

Short title	<b>ICF KPI 2: Number of people with improved access to clean energy as a result of ICF projects</b>																
Type of indicator	<b>Cumulative (individual years summed to total):</b> 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 (2011/16), the life of the programme and where results will occur outside the life of the programme for total programme benefits.																
Key reporting requirements	<p>Below is a list of key reporting requirements to keep in mind when making your returns. Further details are available in the text below:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="379 568 1281 882"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="379 568 691 595">Requirement</th> <th data-bbox="695 568 1281 595">Summary</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="379 602 691 629">Is this a DRF indicator?</td> <td data-bbox="695 602 1281 629">Yes</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="379 636 691 663">Available for reporting?</td> <td data-bbox="695 636 1281 663">Yes</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="379 669 691 696">Methodology changes?</td> <td data-bbox="695 669 1281 696">No – however clarification on attribution</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="379 703 691 730">Units</td> <td data-bbox="695 703 1281 730">Absolute number of people</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="379 736 691 763">Attribution</td> <td data-bbox="695 736 1281 763">Pro-rata share of public funding</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="379 770 691 831">Disaggregation to be reported in results templates</td> <td data-bbox="695 770 1281 831"> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gender</li> </ul> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="379 837 691 864">Key point</td> <td data-bbox="695 837 1281 882">Only include results from off-grid connections, <b>do not</b> include results from on-grid access.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Requirement	Summary	Is this a DRF indicator?	Yes	Available for reporting?	Yes	Methodology changes?	No – however clarification on attribution	Units	Absolute number of people	Attribution	Pro-rata share of public funding	Disaggregation to be reported in results templates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gender</li> </ul>	Key point	Only include results from off-grid connections, <b>do not</b> include results from on-grid access.
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Technical Definition / Methodological summary	<p>Clean energy access refers to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- New household connections to off-grid renewable energy sources. (<i>To note, on-grid access cannot be included in these figures because once on-grid, it is impossible to determine the energy source</i>).</li> <li>- Households with more efficient cook stoves, solar lanterns or other clean technologies which generate energy.</li> </ul> <p>Clean energy is generated from both combustible and non-combustible renewables. Non-combustible renewables include geothermal, solar, wind, hydro, tide and wave energy. Combustible renewables and waste include biofuels (biogas, ethanol, biodiesel); biomass products (fuelwood, vegetal waste, pulp and paper waste, animal waste, bagasse), municipal waste (waste produced by the residential, commercial and public service sectors that are collected by the local authorities for disposal) and industrial waste; all for the production of power.</p>																
Rationale	Energy access is crucial 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 office role	For each of their climate change programmes, country offices will need to assess the number of additional people given access to clean energy as a 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 sources	Use of project level M&E (e.g. household surveys, project reporting) enables the tracking of clean energy access for <b>ICF funded projects</b> .																

	Data on household size should be determined from the most recent national 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 attribution rule)	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p><b>Fund-level attribution</b> (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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>

	<div style="text-align: center; border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <b>Fund-level attribution</b> </div> <p>The diagram illustrates the attribution of project outputs at the fund level. It shows that while the entire fund of £100m (from other donors and UK) is used for SREP, only 20% of the resulting outputs are attributed to the UK donor.</p>
<p>Worked example</p>	<p>DFID provides X number of households with solar lanterns. Household surveys through project M&amp;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.</p>
<p>Most recent baseline</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>Good performance</p>	<p>An increase in the number of people with improved access to clean energy.</p>
<p>Return format</p>	<p>Number of people with improved access to clean energy due to the ICF project.</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>Data dis-aggregation</p>	<p><u>Data to be disaggregated and reported in the ICF results template:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Gender: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• It is not intended to present gender disaggregated figures by country/programme but as an aggregated total across programmes.</li> </ul> <p><u>Data to be disaggregated as part of workings and Quest number provided:</u></p> <p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Income levels</li> <li>- urban/rural</li> <li>- source of improved energy access (e.g. off-grid connection; more efficient cook stove; solar lantern; etc)</li> </ul>
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 measures	<p>It is recommended that, where possible, data collection is undertaken by a third party that is not directly involved with implementing the project.</p> <p>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.</p>
Data issues	<p><b>Poor people</b></p> <p>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&amp;E design of the project. However, this data may not be available for all projects.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p><b>Children</b></p> <p>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</p>

	<p>deaths of 2 million women, girls and children under 5 (WHO/UNDP methodology, 2009). Women and children often suffer disproportionately from the effects of indoor air pollution and spend more time collecting fire wood.</p> <p><b>On-grid</b></p> <p>It is not possible to disaggregate grid electricity by source (clean vs. fossil). Furthermore, providing energy to the grid does not necessarily translate into access as new connections would need to be established simultaneously. <u>This indicator therefore excludes on-grid energy.</u> Any measurements of energy access are likely to be conservative and be a subset of results as improved access to the grid cannot be measured. Instead, the indicator to be examined should be 'installed capacity of clean energy' which is also a priority indicator for the ICF.</p>
Additional comments	N/A
Lead official	<p>Statistical advisor: Alex Feuchtwanger (DFID) <a href="mailto:a-feuchtwanger@dfid.gsx.gov.uk">a-feuchtwanger@dfid.gsx.gov.uk</a></p> <p>Subject matter lead: Steven Hunt (DFID) <a href="mailto:s-hunt@dfid.gov.uk">s-hunt@dfid.gov.uk</a></p>