commitments for the 2011-15 period amount to 2.3 billion; this represents nearly 30% of the needs for the same period globally for GAVI. Therefore this percentage has been used to impute DFID'S share in the results expected from the Fund
Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria	Past contributions for the period 2000-2010 have been considered in this case. In this scenario, the UK represents nearly 6.7% of total contributions.
Fast Trask Initiative/Global Partnership for Education	UK 2011-2014 commitments to the Global Partnership for Education amount to US\$ 352 million, 14.1% of the assessed financial need of US\$ 2.5 billion. This percentage is multiplied by the FTI target of 4,000,000 children in basic education by 2013, obtaining 563,200 children supported by the UK.

Appendix B – full list of indicators from the plans

Education

Indicator	Plans that use the indicator	Increase (bilateral plans)	Increase (departmental plans)	Total Increase
Number of boys and girls supported by DFID in primary education	Afghanistan, Burma, Burundi, DRC, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Kenya, Nigeria, Pakistan, OPT, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Civil Society, Global Funds/Human Development	8,881,282	2,963,200	11,844,482
Number of girls and boys supported by DFID to enrol in secondary school	India, Mozambique, Pakistan, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Governance and Fragile States	1,336,400	700,000	2,036,400
Number of children completing primary education	Bangladesh, Mozambique, Pakistan, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Zimbabwe	2,414,800	-	2,414,800
Number of extra textbooks provided with DFID support	Burundi, South Sudan	12,956,000	-	12,956,000

Analysis of results data in DFID planning documents

Governance and Security

Indicator	Plans that use the indicator	Increase (bilateral plans)	Increase (departmental plans)	Total Increase
Number of people who vote in elections*	Afghanistan, DRC, Pakistan, Nigeria, South Sudan, Sudan, Zambia, Zimbabwe	44,872,700	-	44,872,700
Number of people supported to have choice and control over their own development and holding decisions makers to account	Burma, Burundi, India, Rwanda, Sudan, Caribbean, Governance and Fragile States	19,138,820	40,000,000	59,138,820
Number of women with improved access to security and justice services	Burundi, Ethiopia, South Sudan, Sudan, Governance and Fragile States	1,517,000	10,000,000	11,517,000
Number of communities empowered by DFID to monitor local government / hold them accountable	DRC, South Africa	1,525	-	1,525
Number of registered tax payers	Bangladesh	3,300,000	-	3,300,000
Number of people who register to vote	DRC	5,000,000	-	5,000,000
People satisfied with the use of devolved government funds	Kenya	700,000	-	700,000

* The number of voters includes new expected voters as well as voters that DFID hopes to retain. Therefore, they do not represent a net increase in voters. DFID also warns that electoral results are only partially attributable to its initiative.

Analysis of results data in DFID planning documents

Indicator	Plans that use the indicator	Increase (bilateral plans)	Increase (departmental plans)	Total Increase
Men and women who can access quality and user friendly information on their services, entitlements and rights	Tanzania	4,000,000	-	4,000,000
Number of community groups/CSOs empowered to monitor government performance and influence government planning/spending e.g. pro-poor budgeting	Civil Society	0	150	150
Number of women and girls prevented from being trafficked	Asia	60,000	-	60,000

Health

Indicator	Plans that use the indicator	Increase (bilateral plans)	Increase (departmental plans)	Total Increase
Number of births attended by skilled personnel or in institution	Bangladesh, Ethiopia, India, Kenya, Mozambique, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Uganda, Civil Society	2,466,880	3,300,000	5,766,880
Number of bed nets distributed with DFID support to help prevent malaria	DRC, Ghana, Nigeria, Rwanda, Civil society	23,324,300	3,300,000	26,624,300

Analysis of results data in DFID planning documents

Indicator	Plans that use the indicator	Increase (bilateral plans)	Increase (departmental plans)	Total Increase
Number of Couple Years of Protection (CYP) using modern family planning methods delivered	DRC, South Sudan, Tanzania, Zimbabwe	6,154,600	-	6,154,600
Number of people who receive appropriate prevention or treatment to contain the spread of malaria*	Burma, South Sudan	1,262,000	-	1,262,000
Additional family planning method users	Ghana, Zambia, Somalia	898,000	-	898,000
Number of pregnant women who receive at least 4 antenatal care visits	Burma, South Africa	213,500	-	213,500
Number of unintended pregnancies averted	Burma, Nepal	194,000	-	194,000
Maternal Mortality Ratio (over 100,000)	Liberia, Zimbabwe, Sierra Leone	- 2 %	-	- 2 %
Number of children under 5 years old immunised for measles	OPT, Civil society	2,366	3,300,000	3,302,366
Ratio of consumer prices (public) of essential medicines in SADC against international standards	South Africa, Africa	- 2	-	- 2
Ratio of consumer prices (private) of essential medicines in SADC against international standards	South Africa, Africa	- 6	-	- 6

* Excluded bed nets and bed nets beneficiaries

Analysis of results data in DFID planning documents

Indicator	Plans that use the indicator	Increase (bilateral plans)	Increase (departmental plans)	Total Increase
Number of health facilities with no drug stock-outs for ten tracer drugs in the previous three months	Burundi	64	-	64
Number of nurses per 10,000	Central Asia	1	-	1
Number of vulnerable people reached with HIV prevention services	Central Asia	20,211	-	20,211
Infant mortality ratio (over 1,000)	Liberia	6	-	6
Number of pregnant women receiving at least two doses of intermittent presumptive treatment	Mozambique	63,000	-	63,000
Number of additional pregnant women and children under 5 able to access health care free at the point of use.	Nigeria	600,000	-	600,000
Number of additional maternal deaths averted	Pakistan	3,600	-	3,600
Number of pregnant women sleeping under an insecticide-treated bed-net	Zambia	45,000	-	45,000
Number of of under -five's sleeping under an insecticide-treated bed-net	Zambia	209,000	-	209,000

Analysis of results data in DFID planning documents

Indicator	Plans that use the indicator	Increase (bilateral plans)	Increase (departmental plans)	Total Increase
Children under 2 years of age provided with nutritional supplements in the form of 'sprinkles' that can be added to food to prevent malnutrition and associated risks to development	Tanzania	600,000	-	600,000
Number of maternal deaths averted	Asia	7,400	-	7,400
Number of unsafe abortions averted	Africa	900,000	-	900,000

Health (indicators specific to global funds, etc.)

Indicator	Plans that use the indicator	Increase (bilateral plans)	Increase (departmental plans)	Total Increase
Aggregate lives saved/future deaths prevented by GAVI and GFATM	Global funds	-	660,000	660,000
Number of insecticide treated bed-nets distributed annually by the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria.	Global funds	-	5,548,000	5,548,000
Additional children vaccinated in GAVI eligible countries through GAVI supported vaccines	Global funds	-	80,190,000	80,190,000
Number of people receiving antiretroviral therapy	Global funds	-	633,000	633,000

Analysis of results data in DFID planning documents

Indicator	Plans that use the indicator	Increase (bilateral plans)	Increase (departmental plans)	Total Increase
DOTS treatments provided	Global funds	-	833,000	833,000
Lives saved within reproductive health programmes-UK's Framework for Results for improving Reproductive, Maternal and Newborn Health in the developing world, and support to implementation, saves the lives of women and newborns and provides women with modern methods of family planning.	Human Development	-	300,000	300,000
Family planning users- UK's Framework for Results for improving Reproductive, Maternal and Newborn Health in the developing world, and support to implementation, saves the lives of women and newborns and provides women with modern methods of family planning.	Human Development	-	10,000,000 couples (this is worldwide total; DFID's share not imputable)	10,000,000 couples (this is worldwide total; DFID's share not imputable)
Support to polio and other Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) reduces the prevalence of: polio, guinea worm, lymphatic filariasis, schistosomiasis, onchocerciasis.	Human Development	-	90,000,000 (this is worldwide total; DFID's share not imputable)	90,000,000 (this is worldwide total; DFID's share not imputable)

Analysis of results data in DFID planning documents

Indicator	Plans that use the indicator	Increase (bilateral plans)	Increase (departmental plans)	Total Increase
Support to polio and other Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) reduces the prevalence of: polio, guinea worm, lymphatic filariasis, schistosomiasis, onchocerciasis.	Human Development	-	75,000,000 (this is worldwide total; DFID's share not imputable)	75,000,000 (this is worldwide total; DFID's share not imputable)

Humanitarian Programmes

Indicator	Plans that use the indicator	Increase (bilateral plans)	Increase (departmental plans)	Total Increase
Number of people assisted by humanitarian agencies /aid*	Afghanistan, Burma, Pakistan	2,603,000	-	2,603,000
Number of malnourished children aged under five treated or benefiting from specific acute malnutrition prevention programmes each year	Kenya, Somalia	- 8,000	-	- 8,000
Number of people provided with food security and livelihoods assistance	Sudan, Africa	1,000,000	-	1,000,000

Analysis of results data in DFID planning documents

Poverty, Hunger & Vulnerability

Indicator	Plans that use the indicator	Increase (bilateral plans)	Increase (departmental plans)	Total Increase
Number of poor people benefiting from basic social protection programmes (includes cash transfers programmes)	Ghana, Kenya, Mozambique, Pakistan, OPT, Rwanda, Zambia	2,069,169	-	2,069,169
Number of people lifted out of extreme poverty	Bangladesh, Uganda, Trade Policy Unit	5,170,000	3,000,000	8,170,000
Number of people achieving food sufficiency/security	Ethiopia, South Sudan	1,495,000	-	1,495,000

Analysis of results data in DFID planning documents

Water & Sanitation

Indicator	Plans that use the indicator	Increase (bilateral plans)	Increase (departmental plans)	Total Increase
Numbers of people with access to clean drinking water	Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Zimbabwe, Civil society	3,547,500	1,900,000	5,447,500
Numbers of poor people with access to adequate sanitation	Bangladesh, India, Mozambique, Nepal, Sierra Leone, Vietnam, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Human Development, civil society	11,290,500	7,100,000	18,390,500
Number of people who have access to a healthy environment (clean water, adequate sanitation and hygiene education)	DRC, Nigeria, Sudan	11,500,000	200,000	11,700,000
Tonnage of municipal solid waste collected in Monrovia through proper channels and disposed of in landfill site every month	Liberia	45	-	45

Wealth Creation

Indicator	Plans that use the indicator	Increase (bilateral plans)	Increase (departmental plans)	Total Increase
Number of additional jobs created	Afghanistan, Central Asia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Mozambique, Somalia, South Africa, Vietnam, Zimbabwe, Caribbean, Growth and Resilience	1,317,450	18,000,000	19,317,450

Analysis of results data in DFID planning documents

Indicator	Plans that use the indicator	Increase (bilateral plans)	Increase (departmental plans)	Total Increase
Number of people with access to financial services	Burma, India, Nigeria, Pakistan, Tanzania, Uganda, Private Sector, Growth and Resilience	19,999,000	57,578,000	77,577,000
Increased income for selected groups (number of people)	Bangladesh, Nigeria, Tanzania	2,213,500	-	2,213,500
Number of micro, small or medium enterprises with access to financial services	South Africa, IFIs	40,000	9,720	49,720
Number of people who have produced more food	Burma	92,000	-	92,000
Number of migrants who migrate and work through regulated channels	Central Asia	120,000	-	120,000
Number of additional people trained in new skills	Pakistan	125,000	-	125,000
People accessing property rights	Rwanda, Growth and Resilience	6,860,000	4,500,000	11,360,000
Number of additional people benefiting directly from public private partnerships in cross border value chains	South Africa	2,000,000	-	2,000,000
Number of additional small-scale farmers with access to improved agricultural inputs and advice attributed to DFID	Zambia	100,000	-	100,000
Number of additional people benefiting directly from improved cross border trade	Africa	4,000,000	-	4,000,000

Appendix C – Baselines

This section presents additional information on the availability and completeness of baselines in the DFID operational plans. It can be used to evaluate more carefully figures and indicators presented in this study. As the methodology section aims to clarify, limitations regarding baselines invite to caution in the interpretation of additional expected results figures in this note.

Tables on headline indicators and sectors are presented first. Other indicators follow.

Education – Headline indicators

Indicator	Total beneficiaries (2011-2015)	Baseline value	Total increase	Baseline year	Baseline details	Investment (2011-2015, £ 000)	Notes
Number of children supported by DFID in primary education	198,403,402	186,558,920	11,844,482	2009-2011	2009: Afghanistan; 2010: Burma, Burundi, DRC, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Kenya, Nigeria, OPT, Uganda; 2011: Pakistan, South Sudan, Civil Society; No year: Sudan; No baseline: Tanzania, Global Funds	2,557,900	The total investment figure does not account for expenditures in education in Burundi, South Sudan, Uganda and Tanzania, as imputation of costs to the indicator was not possible. For Burundi and South Sudan, plans give an overall figure for investment in both school attendance and educational materials. For Uganda the education indicator falls under the Poverty Hunger and Vulnerability sector, for which an overall amount is provided.
Number of children completing primary education	2,794,200	379,400	2,414,800	2008-2011	2011: Bangladesh, Pakistan; 2009: Zimbabwe; 2009/10: Rwanda; 2008: Mozambique; No year: Sierra Leone	352,622	-

Analysis of results data in DFID planning documents

Indicator	Total beneficiaries (2011-2015)	Baseline value	Total increase	Baseline year	Baseline details	Investment (2011-2015, £ 000)	Notes
Number of children supported by DFID to enrol in secondary school	30,703,800	28,667,400	2,036,400	2007-2011	2011: Pakistan; 2009/10 Rwanda; 2008: India, Mozambique; 2007: Sierra Leone; No baseline: Governance and Fragile States	272,118	The expenditure figure does not account for investments in the Governance and Fragile States plan. As the indicator for education falls under an unknown sector, it was not possible to establish a relationship between sectorial investments and education expected results.
Total number of children supported by DFID in basic education	200,797,602[*]	186,938,320	13,859,282[*]	-	-	2,910,522	-
Total number of children supported by DFID in basic and secondary education	231,501,402[*]	28,667,400	15,895,682[*]	-	-	3,182,640⁺	-

^{*} This figure does not equal the sum of relevant education indicators in this table, as it is discounted of 50% of children supported throughout completion in basic education in Pakistan; ⁺ This figure does not match the overall investment in education for the period 2011-2015 of £ 3.8 billion. This is because it includes all and only investments with attached expected results and excludes investments in education in plans where expected results are missing.

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Analysis of results data in DFID planning documents

Health and others – Headline indicators

Indicator	Total beneficiaries (2011-2015)	Baseline value	Total increase	Baseline year	Baseline details	Total investment (2011-2015, £ 000)	Notes
Number of births attended by skilled personnel or in institution	5,974,880	3,793,199	5,766,880	2006-11	2011: Bangladesh, Civil Society, India, Rwanda; 2010: Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda 2009: Mozambique; 2008: Sierra Leone; 2006: Somalia	667,018	Just countries with a clear link between targets and resources have been considered for this value (Bangladesh, Ethiopia, India Kenya, Sierra Leone, Uganda). Moreover this amount might include reproductive health expenditure not related to birth attendance. <u>This doesn't represent therefore a complete estimation.</u>
Number of people who receive appropriate prevention or treatment to contain the spread of malaria	1,262,000	-	1,262,000	2010-11	2011: South Sudan; 2010: Burma	74,000	Just countries with a clear link between targets and resources have been considered for this value (Burma, South Sudan). . <u>This doesn't represent therefore a complete estimation.</u>
Number of children under 5 years old immunised for measles	3,329,723	27,357	3,329,723	2010-11	2011: Civil Society; 2010: OPT	50,241	Just countries with a clear link between targets and resources have been considered for this value (Occupied Palestinian Territories). . <u>This doesn't represent therefore a complete estimation.</u>
Numbers of people with access to clean drinking water	18,955,000	1,907,500	17,047,500	2010-11	2011: Bangladesh, Sudan; 2010: Ethiopia, Zimbabwe, DRC, Nigeria	n/a	To count the number of people with access to cleaning drinking water two different variables have been used. Since the same country is not represented in both variables, values have been considered as additive.

Analysis of results data in DFID planning documents




Indicator	Total beneficiaries (2011-2015)	Baseline value	Total increase	Baseline year	Baseline details	Total investment (2011-2015, £ 000)	Notes
Number of people assisted by humanitarian agencies /aid*	2,603,000	52,000	2,603,000	2010	2010: Burma, Pakistan	219,841	Just countries with a clear link between targets and resources have been considered for this value (Burma, Pakistan). . <u>This doesn't represent therefore a complete estimation.</u>
Number of bed nets distributed with DFID support to help prevent malaria	26,624,300	2,386,800	26,624,300	2009-2011%	2011: Civil Society, Rwanda. 2010: DRC, Ghana. 2009:Nigeria	183,788	Just countries with a clear link between targets and resources have been considered for this value (Ghana, Nigeria and the Civil Society Department). . <u>This doesn't represent therefore a complete estimation.</u>

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Analysis of results data in DFID planning documents




Wealth Creation

Indicator	Baseline year	Baselines details
Number of additional jobs created	2006-2011	2010: Ghana, Kenya, Mozambique, Somalia, South Africa, Vietnam, Zimbabwe; 2011: Afghanistan, Ethiopia; 2006-2009: Central Asia; No year: Caribbean; No baseline: Growth and Resilience
Number of people with access to financial services	2008-2011	2008: Rwanda; 2010: Burma, Nigeria, Pakistan, Uganda; 2011: India; No year: Private Sector; No baseline: Tanzania, Growth and Resilience
New pro-poor investment mobilised by centrally-funded programmes (£)	2009/10	Private Sector
Increased income for selected groups (number of people)	2010	2010: Nigeria; No baseline: Bangladesh, Tanzania
Number of micro, small or medium enterprises with access to financial services	2004-2010	2004-2007: IFIs; 2010: South Africa
Number of people who have produced more food	2010	Burma
Number of migrants who migrate and work through regulated channels	2009	Central Asia
Number of additional people trained in new skills	2011	Pakistan
People accessing property rights	2009/10	2009/10: Rwanda; No baseline: Growth and Resilience
Number of additional people benefiting directly from public private partnerships in cross border value chains	2010	South Africa
Number of additional small-scale farmers with access to improved agricultural inputs and advice attributed to DFID	2010	Zambia
Number of additional people benefiting directly from improved cross border trade	2010	Africa

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Poverty, Hunger and Vulnerability

Indicator	Baseline year	Baselines details
Number of people lifted out of extreme poverty	2010-2011	2011: Bangladesh; 2010: Uganda; No baseline: Trade Policy Unit; Uganda baseline has been considered equal to zero, as the indicators is the number of people in poverty, which will be reduced by the programme, so the relative baseline is expressed in terms of people in poverty, instead that of people lift out of poverty by DFID.
Number of people achieving food sufficiency/security	2010	
Number of poor people benefiting from basic social protection programmes (includes cash transfers programmes)	2009-2011	2011: Pakistan; 2010/11: Rwanda; 2010: Ghana, Kenya, OPT, Zambia; 2009: Mozambique
Number of countries receiving increased, coordinated and coherent support for nutrition from international agencies	n/a	Growth and resilience
Number of national programmes which better integrate a multisectoral approach to food security and nutrition	2010	Asia

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Governance and Security

Indicator	Baseline year	Baselines details
Number of people who vote in elections	2006-2010	2006: DRC; 2008: Pakistan, Zambia, Zimbabwe; 2010, Sudan: Afghanistan; No baseline: South Sudan
Number of people supported to have choice and control over their own development and holding decisions makers to account	2010-2011	2010: Burma, Burundi, Rwanda, Sudan, Caribbean, Governance and Fragile States; 2011: India
Number of women with improved access to security and justice services	2010-2011	2010: Burundi; 2011: Ethiopia; South Sudan; Sudan; No baseline: Governance and Fragile States
Number of communities empowered by DFID to monitor local government / hold them accountable	2010	DRC, South Africa
Number of registered tax payers	No year	Bangladesh
Number of people who register to vote	2006	DRC
People satisfied with the use of devolved government funds	2009	Kenya
Men and women who can access quality and user friendly information on their services, entitlements and rights	n/a	Tanzania
Number of community groups/CSOs empowered to monitor government performance and influence government planning/spending e.g. pro-poor budgeting capacity is strengthened in over 80 countries by 2015 (work with these groups started in 2008)	2011	Civil Society
Number of women and girls prevented from being trafficked	2010	Asia

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Water and Sanitation


Indicator	Baseline year	Baselines details
Numbers of people with access to clean drinking water	2010-11	2011: Bangladesh, Sudan, Civil Society; 2010: Ethiopia, Zimbabwe, DRC, Nigeria
Numbers of poor people with access to adequate sanitation	2007-11	2011: Bangladesh, Sudan, Civil Society; 2010: Zimbabwe, Sierra Leone, Vietnam, Nepal, Zambia, Zimbabwe; 2009: India; 2007: Mozambique
Number of people who have access to a healthy environment (clean water, adequate sanitation and hygiene education)	2010-11	2010: DRC, Nigeria, 2011: Sudan
Tonnage of municipal solid waste collected in Monrovia through proper channels and disposed of in landfill site every month	2010	Liberia


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Humanitarian aid

Indicator	Baseline year	Baseline details
Number of people assisted by humanitarian agencies /aid*	2010	2010: Burma, Pakistan
Number of malnourished children aged under five treated or benefiting from specific acute malnutrition prevention programmes each year	2010	2010: Kenya, Somalia
Number of people reached by nutrition-related programme	2011	2011: Sudan, South Sudan
Number of people provided with food security and livelihoods assistance	2010-11	2011: Sudan; 2010: Africa

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Analysis of results data in DFID planning documents

Health




Indicator	Baseline year	Baseline details
Number of births attended by skilled personnel or in institution	2006-11	2011: Bangladesh, Civil Society, India, Rwanda; 2010: Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda 2009: Mozambique; 2008: Sierra Leone; 2006: Somalia
Number of bed nets distributed with DFID support to help prevent malaria	2009-2011	2011: Civil Society, Rwanda. 2010: DRC, Ghana. 2009:Nigeria
Number of Couple Years of Protection (CYP) using modern family planning methods delivered	2010-2011	2010: DRC, Zimbabwe. 2011:South Sudan. No Data for Tanzania
Number of people who receive appropriate prevention or treatment to contain the spread of malaria	2010-11	2011: Rwanda, Civil Society; 2010: DRC and Ghana; 2009: Nigeria
Additional family planning method users	2006-2010	2010: Ghana, Zambia; 2006: Somalia
Number of pregnant women who receive at least 4 antenatal care visits	2009-10	2010: Burma; 2009: South Africa
Number of unintended pregnancies averted	2010	2010: Burma, Nepal
Maternal Mortality Ratio (over 100,000)	2007-09	2009: Zimbabwe, 2007: Liberia, 2008 Sierra Leone
Number of children under 5 years old immunised for measles	2010-11	2011: Civil Society; 2010: OPT
Ratio of consumer prices (public) of essential medicines in SADC against international standards	2010	Africa
Ratio of consumer prices (private) of essential medicines in SADC against international standards	2010	Africa

Analysis of results data in DFID planning documents

Indicator	Baseline year	Baseline details
Number of health facilities with no drug stock-outs for ten tracer drugs in the previous three months	2010	Burundi
Number of nurses per 10,000	2006	Central Asia
Number of vulnerable people reached with HIV prevention services	2006	Central Asia
Infant mortality ratio (over 1,000)	2007	Liberia
Number of pregnant women receiving at least two doses of intermittent presumptive treatment	2008	Mozambique
Number of additional pregnant women and children under 5 able to access health care free at the point of use.	2010	Nigeria
Number of additional maternal deaths averted	2005	Pakistan
Number of pregnant women sleeping under an insecticide-treated bed-net	2008	Zambia
Number of under -five's sleeping under an insecticide-treated bed-net	2010	Zambia

Analysis of results data in DFID planning documents

Indicator	Baseline year	Baseline details
Children under 2 years of age provided with nutritional supplements in the form of 'sprinkles' that can be added to food to prevent malnutrition and associated risks to development	no data	no data: Tanzania
Number of maternal deaths averted	2011	Asia
Number of unsafe abortions averted	2010	Africa

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