

<b>Project Name:</b>	<b>BRACED: Building Resilience and Adaptation to Climate Extremes and Disasters Programme, August 2013 -</b>				
<b>Impact</b>	<b>Impact Indicator 1</b>	<b>Baseline 2013</b>	<b>Milestone 1 2014</b>	<b>Milestone 2 2015</b>	<b>Milestone 3 2016</b>
Poor people in developing countries are made (more) resilient to climate extremes, especially women and children	Reduction in the number of deaths caused by climate extremes and disasters.	Planned	0	TBC	TBC
		Achieved			
	<i>Source: TBC</i>				
	<i>Note:</i>				
	<b>Impact Indicator 2</b>	<b>Baseline 2013</b>	<b>Milestone 1 2014</b>	<b>Milestone 2 2015</b>	<b>Milestone 3 2016</b>
Proportion of children under 5 who are suffering from global acute malnutrition and severe acute malnutrition as a result of climate extremes and disasters.		Planned			
		Achieved			
	<i>Source: National level household data, field trials, screening centre data</i>				
	<i>Note:</i> = CHASE indicator 4.11 <i>This should be tracked seasonally and interannually.</i> <i>Can be used to report on AGIR Objective 1 impact indicator: Decrease in seasonal and interannual variation in the prevalence of overall acute malnutrition;</i>				

Outcome	Outcome Indicator 1		Baseline 2013	Milestone 1 2014	Milestone 2 2015	Milestone 3 2016	Assumptions	
1. Poor people in developing countries are reached by interventions designed to make them more resilient to climate extremes	Number of people supported to cope (ICF KPI 1): direct and indirect beneficiaries – disaggregated by programme type, gender, age and % of programme beneficiaries who are poor and extremely poor.	Direct (Planned) (M/F)	0	0	500,000 250,000/250,000	5,000,000 2,500,000/2,500,000	The vulnerable people, regions and countries identified are willing to incorporate climate change adaptation and DRR into their decision making  There is local empowerment of development between those most affected and decision makers.  Lack of access to finance is a constraint to climate change adaptation and DRR: if finance is made available, it will be taken up  Developing countries are willing to adopt adaptation strategies having seen successful pilot outcomes	
		Direct (Achieved) (M/F)	0	0				
		Indirect (Planned)* (M/F)	0	TBC	TBC	TBC		
		Indirect (Achieved) (M/F)						
	Source: Programme management information							
	<i>Note: The gender split has been set at 50:50, this will be reviewed in the first six months of BRACED.</i>							
	<i>*BRACED in its implementation will aim to measure indirect impacts but until Component D is fully designed, and Component C started it is not possible to provide precise estimates but we expect that these will be significant. For example strengthening the capacity of an entire country to respond to climate related disasters could benefit all those at risk of these disasters.[when will components C and D be up and running]</i>							
	<b>Outcome Indicator 2</b>							
	2. Knowledge and evidence for building resilience to climate extremes is built and is used/influential at all levels (local, national, regional, international (& within DFID))	The number of countries where climate information is used to inform responses to climate extremes has improved (ICF Ada TI)	Planned	0	0	2		10
			Achieved					
Source: Scorecard to be completed by Component C of BRACED based on evidence provided from projects undertaken in Components A and B								
<i>Note:</i>								
<b>Outcome Indicator 3</b>								
The number of countries where the extent to which planned interventions are likely to have a transformational impact (ICF KPI 15).	The number of countries where the extent to which planned interventions are likely to have a transformational impact (ICF KPI 15).	Planned	0	0	5	10		
		Achieved						
	Source: Box scores to be completed by Component C of BRACED based on evidence provided from projects undertaken in Components A and B							
<i>Note: These box scores will also be used to assess the likelihood of BRACED having a transformation impact - for ICF reporting requirements. Where a transformational impact relates to a transformational change in capacity in planning for climate extremes and disasters and more coordinated working across Government, NGO's and Research organisations to deliver interventions that will have a transformational impact.</i>								
<b>Outcome Indicator 4</b>								
Number and type of assets protected or improved per household.	Number and type of assets protected or improved per household.	Planned	0	TBC	TBC	TBC		
		Achieved						
	Source: ICF/CED are working on developing an assets protection indicator							
<i>Note:</i>								
<i>To be developed through ICF M&amp;E work, this is expected to be available for use by the end of 2013/14.</i>								

<b>Inputs (£)</b>	<b>DFID (£)</b>	<b>Govt. (£)</b>	<b>Other (£)</b>	<b>DFID Share (%)</b>
<b>Inputs (HR)</b>	<b>DFID (FTEs):</b>			
<b>Impact Weighting</b>				

Output 1	Output Indicator 1.1		Baseline 2013	Milestone 1 2014	Milestone 2 2015	Milestone 3 2016	Assumptions
Large scale interventions are in place to help make poor people less vulnerable to climate extremes (particularly droughts and floods)	Number of people who's resilience to climate extremes and disasters has been improved (ICF KPI 4) - disaggregated by programme type, gender, age and % of programme beneficiaries who are poor and extremely poor.	Planned* (M/F)	0	0	0	1,250,000 625,000/625,000	Interventions are effective in making people more resilient – the right interventions are chosen to address the most critical factors.  Resources are sufficient and environment supportive to enable sustained delivery of large interventions.  Environment is supportive enough to allow these partnerships to be formed and have an impact on resilience (e.g. governance and accountability)  NGO's and other parties are willing to form consortium to work together and these consortium are able to engage with government and the private sector.
		Achieved (M/F)					
<p>Source: Data to come from monitoring work planned under each project undertaken in component A and B.</p> <p><i>Note: an ICF KPI methodology already exists for this but it has not been rolled out yet as further testing and development work is needed. BRACED could be an ideal programme to carry out some of this testing.</i></p> <p><i>*This indicator is intended to act as a measure of the quality of the support given to direct beneficiaries as listed in Outcome indicator 1. This will measure the number of people that have had a significant and measurable improvement in their resilience to climate extremes and disasters so will be a % of the total given in Outcome Indicator 1, this is currently set at 25% but will be reviewed as we learn more about the portfolio of BRACED interventions.</i></p> <p><i>The milestones for 2014 and 2015 for this work have been set at 0 as we do not expect to be able to report against this indicator until 2016.</i></p>							
<b>Output Indicator 1.2</b>			<b>Baseline 2013</b>	<b>Milestone 1 2014</b>	<b>Milestone 2 2015</b>	<b>Milestone 3 2016</b>	
Number of countries (and interventions) where large scale interventions have been established, disaggregated by region (Sahel and Other) and type of intervention:	Sahel (Planned)		0	0	3 (6)	5 (10)	
	Sahel (Achieved)						
	Other (Planned)		0	0	3 (6)	5 (10)	
	Other (Achieved)						
<p>Source: Data will come from project management information</p> <p><i>Note: This is based on 20 interventions, 10 in the Sahel and 10 in DFID priority countries. This will be updated when the number, location and nature of the BRACED interventions are more fully understood.</i></p>							
<b>Output Indicator 1.3</b>			<b>Baseline 2013</b>	<b>Milestone 1 2014</b>	<b>Milestone 2 2015</b>	<b>Milestone 3 2016</b>	
Number of effective partnerships built to deliver interventions, disaggregated by type of partnership e.g. between NGOs, local government and private sector.	Planned		0	0	10	20	
	Achieved						
<p>Source: Data will come from project management information</p> <p><i>Note: It is assumed that all interventions will consist of some form of partnership so this indicator will aim to capture the effectiveness and types of partnerships. How effectiveness of partnerships will be measured will be finalised before field work begins.</i></p>							
<b>Output Indicator 1.4</b>			<b>Baseline 2013</b>	<b>Milestone 1 2014</b>	<b>Milestone 2 2015</b>	<b>Milestone 3 2016</b>	
The number of countries where the quality of stakeholder engagement in decision-making to address	Planned		0	0	2	10	
	Achieved						

climate extremes and disasters has improved (ICF Ada TI).

Source: Scorecard to be completed by Component C of BRACED based on evidence provided from projects undertaken in Components A and B

*Note: Where stakeholders refers to*

- those who might be adversely impacted by climate change initiatives
- those most in need of / likely to benefit from measures to address climate change
- the poorest and most marginalized members of society

Output Indicator 1.5		Baseline 2013	Milestone 1 2014	Milestone 2 2015	Milestone 3 2016
The number of countries where gender equality, allowing women to be more involved in decision-making to address climate extremes and disasters has improved (ICF Ada TI).	Planned	0	0	2	10
	Achieved				

Source: Scorecard to be completed by Component C of BRACED based on evidence provided from projects undertaken in Components A and B

*Note: This is yet to be developed and may be included under Output Indicator 1.4. The design of this scorecard will be undertaken in collaboration with Component C and should be finalised within the first six months of BRACED.*

**Risk Rating: High**

Inputs (£)	DFID (£)	Govt. (£)	Other (£)	DFID Share (%)

Inputs (HR)	DFID (FTEs):
Impact Weighting	40%

Output 2	Output Indicator 2.1	Baseline 2013	Milestone 1 2014	Milestone 2 2015	Milestone 3 2016	Assumptions	
Increased capacity of local government, civil society and private sector to respond to climate extremes.	Number of countries with improved early warning systems for climate extremes disaggregated by region:  1 = Sahel 2 = Other	Sahel (Planned)	0	0	2	5	A mix on intervention types will be undertaken under this programme which may or may not include EWS.
		Sahel (Achieved)					
		Other (Planned)	0	0	2	5	
		Other (Achieved)					
		Source: Data will come from project management information					
		Note: This is an example of a specific intervention focussed indicator. We will look to introduce 2-3 more of these based on the types of interventions that are agreed. The design of any further intervention specific indicators will be undertaken in collaboration with Component C and should be finalised within the first six months of BRACED.					
Output Indicator 2.2	Baseline 2013	Milestone 1 2014	Milestone 2 2015	Milestone 3 2016	Assumptions		
Depending on the types of interventions proposed and the focus of the work planned under Component C of BRACED a combination of the scorecard indicators (listed right) developed under TAMD will be used.	Planned	0	0	0	10	The operating environment is supportive enough to allow these interventions to impact on local capacity i.e. there is a stable and functional government.	
	Achieved						
		Source: Scorecard to be completed by Component C of BRACED based on evidence provided from projects undertaken in Components A and B				Government has an interest in addressing climate change and DRR in development.	
		Notes: A combination/adaptation of the following scorecard indicators will be used. These were developed and have been field tested by the Tracking Adaptation and Measuring Development (TAMD) funded through DFID. - Number of countries where the level of institutional knowledge of climate change has improved (ICF KPI 14) - Number of countries where awareness of climate change issues, risks and responses has improved (ICF Ada TI) - Number of countries where the extent of financial support for climate change actions and processes has improved (ICF Ada TI) - Number of countries where the extent and quality of coordination of climate risk management across relevant institutions has improved (ICF Ada TI)					
		The design of this scorecard will be undertaken in collaboration with Component C and should be finalised within the first six months of BRACED.				Government has human, financial and other resources required to manage social protection programmes effectively.	
Output Indicator 2.3	Baseline 2013	Milestone 1 2014	Milestone 2 2015	Milestone 3 2016			
Depending on the types of interventions proposed, 2-3 of the Institutional level indicators from the Guidance on Measuring Disaster Resilience will be adapted for climate adaptation and disaster risk reduction and used here  - see note to right	Planned	0	0	0	10	Risk Rating: High	
	Achieved						
		Source: Data will come from project management information				Risk Rating: High	
		Note: These could be split between Outputs 2 and 4 as best placed - Number and type of national and sub-national authorities/departments in place to manage CC adaptation and risk reduction - Number of government departments which include CCA and RR in their regular departmental planning processes - Number and type of sector specific national developmental programmes sensitive to CCA and RR - Number of government authorities/departments with a dedicated budget to manage CCA and RR - Number of government authorities/departments with dedicated trained staff to manage CCA and RR					
		The design of this scorecard will be undertaken in collaboration with Component C and should be finalised within the first six months of BRACED.					
Inputs (£)	DFID (£)	Govt. (£)	Other (£)	DFID Share (%)			

Inputs (HR)	DFID (FTEs):
Impact Weighting	40%

Output 3	Output Indicator 3.1		Baseline 2013	Milestone 1 2014	Milestone 2 2015	Milestone 3 2016	Assumptions
Better understanding of what works in building climate resilience from DRR and climate change adaptation approaches.	Number of evidence studies and documents produced on climate change adaptation and DRR to climate extremes.	Planned	0	0	10	25	The overall improvement in effectiveness of climate change adaptation and DRR development interventions depends on whether access and to BRACED findings is found to be convenient by and becomes used by and part of the process of other organisations when designing new programmes or funds.  Results from ICF evaluations and reporting will be important for informing the future design of climate change adaptation and DRR interventions. This can happen only if international experts are involved in and/or aware of BRACED evaluation studies and monitoring activities and Component C of BRACED is successful.
	See note to right -	Achieved					
<p>Source: TBC</p> <p><i>Note: Depending on the types of interventions <u>examples</u> of subject areas could include</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Economics of building climate resilience;</li> <li>- Effectiveness of micro-insurance;</li> <li>- Cost effectiveness of private sector and NGO-led DRR insurance programmes;</li> <li>- Role of private sector in DRR and adaptation</li> <li>- How to take innovations to scale;</li> <li>- How to work in hard-to-reach and fragile locations</li> <li>- Best CCA and DRR interventions to empower women</li> </ul> <p><i>The finalisation of this indicator will be undertaken in collaboration with Component C and should be finalised within the first six months of BRACED.</i></p>							

Output Indicator 3.2		Baseline 2013	Milestone 1 2014	Milestone 2 2015	Milestone 3 2016
Number of strategic level evaluations (including beneficiary participation) commissioned and published.	Comm. (Planned)	0	0	5	5
	Comm. (Achieved)				
	Published (Planned)	0	0	0	0
	Published (Achieved)				
Source: Data to come from coordination work planned under component C of BRACED.					
<i>Note: It is unlikely that any strategic level evaluations will have been commissioned and published by 2016. As BRACED is extended the publication of strategic level evaluations should take place in this period.</i>					
Output Indicator 3.3		Baseline 2013	Milestone 1 2014	Milestone 2 2015	Milestone 3 2016
The number of project level evaluations commissioned and published, and the percentage of project level evaluations that have fed into the strategic level evaluations (SLE) under Output Indicator 3.2	Comm. (Planned) (% included in SLE)	0	0	8	10 (100%)
	Comm. (Achieved) (% included in SLE)				
	Published (Planned)	0	0	0	0
	Published (Achieved)%				
Source: Data to come from coordination work planned under component C of BRACED.					
<i>Note: It is unlikely that any project level evaluations will have been commissioned and published by 2016. As BRACED is extended the publication of project level evaluations should take place in this period.</i>					
Output Indicator 3.4		Baseline 2013	Milestone 1 2014	Milestone 2 2015	Milestone 3 2016
The percentage of relevant* new and existing DFID climate change adaptation and DRR programmes whose design and/or implementation approaches are informed by the evidence from BRACED M&E and knowledge work.	Planned	0%	0%	25%	50%
	Achieved				
Source: Data to come from coordination work planned under component C of BRACED.					
<i>Note: By 2016 we would expect monitoring information and early lessons learned from programme design and implementation to be available to help in the design of new programming. Publication of results from evaluation work will not be available until post 2016 so we expect this value to increase as this material becomes available.</i>					
<i>* where relevant will be defined as those programmes addressing DRR from a climate change perspective. This definition will be confirmed in the first six months of BRACED.</i>					
Output Indicator 3.5		Baseline 2013	Milestone 1 2014	Milestone 2 2015	Milestone 3 2016
Number of ICF and DRF indicators that BRACED is able to collect data for and report against.	ICF (Planned)	0	5	5	5
	ICF (Achieved)				
	DRF (Planned)	0	2	2	2



	DRF (Achieved)				
	Source: Data to come from coordination work planned under component C of BRACED.				Risk Rating: Medium
	Note: Including those indicators included in this logframe				
<b>Inputs (£)</b>	<b>DFID (£)</b>	<b>Govt. (£)</b>	<b>Other (£)</b>	<b>DFID Share (%)</b>	
<b>Inputs (HR)</b>	<b>DFID (FTEs):</b>				
<b>Impact Weighting</b>					20%

Output 4	Output Indicator 4.1	Baseline 2013	Milestone 1 2014	Milestone 2 2015	Milestone 3 2016	Assumptions
Improved policies integrating DRR and climate change adaptation are in place at local, national, regional and international levels.	Number of national and regional resilience strategies incorporating climate change adaptation and risk reduction in place and implemented.	Strategies in place (P)	TBC	TBC	TBC	Work under component D is still being designed.
		Strategies in place (A)				
		- and implemented (P)	TBC	TBC	TBC	
		- and implemented (P)				
	Source: Data will come from project management information. Where P = Planned and A = Achieved. Note: This indicator along with baselines and milestones will be finalised once component D has been designed.					
	Output Indicator 4.2	Baseline 2013	Milestone 1 2014	Milestone 2 2015	Milestone 3 2016	Assumptions
	Number of multilateral agencies and regional organisations with integrated policies on adaptation and risk reduction.	Planned	TBC	TBC	TBC	Work under component D is still being designed.
		Achieved				
	Source: Data will come from project management information. Note: This indicator along with baselines and milestones will be finalised once component D has been designed.					
	Output Indicator 4.3	Baseline 2013	Milestone 1 2014	Milestone 2 2015	Milestone 3 2016	Assumptions
Depending on the types of interventions proposed and the focus of the multi-agency	Planned	0	0	2	10	
	Achieved					

the focus of the work planned under Component C of BRACED a combination of the scorecard indicators (listed right) developed under TAMD will be used.

Source: Scorecard to be completed by Component C of BRACED based on evidence provided from projects undertaken in Components A and B

Notes: A combination/adaptation of the following scorecard indicators will be used. These were developed and have been field tested by the Tracking Adaptation and Measuring Development (TAMD) funded through DFID.

- Number of countries where the level of integration of climate change in national planning has improved (ICF KPI 13)
- Number of countries where institutional capacity for decision-making under climatic uncertainty has improved (ICF Ada TI)

The design of this scorecard will be undertaken in collaboration with Component C and should be finalised within the first six months of BRACED.

**Risk Rating: TBC when Component D has been designed**

<b>Inputs (£)</b>	<b>DFID (£)</b>	<b>Govt. (£)</b>	<b>Other (£)</b>	<b>DFID Share (%)</b>

<b>Inputs (HR)</b>	<b>DFID (FTEs):</b>
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<b>Impact Weighting</b>	This has not been included in impact weighting scoring as the bulk of this work will take place under the planned component D.
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