**OVERVIEW**

The Department for International Development (DFID) is the main bilateral aid agency in the United Kingdom (UK). It administered 74.8 percent of the UK’s official development assistance in 2018. DFID became an IATI member in 2008 and first published to the IATI Registry in January 2011. DFID’s largest country programmes in 2018/19 were Ethiopia (£304m) and Pakistan (£272m), and its largest spending divisions were the International Relations Division (£2.224bn) and Economic Development Division (£2.05bn).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rating</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>VERY GOOD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>VERY GOOD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>VERY GOOD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>VERY GOOD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>VERY GOOD</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ANALYSIS**

DFID remained in the ‘very good’ category for the 2020 Index. It continued to publish data to IATI on a monthly basis, though its score had gone down by five points since the 2018 Index. DFID ranked ninth in the Index and is the second-highest scoring bilateral donor.

DFID’s highest-ranking component was the organisational planning and commitments component and it made it into the top five publishers for this component. However, we subtracted points because we only found DFID’s country strategy documents for 70 percent of the countries that it works in.

The joining-up development data component ranked as DFID’s second-best performing component with full IATI publication. However, there is room for improvement in the publication of contracts and tenders, where we found that less than half of activities contain this information.

DFID achieved above average scores for the project attributes component with full IATI publication across dates, titles, and implementer names. However, DFID lost points because its descriptions failed our data quality checks and we found sub-national locations for less than half of the activities published.

DFID also scored above the total average for the performance component by publishing data for all four of the indicators in this component, including results and evaluations, to the IATI registry. However, it can improve its publication of results and pre-project impact appraisals as we found these for less than half of its activities.

DFID also makes all finance and budget information available on the IATI Registry, but it scored below average within the ‘very good’ category for this component. DFID scored lower than in previous years for forward-looking budget information, partly due to uncertainty about future budgets. This meant no forward-looking disaggregated budgets were available. Total organisational budgets were one year forward looking. Some activities were also missing data for commitments, disbursements and expenditure, project budgets, project budget documents and budget alignment.

**Recommendations**

[Specific recommendations not visible in the image]
DEEP DIVE

Organisational planning and commitments

Score: 14.8 / 15

ABOUT COMPONENT

This component looks at the overall aims and strategy of an organisation. We check for any public commitments to aid transparency. We also make sure audits are in place and if planning documents have been published, including by parent organisations (including national governments) where applicable. We make note of any Freedom of Information laws and critically, we make sure that organisations have tried to make their information easy to access and understand. You should not have to be an expert in open data to be able to find and use this information.

Finance and budgets

Score: 17.8 / 25

ABOUT COMPONENT

This component is critical to allow you and anyone else to follow the money. We expect to find the total budget of the organisation being assessed, right down to individual transactions for each development activity. In particular, forward-looking budgets from donors are important for partner country governments to be able to plan their own future finances.

- DFID should prioritise the publication of meaningful descriptions to the IATI registry.
- DFID should make further improvements to its publication of contracts and tenders, as well as results.
- It should include full sub-national locations for all activities.
- DFID should improve its coverage of financial information across its activities.
About Component

This component refers to descriptive, non-financial data, including basics like the title and description of a project. Information like this is important as it is often the entry point for data users to quickly understand what a project is about. We also look for other information that helps to put a project in context, such as its sub-national location (rather than simply being pinpointed to a capital city or the centre of a country) or the sector that the project deals with, for example, education or agriculture.
ABOUT COMPONENT

This component looks at how well a donor’s data is able to be linked and connected with other bits of information. There is a diverse nature of flows, activities and actors within the development sector. Aid and development finance data needs to be effectively linked and connected with the rest to provide a full picture for the user. This can be particularly important for partner country governments, who need to integrate information on aid with their own budgets and systems.

Aid type  Score: 3.33
Finance type  Score: 3.19
Tied aid status  Score: 3.33
Conditions  Score: 3.21
Project procurement  Score: 2.2

Performance
Score: 16.5 / 20

ABOUT COMPONENT

This component refers to the essential data and documents that assess whether a project is on track or has been achieved. This includes things like baseline surveys, progress against targets, mid-term reviews and end of project evaluations. This information is important to hold donors to account and also to share knowledge with others on what worked and what did not during a project.

Objectives  Score: 4.73
Pre-project impact appraisals  Score: 3.34
Reviews and evaluations  Score: 4.87
Results  Score: 3.54