



## International Climate Fund – impact on the ground September 2015

The UK Government established the International Climate Fund (ICF) to help developing countries transition to a lower carbon pathway, to build resilience to floods, droughts and weather extremes, and support better management of natural resources.

Developing countries are at higher risk from the impacts of climate change: their citizens are more vulnerable to climate shocks and their economies are less able to bounce back. The intensity of climate hazards, like droughts, storms and flooding, is expected to rise over the coming decades<sup>1</sup>. In vulnerable regions, migration is a common response when faced with poor environmental conditions which threaten people's livelihoods<sup>2</sup>. Climate change can also increase security risks in countries which are already fragile<sup>3</sup>.

At the same time, tackling climate change presents an opportunity to drive a clean energy economic transformation in many developing countries, helping deliver economic growth to reduce poverty and create jobs, particularly for women.

UK support is helping to ensure that the most vulnerable people are better able to withstand more frequent weather extremes. We are helping to reduce the risks when disasters hit, so poor people do not have to sell what they own to survive, making them poorer still, or have to migrate. We are also supporting poorer countries to build sustainable infrastructure, increasing their access to clean energy, reducing deforestation, and improving air quality from reduced use of fossil fuels.

Between April 2011 and March 2016, the ICF is providing £3.87 billion to address climate change and safeguard the lives and livelihoods of the most vulnerable. The funding is split between three government departments:

- Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC) – £1.33 billion
- Department for International Development (DFID) – £2.4 billion
- Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) – £140 million

A set of key performance indicators (KPIs) have been developed and field tested to capture concrete results of this funding. The table below shows the set of KPIs that are reporting achieved results to date. These results will be updated as our climate work progresses.

Over the lifetime of ICF programmes, we expect to help 53 million people cope with the effects of climate change, give 34 million people access to clean energy sources and reduce dangerous greenhouse gas emissions by 440 million tonnes.

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<sup>1</sup> IPCC, 2013. Working Group I of the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

<sup>2</sup> UK Government Office for Science, 2011. Migration and global environmental change: project report.

<sup>3</sup> IPCC, 2014. Working Group II of the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

ICF key performance indicators	Achieved results (results reported by April 2015)	Expected results by April 2016	Expected total lifetime results	Number of programmes reporting (achieved; expected)
Number of people supported to cope with the effects of climate change	15,000,000	17,000,000	53,000,000	22; 30
Number of people with improved access to clean energy	2,600,000	5,700,000	34,000,000	10; 18
Number of direct jobs created	39,000	58,000	110,000	13; 18
Change in Greenhouse Gas emissions (Tonnes of CO2e)	2,300,000	6,600,000	440,000,000	10; 31
Level of installed capacity of clean energy (Mega Watts)	190	210	3,100	5; 17
Number of low carbon technologies supported (units installed)	310,000	640,000	3,600,000	5; 8
Volume of public finance mobilised for climate change purposes (£s)	1,200,000,000	1,400,000,000	3,800,000,000	21; 34
Volume of private finance mobilised for climate change purposes (£s)	330,000,000	400,000,000	3,600,000,000	13; 25

Note: All results in table above are attributable to ICF spend.

Results break down into three areas:

**Achieved results** –Results reported to the ICF secretariat by spring 2015.

**Expected results 2011-16** – Results expected to be delivered between April 2011 and March 2016. This figure may be subject to change as finance is disbursed, programmes implemented and results reported.

**Expected total programme benefits** – Current assessment of expected results over the full lifetime of the programmes. This figure is subject to change as new programmes are updated.