

**DFID Management Response to Independent Commission for Aid Impact recommendations on:
DFID'S CLIMATE CHANGE PROGRAMME IN BANGLADESH**

ICAI Recommendation	Action already taken	Action to be taken	Target date
<p>Recommendation 1: <i>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.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DFID has robust programme cycle management tools and systems that are employed throughout the life cycle of its programmes to track performance; these are backed up by detailed log frames to track performance on an annual basis. • DFID Bangladesh has recruited a commercial advisor to further strengthen procurement and competitive selection procedures within DFID and our partners, as well as improving contracting arrangements and follow-up. • DFID Bangladesh now has in post a full time Results and Evaluation Adviser whose focus is upon building capacity of staff and third party delivery partners to strengthen 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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. 3. We will further strengthen staff skills for effective management of programme partners and programme delivery. 	<p>December 2012</p> <p>Ongoing</p> <p>December 2012</p>

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	<p>systems and processes to focus on results and build the evidence base more effectively to monitor impact (and inform future programme direction).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DFID Bangladesh has played a lead role in setting clear targets for the World Bank on the Bangladesh Climate Change Resilience Fund to ensure greater pace on allocation of funding (1 major new project approved already in November), open up the civil society window by Feb 2012, open the Secretariat by Jan 2012 and set up the website (launched Nov 2011). • DFID has negotiated global memorandums of understanding with multilaterals including the World Bank which clearly set out delivery expectations and adherence to the required DFID standards. 		
<p>Recommendation 2: <i>DFID should ensure that all UK resources that</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are monthly co-ordination meetings across UK government departments represented in country 	<p>4. DFID will actively use its role as co-chair of the Local Consultative Group on Environment and Climate Change to</p>	<p>ongoing</p>

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<p><i>support Bangladesh's response to climate change are managed in a co-ordinated and integrated manner.</i></p>	<p>to ensure a coherent strategic approach on climate change in Bangladesh. An update to the Cross Whitehall Climate Change Strategy for Bangladesh is underway.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DFID is co-chair with the Ministry of Environment and Forests on the Local Consultative Group on Environment and Climate Change (LCG). This is a co-ordinating mechanism which seeks to improve co-ordination and strategic decision making on all climate change and environment programming in the country, centred on the Government's Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (BCCSAP). • As part of DFID Bangladesh's work to investigate the potential for UK funded programme activity in low carbon development, a scoping mission was undertaken which gathered information from the Government, private sector and development partners. This was 	<p>ensure better integration across all key Climate Change and environment programmes in Bangladesh.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. DFID Bangladesh will proactively facilitate improved programmatic integration between the Comprehensive Disaster Management Programme (CDMP) managed by UNDP, and the Bangladesh Climate Change Resilience Fund (BCCRF) administered 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). 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. 7. DFID Bangladesh is reviewing its staffing and will increase staff to manage the Climate Change portfolio. As well as 	<p>Meeting regularly from January 2012. Outcomes reported by December 2012</p> <p>Ongoing</p> <p>August 2012</p>

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	<p>followed by a consultation meeting (development partners) convened by DFID; the findings of both are informing our future programme strategy (still in development).</p>	<p>improving accountability of partners on delivery schedule and quality, this will also improve the focus on integration of programmes.</p>	
<p>Recommendation 3: <i>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.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civil Society is already represented in the Bangladesh Climate Change Resilience Fund (BCCRF) Management Board and Governing Council. • The BCCRF has a website to ensure transparency of its processes at http://go.worldbank.org/bccrf • The concept of a substantial monitoring group from civil society has been shared with partners and will be further consulted on. • DFID Bangladesh convened a consultation meeting with INGOs and NGOs in early December (held on a quarterly basis), requesting inputs into how such a mechanism could function. Dialogue is ongoing. 	<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>Initially raise idea at LCG December 2011. Scope options for such a body by June 2012.</p>

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		<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 ensuring a transparent mechanism for reporting progress of fund allocation and implementation.</p>	July 2012
<p>Recommendation 4: <i>DFID in Bangladesh should use the programme to fund research 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.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A study on Migration and Climate Change in Bangladesh was commissioned in November 2011, funded by DFID through the Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CDKN). • The World Bank will be doing an assessment of the threat of climate-induced out-migration from vulnerable areas under the analytical works component of BCCRF. They will assess the CDKN work and decide whether additional work should be funded under BCCRF. 	<p>10. DFID will monitor closely the outputs from both CDKN and BCCRF studies to ensure application of results in current 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>ongoing</p> <p>April 2012</p>

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<p>Recommendation 5: <i>DFID should plan more explicitly for 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.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under BCCRF the government secretariat for the programme is being set up and will be operational by Jan 2012. The role of the secretariat will be to build capacity of government to design and manage climate change funds, and programmes. 	<p>12. DFID will review the work plans of both key programmes (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>July 2012</p> <p>July 2012</p>