



Department for  
Energy Security  
& Net Zero

# Statistics on the impacts of UK international climate finance

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<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/uk-international-climate-finance-strategy>

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/uk-climate-finance-results-2022>



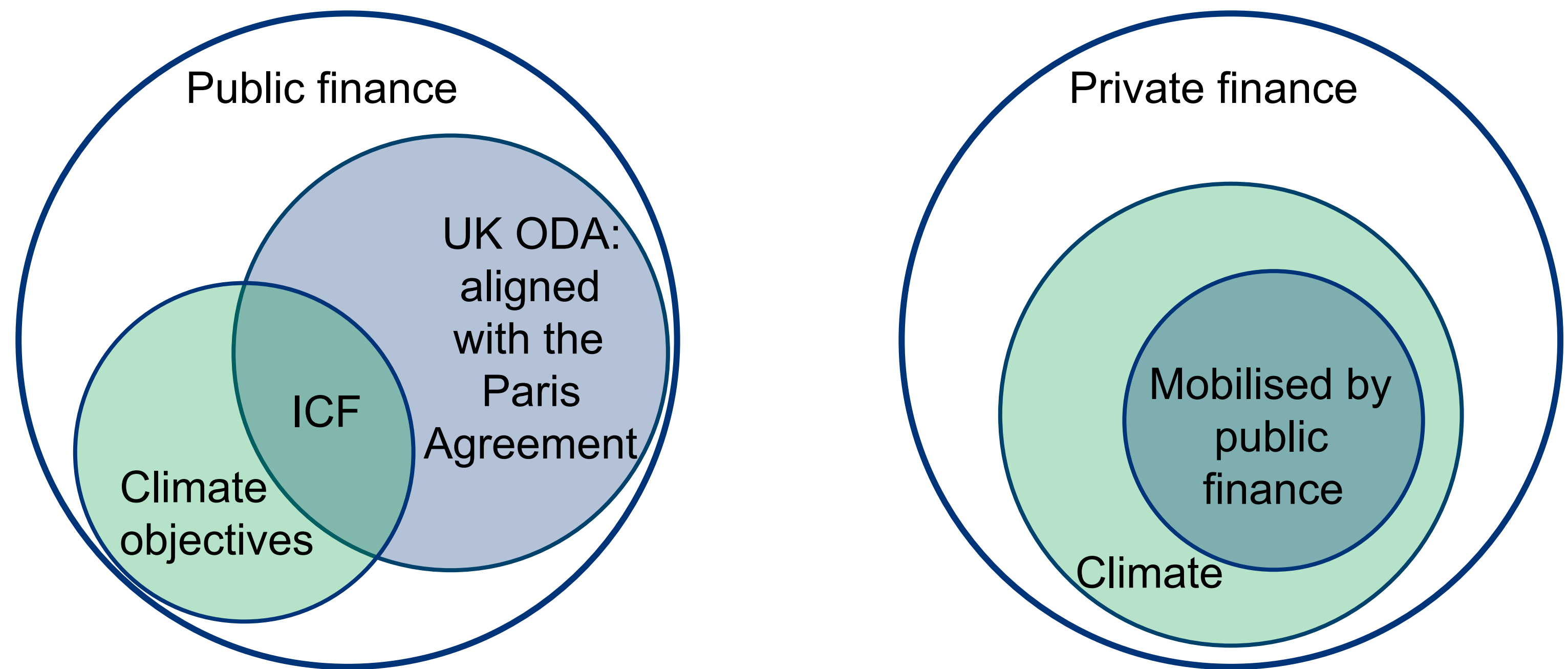
# What is ICF?

International Climate Finance (ICF) is the UK Government's primary instrument to deliver the UK's share of the financial and technical assistance to developing countries under the UNFCCC \$100bn per year Climate Finance commitment.

It supports developing countries to address the causes and impacts of climate change.



# Definitions



**World Bank** : ...resources that catalyze low-carbon and climate resilient development

**Secretary -General's High -level Advisory Group on Climate Change Financing** : Long-term financing for mitigation and adaptation strategies in developing countries from various public and private sources

**UNFCCC**: Climate finance refers to local, national or transnational financing —drawn from public, private and alternative sources of financing—that seeks to support mitigation and adaptation actions that will address climate change

**Article 9 of the Paris Agreement**: Developed country Parties shall provide financial resources to assist developing country Parties with respect to both mitigation and adaptation in continuation of their existing obligations under the Convention

**UK ICF for this presentation** : OECD DAC Official Development Assistance + mobilised private finance, with climate change adaptation and mitigation Rio Markers (principal or significant)



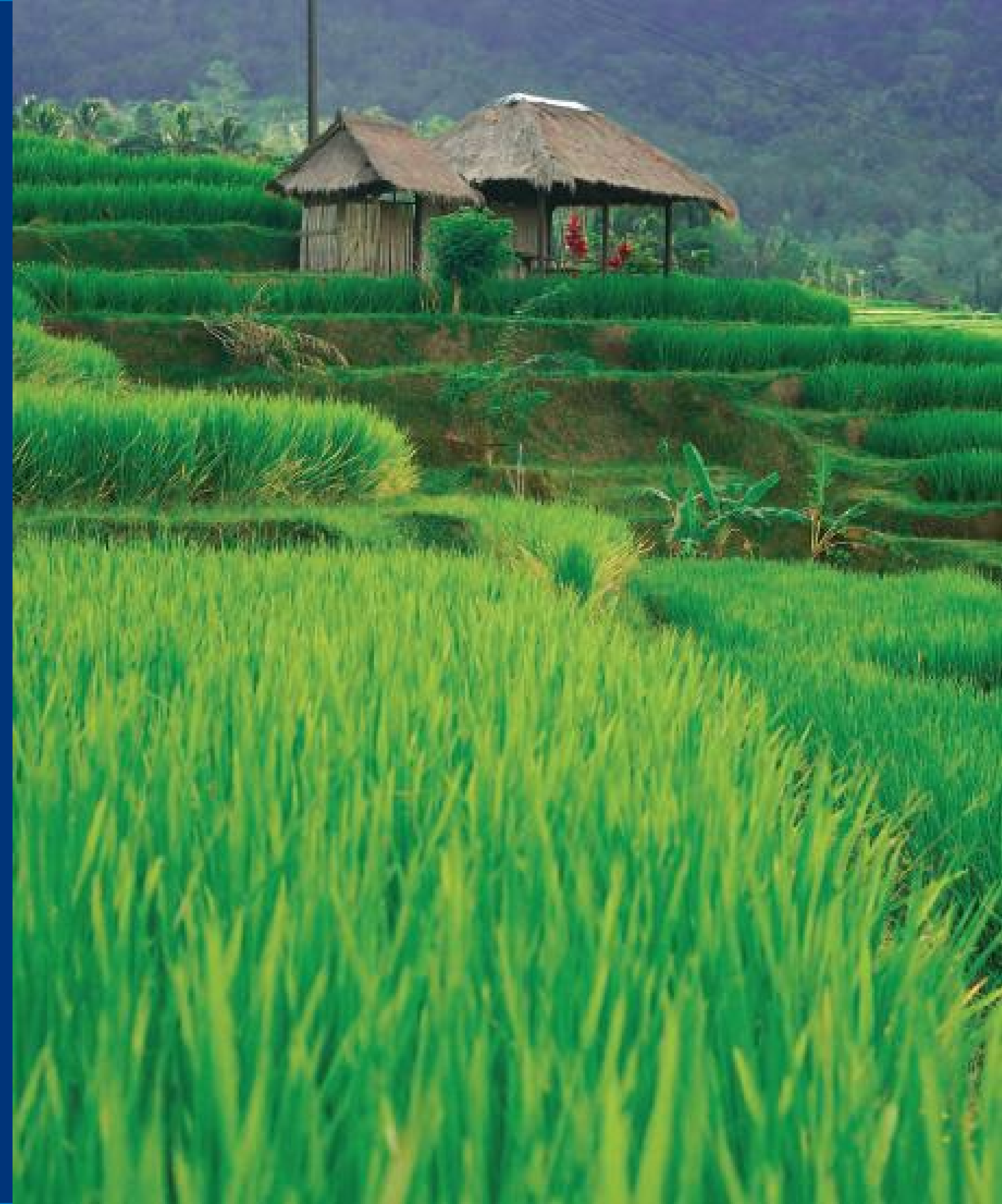
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**Clean Energy:** accelerate the clean energy transition; help countries provide access to affordable, reliable, and clean energy for all

**Nature for Climate and People:** protect, sustainably manage and restore nature; reduce demands on nature; help the transition to nature positive economies

**Adaptation and Resilience:** build the capacity of people and communities to adapt and become more resilient to the impacts of climate change

**Sustainable Cities, Infrastructure and Transport:** support low-carbon, green and resilient urbanization; enable access to clean and reliable infrastructure





# ICF Commitment: doubled to £11.6bn from 2021/22 to 2025/26

We delivered £9.8 billion  
between 2011/12 and  
2020/21



We aim to ensure a  
balanced split between  
mitigation and adaptation  
finance



We have committed to at  
least £3 billion of ICF in  
development solutions that  
protect and restore nature

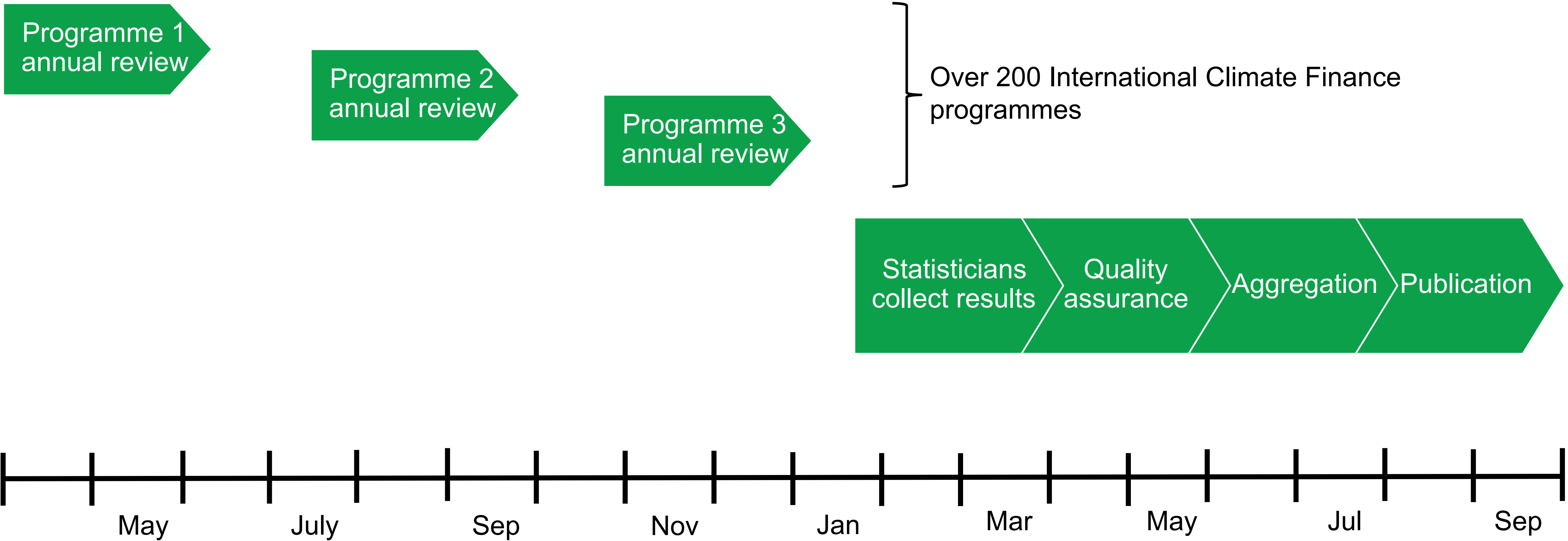




# Monitoring results of UK ICF

We have a set of Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) to monitor results from UK ICF programmes – UK aid programmes with climate change adaptation or mitigation as an objective. This is part of our overall approach to Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL).

# Annual data collection for ICF results





## UK Climate Finance Results- Statement of Voluntary Compliance with the Code of Practice for Statistics

### 1. Introduction

This statement shows how the UK's International Climate Finance (ICF) Results publication has followed the principles of the [Code of Practice for Statistics](#), where possible. The Code is framed around three main concepts or pillars:

- [Trustworthiness](#)- the confidence in the people and organisations that produce statistics and data
- [Quality](#)- Data and methods that produce assured statistics
- [Value](#)- Statistics that support society's needs for information

The UK ICF is Official Development Assistance (ODA) spent on climate change adaptation and mitigation in developing countries. The portfolio of programmes is delivered by three UK government departments: the Foreign Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO); the Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS); and the Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (Defra). FCDO publishes annual results estimates that monitor the impact of the UK's ICF through Key Performance Indicators (KPIs). While FCDO leads on the publication of these, the results framework, data collection and quality assurance are undertaken by all three departments.

The following sections explain how the three departments have applied the pillars of the Code in a proportionate way, demonstrating Voluntary Compliance. This is in line with the [Guide for Voluntary Application of the Code](#). Please note that these results estimates do not represent Official Statistics due to variable quality in the underlying data.

### 2. Trustworthiness

The ICF results estimates are collected and quality assured by analysts in FCDO, BEIS and Defra. These analysts also work collaboratively on indicator development, interpretation of methodologies, and dissemination of results. The cross-government team represents multiple analytical professions including statisticians, economists, operational and social researchers. The team in FCDO that leads on the publication on behalf of HMG<sup>1</sup> are members of the Government Statistical Service (GSS). They have a professional line of accountability to FCDO's Chief Statistician and therefore the National Statistician.

The [ICF results publication](#) aims to present results estimates in an objective manner, including:

- Narrative for each KPI which explains what the indicator measures, the change compared with the previous year and the number of programmes contributing to each indicator.
- Information on the revisions policy, which sets out our procedures in the event of revisions and corrections to results data.
- Methodology notes for each of the ICF KPIs and previous years' results publications on the website.
- Clear signposting on the frequency of the publication, and pre-announcement of the publication dates.

### 3. Quality

Information on ICF results is collected from FCDO country- and regional offices, central departments in FCDO, BEIS and Defra, and multilateral institutions. The results data collected originates from a variety of

<sup>1</sup> His Majesty's Government (HMG) specifically refers to the three ICF spending departments: FCDO, BEIS and Defra

# Compliance with the UK Code of Practice for Statistics

- Three pillars: Trustworthiness, Quality and Value
- We follow the Code to the extent possible – e.g. pre-announcing publication dates
- Variable quality in the underlying data means we're unlikely to classify the Results as official statistics

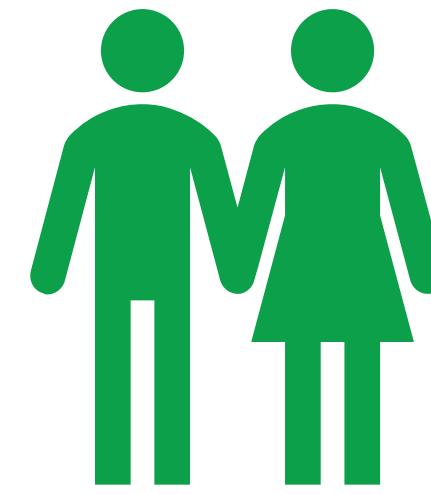




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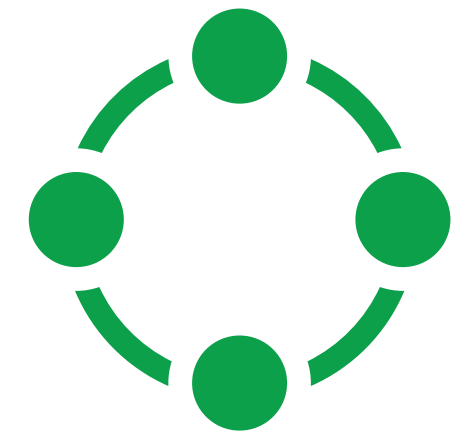
# People supported by ICF from 2011 to 2022



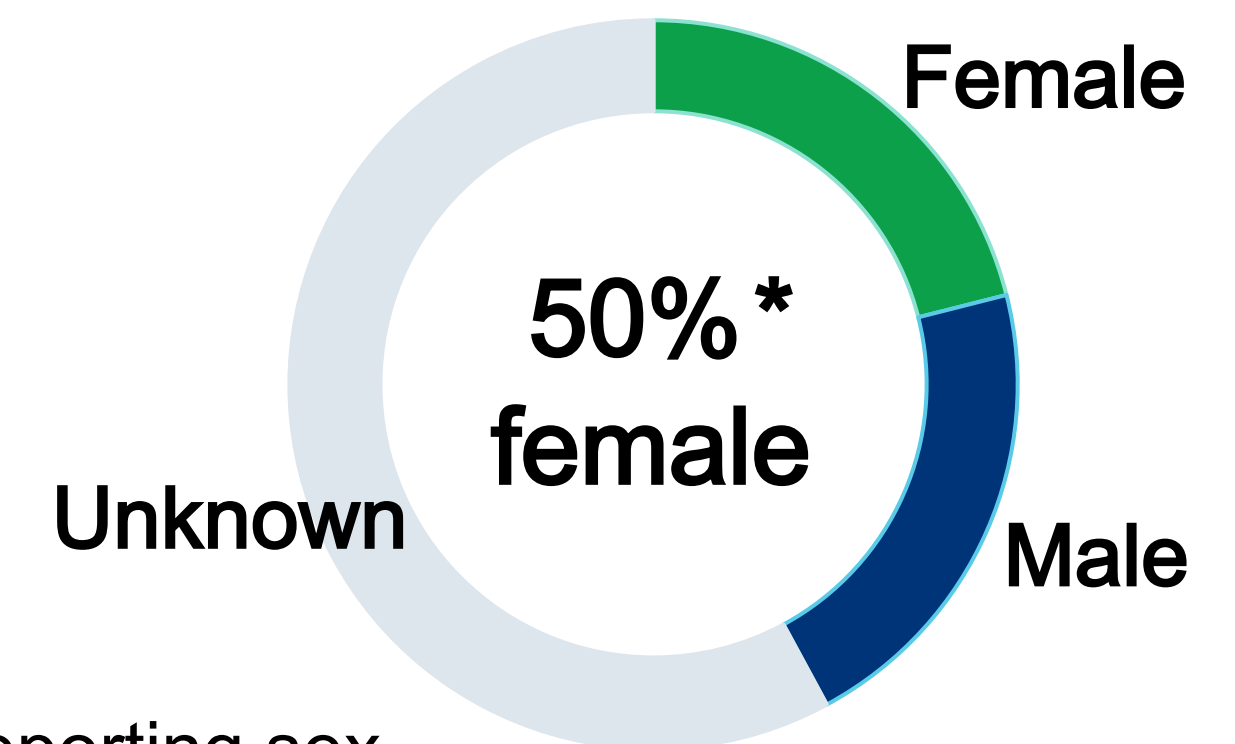
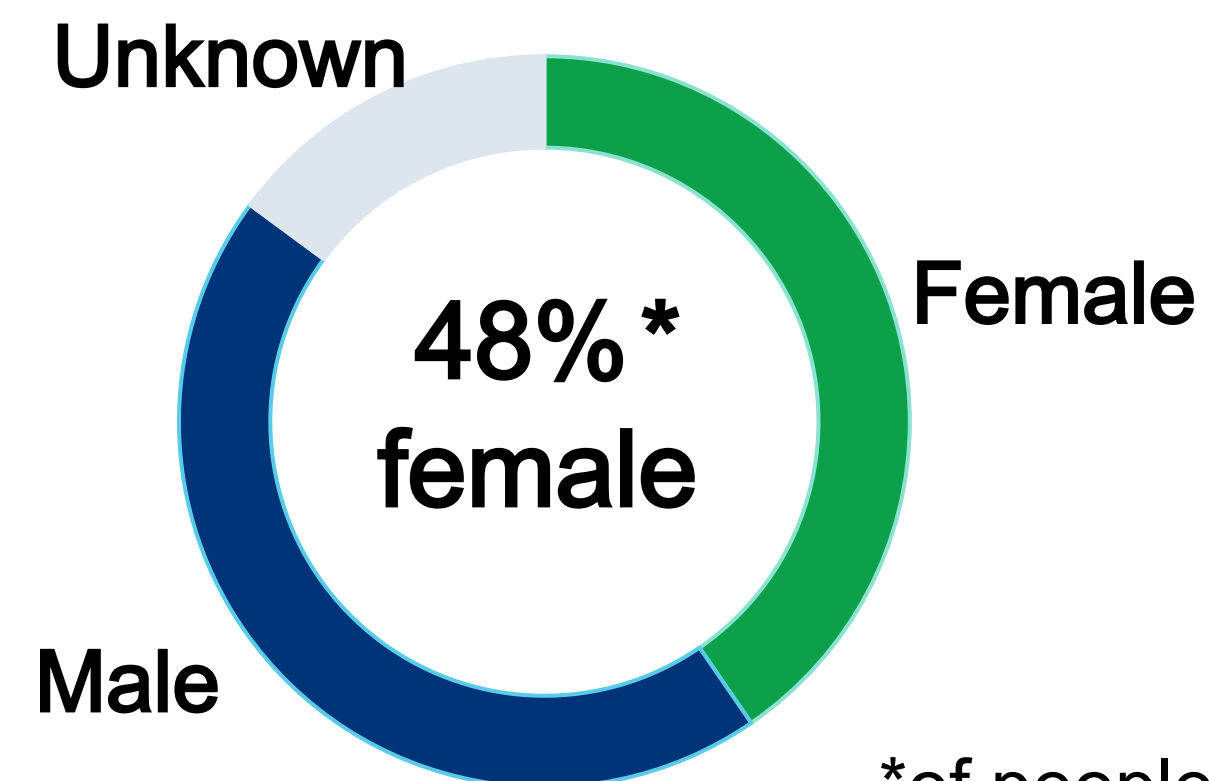
**95 million**  
people  
supported to  
cope with the  
effects of climate  
change



**58 million**  
people with  
improved access  
to clean energy



**31 million**  
people with  
improved  
resilience

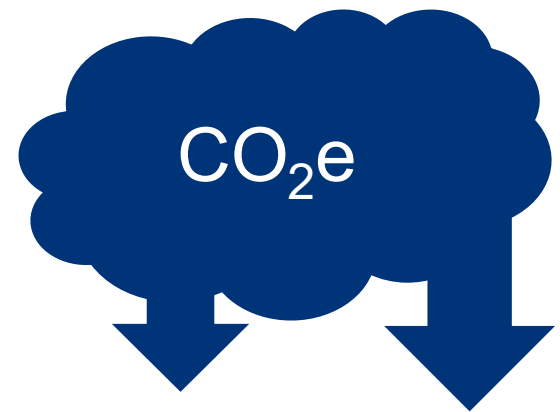


\*of people reporting sex

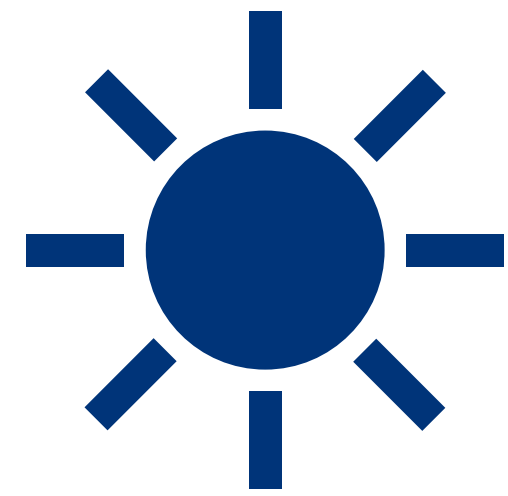


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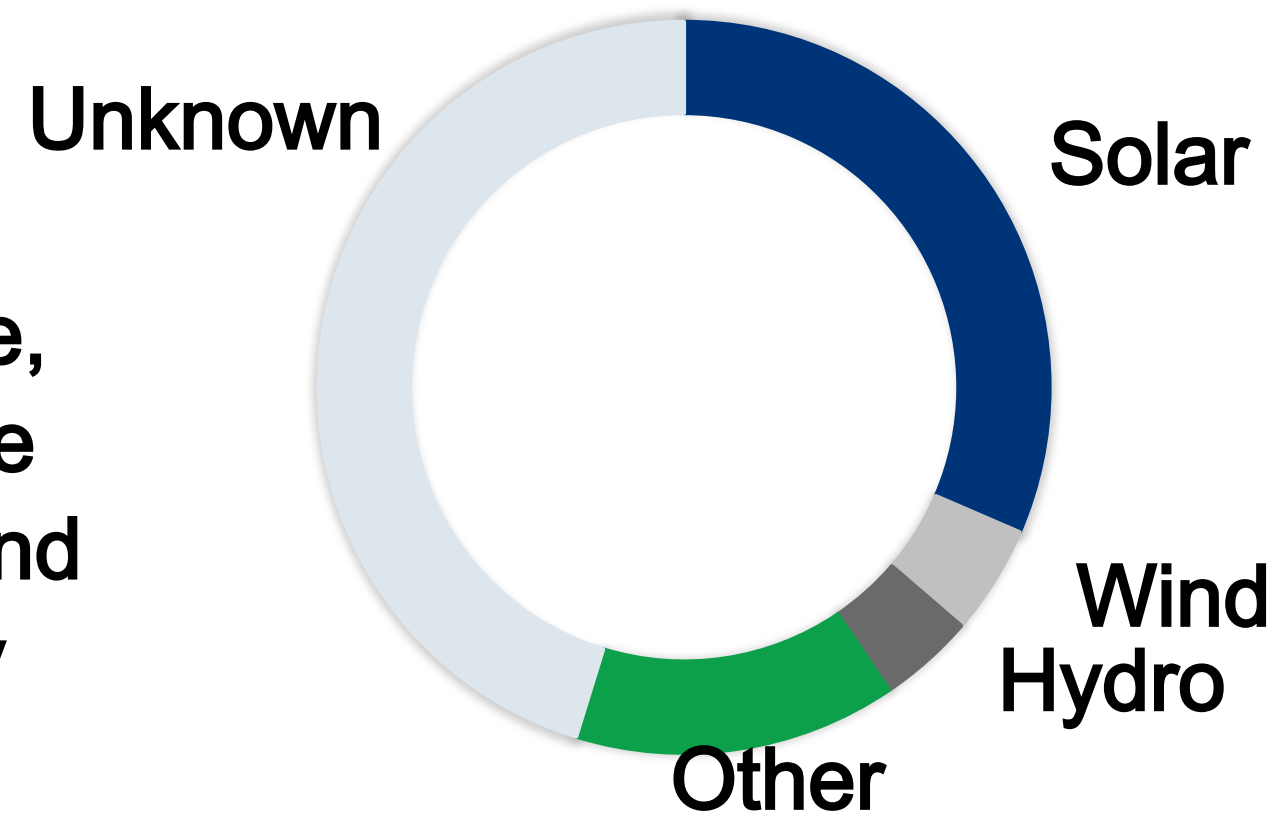
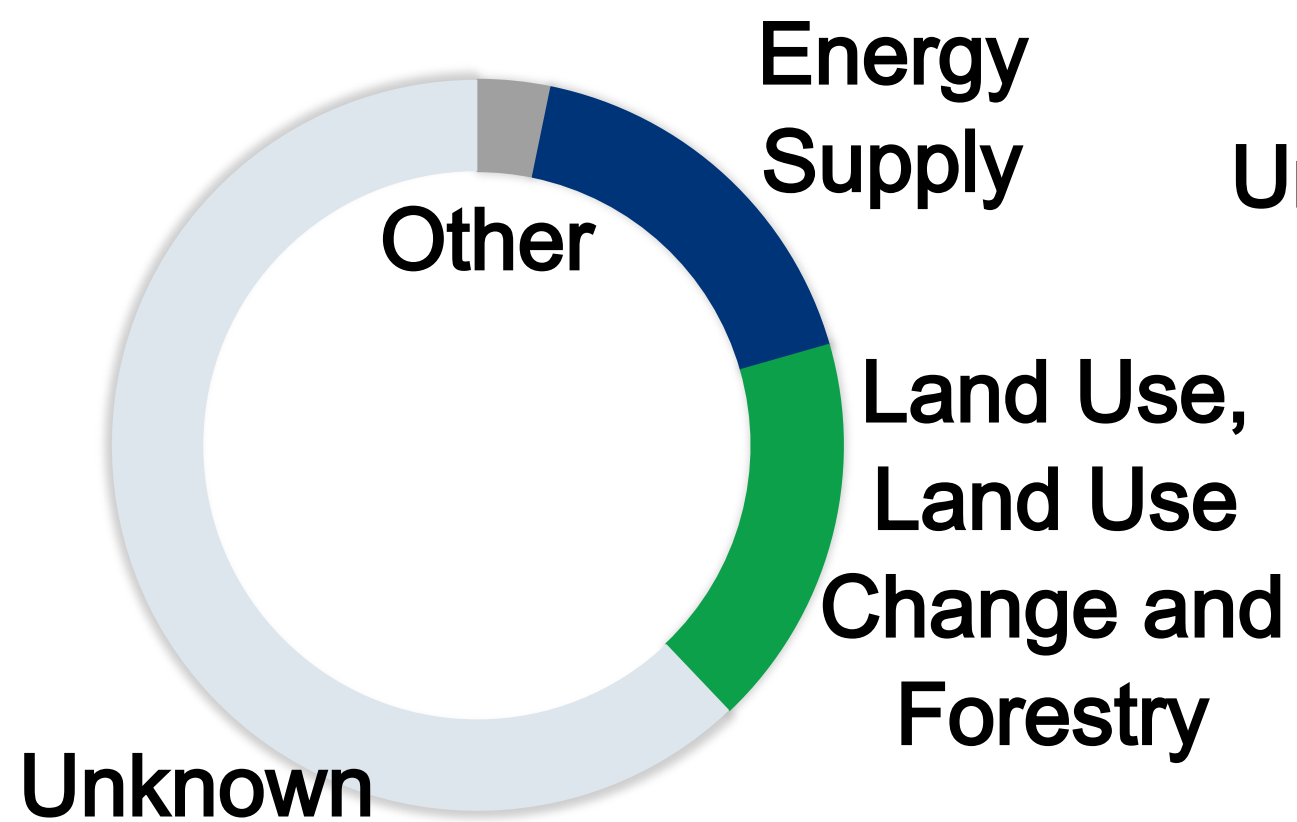
# Activities supported by ICF from 2011 to 2022



**68 million**  
avoided or reduced  
tonnes of greenhouse  
gas emissions



**58 million**  
capacity of clean  
energy installed





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# Activities supported by ICF from 2011 to 2022



**410,000  
hectares**  
avoided  
deforestation



**£5.3 million**  
value of  
ecosystem  
services  
generated or  
protected

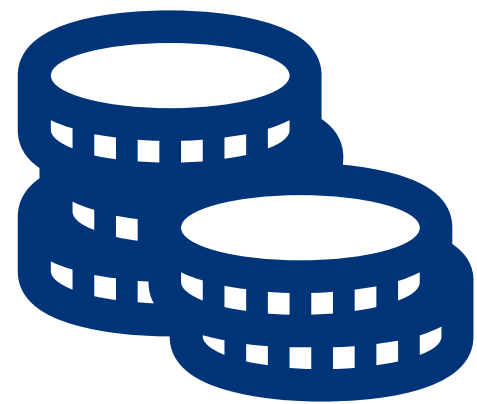


**910,000  
hectares**  
land sustainably  
managed

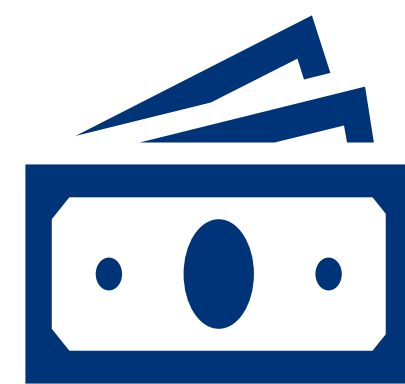


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# Finance mobilised by ICF from 2011 to 2022



**£5.7 billion**  
public finance  
mobilised for climate  
change



**£5.2 billion**  
private finance  
mobilised for  
climate change





# Transformational change in ICF

ICF forms only a small part of the necessary action required to tackle climate change, so should aim to be 'transformational' to maximise the impact.

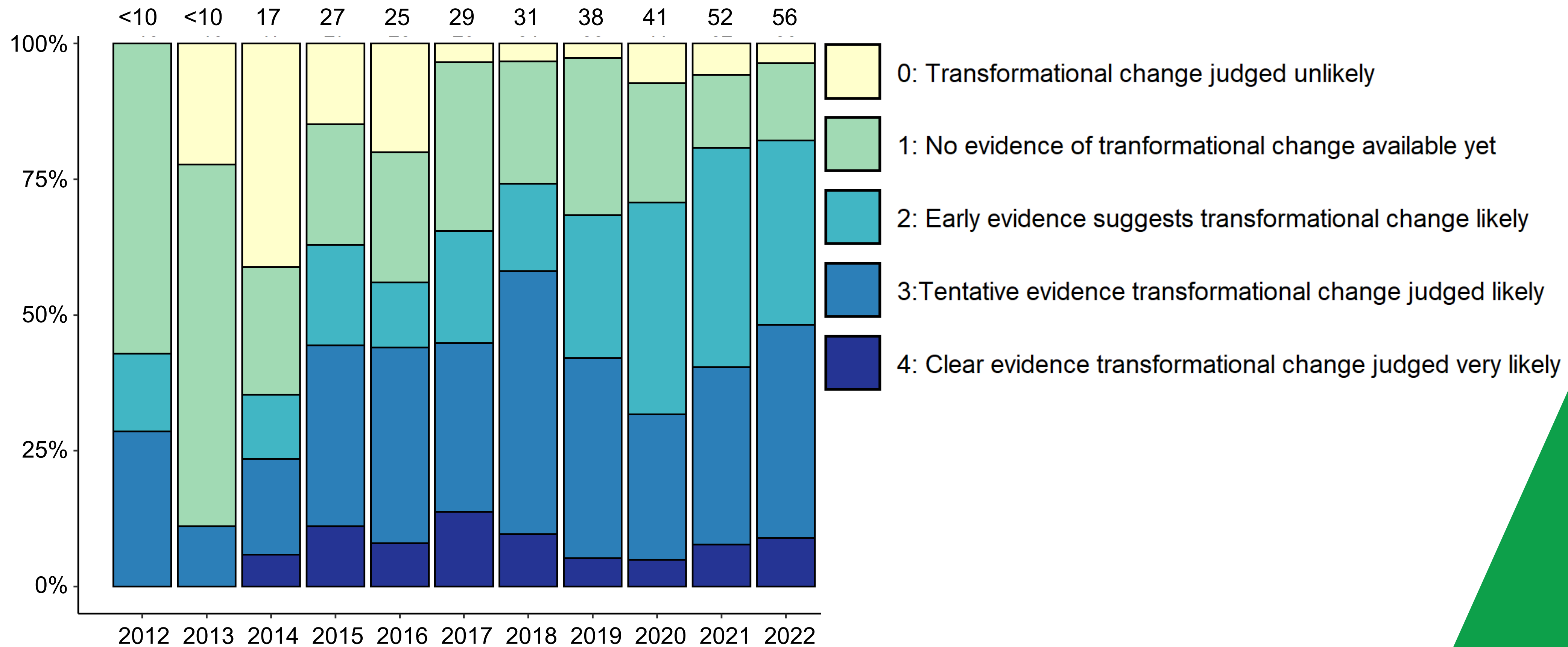
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ICF programmes scored 4 – Clear evidence that transformational change is judged very likely.

In total, 95 ICF programmes have reported against the indicator on 'transformational change' to date.



# Extent to which ICF intervention is likely to lead to transformational change





# Recent improvements

- We're publishing results against an additional five KPIs, bringing the total up to 11
- We've included graphs illustrating trends over time, rather than just cumulative results
- Where we have data we're including disaggregated results, including on the demographic characteristics of the people we're supporting
- We've included a list of all the ICF programmes that contribute to the results



# Challenges

- Over 200 programmes – nearly as many delivery partners
- Range of delivery models: multilateral climate funds; multi-donor programmes; bilateral programmes
- Range of Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) models: in-house; commissioned by us; commissioned by the delivery partner
- Multiple UK government departments





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