

Results achieved by sector – Climate Change

Climate change is a global challenge which will affect all countries, including the UK, and requires a collective response. Many of the most fragile and conflict affected states are particularly vulnerable. When combined with other risks, climate change can contribute to social upheaval, conflict, and forced migration. Girls and women and marginalised groups are disproportionately affected by climate-related disasters such as flooding. World Bank research has shown that agricultural shocks, increased disease and other climate change impacts may push more than 100 million additional people back into poverty by 2030¹.

At the same time, tackling climate change presents an opportunity to promote prosperity through sustainable economic growth and innovative renewable technologies as well as helping develop markets for British goods and services. Taking action will build the resilience of vulnerable individuals and economies, and ensure the wealth of the planet's natural resources is well managed and that millions of people do not fall back into poverty.

For example, climate change means that farmers will need to use crops that can cope with more frequent droughts, and that homes, schools and hospitals will need to be built to withstand more extreme weather, such as floods.

Energy access is crucial to development and poverty reduction by enabling better education, communication, refrigeration and access to information. Cleaner or more efficient cook stoves also have health and time saving co-benefits. This is particularly the case for women and children who are often affected more from the negative impact of indoor air pollution and have to spend time collecting fuel wood. Clean energy should also partly displace fossil fuels (such as kerosene for lighting or diesel generators) resulting in lower carbon emissions and reduced deforestation caused by use of non-renewable biomass for fuel.

Around 1.2 billion of the world's poor people depend on forests for their livelihoods. The aims of the UK's forestry support are to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from the forest sector, preserve biodiversity and tackle poverty by reducing deforestation and forest degradation, helping protect livelihoods.

The climate change indicators in the DRF have already informed the development of other multilateral and UK government results frameworks such as the Climate Investment Funds and the Green Climate Fund. Most of DFID's results have been delivered through the UK's International Climate Finance (ICF), a cross HMG investment of £3.87bn between 2011 and 2016. The ICF aims to demonstrate that low carbon, climate resilient growth at scale is feasible and desirable and finances projects bilaterally and via multilateral institutions. In 2014, the Independent Commission for Aid Impact (ICAI) concluded that the ICF 'has pioneered new approaches in the measurement of results' and confirmed that the ICF is well placed to deliver on its ambitious objectives, and is having a substantial impact galvanising global action on climate change. The 3 climate indicators in the DRF are a subset of a [wider range of indicators](#) against which the ICF also delivers.

The indicators reflect how we are helping poor people adapt to the impacts of climate change, promote low-carbon growth and protect forests in developing countries. In doing so these programmes tackle climate change, improve the quality of people's lives, and underpin sustainable economic growth and development.

¹ World Bank, 2016. Shock Waves: Managing the Impacts of Climate Change on Poverty.

DFID commitment

DFID has made a commitment to:

- Help millions of poor people to protect their lives and livelihoods from the effects of climate change
- Help millions of poor people secure clean energy
- Give more protection to the world's forests and the 1.2 billion people who depend on them

Indicators used to measure progress

There are 3 climate change indicators included in the DFID Results Framework to measure progress towards the climate change commitment:

- Number of people directly supported by ICF programmes to cope with the effects of climate change

This indicator seeks to measure the numbers of people who have received support to prepare and equip them to cope with the effects of climate change; support received can include financial resources, assets, agricultural inputs, training, communications (e.g. early warning systems), and information (e.g. weather forecasting).

- Number of people with improved access to clean energy as a result of ICF support

This indicator seeks to measure the number of people with improved access to clean energy which includes new connections to off-grid renewable energy sources and households with more efficient cook stoves, solar lanterns or other clean technologies which generate energy.

- Number of hectares where deforestation and degradation have been avoided through ICF support

This indicator will provide a broad measure of success against the headline forestry outcome of reduced deforestation and degradation of the world's forest land.

Results achieved

By 2015-16, DFID had achieved the following results against the indicators set out above:

- Supported more than 17.7 million people to cope with the effects of climate change
- Improved access to clean energy for nearly 5.3 million people
- Approximately 10,000 hectares of land where deforestation and degradation have been avoided²

As well as directly targeting forestry, low carbon energy and supporting people to cope with the effects of climate change DFID is looking at other ways it can have a transformational impact. This includes leveraging finance from private institutions as well as other country governments. This allows the UK to mobilise the maximum amount of private and public sector money for each £1 it spends and reflects the undertaking at the UN conferences in Copenhagen and Cancun to mobilise a \$100 billion per year for climate finance.

² These results have been achieved through afforestation and reforestation. New methodology is currently being developed for this indicator, which will allow avoided deforestation and degradation from more complex interventions to be measured.

Progress towards DFID results commitments

Indicator	Indicator type	Results commitment	Results achieved up to 2014-15 inclusive*			
			Male	Female	Not identified	Total
Number of people supported by DFID funding to cope with the effects of climate change	Cumulative	No specific target	7,740,000	7,630,000	2,370,000	17,750,000
Number of people with improved access to clean energy as a result of DFID funding	Cumulative	No specific target	2,270,000	2,230,000	760,000	5,270,000
Number of hectares where deforestation and degradation have been avoided	Cumulative	No specific target	0	0	10,000	10,000

*Numbers may not sum to total due to rounding

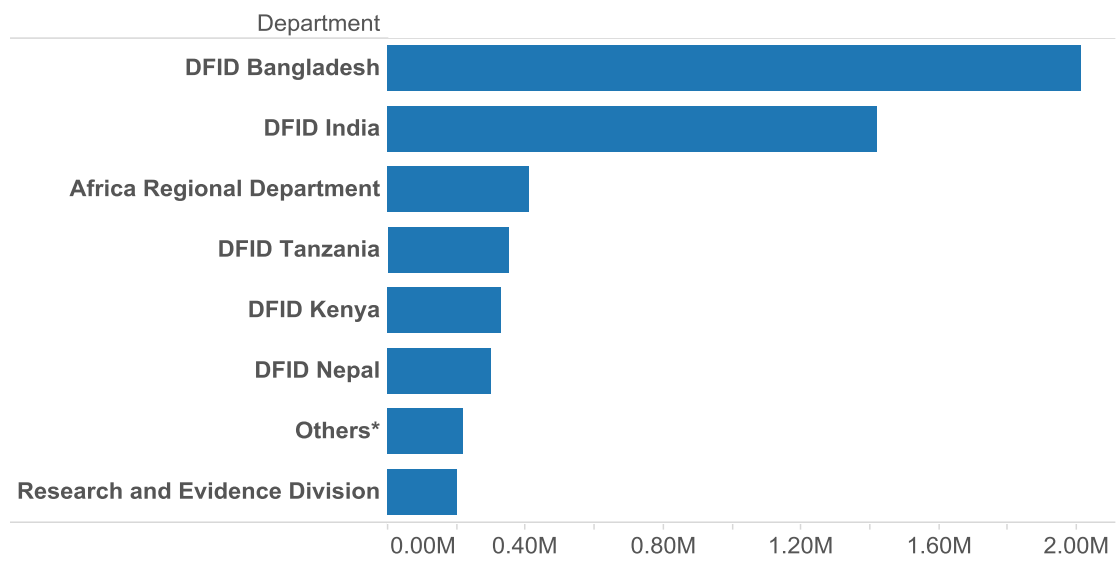
Results achieved by country/department

Other than programmes managed centrally by DFID's Climate and Environment Department and Africa Regional Department, Nepal and Kenya host two of DFID's larger programmes which are directly supporting people to cope with the effects of climate change. Over a million people have been supported in Nepal with just under a million receiving support in Kenya.

In Bangladesh and India, DFID has supported almost 3.5 million people to access clean energy, and almost half a million people have benefitted from programmes managed by DFID's Africa Regional Department.

The majority of results reported against the avoided deforestation and degradation indicator have been from Nepal, with some results also reported by Bangladesh and Rwanda. These results have been achieved through afforestation and reforestation. These are not DFID's only programmes which are working to reduce deforestation and degradation, however measuring the number of hectares where deforestation has been avoided is challenging, and methodology is currently under development which will allow some of DFID's larger, more complex forestry programmes to report results.

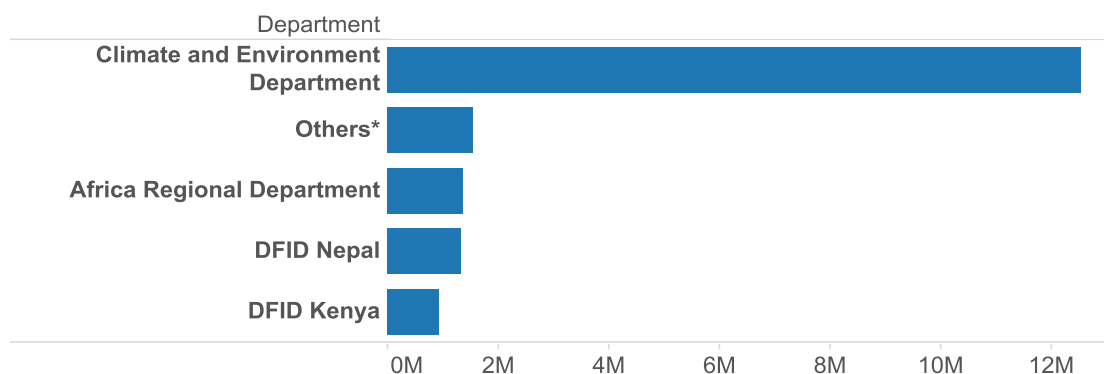
Number of people with improved access to clean energy as a result of DFID funding by department (Baseline to 2015)



*Other departments contribute 3% or less of the results each, and include:

DFID Democratic Republic of Congo, DFID Kenya, DFID Nigeria, DFID South Africa, DFID Tanzania, DFID Bangladesh, DFID Palestinian Programme, and Inclusive Societies Department.

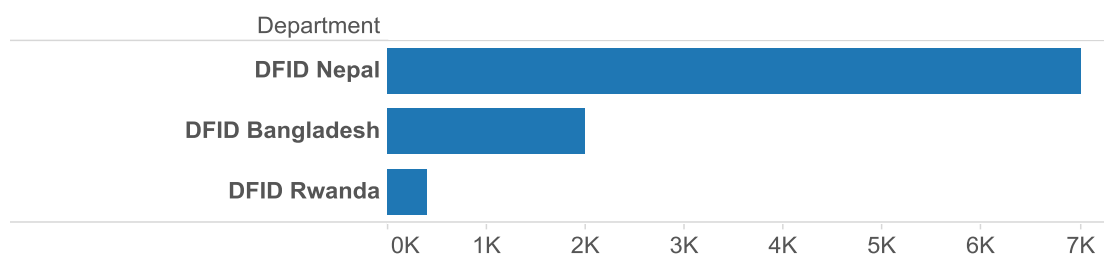
Number of people supported by DFID funding to cope with the effects of climate change by department (Baseline to 2015)



*Other departments contribute 3% or less of the results each, and include:

DFID Ethiopia, DFID Malawi, DFID Rwanda, DFID Tanzania, DFID Uganda, and DFID Caribbean.

Number of hectares where deforestation and degradation have been avoided by department (Baseline to 2015)



Results achieved by multilateral organisations

There are no climate change multilateral results indicators in level 2 of the DRF.