

sustainable development commission

**2006 Sustainable Development Action
Plan Progress Report**

**Department for International
Development**
With SDC Commentary
November 2007

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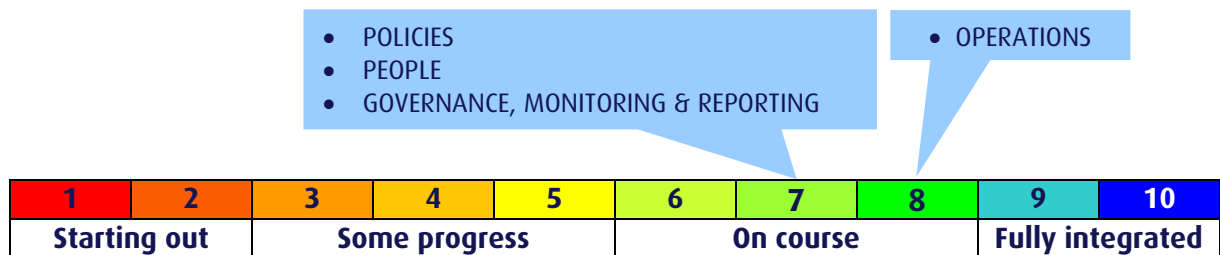
DEPARTMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT'S SELF-ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

This is a summary of DFID's progress report; the full version begins on page 6.

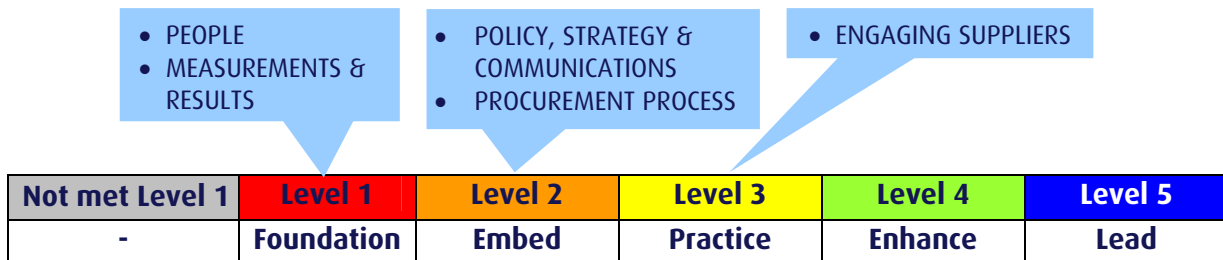
DFID (Department for International Development) is responsible for managing the Government's aid to poor countries, with the aim of encouraging development and halving world poverty by 2015. In keeping with its approach of balancing the economic, social and environmental aspects of policy, SD is vital to its mission.

Progress against actions: 95% of actions were reported as complete or on target.

Embedding sustainability



Procurement – Flexible Framework



SDC'S SUMMARY COMMENTS

This is a summary of SDC's commentary; the full version begins on page 4.

DFID reported excellent progress against its 2006 SDAP commitments, and towards embedding SD throughout the Department, including in its procurement activities and policies.

Strengths:

- DFID's Progress Report showed **clear alignment of its SDAP actions** with the commitments laid out in *Securing the Future*
- Good evidence was provided against all sections of the progress reporting tool.

Weaknesses:

- DFID did not provide any **rationale for its impact ratings**.

Challenges for next year's SDAP progress report:

- Report how DFID has considered the SD impacts of its policies and programmes.

INTRODUCTION

Government has made it clear that it wants the public sector to be a leading exponent of sustainable development (SD). The UK SD strategy, *Securing the Future*,¹ requires all central government Departments and their Executive Agencies (EAs) to produce Sustainable Development Action Plans (SDAPs) and report progress on them regularly. An SDAP sets out the strategic actions that the organisation intends to take to integrate sustainable development into its decision-making and everyday operations. It thereby helps the organisation make its required contribution to the delivery of the Government's commitments and goals set out in *Securing the Future*.

Securing the Future also empowers the Sustainable Development Commission (SDC) to act as the Government's watchdog for sustainable development. This includes "scrutinising and reporting on Government's performance on sustainable development".

Most Departments published their first SDAP in 2006. These plans contained commitments for 2006/07, and the SDC is now reporting on progress made by Departments against those commitments.

The purpose of progress reporting is three-fold:

1. To see what progress had been made against the first plans
2. To encourage Departments and others to evaluate the quality, purpose and contribution of their SDAPs, as well as the individual actions and policies, in regards to the UK's SD goals
3. To strengthen the quality of future SDAPs and reporting by identifying strengths, weaknesses and priority areas for improvement.

To help Departments and EAs produce quality progress reports, the SDC designed a self-assessment guidance tool. The tool covers the following areas:

- **Progress against actions:** Report progress against 2006/07 commitments and against any significant actions that did not feature in the original SDAP
- Consider the impact of actions and the contribution these actions would make to the SD "shared priorities for immediate action"² (from here on referred to as the "SD shared priorities")
- **Embedding sustainability:** Consider how well SD had been embedded into policies, people, operations and reporting mechanisms
- **Procurement:** Gauge progress on sustainable procurement against the criteria in the Flexible Framework³ or a suitable alternative
- **Taking stock:** Identify what had helped and hindered the organisation in delivering its SDAP.

This report comprises the SDC's commentary, followed by the Department for International Development's (DFID's) full progress report.⁴

The SDC's commentary evaluates the progress reported by DFID, as well as the quality of its self-assessment.⁵ All ratings/levels reported are the organisation's own judgement of performance, and there was no process of external verification by the SDC.

The commentary does not review the content of the original SDAP. As such, comments should not be taken as an endorsement of actions and policies pursued. The SDC has already commented on Departments' first SDAPs and provided summarised assessments in the 2006 report *Off the Starting Block*.⁶

² The SD shared priorities for immediate action, as outlined in *Securing the Future*, are: sustainable consumption and production, climate change and energy, natural resource protection and environmental enhancement, and sustainable communities.

³ *Procuring the Future*, Defra, June 2006 – see Section 2 for more details.

⁴ Reported progress against: *Sustainable Development Action Plan*, DFID, December 2005,

⁵ Please see SDAP Progress Report methodology paper – www.sd-commission.org.uk.

⁶ *Off the Starting Block*, Sustainable Development Commission, November 2006.

¹ *Securing the Future – Delivering the UK Sustainable Development Strategy*, HM Government, March 2005.

SDC'S COMMENTARY

Progress against actions

Overall, excellent progress was reported by Department for International Development (DFID) against the actions in its 2006 SDAP.

DFID adopted a slightly different approach to reporting progress on its SDAP, but it was still in line with the SDC's guidance. In fact, DFID's approach allowed clear alignment of its actions with the commitments laid out in *Securing the Future* and its own broad outcomes. The SDC feels this approach added value to DFID's Progress Report.

- DFID reported that it had "completed" or was "on target" for 95% of its actions
- Evidence was provided against nearly all actions, and was readily available in all cases
- Where targets had not been met, reasons were provided
- DFID considered that its actions as a whole made an outstanding contribution to the SD shared priorities
- Impact ratings were provided for each overarching commitment, rather than for individual actions
- Almost all of the commitments were considered to be at the higher end of the impact rating scale (impact ratings 3 and 4).

DFID did not provide any rationale for its impact ratings. **The SDC would like to see evidence of how DFID is assessing the impacts of its actions.** While the priority areas that each action contributed to were listed, a direct link to how this contribution was made was not given.

In some cases the evidence did not clearly indicate the level of progress. Often this was due to the way the actions were worded, however, rather than the evidence. For example, some actions had "ongoing" as a target date, which made progress difficult to assess. **The SDC encourages DFID to draft future actions to comply with SMART principles.**

Embedding sustainability

DFID made an excellent assessment of its progress in embedding SD into all the key areas. DFID considered itself to be "on course" for embedding SD into *policies, people* and *operations*, as well as *governance, monitoring and reporting* mechanisms. The evidence given provided a solid rationale for the "on course" level in all areas, such as:

- Good examples were provided for joined up policy making with other government departments (OGDs) as well as working with external stakeholders to promote SD internationally. For example, working with Defra to tackle illegal, unlicensed and unregulated fishing.
- A clear line of sight from high level objectives (PSA, Millennium Development Goals, poverty reduction and sustainable development) down to team and personal objectives, which enabled DFID to focus effectively on outcomes
- Appointment of a new Environment Head of Profession in 2007
- On *operations*, good planning and the provision of video-conferencing facilities led to a significant reduction of air travel
- On *governance, monitoring and reporting*, reporting on progress was required on a quarterly basis. Further, the International Development (Reporting and Transparency) Act required DFID to report to Parliament on various areas, including the effect of UK policies and programmes on policy coherence for sustainable development.

Procurement

DFID reported varied, but good progress against the Flexible Framework.

- For the *people* and *measurement and results* themes, DFID assessed itself at the "foundation" level
- For *measurements and results*, DFID felt that some progress was made towards the "embed" level. The SDC looks forward to

seeing further progress on this theme next year

- For the *policy, strategy & communications* and *procurement process* themes, DFID felt it was at the “embed” level
- DFID assessed itself at the “practice” level for engaging suppliers.

DFID used the Flexible Framework to assess its performance as well as a planning tool to guide implementation of key sustainable procurement actions. Good evidence was provided against all the criteria in the Flexible Framework for each theme and level, for example:

- Workshops on sustainable procurement for all procurement staff
- Completed an analysis of procurement expenditure and identified key sustainability impacts. Impacts were to be appraised in 2007/08
- Introduced monitoring based on Supply Chain Competence, including sustainable procurement
- Had a supplier engagement programme in place with key suppliers
- Published a Sustainable Procurement Strategy and Environmental Purchasing Policy in 2006.

DFID defined its role in supporting sustainable procurement internationally and specifically in developing countries. It also identified its ability to build capacity and work toward improved environmental standards. The SDC feels that DFID showed excellent progress towards embedding sustainability into its procurement activities and policies. To advance further, DFID should focus on:

- Awarding contracts on the basis of value-for-money and in line with SD principles
- Delivering advanced training to key procurement staff on the principles of sustainable procurement
- Appraising the sustainability impacts of its procurement activities, as planned, and implementing measures to manage those with the highest risks.

Taking stock

DFID felt that integration of SD into its core functions, linking policy and operations, a focus on environment management systems (EMS), SD-aware staff and joined up working with OGDs helped it to deliver its SDAP. In

particular, DFID mentioned that its 2006 White Paper on International Development made SD central to its work in a wide range of areas such as conflict prevention, climate change and growth.

Despite this progress, DFID felt that resources and headcount constraints hindered progress, along with the tension between mainstreaming SD into an integrated approach of core business, and having it remain a discrete workstream. However, it was not always clear from the commentary provided how the SDAP process itself was actually hindered.

In terms of measuring the SD impact of the organisation’s overall policies, projects and activities, DFID reported its many mechanisms for retrospectively reporting progress, performance and outcomes; all of which appeared to be good processes. However, it is not clear what, if any, mechanisms were in place which assessed the future SD impact of policies during the planning stages, nor was there any mention of Regulatory Impact Assessments (RIAs) done on any domestic policy that DFID may have enacted. The RIA process only applied to domestic and EU policy changes and many of DFID’s policies may have been international and therefore exempt. However, the SDC would expect to see consideration given to the SD impacts of all policies in future.

Summing up

Overall, the SDC concludes from DFID’s self-assessment, that it made excellent progress against the actions in its 2006 SDAP; towards embedding SD; and on sustainable procurement.

- It provided an extremely comprehensive progress report, covering all of the areas outlined in the SDC’s guidance tool
- The information/evidence provided was extensive and of good quality
- DFID clearly linked its actions to the SD commitments and priority areas.

However, it was not clear what mechanisms DFID had in place to assess the SD impacts of planned policies and programmes, or the impact of specific actions in its SDAP. The SDC looks forward to seeing how DFID addresses this in next year’s plan.

sustainable development commission

**2006 Sustainable Development
Action Plan – Progress Report**

**Department for International
Development's Self-Assessment**

31st May 2007

1 EMBEDDING SUSTAINABILITY

DFID was asked to consider whether the activities arising from its SDAP enabled it to capture the opportunities of sustainable development for its customers, partners and staff and, if so, how.

Regarding the work programme outlined in its SDAP, and based on progress towards actions, DFID rated itself out of 10 for its

performance on embedding sustainable development in its:

- Policies
- People
- Operations (i.e. operations policy)
- Governance, monitoring and reporting.

The following scale was used:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Starting out		Some progress			On course			Fully integrated	

DFID's response

Level: 7	Policies: On course	DFID's comments in support of this rating:
Criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Much alignment of policy with Government SD Strategy, UK Framework and related guidance • Much joining-up policy goals under the SD umbrella • Much signalling SD in external partnerships and relationships • Much embedding SD in policy approval processes / Regulatory Impact Assessments (RIAs) • Much effective stakeholder engagement • Much building SD capacity among delivery partners. 		Aligning our policies with the UK Sustainable Development Strategy All DFID policies and programmes are intended to contribute to sustainable international development. The UK government's White Paper on International Development ⁷ published in July 2006 set out DFID's overall policy and programme commitments and priorities. The White Paper emphasises the centrality of sustainable development and good environmental management to DFID's overarching goals of poverty reduction and meeting the MDGs. The policy commitments and priorities in the White Paper reflect the high-level commitments in our SDAP which are based on <i>Securing the Future</i> . The SDAP also reflects the long-term challenges identified in the government's Comprehensive Spending Review ⁸ – namely climate change and natural resources. The White Paper integrates the principles of sustainable development across a broad range of DFID's work including; governance and building effective states; conflict prevention in resource-rich countries; climate change and disaster risk

⁷ *Eliminating World Poverty: Making Governance Work For the Poor*, UK Government White Paper on International Development, July 2006. Available at www.dfid.gov.uk

⁸ *Long-term challenges facing the UK*, HM Treasury (2007) accessible at www.csr07.treasury.gov.uk

<p>Criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Much alignment of policy with Government SD Strategy, UK Framework and related guidance • Much joining-up policy goals under the SD umbrella • Much signalling SD in external partnerships and relationships • Much embedding SD in policy approval processes / Regulatory Impact Assessments (RIAs) • Much effective stakeholder engagement • Much building SD capacity among delivery partners. 	<p>reduction; and promoting sustainable growth. In his preface to the White Paper, the Secretary of State says that ‘the most important challenge of all will be managing our world sustainably and fairly’. The table below shows how the White Paper is aligned with the four shared priority areas in <i>Securing the Future</i>.</p> <p>Some examples of DFID’s White Paper (2006) commitments under the four shared priority areas of <i>Securing the Future</i>:</p> <p>1. Sustainable Consumption and Production</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Work with large developing countries through ‘Sustainable Development Dialogues’ to share experiences on managing environmental impacts of growth (p67) Reduce the impact of UK consumption, production and procurement on the global environment (p67) <p>2. Climate Change and Energy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Help developing countries adapt to the impacts of climate change (p97); Support international efforts to generate resources to help developing countries adapt (p100) ➤ Develop guidance with the multilateral development banks to screen all development investments for the effects of climate change (p100) Work with the G8 and EU to develop and use clean energy technology in developing countries (p97); Work with the G8 to implement Gleneagles commitments (p100) <p>3. Natural Resource Protection and Environmental Enhancement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Press the international community to tackle the trade in conflict resources; promote international standards on the management of natural resource revenues in countries affected by or at risk of conflict (p36) ➤ Continue to support the Extractives Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI); Strengthen its implementation; Discuss with others how to extend EITI to other resource sectors (p40-41) Double our assistance to water and sanitation in Africa to £95m a year by 2007/08, and to double again to £200m a year by 2010/11 (p83) <p>4. Sustainable Communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Investing up to 10% of natural disaster response funds on preparing for and building resilience to, future disasters (p100) ➤ Work with others to seek to ensure that the Doha trade round delivers gains for developing countries, including significant market opening, reductions in trade-distorting farm support and export subsidies; Increase ‘aid for trade’ to £100m a year by 2010 (p69) Promote good labour standards and work to get rid of child labour (p65)
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<p>Criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Much alignment of policy with Government SD Strategy, UK Framework and related guidance • Much joining-up policy goals under the SD umbrella • Much signalling SD in external partnerships and relationships • Much embedding SD in policy approval processes / Regulatory Impact Assessments (RIAs) • Much effective stakeholder engagement • Much building SD capacity among delivery partners. 	<p>Environmental screening procedures will be subject to a further review in 2008/09</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guidance for DFID Country Assistance Plans (CAPs) states that environmental factors should be considered when defining the main obstacles to reducing poverty, including regional or global issues, such as climate change and shared natural resources. • DFID is making good progress on developing procedures to manage climate change risks for all our development programmes by 2008 (see Table 1) <p>We often also work with partner governments and other donors on joint assessment of programmes. For example, in Pakistan DFID and UNDP agreed joint implementation of work connected with the environmental consequences of programmes that support devolution, gender and Pakistani elections. In Ghana, the 2006 Country Environmental Analysis (CEA) was jointly implemented by DFID, the World Bank and the Dutch and French ministries of international development. The CEA assessed the costs of unsustainable natural resource management, including health costs, as equivalent to 10% of the country's GDP.</p> <p>Engaging stakeholders effectively for sustainable development</p> <p>DFID is committed to engaging a full range of stakeholders in the development and implementation of its policy, programmes and research. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The White Paper was developed through a wide consultation process with other government departments and organisations, including over 600 submissions received during the public consultation that ran from January to April 2006. • Developing DFID's Approach to the Environment Policy Paper included consultation with Defra, the FCO, the SDC, and the Development and Environment Group (DEG) of NGOs. • Work on sustainable development at central and country level is included in long-term Programme Partnership Agreements (PPAs) with a broad range of organisations, including WWF and the International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED). PPAs are important in engaging with NGOs to help maximise sustainable development impact. <p>Cont...</p>
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Level: 7	People: On course	DFID's comments in support of this rating:
<p>Criteria:</p> <p>SD is greatly reflected in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Core vision and values • Training and development (e.g. core skills, induction, leadership development) • Performance management (e.g. competency framework) • Recruitment • Career planning and placements • Internal communications • Volunteering • Fund raising. 		<p>Core vision and values:</p> <p>Sustainable development is well reflected in DFID's core vision and values. The Capability Review (March 2007) found that DFID's core business objectives and targets are strongly embedded in the broader vision, structures, systems and processes in place⁹:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DFID has a clear mission and sense of direction which is owned and shared throughout the department, making it a coherent and successful organisation • DFID has clear objectives and targets, connected to actions on the ground, as set out in its PSA and the MDGs • There is a 'clear line of sight' from our high-level objectives – the PSA, MDGs, poverty reduction and sustainable development – down to team and personal objectives which enables DFID to focus effectively on outcomes • An international reputation for the quality of its analytical skills and its ability to produce and use good quality evidence <p>The DFID People Strategy (2005) sets out core high-level goals and values – including excellence in leadership, and embracing diversity to deliver our objectives – which are consistent with a sustainable development approach.</p> <p>In 2006 DFID commissioned a Strategic Workforce Planning exercise to ensure we have the right people, skills and competences. We are also working on a Corporate Plan to ensure we make the best possible use of our people and financial resources to deliver on our PSA and White Paper objectives and commitments. It will build on the lessons from the Capability Review.</p> <p>Diversity is one of DFID's core values and 2006/07 saw strong progress towards our 2008 civil service diversity targets and sustainable workplace commitments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DFID received two diversity awards in 2006; 'Women into Leadership' (May 2006) and a Civil Service Diversity and Equality Award for DFID India for the successful implementation of their Diversity Action Plan and diversity audit. • Black and ethnic minority staff make up 11% of DFID's SCS, against a target of 12.4% by 2008 and well above the civil service-wide target of 4% (by 2008).

<p>Criteria:</p> <p>SD is greatly reflected in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Core vision and values • Training and development (e.g. core skills, induction, leadership development) • Performance management (e.g. competency framework) • Recruitment • Career planning and placements • Internal communications • Volunteering • Fund raising. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DFID is on track to meet the Cabinet Office target for women to make up 37% of Senior Civil Service by 2008 (36.4% as at end March 2007). <p>Training and developing our staff</p> <p>The People Strategy (2005) sets out commitments and actions for continued professional development of staff, including how they will be delivered and how progress will be monitored. Heads of Profession for each advisory cadre provide leadership and professional development to strengthen the technical knowledge and skills of DFID advisers. Developing the capabilities for sustainable development is central to the cadres which cover its three 'pillars' and is important to many others. DFID appointed a new Environment Head of Profession in 2007.</p> <p>Induction for new staff includes DFIDules on DFID's key commitments on sustainable development and MDG7. Other courses, for example on programme guidance, include DFIDules on risk management and environmental screening. All advisers also have the opportunity to develop their technical and broader skills for example in leadership and management, in external courses provided by organisations such as the National School for Government.</p> <p>Annual retreats provide valuable opportunities for advisers to share experience on sustainable development across different advisory disciplines and between central and country levels. The 2006 Environment Advisers' Retreat, which included participants from across the UK government, included sessions on international sustainable development issues and a day of training at the Environment Agency.</p> <p>Sustainable Development in DFID's Performance Management Systems</p> <p>DFID's Performance Management Framework builds on objectives derived from the PSA. Teams in the Sustainable Development Group also have objectives which stem from our international sustainable development commitments. This 'locks in' the high-level goals of poverty reduction and sustainable development.</p> <p>DFID's core competencies and values, against which performance is measured, reflect many of the capabilities for sustainable development: leadership, managing change, strategic thinking, evidence-based decision making, efficiency and motivation. In line with SDC guidance and best practice, DFID integrated the Professional Skills for Government (PSG) competency framework into its existing framework in 2006/07.</p> <p>Cont...</p>
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<p>Criteria:</p> <p>SD is greatly reflected in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Core vision and values • Training and development (e.g. core skills, induction, leadership development) • Performance management (e.g. competency framework) • Recruitment • Career planning and placements • Internal communications • Volunteering • Fund raising. 	<p>Recruitment</p> <p>In line with the White Paper commitments, we are recruiting more staff to work in fragile states where the issues vital to sustainable development – such as peace, stability and good governance – are often the most severe and difficult to overcome. We are also recruiting more staff to work on climate change.</p> <p>The nature of our work, including our commitments on international sustainable development, have helped to make DFID ‘a magnet for high quality, strongly motivated, passionate people’¹⁰.</p> <p>DFID’s external recruitment website explicitly makes clear that poverty reduction, the MDGs and sustainable development are central to DFID’s mission. The DFID website also sets out a range of our policies as part of our commitment to building a sustainable workplace, such as diversity, gender and race equality.</p> <p>Career Planning and Placements</p> <p>DFID is taking forward the recommendations of the Strategic Workforce Planning and Capability reviews to ensure we develop and deploy our staff in the best possible way to deliver on our White Paper and PSA objectives and commitments. For example, we have deployed an environment and livelihoods adviser in Bangladesh and an environment and natural resources governance adviser in DRC to address the sustainable development priorities specific to those countries.</p> <p>DFID staff have gained experience in sustainable development by working with a range of other institutions, for example, via secondments¹¹ to other donors, UN agencies, the World Bank and the EU. We have seconded advisers to the UNDP in Tanzania, the World Bank’s environment programme in Indonesia and the European Commission.</p> <p>DFID’s posting system means staff have opportunities to work in different parts of the organisation. Recent examples include environment advisers working in our Central Research Department and in our European Union Department. This helps to mainstream and deploy environment and sustainable development skills across the organisation.</p> <p>Cont...</p>
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<p>Criteria:</p> <p>SD is greatly reflected in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Core vision and values • Training and development (e.g. core skills, induction, leadership development) • Performance management (e.g. competency framework) • Recruitment • Career planning and placements • Internal communications • Volunteering • Fund raising. 	<p>Internal Communications</p> <p>Sustainable development has been central to DFID policy and strategy launches, publications and high profile announcements. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The UK government’s third international development White Paper (2006) – sustainable development is integrated throughout. • <i>Eliminating World Poverty</i> (2006) – pamphlet explaining DFID’s mission, goals and objectives including climate change adaptation and making trade fairer • <i>Development Works, 52 Weeks a Year</i> – country case studies including water resource management in Nigeria, support to launch Fairtrade cocoa in Ghana <p>Regular intranet notices and news items on sustainable operations (see 3.3).</p> <p>DFID’s ‘Blue Book’ of mandatory procedures gives clear guidance for all staff on our environmental screening procedures. The DAC Peer Review found the Blue Book “...one of the best examples of this kind of one-stop, primary reference guide seen in the DAC to date”¹².</p> <p>We have also strengthened communications on internal sustainable workplace and people policies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We have developed a Diversity Core Script to enhance internal (and external) communications as part of a series to include disability, gender and race. • Regular intranet notices to update staff on sustainable workplace issues, most recently on Investors in People and to publicise DFID’s annual diversity report <p>Regular lunchtime seminars on a broad range of issues relevant to DFID’s work including on sustainable development. For example, we held a joint seminar with the World Bank in 2006 on environment and natural resource management for sustainable growth to launch the Bank’s ‘<i>Where is the Wealth of Nations?</i>’ report.</p> <p>Volunteering and Fund Raising</p> <p>DFID has a Social Impacts Strategy which includes a commitment to enable staff volunteering. In 2006, 15 days volunteering leave were taken by our staff DFID-wide. Individual teams and departments conduct charity fund-raising events and many members of staff enter marathons and other individual events to raise funds for a range of charities and these are often publicised on our internal website.</p>
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Level: 8	Operations: On course	DFID's comments in support of this rating:
<p>Criteria:</p> <p>Much structure around the Framework for Sustainable Development on the Government Estate including elements such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management systems (e.g. EMS) • Energy, water, waste (resource efficiency, recycling etc.) • Travel • Sustainable procurement (e.g. efficient, green, fair, local, healthy) • Construction and refurbishment. • Biodiversity • Positive social and community impact. 		<p>DFID has already met some of the new long-term Sustainable Operations on the Government Estate (SOGE) targets launched in June 2006. DFID is committed to meeting the SOGE targets and these drive DFID's sustainable operations actions and milestones to 2020. More details can be found in the 2006 SDiG report, published in March 2007, at www.sd-commission.gov.uk</p> <p>Highlights from 2005/06 and 2006/07 include...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ DFID was ranked 4th out of 21 central government departments in the 2006 Sustainable Development in Government (SDiG) report (March 2007) ➤ DFID has established Environmental Management Systems in both UK offices and have begun rolling out to overseas offices; DFID India already has an EMS ➤ DFID sourced 95% of its electricity from renewable sources in 2005/06 ➤ DFID recycled more than 78% of its total waste arising from UK offices in 2005/06. We achieved an 8% reduction in waste between 2004/05 and 2005/06 ➤ DFID achieved Framework targets for water usage in 2004/05 and 2005/06 ➤ DFID's 'Switch Off Before You Shoot Off!' campaign in March 2006 resulted in the lowest monthly electricity consumption that month since April 2004. ➤ Both DFID Ministers use the Toyota Prius low emission vehicles ➤ DFID's video-conferencing facilities generate savings of 2 million air miles, 303 tonnes of carbon dioxide emissions and £636,000 in travel costs every year <p>...and looking ahead to 2007/08:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ DFID is on track to become carbon-neutral by 2012 in line with the UK central government-wide targets ➤ DFID is currently compiling internal targets to reduce the total number of air miles flown on official business by 5% per year. <p>Ensuring DFID's Operations are Sustainable</p> <p>DFID fully shares the government's vision, as set out in <i>Securing the Future</i>, for the public sector to be a leading exponent of sustainable development. The SDAP set out priority actions in areas which mutually reinforce our policy priorities and where we are most able to make an impact, such as managing carbon emissions and tackling climate change. It also reflects the long-term challenges of climate change and natural resources set out in the change and</p>

<p>Criteria:</p> <p>Much structure around the Framework for Sustainable Development on the Government Estate including elements such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management systems (e.g. EMS) • Energy, water, waste (resource efficiency, recycling etc.) • Travel • Sustainable procurement (e.g. efficient, green, fair, local, healthy) • Construction and refurbishment. • Biodiversity • Positive social and community impact. 	<p>natural resources set out in the Comprehensive Spending Review¹³.</p> <p>Environmental Management Systems</p> <p>DFID has now established comprehensive Environmental Management Systems (EMS) in both our UK offices (in London and in East Kilbride) to collect information and monitor the sustainability of our operations. The EMS is a management tool to embed environmental performance in our overall management systems.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DFID met the Framework target A3 to implement EMSs by 31 March 2006. • During 2006/07 we began to roll out the principles of the EMS to our main overseas offices. DFID India has a basic EMS in place. Other offices are still providing data to inform future roll out plans. We are now working to establish EMS in the majority of our main overseas offices (see the 2007/08 SDAP) <p>Water: DFID has met the Framework target C2 to reduce water consumption to 7.7 m³ per person by 31 March 2004. This target was also met in 2005/06. The SDiG report highlighted some of DFID's actions to conserve water, such as motion sensors on urinals and spray taps, as "departmental good practice".</p> <p>Waste: DFID has met the Framework targets to implement a waste monitoring programme (D2), minimise waste arising (D3) and increase waste recycling (D4).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DFID is making strong progress on the long-term SOGE targets to reduce waste – an 8% reduction in waste between 2004/05 and 2005/06 exceeded the long-term SOGE target to reduce total waste by 5% by 2010 from 2004/05 levels. <p>Renewable Energy and Self-Generation</p> <p>DFID sourced 95% renewable electricity in 2005/06, meeting the Framework target (E3) of 10% by March 2008. Based on independent feasibility studies of Combined Heat and Power plants, tri-generation and biomass boilers for both UK offices, and a wind turbine at our East Kilbride office, we have now established the best options for renewable energy on site at both UK offices.</p> <p>Cont...</p>
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Criteria:

Much structure around the Framework for Sustainable Development on the Government Estate including elements such as:

- Management systems (e.g. EMS)
- Energy, water, waste (resource efficiency, recycling etc.)
- Travel
- Sustainable procurement (e.g. efficient, green, fair, local, healthy)
- Construction and refurbishment.
- Biodiversity
- Positive social and community impact.

Energy efficiency

- The Carbon Trust performed an energy audit of both our UK office buildings in 2006/07 and reported that they are “inherently energy efficient”. We are working with the Carbon Trust to take forward recommendations to improve efficiency.
- DFID has signed up to the Carbon Trust’s Energy Efficiency Programme
- DFID’s ‘Switch Off Before You Shoot Off!’ campaign in March 2006 resulted in our lowest monthly electricity consumption for that month since April 2004.
- A ‘Yellow Card’ scheme operates in our London office to remind staff to ensure their computers, monitors and printers are completely switched off overnight.

Refurbishment works, an office extension, additional IT equipment and contractor workstations required to develop and implement new IT systems have all led to higher than expected energy usage over 2005/06 and 2006/07. We are working with the Carbon Trust to improve energy efficiency.

Sustainable Estates construction and refurbishment

We have not undertaken any new builds over 2005/06 and 2006/07. However we have implemented measures to ensure that refurbishments to our office buildings in the UK minimise any adverse environmental impacts in the design phase.

- The designs for refurbishing our offices in East Kilbride and London earned ‘excellent’ and ‘very good’ ratings respectively from the Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Methodology (BREEAM).
- Our offices include a number of environmentally sustainable design features to reduce water use and energy consumption such as high-efficiency water boilers, natural ventilation for office areas and automatic movement sensors.

Travel: The nature of DFID’s work means that managing the carbon emissions associated with official air travel is where we are most able to make an impact on reducing our carbon emissions.

- DFID completed the pilot carbon offsetting scheme and is now contributing to the Government Carbon Offsetting scheme (GCOF) from FY 2007/08.
- Information on public transport links and timetables is posted on our internal website and DFID promotes cycle to work schemes and other campaigns.
- Both DFID Ministers use the Toyota Prius low carbon-emitting vehicles

Cont...

Criteria:

Much structure around the Framework for Sustainable Development on the Government Estate including elements such as:

- Management systems (e.g. EMS)
- Energy, water, waste (resource efficiency, recycling etc.)
- Travel
- Sustainable procurement (e.g. efficient, green, fair, local, healthy)
- Construction and refurbishment.
- Biodiversity
- Positive social and community impact.

Travel (cont)

DFID has also made good progress on helping to reduce the need for travel in line with good practice in addition to contributing to the government offsetting scheme:

- DFID is currently compiling internal targets to reduce the total number of air miles flown on official DFID business by 5% per year
- DFID encourages the use of video-conferencing (VC) facilities and is investing in additional equipment. A 2006 study shows VCs generate annual savings of over 2 million air miles, 303 tonnes of carbon dioxide and £636,000 in travel costs.

Sustainable Procurement

Section 5 of this report sets out progress on sustainable procurement as part of our commitments to implement the Flexible Framework and accepted elements of the Sustainable Procurement National Task Force Action Plan (March 2007).

Biodiversity: The Framework target on biodiversity does not apply as DFID has no Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) under its ownership or control. We have produced a Biodiversity Action Plan to enhance biodiversity on our estate.

Positive social impact and sustainable communities

- DFID published its Social Impact Strategy on its external website in 2006 which includes actions on reducing workforce stress and improving disability access.
- DFID operates over 440 different work patterns and has invested £1.5 million in remote working facilities to promote flexible working and work/life balance.
- The Strategy also includes community-driven activities such as enabling staff volunteering and facilities to donate blood on-site (via a regular blood-bus).
- DFID relocated 88 staff posts to East Kilbride in 2005/06 as part of the Lyons Review targets. This helps ease pressure on resources in southeast England.

<p>Level: 7</p>	<p>Governance, Monitoring and Reporting: On course</p>	<p>DFID's comments in support of this rating:</p>
	<p>DFID scored itself based on how it felt it is progressing on creating and embedding the appropriate mechanisms and processes to record and report progress of SDAPs, and sustainable development generally.</p> <p>This was a subjective assessment, with no pre-defined criteria.</p>	<p>Sustainable development is integral to DFID's overall governance systems and processes. The Parliamentary Under Secretary of State is DFID's Sustainable Development Minister. The Permanent Secretary is DFID's senior accountable officer with executive responsibility for overall delivery of the SDAP commitments including building SD capability and the sustainable operations targets.</p> <p>The way DFID is structured means that our overarching goals – poverty reduction, meeting the MDGs, sustainable development – are cascaded and 'locked' into the performance management objectives for all staff, including Board members. The Management Board is collectively accountable for delivering on all the PSA goals. Sustainability issues are regularly addressed by the Board in quarterly meetings, including sustainable workplace issues such as diversity and gender equality.</p> <p>The Development Committee, one of four Standing Committees which support the Management Board, provides oversight of the development and implementation of all DFID policy. For example, the Development Committee approved DFID's Environmental Approach Policy Paper in 2006 and backed plans to implement it.</p> <p>The cross-cutting nature of our work is reflected in the integration of sustainable development issues throughout the 2006 White Paper. Teams from across DFID routinely work together and with other departments to ensure policies in other sectors such as trade support international sustainable development objectives. Our SDAP provides details of the role of DFID's Sustainable Development Group and DFID engagement in the interdepartmental groups as part of overall UK governance for sustainable development. These groups are an important forum for sharing good practice and highlighting shared challenges and opportunities.</p> <p>DFID promotes a culture of openness, accountability and transparency. All Management Board meetings are open to staff as observers in our offices, via video-conferencing and on our intranet. DFID actively engages stakeholders and the public in the development of key policies such as the White Paper (see <i>Policies</i> section above).</p>

DFID scored itself based on how it felt it is progressing on creating and embedding the appropriate mechanisms and processes to record and report progress of SDAPs, and sustainable development generally.

This was a subjective assessment, with no pre-defined criteria.

Monitoring for Sustainable Development in DFID

DFID's Annual Departmental Report and Autumn Performance Report provide the general framework for monitoring and reporting performance. The ADR includes a traffic light assessment of progress towards the MDGs in the regions in which we work, including on MDG7 (environmental sustainability). The Management Board monitors overall performance on the PSA and MDG targets through the Quarterly Management Report (QMR) and monthly Board meetings. The QMR provides the Board with a strategic perspective on performance and is based on a DFID-wide review of management information systems and inputs from Divisional Directors, including on sustainable development policy and operation priorities as required.

The Environment for Sustainable Development team in DFID's Policy and Research Division is responsible for coordinating the monitoring and updating of progress against the actions in our SDAP. On a quarterly basis, policy units and country teams across DFID are required to update progress (and actions as appropriate) under the relevant *Securing the Future* commitment in the SDAP.

Directors Delivery Plans (DDPs), Regional Assistance Plans (RAPs) and Country Assistance Plans (CAPs) often provide an assessment of the broader challenges and specific issues facing the country or region in question and set out how DFID intends to respond to countries' priorities. These priorities often include issues of sustainable development. In some countries, DFID implements Joint Assistance Strategies with other donors and uses joint monitoring systems and information.

DFID also has monitoring mechanisms in place to ensure sustainability in our workplace and in our human resources and recruitment practices. For example we monitor diversity in our Annual Diversity Report. We also monitor for disability and sexual orientation as part of our overall people processes.

Sustainable Development Reporting in DFID

The Annual Departmental Report provides the overall framework for reporting on sustainable development in our policies, programmes and operations. In line with HM Treasury requirements⁴ our 2007 ADR includes a summary of progress on the high-level commitments in our SDAP including on sustainable operations. The ADR also includes a separate chapter on climate change and environment.

Cont...

<p>DFID scored itself based on how it felt it is progressing on creating and embedding the appropriate mechanisms and processes to record and report progress of SDAPs, and sustainable development generally.</p> <p>This was a subjective assessment, with no pre-defined criteria.</p>	<p>The International Development (Reporting and Transparency) Act passed into law in July 2006. The Act requires DFID to present an annual report to Parliament on various areas, including the effectiveness and transparency of aid, the effect of UK policies and programmes on policy coherence for sustainable development as well as progress on some commitments already set out in our SDAP such as reaching the UN target of 0.7% ODA/GNI. The structure and scope of the Annual Departmental Report has been updated to meet the requirements of the Act.</p> <p>DFID also reports to the Parliamentary International Development Committee (IDC) on specific issues including on sustainable development, for example on water and sanitation in 2006/07.</p> <p>Sustainable Operations: Governance, Monitoring and Reporting</p> <p>DFID uses Environmental Management Systems (EMS) to ensure sustainability and environmental information, including government sustainable operations targets, are integrated into the overall governance and management information systems. The EMS is the management tool to monitor and report progress against the SOGE framework of operations indicators and targets. DFID's Environmental Management Officer and Head of Office Services and Security Department monitor progress against these indicators on a monthly and annual basis.</p> <p>DFID provides full reporting information on sustainable operations to the SDC on an annual basis for inclusion in the Sustainable Development in Government (SDiG) report. The latest available SDiG report (for 2006) was published in March 2007 and is available at www.sd-commission.gov.uk.</p>
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2 PROCUREMENT

Procurement is an area of key importance to delivering sustainable development. Sustainable procurement (policy, processes and operations) should be embedded into all areas of organisations, and should be incorporated in the whole SDAP process.

programmes that need to be delivered in each public sector organisation to deliver sustainable procurement. For each theme, compliance criteria for five levels are detailed.

The Flexible Framework (detailed in *Procuring the Future*¹⁴) identifies 5 key themes which are, in effect, the key behavioural and operational change

For each theme in the Flexible Framework, DFID identified the level it has reached, and provided information in support of this self-assessment.

DFID's response

PEOPLE	
Level 1: FOUNDATION	
<p>Criteria: Sustainable procurement champion identified. Key procurement staff have received basic training in sustainable procurement principles. Sustainable procurement is included as a part of a key employee induction programme.</p>	<p>DFID's comments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Head of Procurement Group is DFID's Sustainable Procurement Champion. The intention is to have an SP Champion at Management Board or Director Level in the future. Sustainable procurement workshops are held for all procurement staff. The most recent workshop was held in February 2006. Session on sustainable procurement included within the Procurement Training sessions delivered to in-house and local contracts staff in our overseas offices. Sustainable procurement issues are increasingly becoming part of procurement training for key procurement staff. Our training team is currently considering how SP can be given more prominence in overall procurement training. We are mindful that key procurement staff should receive advanced training in order for us to achieve Level 2 and this will be kept in view when agreeing staff training plans for 2007/08.

POLICY, STRATEGY & COMMUNICATIONS

Level 2: EMBED

Criteria:

Review and enhance sustainable procurement policy, in particular consider supplier engagement. Ensure it is a part of a wider Sustainable Development strategy. Communicate to staff, suppliers and key stakeholders.

DFID's comments:

- DFID published its Sustainable Procurement Strategy and Environmental Purchasing Policy in 2006. These are both available at www.dfid.gov.uk.
- In 2006/07 we also refined our contract documents and processes as part of DFID's commitment to the broader goals of corporate social responsibility (CSR), of which sustainable development is a key element.
- Policy notes on sustainable procurement have been circulated to key procurement staff and cascaded to DFID's Procurement Agents. There are plans to roll out policy notes to other key suppliers in 2007/08.
- General information and communications notices on sustainable operations in DFID include references to sustainable procurement where appropriate, for example via notices and updates on our intranet.

PROCUREMENT PROCESS

Level 2: EMBED

Criteria:

Detailed expenditure analysis undertaken, key sustainability risks assessed and used for prioritisation. Sustainability is considered at an early stage in the procurement process of most contracts. Whole – life-cost analysis adopted.

DFID's comments:

- Procurement expenditure analysed between low and high value projects.
- Sustainability risks assessed at early stages of the procurement cycle.
- DFID procurement contract documents and processes have been refined to emphasise to potential suppliers of goods and services that we particularly wish to work with those suppliers that share our commitment to corporate social responsibility, and demonstrate it through their own business policies and practices. This includes sustainable development, core labour standards, anti-corruption and a full range of sustainable workplace practices such as equal opportunities and recruitment free of discrimination on any grounds.
- Consultancy services contracts are monitored at key stages by DFID project managers to ensure they meet the terms of reference, which stem from the overarching objectives of poverty reduction in the PSA and MDGs.
- We have made it clear in some areas, particularly our recent IT framework contracts, that SP will be a key assessment criteria when selecting suppliers. We are also introducing, in discussion with our Procurement Agents, monitoring based on Supply Chain Competence including sustainable procurement

ENGAGING SUPPLIERS

Level 3: PRACTICE

Criteria:

Targeted supplier engagement programme in place, promoting continual sustainability improvement. Two way communication between procurer and supplier exists with incentives. Supply chains for key spend areas have been mapped.

DFID's comments:

- DFID has a supplier engagement programme in place with key suppliers.
- Regular communications between Procurement Group and key suppliers such as Procurement Agents during quarterly monitoring visits and annual seminars.
- We have not mapped supply chains at a high level of detail using scientific methods, but we are driving towards greater use of frameworks contracts in broad geographical and functional areas.

MEASUREMENTS & RESULTS

Level 1: FOUNDATION (but moving to level 2)

Criteria:

Key sustainability impacts of procurement activity have been identified.

DFID's comments:

- DFID conducts quarterly audits on Procurement Agents
- We have also introduced Supply Chain Competence Assessment.
- Key sustainability impacts of procurement activity have been identified however no detailed appraisal of the impacts has yet been undertaken. We hope to take this work forward and make progress on this in early FY 2007/08.
- Basic sustainable procurement indicators are integrated into the EMS.

3 TAKING STOCK

The SDC asked DFID a series of questions designed to reflect on the success, barriers and progress of its SDAP, and to identify what helped or hindered. DFID's responses to these questions are detailed below.

1. What has helped your organisation to deliver its SDAP? e.g. Capacity, funding, culture, leadership, policies, procedures and/or organisational arrangements.

An integrated approach aligned with sustainable development

Sustainable development is integral to DFID's overarching goals of poverty reduction and sustainable development, our legislative mandate (the 2002 International Development Act) and our performance objectives (the PSA and the MDGs, including MDG7 on improving environmental sustainability).

The commitments and actions in our SDAP, which stem directly from *Securing the Future*, are well aligned with international commitments and priorities on poverty reduction and sustainable development such as the MDGs. As a result we have been able to harness the high-level political backing, momentum and commitment to their delivery internationally and in the UK (HMT and Number 10 for example).

The broader ways that DFID works to achieve all its goals and objectives are mutually supportive of an enabling approach for sustainable development – supporting country ownership and countries' own priorities, long term partnerships and joint assistance strategies with other donors, joint working arrangements with other UK government departments, and close partnerships with civil society.

The 2006 White Paper made sustainable development central to our work in a wide range of areas such as conflict prevention, climate change and growth.

Linking policy and operations for increased impact on sustainability:

The SDAP process has helped to focus our resources on key strategic priorities for DFID and the UK – such as climate change – and to integrate our policies, programmes and operations more effectively. For example, actions on climate change in our policies and programmes (support to adaptation) are aligned with our operations (managing and reducing our carbon emissions, for example by committing to reduce official air travel and to offset travel that cannot be avoided).

Our focus on environmental management systems (EMS):

DFID has focused its efforts on the EMS to provide the overarching framework for collecting, monitoring and reporting key environmental information to deliver our SDAP, meet the Framework targets and contribute to *Securing the Future's* vision for the UK to lead by example. This emphasis has helped link environmental and sustainability performance to DFID's overall management information processes, respond to the new SOGE targets and identify priorities for future action.

Dedicated, motivated and passionate staff who are 'SD-aware':

People feel more comfortable and motivated working for an organisation whose values are aligned with theirs and where their tasks are linked to those larger goals relevant to people as workers and citizens¹⁵. This is an important asset to DFID which has helped deliver our PSA. DFID staff are committed to poverty reduction, tackling climate change and working with partners towards the MDGs.

The broader sets of capabilities highlighted by the independent findings of the **DFID Capability Review** (March 2007) and the **OECD-DAC Peer Review of DFID** (May 2006) provide useful evidence of some of the wider factors that have contributed to delivery of DFID's objectives and goals in general:

- **Strategic positioning:** Our broad strategic constituency, seat in Cabinet, and legislative basis has enabled us to use the UK's dual Presidency of the G8 and EU in 2005 to build momentum on increasing aid volumes, Africa and climate change – important elements of our SDAP and *Securing the Future*.
- **PSA targets aligned with MDGs and shared across departments** either with DFID leadership or its strong participation. For example, with Defra on climate change adaptation and tackling illegal fishing, both SDAP priorities
- **Leadership:** A “strong Policy Division”¹⁶ has helped deliver our SDAP. The Management Board also take leadership on shared corporate sustainability issues such as staff diversity and gender equality.
- **Devolved and delegated country programmes** enable us to “respond quickly and flexibly to in-country needs” including around sustainable development.
- Working through **effective international partnerships** has helped to deliver our SDAP and to take an integrated sustainable development approach across our policies and programmes. For example, our work on frameworks for climate change and clean energy with the World Bank, and with UNICEF, Oxfam and Tearfund to improve water and sanitation in Africa have helped to deliver SDAP commitments and raise the profile of sustainable development (i.e. development that integrates social, economic and environmental aspects) within DFID.

Joining up work across government and policy coherence for sustainable development. Working with other government departments such as Defra and the FCO has helped develop international priorities that integrate environment and development objectives, resulting in a development approach to international processes that is sustainable. This has also been the case in our operations – for example working successfully with the FCO in rolling out EMS to overseas offices.

2. What has hindered the delivery of your SDAP? e.g. Capacity, funding, culture, leadership, policies, procedures and/or organisational arrangements..

Challenging resources and headcount constraints. DFID faces the challenge of embracing and managing an increased aid budget and pursuing a broadening development agenda, whilst staffing levels and administrative resources remain constrained. Our SDAP, the DFID response to the 2006 OECD-DAC Peer Review of DFID¹⁷ and the government's response to the Environmental Audit Committee in October 2006¹⁸ set out how we are tackling this challenge including by working with other donors and our integrated approach to sustainable development.

Challenges related to mainstreaming sustainable development

In common with other organisations there is often a dilemma between on the one hand ensuring sustainable development is integrated into all our work rather than having a separate ‘parallel’ strand of work on sustainable development, and on the other hand, ensuring our work on sustainable development is sufficiently visible and specific so we can monitor actions (as in our SDAP) and the impact of our work (and our contributions to *Securing the Future*). We have attempted to reconcile this issue by taking an integrated approach to ensure sustainability, but we hope to work with the SDC in future on this issue.

Unavoidable increases in energy usage in recent years

The 2006 SDiG report highlighted energy usage and energy efficiency as areas where we could improve our performance. Several factors have led to higher than expected energy usage, including refurbishment works, an office extension, and additional IT equipment and contractor workstations required to develop and implement new IT systems. However, 95% of our electricity is from renewable sources, and we are working with the Carbon Trust to improve energy efficiency.

Strengthening DFID's broader set of capabilities

The DFID Capability Review and the DAC Peer Review of DFID both identified broad areas for improvement for DFID in a general sense, and many of these areas are also relevant to strengthening the capabilities important for sustainable development. These include, for example, further developing effective relationships across Whitehall and with international organisations, and further strengthening our leadership and people management capabilities. DFID has published on its external website an action plan in response to the Capability Review, and our response to the DAC Peer Review.

3. What information do you hold and collect relating to the sustainable development impact of your organisation's overall policies/projects/activities? e.g. Regulatory Impact Assessments (RIAs).

The **Annual Departmental Report** (May) and **Autumn Performance Report** (December) provide the main framework to collect, monitor and report information on poverty reduction, sustainable development and performance against the PSA and MDG targets and indicators. There is a summary of progress on our SDAP and also a chapter on environment and sustainable development more broadly. The Annual Departmental Report also meets the reporting requirements of HM Treasury⁴ and the 2006 International Development (Reporting and Transparency) Act – see Section 3.4.3 for details.

The **Quarterly Management Report (QMR)** covers key achievements, priorities and developments, including on environment and sustainable development policy, programmes, operations, partnerships and on sustainable workplace indicators.

Standard international data sources such as the OECD-DAC, UN and World Bank provide information on the status of MDGs which help DFID to plan and monitor development assistance programmes and policies. This is supplemented with national data where up to date information is available, and where we can verify that this information is comparable in quality and terms of definitions.

Information on the impacts of policy work

Outcomes from international agreements and processes are examples of indicators of the impacts of our work with other government departments and internationally to ensure these processes reflect UK priorities for international sustainable development. Recent examples include the establishment of the UK International Environmental Transformation Fund in 2006/07, the reference to strategic environmental assessment in the March 2005 Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, and developing the UK response to climate change as part of the future 'global framework'. The 2005 World Summit outcomes document included the statement that 'We reaffirm our commitment to eradicate poverty and promote sustained economic growth, sustainable development and global prosperity for all' (available at www.un.org).

Statistics on International Development (SID) provides details of total UK Overseas Development Assistance (ODA) delivered bilaterally and through multilateral agencies. DFID records programme expenditure in a broad range of sectors including on sustainable development, environmental management and water and sanitation. Expenditure through country systems, or budgetary support, is also allocated to sectors. DFID's management information systems use these input sector codes and policy information markers (PIMs) to record this data.

Environmental Screening Notes (ESNs) are completed for all interventions over £1 million. ESNs record information on the environmental opportunities and risks presented by programmes, and follow-up actions taken if appropriate. ESNs may also refer to existing environmental information or assessments.

DFID Evaluation Department and Internal Audit reviews

DFID's independent Evaluation Department (EvD) produce timely evaluations relevant to current policy issues including on our environment and sustainable development work. For example, 2005/06 and 2006/07 saw evaluations and reviews of DFID's renewable natural resources research strategy, gender equality in development and a review of DFID's environmental screening procedures.

Reports of partner organisations and country-led programmes

DFID supports a number of international development organisations and NGOs to carry out work on sustainable development issues centrally and at country level. Reports on the impacts and achievements of this work are provided, for example, by UNICEF, Oxfam and Tearfund on improving water and sanitation in Africa.

DFID country and regional programme plans, reports and reviews

DFID's Country Assistance Plans (CAPs), Regional Assistance Plans (RAPs) and Directors Delivery Plans (DDPs) include indicators to measure progress against PSA and MDG targets, often using a traffic light system. Coverage of issues in CAPs and RAPs will reflect countries' own assessment of priorities.

DFID's research portal *Research4Development*

This dedicated portal provides information about the research activities DFID has funded up to 2006 in Rural Livelihoods, Health, Social Sciences, Education and Infrastructure and Urban Development. It details the topics we fund, the countries where we have research programmes, what the major findings are (including access to policy briefs and media outputs), and which partners are working with us in different countries. It is available at www.research4development.info.

External assessments, reviews and reports

UK aid as a whole is subject to external scrutiny and independent monitoring by the Select Committee on International Development, audit by the National Audit Office and peer review by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD-DAC). DFID's policies and country programmes are also evaluated by external experts and findings are published.

DFID works closely with the Sustainable Development Commission (SDC) and the Environmental Audit Committee (EAC) on the independent scrutiny of SDAPs and sustainable development more broadly. The National Audit Office may also report on international sustainable development issues, for example *Tackling Rural Poverty in Developing Countries* was published on 14 March 2007.

Information on the impacts of our sustainable workplace activities

DFID has systems in place to monitor information on the impacts of our policy to ensure a sustainable workplace. Information on staff diversity at all levels is analysed and reported in DFID's Annual Diversity Report which is presented to the Management Board and included in the Annual Departmental Report.

Environmental Management Systems (EMS)

DFID has EMSs in place at both UK offices to collect and monitor information on the sustainability and environmental performance of our operations. This is used to report against the SDiG (and now SOGE) framework of indicators and targets. EMS principles are being rolled out to overseas offices. We may also commission studies and reviews of our operations as required. These have included independent consultants' reports on the benefits of our video-conferencing facilities and feasibility reviews for on site renewable energy.

4. Were there any key updates/changes to your 2005/06 SDAP? Please briefly list.

In line with SDC guidance, Table 1 in Section 2 of this progress report includes a small number of additional actions which have arisen or come to light since we published our 2005/06 SDAP in December 2005. This partly reflects an extended SDAP reporting horizon to the end of March 2007. A total of 15 additional actions have been incorporated into Table 1 and progress reported accordingly. These actions were approved by the SDC prior to publishing this progress report.

4 PROGRESS AGAINST ACTIONS

The tables that follow report DFID’s progress against specific actions in its 2006 SDAP. The table was designed by the SDC as part of the self-assessment tool for departments, and encourages critical assessment of the value of each action, as well as the progress achieved.

Progress is represented using a RAG+ Analysis (red, amber, green, +blue) (column E), and provides a subjective indication of the completion of an action towards its stated objectives:

- **Complete** indicates that an action is complete, and the associated output/outcomes fully realised
- **On target** indicates the action is incomplete in one or more aspects, but is still on target
- **Recoverable** indicates that an action is behind target, but recoverable
- **Behind target** indicates that an action is far behind target and that recovery is unlikely.

Column F details evidence to verify the reported progress made, such as:

- Published strategies, policies, Bills, guidance, literature
- Objective performance measures, indicators and associated sources of data
- Reports of events, particularly outcomes and next steps
- Auditable correspondence
- Auditable activities.

DFID provided an overall statement which reported that evidence was available for all actions for SDC scrutiny if required.

While each action is important in itself, the aim of the SDAP is to help organisations fulfil their contributions to the government’s wider sustainable development priorities for immediate action, as set out in its 2005 strategy, *Securing the Future*¹⁹. These are:

- Sustainable consumption and production
- Climate change and energy
- Natural resource protection and environmental enhancement
- Sustainable communities.

Column G contains DFID’s critical assessment of how each action impacts on these priority areas, using a scale of 1-4 (see table below).

Column H Level	Contribution of action to one or more of the priority areas
1	Zero or small
2	Fair
3	Good
4	Outstanding

Department for International Development's self-assessment of progress towards SDAP actions

Commitment (lead department and reference)	Responsibility	Action	Target date	Progress (RAG+ rating)	Monitoring and reporting mechanism	Impact (1 - 4)	Comments
<p>At the 2005 UN Millennium Review Summit the UK Government will aim to promote increased international effort to achieve the MDGs and related commitments (DFID, FCO, Defra p164)</p> <p>UK SDS main priority areas:</p> <p>3. Natural resource protection and environmental enhancement.</p> <p>4. Sustainable Communities</p>	<p>2005 Unit (to end Sept 05)</p> <p>Poverty Analysis and Monitoring team/ Environment for Sustainable Development team</p>	Support renewed international effort to achieve the MDGs and related commitments at international negotiations throughout 2005	Throughout 2005	Complete	<p>UN summit outcomes document</p> <p>DFID Annual Departmental Report</p> <p>DFID <i>Statistics on International Development</i> available at www.dfid.gov.uk</p>	3	<p>2005 World Summit outcomes document reaffirmed consensus on determination to ensure full and timely realisation of the MDGs and commitment to achieve sustainable development, including through implementation of Agenda 21 and the JPOI.</p> <p>The international community continue working to achieve the MDGs, including MDG7 (environmental sustainability).</p> <p>DFID works through donor networks e.g. the OECD-DAC ENVIRONET to agree common approaches to environmental sustainability for development and the MDGs. Coordinated donor action at country level continues.</p>
		Influence 2005 Summit outcomes to include priority sustainable development and environment issues (for example, improved natural resource governance for sustainable growth and conflict prevention.	Sept 2005	Complete			
		Agree coordinated donor action on environmental sustainability and MDG7	Oct 2005	Complete			
		Recommendations from the 2005 Summit on improving the sustainability of development taken forward	Ongoing	On target			

Commitment (lead department and reference)	Responsibility	Action	Target date	Progress (RAG+ rating)	Monitoring and reporting mechanism	Impact (1 - 4)	Comments
<p>Achieve 0.7% GNI target for ODA and promote innovative financing mechanisms such as International Finance Facility (IFF) (HM Treasury, DFID, p141).</p> <p>UK SDS main priority areas:</p> <p>4. Sustainable Communities</p>	International System Effectiveness team	Increase UK ODA to 0.4% of GNI by 2005-06 (£4.9 billion)	End 2006	Complete	DFID Annual Departmental Report	3	<p>The UK increased its ODA / GNI to 0.47% in 2005 (£5.9 billion) and to 0.52% in 2006 (£6.85 billion).</p> <p>The UK remains on course to achieve our long-term target to reach 0.7% ODA/GNI by 2013.</p> <p>ODA/GNI for DAC members was \$107 billion in 2005. Preliminary figures for 2006 show that ODA has fallen slightly to \$103 billion (due to exceptionally high volumes of debt relief in 2005).</p> <p>Achievement of additional \$50bn in global ODA by 2010 depends on a number of OECD-DAC partners delivering the commitments made at the 2005 Gleneagles G8.</p> <p>The St. Petersburg G8 agreed to a further review of progress against the development commitments made at the German G8 in June 2007.</p> <p>Pilot IFFIm has been launched and is in progress. Less movement on the full IFF due to the lack of sufficient international agreement</p>
		Increase UK ODA to 0.7% of GNI by 2013	2013	On target	UK Government spending review		
		Use EU and G8 presidencies in 2005 to secure global increase of aid to Africa.	End 2005	Complete	G8 matrix of commitments		
		Secure commitment from a number of other donors for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> raising their ODA to 0.7%; launching the IFF; piloting the IFF for Immunisation (IFFIm); setting up a working group on the technical considerations related to these commitments.	Ongoing	On target	DFID <i>Statistics on International Development</i> available at www.dfid.gov.uk		
		Further action on the International Finance Facility (IFF) pending 2005 Summit outcome and the IFFIm pilot outcome	Ongoing	Recoverable			

Commitment (lead department and reference)	Responsibility	Action	Target date	Progress (RAG+ rating)	Monitoring and reporting mechanism	Impact (1 – 4)	Comments
<p>1 INCREASE EFFECTIVENESS OF AID <i>(DFID, p141-2)</i></p> <p>Alignment with poverty reduction strategies (PRS)</p> <p>Harmonise donor programmes</p> <p>Improve aid predictability</p> <p>Promote country-led approach and reduce conditionality</p> <p>Use appropriate mix of aid instruments</p> <p>Explore ways of engaging more effectively in fragile states</p> <p>UK SDS main priority areas:</p> <p>4. Sustainable Communities</p>	Country-Led Approaches and Results (CLEAR) Team	<p>Aid Effectiveness</p> <p>Draft DFID's medium-term Aid Effectiveness Action Plan and agreed</p>	Oct 2005	Complete	<p>DFID Aid Effectiveness Action Plan documents.</p> <p>DFID monitoring of Aid Effectiveness Action Plan through Directors' Delivery Plans and Annual Departmental Report</p>	3	<p>Initial DFID Medium-Term Action Plan on Aid Effectiveness is complete. An updated MTAP is in draft form and is being agreed across the organisation. Targets for Regional Divisions and Country Offices established on the basis of baseline survey results.</p> <p>ADR includes data on aid effectiveness. Performance frameworks for Regional Directors' Delivery Plans included agreed updated indicators on aid effectiveness in Feb 07</p>
		Set country level targets for improving aid effectiveness	March 2006	Complete			
		<p>Aid Harmonisation</p> <p>Agree monitoring process and mechanism to track the Paris Declaration international commitments; establish baseline.</p>	Baseline set by end of June 2006	Complete	<p><i>Monitoring by OECD-DAC every two years and annually for DFID from 2006.</i></p>	3	<p>Monitoring process for the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness currently on track</p> <p>Baseline survey of performance by donors and partner countries against the Paris Declaration targets completed during 2006. A summary of progress is provided in the Annual Department Report</p>
		Conduct second round of Paris Declaration reporting	Early 2008	On target			

		<p>PRS alignment</p> <p><i>Follow-up action as part of WB/IMF 2005 PRS</i></p> <p><i>Review including action to embed PRSs in national systems and improve approaches to participation, monitoring and evaluation.</i></p>	<p>Throughout 2005 and 2006</p>	<p>Complete</p>	<p><i>Annual progress reports produced by the World Bank / IMF (International Monetary Fund).</i></p>	<p>3</p>	<p>Operational guidance on country led approaches strengthened.</p> <p>Ownership and alignment are two of the five principles of the Paris Declaration, to which DFID is committed to implementing.</p>
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<p>2 INCREASE EFFECTIVENESS OF AID <i>(DFID, p141-2)</i></p> <p>Alignment with poverty reduction strategies (PRS)</p> <p>Harmonise donor programmes</p> <p>Improve aid predictability</p> <p>Promote country-led approach and reduce conditionality</p> <p>Use appropriate mix of aid instruments</p> <p>Explore ways of engaging more effectively in fragile states</p> <p>UK SDS main priority</p>	<p>Country-Led Approaches and Results (CLEAR) Team</p>	<p>Predictability and conditionality</p> <p>Publish operational guidelines for UK conditionality policy and roll out implementation plan. Improve instrument design to increase predictability.</p>	<p>End 2006</p>	<p>Complete</p>	<p><i>The DFID Annual Departmental Report contains a short conditionality monitoring statement focusing particularly on country cases where we have reduced or interrupted aid</i></p> <p><i>Updated PRBS policy and guidance notes</i></p>	<p>3</p>	<p>Operational guidelines for UK aid conditionality policy published in Jan 2006; progress currently being reviewed against implementation.</p> <p>Annual Departmental Report included conditionality monitoring statement.</p> <p>DFID should successfully implement its conditionality policy, but may not be able to persuade all other donors to do the same</p> <p>Updated PRBS policy and guidance notes will incorporate best practice on improving predictability.</p>
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<p>areas:</p> <p>4. Sustainable Communities</p> <p>3 INCREASE EFFECTIVENESS OF AID</p> <p><i>(DFID, p141-2)</i></p>		<p>3.1 Aid instruments</p> <p>Publish programme guidance on these areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • choice of aid instruments; • technical cooperation • global funds and partnerships. 	<p>End 2006</p>	<p>Recoverable</p>	<p><i>Programme guidance published; efficiency review agreement tracking country programme</i></p>	<p>3</p>	<p>First drafts of guidance notes have been prepared.</p> <p>PRBS review expected to take place in mid-2007.</p> <p>As part of DFID's long-term commitment to providing more predictable aid and to support partner countries' systems, in 2006/07 DFID agreed 10-year Development Partnership Arrangements (DPAs) with Pakistan and Vietnam, and 10-year sector programmes with Ghana and Mozambique. We are continuing to establish further such arrangements with our partner countries.</p>
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Explore ways of engaging more effectively in fragile states

UK SDS main priority areas:

4. Sustainable Communities

spend.

DFID PRBS review

documents

DFID Annual

Departmental

Report

		Undertake a review of DFID's poverty reduction budget support (PRBS) policy. 3.2	End 2006	Recoverable			
	Fragile States Team	3.3 Fragile states Pilot principles for good international engagement in fragile states in six fragile states (DFID leads in three)	End 2006	Complete	Progress reports of the piloting exercise will be submitted to DAC Senior Level Meetings (first report to be submitted in December 2005)	3	<p>Piloting process is on track. First progress report submitted to the OECD-DAC Senior Level Meetings on time (5 Dec 2005)</p> <p>Principles for Good International Engagement in Fragile States and Situations endorsed by the DAC HLM in April 2007.</p> <p>Donor convenors in fragile states have been requested to initiate discussions about applying the principles. An OECD-DAC agreement is in place to monitor resource flows to fragile states and to feed results into country-level processes</p> <p>Work on fragile states and aid instruments on track.</p>

Commitment (lead department and reference)	Responsibility	Action	Target date	Progress (RAG+ rating)	Monitoring and reporting mechanisms	Impact (1-4)	Comments
<p>Support developing countries to integrate principles of sustainable development into policies, planning and programmes; encourage other donors to do the same</p> <p>(DFID, p101, 104, 142)</p> <p>UK SDS main priority areas:</p> <p>1. Sustainable Consumption and Production</p> <p>2. Climate Change and Energy</p> <p>3. Natural Resource Protection and Environmental Enhancement</p> <p>4. Sustainable Communities</p>	Environment for Sustainable Development team	Review DFID support for international initiatives such as the UNDP Poverty Environment Initiative (PEI) and Worldwide Fund for Nature PPA	March 2006	Complete	Policy information marker system (PIMS) information.	3	<p>UNDP PEI reviewed and demonstrates good progress in e.g. Kenya, Tanzania, Rwanda. DFID advice on the design of the new joint UNDP/UNEP PEI and funding is being considered. Reviews of WWF PPA continue as the PPA is ongoing.</p> <p>Country based work supported by the WWF PPA. New PPA with IIED agreed.</p> <p>Workshop on DFID experiences held in March 2006. IIED published and disseminated a DFID supported Tanzania case study internationally</p> <p>DFID-led OECD-DAC Task Team published guidance on SEA for development cooperation in May 2006. Received IAIA award. Now generating good practice case studies for use by donors.</p> <p>DFID-led joint donor work on environment and new aid instruments (e.g. budget support) is in progress.</p> <p>Work with donor networks e.g. OECD-DAC ENVIRONET and Poverty Environment Partnership (PEP), to agree common approaches and methods continues.</p>
		Support development and sharing of best practice on integrating principles of good environmental management and sustainable development into country-led plans and processes	Ongoing	On target	DFID country programme reviews. Documents produced following specific events or meetings OECD DAC information on donor practices and activity.		
		Agree guidance for using strategic environmental assessment (SEA) in development planning with OECD donors.	March 2006	Complete	OECD-DAC Task Force on SEA guidance and related documents UN 2005 World Summit outcomes document		
		Influence 2005 summit outcomes to reflect need to integrate sustainability into development policies	Sept 2005	Complete	DFID Annual Departmental Report		
		DFID country programme examples (integrating the principles of sustainable development and good environment management)	Ongoing	On target			

Commitment (lead department and reference)	Responsibility	Action	Target date	Progress (RAG+ rating)	Monitoring and reporting mechanism	Impact (1-4)	Comments
<p>Help developing countries to give water and sanitation appropriate emphasis in national development plans (DFID, p104)</p> <p>UK SDS main priority areas:</p> <p>2. Climate Change and Energy</p> <p>3. Natural Resource Protection and Environmental Enhancement</p> <p>4. Sustainable Communities</p>	<p>Water, Sanitation, Energy and Transport team</p>	<p>At country level DFID will ensure water and sanitation are central to discussions with partner governments. Actions will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting the lead donor to coordinate donor activities in the water sector, where necessary DFID taking the role of lead donor; • Seconding staff to a number of African governments and the African Development Bank (AfDB); • Supporting existing mechanisms for delivery, including the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), the African Ministerial Conference on Water (AMCOW), AfDB, and the Nile Basin Initiative (NBI); • Supporting the EU Water Initiative Country Dialogue process; • Helping improve coordination through development of roadmaps for achieving the MDG targets; 	<p>All Ongoing</p>	<p>On target</p>	<p>Country programme offices to report quarterly on progress.</p> <p>DFID Annual Departmental Report</p> <p>EUWI: Steering Group minutes; EUWI website www.euwi.net</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>In Ethiopia, DFID has supported, through provision of consultancy services and a secondee to the Ministry of Water Resources, the highly successful Multi Stakeholder Forum held in November 2006. At this Forum, the Ministries of Water, Health and Education, along with representatives from the private sector, civil society and the EU agreed a course of action to support the government's Universal Access Plan.</p> <p>DFID has committed £6m of Technical Assistance to the Africa Development Bank (AfDB) to support the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Initiative (RWSSI) and to fund a member of staff in the African Water Facility</p>

Commitment (lead department and reference)	Responsibility	Action	Target date	Progress (RAG+ rating)	Monitoring and reporting mechanism	Impact (1-4)	Comments
<p>Help developing countries to give water and sanitation appropriate emphasis in national development plans (DFID, p104)</p> <p>UK SDS main priority areas:</p> <p>2. Climate Change and Energy</p> <p>3. Natural Resource Protection and Environmental Enhancement</p> <p>4. Sustainable Communities</p>	Water, Sanitation, Energy and Transport team	Centrally, actions will include:				3	<p>DFID will be a member (along with France, who will lead, and Germany) of the Troika in the Africa Working Group of the EUWI</p> <p>The DFID-led review of the EUWI, co-funded by Germany, submitted its recommendations for reform to the Steering Group on 24 Jan 2007.</p> <p>Following the launch of the UN Human Development Report, UK affirmed the Right to Water and DFID has published a Call for Global Action that calls for an annual global report to be submitted by UN Water at a High Level Meeting. DFID's support will be key to UN-Water delivering on its mandate.</p> <p>DFID is a principal funder of the Water and Sanitation Programme (WSP) of the World Bank</p> <p>Inaugural meeting of Infrastructure consortium held in London on 6 October 2005. Second meeting held in Addis Ababa on 20 June 2006.</p>
		Use the UK Presidency of the EU to enhance effectiveness of the EU Water Initiative (EUWI)	End 2005	Complete	Review of EUWI and associated documentation EUWI Steering Group minutes		
		Supporting UN Water, the coordinating mechanism of the 24 UN agencies involved in water activities.	Ongoing	On target	Regular feedback on UN Water in the form of annual reports. Country Profiles on Water and Sanitation published by the World Bank.		
		Supporting the World Bank's Water and Sanitation Programme (WSP)	Ongoing	On target	Other World Bank WSP reports and documentation		
		UK to host inaugural meeting of the 'infrastructure consortium', through which water infrastructure projects will be funded.	Oct 2005	Complete	Infrastructure consortium: outcomes statements and details of water projects approved published and made available at www.icafrica.org		

Commitment (lead department, UK SDS reference)	Responsibility	Action	Target date	Progress (RAG+ rating)	Monitoring and Reporting mechanism	Impact (1 - 4)	Comments	
Share experiences in sustainable development with other countries through sustainable development dialogues (SDDs) (Defra, FCO, DFID, p164)	DFID China	Action plan for UK-China SDD agreed between governments (Sept 05). UK-China SDD formally signed by UK Deputy Prime Minister and Chinese State Councillor Tang in London on 8 November during Hu Jintao's visit.	Nov 2005	Complete	Office of the Deputy Prime Minister Task Force minutes and reports Individual SDD project activity reports UK and China ministerial exchanges	4	Chinese SDD coordinator appointed in January 2006. Firm commitment from Government of China. Chinese governmental central planning body has agreed to annual Ministerial meetings, the Senior Official Steering Group, and Working Groups on four priority themes: - Sustainable Production and Consumption - Natural resource management - Capacity building for SD - Urban development Some 12 Chinese and 8 UK Ministries or Agencies are now actively involved in the SDD, as well as numerous civil society and academic bodies.	
		Post of locally engaged Chinese SDD coordinator to be filled (Defra funding for this post has been approved). Post will be based in, and reporting to, DFID China.	Jan 2006	Complete				DFID China is providing guidance for 3 ongoing WIF projects (i) capacity building of environmental NGOs (ii) the scoping phase of a Sustainable Industrial Development Dialogue, and (iii) training for the Party School in economic instruments for sustainable development.
		Complete three or more activities under the SDD	End 2006	Complete				WIF projects funded by DFID China in 2006 included a Media Dissemination Event to Africa on China's experience with large scale agro-ecosystem rehabilitation, and a project to help farmers address rural non-point source pollution and soil nutrient deficiency. Progress is being made on urban development with collaboration between DFID, Defra and DCLG.

Commitment (lead department, UK SDS reference)	Responsibility	Action	Target date	Progress (RAG+ rating)	Monitoring and Reporting mechanism	Impact (1 - 4)	Comments
		Establish a virtual forum on governance for sustainable development, to be hosted by DFID China	Ongoing	On target			

Commitment (lead department, UK SDS reference)	Responsibility	Action	Target date	Progress (RAG+ rating)	Monitoring and Reporting mechanism	Impact (1 - 4)	Comments
<p>Share experiences in sustainable development with other countries through sustainable development dialogues (SDDs)</p> <p>(Defra, FCO, DFID, p164)</p> <p>UK SDS main priority areas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sustainable Consumption and Production 2. Climate Change and Energy 3. Natural Resource Protection and Environmental Enhancement 4. Sustainable Communities 	DFID India	SDD approach agreed across UK government departments and Government of India. SDD signed.	Oct 2005	Complete	<p>UK-India ministerial exchanges</p> <p>SDD minutes</p> <p>Defra-FCO minutes</p>	3	<p>UK-India SDD signed on 11 October 2005.</p> <p>A UK-India SDD Board has been established and Working Groups formed, comprising of UK and India government officials, in four agreed priority areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sustainable forestry - Desertification - Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) - Reducing illegal trade in wildlife. <p>Two meetings of the UK-India SDD Board organised on 9 August 2006 and 10 November 2006.</p> <p>Current India-UK SDD runs until October 2008. There is an option for further extension.</p>

Commitment (lead department, UK SDS reference)	Responsibility	Action	Target date	Progress (RAG+ rating)	Monitoring and Reporting mechanism	Impact (1 - 4)	Comments
Share experiences in sustainable development with other countries through sustainable development dialogues (SDDs) (Defra, FCO, DFID, p164) UK SDS main priority areas: 1. Sustainable Consumption and Production 2. Climate Change and Energy 3. Natural Resource Protection and Environmental Enhancement 4. Sustainable Communities		Following the formal SDD agreement, it is intended to start a priority-setting exercise with the Indian Government early in 2006. Draw up a timetable for a ministerial visit.	Early 2006	Complete			
		Establish a UK-India SDD Board and Working Groups formed, comprising of UK and Indian government officials, in agreed priority sustainable development themes	End 2006	Complete			

Commitment (lead department, UK SDS reference)	Responsibility	Action	Target date	Progress (RAG+ rating)	Monitoring and Reporting mechanism	Impact (1 - 4)	Comments
		Implement SDD activities in cooperation with other GoI government departments (beyond MOEF).	Ongoing	On target			
	DFID Brazil	SDD approach agreed across UK government departments and Government of Brazil. MoU signed during state visit in March 2006.	March 2006	Complete	UK-Brazil Ministerial exchanges and minutes SDD minutes Defra-FCO minutes	2	The UK-Brazil SD Dialogue has been successfully established. The first high level meeting took place in Dec 2006. DFID has responsibility for poverty and development workstream in the Climate Change Working Group, a key component of the UK-Brazil SDD. Preliminary work has established interest for research to map climate change and poverty interface in Brazil. Approval for implementation likely in May 2007. DFID's main focus is in the sustainable forestry theme, where good progress is being made and there is strong commitment on all sides. A second key element of this Dialogue is the UK-Brazil-Southern Africa Biofuels Task Force which has been proposed (due for launch in mid-2007). Multi-stakeholder engagement project
		Broad thematic areas agreed, including climate change, illegal logging, extractive industries transparency, and biofuels. Detailed strategy to be drawn up and projects agreed.	End 2006	Complete			

Commitment (lead department, UK SDS reference)	Responsibility	Action	Target date	Progress (RAG+ rating)	Monitoring and Reporting mechanism	Impact (1 – 4)	Comments
		Stakeholder assessment process underway coordinated by LEAD Brazil to engage multiple stakeholders and elicit stakeholder priorities.	End 2006	Complete			coordinated by LEAD Brazil began in January 2006 (supported by Defra).
	DFID Southern Africa	Establish biofuels task force for Southern Africa / UK / Brazil; develop terms of reference. Hold meeting in December 2006.	End 2006	Complete	UK-South Africa Ministerial exchanges and minutes SDD minutes	3	Terms of Reference for the Biofuels Task Force finalised. The task force will have a Secretariat based in Maputo, Mozambique, and will focus initially on supporting the development of a sustainable biofuel industry in Mozambique. The SD Dialogue was signed in March 2006. An annex on climate change is currently under discussion. Brazil will bring its extensive experience to the table.

<p>3.3.1 Help developing countries adapt to climate change (DFID, p77)</p> <p>UK SDS main priority areas:</p> <p>2. Climate Change and Energy</p> <p>3. Natural Resource Protection and Environmental Enhancement</p> <p>4. Sustainable Communities</p>	Global Environmental Assets team	<i>Follow-up to all G8 commitments, but actions will focus on:</i>			<p>Commission for Africa and G8 follow-up reports</p> <p>Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) implementation plan.</p> <p>World Bank reports to spring/annual meetings. Final report due at Japanese G8 summit in 2008.</p> <p>DFID Annual Departmental Report</p> <p>Stern Review on the Economics of Climate Change (30 October 2006)</p> <p>UNFCCC and IPCC reports</p>	3	<p>Pilots: Work in Bangladesh has been completed. Pilots in India and China are underway. Terms of reference have been developed for Kenya and discussions are underway with Tanzania.</p> <p>The Stern Review on the economics of climate change was published on 30 October 2006. It prioritises adaptation and managing the impacts in developing countries</p> <p>GCOS: Planning workshop held in April 2006. A 10-year Implementation Plan has been agreed; implementation to start in FY 2007/08. DFID is in dialogue with other donors about contributions. DFID continues to support the GCOS Secretariat.</p> <p>DFID has committed £10 million over 3 years to the UNFCCC Special Climate Change Fund (aimed at developing countries) to mainstream climate change responses into development planning, policies and implementation. DFID has also committed £10 million over 3 years, starting FY06/07, to the Least Developed Countries Fund, to support the implementation of National Adaptation</p>
		Identify two or three countries to work with in piloting a programme to climate-proof investments in development. Possible countries are Bangladesh, India and Kenya. This will draw on methodology developed jointly with the World Bank.	End 2006	Complete			
		Contribute to the HMT paper led by Nick Stern assessing the economics of climate change. DFID's input will focus on adaptation by developing countries.	Oct 2006	Complete			
		Work towards G8 commitment to improve global climate observations (GCOS), with an immediate focus on Africa.	Ongoing: 2006 - 2011	On target			
		Manage the UK contribution to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Special Climate Change Fund and Least Developed Countries Fund (pending guidance at the Conference of Parties (CoP))	Ongoing	On target			

<p>3.3.2 Help developing countries adapt to climate change (DFID, p77)</p> <p>UK SDS main priority areas:</p> <p>2. Climate Change and Energy</p> <p>3. Natural Resource Protection and Environmental Enhancement</p> <p>4. Sustainable Communities</p>		Support agreement by multilateral banks to reconfigure existing instruments (where necessary).	End 2006	On target			Programmes of Action (NAPAs) subject to agreement of the programming documents by the GEF Council.
		Identify pilot countries for 'greener', more climate-proof country assistance strategies	End 2007	On target			Work on the Clean Energy Investment Framework is on track. The first phase of work under the CEIF was discussed at the World Bank's Annual Meetings in September 2006. Countries broadly supported the approach put forward. A conference was held in London in March 2007 to launch work to explore how to stimulate private sector investment through CEIF.
		Make first steps towards implementation of the Energy Investment Framework	Throughout 2007/08	On target			
		Establish climate risk assessment procedures in DFID	End 2008	On target			
	DFID Southern Africa	Invite tenders for a programme on climate change in Southern Africa that will investigate options for mitigation and adaptation, and lobby for policy change.	End March 2007	Complete	Tender process documents and related project memorandum documents		Tenders were received to schedule by end March 2007. Selection of contractor is currently underway and on track.

Commitment (lead department and reference)	Responsibility	Action	Target date	Progress (RAG+ rating)	Monitoring and reporting mechanism	Impact rating (1 - 4)	Comments
<p>Tackle illegal, unlicensed and unregulated (IUU) fishing</p> <p>(Defra, Department of Trade and Industry (DTI), FCO, DFID, p103)</p> <p>UK SDS main priority areas:</p> <p>1. Sustainable Consumption and Production</p> <p>3. Natural Resource Protection and Environmental Enhancement</p> <p>4. Sustainable Communities</p>	Renewable Natural Resources and Agriculture (RNRA) team	Take forward the key recommendations of the Ministerial High Seas Task Force on IUU	Ongoing throughout 2005, 2006 and 2007	On target	Key impact studies commissioned and published (see www.illegal-fishing.org)	3	<p>The UK has taken the international lead to promote / coordinate adoption of the recommendations of the High Seas Task Force.</p> <p>The UK Action Plan on IUU fishing – <i>Closing the Net</i> – was published on 9 May 2006. The Action Plan takes forward the implementation of the recommendations of the High Seas Task Force. DFID and Defra play a key role in its delivery.</p> <p>DFID and Defra established a jointly staffed and funded coordination unit in early 2006 – the Sustainable International Fisheries Team (SIFT). SIFT has begun implementation of IUU programme.</p> <p>In addition, as part of the UK Action Plan, a programme to support an African policy process for more effective action against illegal fishing is being implemented.</p>
		UK action plan developed and agreed with Defra.	Mid 2006	Complete	UK Action Plan on Illegal Fishing (2006) www.high-seas.org		
		Review of international IUU control mechanisms.	End 2006	Complete	Reports to the European Council.		
		Civil society partnership and consultation. Linkages made with illegal logging and natural resource crime.	Ongoing	On target	Reports of the High Seas Task Force on IUU Fishing		
		Policy and action on supporting the EU Action Plan on IUU defined.	End 2006	Complete			
		Strengthen UK interdepartmental cooperation on IUU fishing	Ongoing	On target			
		Deliver UK Action Plan on IUU fishing	Ongoing from 2006	On target			

Commitment (lead department and reference)	Responsibility	Action	Target date	Progress (RAG+ rating)	Monitoring and reporting mechanism	Impact rating (1 - 4)	Comments
<p>Increase support to the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative and countries implementing EITI, including through financial and technical measures (DFID p140)</p> <p>Also recommended by Commission for Africa (CFA); and commitments made at G8 summit.</p> <p>UK SDS main priority areas:</p> <p>1. Sustainable Consumption and Production</p> <p>3. Natural Resource Protection and Environmental</p>	Business Alliances team	11 countries to commit to implement EITI	End 2006	Complete	International Advisory Group to accept proposals for validating implementation of EITI by 2006.	4	<p>26 countries have committed to implement EITI or are actively implementing EITI (14 in Africa), as at end of March 2007.</p> <p>5 new countries have committed to implementing EITI: Mali, Madagascar, Liberia, Cote d'Ivoire and Yemen.</p> <p>Currently, 7 countries have completed at least one round of reporting. Nigeria and Azerbaijan are regularly reporting.</p> <p>EITI Sourcebook has been developed</p> <p>International Advisory Group (IAG) has been established. Report of the IAG has been published. Future management direction and validation methodology papers have been agreed.</p> <p>EITI Newsletter has been launched. Most recent edition sent January 2007.</p> <p>Various policy papers on sub-national issues, incentives for others to join EITI initiatives,</p>
		20 countries to have endorsed or be actively implementing EITI across the world (at least 10 in Africa).	End 2006	Complete	EITI encourages regular publication of all material payments by companies to governments and all material revenues received by governments – independently audited.		
		20 countries implementing, of which up to 15 are in Africa; more than five countries reporting under EITI.	Ongoing	On target			
		Five countries to have completed at least one round of EITI reporting.	End 2006	Complete	Country progress reports published on www.eitransparency.org		
		Develop source book with guidance for countries and companies implementing EITI	End 2006	Complete	Reports of the EITI International Advisory Group (IAG) DFID Annual Departmental Report		
		Establish a multi-stakeholder International Advisory Group.	End 2006	Complete	EITI Newsletter (quarterly)		

Commitment (lead department and reference)	Responsibility	Action	Target date	Progress (RAG+ rating)	Monitoring and reporting mechanism	Impact rating (1 - 4)	Comments
Enhancement 4. Sustainable Communities	Alliances team						and how to engage the BRICs. New endorsements include ConocoPhillips, Petrobras and Pemex. Endorsements in 2005/06 and 2006/07 have included AfDB, EBRD, Marathon Oil, BHP Billiton, Canada and now Belgium are new donor countries providing financial support to EITI process. Australia and Mexico have announced their support for EITI, and in particular offered to support others' efforts in implementing EITI in Latin America and in the Asia Pacific region. Mining workstream is now underway to develop mining-specific guidance.
		Launch EITI newsletter to share experiences in implementation.	Ongoing	On target			
		New endorsements to include EBRD, Norway and Marathon Oil.	End 2006	Complete			
			Ongoing	On target			
		CFA recommendation to be endorsed at Gleneagles G8 summit.	End 2005	Complete			
		Work through G8 transparency compacts to promote transparency including in other sectors, for example, mining.	Ongoing	On target			

Commitment (lead department and reference)	Responsibility	Action	Target date	Progress (RAG+ rating)	Monitoring and reporting mechanism	Impact rating (1 - 4)	Comments
		Financial commitments delivered, either through the World Bank EITI Multi-Donor Trust Fund, or bilaterally. Provision of technical support to implementing countries.	Ongoing	On target			

Commitment (lead department and reference)	Responsibility	Action	Target date	Progress (RAG+ rating)	Monitoring and reporting mechanism	Impact rating (1 - 4)	Comments
Support the Global Environment Facility (GEF) (Defra/DFID, p103) UK SDS main priority areas: 1. Sustainable Consumption and Production 2. Climate Change and Energy 3. Natural Resource Protection and Environmental Enhancement 4. Sustainable Communities	Global Environmental Assets team	Work to secure the G8 commitment to a 'successful replenishment' to the GEF: the G8 environment and development ministers' meeting and the July summit highlighted the GEF's role with respect to climate change and the communiqué called for a 'successful replenishment'.	End 2006	Complete	DFID Annual Departmental Report GEF reports; GEF Office of Monitoring and Evaluation reports GEF website at www.gefweb.org	3	The 4 th replenishment of the GEF was successfully concluded in August 2006 at US\$ 3.13 billion. The GEF is the world's largest environmental funding body; 32 donor countries replenished GEF4. The UK wanted and argued for a substantial increase in resources. Accordingly, we increased the UK pledge for GEF4, rising from 6.9% of total new funds in GEF3 to just over 11% in GEF4 – this represents a total of £140 million over 4 years. This UK increase, and the increases made by others, made it possible to achieve the largest GEF replenishment to date. All major outstanding issues have been resolved with the exception of arrears (from GEF2 and GEF3).
		Resolve all outstanding policy and financial issues from GEF3.	Nov 2005	Complete			
		Discussions on programming proposals and indicative replenishment scenarios for GEF4. Negotiations on resources to start Nov 05.	End 2006	Complete			

Commitment (lead department and reference)	Responsibility	Action	Target date	Progress (RAG+ rating)	Monitoring and reporting mechanism	Impact rating (1 – 4)	Comments
Support environment projects in UK Overseas Territories (FCO, DFID, p103) UK SDS main priority areas: 2. Climate Change and Energy 3. Natural Resource Protection and Environmental Enhancement 4. Sustainable Communities	Overseas Territories Department	Overall: The joint FCO-DFID Overseas Territories Environment Programme (OTEP) is the main vehicle for delivery of this commitment	Ongoing	Ongoing	Project managers submit quarterly progress and financial reports to FCO and DFID programme administrators.	3	Independent Programme Review by International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) completed and final report delivered in March 2006. Review document and DFID/FCO response published at www.ukotcf.org
		Second bidding round completed and new projects initiated	April 2005	Complete	Independent Review of the OTEP and the DFID / FCO response published at www.ukotcf.org		38 DFID-funded projects in 6 less advantaged Territories, including 7 multi-Territory projects operational or completed as at end March 2007.
		OTEP programme review undertaken by independent consultants	End 2005	Complete	Physical monitoring visits by DFID advisory staff where practicable and cost-effective		A further tranche of DFID funding (£1.5 million over the 3 years April 2007 – March 2010) approved in October 2006, bringing total DFID allocation to OTEP to £3 million for 2004-2010.
		Complete third OTEP bidding round successfully	April 2006	Complete			
		Complete fourth OTEP bidding round successfully	March 2007	Complete			
		Seek approval of follow-up funding to secure the future of OTEP beyond currently scheduled completion date of March 2007	March 2007	Complete			

Commitment (lead department and reference)	Responsibility	Action	Target date	Progress (RAG+ rating)	Monitoring and reporting mechanism	Impact rating (1 - 4)	Comments
Lead by example – ensure sustainability in our internal operations (All government departments, p156) UK SDS main priority areas: 1. Sustainable Consumption and Production 2. Climate Change and Energy 3. Natural Resource Protection and Environmental Enhancement 4. Sustainable Communities	Office Services and Security Department (OSSD) Procurement Group (PrG)	<i>OVERARCHING ACTIONS</i>			Environmental Management System (EMS)	3	DFID is strongly committed to meeting the new long term sustainable operations (SOGE) targets launched in June 2006. DFID is making good progress towards these targets and was ranked 4 th out of 21 central government departments in the 2006 Sustainable Development in Government (SDiG) report published in March 2007 (improvement from 5 th in the previous year; the only department in the top 5 in both years). Overseas offices are currently providing data available on energy/water usage. When all data is received we will decide on the most suitable overseas sites for an EMS. The DFID India office now has a basic EMS in place. DFID continues to raise staff awareness through notices and public transport timetables on our intranet; climate change week and world water day campaigns; posters and stickers campaigns; 'yellow-card' scheme for energy efficiency; cycle to work notices. DFID completed the pilot carbon offsetting scheme and is now a contributor to the Government Carbon Offsetting scheme (GCOF) to begin in FY 07/08. As air travel is the most significant impact for DFID, we have also introduced internal targets to reduce total air miles flown on official business.
		Extend principles of Sustainable Development in Government (SDiG) targets to overseas offices.	Ongoing	Ongoing	Sustainable Development in Government (SDiG) annual report published by the Sustainable Development Commission (SDC); related questionnaire		
		Implement government-wide sustainable operations (SOGE) targets; ensure DFID has systems and processes in place to meet SOGE targets; integrate into EMS	Ongoing (2006 – 2020)	Ongoing	DFID Annual Departmental Report		
		Review on a regular basis the most suitable DFID overseas offices to roll out EMS processes; review includes gathering relevant data and holding discussions with country offices	Ongoing	Ongoing	Environmental Audit Committee reports		
		Raise awareness of public transport links, car-sharing websites and so on.	Ongoing	Ongoing	Quarterly process to update progress as part of overall SDAP progress monitoring		
	Develop a Social Impacts Strategy	End 2006	Complete	DFID regularly posts news items and information (e.g. for cyclists and to encourage public travel) on its			
Lead by example – ensure	Office Services and Security	<i>MANAGE CARBON EMISSIONS:</i>				3	

Commitment (lead department and reference)	Responsibility	Action	Target date	Progress (RAG+ rating)	Monitoring and reporting mechanism	Impact rating (1 - 4)	Comments
sustainability in our internal operations (All government departments, p156) UK SDS main priority areas: 1. Sustainable Consumption and Production 2. Climate Change and Energy 3. Natural Resource Protection and Environmental Enhancement 4. Sustainable Communities	Department (OSSD)	Pilot carbon offsetting from air travel.	End 2006	Complete	intranet. Social Impacts Strategy published on external DFID website Sustainable Procurement Strategy and Environmental Purchasing Policy available on external DFID website www.dfid.gov.uk		DFID, working with the Carbon Trust, has completed feasibility reports for solar panels for water heating, Combined Heat and Power (CHP) plants, Tri-generation and biomass boilers for both UK offices and a wind turbine at the East Kilbride office. The Carbon Trust advised DFID that the Carbon Energy Efficiency Programme was more suitable for our needs. We signed up to this and have been working with the CT to improve DFID's energy efficiency. To reduce carbon emissions further, we have installed more sub-metering and roof lighting sensors. The Carbon Trust audited both UK buildings and found them to be "inherently energy efficient", but we are taking forward their recommendations for improving energy efficiency. We have also established the best options for renewable energy at both UK sites.
		Explore feasibility of solar panels (for water heating) or combined heat and power (CHP) plant for both UK offices. Explore feasibility of a wind turbine at the East Kilbride office.	End 2006	Complete			
		Sign up to the Carbon Management Programme as part of close working between DFID and the Carbon Trust	End 2006	Complete			
		Review ways to manage and reduce where possible the carbon emissions resulting from our activities (exploring reducing total air miles flown)	Ongoing	Ongoing			
	Procurement Group (PrG)	SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION:					
	Develop sustainable procurement and estate management and construction strategies.	End 2006	Complete				

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