

Progress report on implementing Independent Commission for Aid Impact recommendations on: DFID'S CLIMATE CHANGE PROGRAMME IN BANGLADESH

March 2012

ICAI Recommendation	Action specified in Management Response	Target date	March 2012 progress
<p>Recommendation 1: DFID should ensure that organisations implementing UK aid are selected competitively and managed according to clear performance targets, set out in a service level agreement.</p>	<p>1. We will review our agreements with partners on the Climate Change Programme in Bangladesh. Where performance targets are not sufficiently focused, we will sharpen them to ensure accountability for delivery is fully measurable. We will also set in place systems and appropriate internal staffing structures to track administrative costs and overheads more closely.</p>	<p>1. December 2012</p>	<p>1. A number of key actions have already been completed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DFID initiated a cross-donor call for tighter management of the Bangladesh Climate Change Resilience Fund (BCCRF). In response the World Bank has drafted a Results Matrix and Annual Report and advertised for a new Programme Manager (final interviews this week). - UNDP has been working on an improved results matrix for the Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme (CDMP). <p>In addition, DFID conducted its own comprehensive annual review of the Climate Change Programme completed in February 2012. The review built further on the ICAI recommendations, assessed progress and reviewed performance targets. Recommendations including strengthening administrative systems are on track and ongoing. Internally in DFID, a staffing review is underway, addressing capacity of the team to improve oversight of the climate change programme.</p>

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	<p>2. At Headquarters level, discussions will continue on improving World Bank Trust Funds as a mechanism for country delivery, to increase effectiveness, accountability and value for money.</p> <p>3. We will further strengthen staff skills for effective management of programme partners and programme delivery.</p>	<p>2. Ongoing</p> <p>3. December 2012</p>	<p>2. On track. DFID Bangladesh has fed into high level discussions and work streams within HQ Departments on the Trust Fund (TF) portfolio managed by the World Bank to i) make spend as effective as possible and ii) ensure DFID's spend is more strategic and aligned with DFID's Structural Reform Plan.</p> <p>An ambitious work plan has been agreed at headquarter level with the World Bank and will be focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Management of Trust Funds, including financial performance - Working towards agreed Service and Performance standards for TFs - Improving the results-focus of TFs <p>3. On track. DFID Bangladesh is establishing a new "Climate Change Unit" with increased staffing - both technical and administrative – to enable improved oversight of the climate change programme.</p>
<p>Recommendation 2: DFID should ensure that all UK resources that support Bangladesh's response to climate change are managed in a co-ordinated and integrated manner</p>	<p>4. DFID will actively use its role as co-chair of the Local Consultative Group on Environment and Climate Change to ensure better integration across all key Climate Change and environment programmes in Bangladesh.</p> <p>5. DFID Bangladesh will proactively facilitate improved programmatic</p>	<p>4. Ongoing</p> <p>5. Meeting regularly from</p>	<p>4. On track. DFID is leading the development of a matrix of key donor-funded activities in environment and Climate Change in the country as a starting point for better co-ordination.</p> <p>5. On track. DFID has taken the initial steps to establish regular meeting patterns</p>

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	<p>integration between the Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme (CDMP) managed by UNDP, and the Bangladesh Climate Change Resilience Fund (BCCRF) administrated by the World Bank. We will also ensure better links with centrally funded initiatives through the World Bank (ie Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience) and UN (ie Global Environment Facility).</p> <p>6. DFID Bangladesh will increase its engagement with donor partners particularly around the annual review process to encourage better integration of all programmes. As new interventions are planned by DFID and others, we will encourage consolidation of existing funding mechanisms as a first choice.</p> <p>7. DFID Bangladesh is reviewing its staffing and will increase staff to manage the Climate Change portfolio. As well as improving accountability of partners on delivery schedule and quality, this will also improve the focus on integration of programmes.</p>	<p>January 2012. Outcomes reported by December 2012</p> <p>6. Ongoing</p> <p>7. August 2012</p>	<p>between operational staff on CDMP and BCCRF as part of the follow up of the annual review and log frame revisions. An initial meeting on climate change focal points across government ministries is planned. DFID also held a meeting in February 2012 that included key climate change programme stakeholders to explain DFID's results, value for money and transparency agendas, as well as introduce the new Annual Review process now in place in DFID.</p> <p>6. Completed for 2012 review. The Annual Review process was shared with all donors, and most of the key recommendations align with their priorities. Follow up actions will also be taken in conjunction with other donors. Since the ICAI review two additional donors have expressed plans to join BCCRF.</p> <p>7. On track. As explained above, DFIDB is strengthening advisory and administrative capacity on the Climate Change portfolio in line with the ICAI recommendations; this is also required for adequate oversight of a growing portfolio. A new adviser post was created in January 2012 with a focus on Disaster Management and Resilience (taking lead responsibility on the Comprehensive Disaster Management component of the programme).</p>

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<p>Recommendation 3: DFID should support monitoring by local and international civil society organisations of the activities and achievements of the Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan.</p>	<p>8. DFID endorses this recommendation but recognises that this work will be outside the remit of any single climate change supported programme (e.g. the BCCRF). The achievements of the Bangladesh Strategy and Action Plan will be an accumulation of efforts including GoB's own Climate Change Trust Fund, the Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience, CDMP and many other projects and programmes. However, we will raise the issue within the GoB/Donor/Civil Society Coordination body – the Local Consultative Group on Environment and Climate Change (LCG). Through the LCG we will seek opportunities to establish the recommended monitoring body. Possible funding could be allocated within the next commitment of Climate Change funding – the full shape of the future programme will be designed during 2012.</p> <p>9. DFID will negotiate with the Government of Bangladesh and donors co-funding the BCCRF programme and agree an action plan for improved monitoring, including a transparent mechanism for reporting progress of fund allocation and implementation.</p>	<p>8. Initially raise idea at LCG December 2011. Scope options for such a body by June 2012.</p> <p>July 2012</p>	<p>8. On track. The issue has been discussed with partners, including at the regular BCCRF donor meeting held on 13 February 2012. Most stakeholders consider this to be a good idea, although recognise the complexity of this recommendation. DFID is initiating a scoping exercise to assess potential mechanisms for this.</p> <p>9. On track. The World Bank has drafted a results matrix and Annual Report and submitted to donors and Government. As outlined above, developing a transparent mechanism for reporting allocation and progress on implementation is under discussion and being scoped out.</p>
<p>Recommendation 4: DFID in Bangladesh should use the programme to fund research</p>	<p>10. DFID will monitor closely the outputs from both CDKN and BCCRF studies to ensure application of results in current</p>	<p>10. ongoing</p>	<p>10. On track. The World Bank has identified a study on migration as a priority for further analytical work under the</p>

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<p>and activities to address migration caused by climate change over the next 20-30 years. It should support building capacity to deal with such effects of climate change.</p>	<p>and future decision making processes.</p> <p>11. DFID will engage with the UN International Organisation on Migration (IOM) to better understand migration issues in Bangladesh and see where programmatic work can be strengthened</p>	<p>11. April 2012</p>	<p>BCCRF, specifically an assessment of the threat of climate-induced outward migration from vulnerable areas'. This work now needs to be developed into a concept note.</p> <p>In addition, the Government of Bangladesh has requested the Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CDKN) to conduct a study on the consequences of climate change in human displacement and develop policy recommendations. The study (called Adaptation Policy Options and Interventions for the Climate Change Induced Displaced People) will be conducted with support from the University of Sussex and the University of Bangladesh. A design workshop was held on 23 February 2012 which DFID attended.</p> <p>DFID is tracking both of these studies closely, and has ensured good links with the UK Foresight Study on Migration which included a case study on Bangladesh.</p> <p>11. On track. A meeting with IOM is planned for late March 2012.</p>
<p>Recommendation 5: DFID should plan more explicitly for</p>	<p>12. DFID will review the work plans of both key programmes</p>	<p>12. July 2012</p>	<p>12. On track. Work plan revisions are ongoing following the annual review</p>

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<p>what will happen at the end of the programme. In particular, more effort is needed to build capacity within government to enable activities and administration to be led by local, not international, institutions.</p>	<p>(BCCRF and CDMP) to ensure work plans clearly include capacity building within the relevant Government of Bangladesh (GoB) ministries to take forward climate change activities, and exit strategies. This includes not only the host ministries (Ministry of Environment and Forests for BCCRF and Ministry of Food and Disaster Management for CDMP) but also other key line ministries.</p> <p>13. For BCCRF in particular, clear criteria for national capacity to manage the funds will be developed during 2012. This will enable GoB and development partners to track progress in developing these capacities to enable a full handover of management of the BCCRF to GoB.</p>	<p>13. July 2012</p>	<p>process. CDMP will strengthen its work on building focal points for disaster management and climate change adaptation across 14 ministries.</p> <p>13. On track. For BCCRF the next identified step is the establishment of the Secretariat in the Ministry of Environment and Forest. This will then be able to develop clearer capacity building requirements for GoB within MoEF and beyond. DFID is proactively pushing for this critical next step to be implemented.</p>

NB. We will not report on completed actions in future progress reports.