UK International Climate Finance
Results 2023

Contents

List of Acronyms

COP Conference of the Parties (to the United Nations climate convention)

Defra Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs

DESNZ Department for Energy Security and Net Zero

DSIT Department for Science, Innovation and Technology

FCDO Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office

IPCC Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

KPI Key Performance Indicator

ODA Official Development Assistance

REDD Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries

SDG Sustainable Development Goal

TA Technical Assistance

UN United Nations

WASH Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Introduction

International Climate Finance

International Climate Finance (ICF) is Official Development Assistance (ODA) from the UK to support developing countries to reduce poverty and respond to and mitigate the challenges caused by climate change and environmental degradation. These investments help developing countries to:

- adapt and build resilience to the current and future effects of climate change
- pursue low-carbon development
- support sustainable management of natural resources
- increase access to clean energy
- reduce deforestation

The UK has committed to spending £11.6 billion of ICF between financial years 2021/2022 to 2025/2026, with £3 billion of this to be invested in climate change solutions that protect, restore and sustainably manage nature. The Prime Minister announced at COP27 that we are tripling our adaptation finance from £500 million in 2019 to £1.5 billion in 2025. The UK met its previous ICF commitment of £5.8 billion between 2016/2017-2020/2021 and £3.8 billion was spent from 2011/2012-2015/2016. The UK International Climate Finance Strategy[1] outlines how ICF is being spent and how it is delivering results.

The ICF portfolio is delivered jointly across four UK Government Departments: the Foreign Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO); the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ formerly the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy); the Department for Science, Innovation and Technology (DSIT) and the Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (Defra).

This publication presents the headline achievements of ICF since 2011. It brings together results against 15 key performance indicators (KPIs) from UK aid programmes that have climate change adaptation or mitigation as an objective. The ICF portfolio results framework does not attempt to capture the full benefits of ICF programmes, because individual programmes have context-specific aims that are not necessarily covered by the ICF KPIs. Some programmes integrate climate as part of a broader development project, so not all their aims feed into the ICF KPIs, while others have indirect impacts that that are hard to aggregate across the ICF portfolio. Some programmes may also have not reported all relevant KPIs due to capacity constraints, data limitations, or considerations of proportionality or value for money. Overall, we always aim to provide a conservative estimate of ICF Results rather than overclaim our impact.

Climate change

In 2023, the world experienced the hottest summer on record. The wildfires in Europe were devastating with the Greek wildfire being the largest recorded in the EU. China and America experienced powerful hurricanes with floods in Northern India and Pakistan. The impacts of climate change extend across the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), with increased

extreme weather events already affecting plant and animal species. To limit warming to 1.5°C, as set out in the Paris Agreement, requires a 43% decrease in global greenhouse gas emissions by 2030, and net zero by 2050.

The sixth assessment from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) emphasises the interdependence of climate, ecosystems and biodiversity, and human society, and the need for an integrated approach across these areas to solve the challenges we face. The mutually reinforcing crises of rapid climate change and unprecedented biodiversity loss are a key threat to global security and prosperity. We cannot reach net zero or limit global temperature rises to 1.5 degrees without protecting and restoring ecosystems. Therefore, improvements in agriculture, protecting and restoring nature and using land and the ocean sustainably are central to efforts to tackle and adapt to climate change, build resilience against wider shocks and to protect the global economy. By 2030, climate change and environmental degradation could push a further 100 million into poverty[2]. Millions of people are increasingly exposed to food and water insecurity, but it is the poorest and most vulnerable who are hit first, hardest and who are least able to cope[3]. The UK's International Development Strategy in 2022 and the Integrated Review Refresh in 2023 set out how tackling, and adapting, to climate change are, and will be, part of the UK's development offer.

While the IPCC assessment stressed the severity of the situation, it also outlined how it is still possible to achieve the necessary emissions reductions to keep global warming to 1.5°C[4]. Substantial progress was made at the United Nations Climate Change Conference COP26, hosted by the UK in 2021, which included:

- Securing net zero commitments for over 90% of the world's economy - up from 30% two years previously, when the UK began preparations for COP26.
- The Glasgow Climate Pact was agreed, which set out ambitious commitments to increase action on climate change[5], including phasing down coal and ending inefficient fossil fuel subsidies for the first time.
- Increased support to developing countries, including at least doubling adaptation finance to $40 billion per year by 2025.
- Leaders representing over 90% of the world's forests pledged to halt and reverse forest loss and land degradation by 2030.

At the United Nations Climate Change Conference COP 27 hosted in Egypt in 2022 further progress was made, including an agreement on a Loss and Damage Fund for particularly vulnerable countries devastated by climate impacts.

ICF Results 2022/2023

Improvements to the publication for 2023

We continually seek to improve our reported results to enhance the publication's usefulness and transparency. This year:

- results against four new KPIs, which measure results supported by ICF technical assis-

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tance activities (Technical Assistance KPIs) are reported
- we have continued to expand the availability of disaggregated results
- methodologies and guidance on reporting against most of the KPIs have been improved, with a new scoring methodology for KPI 15 and expanded scope for KPIs 8, 10 and 17
- for enhanced transparency, we have published the version of our data processing pipeline used to produce 2023 ICF results, under the Digital Object Identifier (DOI): 10.5281/zenodo.8411125

Monitoring progress on inclusion

We are pleased to present more disaggregated results in this year's publication, building on last year when we reported disaggregated data for the first time. Requirements to break down beneficiary counts by sex, age, disability and geography have been strengthened in recent years, but not all programmes have monitoring systems that enable this information to be collected.

In particular, it is not always possible for programmes to report an individual's characteristics across multiple categories – for example, disabled women in rural areas. Where a programme has not been able to provide a disaggregation in the format required, the results are listed as 'unspecified' within the publication. This can include those within disaggregation categories we do not yet report on, those where we cannot sufficiently verify the data or the level of data is not yet available. We are continuing to improve our data systems to support better disaggregated data collection and are working towards increased coverage of disaggregated results.

To protect sensitive data where the number of programmes reporting is very low, we suppress disaggregated results with fewer than 5 reporting programmes or fewer than 20 individual beneficiaries.

Total Achieved Results

ICF Results are reported for 11 KPIs and 4 TA KPIs[6]. Two hundred and ninety-seven programmes have reported ICF results since 2011. Many of these programmes will continue to deliver further benefits after they have ended, so as well as cumulative results to date, we also report on total expected programme benefits (see Annex).

The total cumulative results achieved for each KPI between April 2011 and March 2023 are shown in Table 1. Where this year's KPI results are compared to those from the previous year, the latest available data has been used, including historic revisions, so these differences may not match previously published data. Throughout the publication, all figures greater than 10,000 have been rounded down to the nearest whole thousand.

For each KPI, cumulative results are calculated by summing results from all reporting programmes, across all years from 2011. More detailed results for each KPI are outlined below in the section 'Results for each Key Performance Indicator (KPI)'. The percentage increases

presented from the previous year are based on the latest available data, after any updates to historical data. Where there have been notable corrections to historic data these are identified within the KPI section below. All charts are also based on the latest cumulative results and include any updates to historical data.

Previous publications and the methodologies used to guide results monitoring and collection can be found on the ICF Results webpages. Details of the programmes referenced throughout this publication can be found on Development Tracker.

Table 1: ICF results achieved from April 2011 to March 2023

KPI Number	KPI Title	Achieved Total
KPI 1	Number of people supported to better adapt to the effects of climate change	101,589,000 People
KPI 2.1	Number of people with improved access to clean energy	69,747,000 People
KPI 2.2	Number of social institutions with improved access to clean energy	271 Institutions
KPI 4	Number of people whose resilience has been improved	32,254,000 People
KPI 6	Tonnes of Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduced or Avoided	86,791,000 Tonnes of CO2 (tCO2e)
KPI 7	Installed capacity of clean energy	3,601 Megawatts (MW)
KPI 8	Ecosystem Loss Avoided	413,000 Hectares
KPI 10	Value of ecosystem services generated or protected	5,302,000 GBP (£)
KPI 11	Volume of public finance mobilised for climate change purposes	6,984,840,000 GBP (£)
KPI 12	Volume of private finance mobilised for climate change purposes	6,884,443,000 GBP (£)
KPI 15	Extent to which ICF intervention is likely to lead to transformational change	61.82% programmes scored a 4 or 5
KPI 17	Area under sustainable management practices	2,700,000 Hectares
TA KPI 1	Number of Countries Supported by ICF Technical Assistance	125 Countries
TA KPI 2.1	Number of individuals supported by ICF Technical Assistance	414,000 People
TA KPI 2.2	Number of organisations supported by ICF Technical Assistance	1,450 Organisations
TA KPI 3	Number of climate policies informed by ICF Technical Assistance	98 Policies
TA KPI 5	Tonnes of Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduced or Avoided through ICF Technical Assistance	35,001,000 Tonnes of CO2 (tCO2e)

Results for each Key Performance Indicator

KPI 1: Number of people supported to better adapt to the effects of climate change

This indicator tracks the number of people directly supported by UK ICF to better adapt to the impacts of climate change. Many different types of interventions contribute to climate adaptation support, including improving food security, water management and preparedness against climate-related natural disasters. These interventions support the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) target 13.1 on strengthening resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards, as well as contributing towards SDG 2 on food security and SDG 6 on access to water.

A total of 101,589,000 people were directly supported to adapt to climate change from April 2011 to March 2023, reported by 129 programmes. This was an increase of 7,528,000 (8.00%) from the previous year (Figure 1). These results reflect the people directly reached by UK interventions, rather than indirect benefits to the wider community.

The three programmes that contributed the largest increases in results for this KPI in the last year were 'Disaster Risk Insurance', 'Global Risk Financing Facility (GRIF)' and 'Asia Regional Resilience to a changing climate (ARRCC)'. There were also programmes that revised their historical results due to methodological and data quality improvements, leading to a decrease of 567,784 beneficiaries reached in historical results.

Disaggregation of the results by sex has been reported for 83.77% of programmes. Where results are available by sex, there was a split of 48% female beneficiaries compared to 52% male. Most beneficiaries were adults where disaggregation was available. Of the 2.40% of results disaggregated by disability, 2.83% of beneficiaries were recorded as having a disability. Where geographic disaggregation was reported (9.68% of results), 78.47% of beneficiaries were in rural locations, compared to 21.53% in urban locations.

ICF KPI 1

People (Millions)

Figure 1: Cumulative annual results achieved for KPI 1 as a result of UK ICF, from April 2011 to March 2023

Table 2: Disaggregated data for KPI 1

Disaggregation	Total Achieved	Number of Programmes
Age		
Child (Age 0-14)	151,000	<5
Youth (Age 15-24)	40,000	<5
Adult (Age 25-64)	876,000	6
Elder (Age 65+)	27,000	<5
Unspecified	100,493,000	128
Disability		
Disabled	69,000	10
Not Disabled	2,371,000	10
Unspecified	99,149,000	121
Geography		
Rural	7,718,000	27
Urban	2,117,000	7
Unspecified	91,753,000	108
Sex		
Female	40,851,000	93
Male	44,252,000	92
Unspecified	16,485,000	61

KPI 2.1: Number of people with improved access to clean energy

This indicator directly contributes to SDG 7 (affordable and clean energy) and SDG 3 (health and wellbeing), reducing carbon emissions and improving health, since the use of polluting cooking fuels is a major contributor to indoor air pollution.

The types of interventions that contribute to this KPI include the installation of solar technology, green mini-grids for local power supply in rural areas, clean cook stoves that reduce people's dependence on firewood and supporting improvements in energy efficiency.

A cumulative total of 69,747,000 people were supported with improved access to clean energy from 2011 to 2023, which was an increase of 12,942,000 (22.78%) since 2022 (Figure 2). From the 51 programmes reporting against this KPI, the largest increases in achieved results came from the programmes 'Transforming Energy Access (TEA)', 'Low Energy Inclusive Appliances' and 'Second phase of DFID's Support to the Private Infrastructure Development Group (PIDG)' As well as the additional results achieved in 2022/2023, a small number of programmes revised their historical results, which saw a decrease in the total reported for previous years by 773,347 beneficiaries.

The results for KPI 2.1 were disaggregated by age, disability, energy type, geography and sex. For the results where sex data were available (55.86% of results), there were 49.09% female and 50.91% male beneficiaries. Less than 1% of beneficiaries were disaggregated by age or disability. Geographic disaggregation covered 3.51% of results, with 28.93% of beneficiaries from urban locations. Of the results where type of clean energy was disaggregated, clean electricity made up 87.12% and clean cooking 12.88%.
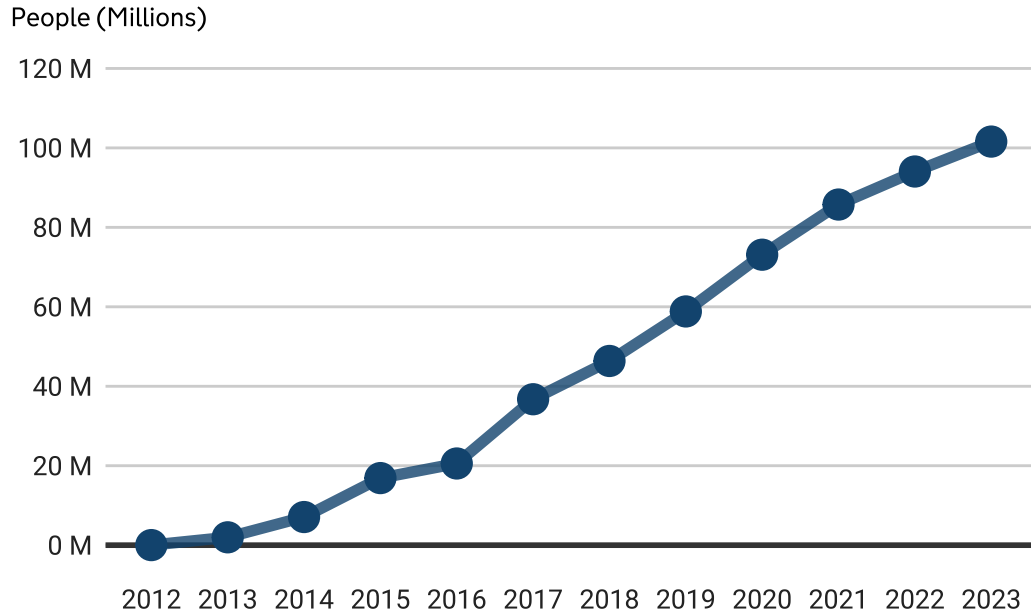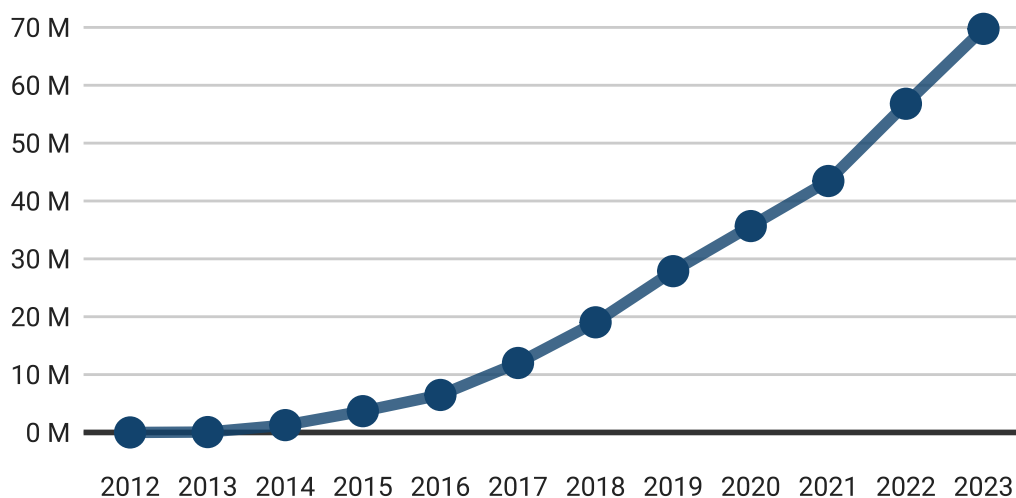
ICF KPI 2.1

People (Millions)

Figure 2: Cumulative annual results achieved for KPI 2.1 as a result of UK ICF, from April 2011 to March 2023

Table 3: Disaggregated data for KPI 2.1

Disaggregation	Total Achieved	Number of Programmes
Age		
Youth (Age 15-24)	11,000	<5
Adult (Age 25-64)	106,000	<5
Unspecified	69,629,000	49
Clean Energy		
Clean Cooking	2,400,000	6
Clean Electricity	16,236,000	18
Unspecified	51,110,000	36
Disability		
Disabled	9,200	<5
Not Disabled	<20	<5
Unspecified	69,738,000	51
Geography		
Rural	709,000	9
Urban	1,741,000	7
Unspecified	67,296,000	43
Sex		
Female	19,124,000	24
Male	19,837,000	24
Unspecified	30,784,000	36

Case Study: Enabling Development for Girls Education Programme

Promoting Equality in African Schools (PEAS) is a not-for-profit organisation, focusing on expanding education opportunities to those that need them the most - including rural communities, low-income families and girls. PEAS has 15 years' experience building and running low-cost secondary schools in rural areas of Uganda and Zambia and works with local governments to improve the secondary education system. Through FCDO Zambia EDGE programme, PEAS has piloted several innovative approaches to reduce the environmental impact of building and running schools. One highlight has been the construction of an innovative biodigester latrine at a school in the Northern Province, which uses a digestive process to breakdown human and kitchen waste into cooking gas. This can be used in the school kitchens to reduce the use of non-renewable fuel. The new latrine is now fully operational and has led to significant reductions in the ongoing fuel costs at the school.

KPI 2.2: Number of social institutions with improved access to clean energy

KPI 2.2 is similar to KPI 2.1 but focuses on social institutions[7] that have improved access to clean energy, which thereby provides benefits to the wider community. One of the biggest contributors to this KPI was the 'Somali Health and Nutrition Programme'.

A total of 271 institutions have been supported with improved energy access between 2011 and 2023, through 9 programmes (Figure 3). There was an increase of 47 (20.98%) institutions supported.
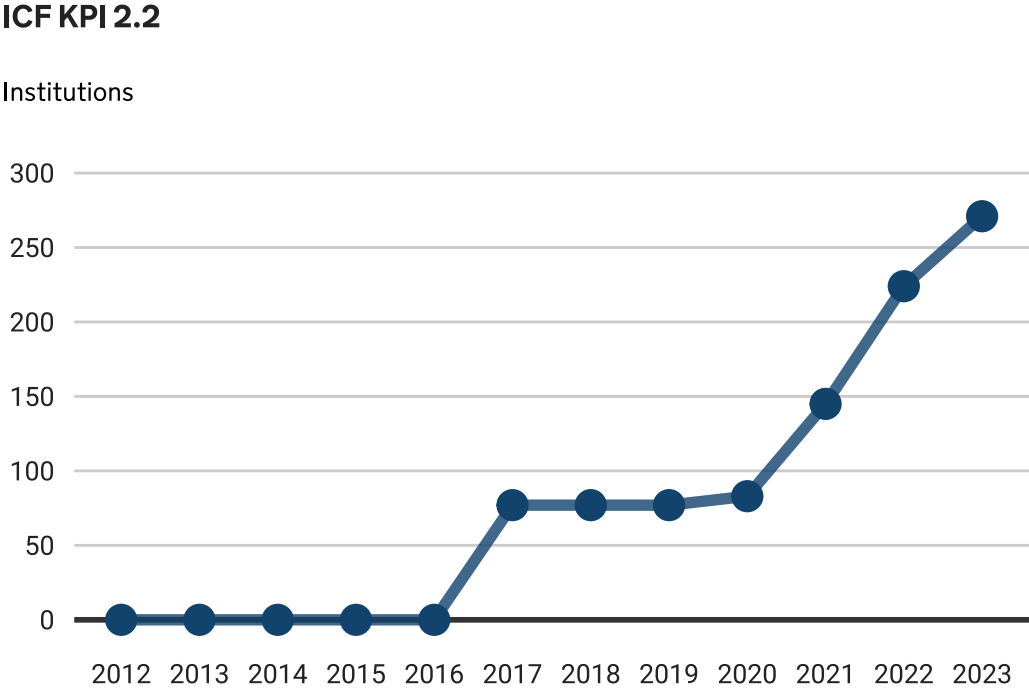
ICF KPI 2.2

Institutions

Figure 3: Cumulative annual results achieved for KPI 2.2 as a result of UK ICF, from April 2011 to March 2023

KPI 4: Number of people whose resilience has been improved

This indicator tracks the number of people for whom UK ICF interventions have improved their resilience to climate shocks and stresses. Programmes reporting on this indicator support the achievement of SDG target 13.1 on strengthening resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards. ICF programmes are designed to improve climate resilience according to context-specific climate risks.

Climate resilience can be considered as having three dimensions: adaptive capacity, anticipatory capacity, and absorptive capacity. Context-relevant indicators of resilience are defined across at least two dimensions of resilience for reporting against KPI 4. Interventions may include: building houses on plinths; preserving water catchments; strengthening flood defences; establishing early-warning systems and social protection. This indicator may overlap with KPI 1, as it can include helping people to adapt to climate change, but for this indicator there needs to be evidence of improved resilience across more than one dimension, supported by data before and after the programme interventions. This makes it more complicated than KPI 1, which reports how many people have been directly reached by our interventions. Improvement on each indicator is demonstrated through repeated beneficiary surveys. These individual indicator results are combined in a predefined way to give a single result of 'improved' or 'not improved' in relation to each programme participant.

Resilience was improved for a total of 32,254,000 people across 28 ICF programmes from April 2011 to March 2023 (Figure 4). This was an increase of 216,000 (0.67%) from the previous year. The largest increase came from 'Transforming Access to WASH and Nutrition Services in Mozambique', reporting against this indicator for the first time. Overall, despite increasing, the cumulative results have plateaued this year due to the completion, and closure, of several programmes that have reported large results in the past.

Disaggregation by sex covered 64.74% of reported results for KPI 4. Where the sex of beneficiaries was known, 41.73% were female and 58.27% were male. Where disability status was known (0.70% of results), 1.13% of beneficiaries had a disability and 98.87% beneficiaries did not have a disability. Around 6.44% of KPI 4 results included geography disaggregation. Where geography was known, there were 99.38% rural beneficiaries and   1% urban beneficiaries.

ICF KPI 4

People (Millions)

Figure 4: Cumulative annual results achieved for KPI 4 as a result of UK ICF, from April 2011 to March 2023

Table 4: Disaggregated data for KPI 4

Disaggregation	Total Achieved	Number of Programmes
Disability		
Disabled	2,500	<5
Not Disabled	221,000	<5
Unspecified	32,029,000	28
Geography		
Rural	2,063,000	6
Urban	12,000	<5
Unspecified	30,177,000	23
Sex		
Female	8,713,000	21
Male	12,166,000	20
Unspecified	11,374,000	9

KPI 6: Tonnes of greenhouse gas emissions reduced or avoided

This indicator estimates the reduction in greenhouse gas emissions as a result of UK ICF interventions, compared with expected emissions in the absence of this support. It is a similar indicator to the new TA KPI 5 indicator which measures the volume of greenhouse gas emissions supported by ICF technical assistance activities. However, there are key differences between these two indicators. KPI 6 focuses on capital investment projects where we can directly attribute the emissions reduced or avoided to ICF funding. TA KPI 5 measures the contribution that ICF technical assistance has made to reducing emissions[8].

UK ICF delivers reductions in emissions of greenhouse gases through programmes that cover all sectors of the economy. Activities that deliver against this KPI include those that replace fossil fuels with renewable energy sources (such as solar, wind or geothermal), promote low carbon alternatives to non-sustainably sourced wood for domestic cooking, and reduce deforestation. This indicator is aligned with SDG indicator 13.2.21 which also measures the net change in annual greenhouse gas emissions.

Benefits can be delivered against KPI 6 even after a programme has closed if emissions continue to be reduced or avoided. For example, solar panels will continue to generate clean energy and reduce greenhouse gas emissions after the end of the programme which funded their installation, for as long as they continue to function. This explains why the expected total lifetime results are much higher than the results achieved so far against this indicator - see Annex 1.

It is estimated that 86,791,000 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent were reduced or avoided as a result of ICF programmes since 2011, an increase of 32.15% compared to the cumulative results up to 2022 (Figure 5). Four programmes also reported against this KPI for the first time in 2023, taking the total number of ICF reporting programmes to 56. As seen last year, large increases were reported in 'REDD Early Movers programme (REM)' and 'Support to the multilateral Climate Investment Funds (CIFs)', however the largest increase was reported by 'UK-INDIA Partnership on National Investment and Infrastructure Fund - Green Growth Equity Fund'.

Sector breakdowns have been reported by 48% of programmes, which represent 56.01% of the total greenhouse gas emission reductions. Energy supply contributed the largest emissions reduced or avoided with 40.06% of results for which disaggregated data were reported. This was followed by forestry (23.13%), land/sea-use and land/sea-use change (15.48%), transport (15.31%) and industrial processes (3.95%). The remaining sectors (agriculture, business, residential, waste management and water) all recorded smaller amounts of emissions reduction.
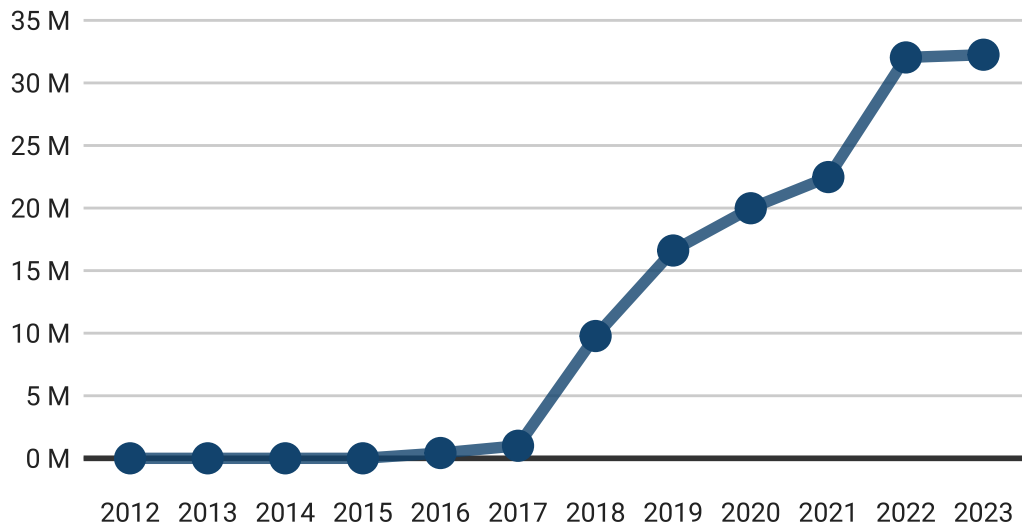
ICF KPI 6

Tonnes of CO2 (Millions)

Figure 5: Cumulative annual results achieved for KPI 6 as a result of UK ICF, from April 2011 to March 2023

Table 5: Disaggregated data for KPI 6

Disaggregation	Total Achieved	Number of Programmes
Sector		
Agriculture	27,000	<5
Business	12,000	<5
Energy Supply	19,475,000	20
Forestry	11,242,000	<5
Industrial Processes	1,921,000	<5
Land/Sea-Use And	7,526,000	<5
Land/Sea-Use Change		
Residential	492,000	<5
Transport	7,444,000	6
Waste Management	469,000	6
Water	16	<5
Unspecified	38,179,000	45

KPI 7: Installed capacity of clean energy

This indicator measures clean energy capacity installed as a result of UK ICF interventions. It tracks both on- and off-grid clean energy sources, such as wind, solar, or geothermal energy; and clean cookstoves. Installed capacity refers to the rated power output when the clean energy source is operational, which is different to energy generated.

Access to energy is a primary constraint to inclusive economic growth and job creation. This supports SDG target 7 to expand infrastructure and technology to supply modern, sustainable energy for all in developing countries. In many cases, the generation of energy from clean sources partially displaces fossil fuel energy generation, resulting in reduced greenhouse gas emissions and thereby also contributing to KPI 6 'Net change in greenhouse gas emissions'.

It is estimated that 3,601 megawatts (MW) of clean energy capacity were installed by ICF programmes between 2011 and 2023, an increase of 22.90% on the cumulative installed capacity up to 2022 (Figure 6). A total of 46 programmes have reported against this KPI, 6 programmes more than reported in 2022.

Both the 'Climate Public Private Partnership Programme (CP3)' and 'Global Climate Partnership Fund (GCPF)' saw a decrease in cumulative achieved results due to methodological improvements and increased data availability. However, this decrease has been offset by lager increases seen in the 'Support to the multilateral Climate Investment Funds (CIFs)', 'British International Investment (BII) Programme of Support in Africa, South Asia, Indo-Pacific & Carib (2015-2027)' and 'UK-INDIA Partnership on National Investment and Infrastructure Fund - Green Growth Equity Fund' programmes.

Installed clean energy capacity results are disaggregated by geography, grid connectivity and technology type. For the 15 programmes that reported against geography (17.87% of reported results), most were reported in urban locations compared to rural (54.42% to 45.58%). 40.72% of the results were disaggregated by type of grid connectivity, with 93.93% of this feeding into a national or regional grid (on-grid). These projects will typically be utility-scale, in the order of tens or hundreds of megawatts. Disaggregation by technology type covers 60.27% of the reported megawatts of clean energy capacity installed. Solar photovoltaic (PV) recorded the majority of these disaggregated results (64.2%), followed by wind and hydropower with 12.82% and 7.77%, respectively. There were smaller results reported for biofuels, biomass, clean cookstoves, concentrated solar power (CSP) and multiple/mixed renewable energy.
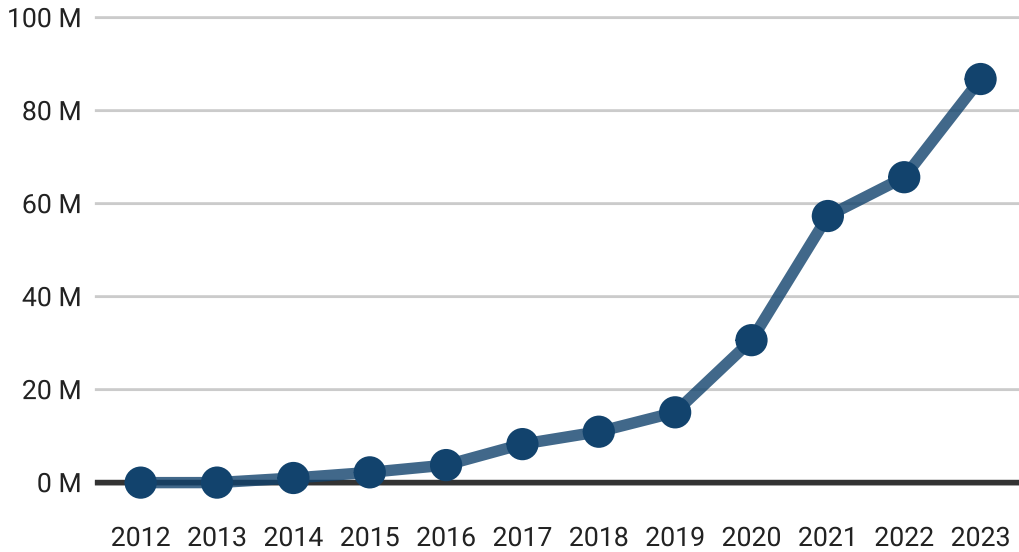
ICF KPI 7

Megawatts (Thousands)
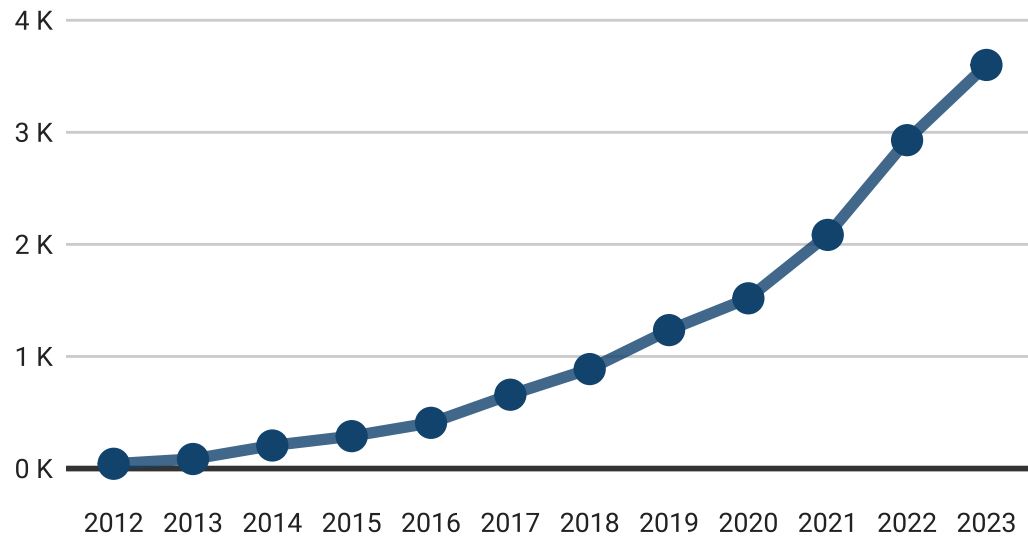
Figure 6: Cumulative annual results achieved for KPI 7 as a result of UK ICF, from April 2011 to March 2023

Table 6: Disaggregated data for KPI 7

Disaggregation	Total Achieved	Number of Programmes
Geography		
Rural	293	9
Urban	350	9
Unspecified	2,900	42
On Off Grid		
Off-Grid	89	15
On-Grid	1,300	14
Unspecified	2,100	14
Technology Type		
Biofuels	89	<5
Biomass	31	<5
Clean Cookstoves	51	<5
Concentrated Solar Power (CSP)	75	<5
Hydropower	169	6
Multiple/Mixed Renewable Energy	84	<5
Solar Photovoltaic (PV)	1,300	24
Wind Power	278	5
Unspecified	1,400	38

KPI 8: Ecosystem loss avoided

This indicator measures the difference in area of ecosystem coverage resulting from an ICF project, relative to the counterfactual of what would have happened in the absence of the intervention. Prevention of ecosystem loss contributes to climate change mitigation by reducing greenhouse gas emissions, as well as helping to preserve biodiversity. Methodology updates in February 2023 have broadened the ecosystems that can be measured to allow non-forest areas to be included such as marine, freshwater and grassland (using IUCN biome typologies). Additionally, this indicator also assesses if the condition of the habitat retained has been maintained in a functioning state and not degraded.

Between April 2011 and March 2023, a total of 413,000 hectares of land have avoided ecosystem loss, reported by 15 programmes (Figure 7). Since 2022, there has been a 3.28% increase in area (13,000ha). Improvements to methodologies for the Blue Forests programme and the REDD Early Movers programme resulted in a decrease of historic results by 12,604 hectares overall. However, this decrease in previous results has been counteracted by the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility - Carbon Fund reporting results for the first time and additional results delivered this year, particularly by REDD Early Movers programme.
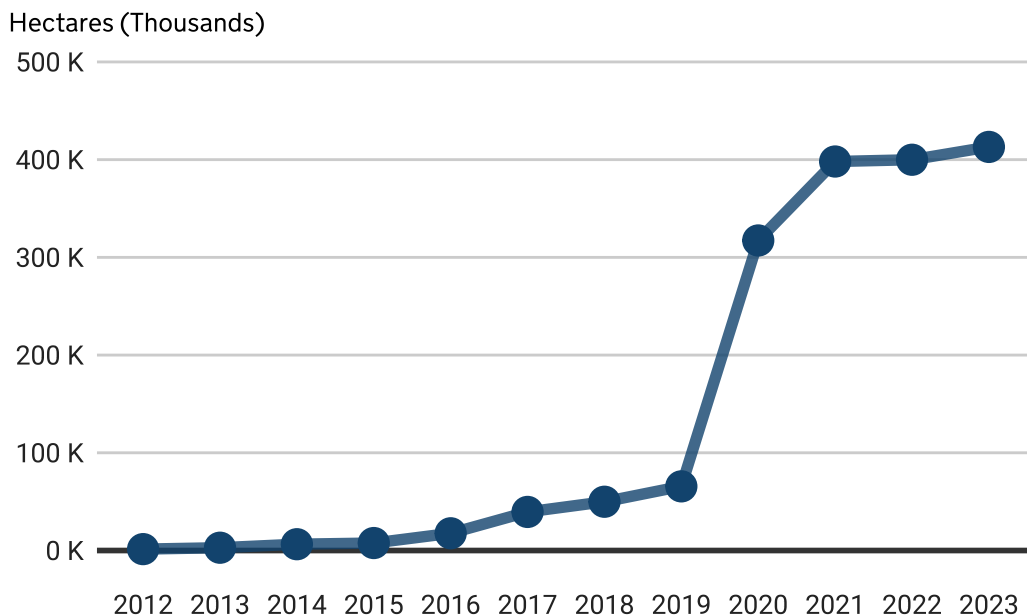
ICF KPI 8

Figure 7: Cumulative annual results achieved for KPI 8 as a result of UK ICF, from April 2011 to March 2023

KPI 10: Value of ecosystem services generated or protected

Ecosystem services are the many and varied benefits to humans, provided by the natural environment and healthy ecosystems. Ecosystem services can be divided into four categories: provisioning services (e.g. energy, food, medicine); regulating services (e.g. flood protection, climate regulation, pest control); cultural services (e.g. education, recreation, spiritual) and supporting services (e.g. services that underpin ecosystem functioning such as nutrient and hydrological cycles that support other services). The types of interventions contributing to this indicator include reducing deforestation of mangroves and other forests, promoting sustainable practices within forest habitats and improved resource management. This indicator contributes to the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework target 11 on maintaining or enhancing nature's contribution to people, including ecosystem services. KPI 10 also provides evidence of support across multiple Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that rely on ecosystem services, including food (SDG 2), water (SDG 6), health (SDG 3), and biodiversity (SDGs 14 and 15).

Case Study: Blue Forests Programme

Starting life as a Darwin Initiative grant project, Blue Forests was scaled up in 2016. Blue Forests implements models for the sustainable management of mangrove habitats across Madagascar and Indonesia. Mangrove habitats are vital for local communities and coastal livelihoods. They provide important sources of income (e.g., carbon credits, honey production, and shrimp farming), provide adaptation and resilience services (e.g., natural defences against floods and coastal erosion) and are integral to the protection of endangered marine biodiversity. The programme tackles drivers of mangrove deforestation by working directly with local communities, the private sector, and national governments to establish tenure rights and community-led fisheries and forestry management. It also aims to improve livelihoods by working to create opportunities for equitable access to microfinance and markets.

From April 2011 to March 2023, £5,302,000 worth of ecosystems services have been generated or protected as a result of ICF interventions (Figure 8). Only 3 programmes have re-

ported results for KPI 10 and no new programmes reported this year. The programmes are 'Reducing deforestation and Forest Fires in the Brazilian Cerrado', 'Blue Forest Initiative' and 'Accountability in Tanzania Programme - Phase II'.

The low level of reporting seen for this indicator is partly because the methodology is based on area reported under KPI 8 - historically restricting this indicator to programmes on reporting ecosystem services provided by forests. As with KPI 8, methodology updates in February 2023 have broadened the ecosystems that can be measured to allow non-forest areas to be included such as marine, freshwater and grassland (using IUCN biome typologies). The addition of more up-to-date data sources within the KPI 10 methodology for ecosystem service valuation should support more accurate valuations of services. Additionally, more detailed disaggregation is now suggested for reporting such as the ecosystem type and the ecosystem services it provides. These updates were published too close to this year's results collection to expect an increase in the number of programmes reporting this year but should capture more of the ecosystem services supported by ICF in future publications.
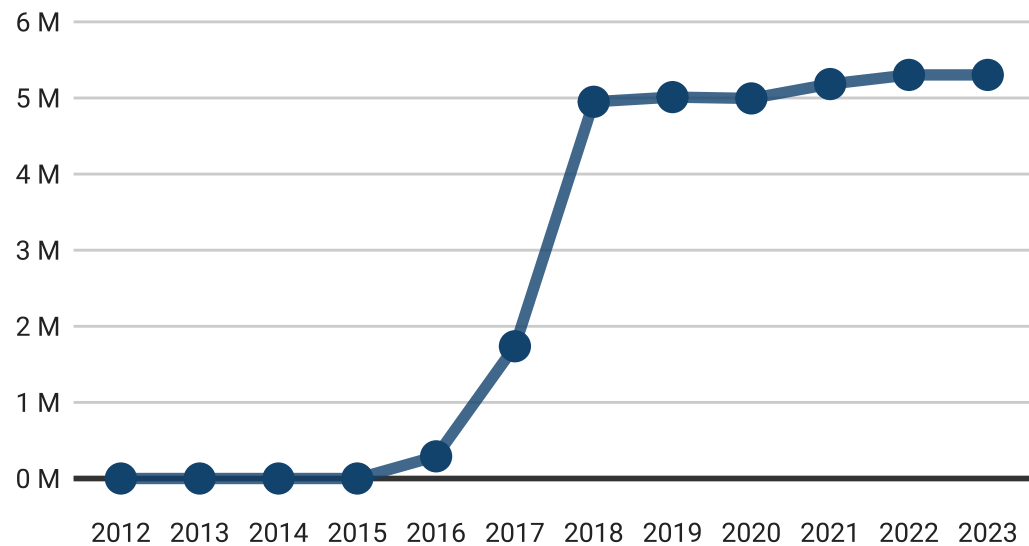
ICF KPI 10

GBP (Millions)

Figure 8: Cumulative annual results achieved for KPI 10 as a result of UK ICF, from April 2011 to March 2023

KPI 11: Volume of public finance mobilised for climate change purposes

Delivering the UK's global climate change objectives requires substantial amounts of finance from non-UK sources. This indicator estimates the amount of money from non-UK government public sources that has been mobilised for climate change as a result of UK ICF interventions.

Mobilised finance measured under this indicator is from public sources including partner country governments, UN agencies and multilateral or regional development banks. To be counted against this indicator, the mobilised funds must either be additional funds, or existing funds diverted from a more fossil-fuel-intensive use.

A total of £6,984,840,000 is estimated to have been mobilised since 2011, an increase of 21.20% compared to 2022 (Figure 9). Results for this KPI have been reported by 74 programmes since 2011. The largest increases in achieved results were seen in the programmes 'Global Environment Facility 7th replenishment', 'Transforming Energy Access (TEA)' and 'Market Accelerator for Green Construction (MAGC)'.

The largest volumes of public finance mobilised were sourced from other donors and from developing countries (those which are ODA eligible), with 46.79% and 38.01% of known finance origins, respectively. Of the programmes that reported public finance disaggregated by mitigation or adaptation theme (55%), 85.54%of finance was reported against the mitigation theme.
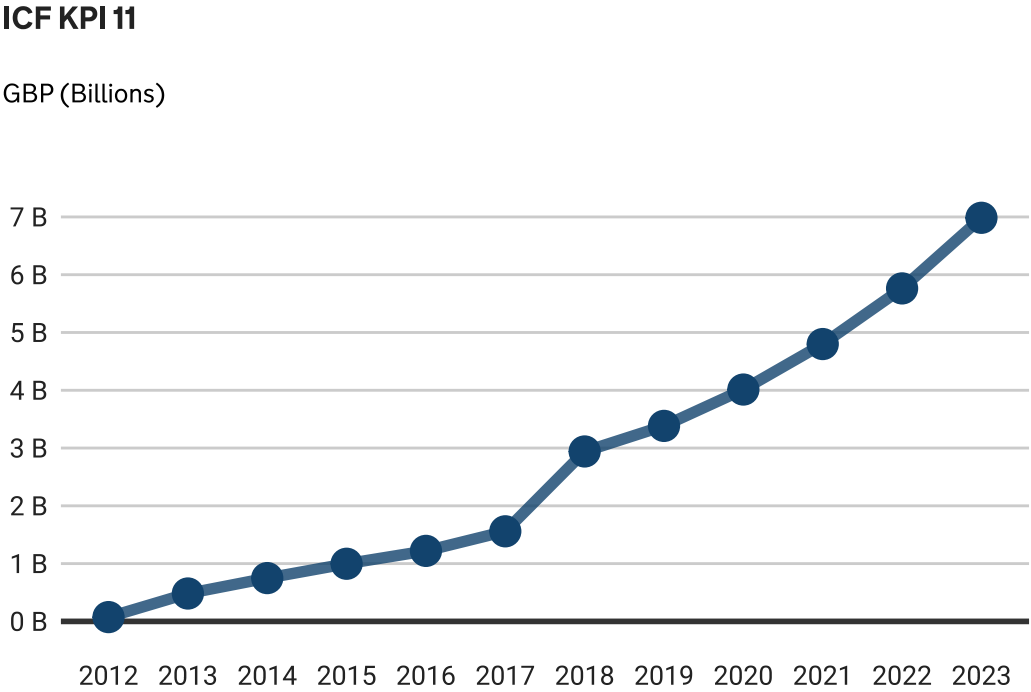
ICF KPI 11

GBP (Billions)

Figure 9: Cumulative annual results achieved for KPI 11 as a result of UK ICF, from April 2011 to March 2023

Table 7: Disaggregated data for KPI 11

Disaggregation	Total Achieved	Number of Programmes
Climate Theme		
Adaptation	664,740,000	18
Mitigation	3,930,833,000	27
Unspecified	2,389,266,000	47
Origin Of Public Finance Mobilised		
Developing Country Finance	740,613,000	14
Donor Finance	911,782,000	12
Multilateral Finance	296,145,000	6
Unspecified	5,036,300,000	64

Information: KPI 11 and 12 Climate Theme Disaggregation

The UK is committed to a balanced split between mitigation and adaptation programmes through its climate finance. Disaggregation by Climate Theme represents the theme where additional finance has been mobilised and is not representative of ICF spending.

KPI 12: Volume of private finance mobilised for climate change purposes

This indicator tracks the amount of private finance mobilised for climate change purposes as a result of UK ICF interventions.

Mobilised finance measured under this indicator is from non-public sources such as banks (excluding multilateral or regional development banks), private companies, pension funds, non-governmental organisations, Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) financing[9], voluntary carbon credit market, insurance companies, private savings, family money, entrepreneurs' own capital and sovereign wealth funds. It includes all types of finance such as equity, debt and guarantees. This indicator helps measure the UK's contribution to the commitment made by developed countries to mobilise $100 billion of public and private finance per year to help developing countries respond to climate change, as set out in SDG target 13.a.

It is estimated that £6,884,443,000 of private finance has been mobilised up to 2023, an increase of 24.88% when compared with the cumulative results up to 2022 (Figure 10). Eleven additional programmes reported against this KPI for the first time this year bringing the total to 74 reporting programmes. Large increases against this KPI were seen in 'British International Investment (BII) Programme of Support in Africa, South Asia, Indo-Pacific & Carib (2015-2027)', 'Global Environment Facility 7th replenishment' and 'Sustainable Infrastructure Programme - Latin America (SIP LA)'.

Of the results that reported the disaggregation for origins of private finance mobilised

(72.64% of results), 86.26% of results were from multiple origins. Simple co-financing arrangements were the most frequently used by the programmes which reported the finance leveraging mechanism (57.88%). These arrangements refer to various business partnerships, business surveys, matching programmes and similar, but also result-based approaches to leveraging finance.

ICF KPI 12

GBP (Billions)
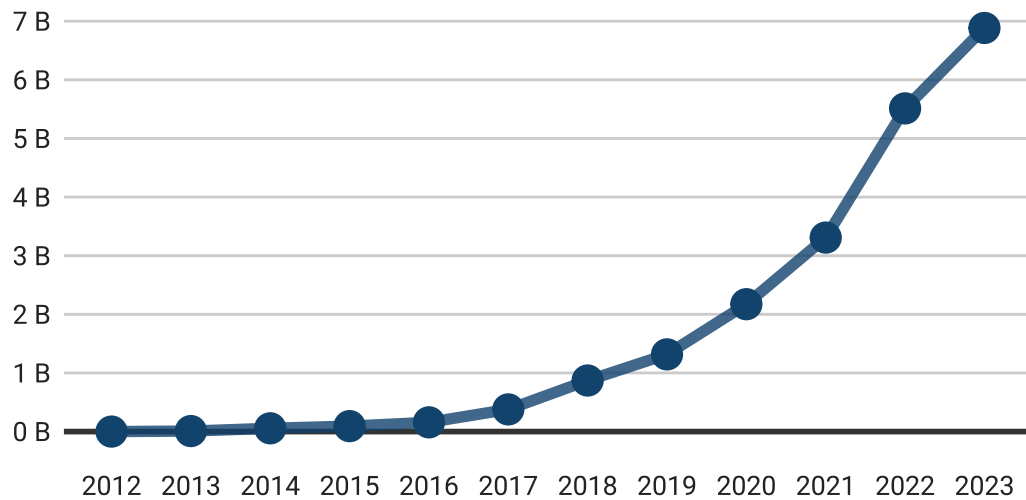
Figure 10: Cumulative annual results achieved for KPI 12 as a result of UK ICF, from April 2011 to March 2023

Table 8: Disaggregated data for KPI 12

Disaggregation	Total Achieved	Number of Programmes
Climate Theme		
Adaptation	551,497,000	18
Mitigation	4,601,938,000	39
Unspecified	1,731,007,000	41
Leveraging Mechanism And Role Position		
Common Share In Flat	296,213,000	$<$5
Collective Investment Vehicle		
Credit Lines	234,846,000	6
Direct Investment In	755,815,000	9
Companies/SPVs, Equity		
Project Finance	252,229,000	7
Shares In The Riskiest	33,506,000	$<$5
Tranche Of Structured		
Collective Investment Vehicle		
Simple Co-Financing	2,163,577,000	40
Arrangements		
Syndicated Loan, Arranger	1,001,000	$<$5
Syndicated Loan, Participant	1,084,000	$<$5
Unspecified	3,146,168,000	36
Origin Of Private Finance Mobilised		
Multiple Origins	4,314,103,000	55
Provider Country	3,868,000	$<$5
Recipient Country	412,384,000	13
Third High-Income/Oecd	270,717,000	5
Country		
Unspecified	1,883,369,000	27

KPI 15: Extent to which ICF intervention is likely to lead to transformational change

For KPI 15, programmes score their likelihood of leading to transformational change on a scale from 1 to 5. For this reason, the results cannot be reported cumulatively. Instead, we present the distribution of scores across all reporting programmes (Figure 11).

During the 2023 update of ICF KPI methodological notes, the scoring was updated to 1-5 (from previously reported 0-4) and qualitative descriptions for each score were improved to make it easier to distinguish between different scores on the scale. Descriptions cannot be directly mapped between the different scoring approaches, and programmes need to individually assess their evidence against the new scale. Guidance on converting scores to the new scale are provided in Table 4 of the KPI 15 Methodology Note. Due to the change in scoring approach this year, data are presented for 2022/2023 only, with the time series of previous scores presented in Annex 2.

In total, 106 programmes have reported on KPI 15, with 55 reporting this year using the new scale.

Table 9: New scores and definitions for KPI15

| Score	Description
1	Substantial evidence transformational change is unlikely or will not occur
2	Partial evidence transformational change is unlikely
3	Not enough evidence yet to assess, or the balance of evidence is inconclusive
4	Partial evidence transformational change is likely
5	Substantial evidence transformational change is likely or already occurring

ICF KPI 15

Number of Programmes
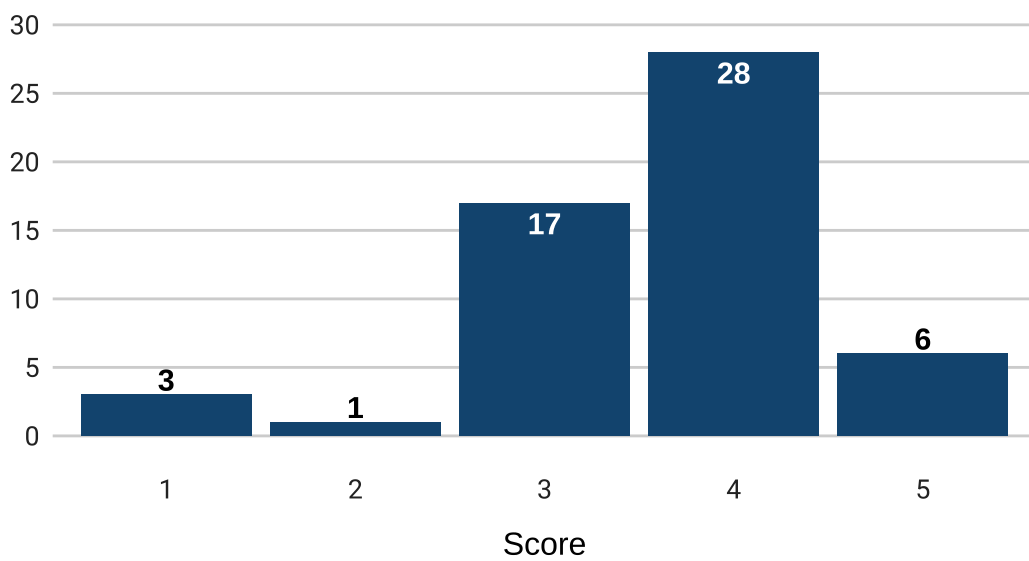
Figure 11: Annual results achieved for KPI 15 from April 2011 to March 2023. This shows the proportion of programmes achieving each score per year on the y axis, and the total number of programmes reporting this KPI is annotated above the bars for context.

KPI 17: Area under sustainable management practices

Ecosystem degradation is a major driver of biodiversity loss and carbon emissions, which both exacerbates, and is exacerbated by, climate change. It reduces the benefits that people derive from the natural environment, including contributions to their livelihoods, health and wellbeing. By working to manage ecosystems sustainably, we can mitigate the impacts of climate change, protect ecosystem services and biodiversity, while also making them more resilient to future climate shocks.

What constitutes sustainable management is context specific and will vary geographically, as well as depending on the dominant ecosystem and its use in the region. Sustainable management may include, but is not limited to, vegetation management, aquaculture, habitat protection or restoration. These interventions support the achievement of SDG target 12.2 on sustainable management and effective use of natural resources, and SDG 14.2 and 15.1 on sustainable use and restoration of land and sea ecosystems. This indicator also contributes towards the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework target 10 for ensuring ecosystem use is managed sustainably.

A total of 2,700,000 hectares have received sustainable management practices through ICF from April 2011 to March 2023, reported by 16 programmes. This was an increase of 584,000 hectares (27.63%) from the previous year (Figure 12) with 5 new programmes reporting against this indicator. The programmes that contributed the largest increases in results for this KPI in the last year were 'Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF -C) - Carbon Fund', the 'Adaptation for Smallholder Agricultural Programme (ASAP)' and 'REDD Early Movers programme (REM)'. There were also some programmes that revised their historical results as a result of improvements to methodologies and data quality, leading to an increase of 1,210,000 hectares in historical results.

Updates to this indicator's methodology in February 2023 have broadened the practices that can be included, allowing for non-forest environments such as marine, freshwater and agricultural. Additionally, more disaggregated data has been requested from programmes on management theme (management, restoration, or protection), the sustainable practice implemented, and ecosystem type.

Disaggregation of the results by sustainable management theme was reported by 37% of programmes (80.54% management, 19.45% protection and 1% management restoration, where theme disaggregation was available).

The ecosystem type being managed has been reported for 7.62% of results. Where disaggregated results are available, the ecosystem types being managed are intensive land-use (99.29%), anthropogenic marine (1%) and tropical-subtropical forests (1%).

Around a third of programmes reported results disaggregated by management practice (0.22% of results), with the most common practices being vegetation management (87.96%), aquaculture (8.67%) and forest management (3.37%).

Disaggregation by the country the sustainable practice is taking place, was reported for 9.46% of results and showed 16 countries having benefited from sustainable management

practices as a result of UK ICF support.
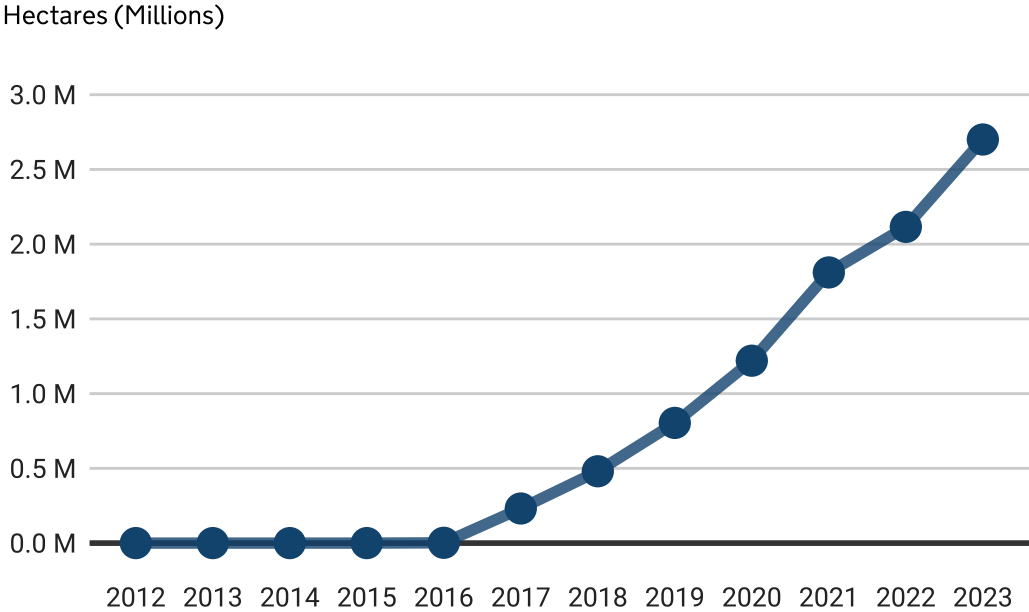
ICF KPI 17

Hectares (Millions)

Figure 12: Cumulative annual results achieved for KPI 17 as a result of UK ICF, from April 2011 to March 2023

Table 10: Disaggregated data for KPI 17

Disaggregation	Total Achieved	Number of Programmes
Country		
Bolivia	302	<5
Brazil	162,000	<5
Burkina Faso	97,000	<5
Cambodia	11,000	<5
Colombia	49,000	<5
Côte D'ivoire	745	<5
Democratic Republic Of The Congo	30,000	<5
Ghana	28,000	<5
Indonesia	6,500	<5
Laos	688,000	<5
Mexico	376,000	<5
Mozambique	4,800	<5
Niger	7,900	<5
Saint Lucia	12	<5
Tajikistan	8,100	<5
Zambia	11,000	<5
Unspecified	1,214,000	9
Ecosystem Type		
Anthropogenic Marine	513	<5
Intensive Land-Use	204,000	<5
Tropical-Subtropical Forests	939	<5
Unspecified	2,494,000	<5
Sustainable Management Practice		
Aquaculture	513	<5
Forest Management	200	<5
Vegetation Management	5,200	<5
Unspecified	2,694,000	7
Sustainable Management Theme		
Management	205,000	5
Protection	49,000	<5
Restoration	10	<5
Unspecified	2,444,000	8

ICF Technical Assistance Key Performance Indicator Results

Technical Assistance Key Performance Indicators (TA KPIs) are being published for the first time this year, following an internal pilot of the methodologies. These cover technical assistance (TA) activities which are a form of non-financial development assistance provided by specialists, and can include:

- Capacity building e.g. supporting individuals in gaining knowledge or capacity through training, workshops, conferences
- Policy support and evidence e.g. sharing information and advice through knowledge products, support for project planning or policy development, or providing data or climate information
- Project and investment support e.g. providing assistance to develop projects more effectively, expert guidance, supporting collaboration between public and private actors

Most monitoring and reporting approaches currently, implicitly or explicitly, assume capital spending, and so are not well suited for tracking the activities and performance of programmes solely delivering TA. Additionally, ICF TA is often provided alongside other support such as capital investment from UK Government or another development partner, TA support from other organisations, and national government financial and technical contributions. This makes it more challenging or even impossible to isolate results that are specifically attributable to ICF TA support. We have, therefore, developed a series of TA indicators to support the measurement of ICF TA's contributions to results[^15].

TA KPI 1: Number of countries supported by ICF technical assistance

The ICF TA KPI 1 indicator seeks to provide a high-level assessment of the breadth of coverage of ICF TA support for climate action by measuring the number of countries that have received TA support from ICF. ICF supports ODA eligible countries, and this list is revised every three years. Results are reported cumulatively; therefore, the list of countries represent those which have received a form of technical assistance support since 2011 but not necessarily in the latest year. Some countries are no longer eligible for ICF TA support but appear in the list because they were eligible in previous years.

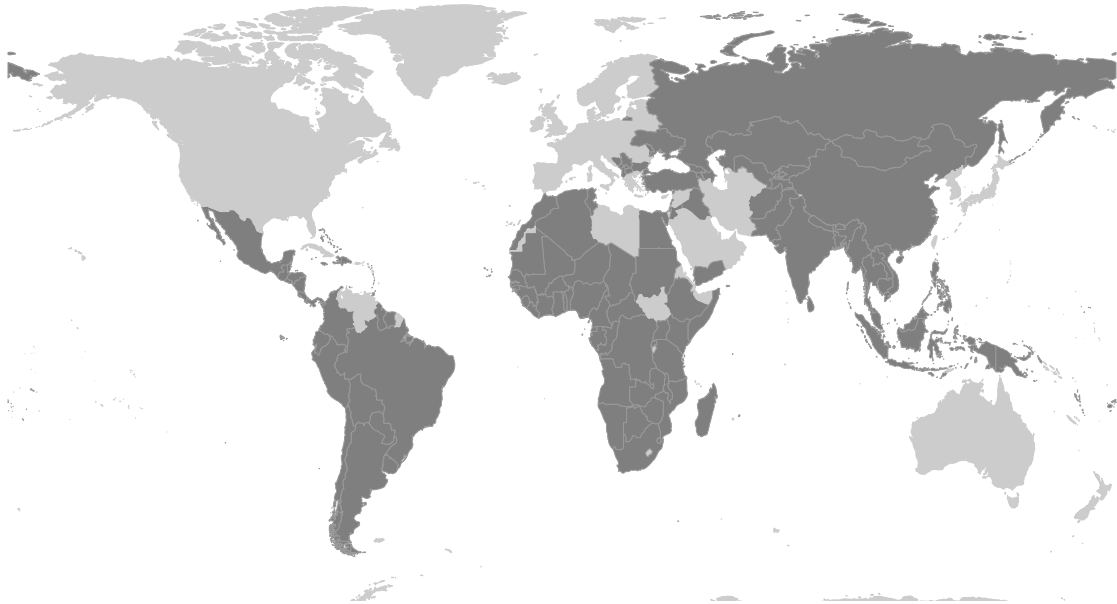A total of 36 programmes delivered TA across 125 countries.

Figure 13: Countries supported with technical assistance reported by ICF TA KPI 1. Darker shades are countries that have been supported.

Table 11: Countries supported by ICF Technical Assistance

Afghanistan	Egypt	Maldives	Saint Vincent And The Grenadines
Albania	El Salvador	Mali	Samoa
Algeria	Equatorial Guinea	Marshall Islands	Sao Tome And Principe
Angola	Eswatini	Mauritania	Senegal
Antigua And Barbuda	Ethiopia	Mauritius	Serbia
Argentina	Fiji	Mexico	Seychelles
Armenia	Gabon	Moldova	Sierra Leone
Azerbaijan	Georgia	Mongolia	Somalia
Bangladesh	Ghana	Montenegro	South Africa
Belize	Grenada	Montserrat	Sri Lanka
Benin	Guatemala	Morocco	Sudan
Bhutan	Guinea	Mozambique	Suriname
Bolivia	Guinea-Bissau	Myanmar	Tajikistan
Bosnia And Herzegovina	Guyana	Namibia	Tanzania
Botswana	Haiti	Nauru	Thailand
Brazil	Honduras	Nepal	The Bahamas
Bulgaria	India	Nicaragua	The Gambia
Burkina Faso	Indonesia	Niger	Togo
Cabo Verde	Iraq	Nigeria	Tonga
Cambodia	Jamaica	North Macedonia	Trinidad And Tobago
Cameroon	Jordan	Pakistan	Tunisia
Central African Republic	Kazakhstan	Panama	Turkey
Chad	Kenya	Papua New Guinea	Uganda
Chile	Kosovo	Paraguay	Ukraine
China	Kyrgyzstan	Peru	Uruguay
Colombia	Laos	Philippines	Uzbekistan
Costa Rica	Lebanon	Republic Of The Congo	Vanuatu
Côte D'ivoire	Liberia	Russia	Vietnam
Democratic Republic Of The Congo	Madagascar	Rwanda	Yemen
Dominica	Malawi	Saint Kitts And Nevis	Zambia
Dominican Republic	Malaysia	Saint Lucia	Zimbabwe
Ecuador	-	-	-

TA KPI 2.1: Number of individuals supported by ICF technical assistance

This indicator estimates the number of individuals that have been supported by technical assistance from ICF.

Up to March 2023, 414,000 individuals were supported through 27 ICF programmes delivering technical assistance. 'Climate Smart Development for Nepal' delivered the largest contribution to these results.

This TA KPI is disaggregated by sector and type of technical assistance. Of results that were disaggregated by type of technical assistance (87.76%), project and investment support (66.73%) and capacity building (33.27%) were the main focus with a few results reported in policy support and evidence. Sector disaggregation was provided for 62.24% of results where the sectors with the largest results were agriculture and energy supply (68.28% and 30.03%).

Table 12: Disaggregated data for TA KPI 2.1

Disaggregation	Total Achieved	Number of Programmes
Sector		
Agriculture	175,000	<5
Business	<20	<5
Energy Supply	77,000	6
Industrial Processes	152	<5
Public	481	<5
Transport	212	<5
Waste Management	3,100	<5
Water	331	<5
Unspecified	156,000	19
Type Of Technical Assistance		
Capacity Building	120,000	11
Policy Support And Evidence	<20	<5
Project And Investment Support	242,000	5
Unspecified	50,000	14

TA KPI 2.2: Number of organisations supported by ICF technical assistance

This indicator estimates the number of organisations supported by technical assistance from ICF.

Up to March 2023, a total of 1,450 organisations were supported through 26 different programmes. The 'Clean Energy Innovation Facility (CEIF)' contributed the most to this result.

This TA KPI is disaggregated by sector and type of technical assistance. Sector disaggregation was available for 33.86% of results. The sectors supported were diverse and varied with 28.11% of organisations supported in the public sector, 17.72% agriculture, 13.85% in transport, 12.42% in business and 12.63% in energy supply. Other sectors supported included forestry, industrial processes, waste water management, and water. 38.97% of results were disaggregated by type of technical assistance, with 78.23% of these results towards capacity building, 18.41% project and investment support, and 3.36% policy support and evidence.

Table 13: Disaggregated data for TA KPI 2.2

Disaggregation	Total Achieved	Number of Programmes
Sector		
Agriculture	87	<5
Business	61	<5
Energy Supply	62	7
Forestry	1	<5
Industrial Processes	36	<5
Public	138	<5
Transport	68	<5
Waste Management	38	<5
Unspecified	959	26
Type Of Technical Assistance		
Capacity Building	442	7
Policy Support And Evidence	19	6
Project And Investment Support	104	7
Unspecified	885	21

TA KPI 3: Number of climate policies informed by ICF technical assistance

This TA KPI indicator counts the number of public sector climate policies informed by ICF technical assistance programming. This indicator accounts for all forms of TA delivered, ranging from training workshops to knowledge products to feasibility studies.

Up to March 2023, a total of 98 climate policies were informed by ICF TA. The 'Mitigation Action Facility (MAF)' programme had the largest contribution to these results (see the MAF Case Study for further detail).

TA KPI 3 can be disaggregated by Sector and Type of Technical Assistance. 54.08% of the results were disaggregated by sector, with 62.26% categorised as energy supply, 16.98% as transport, and less than 10% for each of agriculture, land/sea-use and land/sea-use change, waste management and public. 37.76% of the results were disaggregated by type of technical assistance, with 21.62% of results focussed toward project and investment support, and 78.38% policy support and evidence.

Table 14: Disaggregated data for TA KPI 03

Disaggregation	Total Achieved	Number of Programmes
Sector		
Agriculture	3	<5
Energy Supply	33	<5
Public	5	<5
Transport	9	<5
Waste Management	3	<5
Unspecified	45	7
Type Of Technical Assistance		
Policy Support And Evidence	29	5
Project And Investment Support	8	<5
Unspecified	61	9

TA KPI 5: Tonnes of greenhouse gas emissions reduced or avoided, supported by International Climate Finance technical assistance

ICF TA KPI 5 aims to provide a measure of the results of UK ICF technical assistance programming in supporting reductions in GHG emissions or avoided GHG emissions among countries, investments, or projects. As it is challenging to attribute particular outcomes to TA support specifically, this indicator does not attempt to determine a specific volume of emissions reductions that ICF TA has causally influenced or that can be directly attributed to ICF investments. Instead, it measures the **contribution** of ICF TA to emissions abatement: the total volume of emissions reduced or avoided that have been *supported* by ICF TA. Therefore, this is a broader measure than KPI 6, which measures the volume of emissions reductions that can be directly attributable to ICF (which is not possible to identify in many cases of TA provision). Technical assistance and capital investment programmes may report on both these indicators, so some emissions may be reported under one indicator and others may be reported under both.

Up to March 2023, ICF TA from 6 programmes supported the reduction/avoidance of a total of 35,001,000 tonnes of CO2 (tCO2e) emissions. The 'Partnerships for Forests (P4F)' programme had the largest contribution to these results.

TA KPI 5 can be disaggregated by sector and type of technical Assistance. 29.02% of results were disaggregated by sector, with 66.93% categorised as waste management and 18.77% as energy supply. 36.63% of results were disaggregated by type of technical assistance, with the vast majority (99.24%) of results focused on capacity building.

Table 15: Disaggregated data for TA KPI 05

Disaggregation	Total Achieved	Number of Programmes
Sector		
Agriculture	942,000	<5
Business	95	<5
Energy Supply	1,906,000	<5
Industrial Processes	167,000	<5
Residential	341,000	<5
Transport	24	<5
Waste Management	6,799,000	<5
Unspecified	24,843,000	<5
Type Of Technical Assistance		
Capacity Building	12,724,000	<5
Project And Investment	97,000	<5
Support		
Unspecified	22,180,000	<5

Case Study: Mitigation Action Facility

The Mitigation Action Facility programme supports mitigation by providing funding to the most transformational parts of Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions plans. NAMAs are concrete projects, policies, or programmes that shift a technology or sector in a country onto a low-carbon development trajectory. One supported project - "Mexican New Housing" is based on the whole-house approach focusing on the total energy performance of a building. The overarching goal of the project was to implement mitigation measures which promotes cost-effective energy-efficient building concepts across the housing sector, with a particular focus on low-income housing. The project contributed to the implementation of the mitigation measures in two ways: Firstly, it promoted the penetration of basic efficiency standards in the entire new housing market in Mexico by means of technical assistance to large public housing financiers and housing developers and financial incentives for small and medium sized developers and financial intermediaries. Secondly, it promoted the upgrading of energy efficiency standards to more ambitious levels.

Corrections

If an error in any of these results is discovered after publication, a proportionate response will be made depending on whether the incorrect value would lead to a materially different conclusion. If it would, FCDO will issue an 'unscheduled revision' as soon as possible after the error is discovered. Errors which are smaller in magnitude will be corrected in the next annual update.

If you have an idea to improve this publication, please get in touch at statistics@fcdo.gov.uk.

Appendix

Annex 1: ICF expected total programme benefits

Expected total programme benefits include all past and future benefits from current or previous ICF programmes. Benefits include those expected to be delivered after a programme has closed. This is common in climate change mitigation programmes, where, for example, a clean energy technology has been installed that will continue to deliver emissions reductions during the technology's lifetime. Adjustments are made to reflect risks such as the technology breaking down.

Both KPI 15 and TA KPI 1 do not report expected total programme benefits. For KPI 15, this is because scores are provided at a programme level meaning results cannot be aggregated. For TA KPI 1, some programmes will determine the specific countries they will deliver to later in the programme's lifetime. Since we only count each country once, we do not report expected results due to the risk of double counting.

How to use expected results

Expected results can be used to estimate the longer-term achievements of UK ICF by taking account of projected future benefits. At the planning stage of a programme, expected results are modelled based on assumptions about the context and the effectiveness of interventions. These estimates are revised during implementation and may go up or down as better data become available. As programme monitoring finishes at programme closure, counting the total programme benefits allows a more comprehensive assessment of the overall achievements of ICF.

Table 16: Expected total programme benefits

KPI Number	KPI Title	Expected Total Programme Benefits
ICF KPI 1	Number of people supported to better adapt to the effects of climate change	250,228,000 People
ICF KPI 2.1	Number of people with improved access to clean energy	143,273,000 People
ICF KPI 2.2	Number of social institutions with improved access to clean energy	529 Institutions
ICF KPI 4	Number of people whose resilience has been improved	54,239,000 People
ICF KPI 6	Tonnes of Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduced or Avoided	1,165,028,000 Tonnes of CO2 (tCO2e)
ICF KPI 7	Installed capacity of clean energy	8,869 Megawatts (MW)
ICF KPI 8	Ecosystem Loss Avoided	42,176,000 Hectares
ICF KPI 10	Value of ecosystem services generated or protected	636,755,000 GBP (£)
ICF KPI 11	Volume of public finance mobilised for climate change purposes	14,103,908,000 GBP (£)
ICF KPI 12	Volume of private finance mobilised for climate change purposes	14,376,265,000 GBP (£)
ICF KPI 15	Extent to which ICF intervention is likely to lead to transformational change	Not Applicable
ICF KPI 17	Area under sustainable management practices	22,311,000 Hectares
ICF TA KPI 1	Number of Countries Supported by ICF Technical Assistance	Not Applicable
ICF TA KPI 2.1	Number of individuals supported by ICF Technical Assistance	599,000 People
ICF TA KPI 2.2	Number of organisations supported by ICF Technical Assistance	1,667 Organisations
ICF TA KPI 3	Number of climate policies informed by ICF Technical Assistance	146 Policies
ICF TA KPI 5	Tonnes of Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduced or Avoided through ICF Technical Assistance	244,544,000 Tonnes of CO2 (tCO2e)

Note: Data presented in this table were revised on 06/10/2023. Details can be found in the revisions log.

Annex 2: ICF KPI 15 historical results

Figure 14 shows results for KPI 15 up to 2021/2022, after which the scoring system was changed (see section KPI 15 for an outline of the new scale). The number of programmes reporting KPI 15 in each year of the time series has changed compared to the number reported last year, due to methodological and data revisions. The number of programmes reported in 2015 has been amended to 26 (from 27) due to an error in last years' time series. We have also changed the way we treat the four sub funds under the 'Climate Investment Funds' to align with other ICF programmes - previously they were counted as separate programmes, whereas now we count them as a single programme. There have also been changes to the time series for 2021 and 2022, where programmes have reported historical data for KPI 15 in this year's collection for those previous years. Those new programmes reported scores for 2021 and 2022 using the old scale to maintain the integrity of the time series.

ICF KPI 15
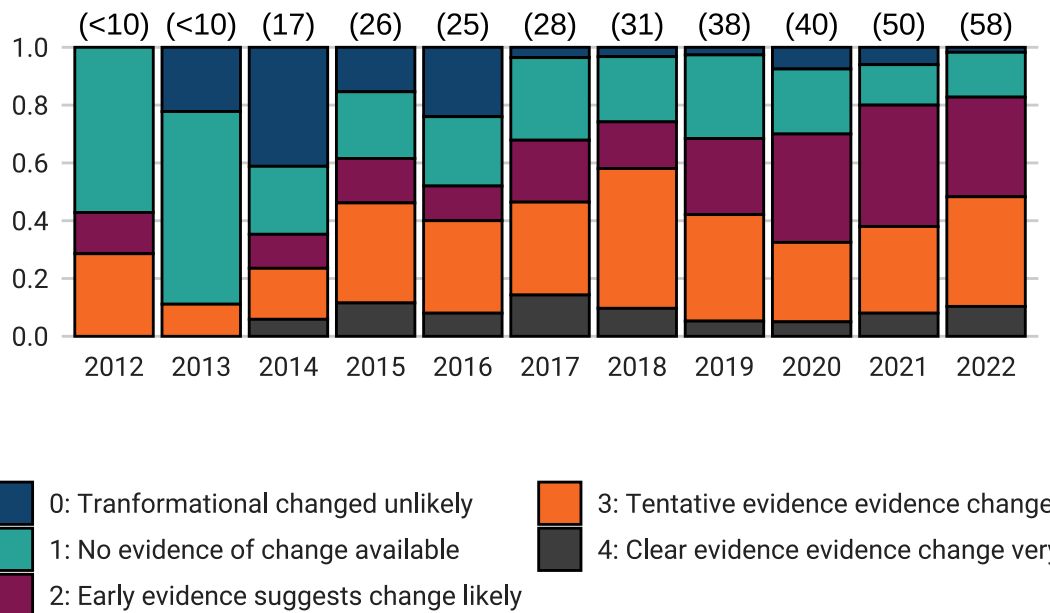Proportion of Scores by Year (and Number of Programmes)

Figure 14: ICF KPI 15 results up to 2021/2022 using the previous scoring approach.

Annex 3: List of programmes that have contributed to the ICF results

This includes all programmes that have reported ICF results, including programmes that have since closed. These programmes range from fully ICF funded to those that only include a small ICF component. Further details of programmes can be found on DevTracker by searching the programme ID.

Table 17: All programmes that have ever reported ICF results between 2011 and 2023

Programme ID	Programme Title
PRPIND001007	Accelerating Smart Power and Renewable Energy in India (ASPIRE)
PRPIND001005	UK - Niti Aayog Electric Mobility Accelerator Programme
PRPIND001004	Voluntary Contribution to support IEA activities in India within Clean Energy Transitions Programme
PRPIND001002	Exploring Policy and Institutional arrangements for advancing City - Decarbonisation
GB-GOV-52-CSSF-06-000023	Conflict, Stability and Security Fund (CSSF) Middle East Peace Process
GB-GOV-50-PF-13B-INJRE	Indonesia Renewable Energy Programme (MENTARI)
DefraPO023	Global Fund for Coral Reefs (GFCR)
DefraPO022	Ocean Risk and Resilience Action Alliance (ORRAA)
DefraPO021	Ocean Country Partnership Programme (OCPP)
DefraPO020	Global Plastic Action Partnerships (GPAP)
DefraPO018	Cities4Forests
DefraPO013	Low Carbon Agriculture and Avoided Deforestation in Brazil - Phase 2 (Rural Sustentavel Phase 2)
DefraPO012	Low Carbon Agriculture and Avoided Deforestation in Brazil - Phase 1 (Rural Sustentavel Phase 1)
DefraPO009	Land Degradation Neutrality Fund
DefraPO005	BIOFIN
DefraPO004	Sustainable cold chain solutions (F-gases)
DefraPO003	The eco.business Fund
DefraPO002	Reducing Deforestation and Forest Fires in the Brazilian Cerrado
DefraPO001	Blue Forests Initiative
025-Ci-Dev	Carbon Initiative for Development (Ci-Dev)
009-GETFiT	Global Energy Transfer Feed-in Tariff (GETFiT)
0040-MFF	Mobilising Finance for Forests (MFF)
0038-PMI	Partnerships for Market Implementation (PMI)
0037-CEIF	Clean Energy Innovation Facility (CEIF)
0036-CFA	Climate Finance Accelerator (CFA)
0034-CASA	Capacity Building for International Negotiations (CASA)
0033-ESMAP	Energy Sector Management Assistance Programme (ESMAP)
0032-MAGC	Market Accelerator for Green Construction (MAGC)
0029-KEEP	Knowledge, Evidence and Engagement Portfolio (KEEP)

Table 17: All programmes that have ever reported ICF results between 2011 and 2023 *(continued)*

Programme ID	Programme Title
0028-C	2050 Calculator
0027-TCAF	Transformational Carbon Asset Fund (TCAF)
0026-PMR	Partnership for Market Readiness (PMR)
0023-FSP	Fiji Support Programme
0022-CBIT	Capacity Building for Transparency Initiative (CBIT)
0020-SPS	Silvopastoral Systems (SPS)
0019-REM	REDD Early Movers programme (REM)
0017-FCPF-C	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF -C) - Carbon Fund
0016-ISFL	BioCarbon Fund Initiative for Sustainable Forested Landscapes (ISFL)
0015-UKCI	UK Climate Investments (UKCI)
0012-TGIL	The Global Innovation Lab
0011-GCPF	Global Climate Partnership Fund (GCPF)
0008-NDCP	NDC Partnership (NDCP)
0007-MAF	Mitigation Action Facility (MAF)
0006-CETP	Clean Energy Transition Programme (CETP)
0003-CLIC	Climate Leadership In Cities (CLIC)
0002-CEFTA	Clean Energy Fund Technical Assistance Programme (CEFTA)
0001-CCUS	International Carbon Capture, Usage and Storage (CCUS)
301583	Humanitarian Response Pakistan - 2022 Floods
301517	Renewable Energy Performance Platform (REPP)
301516	Sustainable Infrastructure Programme - Latin America (SIP LA)
301502	Territorios Forestales Sostenibles (TEFOS)
301499	Urban Climate Action Programme
301495	UK Partnering for Accelerating Climate Transitions (UK PACT)
301474	Ethiopia Crises 2 Resilience (EC2R)
301253	COVID-19 Green Response and Recovery Support
301240	Enabling Development for Girls Education
301217	Adaptation Adviser Secondment to the Green Climate Fund (Africa)
301183	Livelihoods and Food Security Fund
301160	Small Island Developing States Development and Resilience Programme (SIDAR)
301142	Pioneering a Holistic approach to Energy and Nature-based Options in MENA for Long-term stability - PHENOMENAL
301013	Resilient Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) and Emergency Preparedness Programme (RWEPP)
300978	Humanitarian Assistance and Resilience Building in Somalia (HARBS)
300921	Mobilising Institutional Capital Through Listed Product Structures
300889	Global Water Leadership in a Changing Climate

Table 17: All programmes that have ever reported ICF results between 2011 and 2023 *(continued)*

Programme ID	Programme Title
300886	Building Resilience in the Sahel through Adaptive Social Protection- Phase II
300857	Better Lives for Somali Women and Children
300856	Green Climate Fund First Replenishment
300751	Global Risk Financing Facility (GRIF)
300725	Transforming Access to WASH and Nutrition Services in Mozambique
300724	Water Resource Accountability in Pakistan (WRAP)
300708	The Evidence Fund
300705	Delivering ambition of the United Nations Secretary General's Climate Summit 2019 to build resilience to climate change
300702	Accelerating Ethiopia's Economic Transformation
300686	Support for the Climate Resilience Execution Agency of Dominica
300683	Strengthening Ethiopia's Adaptive Safety Net (SEASN)
300679	FAO Core contribution new biennium 2022-2326
300678	Core Contribution 2020 - 2021 Food and Agriculture Organisation
300675	Low Carbon Development Initiative 2 (LCDI 2) Programme
300667	Supporting Economic Empowerment and Development in the Occupied Palestinian Territories (SEED OPTs)
300655	Supporting Pastoralism and Agriculture in Recurrent and Protracted Crises (SPARC)
300644	Enhancing Digital and Innovations for Agri-food Systems and Livelihoods (eDIAL)
300635	Private Enterprise Programme Zambia Phase II
300632	Strengthening Impact Investment Markets for Agriculture (SIIMA)
300555	Global Land Governance Programme
300554	Bangladesh - Rohingya Response and National Resilience (RRNR)
300524	Strengthening Disaster Recovery and Resilience in the Caribbean
300489	Africa Food Trade and Resilience programme
300467	Better Assistance in Crises (Social Protection)
300432	North East Nigeria Transition to Development Programme
300424	Reducing Deforestation Through Improved Spatial Planning in Papua Provinces, Indonesia
300421	UK : India Fastrack Start-up Fund (FSF)
300418	UK-INDIA Partnership on National Investment and Infrastructure Fund - Green Growth Equity Fund
300414	Essential Healthcare for the Disadvantaged in Bangladesh
300363	Building Resilience in Ethiopia (BRE)
300351	Second phase of DFID's Support to the Private Infrastructure Development Group (PIDG)

Table 17: All programmes that have ever reported ICF results between 2011 and 2023 *(continued)*

Programme ID	Programme Title
300308	Direct Response through Emergency Cash Transfers
300303	Rural Electrification in Sierra Leone
300298	Humanitarian Response in Mozambique
300274	UK Nigeria Infrastructure Advisory Facility (UKNIAF)
300230	Transboundary Water Management in Southern Africa
300187	Strengthening Palm Oil Sustainability in Indonesia
300185	Supporting a Sustainable Future for Papua's Forests
300168	Zimbabwe - Support to Agriculture, Land Governance and Resilience Programme (2021 -2025)
300166	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Merged Districts (KPMD) Support Programme (previously called the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) Development Programme)
300164	Climate Adaptation Water and Energy Infrastructure Programme
300161	Zambia Social Protection Expansion Programme Phase II
300147	Reducing Insecurity and Violent Extremism in the Northern Territories (Re-INVENT)
300143	Hunger Safety Net Programme (HSNP Phase 3)
300141	Sustainable Energy and Economic Development (SEED) Programme
300137	Regional Economic Development for Investment and Trade (REDIT) Programme
300125	Climate Compatible Growth
300123	MECS - Modern Energy Cooking Services
300116	Productivity for Prosperity (P4P)
300113	Building Resilience and adapting to climate change in Malawi
300111	Low Energy Inclusive Appliances
300110	Smart Urban Development in Indian States (SmUDI)
300109	Technical Assistance for Smart Cities (TASC)
300102	The Future of Agriculture in Rwanda (FAiR)
300067	Water, Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene Programme
300057	Global Environment Facility 7th replenishment
300003	Strengthening disaster resilience in Nepal
205268	Strengthening humanitarian preparedness and response in Bangladesh
205266	Pacific Catastrophe Risk Assessment and Financing Initiative
205258	Green Economic Growth for Papua
205252	To contribute to the Least Developed Countries Fund for adaptation, hosted by the Global Environment Fund.
205238	Financial Sector Deepening Africa (FSDA) Platform
205231	Centre for Disaster Protection (CDP)
205226	Manufacturing Africa - Foreign Direct Investment
205222	Cities and Infrastructure for Growth (CIG)
205195	Rehabilitation of Freetown's Water Supply System

Table 17: All programmes that have ever reported ICF results between 2011 and 2023 *(continued)*

Programme ID	Programme Title
205188	Increasing access to electricity in Sierra Leone
205157	UK Caribbean Infrastructure Fund
205145	Nepal Health Sector Programme III
205142	The India-UK Global Partnership Programme on Development
205138	Post-Earthquake Reconstruction in Nepal - Building Back Better
205128	Somalia Humanitarian and Resilience Programme (SHARP) 2018-2022
205122	Malawi Humanitarian Preparedness and Response Programme
205118	Commercial Agriculture for Smallholders and Agribusiness Programme
205116	Support for Protection and Assistance of Refugees in Kenya (SPARK)
205115	Adapt Environmental and Climate Resilience in Sudan
205082	Rural Water for Sudan (RW4S)
205061	Increasing renewable energy and energy efficiency in the Eastern Caribbean
205045	Zimbabwe Resilience Building Fund Programme(ZRBF)
205027	Delivering climate resilient Water, Sanitation and Hygiene in Africa and Asia
204984	Climate Smart Development for Nepal
204956	CONGO - Improving Livelihoods and Land Use in Congo Basin Forests
204941	Sustainable Inclusive Livelihoods through Tea Production in Rwanda
204940	Improving Market Systems for Agriculture in Rwanda IMSAR
204916	Strategic Partnership Arrangement II between DFID and BRAC
204903	Somali Health and Nutrition Programme (SHINE)
204888	Building Resilience Through Asset Creation and Enhancement II – South Sudan (ICF Programme)
204869	PMEH - Pollution Management & Environmental Health
204867	Transforming Energy Access (TEA)
204842	Promoting Conservation Agriculture in Zambia
204837	BRILHO - Energy Africa Mozambique
204804	Accountability in Tanzania Programme - Phase II
204794	Infrastructure for Climate Resilient Growth in India
204784	Green Mini-Grids Africa Regional Facility for Market Preparation, Evidence and Policy Development
204783	Climate Action for Middle East and North Africa (CAMENA)
204773	Applied Research on Energy and Growth
204702	Sanitation, Water and Hygiene for the Rural Poor
204656	Building Urban Resilience to Climate Change in Tanzania

Table 17: All programmes that have ever reported ICF results between 2011 and 2023 *(continued)*

Programme ID	Programme Title
204640	Zambia Health Systems Strengthening Programme
204637	Africa Clean Energy Programme (ACE)
204624	WISER - Weather and climate Information and SERvices for Africa
204623	Forestry, Land-use and Governance in Indonesia
204603	Multi-Year Humanitarian Programme in Pakistan
204495	Support to Trademark East Africa Rwanda (TMEA) Rwanda Country Programme - Strategy II
204477	Exiting Poverty in Rwanda
204471	UK Support to Access to Finance Rwanda (AFR) Phase II Operations (2016-2020)
204456	Programme of Support to Agriculture in Rwanda
204369	Corridors for Growth
204365	Improving Energy Access in Tanzania through Green Mini-Grids
204364	Assisting Public Institutions and Markets to Become Resilient to Effects of Climate Change in Tanzania (AIM for Resilience)
204338	Sustainable Urban Economic Development Programme (SUED)
204290	Productive Safety Net Programme Phase 4
204270	Africa Division funding to the African Agriculture Development Company (AgDevCo)
204258	Hunger Safety Net Programme
204250	Infrastructure and Cities for Economic Development (ICED)
204248	Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI)
204202	Sustainable Energy for Women and Girls (SEWG)
204196	Burma Humanitarian Assistance and Resilience Programme
204148	Food and Agriculture Organisation Core Assessed Contribution 2018 - 2019
204135	Bihar Agriculture Growth and Reform Initiative (BAGRI)
204059	Supporting Structural Reform in the Indian Power Sector
204056	Global Environment Facility 6th Replenishment
204045	Urban Water for Sudan (UW4S)
204033	Support to Rural Water Supply, Sanitation & Hygiene in Tanzania
204020	Climatescope - Clean Energy Investment Index
204019	Humanitarian Assistance and Resilience in South Sudan (HARISS) 2015 - 2021
204012	Transforming the Economy through Climate Smart Agribusiness (NU-TEC)
203998	Green Mini-Grids Kenya
203911	India: Infrastructure Equity Fund - Investment in small infrastructure projects in India's poorest states

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Table 17: All programmes that have ever reported ICF results between 2011 and 2023 *(continued)*

Programme ID	Programme Title
203904	Multi-Year Humanitarian Support to Afghanistan
203871	Energy Security and Resource Efficiency in Somaliland
203864	Better Health in Bangladesh
203852	Pathways to Prosperity for Extremely Poor People in Bangladesh (PPEPP)
203844	Research on Growth and High Volume Transport in Low Income Countries
203842	Managing Climate Risks for Urban Poor
203809	Disaster Risk Insurance
203768	Strengthening Emergency Preparedness and Response in Kenya (2014-2018)
203766	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (One WASH) Programme
203764	Nepal Local Governance Support Programme
203674	Solar Nigeria Programme
203641	Social Protection Support to the Poorest in Rwanda
203603	Enhancing resilience in Karamoja Uganda
203599	Building adaptation to climate change in health through resilient water, sanitation & hygiene
203595	Achieving Water Security in the Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor
203582	Provision of finance to the Rwanda Fund for Climate Change and Environment
203574	Strengthening Adaptation and Resilience to Climate Change in Kenya Plus (StARCK+)
203551	Tackling Maternal and Child Undernutrition Programme-Phase II
203491	Support to Bangladesh's National Urban Poverty Reduction Programme (NUPRP)
203488	Transparency and Right to Information
203473	Productive Social Safety Net Programme
203469	African Risk Capacity (ARC)
203445	Increasing sustainable access to water sanitation and hygiene in the Democratic Republic of Congo
203444	British International Investment (BII) Programme of Support in Africa, South Asia, Indo-Pacific & Carib (2015-2027)
203427	Accelerating Investment and Infrastructure in Nepal
203294	Community Disaster Risk Reduction Fund
203290	Improving climate change resilience in Caribbean communities
203282	Promoting Low Carbon Development with Returnable Capital in Indonesia
203279	CCMCC Promoting cooperation and avoiding conflict in managing the impacts of climate change
203272	Strengthening Health Facilities in the Caribbean
203264	Building Disaster Resilience in Pakistan

Table 17: All programmes that have ever reported ICF results between 2011 and 2023 *(continued)*

Programme ID	Programme Title
203186	Rural Access Programme 3
203185	Asia Regional Resilience to a changing climate (ARRCC)
203180	Climate Proofing Growth and Development in South Asia
203161	Private Sector Development programme in the DRC.
203153	East Africa Geothermal Energy (EA-Geo)
203123	Low Carbon Support to the Ministry of Finance
203029	'Pakistan National Cash Transfers Programme'
202995	Support for Refugees in Kenya (2012-2016)
202976	Providing Clean Energy to the Rural Poor of Bangladesh
202957	Results Based Financing for Low Carbon Energy Access
202956	Global Network of Climate Technology Innovation Centres
202954	Support for Energy Sector Analysis that influences global energy decision makers
202921	Building Resilience and Adaptation to Climate Extremes and Disasters
202884	The Water Security Programme
202869	India: Infrastructure Loan Fund - Small loans to bridge the infrastructure gap for the poor
202867	Financing Liveable Habitat for Poor in Low Income States
202844	Southern Agriculture Growth Corridor Programme in Tanzania
202835	Private Enterprise Development in low-income countries (PEDL)
202817	Adaptation for Smallholder Agricultural Programme (ASAP)
202775	South Asia Water Governance Programme (SAWGP)
202762	Supporting Indian Trade and Investment for Africa
202745	Partnerships for Forests (P4F)
202698	Kenya Market Assistance Programme (MAP)
202697	Punjab Education Support Programme II
202691	Support to improved water and sanitation in rural areas - Zimbabwe
202657	Kenya Essential Education Programme
202619	Arid Lands Support Programme
202604	Global Innovation Fund (GIF)
202597	Climate High-Level Investment Programme
202595	Support for priority actions to operationalise the "Implementation Plan for Development Resilient to Climate Change in the Caribbean"
202571	Support to the Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme (GAFSP)
202555	Private Sector Energy Efficiency
202549	Reducing Maternal and Newborn Deaths in Kenya
202541	Climate Smart Agriculture in Africa
202539	Regional Transboundary Water Resources Programme - Phase 3

Table 17: All programmes that have ever reported ICF results between 2011 and 2023 *(continued)*

Programme ID	Programme Title
202536	Scaling up of the Energy and Environment Partnership with Southern and East Africa
202534	Tanzania Climate Change Institutional Strengthening Programme
202520	Water for Three States (Red Sea, Gadarif and Kassala)
202495	Enterprise and Assets Growth Programme
202433	UK Support to Increase Resilience to Natural Disasters in Nepal
202376	Promoting Low Carbon Development in Indonesia
202345	Sanitation and Hygiene Programme in Zambia
202328	Khyber Pukhtunkhwa Education Sector Programme
202214	Malawi Health Sector Support Programme
202108	AGMIP - Agricultural Model Inter-Comparison and Improvement Project
202098	Rural and Agriculture Markets Development programme for Northern Nigeria (PrOpCom Mai-karfi)
201989	Vietnam: DFID-World Bank Climate Change Partnership
201986	Caribbean Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Improvement Projects
201980	Private Enterprise Programme in Zambia
201942	Indonesia Low Carbon Growth Project
201931	Green Africa Power (GAP): Renewable Energy for Africa
201913	Strengthening Adaptation and Resilience to Climate Change in Kenya (StARCK)
201866	Strategic Climate Institutions Programme
201857	Market Development in Northern Ghana
201733	Climate Public Private Partnership Programme (CP3)
201724	Forest Governance, Markets and Climate
201575	Renewable Energy and Adaptation Climate Technologies (Africa Enterprise Challenge Fund)
201295	Strategic Influencing Fund
201286	Strategic Partnership between BRAC, DFID and AusAID to support BRAC in delivering progress towards the MDGs in Bangladesh and to support its Institutional Development
201239	Livelihoods and Food Security Trust Fund for Burma (NUTSEM)
201196	Enhancing Community Resilience Programme
201129	Nepal Climate Change Support Programme
200773	Multi-Stakeholder Forestry Programme - Nepal
200658	Care Adaptation Learning Programme
200498	Accountability in Tanzania Programme (ACT)
200496	Cooperation in International Waters in Africa
200368	Support to the multilateral Climate Investment Funds (CIFs)
200136	Climate Development for Africa
114293	Poorest States Inclusive Growth Programme

Table 17: All programmes that have ever reported ICF results between 2011 and 2023 *(continued)*

Programme ID	Programme Title
114058	Climate Change Programme - Jolobayoo-O-Jibon
113889	Congo Basin Forest Fund (CBFF) Start Up Programme
112082	ESPA - Eco System Services for Poverty Alleviation
102580	Nile Basin Initiative

Notes

[1]UK Government (2023) Together for People and Planet: UK International Climate Finance Strategy

[2]World Bank (2016) Managing the impacts of climate change on poverty.

[3]Dasgupta et. al. (2021) The Economics of Biodiversity

[4]IPCC (2022) 6th Assessment Report WGIII: Summary for Policymakers

[5]UN (2022) COP26 Glasgow Climate Pact

[6]The non-continuous numbering of ICF KPIs reflects the discontinuation of indicators found not to be well suited to ICF portfolio monitoring in previous reviews.

[7]For this KPI, social institutions are defined as: schools, universities, hospitals, health centres, government institutions, state owned infrastructure and civil society organisations

[8]Attributed means that our work directly and solely caused the results; contributed means our work was part of a number of factors which led to a result.

[9]The Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) is a way to finance emissions mitigation projects by selling certified emission reductions, or CERs. For further information, see https://cdm.unfccc.int/

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Cover Image: Raffles Malkoha (*Rhinortha chlorophaea*), Terengganu State Park, Malaysia, where UK PACT facilitates private sector investment into forest protection. *Syaqil Suhaimi*

Enabling Development for Girls Education Programme case study: *Promoting Equality in African Schools (PEAS)*

Blue Forests case study: *Dr Estelle Jones*

Mitigation Action Facility Case Study: *KFW*