Short title		ICF KPI 2: Number of people with improved access to clean energy as a result of ICF projects		
Type of indicato	r	Cumulative (individual years summed to total): report annual in-year totals only 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 (2011/16), the life of the programme and where results will occur outside the life of the programme for total programme benefits.		
Key reporting requirements		Below is a list of key re returns. Further details	eporting requirements to keep in mind when making your are available in the text below:	
		Deminent	Summer	
		Le this a DRE indicator?	Summary	
		Available for reporting?	Tes	
		Methodology changes?	No – however clarification on attribution	
			Absolute number of people	
		Attribution	Pro-rata share of public funding	
		Disaggregation to be reported in results	Gender	
		Key point	Only include results from off-grid connections, <u>do</u> <u>not</u> include results from on-grid access.	
Rationa	 Clean energy access refers to: New household connections to off-grid renewable energy is generated from both combustible and renewables. Non-combustible renewables include geothern hydro, tide and wave energy. Combustible renewables ar biofuels (biogas, ethanol, biodiesel); biomass products (f waste, pulp and paper waste, animal waste, bagasse), munic produced by the residential, commercial and public service collected by the local authorities for disposal) and industrial production of power. 		peners to. ponnections to off-grid renewable energy sources. (<i>To</i> ss cannot be included in these figures because once on- le to determine the energy source). more efficient cook stoves, solar lanterns or other clean in generate energy. merated from both combustible and non-combustible bustible renewables include geothermal, solar, wind, e energy. Combustible renewables and waste include anol, biodiesel); biomass products (fuelwood, vegetal waste, animal waste, bagasse), municipal waste (waste dential, commercial and public service sectors that are authorities for disposal) and industrial waste; all for the cial to development; other services such as education,	
		communication, refrigeration and better access to information are contingent on, or enhanced by, energy access. More efficient cook stoves etc also have health and time co-benefits. This is particularly the case for women/children who often suffer 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 resulting in lower carbon emissions.		
Country role	office	For each of their climate change programmes, country offices will need to assess the number of additional people given access to clean energy as result of their projects and supply this information to FCPD. Collated data will be quality assured and finalised by DFID's Climate and Environment Department and FCPD.		
Data so	urces	Use of project level M the tracking of clean er	l&E (e.g. household surveys, project reporting) enables nergy access for ICF funded projects .	

	census data or from a nationally representative household survey.
Reporting organisation	DFID internal
Data included	Number of households with improved access to clean energy, based on average number of people in a household.
Formula/Data calculation (including	If data is collected at the household level, the country office will need to convert the number of households into the number of people. The country office will need to multiply by the average household size.
attribution rule)	Where HMG 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 we are funding 10% of a project with 100 beneficiaries, we should claim that 10 of these beneficiaries are attributable to DFID.
	If several donors are active in the same region only those beneficiaries which are directly and closely linked to the ICF activities should be counted. If this is difficult to determine, all beneficiaries should be counted and the numbers proportioned according to the contribution by different donors.
	Fund-level attribution (i.e. at point of UK investment) should be applied for reporting expected and actual results and headline results/figures used in Business Cases (to ensure all projects can report on a consistent basis). This method involves sharing results across all donors that contribute to a fund. All results are attributable to the relevant fund (e.g. CIFs, CP3, GAP) regardless of whether these funds blend with other sources of finance in implementing projects at levels below the point of UK investment. For example, if the UK invests £25m into a fund that totals £100m of public money, the UK would claim 25% of the results from that investment. This applies to all results.
	The long term ambition is to develop the data availability to enable all projects to use the lowest/most direct level of attribution possible in the future (i.e. project level). Therefore, advisers should be working to develop sufficient data to calculate project level results reports, and where possible, provide this information now alongside headline Fund level results.
	To note, the distinction between attribution at the project level and at the Fund level (or at point of UK investment) is only an issue where the UK is investing in funds where there are multiple investment levels.

	Fund-level attribution
	Other donors contribution £80m Size of fund (e.g SREP) £100m Project level Outputs 100 MW capacity 100 MtCO2 reductions 1000 people energy access UK Contribution £20m 20% 100%
	UK atttributed Outputs 20% of SREP results attributable to SREP. 20% of SREP results attributable to UK UK atttributed Outputs 20 MW capacity 20 MtCO ₂ reductions 200 people energy access
Worked example	DFID provides X number of households with solar lanterns. Household surveys through project M&E will identify the number of new households who have access to clean energy due to the ICF project compared to the initial baseline and forecast of those who would have bought solar lanterns anyway. Ideally the project level data will also be disaggregated by income level. X is then multiplied by the average household size as set out in the census or national household survey. Results are attributed at the point of UK investment (Fund level) and shared across all donors that contribute to a fund.
Most recent baseline	The baseline should reflect the situation prior to ICF funding being provided and anticipated projections of what would happen without the ICF. For long running programmes the baseline should be taken as 2010 unless otherwise stated. The baseline should align with the economic appraisal in the project design.
Good	An increase in the number of people with improved access to clean energy.
Return format	Number of people with improved access to clean energy due to the ICF project. Where the data exists, number of poor people with improved access to energy due to the ICF project should be reported. This could be determined by numbers below a country level poverty line rather than the international \$1.25/day definition. This can be done using country level data or more subnational level data. See data dis-aggregation section below for where these figures should be reported.
Data dis- aggregation	 Data to be disaggregated and reported in the ICF results template: Gender: Reporting by gender has been marked as mandatory. If you are unable to report by gender please explain why in the metadata columns of the results template.

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		• 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 in the metadata column.
		 It is not intended to present gender disaggregated figures by country/programme but as an aggregated total across programmes.
		Data to be disaggregated as part of workings and Quest number provided:
	Vir.	Disaggregation of the following variables will not be collected as part of the ICF results template. Please include disaggregated data in your working documents and record the Quest number for these documents in the ICF results template.
		- Income levels
		utban/rural - source of improved energy access (e.g. off-grid connection; more efficient cook stove; solar lantern; etc)
	Data availability	Will vary by source. Likely to be a few months if using routine project reporting data, longer if using household surveys.
	Time period/ lag	Annual review and project completion reports should be aligned with data availability.
	Quality assurance	It is recommended that, where possible, data collection is undertaken by a third party that is not directly involved with implementing the project.
	measures	If reporting officers have any concerns about the quality of data or any points that they think CED should be made aware of, then please note this in the ICF (and DRF) results templates. Any comments can usually be added into the free text columns on the far right of each results template. Further guidance should be available in the commissioning note.
	Data issues	Poor people
		Ideally, the indicator 'number of poor people with improved access to clean energy as a result of ICF projects' should be reported. Where viable, this should be incorporated into the M&E design of the project. However, this data may not be available for all projects.
		Where poverty data is available, numbers of poor people should be determined by a poverty metric relevant to that country (e.g. numbers below a country's national poverty line, community poverty assessment, first quintile income levels) rather than necessarily the international \$1.25/day definition. This could be gathered using country level data or more sub-national level data. Whichever metric is used in the project should be stated in the return.
		Given all ICF projects happen in developing countries, this is used as a proxy that we are reaching the poor. There are limitations to this proxy as many countries in which the ICF works are unequal.
		Children The total number of individuals as calculated includes children. Children benefit from clean energy access at the household level as it enables them to e.g. do their homework. The other benefit from clean energy is in terms of health - indoor air pollution from cook stoves using dirty fuel is responsible for the

