

2012 Camp David Accountability Report: United Kingdom In-Depth Table (Self-Reported)

	Country Partner or Other Recipient of Funding	Volume and Focus of Funding	Objectives	Managing for Development Results			AFSI Commitments				
				Objectives	Timeline	Illustrative List of Indicators	Progress To-Date	Supporting Country Investment Plans	Strategic Coordination	Comprehensive Approach	Leveraging Multilaterals
Bilateral Assistance	UK	Ethiopia	125,791,177 FUNDING NOTE: 2009/10 - 2010/11 MAIN PROGRAMMES: 1. Productive Safety Nets Programme (PSNP) 2. Protection of Basic Services (PBS) GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS: 1. Tigray, Amhara, Oromiya, SNNPR, Afar and Somali Region 2. Country-wide	1. The PSNP provides timely and predictable food and cash transfers to 7.6 million chronically food insecure rural people for 6 months of each year. On average these people receive cash and/or food transfers worth up to \$105 per household per year. Households in the programme also receive access to credit and technical services aimed at helping them build up their livelihood assets and eventually to graduate from the programme. 2. PBS aims to strengthen agricultural services and systems for improved agricultural productivity making the agricultural extension system at woreda level more responsive to local farmers needs.	1. 2014 2. 2013	1. PNSP: number of people achieving food self sufficiency. 2. PBS: a) Number of farmers reached b) Cumulative number of development agents deployed	1. PNSP: Over the last two years, about 269,500 households (that is over 1,000,000 individuals) have achieved food self-sufficiency. 2. PBS: a) Between 2009 - 2011, over 10 million poor subsistence farmers (30% of whom are women) received training in agriculture techniques which has enabled them to feed their families. b) In agriculture, the number of development agents providing technical advice to small-scale farmers has risen from about 50,000 in 2007 to 66,000 in 2011, roughly a 30 % increase.	PSNP and PBS form part of the Government's Food Security Programme (FSP) and are also an important part of the Government's Growth and Transformation Plan. PBS provides support to five basic services: health, education, water, agriculture and rural roads.	The Government - Donor Coordination Group for PSNP is part of the Donor Government Rural Development and Food Security coordination architecture (REDFS). Strategic Coordination for PBS is by Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, and the WB Secretariat.	PSNP provides support to food and cash transfers to protect the asset base of households and credit/business planning support to the same households, enabling them to increase their livelihoods asset base. Crop and livestock production feature heavily in household business plans. The PBS program supports objectives firmly shared between the Government and Development Partners of improving decentralized services to reach MDG and Growth & Transformational Plan (GTP) targets.	PSNP is supported by nine donors including the World Bank. PBS is supported by 11 donors including the WB.
Bilateral Assistance	UK	Bangladesh	87,706,869 FUNDING NOTE: 2009/10 - 2010/11 MAIN PROGRAMMES: 1. Chars Livelihoods Programme (CLP) 2. BRAC Challenging the Frontiers of Poverty Reduction (CFPR) 3. Economic Empowerment of the Poorest Challenge Fund (EEP) GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS: 1. North West Bangladesh on island 'chars' in the main rivers Jamuna, Teesta, and Padma 2. The 40 poorest districts of Bangladesh 3. Focusing in poorest districts - mainly North West, North East, Coastal belt and Hill Tracts	1. The CLP's purpose is to improve the livelihoods, incomes and food security of up to one million extremely poor people living on island chars in the north west of Bangladesh. 67,000 households will be targeted with asset transfers and a full package of support including raising their homes on a plinth above the flood level. The wider community benefits from access to grants for toilets, training, health support etc. 2. The CFPR Programme aims to support extremely poor people in rural areas to lift themselves out of extreme poverty. CFPR Phase 2 (recently completed) targeted 3 million people. 3. The EEP programme aims to support 1 million extremely poor people to lift themselves out of extreme poverty. It works through 33 partner NGOs - both national and international. There is a range of interventions, many of which relate to agriculture, livestock or fisheries, e.g., pumpkins on sandbars, floating gardens, livestock rearing, crab fattening, caged fish rearing.	1. 2016 2. CFPR II ended in 2011. CFPR III is beginning implementation. 3. 2015	Common indicators of these programmes include income and expenditure, asset levels, nutrition indicators and % graduation of core beneficiaries.	Data from CLP programme indicates that since 2010: incomes have increased by 125 - 150% (although this includes slippage); savings have increased between 6 and 30 times. BRAC CFPR II programme, which ended in 2011, reported approx. 90% graduation of core beneficiaries. This means they met 6 out of 10 core indicators for graduation which include eating 3 meals a day and owning at least 10 poultry/birds.	DFID Bangladesh's support to the Health, Nutrition and Population Sector Development Plan includes support for nutrition and is fully aligned with national plans. Other ongoing programmes were mainly designed prior to the Country Investment Plan, but are broadly aligned with it.	DFID Bangladesh is an active member of the Agriculture, Food Security and Rural Development Local Consultative Group. DFID also co-chairs the Poverty LCG and the Social Protection sub-group, and is active in the nutrition subgroup.	A number of DFID Bangladesh's programmes (listed left) take a comprehensive approach - providing productive assets and other support including short term stipends/cash transfers, health support, etc. to lift families out of extreme poverty. They also have work planned (in design) with Ministry of Agriculture on climate resilient agriculture (with support of FAO and World Bank). The programmes seek to mainstream climate change and resilience - supporting people to diversify income sources, and assisting with infrastructure (e.g., homes on plinths), early warning systems, etc. DFID Bangladesh also supports a Making Markets Work for the Poor Programme (Katalys) which has been working in 6 key agricultural sectors improving markets, facilitating access to improved technology.	DFID Bangladesh is working with WB on the Climate Change Programme (Bangladesh Climate Resilience Fund) for which a new Agriculture programme with FAO technical support is in design. CGIAR programmes funded centrally are active here, e.g., scuba rice from International Research Rice Institute, World Fish.
Bilateral Assistance	UK	Afghanistan	63,195,490 FUNDING NOTE: 2009/10 - 2010/11 MAIN PROGRAMMES: 1. Humanitarian Support to conflict-affected civilians and non-combatants in Afghanistan 2011 2. Helmand Agriculture and Rural Development Programme (HARDP) 3. Helmand Alternative Livelihoods Programme (HALP) 4. Roads Improvements in Central Helmand (RICH)	1. Support to ICRC contributes to: i) Protection of non-combatants, civilians, internees and detainees; ii) Assistance provided to civilians and non-combatants affected by violence; iii) Promotion of International Humanitarian Law; and iv) Cooperation and support to the Afghan Red Crescent Society. Main deliverable relating to food security will be distributing food and essential household items to up to 150,000 people displaced by conflict or natural disasters. 2. To increase the economic opportunities of the rural poor in Helmand including those that make a living from growing poppies, through integrated support to improve their livelihood options. Interventions included road rehabilitation and construction, job creation through loan provision, and improving drinking water for 60,000 people. 3. To increase licit rural livelihood opportunities for Helmands, supporting a reduction in poppy cultivation. More than 38,000 farmers were targeted with a package of inputs, including improved wheat seed, fertiliser, and insecticide. 4. The Road Improvements in Central Helmand project is an investment to improve key rural road infrastructure at a number of priority locations in Helmand Province. The expected outcome is significant growth in Helmand's economy with increased profits for farmers, principally through improved market access.	1. 2011 - 12 2. 2008 - 10 3. 2009 - 10 4. 2010 - 11	1. Number of civilians and people deprived of their freedom provided with economic security, water and habitat improvements. 2. Area under poppy cultivation. 3. Number of hectares of licit crop cultivation in Helmand. 4. Length (km) of improved roads.	1. Report for ICRC will come out in June 2012. 2. August 2010 data show an absolute reduction of 38,500 ha. 3. August 2010 data show an increase of 4,600 ha. 4. The RICH programme achieved 33km of improved roads by end 2011 with 6 still in progress.	All DFID Afghanistan-funded programmes support the Afghan National Development Strategy. Project 202111-101 (ICRC) does not support country-owned processes and plans, as it is delivered by an impartial, neutral and above all independent organisation (ICRC) for the provision of immediate needs to victims of conflict, rather than them being a development partner working with the national government. For the Helmand Agriculture/Livelihood projects (HARDP and HALP) the primary aim is to support a sustained move away from poppy cultivation; they are not part of a national food security initiative as the strategy for food and nutrition security is still being developed.	The DFID Afghanistan humanitarian team contributes to effective coordination by participating in the national level Food Security and Agriculture humanitarian cluster. The team has also played a lead role in the humanitarian Donor Group since November 2011, which itself increases the coordination of humanitarian response to drought and other food security shocks. The Road Improvements in Central Helmand project is directly funded by DFID and implemented by the Government of Afghanistan.	While the ICRC project has not been directly linked to longer term interventions, DFID has funded in 2011 FY a new drought recovery project which supports the ability of farmers affected by shocks to return to regular activity in 3 districts in 1 province. For the Helmand Agriculture/Livelihood projects, the short term intervention was provision of subsidised farm inputs; the long term aim was to raise productivity of wheat and therefore raise farm incomes by enabling farmers to sell their surplus. For the Road Improvements in Central Helmand project the short term intervention was road rehabilitation and construction and the long term aim was allowing farmers to get their produce to market, thus helping them raise their incomes.	During this reporting period, DFID Afghanistan has engaged closely with WFP.

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Bilateral Assistance	UK	India	43,091,727	FUNDING NOTE: 2009/10 - 2010/11	1. MPRLP: Goal - livelihoods of poor rural people in Madhya Pradesh sustainably enhanced. Purpose - effective policies, institutions, and programmes that sustainably enhance the livelihoods of poor rural people in tribal districts of Madhya Pradesh. Key outputs include	1. 10 years in all, Phase 2: 2007-12 2. 10 year DFID funded project (2000-2010 with a no-cost extension until March 2011) 3. 2 phases (2005-2007) and (2008-2011)	1. MPRLP: Proportion of a) poor and b) poorest households in the project target area assessed as critically food deficient.	1. 2011 Annual Review (2010 data): 487 grain banks and 3,200 emergency relief funds created. 70% of beneficiaries reported increase in food during lean period due to project interventions. Draft Project Completion Review impact assessment cites that 0.81m assisted through food security programmes against a target of 0.72m. % food insecure households (HH) reduced by 4% in poor and 9% in very poor HH from the baseline.	The goal and purpose of these projects is broader than just food security but all of these projects are aligned with state rural development and local government investments and plans. All of these projects are in partnership with the respective state government.	DFID participates in donor coordination meetings at central level and has regular development dialogue at state level, including bilateral meetings with state governments regarding their programmes.	DFID India demonstrates a comprehensive approach through linking short-term direct nutrition interventions (e.g. nutritional programmes in 3 states; cash transfer pilot in 1 state and residual Rural Livelihoods programme in 1 state), with long-term interventions to raise agricultural productivity and develop markets through investments in rural infrastructure under the private sector portfolio and forward and backward market linkages under the governance portfolio in Bihar. For example the MPRLP project has aimed to build resilience through improved access to assets, and employment and services that support the livelihood of the rural poor.	DFID India is co-funding FAO work to support India in meeting their G20 Agricultural Market Information System commitments and policy work on optimal food grain reserves in light of new food security bill. DFID India also supports policy work with World Bank Trust funds on: Accelerating Agricultural Productivity under the 12th 5 year plan; and Moving East with Agriculture. DFID also supports the International food policy research Institute policy work through CGIAR, on recommendations to make agriculture more nutrition sensitive.
				<p>enhanced capacities of Gram Sabha to plan and manage resources in a transparent manner; improved access to assets and employment that support the livelihoods of the rural poor; effective mechanisms for social protection; women and men have equitable access to and benefit from resources; programme results inform State and Central level programmes and policies.</p> <p>2. WORLP: Improved food security (as measured by access to grain banks; decrease in food deficit days). Wider indicators used include Purpose-level indicators: % of people with: Improved Livelihood assets; Increased returns from land, water and livestock; and Output indicator: Returns from rainfed land increase by 30%.</p> <p>2. WORLP: Goal - more effective approaches to Sustainable Rural Livelihoods adopted by government agencies and other stakeholders in Tribal Districts of Kalandah, Bolangir and Koraput (KBK) districts and elsewhere. Purpose - sustainable livelihoods, particularly for the poorest, promoted in 4 districts in replicable ways by 2010.</p> <p>3. SRD: Goal - poverty in rural areas of West Bengal sustainably reduced. Purpose - more effective, accountable and pro-poor rural decentralisation in West Bengal. Outputs: a) SRD Gram Panchayats (GPs) improve basic service delivery and livelihoods security to reduce vulnerability for the poor b) all GPs have improved capacities & resources in line with their strengthened mandate c) SRD GPs planning, budgeting and implementation systems benefiting the poor d) Improved implementation of Government of West Bengal's Roadmap to rural decentralisation.</p>								
Bilateral Assistance	UK	Zimbabwe	39,467,404	FUNDING NOTE: 2009/10 - 2010/11	1. The objectives of the PRP are: i) Poor household food security and nutrition enhanced; ii) Social protection efficiently and effectively provided to the chronically poor; iii) Improved access to clean water, sanitation and hygiene; iv) Improved participation of communities in setting their priorities for, and taking ownership of, interventions in PRP programmes. The programme targets 2 million people who receive an integrated package of activities. Interventions include: the provision of agricultural inputs and the promotion of conservation agriculture; formation and support to Internal Saving and Lending (ISLs) clubs; cash transfers; provision of safe water points, latrines and hand washing facilities, and Participatory Health & Hygiene Education; community based development planning and ward development plans.	1. 2012 2. 2015	1. Number of food insecure households in rural areas: %age of rural population estimated to be food secure in that consumption year; rainfall adjusted yields of maize crop from conservation agriculture programmes.	1. 320,000 households (1.6m people) food insecure in 2009-10; 205,200 households (1.026m people) in 2011-12; 82% of rural population estimated to be food secure in 2009-10 consumption year, 88% estimated to be food secure in 2011-12 consumption year; maize yield = 0.7 MT/ha in 2010 and 1 MT/ha in 2011.	The Food & Nutrition Council of the Government of Zimbabwe only released its Food and Nutrition Security Strategy and Policy in September 2011, after the contracts had been signed, in accordance with the programme Terms of Reference, for the final year of programme implementation. There is no national agriculture strategy.	DFID Zimbabwe actively participates in the National Steering Committee for Agriculture Sector Input Coordination, chaired by the Ministry of Agriculture. This is specifically for the provision of agricultural inputs. DFID also participates in the Agrarian Sector Technical Review Group, facilitated by the World Bank for the Analytical Multi Donor Trust Fund; the Agriculture Coordination Working Group chaired by FAO, and the donor working group for agriculture, facilitated by the EU.	The PRP has provided a comprehensive approach through the variety and integration of activities provided: cash transfers for the chronically poor and vulnerable, nutrition sensitive activities through the promotion of community gardens and Participatory Health & Hygiene Education, establishment and support to ISAL clubs, the provision of agricultural inputs and promotion of Conservation Agriculture. The programme aims to raise households through different thresholds (Survival, Livelihoods Protection & Livelihoods Promotion) to ensure they are food secure and that some households have the ability to withstand shocks. The PRP also supports a project by the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (CRISAT) to, for example, demonstrate the impact of improved drought tolerant cereal and legume crops.	DFID Zimbabwe contributes \$4.4m to the World Bank administered Analytical Multi-Donor Trust Fund (A-MDTF). Through the Agrarian Sector Technical Review Group of the A-MDTF, a study has been conducted on contract farming in Zimbabwe and a number of studies are planned to support the land reform agenda. Further studies are also planned on irrigation and the impact of the provision of agricultural inputs. The PRP has provided funds to FAO, to serve as a technical partner to the programme's implementing partners and it has provided funding to the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics for a panel study on the impact of conservation agriculture. There are no multilaterals involved in this programme. It is primarily other bilateral donors, private sector companies and Foundations.
				<p>2. PPGP objectives: to improve access to financial and business development services for small and medium sized enterprises and entrepreneurs working in agriculture, particularly through support to production, logistics, sales and marketing, capacity development and distribution. Outputs are: i) Commercially viable business ideas able to demonstrate clear poverty impact, especially for women; ii) Appropriate financial products accessible to value chain actors; iii) Financial and technical support to agribusiness with innovative and inclusive business models; iv) Enabling environment for business and microfinance. The programme primarily benefits the poor, particularly women, in terms of more jobs, higher incomes particularly in rural areas, and a larger role in the economy. The programme targets 35,500 economically active poor people with micro-credit and seeks to raise the proportion of loans to female borrowers from 40% to 70% by 2013.</p>	2. Number of additional jobs created through the Africa Enterprise Challenge Fund Zimbabwe Window (AECF-ZW); improved access to financial and business development services for agricultural value chain actors; small, medium and micro-enterprises and entrepreneurs; Percentage of women-owned businesses accessing financial services.	2. Too early to say as programme effectively started in November 2011. Tangible and evidenced-based progress across indicators will be reported after the first programme annual review to be conducted in November 2012.	PPGP programme is strongly focused on boosting economic growth and wealth creation and as such firmly supports Zimbabwe's Medium Term Economic Growth Strategy/Plan launched in 2011, particularly with the programme's emphasis on microfinance and small and medium enterprise finance and other income opportunities for the economically active poor in rural and urban areas.	A combination of bilateral donors (UK, German, Netherlands, Australia and Denmark), private foundations (Soros, Gates Foundation and Nduma), and private companies (Delta Corporation) are currently providing direct funding to some of the initiatives in the PPGP. DFID Zimbabwe actively coordinates the funding of some of the key components of the PPGP with key donors such as AusAID and the Royal Danish Embassy (DANIDA). For the AECF-ZW, DFID channels its funds through AusAID, which manages a basket fund for the programme. There is no Government of Zimbabwe-led rural development coordination forum with donors.	The PPGP targets improvement in agricultural productivity as well as improved support services in the form of agri-businesses and markets. It helps build the strategic linkages that are able to grow and sustain a rural economy and make communities resilient in the process. It does this for example by providing the labour-endowed rural poor with linkages to agricultural value-chains covering a broad range of services such as access to inputs, transport and logistics, processing, retailing and in some cases storage and post harvest management.			

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Bilateral Assistance	UK	Nepal	36,094,280	FUNDING NOTE: 2009/10 - 2010/11 MAIN PROGRAMMES: Rural Access Programme Phase 2 (RAP2) GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS: Seven remote hill districts (Khotang, Bhojpur, Sankhuwasabha and Terhathum in the Eastern Cluster; Dalekh, Achham, and Doti in the Western Cluster).	The objective of RAP2 is to establish more secure and sustainable rural livelihoods for the poor and disadvantaged in hill areas in Nepal. The purpose of RAP2 is improved connectivity of rural communities, enhanced economic and employment opportunities, and increased access to market and social services for the rural poor and disadvantaged. More specifically, the objective is to construct 365 Km roads, two major bridges and other rural infrastructure (RI) to improve the access of poor people to the goods, markets and services that they value. RAP2 unlocks this potential in seven remote hill districts, transforming the local economy by providing access to markets and government services for the first time. RAP2 delivers these benefits through labour intensive works programmes that provide employment of the poorest and most vulnerable. This provides a cash, 'peace dividend' benefit and tangible evidence that local government can respond to local demands.	Project start/end date: 01/08/2008 - 31/03/2014	a) At least half of the poor and disadvantaged in the programme area report improved access to goods and essential services and an improved trend of wellbeing (e.g. increased income levels, better health, improved access to food sources, permanent environmental improvements). b) Proportion of population in programme hill districts that have to walk 4 hours or more to reach the road head by the time the roads are opened. c) Reduction of transport costs to nearest main market after the road is opened; to be measured by a sample of 3 particular dried goods (kerosene oil, any soft drink and cement) 6 months before and 1 year after road opening.	a) Rural Access Programme 1 (RAP1) generated 6.5 million person days of employment, 13-46% reduction in commodity prices, 36-24% decrease in informal lending rate and 75-92% increase in school enrolment by the end of road RAP1 construction. Access to markets and services will increase further as transport service improves and more road corridors open. RAP2 has already generated 4.2 million person days of employment for 16,000 road workers paying out \$17.1m (Nrs1246m) in wages and additional 38,500 days of income generating training from Mar 2009 - Jun 2011. b) Target attained (i.e. completed 2 road corridors). c) Based on RAP1 experience, increased connectivity reduced transport costs by 84%. RAP2 may generate more transport cost saving as almost all RAP2 roads are constructed in more remote areas from district headquarters compared to RAP1 roads.	RAP2 aligns closely with the Rural Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Sector Development Program (RRRSDP) that the Ministry of Local Development (MOLD) and Department of Local Infrastructure Development and Agricultural Roads (DOLIDAR) wished to serve as a model for future support to rural infrastructure in Nepal. The institutional development to influence the Government of Nepal (GoN) policies and plan (Local Infrastructure Development Plans and National Development Plans) are expected to contribute to sustainability. Donors' and GoN's joint initiatives on Rural Transport Infrastructure Sector maintenance will help improve the road conditions.	DFID's investments in Nepal are designed in partnership with the Nepali government, with programme funds either channelled through their systems, directly managed by DFID, or where others have better capacity, implemented through partners. All RAP2 activities are managed and coordinated in conjunction with the Ministry of Local Development. RAP2 works in partnership with MoLD / DOLIDAR and the district development committees (DDCs) to enable improved governance and institutional capacity to manage the rural infrastructure sector.	RAP improves both short term nutritional outcomes by providing wages and longer term ones by helping farmers improve production and increase their incomes.	DFID Nepal engages with multilaterals such as UNICEF and WB.
Bilateral Assistance	UK	Rwanda	22,853,482	FUNDING NOTE: 2009/10 - 2010/11 MAIN PROGRAMMES: Rwanda Agriculture Service Delivery Grant (ASDG) GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS: Country-wide	The ASDG seeks to support the implementation of Rwanda's Strategic Plan for the Transformation of Agriculture (also known as PSTA II) and its forthcoming successor PSTA III). This is a Sector Budget Support Programme that helps the Ministry of Agriculture (MINAGRI) to implement four strategic priorities in PSTA II, which are (i) Intensification and Development of Sustainable Production Systems, (ii) Support to the Professionalization of Producers through Cooperatives and Farmers' Organizations, (iii) Promotion of Commodity Chains and the Development of Agribusiness (Value Chains Development) and (iv) Institutional Capacity Development across the whole agriculture sector including central government, local administration and the private sector. More specifically the DFID grant helps MINAGRI to improve agricultural policy and related strategies, expand extension services to farmer communities and increase agricultural productivity leading to the improvement of food security for rural poor, better nutrition, poverty reduction, economic growth and trade expansion in Rwanda. DFID intervention focuses on Policy Dialogue, Advocacy and Technical role with key stakeholders including Government, other Development Partners (DPs), private sector and civil society.	The ASDG is a four year programme for the period 2011/12 - 2014/15.	a) Impact Indicator: Percentage of rural population below poverty line from 45% (2011/12) to 30.2% (2014/15) b) Outcome indicator: Production of key food security crops (1,000 MT of cereal equivalents) from 2996 MT (2010/11) to 4000 MT (2014/15). c) Output Indicator: Fertilizer used from 27,906 MT (2010/11) to 66,000 MT (2014/15)	The ASDG started in December 2011. Preliminary results are expected by the end of September 2012.	The Rwanda's Strategic Plan for Agriculture Transformation Plan (PSTA II) was designed based on wide consultation between the Government of Rwanda and Development Partners including DFID. The DFID Agriculture Service Delivery Grant (ASDG) was designed in total accordance with the provisions of the PSTA II and its subsequent Agriculture Sector Investment Plan. While DFID provides financial support through the ASDG instruments, the implementation of PSTA II is done by MINAGRI through its own rules and regulations. Two consultative frameworks grouping donors and MINAGRI have been set up to discuss all issues pertaining to the implementation of PSTA II: the Agriculture Sector Working Group (ASWG) and the Sector Wide Approach (SWAp) donor groups of which DFID is a very active member.	In Dec 2008, MINAGRI and nine Development Partners including DFID Rwanda signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) establishing their commitment to move to a Sector Wide Approach (SWAp) in the agriculture sector. This followed the signing of the CAADP Compact in 2007 which committed Development Partners, including DFID, to aligning and increasing assistance to the agriculture sector with the programmes identified in PSTA. Effective mechanisms exist for policy dialogue and engagement with Government of Rwanda (GoR) and Development Partners in its support mechanisms. The ASWG, of which DFID is an active member, is an open and effective consultation mechanism. The ASWG benefits from wide participation of civil society organizations and the private sector. Dialogue is further strengthened by a sector budget support SWAp sub-committee of which DFID is also an active member. DFID Rwanda participates actively in a bi-annual Joint Sector Review (JSR) exercise to evaluate achievements/bottlenecks of PSTA implementation.	The ASDG does not address acute/short term interventions which are under WFP responsibility. However, social protection and safety nets issues are addressed by a separate Social Protection Programme. This being said, the ASDG complement other DFID programmes to ensure an appropriate focus on private sector development, regional integration and economic growth. This includes addressing key constraints to agricultural development that are beyond DFID support to MINAGRI including: work on land property rights through a Land Tenure Regularization Program (LTR), which is providing secured land titles to 90% of Rwandans; financial services through Access to Finance Rwanda programme (AFR), which supports the development of new financial products to support farmers and other key players in agriculture sector; and trade promotion through Trade Mark East Africa (TMEA) which is supporting increased regional integration by reducing trade costs through improved infrastructures and removal of non-trade barriers and procedures.	The ASDG is a sector budget support programme. Therefore, DFID Rwanda does not directly fund any multilateral institution to implement any Agricultural Research or Food Security project.
Bilateral Assistance	UK	Malawi	22,605,189	FUNDING NOTE: 2009/10 - 2010/11 MAIN PROGRAMMES: Farm Input Subsidy Programme (FISP) Country-wide	The overall objective is to improve agriculture productivity and food security and to achieve poverty reduction through provision of affordable fertiliser and seeds (maize and legumes) to 1.5 million poor households.	2007-11	Impact indicators (1.1) Rate of Growth of Real Agricultural output (GDP); (1.2) Poverty headcount against national poverty line, disaggregated by gender. Purpose indicators (2.1) Official maize yields 50% higher during 07-11 than 2001-05; (2.1) incremental production attributed to FISP; Output indicators (3.1) Volume of improved maize seed distributed by private sector (subsidy + commercial); (3.2) Proportion of smallholder maize cultivated area allocated to high yielding maize varieties (hybrid+ OPV).	Impact indicators (1.1) Four year average of 7.6% above target of 6% (1.2) 39% by 2009 down from 52% in 2004. Purpose indicators (2.1) 82% higher above baseline 1.1ton/ha (2.2) Four year average 750k ton maize production surplus per year. Output indicators (3.1) 50% increase above 2001-05 average of 4,500 tons (maize seed) (3.2) 75% achieved by 2011 compared to less than 50% in 2005.	FISP is the Government of Malawi's flagship towards achieving food security and poverty reduction. Food security is a pillar one of the Agriculture Sector Wide Approach (ASWAp), which adapted to the Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP).	DFID works closely with EU, Norway and Irish Aid in this programme. FISP is a Government of Malawi priority programme. FISP is jointly managed under the FISP Task Force comprising Government, donors, civil society and private sector (seed and fertiliser suppliers) in the agriculture sector.	FISP also aimed at increasing smallholder agricultural productivity. FISP also has long-term objective of developing input markets. About 60% of all fertiliser and 100% of all seeds are procured by the private sector. 80% of all seeds is distributed through agrodealer network.	World Bank provided technical support to the Donor Committee on Agriculture and Food Security (DCAFS) and FISP. DFID provided finance to the Government of Malawi's Macro Weather Insurance, while the World Bank provided technical support. FAO is also an active member of the DCAFS.

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Bilateral Assistance	UK	Pakistan	13,314,421	FUNDING NOTE: 2009/10 - 2010/11 MAIN PROGRAMMES: 1. Earthquake Reconstruction & Rehabilitation Programme (ERRA) 2. Pakistan: Punjab Economic Opportunities Programme (PEOP) 3. Rural Support Programme Network Phase 2 (RSPN) GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS: 1. Total 9 Districts of AJK & KP 2. Provincial Punjab: Districts: i) Bahawalpur; ii) Muzaffargarh; iii) Lodhran and iv) Bahawalnagar. 3. Entire Pakistan through Rural Support Programme Network	1. The project was part of larger earthquake reconstruction programme which ended on 28 February 2012 - Project Completion Review approved. 2. Programme start date: 28 Jan 2008; First disbursement made on 3 Feb 2011 3. Start Date: 1 Dec 2005; End Date: 31 Dec 2010	1. a) Financial Management Information System (FMIS) implemented by ERRA b) Number and quality of monitoring and evaluation reports produced by ERRA c) Government of Pakistan has supervised seismic-resistant construction and launching of 41 bridges in AJK with DFID TA support 2. a) Market relevant skills training to the poor b) Access of marginalised groups to skills training c) Access to private training courses through vouchers 3. a) Average rural household income per month; Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty line b) School enrolment primary (net); Ratio of female to male primary enrolment c) Infant mortality rate	1. a) When reviewed as part of the 2010 Fiduciary Risk Analysts (FRA) progress update, the FMIS had contributed significantly to the positive trajectory on many FRA indicators. The system is delivering better management of resources, vital at a time of cash flow constraints, and improved accounting has enabled more effective audit. b) ERRA's capacity with technical assistance support, to report on outcomes, and impact increased substantially over the period 2009-2011. Increasingly, reports were based on robust data and the trends detected were generally consistent with Federal Bureau of Statistics (FBS) surveys. c) Presently all the bridges have been launched under the supervision of GoP plus DFID TA and are open to traffic with one exception. 3. a) Over the 5-years of the RSPN project period Pakistan has experienced falling growth, double digit inflation and rising prices. Household incomes are expected to increase, but they are at risk of being eroded by inflation. 2010 saw large areas of Pakistan flooded, causing inevitable set-backs for meeting targets, pushing more people below the poverty line. Whether the project meets targets (13%) at Goal level can only be assessed when new information and national data relating to meeting the MDGs becomes available in 2015.	DFID funds contributed to introduce and refine ERRA Strategic policies; Agriculture included as part of Livelihoods. http://www.erra.pk/sectors/livelihoods/livelihood.asp .	1. ERRA, being a new institution, focused on earthquake affected areas of AJK and KP that needed capacity building to address the grievances of affected people. DFID contribution enabled ERRA to reconstruct Watsan facilities to reduce distances and time to access the household's main water supply. 2. The Social Development Fund under the PEOP is established by the Government of Punjab and is jointly funded by the GoPb and DFID to strengthen the market for provision of demand-oriented skills. PSDF is governed by an independent Board of Directors, led by Private Sector members and includes government officials and public representatives. 3. RSPN influence and lobbying has led to the adoption of the social mobilisation approach by federal and provincial governments in their poverty reduction plans resulting in substantial investments.	PSDF is being piloted as Public Private Partnership model for developing private market for skill providers. The Government of Punjab is developing a policy for skill provision in the province that simplifies and clarifies the roles of different institutions in skills provision. It was further agreed that all relevant stakeholders will be taken on board in the policy making process on this subject. The RSPN programme has been successful in facilitating and projecting the benefits of the social mobilisation approach. It has acted as a repository of knowledge, a conduit for the introduction of new innovations and a source of funds for piloting new ideas. Its advocacy work on behalf of the RSPs has influenced policy with the result that social mobilisation is now a central pillar of Pakistan's Poverty Reduction Strategy and included in the MTDF.	The social mobilisation approach advocated by RSPN in 2005/6, was included in the Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF) loan agreement of 2008 that committed the WB to provide \$75m to mobilize 1.2 million households by 2010. The Delegation of the European Union to Pakistan has recently announced a call for proposal under the Non-state Actors in Development in Pakistan 2011-2012. The call for proposal recognises the RSPN social mobilisation approach and union council pilot under the DFID programme. It is pertinent to note that many of RSPN's partner RSPs are also accessing multilateral funds to implement poverty reduction projects, e.g. ADB funded Sustainable Livelihoods Barani Areas Project, FAO funded Emergency Assistance to Support Agriculture based Livelihoods (NRSP).
Bilateral Assistance	UK	Mozambique	11,887,069	FUNDING NOTE: 2009/10 - 2010/11 MAIN PROGRAMMES: 1. Community Land Use Fund 2. Beira Agricultural Growth Corridor (BAGC) 1. Cabo Delgado, Gaza and Manica 2. Manica, Sofala and Tete	1. 2004 - 2012 2. 2011 - 2015	1. Number of men and women with their communal land rights secured (delimited in national register) 2. (a) Cumulative volume of private investment into productive agricultural development projects in Manica, Tete and Sofala provinces, (b) cumulative volume of public/donor investment into agriculture-supporting investment (e.g. feeder roads, electricity connections, storage facilities) in Manica, Tete and Sofala provinces.	1. 186,150 people (approx 52% women) in 2011 2. (a) Not yet available; (b) USD 100m out of USD 200 m targeted for 2015	DFID Mozambique provides General Budget Support, which includes support to agriculture. The GoM has prioritised the development of agricultural growth corridors such as the Beira Agricultural Growth Corridor.	1. The National Advisory Committee involving government, donors, private sector and civil society, a board of 8 donors and a Management Committee. Implementation structure to feed lessons learned through the National Land Consultative Forum. 2. The BAGC is a Public-Private Partnership involving government and a variety of actors from the private sector and is divided in two main pillars: the BAGC Partnership and the Catalytic Fund. The BAGC Partnership is registered as an Association with ten founding members (from public and private sectors). AgDevCo established a Mozambican subsidiary, AgDevCo Mozambique, to manage the Catalytic Fund in the form of an Investment Company.	Indirectly the Community Land Use Fund contributes to improved livelihoods through improved awareness of the potential of their natural resources and through the strategic influencing of reforms to encourage a better policy environment and healthier community-investors partnerships. The BAGC uses donor resources to leverage large volumes of socially- and environmentally-responsible private investment into the agriculture sector, which will reduce poverty, achieve value for money and ensure long-term sustainability.	DFID Mozambique works through multilaterals where possible.
Bilateral Assistance	UK	South Sudan	10,620,240	FUNDING NOTE: 2009/10 - 2010/11 MAIN PROGRAMMES: 1. South Sudan Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF) 2. South Sudan Recovery Fund (SSRF) GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS: 1. All states in South Sudan 2. All states in South Sudan	1. 2006-2012 2. October 2009 to March 2012 (phase 1)	1. MDTF: number of direct beneficiaries by project end (target: 82,000 of which 49% female); % increase in staple production by participating farmers; (target: 400%); increase in number of farmers raising, planting or selling seedlings (target: 148,891). 2. The SSRF is a multi-donor fund which aims to enable successful transition from relief to recovery in South Sudan. Its purpose is to fill critical recovery gaps with multi-year coordinated support aligned behind GoSS recovery priorities. Phase 1 consists of livelihood projects centred around 4 key result areas: improved agro-pastoral skills, improved livelihoods prospects through increased access to markets and skills, improved water, sanitation and child protection and improved capacity of community based organisations. Phase 2 concentrates on capacity building and phase 3 focuses principally on infrastructure for stabilisation and includes roads.	1. MDTF: As of 31 December 2011: 77,400 direct beneficiaries of which 39% are women; 106% increase in staple production by participating farmers; an increase in number of farmers raising or selling seedlings to 116,300.	The MDTF and SSRF programmes were formulated and implemented before the South Sudan Development Plan 2011 - 2013, was completed.	DFID participated in an oversight committee, consisting of the Ministry of Finance, Sectoral Ministries, donors and UN agencies, and a Steering Committee chaired by the Ministry of Finance and Humanitarian Coordinator with representatives of Line Ministries, donors, UN agencies, World Bank and NGO forum.	In practical terms the MDTF is a large scale multi-sectoral project looking at overall reconstruction and development and a way for donors who were not necessarily present in the country at the time to put money through the government. Though priority sectors were identified much of the focus is on basic production and facilities. The SSRF is also a large scale multi-sectoral project looking at overall reconstruction and development but it differs from the MDTF in that its approach focuses on capacity building through working with NGOs. Phase 1 is implemented with 12 NGOs and linked through the Government with the South Sudan Reconstruction and Development Fund. Additional contributions have also been made by the Netherlands and Norway.	Both the MDTF and SSRF are multi-donor funds supported by a wide range of bilateral donors and some multilateral organisations.

2012 Camp David Accountability Report: United Kingdom In-Depth Table (Self-Reported)

Donor	Country Partner or Other Recipient of Funding	Volume and Focus of Funding		Objectives	Timeline	Managing for Development Results		AFSI Commitments				
		Funding (in US\$ millions)				Illustrative List of Indicators	Progress To-Date	Supporting Country Investment Plans	Strategic Coordination	Comprehensive Approach	Leveraging Multilaterals	
Bilateral Assistance	UK	Nigeria	3,733.873	<p>FUNDING NOTE: 2009/10 - 2010/11</p> <p>MAIN PROGRAMMES: 1. PrOpCom 2. GEMS</p> <p>GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS: 1. North and South of Nigeria 2. Kano (Northern Nigeria) as well as other areas as needed.</p>	<p>1. The purpose of the PrOpCom programme was to improve livelihoods by facilitating growth and pro-poor outcomes in agricultural markets. The programme undertook a 'Making Markets Work for the Poor' approach. PrOpCom saw a total net income increase of over \$62.5m, and over \$1.9m direct and indirect beneficiaries. One of the key interventions was a fertilizer intervention, through a 'bottom of the pyramid approach' which reached over 1 million farmers in less than 2 years through it's private sector partner Nofore. Nofore's initial forecasts are that a further 242,000 farmers can be reached this season. Crowding in is also being encouraged, with additional private sector partners for the forthcoming season, through continuity work with the new agricultural programme. This work is vital to address declining agricultural yields in Nigeria and ensure increased food security at the household level.</p> <p>2. The GEMS suite of programmes includes GEMS1 which focuses on creating greater value in the Meat and Leather value chains in Nigeria. The Meat and Leather industry is of high importance to Nigeria, particularly the North which is the centre for the Nigerian hide industry. Hides is the largest non oil exports by value from Nigeria. The programme uses a Making Markets Work for the Poor approach, and looks at facilitating systemic change so that larger numbers of poor people can raise their incomes through the meat and leather value chains.</p>	<p>1. 2002 - 2011 2. 2010 - 2015</p>	<p>Increase in incomes by 15-50%</p>	<p>PrOpcom saw an increase in incomes over baseline of 37% through the life of the programme. No figures from GEMS as yet.</p>	<p>DFID Nigeria supports country-owned processes.</p>	<p>DFID Nigeria does regularly participate in Country Partner Strategy meetings, which seek to co-ordinate donor activity in agriculture and include the World Bank, DFID, EU and African Development Bank.</p>	<p>The new agricultural and Rural Markets Programme will focus on longer-term systemic market change, but will also address issues of nutrition and climate change. We also envisage close co-operation with a new Targeted Cash Transfer Programme.</p>	<p>DFID Nigeria does not fund any multilateral initiatives at present but is currently discussing support to IFPRI (International Food Policy Research Institute) for support into research for food policy and food security in Nigeria.</p>
	UK	Africa Regional Division	34,125.963	<p>FUNDING NOTE: 2009/10 - 2010/11</p> <p>MAIN PROGRAMMES: 1. Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) 2. Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA) 3. International Partnership for African Fisheries, Governance and Trade 4. African Agriculture Technology Foundation (AATF) 5. Africa Enterprise Challenge Fund (AECF)</p> <p>GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS: Africa</p>	<p>1. CAADP aims to help African countries reach a higher path of economic growth through agriculture-led development. Through NEPAD, CAADP addresses policy and capacity issues across the entire agricultural sector and African continent. CAADP is entirely African-led and African-owned and represents African leaders' collective vision for agriculture in Africa.</p> <p>2. AGRA's integrated programs in seeds, soils, market access, policy and partnerships and innovative finance work to trigger comprehensive changes across the agricultural system. AGRA's goals are to: reduce food insecurity by 50% in at least 20 countries; double the incomes of 20 million smallholder families; put at least 15 countries on track for attaining and sustaining a uniquely African Green Revolution.</p> <p>3. National, regional and international fishery policy reform, guided by a Comprehensive African Fisheries Reform Strategy</p> <p>4. The UK provides core-funding to AATF and this helps to improve the food security and increase household incomes of millions of poor smallholder farmers in sub-Saharan Africa by improving their access to crops that are weed, drought and disease resistant. DFID has been providing core-funding to enable AATF to run their research programmes since 2002; current phase runs from January 2010 to December 2014.</p> <p>5. The Africa Enterprise Challenge Fund (AECF) offers grants on a competitive basis to private sector companies to support innovative business models in Africa. The fund aims to encourage greater participation by Africa's poor in markets, both as consumers, and as workers and producers. The aim is to catalyse private sector entrepreneurs in Africa to innovate and find profitable ways of improving market access and functioning for the poor- especially in rural areas.</p>	<p>1. 23/03/06 - 31/03/13 2. 27/03/08 - 01/06/11 3. 18/09/08 - 30/09/14 4. Phase 1: 14/04/04 - 31/12/09 Phase 2: 01/01/2010 - 31/12/2014 5. 18/09/08 - 31/08/18</p>	<p>1. a) Number of countries with agricultural growth \geq 6%/year (i.e. number of countries meeting CAADP target); b) Number of CAADP national and regional compacts signed (by Govt, REC, civil society, private sector and development partners); c) Number of CAADP investment plans peer reviewed by CAADP lead institutions.</p> <p>2. No of people who are food insecure in 13 countries (Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Uganda, Kenya, Mali, Malawi, Ghana, Madagascar, Mozambique, Nigeria, Rwanda, Tanzania and Zambia) by 2020 upon baseline.</p> <p>3. Fisheries sector contributing to CAADP.</p> <p>4. Number of successful negotiations for proprietary technologies completed.</p> <p>5. No of people (60% of whom are living on less than US\$ 2/day) who benefit from AECF projects.</p>	<p>1. a) In 2009 in Africa as a whole 17 countries met or surpassed the 6% target. Looking across the period 2003-2009 this number becomes 12. b) So far CAADP has supported directly or</p> <p>4. In 2011, AATF had accessed the following additional technologies: wilt-resistant banana; nutritionally enhanced sorghum; striga weed resistant sorghum; high yield cassava varieties.</p> <p>5. Reporting from the grantees point to a total of 1 million beneficiaries at project completion. Early results from ACEF show that a public investment of \$1,171,000 can benefit up to 50,000 farmers, e.g. ACEF made a grant of \$940,000 to an organic cocoa producer in Sierra Leone. They have already raised the incomes of 23000 cocoa</p>	<p>DFID regional programmes build on and complement country level priorities and plans and support regional plans and processes, such as the CAADP process itself. We have therefore not commented separately on progress against the Rome Principles here.</p>			

