Short title	**BRACED VERSION** ICF KPI 1: Number of people supported by DFID programmes to cope with the effects of climate change
Type of Indicator	**Cumulative (individual years summed to total):** report annual in-year totals <u>only</u> against each milestone. These annual in-year totals should then be summed at the end of the results template to give a cumulative total for the current spending review period (2011/15), the life of the programme and where results will occur outside the life of the programme for total programme benefits.
Technical definition/ Methodological summary	Identifying the target number of beneficiaries is now an essential step in the business planning process, and will be a key output/outcome indicator for any programme DFID supports.
	Definitions
	'Support' is defined as direct assistance from the programme in question, with the explicit intention of helping people deal with climate change impacts. It could include for example financial resources, assets, agricultural inputs, training, communications (e.g. early warning systems) or information (e.g. weather forecasting). Whilst almost any development intervention that has the outcome of reducing poverty and therefore vulnerability could be described as supporting people to cope with the effects of climate change, the definition here requires the effects of climate change to be explicitly recognised and targeted by the programme in question[1].
	'People supported' should relate to populations or households[2] identified by the programme in question with a direct relationship to it.
	'Effects of climate change' are defined here as the effects of both existing climate variability and the magnified impacts of future climate change. Normally resulting from the primary consequences of climate change of: changes to precipitation, temperature and sea level rise, these may be sudden onset or gradual, and can include floods, droughts, storms, landslides, salination, coastal inundation, heat or cold waves and biodiversity loss.
	Application
	This indicator relates to the UK International Climate Fund (ICF) impact statement from the theory of change[3] for adaptation to climate change: *'Vulnerable people in poor countries are prepared and equipped to respond effectively to existing climate variability and the magnified impacts of climate change'.* This indicator seeks to measure the numbers of people who have received an input of support as a proxy for preparing and equipping them, but does not seek to measure the output of whether this support was successful in reducing the impacts of climate change events or effects on these people, or the outcome of increasing their resilience or reducing their vulnerability to climate change. For the ICF we will seek to capture this outcome of improved resilience to climate change through evaluation and other indicators where possible.

[1] At a minimum all programmes with a 'Departmental Strategic Objective' (DSO) on climate change and/or a primary or secondary component Input Sector Code on climate change should be included in this indicator, though others may also be eligible.

[2] If the data collected is by household then this figure should be converted into a number of people indicator – see data calculation section

[3] See ICF thematic paper on adaptation May 2011 for details on the TOC (Quest number 3721477)

It is desirable to distinguish between numbers of poor people and numbers of vulnerable people, as not all vulnerable people are poor, and it is not always the poorest that are vulnerable, but this methodology does not encompass this definition yet. Future methodological work is planned to provide a more robust and multi-dimensional definition, and to deepen our understanding of who is vulnerable to climate change. Neither does this methodology specify that people supported should be located in poor countries or define which are poor, although it is expected that all interventions will be in developing countries.

There are two dimensions of 'support':

1) *Targeted:* defined as whether people (or households) can be identified by the programme as receiving direct support, can be counted individually and are aware they are receiving support in some form. This implies a high degree of attribution to the programme.

2) *Intensity*: defined as the level of support/effort provided per person, on a continuum but broad levels may be defined as:
   a. Low: e.g. people falling within an administrative area of an institution (e.g. Ministry or local authority) receiving capacity building support or people within a catchment area of a river basin subject to a water resources management plan.
   b. Medium :e.g. people receiving information services such as a flood warning or weather forecast by text, people within catchment area of structural flood defences, people living in a community where other members have been trained in emergency flood response.
   c. High: e.g. houses raised on plinths, cash transfers, training of individuals in communities to develop emergency plans, training of individuals to develop climate resilient livelihoods.

These dimensions are not completely exclusive, medium intensity support may be either targeted (e.g. early warning text messages) or not targeted (catchment area of a flood defence system). **However high intensity support should always be targeted, and low intensity support cannot normally be considered targeted.**

Categories

There are therefore **2 categories for reporting:**

BRACED 'DIRECT':

A) **High intensity:** Targeted & High intensity. Must fulfil both criteria e.g. people receiving social protection cash transfers, houses raised on plinths, , training of individuals in communities to develop emergency plans, use early warning systems or develop resilient livelihood options.

B) **Medium intensity** which covers:
   i)   Targeted & Medium intensity: e.g. people receiving weather information and text message early warnings.
   ii) Not targeted & Medium intensity: e.g. people within the coverage of an early warning system, or catchment area of a large infrastructure project (e.g. flood defences), or living in a discrete community in which others have been trained in emergency response

Programmes are required to distinguish between A and B and ideally also the sub-categories of 'medium' above – e.g. whether targeted or not)

A third category does not count toward the BRACED KPI 1 headline figure, but can be reported separately:

C) BRACED 'INDIRECT': Indirect and Low intensity. E.g. people benefiting from falling within an administrative area of an institution receiving capacity building support, or catchment area of a Water Resources Management plan or strategy (these numbers can be captured through the programme's own monitoring, and for the ICF the interventions under the 'institutional development' scorecard KPIs).

If you are unsure how to break down the number of people your programme supports into these categories please contact the BRACED Knowledge Manager

Gender:
Reporting by gender has been marked as mandatory. If you are unable to disaggregate by gender please see the additional guidance in the data disaggregation section below.

	A single programme may include interventions which are high and medium intensity (e.g. a programme which has activities including social protection and early warning systems). A single *intervention* may also include people supported to differing intensities, e.g. individuals trained to develop community emergency plans and use early warning systems would be supported to a high intensity , whereas people living in the same community and benefiting from those plans would be supported to a medium intensity
	Further information – optional considerations for BRACED
	2 further optional labels can then be applied within the above categories: 1. The first label is simply: Does this programme fit under any of the sectors prioritised in the ICF adaptation thematic paper? That is:
	(a) access to social protection (if the programme is defined as an 'adaptation' intervention) including micro-finance and broader social protection/insurance mechanisms; (b) support to water shed and water basin management (both the construction of small-scale infrastructure at household or community level and large-scale support for watershed and water basin management activities; (c) support with urban resilience including resilient infrastructure; (d) support to any community and/or national level disaster risk reduction activities; (e) support for resilient agriculture programmes; (f) support for eco-systems development and coastal zone management programmes; and (g) support for health programmes which are primarily tackling climate change risks.
	2. The second label considers the proportion that are poor: What proportion of the beneficiaries are poor?
	Numbers of poor people could be determined by numbers below a country specific poverty line rather than the international $1.25/day definition. For programmes which have indirect beneficiaries, proportions of poor could be estimated from social vulnerability analyses commissioned as part of the programme preparation or any prior Climate Change Strategic Programme Reviews.
Formula/Data calculation (including attribution rule)	The indicator is expressed in absolute numbers, so not relevant. However, the data will be aggregated by the KM using the numbers provided against sector interventions summed across to arrive at a total figure. It is possible that some of the disaggregated levels of data are provided as percentages. These will then be converted as appropriate into absolute numbers. Where BRACED grantees are only funding part of the project, benefits (number of people) should be calculated as a pro-rata share of public funding. For example, if BRACED is funding 10% of a project with 100 beneficiaries, we should claim that 10 of these beneficiaries are attributable to BRACED funding.

	It is possible, and quite likely, for a single project to reach both category A high intensity (targeted and high intensity) and category B medium intensity (targeted or not targeted and medium intensity) beneficiaries, and so these should be reported separately.
Most recent baseline	By nature of the indicator the baseline for the programme in question will normally be zero for number of people supported *by BRACED*. *[For the aggregated total for BRACED overall the baseline will be zero at the start of the full implementation phase]*.
Good performance	The public should be looking for an increase in the absolute numbers receiving support. Through the complimentary KPI 4 indicator an assessment will also be made of how far people's resilience to climate change has been improved.
Return format	Absolute numbers of beneficiaries only, disaggregated by category A and B, gender, and optionally within B targeted and not targeted. Please see Data dis-aggregation section below.
Data dis-aggregation	Data to be disaggregated and reported in the ICF results template: - Number of category A and B beneficiaries - Within category B whether targeted or not targeted (optional) - Gender: • Reporting by gender has been marked as mandatory. If you are unable to report by gender please explain why • We would expect gender disaggregation to be possible for all programmes in the category A. Where possible gender disaggregation should also be given for the category B. • We acknowledge that gender disaggregation will not be possible if household level data are used. If local gender disaggregation data is not available but you have target population data that allows you to give an estimated number then please report this. If an estimate is used then please state this clearly. Data to be disaggregated as part of workings and provided to KM: Please include disaggregated data on the following optional variables in your working documents: - Thematic sector of programme - Proportion of beneficiaries who are poor - Age