



Department
for International
Development

Operational plan 2011-2016

Climate and Environment Department

Updated December 2014

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Introduction

In 2013 the UK became the first G7 country to meet the United Nations target of spending 0.7% of gross national income on international development. The Department for International Development (DFID) uses that investment to help countries to lift themselves out of poverty and leave poverty behind. Operational plans set out to the public how we plan to deliver results across policy areas and for every country we work in. These plans clearly explain why, and how, DFID is targeting its resources and what we expect to achieve; covering the period up until March 2016.

DFID is focused on spending in the right ways, on the right things, in the right places. The portfolio of our projects is already shifting to deliver a more coherent, focused and ambitious approach to economic development. We are helping to build strong and investable business environments in developing countries and improving access to finance for entrepreneurs.

Improving the prospects for girls and women in developing countries is a priority. Investing in girls and women is the smart thing to do, as well as the right thing to do. By unleashing their potential, we see returns for girls and women themselves, their families and communities, and for their economies and countries. No country can successfully develop if it leaves half its population behind.

Life-saving humanitarian assistance remains one of DFID's most fundamental responsibilities. When disaster strikes or conflict erupts we are first on the ground to support the most vulnerable people. We are also increasing our efforts to help those countries that are at higher risk of natural disasters to become more resilient in the first place.

DFID continues to drive value for money in everything we do on behalf of the British taxpayer. We have improved our procurement and programme management, increased our internal audit oversight and we are ensuring that staff have the skills to deliver the Department's priorities.

On the international stage we are working hard to agree a new set of global development goals to replace the Millennium Development Goals when they expire next year. We are determined to secure a clear and inspiring set of goals for the post 2015 development framework that leave no one behind.

Increasingly we will take new and innovative approaches and we will work with new partners. This will include businesses who are increasingly major development players. During the Secretary of State's time as co-chair of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation, DFID played a key role in encouraging different development actors to work together and use internationally agreed principles for aid and development effectiveness.

As our operational plans set out, our approach to international development is ambitious and innovative. We are determined to ensure that every pound DFID spends has the biggest possible impact on the ground. Ultimately by investing in developing countries, we can end aid dependency for good and build a better, more prosperous world for us all.

Context

The **Policy and Global Programmes Directorate:**

- delivers development results at scale
- influences change in the international system
- manages international partnerships
- develops new solutions, policy products, knowledge and instruments in support of Ministerial priorities and development outcomes.

It is made up of the **Policy, International Relations** and **Research and Evidence** divisions and the **Global Funds Department**.

The **Policy Division** delivers development results at scale through multi-country projects to tackle specific development problems where this approach offers better value for money than working through individual country offices. The division influences change on matters such as anti-corruption work, international tax reform, supporting girls and women and climate change. It does this across the UK government, internationally, with civil society and academia. The division supports new policy development and provides technical knowledge to overseas programmes. The division manages major partnerships and funding to a wide variety of civil society organisations, and ensures DFID learns from their insights.

International Relations Division delivers development results at scale by providing funding through the European Union, The United Nations and Commonwealth. It influences change by leading UK work on the post-2015 development agenda, financing for development and working closely with other governments, the G7, the G20, philanthropic foundations and others to help improve the effectiveness and efficiency of our collective development efforts. The Division manages partnerships with the United Nations, European Union and Commonwealth development institutions, working with them to improve the development effectiveness of our contributions.

Research and Evidence Division concentrates on longer term research to produce new knowledge, both to support UK action and inform development work more generally. The Research and Evidence Division also helps to ensure quality evaluations of DFID projects and that the technical knowledge of DFID staff stays current.

The **Global Funds Department** delivers results at scale as the department responsible for managing the UK's contribution to international funds on health and education. It manages our partnerships with the funds and uses our involvement to influence the work of the funds.

Climate and Environment Department (CED) is part of Policy Division. The department **delivers results at scale** through the £3.87 billion cross-government International Climate Fund (ICF). CED is responsible for oversight and management of the ICF as well as delivery of a range of projects. The department **influences change** in the international system to ensure a strong and effective global response to climate change by engaging with other donors, international financial institutions and developing country partners to strengthen the performance of existing climate funds and ensure the successful operationalisation of the new Green Climate Fund. CED also has a strong focus on developing **knowledge and policy** on what works in addressing climate change to ensure that programmes have maximum impact.

International context on climate and environment

Keeping global warming below 2 degrees matters for poor people, for poor countries – and for the UK. Rising temperatures will 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 will **undermine development gains made to date**, and put at risk those we want to make in the future. At the same time, **unsustainable use of natural resources** has the potential to undermine future growth and prosperity, and can act as a driver for conflict.

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. The longer action is delayed, the greater the cost to the world. Climate change also presents opportunities to support strong and sustainable growth.

UN agreements set the international context on climate change, including the goal to limit global warming to a maximum of 2 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** per annum for developing countries by 2020 from a mix of public and private sources.

The UK can sustain momentum towards a global deal on climate change in Paris in 2015 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.

UK government context

Climate change and environment are a **top priority for the UK government** and the Prime Minister has said that climate change is one of the most serious threats facing our world. The UK government has committed to being 'the greenest government ever'.

The government has allocated **£3.87 billion** to the International Climate Fund (ICF) over the period April 2011 – March 2016. The ICF aims to reduce carbon emissions through promoting low carbon growth, helping poor people adapt to the effects of climate change, and reducing deforestation. It is 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 of the ICF Board.

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.

All DFID business units (in country offices and at headquarters) have undertaken **Strategic Programme Reviews (SPRs)** to identify climate-related threats and opportunities. Our Future Fit programme is ensuring that DFID is fit to tackle the future challenges of climate change and resource scarcity.

Vision

Overview

CED supports high, inclusive growth that is sustainable over the long run. High growth is necessary to transform a society and create an exit from poverty, but it is not sufficient. Growth needs to be inclusive and sustained over long periods, otherwise groups excluded from the growth process will remain in poverty, and future generations risk remaining in or falling back into poverty.

In developing countries much of the infrastructure, industry, cities, and energy networks are still to be built. There is therefore an opportunity ahead to support more resilient and cleaner growth, maximising the potential that modern technologies have to offer, and reducing the risk of dangerous climate change.

CED promotes 3 patterns of economic development that will help to reduce poverty, preserve the natural environment and tackle climate change, and sustain economic development in the long run. These are:

- **Growth that uses the natural resource base in a sustainable way**, building up rather than depleting assets for the future; for example through good management and governance of forests and water resources;
- **Low carbon growth**, which exploits the economic benefits of clean energy technologies, avoids locking countries and cities in to high-carbon futures, helps poor people to access energy, and reduces the risks of harmful climate change;
- **Development paths that build resilience** of people (especially girls and women), businesses and economies to increases in weather related disasters or trend changes in the climate.

CED is also responsible within DFID for oversight and management of the **International Climate Fund**.

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 the Director General for Policy and Global Programmes. CED leads on monitoring and reporting on the delivery of DFID's international climate change and environment commitments.

Results 2011/12-2015/16

Headline results

Pillar/ Strategic priority	Indicator	Baseline (year)	Progress to results (as at September 2014)	Expected results ¹ (end year included)
Building resilience	No. of people supported (direct) to cope with the effects of climate change through CED managed and influenced (ICF) programmes.	0 (2012)	CED total: 3,800,000	CED total – expected results (by Dec 2015): 11 million people ²
Low carbon growth	Level of installed capacity of clean energy through CED managed and influenced (ICF) programmes.	0 (2010)	CED total: 0.15MW	Not yet reporting fully against the level of installed capacity of clean energy
Clean energy access	No. of people with improved access to clean energy as a result of ICF support	0 (2010)	CED total: 50,000	CED total – expected results (by Dec 2015): 540,000
Forestry	No. of governance arrangements put in place to help curb illegal and unsustainable use of forest resources: 1. No. of fully functioning voluntary partnership agreements. 2. No. of projects approved and implemented under the Forest Investment Programme	1. 0 (2010) 2. 0 (2010)	1) 0 ³ 2) 10	1. 5 (By Dec 2015) 2. 20 (By Dec 2015)

¹ Results are expected to be achieved by 31 December 2015 and reported in 2016.

² Climate resilience is a new area. Consequently, programmes have taken longer to design and start delivering than originally expected. There will be a significant increase in the number of people supported over the next 12 months as more programmes move into delivery phase.

³ 15 countries are currently negotiating voluntary partnership agreements. This includes putting in place a licencing system in each country which tracks timber from point of harvest through to point of export and beyond. This has been a challenging process, which requires the review and revision of a number of laws, as well as setting up transparent and robust tracking systems. The leading 2 countries, Ghana and Indonesia, should become operational in 2015 and others, in more fragile states like Liberia and the Republic of Congo, are further behind but still making progress.

Pillar/ Strategic priority	Indicator	Baseline (year)	Progress to results (as at September 2014)	Expected results ¹ (end year included)
Private finance	Volume of private finance mobilised for climate change purposes through CED managed and influenced (ICF) programmes.	0 (2011)	CED: £38 million	Methodology for attribution of expected private finance has not yet been finalised.
Policy influencing	Degree to which CED efforts have influenced multilateral institutions or funds to align with the UK's theory of change and priorities.	0 (2011)	<p>i) The UK has been instrumental in influencing the design of the Green Climate Fund based on our experience with the Global Environment Facility and the Climate Investment Funds amongst others.</p> <p>ii) DFID's ICF KPIs have informed the knowledge and result management systems of CIFs, the GEF, GCF and Multilateral Development Banks.</p> <p>iii) The Multilateral Aid Review criteria now includes reference to whether climate and environment has been considered and mainstreamed. DFID worked with other donors to advocate for climate and environment to be reviewed in the framework.</p>	The ICF and CED Theories of Change, results frameworks and lessons learned have informed policies, the results management approaches, leveraging ratios and MAR criteria used by multi-laterals and funds (By Dec 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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No. of country office-owned ICF projects benefitting from CED input 2. No. of SPRs achieving bronze, silver, gold 3. Hits on CED Themesites 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 14 (2012) 2. 6 (2011) 3. 3400 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) 90⁴ (by July 2014) 2) 43 achieved at least bronze (by March 2014) – Target exceeded 3) Approx 4960⁵ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 100 (By Dec 2015) 2. All (36) Bronze (2015) 3. 10,000 hits (By Dec 2015)

⁴ Based on number of concept notes submitted with support from Country Offices to the ICF

⁵ Estimation based on figures for the last quarter of 2013/14 and 2012/13 figures

Pillar/ Strategic priority	Indicator	Baseline (year)	Progress to results (as at September 2014)	Expected results ¹ (end year included)
		(2012)		
Sustainable use of natural resources	No. of developing country plans and budgets that include the value of natural resources as a result of DFID programmes	0 (2011)	The World Bank's Global Partnership for Wealth Accounting and Valuation of Ecosystem Service's annual review has reported that <u>all 4 countries</u> have achieved development plans and budgets that reflect and include the value of natural resources.	4 countries (By Dec 2015)

Headline results

Operational plan (OP) results

CED results are accelerating as our climate change portfolio matures. For example, in building resilience, CED programmes have reached 3.8 million people so far. Over the remainder of the OP period we expect to reach 11 million people in total as large programmes, such as Water Security, Building Resilience and Adaptation to Climate Extremes and Disasters (BRACED) and the multilateral programmes, are now starting to deliver results at scale.

Over the lifetime of CED programmes the achieved results will significantly exceed the expected OP targets. These are not captured in this report as they are beyond the period of the OP.

We have updated our expected results as a result of better information on what we can expect from our programmes. We are still testing methodologies for some forestry results to ensure they are robust and internationally recognised. In addition, to reflect our increased focus on clean energy access the results for this indicator have been included in the results framework.

There have also been changes to the institutional indicators reported by CED. These changes reflect the evidence available of institutional change in DFID, for example, tracking of support to country offices and recognition of climate and environment issues following the introduction of DFID's Smart Rules. Tracking of the influence on multilaterals has also been modified slightly to reflect the available evidence, so that results can be reported.

It is increasingly recognised that the results being achieved are contributing to wider DFID priorities. For example, in economic development, through jobs created, skills and training opportunities in clean energy and forestry programmes and by building the resilience of the poorest in climate vulnerability programmes. In forestry, work on illegal logging is making significant contributions to governance and transparency outcomes. There has also been an increased focus on women and girls, for example, through specific gender-based initiatives to support resilience. Increasing gender disaggregation of results will ensure the impact on women and girls is monitored closely in the remaining OP period.

SRP actions - climate

CED has also made good progress on delivering the SRP with the following actions completed since June 2013:

- 6.1i) Support the future design of the Green Climate Fund to have a clear focus on innovation, effectiveness and results.
- 6.1iv) Enhance developing countries access to private finance by attracting new private sector investors or sovereign wealth funds to the climate public-private partnership programme.
- 6.1v) Implement projects and programmes in 6 countries to help at least 1 million people to cope with the effects of climate change.
- 6.1vi) Support climate technology innovation centres in at least 2 countries.
- 6.2i) Ensure that climate change risks and opportunities are identified and addressed across DFID's country programmes and other major policy and spending areas through the implementation of Strategic Programme Reviews with all country offices/departments achieving the minimum standard.

CED is also on track to achieve the remaining SRP climate actions by stated deadlines.

Evidence supporting results

Climate change is a relatively new area of development in comparison to health and education. The evidence base to inform investments is still developing. As a result capturing and disseminating robust evidence on the feasibility and desirability of low carbon, climate resilient development has been a key CED objective. To ensure this evidence base is available CED have developed a set of Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) against which all CED and ICF programmes report. The ICF KPIs track progress towards expected outcomes, and overall performance. The KPIs are the first comprehensive set of indicators that have been designed to monitor the impacts of diverse climate change programmes and are a major contribution to the evidence base upon which climate finance policy and programme decisions can be made. To make best use of the KPI data CED have commissioned a comprehensive monitoring, evaluation and learning programme to analyse and synthesise ICF evaluations to fill critical evidence gaps about how, where and why climate change programmes are effective.

Climate change policy influencing: CED have actively engaged with other donors and IFIs and developing country partners to further strengthen the performance of the international climate Funds and have been instrumental in influencing the design of the new Green Climate Fund (GCF). For example, UK inputs helped to secure the dedicated private sector window of the GCF, and ensure that the GCF has a meaningful gender strategy. CED is also leading a working group on the GCF Results Management Framework.

Low carbon growth: The evidence base on low carbon growth is limited, particularly for low income countries. Generating evidence on the demonstration and transformational effects of low carbon investments has been a focus of CED. As a result the design of the KPIs takes into account the 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 results. The CED/ICF programme of evaluation activities will also support the development of better knowledge in the following key areas: long-term finance availability and accessibility to developing countries; evidence on the opportunities associated with low carbon strategies and how to generate political will to implement long-term low carbon legislative frameworks and policies.

Building resilience: 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. Consequently CED have been building the evidence 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 resilience.

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 underway to help develop these measures.

Sustainable management and governance of natural resources: The availability of good evidence is medium, with data published by the World Bank on countries' natural capital on a 5-yearly basis. We 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. This work has successfully led to four countries integrating the value of natural capital into their national accounts.

Value for Money (VfM) rationale

Taking action now makes economic sense - "On current trends, warming could exceed 4°C by the end of the century, with extreme and potentially irreversible impacts. By building up greenhouse gas concentrations and locking in the stock of high-carbon assets, delay in reducing emissions makes it progressively more expensive to shift towards a low-carbon economy." New Climate Economy Report, September 2014

Delivery and resources

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 £3.87 billion International Climate Fund (ICF) delivers excellent results, impact and value for money, and strengthening DFID's overall approach to climate change and resource scarcity.

Specifically, CED will:

- Build knowledge and evidence on what works in addressing climate change, acting as a reservoir and facilitator of knowledge for the rest of DFID
- Support senior management to integrate climate change and resource scarcity into DFID's core business through our Future Fit strategy
- Deliver a significant portion of DFID's climate change and environment spend - designing and managing programmes that deliver results, impact and value for money. CED's portfolio consists of support to multilaterals, centrally managed programmes which operate in multiple countries, innovative private sector financing programmes, and knowledge and learning programmes
- Contribute to the UK Government's wider international climate objectives, by monitoring progress on ICF delivery and supporting the ICF Board to manage this spend – working closely with other Whitehall departments
- Influence the international negotiations and international climate and environment architecture to strengthen the results focus of the Multilateral Development Banks and help 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

DFID's share of the International Climate Fund is £2.4 billion over the spending period. CED is currently responsible for spending approximately 60% of DFID's ICF funds. CED also manages additional non-ICF budgets each year focussed on natural resource programmes.

Planned programme spend

Pillar/Strategic	2011/12		2012/13		2013/14		2014/15		2015/16 (provisional*)
	Resource £'000	Capital £'000	Resource £'000	Capital £'000	Resource £'000	Capital £'000	Resource £'000	Capital £'000	Total Resource and Capital £'000
Climate Change	109,822	54,000	171,120	39,864	148,423	6,184	236,442	38,183	
Global Partnerships	34,233	0	33,531	0	33,491	0	19,746	0	
Governance and Security	2,472	0	3,255	0	3,116	0	373	250	
Humanitarian	0	0	0	0	94	0	0	0	
Multiple Pillars	0	0	0	0	95	0	85	0	
Poverty, Hunger and Vulnerability	88	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Water and Sanitation	-3	0	0	0	660	0	410	0	
Wealth Creation	2,917	0	7,973	0	13,932	4,556	10,810	11,267	
Health	-3	0	0	0	0	0	300	300	
Total	149,526	54,000	215,879	39,864	199,811	10,740	268,166	50,000	300,000

*Expenditure figures for 2015/16 are indicative. DFID works in a variety of challenging environments, including fragile and conflict affected areas. Humanitarian work is often reactive and can be scaled up or down. An element of flexibility within funding allocations is necessary to ensure that we can balance the need for long term planning alongside the ability to respond where necessary to changing requirements.

Planned operating costs

	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16 (provisional*)
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Frontline delivery costs – pay	684	1,407	1,561	1,635	
Frontline delivery costs – non pay	153	75	98	95	
Administrative costs - pay	1,811	1,606	1,678	1,370	
Administrative costs – non pay	226	101	106	95	
Total operating costs	2,874	3,189	3,443	3,195	3,707

* Expenditure figures for 2015/16 are indicative. DFID works in a variety of challenging environments, including fragile and conflict affected areas. Humanitarian work is often reactive and can be scaled up or down. An element of flexibility within funding allocations is necessary to ensure that we can balance the need for long term planning alongside the ability to respond where necessary to changing requirements.

Delivering Value for Money (VfM)

Achieving value for money from climate investments is a key aspect of the work that CED has undertaken during this Operational Plan (OP) period. Work is concentrated in five key areas:

- i) **Develop measures on value for money** - to compare across climate investments, for example, costs for tonnes of CO₂ avoided, direct and indirect costs to help people cope with the impacts of climate change, and costs of providing access to electricity.
- ii) **Develop VfM tools** - to help the design of programmes, for example, appraisal techniques for different resilience options, whole life costing of clean energy options, and measurement of co-benefits of forestry investments.
- iii) **Monitor implementation** - to assess the actual VfM being achieved, for example, six monthly implementation reporting on all climate investments and portfolio level analysis of the CED and ICF programmes to ensure results are being achieved.
- iv) **Evaluate impact** – to assess overall effectiveness, for example, commissioning of a strategic evaluation programme to measure the impact of a range of climate interventions
- v) **Revise climate VfM measures and guidance for ICF bidding rounds** – based on evidence above, for example, revisions to ICF bidding rounds to include climate mainstreaming as a cost effective adaptation mechanism.

CED programmes - CED programmes are delivering lessons from which evidence of cost effectiveness can be drawn. For example, the latest ICF monitoring report provides evidence of the overall impacts of programmes across the ICF portfolio. In addition, there are an increasing number of business cases, economic appraisals and monitoring reports to compare VfM against. For example, an appraisal of options for multilateral support assessed the relative costs of support to reduce climate vulnerability. These resources are available on the CED themesite and have been linked to the Smart Rules to inform future climate programmes.

CED has been applying these tools to assess delivery options. For example, the BRACED programme is delivering via an external programme manager with specific VfM criteria in their contract. There has also been an increase in the number of CED programmes using results based financing and challenge fund approaches to improve VfM. In addition, all ICF programmes are assessed against specific climate VfM criteria before being approved, providing an additional check that these investments are achieving good value for the UK taxpayer.

Internationally - CED has been using this learning to improve results and VfM measurement by our partners. For example, the Climate Investment Funds now have a robust performance measurement system in place. Most recently CED has been influential in the design of the Green Climate Fund to ensure it achieves VfM for the UK and other's climate investments. CED programmes are also helping developing countries to measure the results and effectiveness of national and sector plans related to climate and environment, for example through the Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience.

Future direction - Ensuring evidence is captured and used effectively will be the emphasis for the remaining OP period. The need for a greater focus on capturing evidence has been recognised by CED, with the formation of the CED Knowledge, Learning and Results team to take forward the work set out above and help implement the recommendations of the recent ICAI review on how DFID learns.

Monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring

The International Climate Fund (ICF) was reviewed by the Independent Commission for Aid Impact (ICAI) during 2014.

The CED OP results framework is updated on an annual basis. This is monitored concurrently with OP review processes and is linked with the ICF and DFID's wider Departmental Results Framework to minimise transaction costs in collecting data.

To support this work a number of additional activities are being undertaken:

- We have developed and are testing a set of key performance indicators (KPIs) to measure core results delivered through ICF funding to ensure consistency of reporting across the portfolio.
- Development of an ICF results publication to provide reporting against the KPIs.
- An ICF knowledge platform is being established to enable improved data collection across all ICF programmes. This will improve our ability to analyse performance data and report results.

Evaluation

- We are working in partnership with the Evaluation Department to build the technical capacity across DFID to monitor and evaluate climate investments. This is part of the wider ICF Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) agenda that CED is leading for UK government.
- We have statistics and evaluation advisers to lead and support CED's work on the results and evaluation agenda.
- Our evaluation strategy for the ICF is being delivered through the ICF M&E programme of work which will include support for enhancing methodologies and addressing data and knowledge gaps; the undertaking a strategic evaluations and the dissemination of learning.

Building capacity of partners

We have actively engaged with other donors and multilateral organisations to strengthen their results frameworks, for example, the Climate Investment Funds, the European Union and the Green Climate Fund.

The technical capacity of developing country partners in results and evidence is limited. 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. As a result CED supported programmes such as the Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience and the Climate Development and Knowledge Network are helping to develop the capacity of national partners to track climate results and generate evidence to inform national level policy making, for example, low carbon climate resilience growth strategies in Ethiopia.

Transparency

Transparency is one of the top priorities for the UK government. It helps people see where money is going and for what purpose. It helps improve value for money and makes governments everywhere more accountable to their citizens. DFID is a world leader in aid transparency and has an ambitious vision for both DFID and its partners. We will ensure that we play our part in continuing to work towards that vision – set out in a suite of commitments: the Aid Transparency Guarantee (ATG), Aid Transparency Challenge (ATC) and DFID's Open Data Strategy.

CED will support DFID's transparency commitments by:

- Ensuring that all project documentation, including annual performance reporting and end of project evaluation, is published on the Development Tracker on www.gov.uk.
- Ensuring that all information in the public domain is comprehensive, accessible, accurate, timely and written in plain English.
- Mapping our programmes so that we can visualise where our support is targeted.

Supporting transparency in our work

- We will increase opportunities for those directly affected by our projects to provide feedback on project performance.
- We will seek similar levels of transparency from our partners (CSOs, contractors, other donors).
- Impact and Value for Money: A key issue for 2011-15 is transparency on results, impact and VfM. CED is building these issues into our programming and strategies in order to communicate these transparently.
- Finance: CED and Finance and Corporate Performance Division are responsible for tracking ICF spend and 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.

Annex A: Changes to operational plan

Page number	Change made to operational plan	Reason for change
2	Introduction updated	Updated text
3	Context updated	To reflect updated CED operating context.
5	Vision updated	To reflect updated Policy Division and CED vision statements.
9	Headline Results	<p>The following indicators have been deleted:</p> <p>3. Forest governance: Number of governance arrangements put in place to help curb illegal and unsustainable use of forest resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Volume of licensed timber traded with the EU (Round Wood Equivalent)</i> <p>Reason: We expect the first 2 countries that will have timber licences (Ghana and Indonesia) will begin licenced timber exports during 2015. We cannot confirm when they will begin licenced timber exports, and so we are also unable to estimate what volumes of timber will be covered by the scheme.</p> <p>6. 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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Proportion of non-ICF business cases that identify significant C&E risks/opportunities.</i> - <i>No. of non-ICF DFID projects using 'Significant' marker for climate.</i> <p>Reason: Due the changes in DFID's internal procedures, central data is no longer available for this indicator.</p> <p>Addition of clean energy access indicator to reflect increased emphasis on 'sustainable energy for all' in the CED programme.</p>
11	Delivery and resources updated	To reflect latest programme and operational spend estimates.
14	Value For Money Updated	To reflect current situation
15	Monitoring and Evaluation Updated	To reflect current situation

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