



Operational Plan 2011-2015

DFID CLIMATE AND ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT

Updated June 2013

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Introduction

The UK Government is determined to help end extreme poverty around the world. We believe that international development is not just the right thing to do, but the smart thing to do. Britain has never stood on the sidelines, and it is in all our interests for countries around the world to be stable and secure, to have educated and healthy populations and to have growing economies. DFID aims to end aid dependency through jobs – building the economies of developing countries so that they can stand on their own feet.

No country can develop with only half of the population involved, that is why DFID is scaling up its support for women and girls across all of our country programmes, including an increased emphasis on girls education and preventing violence against women and girls.

We are also focussing on what works, investing in research and taking advantage of new technology to ensure that UK development support has the greatest impact.

DFID is committed to being a global leader on transparency, and in 2012 was ranked the top aid organisation in the world for transparency. Transparency is fundamental to improving accountability both to UK citizens and to citizens in the countries where we work. Transparency also helps us achieve greater value for money and improves the effectiveness of aid. As part of our commitment to transparency we publish Operational Plans for each area of our work setting out what we will achieve and how we will achieve it. In June 2013 DFID launched a new online tool, Development Tracker, to provide an easy way to access information and data about DFID programmes.

With less than 1000 days to go, we will continue to focus our efforts on delivering the Millennium Development Goals, creating wealth in poor countries, strengthening their governance and security and tackling climate change. The prize, in doing so, is huge: a better life for millions of people, and a safer, more prosperous world.



1) Context

Policy Division Context

In the last decade, many developing countries have experienced fast growth, and in most parts of the world poverty has been decreasing. However, there are still over 1 billion people living in extreme poverty, mostly in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia. Twenty-two of the 34 countries furthest from reaching the MDGs are in or are emerging from violent conflict, most of which have an associated, protracted humanitarian crisis. Much poverty also remains in countries that have reached middle income status.

In the period to 2015 DFID will continue to focus on progress on the MDGs in those Low-Income fragile and conflict-affected states in which none of the MDGs have yet been met; we will tackle global public bads: finally eradicating polio, tackling pandemics, and dealing with problems created by ungoverned spaces – terrorism, organised crime and the like; and consider what we can do as a development agency to help tackle poverty in Middle Income Countries.

The context for PD will be to provide the evidence to help DFID focus its efforts on building economic, social and political institutions that provide the environment for sustained growth and poverty reduction, as well as social and political inclusion, including for women and girls.

International context - why is Climate and Environment Department (CED)'s work necessary?

- **Keeping global warming below two degrees matters for poor people, for poor countries – and for the UK.** Rising temperatures could mean more floods, more droughts and more famines – damaging critical infrastructure and prospects for growth. The world's poorest people will be hit first and hit hardest.
- Left unchecked, climate change could **undermine development gains made to date**, and put at risk those we want to make in the future.
- **Taking action now makes economic sense.** It is cheaper to act now on climate change than to have to bear the extreme costs of unmanageable climate change. If we do not act on climate change now, then growth and prosperity will be undermined. The longer action is delayed, the greater the cost to the world.
- **UN agreements** set the international context, including the goal to limit global warming to a maximum of two degrees, pledges to reduce emissions and the commitment of developed countries to support developing countries to adapt to the impacts of climate change, protect their forests and grow in a low carbon way.
- Developed countries have committed to provide **\$100 billion for climate change** in developing countries by 2020 from a mix of public and private sources.
- **The UK can sustain momentum towards a global deal** by supporting innovation and demonstrating that countries can transform their economies and help their people respond to a changing climate. Private investment is essential - public finance can help to support innovation and attract the private investment needed.
- **Unsustainable use of natural resources** has the potential to undermine future growth and prosperity, and can act as a driver for conflict.
- **UN agreements** at COP10 in Nagoya have set international commitment to “significantly reduce the loss of ecosystems and biodiversity by 2020.

UK government context

- Climate change and environment are a **top priority for the Coalition Government**. The Coalition committed to being ‘the greenest government ever’.
- Within government, **DFID leads** on helping developing countries to tackle climate change impacts and improve their management of natural resources, and on promoting the interests of poor people in international climate and environment negotiations.
- The spending review allocated **£2.9 billion for international climate change** - the International Climate Fund (ICF) - to be managed jointly by DFID, the Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC) and the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra), with DFID as chair and secretariat of the ICF Board. This represents a significant uplift in climate spend across the SR period. The UK is the only major donor to have publicly committed finance beyond 2012.
- All DFID business units (in country offices and at headquarters) are undertaking **Strategic Programme Reviews** to identify climate-related threats and opportunities. Many of these are now complete.



2) Vision

Overview

Policy Division (PD) Overview

Climate and Environment Department sits within Policy Division (PD). The goal of PD is to shape, drive and deliver policy to transform poor people's lives. It will be the place to go to for cutting edge knowledge, innovation and expertise on what works/ doesn't work and how to measure impact. PD will support analysis on approaches or partnerships which DFID will want to prioritise in the future (e.g. working with the private sector, a stronger focus on innovation and technology) and how DFID should engage in countries where it does not have a traditional bilateral programme. We will use the best ideas, evidence, and analysis to:

- support the delivery of the bilateral programme through lesson learning across the portfolio; expertise on value for money, indicators and unit costs of investments; knowledge sharing and facilitation; capturing experience from innovation, etc.;
- provide analysis and advice in support of Ministerial policy requests and business plan/ Structural Reform Plan priorities;
- continue to promote change internationally and in international organisations by helping develop HMG policy positions for the G8, G20, post-2015 framework, international summits and climate negotiations; coordinating actions and policy positions with other donors, philanthropic organisations and international bodies;
- engage in Whitehall policy discussions around aid and non aid (e.g. migration);
- build public and parliamentary support for the UK's development effort (PD answers half of all of DFID's Parliamentary Questions); and,
- deliver selected aid results that are better funded centrally e.g. eliminating polio and neglected tropical diseases; the international growth centre; and climate knowledge network.

Climate and Environment Department (CED) Overview

This Operational Plan will help establish **DFID as a world leader** in supporting developing countries to pursue **sustainable economic growth**. **CED's vision** is to demonstrate that low-carbon, climate resilient and sustainable development is necessary and achievable by:

- Building **knowledge and evidence** of what works to support developing country capacity to adapt to climate change, increase access to energy for the poorest and improve energy security, whilst growing their economies, conserving the natural environment and forests, and tackling poverty
- Demonstrating **results, impact and value for money** in all of our programme spend
- Championing new and innovative approaches in bilateral and multilateral climate finance, with a focus on leveraging **private finance**
- Strengthening the **international climate and environment architecture** to be effective, innovative and results-driven, with a particular emphasis on existing and new climate funds, in particular, the Green Climate Fund.

CED will draw on all of the above to build clearer understanding and analysis of climate change into **DFID's core business decisions** in terms of resource allocation, and programme design, and to build developing country support for a future **global climate deal** that is consistent with the MDGs and the post-2015 architecture.

Alignment to DFID and wider UK Government priorities

Structural Reform Programme (SRP): CED is responsible for reporting on the actions under the SRP priority on climate change (6.1). Implementation of the "climate smart" commitment (6.2) rests with Regional Directors and Director General for Corporate Performance. CED leads on monitoring and reporting on the delivery of the DFID's international climate change and environment commitments, but is not responsible for ensuring that DFID's overall spending targets are met.

What we will stop doing

CED is currently responsible for managing 65% of DFID's share of the ICF; country offices for 35%. CED will be looking to reduce the number of CED-managed programmes and increase the number of country office-managed programmes, thereby freeing up CED time for policy making and policy influencing, and bringing decision making closer to the point of impact.



3) Results

Headline results

Pillar/ Strategic Priority	Indicator	Baseline (including year)	Expected Results (including year)
Adaptation	Numbers of people supported (direct) to cope with the effects of climate change through CED-managed/ influenced (ICF) programmes.	0 (2012)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ICF total – expected results (for 2015) as at March 2013: 25 million people (P) • CED total – expected results (for 2015) as at March 2013: 21.6 million people (P) <p><i>Additional information:</i> Expected results based on all approved and pipeline ICF programmes; the CED value is a sub total of the overall ICF total. Where possible results from multilateral programmes will be reported. Expected results totals will need to be regularly revised as CED-managed programmes and the wider ICF portfolio mature. (P) The ICF figures are provisional until fully quality assured (May 3, 2013).</p>
Low carbon development	Level of installed capacity of clean energy through CED-managed/ influenced (ICF) programmes.	0 megawatts (2010)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ICF total – expected results (for 2015) as at March 2013: 350 megawatts (P) • CED total – expected results (for 2015) as at March 2013: 100 megawatts (P) <p><i>Additional information:</i> As above. (P) The ICF figures are provisional until fully quality assured (May 3, 2013).</p>
Forestry	Number of governance arrangements put in place to help curb illegal and unsustainable use of forest resources: 1. No. of fully functioning VPAs 2. Volume of licensed timber traded with the EU (Round Wood Equivalent) 3. No. of projects approved and implemented under the FIP	1. 0 2. 0 3. 0 (2010)	<p>By 2015:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 5 fully functioning Voluntary Partnership Agreements (VPAs) 2. TBC 3. 20 projects approved and being implemented under the Forest Investment Programme (FIP) <p>[NB. DFID support will be a contribution towards achieving these results.]</p>
Private finance	Volume of private finance mobilised for climate purposes through CED-managed/ influenced (ICF) programmes.	£0 (2011)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ICF total – expected results (2015) as at March 2013: £1.05 billion (P) • CED total – expected results (for 2015) as at March 2013: £325 million (P) <p><i>Additional information:</i> As above. (P) The ICF figures are provisional until fully quality assured (May 3, 2013).</p>



3) Results (continued)

Pillar/ Strategic Priority	Indicator	Baseline (including year)	Expected Results (including year)
Policy influencing	Degree to which CED efforts have influenced multilateral institutions or funds (CIFs, GEF, GCF, IFAD and MDBs) to align with the UK's theory of change and priorities, focusing on i) policies, ii) results management, iii) leveraging ratio and iv) MAR criteria	TBC (2011)	CED policy lead for each multilateral institution or fund will score progress against each of the 4 identified priorities. Each lead will produce evidence (based on several output measures) to present to CED management team. TLs will use this evidence to challenge scores and ensure a level of consistency between scoring for different institutions. We would expect the average score from scorecard reporting against relevant multilateral institutions and funds to increase over time – by how much TBC
Support to country offices and other parts of DFID	Degree to which CED efforts have supported the integration of climate/resource scarcity into DFID core business. 1. No. of country office-owned ICF projects benefitting from CED input 2. No. of SPRs achieving bronze, silver, gold 3. Proportion of non-ICF business cases that identify significant C&E risks/opps 4. No. of non-ICF DFID projects using 'Significant' marker for climate 5. Hits on CED Themesites	1. TBC (14 projects in total in 2012) 2. 6 (2011) 3. 24% (2012) 4. 125 (2011) 5. 3400 (2012)	We would expect these values to increase over the spending review period (although 1. may go down as staff awareness improves). 1. TBC (2015) 2. All (36) to achieve bronze by 2015 (aiming for 12 bronze, 14 silver, 10 gold) 3. 67% (2015) 4. TBC (2015) 5. 10,000 unique hits (cumulative by 2015)
Environment	Number of developing country plans and budgets that include the value of natural resources as a result of DFID programmes	0 (2011)	At least four developing countries include the value of natural resources in national plans and budgets by 2015.



3) Results (continued)

Evidence supporting results

- **Climate change** is a relatively new area of development and spend. The evidence base to inform investments is weak, in part due to the infancy of climate spend and climate change programmes; attribution of results is difficult; data with which to measure results is lacking in particular in developing countries; and technical capacity across DFID to design and deliver robust climate monitoring and evaluation strategies is relatively weak compared with other sectors.
- **Low carbon development (LCD):** The recent emergence of LCD as a focus for international development means that the evidence base is limited, particularly for low income countries, with reasonable data on energy use and prices but data still weak on technology and innovation. Evidence on the demonstration and transformation effects is also not strong and needs to be developed and understood. The expected results are ambitious but feasible: in some cases the design of the KPIs builds in uncertainty in the evidence base, such as on the counting of energy access, where there is weak evidence on the relationship between additional on-grid megawatts installed and additional numbers of people with energy access; therefore we are only counting off-grid MW as contributing to energy access targets. Better evidence is needed on the following key assumptions: long-term finance available and accessible to developing countries; political will amongst all countries to implement long-term low carbon legislative frameworks and policies; developing countries recognising the opportunities associated with low carbon trajectories and adopt and implement LCD strategies (especially energy efficiency measures). The planned evaluations should help to support the development of better knowledge in these areas.
- **Adaptation:** There is strong evidence that climate change makes the poorest people more vulnerable. Equally there is strong evidence of the need to build the capacity of people and institutions to cope with climate change through better planning mechanisms, stronger institutions and better knowledge. However, the evidence on how to build resilience at the local and national level needs to be strengthened and uncertainty on climate change impacts makes it more difficult to make decisions in the long term. We need to know more about what works, how to engage the private sector, understand which decision making tools take into account uncertainty, and improve monitoring and evaluation frameworks around adaptation. We will continue to work with knowledge, private sector and developing country partners to build this evidence.
- **Forestry:** The availability of good evidence underpinning results in this area is limited but improving. There is now reasonable evidence on the costs of Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD+) interventions, and of costs and benefits of interventions to reduce illegal logging and to improve how forests are governed and managed. Measuring impacts on forest-dependent people (including indigenous people), hectares protected and on biodiversity remain challenging but work is planned to help develop these measures. The evidence base is improving through increased finance for research on REDD+ and real-time evidence generated as countries start to implement national REDD+ strategies and put in place systems to monitor and verify emission reductions.
- **Environment:** The availability of good evidence is medium, with data published by the World Bank on countries' natural capital on a 5-yearly basis. We will continue to work with partners to improve the evidence base and help developing countries apply the best evidence in the development and implementation of policy.

Value for Money (VfM) rationale

- **Taking action now makes economic sense** - "Without action, the overall costs of climate change will be equivalent to losing at least 5% of global GDP each year, now and forever. Including a wider range of risks and impacts could increase this to 20% of GDP or more, also indefinitely." *Stern Review, 2006*.
- Failing to take account of climate risks in our programmes could **undermine UK taxpayer confidence** that aid is being spent effectively.



4) Delivery and Resources

Policy Division (PD) Delivery and Resources: While PD will continue to set the agenda, including for the international community, on some of the key policy themes that can have significant impact on development (climate, wealth creation, health, education, anti-corruption, fragility etc.) our delivery focus will change to be even more country-facing – with DFID country office demands increasingly shaping PD's priorities and work-programmes, and PD increasingly helping to improve the value for money of bilateral programming. A broad menu will include:

- facilitating the flow of knowledge and information across DFID in thematic areas which require rapid scale-up, new niche areas for DFID or with specific poor/vulnerable groups (e.g. people with disabilities)
- increasing value for money (vfm) of DFID programme delivery bringing in learning from elsewhere, advice on unit costs, benchmarking, metrics and indicators, implementing specific findings from portfolio reviews
- capturing experience from innovation to contribute to programme design and business cases
- shaping and strengthening UK/DFID policy which can provide a framework for action at country level e.g. elections guidance briefing and assessments of cash transfers
- looking across the sectoral portfolio to assess the overall coherence
- provide practical guidance to country offices to operationalise policy themes.

In exceptional circumstances, filling staffing gaps on a short term basis in high priority countries where the lack of technical capacity is threatening the ability of the country office to achieve results. These would be agreed with the PD Director.

Climate and Environment Department (CED) Delivery and Resources: CED will continue its policy, knowledge and influencing work, and scale up its work on designing and managing effective programmes, supporting the rest of DFID and other government departments to ensure that the £2.9 billion International Climate Fund (ICF) delivers excellent results, impact and vfm, and **strengthening DFID's overall approach to climate change and resource scarcity**.

Specifically, CED will:

- Provide **support to country offices** to deliver effective programmes on adaptation, low carbon development, forestry and environment
- **Deliver** a significant portion of DFID's climate change and environment **spend** - designing and managing programmes that deliver results, impact and vfm
- **Contribute to the UK Government's wider international climate objectives**, including by monitoring progress on ICF delivery (including DFID's £1.8 billion share) and supporting the ICF Board to manage this spend – working closely with other **Whitehall** departments
- **Build knowledge**, evidence and tools, including vfm metrics and evaluation, acting as a **reservoir and facilitator of knowledge** for the rest of DFID, including through maintaining CED's new **Themesite**
- **Influence** the international negotiations and international climate and environment architecture to strengthen the results focus of the Multilateral Development Banks and to set up an effective Green Climate Fund
- Scale-up our work with the **private sector** to leverage green investment
- Provide **support to Ministers** and senior management on climate change and environment
- Support senior management to integrate climate change and resource scarcity into DFID's core business, with a focus on **shaping future investment decisions, new business tools and increasing staff skills** (i.e. implement the strategy known as **Future Fit**)

We will also continue to support work in **fragile states** such as protecting forests in Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and Nepal, and ensure that improving the lives of **girls and women** is considered in our programming.



4) Delivery and Resources (continued)

Planned Programme costs

Pillar/Strategic priority	2010/11		2011/12		2012/13		2013/14		2014/15		TOTAL 2011/12 - 2014/15	
	Resource £'000	Capital £'000	Resource £'000	Capital £'000	Resource £'000	Capital £'000	Resource £'000	Capital £'000	Resource £'000	Capital £'000	Resource £'000	Capital £'000
Wealth Creation											0	0
Climate Change	63,472	250,000	116,330	54,000	182,452	39,864	270,160	51,000	409,627	4,500	978,569	149,364
Governance and Security											0	0
Education											0	0
Reproductive, Maternal and Newborn Health											0	0
Malaria											0	0
HIV/Aids											0	0
Other Health											0	0
Water and Sanitation											0	0
Poverty, Hunger and Vulnerability											0	0
Humanitarian											0	0
Other MDG's											0	0
Global Partnerships			33,195		33,428		32,455		955		100,033	0
TOTAL	63,472	250,000	149,525	54,000	215,880	39,864	302,615	51,000	410,582	4,500	1,078,602	149,364

At the time of the last OP, ICF figures were not available. ICF figures are now available and have therefore been added.
In 2014/15 there is potential to start GEF 6 which would amount to an additional £21m RDel Climate Change and £31.5 RDel Global Partnerships



4) Delivery and Resources (continued)

Planned Operating Costs

	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	TOTAL
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Frontline staff costs - Pay		805	1,407	1,566	1,659	5,437
Frontline staff costs - Non Pay		87	75	90	90	342
Administrative Costs - Pay	2,152	1,862	1,606	1,611	1,668	8,899
Administrative Costs - Non Pay	577	175	101	112	112	1,077
Frontline staff costs - Overseas	800	605	0	0	0	1,405
Total	3,529	3,534	3,189	3,379	3,529	17,160



4) Delivery and Resources (continued)

Planned Efficiency savings

Delivering Programme Efficiencies		
Category	Details	Residual cost in the SR period £'000
Strategic Reprioritisation		
Further examples of Programme efficiency		

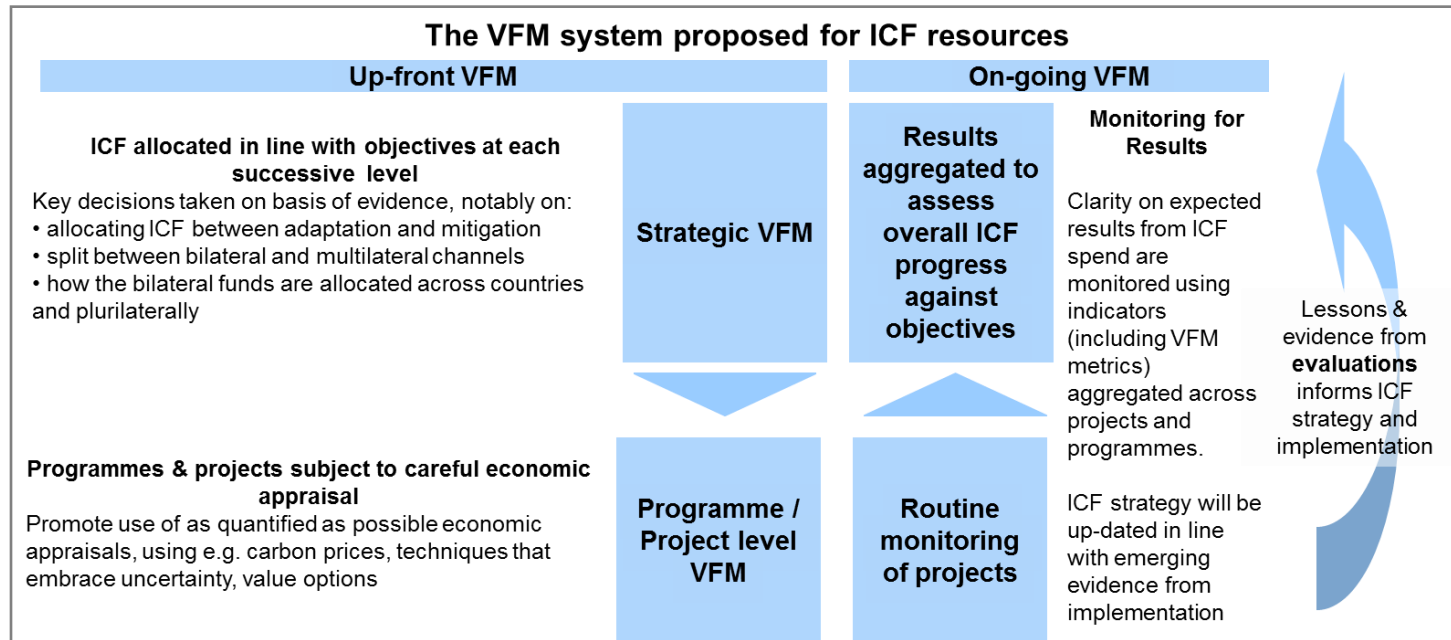
	2011/12		2012/13		2013/14		2014/15	
	PAY £'000	Non Pay £'000	PAY £'000	Non Pay £'000	PAY £'000	Non Pay £'000	PAY £'000	Non Pay £'000
Administrative Cost Savings Initiative								
Reduction in Consultancy Payments		130						
Reduction in Travel		109						
Reduction in Training								
Reduction in Estates & Property Costs								
Reduction in costs as a result of Office Restructuring								
Other Reductions	453							
Total	453	239	0	0	0	0	0	0

Efficiency savings in Admin staff costs do not tie back due to staff numbers running above anticipated headcount during 2010/11 and therefore leading to a bid for increased capacity going forward in new spending period. It is anticipated that these will be picked up in overall PRD efficiency savings.



5) Delivering Value for Money

Climate Change is a relatively new area of development. As such, the evidence base to inform investments is patchy, attribution of results is difficult and capacity across DFID, across the rest of government, and across the rest of the international system is relatively weak. Improving value for money analysis is an important focus of all of our work. CED is leading on developing measures of impact and value for money for ICF resource, which we will apply to all of our programme spend, and will use to influence the international system more widely (see below). We have introduced a bidding process for ICF resources which enable DFID and the UK Government to make strategic choices between climate programmes and projects on the basis of vfm measurements and strategic fit with ICF objectives.



Internationally, we are working for improvements in measurement by our multilateral partners. On the Climate Investment Funds (our largest programme spend) we have been working to ensure a robust performance measurement system is developed and built into programme and project design more systematically. Helping developing countries to measure the results and effectiveness of national and sector plans related to climate and environment will also be part of our support through programmes such as the Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience (PPCR).

In the efficiency and targeting of administration resources: We are making significant savings in our administration spend including consultancies, DFID staff travel and training. We are also revising our balance of front line Delivery posts in country and in the UK to ensure best value for money in staffing costs. Through developing annual CED workplans and using the new Business Case model for programme spend, we will be taking a more strategic approach to allocating staff time on the basis of where most value can be achieved.



6) Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring

We have conducted a **refresh of the OP**, as reflected in the changes in this document. We will review the **OP results framework** on an annual basis. **A dashboard** will be designed to assist the monitoring and review of the CED results framework. **Three-monthly updates** on overall progress will be carried out by Team Leaders. CED's Climate and Environment Strategy Unit will coordinate monitoring of progress. Team Leaders and Department Head will agree any follow up action. This will be monitored concurrently with OP review processes and will need to link into the ICF and DFID's wider Corporate Results Framework to minimise transaction costs in collecting data.

Evaluation

- We are working in partnership with Evaluation Department (EvD) to build the technical capacity across DFID to **monitor and evaluate climate investments**. This is part of the wider ICF M&E agenda that CED is leading for UK Government.
- We have **recruited a statistics adviser** to lead and support CED's work on the results agenda.
- We are developing and testing a set of **indicators to measure core results** delivered through ICF funding to ensure consistency of reporting across the portfolio.
- We are developing a **climate change evaluation strategy** for CED, based on the ICF evaluation work plan.
- We will deliver a strategic M&E programme for the ICF aimed at strengthening capacity, enhancing methodologies, and addressing data and knowledge gaps to support the ICF M&E framework and the international climate finance architecture.
- We have actively **engaged with other donors, IFIs and developing country partners** to identify and develop common areas for sharing lessons and experiences and potential collaboration, with the aim of strengthening the ICF M&E Framework as well as to help inform and shape the future design of the Green Climate Fund and further strengthen the performance of the Climate Investment Funds.
- Through **Strategic Programme Reviews (SPRs)**, we are supporting country offices to improve their planning, results and evaluation on climate and development. The first round of SPRs are now being reviewed to capture learning, so lessons can be built into wider work.

Building capacity of partners

The technical capacity of partners in results and evidence is generally very limited, as is the case in many developed countries. Data availability, including established baselines and inventories, are also lacking making reporting against indicators and undertaking evaluation efforts in developing countries a more challenging exercise. We will work closely with DFID's statistics and evaluation cadres to identify how best to support the capacity needs (including around data) of developing country partners, including through the use of DFID's ICF budget.



7) Transparency

Transparency is one of the top priorities for the UK Government. We will ensure that we continue to meet our commitments under the UK Aid Transparency Guarantee including publishing detailed information about DFID projects, including programme documents and we will provide opportunities for those directly affected by our projects to provide feedback.

All Policy Division (PD) Departments will publish detailed information of all new programmes and all contracts over the £10,000 threshold. Annual project performance reporting and end of project evaluation from April 2011 onwards will also be published. We will ensure that, wherever possible, all information in the public domain is comprehensive, accessible, comparable, accurate and timely. We will also seek opportunities for feedback by those benefiting from PD programmes. We will meet the standards set out in the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) and will encourage our partners to do the same.

Impact and VfM: A key issue for 2011-15 will be transparency on results, impact and VfM. CED is building these issues into our programming and strategies in order to communicate these transparently.

Finance: In this spending period, Finance and Corporate Performance Division, with support from CED, will be tracking DFID ICF spend, and will report this publicly as an indicator in DFID's Business Plan. We will continue to improve the accuracy and comprehensiveness of financial data on climate change and environment Official Development Assistance reported to the OECD Development Assistance Committee. We will continue to press other donors to report their climate support transparently and help to improve the system for international measurement of climate support.

Communications: We will ensure that our external communications are accessible and engaging, including supporting DFID Communications Division's drive to present data in a more innovative way. We will also work with partners to make more information available publicly about DFID-funded programmes.

Partners: We are working with partners to improve transparency and improve access to information and feedback from beneficiaries. For example, the DFID-funded Climate and Development Knowledge Network (www.cdkn.org/) which links climate change knowledge with people around the world, and www.faststartfinance.org – a site where developed countries share information on the delivery of their Fast Start climate finance commitments.



Annex A: Revisions made to Operational Plan 2012/13

Context

Two new bullets have been added to the 'International context - why is Climate and Environment Department (CED)'s work necessary?' section to capture the threat of unsustainable use of natural resources and to highlight international commitments on biodiversity.

Vision

The CED vision statement has been updated to make clearer the link between CED's work and sustainable economic growth. The vision statement has also been updated to reflect a new focus within DFID on building clearer understanding and analysis of climate change into DFID's core business decisions, with a particular focus on resource allocation and on the design and delivery of individual programmes.

Results

Five new headline indicators have been added to better capture the whole of CED's work. The old indicators were almost exclusively focused on the programme spend of the International Climate Fund (the UK's dedicated fund for tackling the causes and impacts of climate change). However, this did not capture the whole of CED's work. The new indicators include a greater emphasis on other, equally important, aspects of CED's work, namely:

- mobilising private sector finance for climate change purposes (previous indicator captured finance mobilised for low carbon development only, whereas the new indicator also captures finance mobilised for adaptation);
- influencing multilateral institutions and funds to align with UK priorities (value for money, effectiveness, results); and
- supporting the rest of DFID to integrate climate change and resource scarcity into their core business.

Delivery and Resources

Minor changes have been made to the Delivery and Resources slides (figures have been updated).

Delivering Value for Money

The Delivering Value for Money slide has been updated to reflect the fact that CED is leading on developing measures of impact and value for money for ICF resources, which we will apply to all of our programme spend, and will use to influence the international system more widely. One aspect of this is the bidding process which has been introduced for ICF resources, which enables DFID and the UK Government to make strategic choices between climate programmes and projects on the basis of vfm measurements and strategic fit with ICF objectives

Monitoring and Evaluation

The Monitoring and Evaluation slide has been updated to reflect the fact that CED is investing significant, additional resources in Monitoring & Evaluation, to help build the evidence base for climate action.

Transparency

The Transparency slide has been updated to provide additional information on our internal and external communications products.



Annex B: Results Progress (2012/13)

Progress towards headline results*

Pillar/ Strategic Priority	Indicator	Baseline (include year)	Progress towards results (include year)	Expected Results (include year)
Adaptation	No. of people supported (direct) to cope with the effects of climate change through CED managed and influenced (ICF) programmes.	0 (2012)	ICF: 140,000 people (2012/13) CED: 0 people (2012/13)	ICF: 25 million people CED: 21.6 million people (2015)
Forestry	Number of governance arrangements put in place to help curb illegal and unsustainable use of forest resources:	1. 0 (2010) 2. 0 (2010) 3. 0 (2010)	1. 0 (2012/13) 2. 0 (2012/13) 3. 16 approved / 4 implemented (2012/13)	1. 5 (2015) 2. TBC (2015) 3. 20/20 (2015)
LCD	Level of installed capacity of clean energy through CED managed and influenced (ICF) programmes.	0 (2010)	ICF/CED: 0 MW (2012/13)	ICF: 350 MW (2015) CED: 100 MW (2015)
Private finance	Volume of private finance mobilised for climate change purposes through CED managed and influenced (ICF) programmes.	0 (2011)	ICF: £30 million (2012/13) CED: £10 million (2012/13)	ICF: £1.05 billion (2015) CED: £325 million (2015)
Policy influencing	Degree to which CED efforts have influenced multilateral institutions or funds to align with the UKs theory of change and priorities.	TBC (2011)	TBC	TBC (2015)
Support to country offices and wider DFID	Degree to which CED efforts have supported the integration of climate/resource scarcity into DFID core business.	1. 14 (2012) 2. 6 (2011) 3. 24% (2012) 4. 125 (2011) 5. 3400 (2012)	1. TBC 2. TBC 3. TBC 4. TBC 5. TBC	1. TBC 2. All (36) Bronze (2015) 3. 67% 4. TBC 5. 10,000 hits (2015)
Environment	No. of developing country plans and budgets that include the value of natural resources as a result of DFID programmes	0 (2011)	Work in four countries is already underway and we expect these countries to be able to include the value of natural resources in their plans and budgets by 2015.	Four countries (2015)

* These results may not be able to be aggregated with other country results due to different measurement methodologies



Annex B: Results Progress (2011/12)

Progress towards headline results*

Pillar/ Strategic Priority	Indicator	Baseline (include year)	Progress towards results (include year)	Expected Results (include year)
Adaptation	No. of people supported (direct) to cope with the effects of climate change through CED managed and influenced (ICF) programmes.	0 (2012)	ICF: 140,000 people (2012/13) CED: 0 people (2012/13)	ICF: 25 million people CED: 21.6 million people
Adaptation (To be removed)	Number of capacity building programmes approved through Multilateral Funds	7 (2011)	15 added during 2012/13, taking the total to 35. The criteria for a 'capacity building programme' has not been defined and this is the aggregate number of approved projects under PPCR. Due to these difficulties this indicator is being removed from the indicator set.	57 programmes
Forestry (To be revised)	Number of hectares where deforestation and degradation have been avoided through DFID funding.	0 (2010)	Due to this indicator not fully reflecting the work that the CED forestry team carries out this indicator is being revised.	Results target yet to be set (2015)
LCD	Level of installed capacity of clean energy through CED managed and influenced (ICF) programmes.	0 (2010)	ICF/CED: 0 MW (2012/13)	ICF: TBC (2015) CED: 3 GW (2015)
LCD	Volume of private finance mobilised for climate change purposes through CED managed and influenced (ICF) programmes.	0 (2011)	ICF: \$45 million (2012/13) CED: \$15 million (2012/13)	ICF: TBC (2015) CED: \$610 million (2015)
Environment	Number of developing country plans and budgets that include the value of natural resources as a result of DFID programmes	0 (2011)	Work in these five countries is already underway and we expect these countries to be able to include the value of natural resources in their plans and budgets by 2015.	5 countries (2015)
Cross cutting (To be revised)	GCF meets DFID MAR tests of relevance and effectiveness	NA	Due to this indicator not reflecting the full range of external policy influence work being undertaken in CED, this indicator is being revised.	GCF designed to meet DFID tests of relevance and effectiveness (2015).
Cross cutting (To be revised)	Number of DFID country offices and other major policy and spending areas which have completed climate change strategic programme reviews (SPRs)	6 country office pilots underway (2011)	Due to the work on SPRs ending in 2013 it has been decided to revise this indicator to one that can be used to monitor CED support to country offices over the duration of this spending review period.	All SPRs completed (2013).

* These results may not be directly aggregated with other country results due to different measurement methodologies