UK Government

Volume of private finance mobilised for climate change purposes as a result of ICF

ICF KPI 12 Methodology Note

February 2024

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Acronyms

BAU	Business as Usual
CIFs	Climate Investment Funds
CIV	Collective Investment Vehicle
CP3	Climate Public Private Partnership Programme
CRS	Creditor Reporting System
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
Defra	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs
DESNZ	Department for Energy Security and Net Zero
FCDO	Foreign Commonwealth and Development Office
GBP	Great British Pounds
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
HMRC	His Majesty's Revenue and Customs
ICF	International Climate Finance
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
RBF	Results Based Financing
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UK	United Kingdom
USD	United States Dollar

Volume of private finance mobilised for climate change purposes as a result of ICF

Purpose of the document

International Climate Finance (ICF) is Official Development Assistance (ODA) from the UK to support developing countries to reduce poverty and respond to the causes and impacts of climate change. These investments help developing countries to:

- adapt and build resilience to the current and future effects of climate change
- pursue low-carbon economic growth and development
- protect, restore and sustainably manage nature
- accelerate the clean energy transition.

ICF is spent by the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO), the Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra), the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ), and the Department for Science, Innovation and Technology (DSIT). This methodology note explains how to calculate one of the key performance indicators (KPI) that we use to measure the achievements of UK ICF. The intended audience is ICF programme teams, results leads, climate analysts and our programme implementing partners.

Visit **https://www.gov.uk/guidance/international-climate-finance** to learn more about UK International Climate Finance, its results and read case studies.

Rationale

On its own, UK ICF public finance will be insufficient to meet climate change objectives; Substantial amounts of public and private finance from other sources will also be required. ICF KPI 12 seeks to measure the amount of ‘other’ (i.e. non ICF) private money mobilised for climate change as a result of ICF funding.

In addition, high-income countries committed under the UNFCCC to jointly mobilise $100 billion in public and private climate financing per year by 2020 for developing country climate change actions. Early analysis suggests this goal was reached in 2022[1]. The UK government therefore wants to ensure that private sector money mobilised via its initiatives is monitored to facilitate reporting to the relevant body in relation to the $100 billion goal and subsequent international goals.

Note that mobilisation of *public* finance is assessed using a separate indicator, ICF KPI 11.

[1] **Climate Finance Provided and Mobilised by Developed Countries in 2013-2021** (OECD)

Summary table

Table 11: ICF KPI 12 summary table

Units	£ (GBP)
Headline data to be reported	Volume of private finance mobilised (£)
Disaggregations	Mobilised private climate finance should be disaggregated by: • Origin of finance • Climate theme supported by finance • Leveraging mechanism and role/position • Sector • Number of investors in each tranche (where applicable) For programmes which utilise specific instrument types, the number of investors in each tranche are also required.
Revision history	February 2024: • Improved format to align with all other ICF KPIs • Re-worked Methodological Summary • Alignment and updating of OECD guidance • Updated required disaggregated data • Updated all worked examples August 2018: The main revisions to this Methodology Note are: • Alignment with OECD DAC latest guidance and standards. • Improved format and updated worked examples Reporters should double check the latest OECD guidance.
Timing	ICF programmes will be commissioned to report ICF results in spring, according to department-specific processes. Report results for the most recent complete programming year. If reporting lags mean that results are only available more than a year after they were delivered, enter them under the relevant earlier year.
Links across the ICF KPI portfolio	Programmes reporting private finance mobilised indicator frequently also report public finance mobilised under ICF KPI 11. This indicator can be an earlier outcome precedent to the other ICF KPIs as the private finance mobilised can support delivery of other results. For details on how to attribute results from leveraged private finance under other indicators please refer to the supplementary methodology note on additionality and attribution.

Technical Definition

This indicator aims to measure the volume of private finance for climate change purposes mobilised by UK ICF investment.

‘Mobilised private climate finance’ is funding for climate change purposes that has been provided by private bodies, as a result of ICF’s prior actions or investment. Whether funding should be classified as ‘mobilised private climate finance’ should be based on the application of three definitional tests.

Private finance test: *Is the finance provided by a private organisation?*

- Finance should be classified as public or private based on the type of organisation providing the finance. In general, organisations should be defined as public if they are government agencies, or if governments own more than 50% of equity/shares in an organisation with multiple shareholders (for example, a bank with both public and private shareholders). In all other cases, they should be classified as private organisations.
- In some cases, this ownership-based approach may not accurately reflect the character of financial transactions made by organisations that are publicly owned but operate according to market-oriented commercial or private principles. In these cases, programmes may classify reporting based on who exercises control of investment decisions or based on the principles used to make investment decisions.

Climate finance test: *Is the finance intended for climate change adaptation or mitigation purposes?*

- Finance should be categorised as climate finance if the purpose of the project/programme includes support to meet climate change mitigation and/or adaptation goals[2]. Climate financing should not be determined based on whether the source of the finance is nominally drawn from a climate change fund/window/etc.
- If finance also provides support to other (non-climate) goals, only the portion of the funding directed towards climate goals should be counted as climate finance. Climate finance should exclude finance for coal-related power generation, except if related to Carbon Capture and Storage/Use.

Mobilised finance test: *Has the finance been mobilised by the ICF, i.e. is it additional and causally linked to ICF funding or support?*

- Mobilised finance is funding from another actor that has been directed to an objective, project or programme that would otherwise not have benefitted from these funds and is a direct result of the original mobilising actor’s efforts. Mobilising is sometimes referred to as leveraging finance.

[2] **Converged Statistical Reporting Directives for the Creditor Reporting System (CRS) and the Annual DAC Questionnaire (OECD, 2023)**. Also see **Annex 20 Rio Markers**.

- Doesn't include finance that would have occurred anyway without initial ICF. This definition requires funds to be *additional*, in that they would not otherwise have been allocated to a climate objective or activity, and that the ICF programme can identify a *causal* link between its funding or actions and the mobilised finance.

For further guidance on applying these definitional tests see **Annex 4**.

Methodological Summary

This section will guide reporters to accurately determine the volume of private finance mobilised for climate change purposes as a result of ICF. As set out in the technical definition above, a precondition of mobilised private climate finance is that it meets the three definitional tests. This should be seen as the precondition, or step zero, before going onto the methodology – summarised as:

0. **Does the finance meet the three definitional tests:**
    a. **Is it Private Finance?**
    b. **Is it Climate finance?**
    c. **Has it been mobilised by ICF support?**

This methodology section will firstly focus on the 6 main stages of calculating the volume of private finance mobilised for climate change purposes as a result of ICF:

1. **Identify UK ICF's financing contribution**
2. **Identify all public and private finance contributions from various sources (debt, equity, etc) and its origin, distinguishing between private and public finance**
3. **Identify the 'Business as Usual' (BAU) baseline private co-finance that would have been provided in the absence of ICF spending/action**
4. **Determine the volume of mobilised private finance**
5. **Attribute finance among all actors who have mobilised the additional finance**
6. **Report mobilised private finance and disaggregated data**[3]

Secondly, the methodology will go into more detailed subsections on **Quantifying mobilised climate finance, Time horizons for reporting, Currency rate conversions, Additionality and Causality,** and **Attribution** which all support the 6 main stages of calculating the volume of private finance mobilised for climate change purposes as a result of ICF.

It should also be noted that in-kind and monetised contributions from host national partners (e.g. sub-regional, municipal, village-level, foundations, CBOs, etc.)

[3] Also the UK Government's leverage ratio is helpful to record in the workings supporting ICF KPI 12 but is not required to add into our online results reporting system.

frequently form a significant portion of the overall resource envelope for the target programme and are normally expected as prerequisites for donor assistance. As such, these contributions can play a pivotal role in successfully leveraging donor aid. However, these vital contributions can be difficult to quantify as there is currently no internationally accepted methodology for their quantitative accounting. Therefore, where in-kind resources have substantively contributed to the programme's overall resource envelope, please briefly describe their significance/role in having strategically mobilised additional resources, but please do not include the volume in the total finance mobilised.

Methodology

To calculate the volume of private finance mobilised for climate change purposes as a result of ICF:

1. **Identify UK ICF's financing contribution.**

See **Annex 2: Worked examples**.

2. **Identify all public and private finance contributions from various sources (debt, equity, etc) and its origin, distinguishing between private and public finance.**

This should include all up-front co-financing of projects, and any subsequent public finance provided after the initial financing (within appropriate time horizons)[4]. Convert all finance into common financial terms (GBP/£), see '**Currency rate conversions**' below. If the finance supports a project/investment that relates to more than climate change, then apply appropriate deductions for non-climate change elements. For more detail on identifying finance contributions please see the subsection on '**Quantifying mobilised climate finance**'

See **Annex 2: Worked examples**.

3. **Identify the 'Business as Usual' (BAU) baseline private co-finance that would have been provided in the absence of ICF spending/action.**

A counterfactual 'Business as Usual' (BAU) baseline should be used to calculate mobilised private climate finance, reflecting what would have happened in the absence of ICF funding or action. This BAU approach is needed to determine the additionality of any mobilised finance.

[4] Reporting teams should not include 'in kind' contributions from development partners or host countries in this assessment. While these contributions can form a significant portion of the overall resource envelope for some programmes, the causal role of these resources towards mobilising finance is difficult to quantify and there is currently no internationally agreed methodology for accounting for their role in mobilisation.

Calculating the baseline can be challenging and will likely involve some estimation and discussions with involved parties and stakeholders to determine whether ICF support influenced their funding decisions. For example, programmes could consider equivalent investment rates in similar projects that have not received ICF support. However, in this case, programmes will need to be sure that the ICF support has not affected investment in these other projects as well, for example by supporting the general investment or policy environment or by demonstrating commercial sustainability of investment in similar projects. If ICF support has affected investments in these ways, these investment levels will not reflect a true BAU case.

Where it is difficult to determine a counterfactual, historical data may also be useful in estimating the BAU case (for example, average annual levels of investment in a sector or typical project prior to ICF support).

If you are not able to estimate what the counterfactual is[5], it is suggested to use an 'adjustment factor', which should be high (e.g. 95%) if you are confident your results are additional, and your data quality is good. A lower 'adjustment factor' (e.g. 50%) should be used if you have a lot of uncertainty surrounding the estimated counterfactual. This adjustment factor should be applied after all other steps in the calculation process are completed. Please refer to the **supplementary methodology** note on Additionality and Attribution[6] for further details.

See **Annex 2: Worked examples**.

4. **Determine the volume of mobilised private finance.**

This is the difference between the total finance mobilised in step 2 and the BAU baseline in step 3. This difference provides an estimate of mobilised private finance. This assessment will require a judgement of the additionality of this finance and of UK ICF's causal role in mobilising this finance. Private finance should only be counted as 'mobilised' if it is truly additional or diverted to the specific climate change-related project or programme because of ICF spending/action.

See additional **guidance on determining additionality** below.
See **Annex 2: Worked examples**.

5. **Attribute finance among all actors who have mobilised the additional finance.**

Where the UK Government is the only actor supporting an investment, all mobilised finance can be attributed to UK ICF. Where the UK Government is one of multiple

[5] For example, where ICF funding is channelled through MDBs and where the UK Government therefore relies on these institutions to conduct baseline assessments.
[6] **Supplementary guidance to International Climate Finance results methodology notes: additionality and attribution**

public actors supporting an investment, it must attribute the mobilised private finance results across all responsible parties.

See additional **guidance on determining attribution** below below.
See **Annex 2: Worked examples**.

6. **Report mobilised private finance and disaggregated data.**

The volume of mobilised private finance (£) should be reported with the following disaggregation:

- Origin of finance
- Climate theme supported by finance
- Leveraging mechanism and role/position
- Sector

For programmes which utilise specific instrument types, the number of investors in each tranche are also required.

The leveraging mechanism and role/position is a different kind of disaggregation compared to the others listed above which are more standard for ICF reporting. For the ‘leveraging mechanism and role/position’ reporters may also wish to refer to the OECD DAC’s specific guidance on measuring mobilised finance[7] for specific instruments. The OECD has designed methodologies[8] to measure and incorporate mobilised private finance into the OECD DAC Creditor Reporting System (CRS) for:

- Collective Investment Vehicles (CIVs, pooled investments from a number of investors into a portfolio of companies)
- Syndicated loans (loans provided by a group of lenders – the ‘syndicate’ – to a single borrower)
- Credit lines (a standing credit amount that can be accessed by financial institutions)
- Guarantees (where guarantors agree to pay part or all of a payment due on a loan, equity or other credit in the event of non-payment by the supported party or loss of value in a company)
- Direct investment in companies (on-balance sheet investments in corporate entities without any intermediary, for example equity or ‘senior loans’)
- Simple co-financing arrangements[9] (Simple co-financing arrangements refer to various business partnerships, B2B programmes, business surveys,

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[7] **OECD DAC-Methodologies-on-Mobilisation**
[8] Please double-check the latest **reporting guidelines available from the OECD DAC** for these instruments.
[9] Note that the OECD’s guidance on loans and grants suggests that only instruments that explicitly aim to leverage additional finance, for example by requiring supported organisations to provide co-financing, should be counted as mobilised. While this approach may be appropriate for international statistical reporting under the OECD DAC, it is likely to be too restrictive for the UK Government reporting, as there are likely to be cases where the UK Government action mobilises further financing

matching programmes and similar, but also result-based approaches – and also grants and loans))
- Project finance (financing through special purpose companies/vehicles, including a mixture of equity, 'junior debt' and 'senior debt')

The specific instruments used should be recorded under the 'Leveraging mechanism and role/position' disaggregation in the online reporting system. Following these reporting guidelines can help ensure consistency with international reporting standards and also support the UK Government's reporting of ODA flows to the OECD. Reporting programmes should align with these OECD guidelines[10] and summary guidance[11].

For more information on data disaggregation, please see **Annex 3**.

See **Annex 2: Worked examples**.

Quantifying mobilised climate finance
Reporting teams should quantify all finance provided, including funding from development partner countries, host country national, sub-national or local governments, international organisations or financiers, and other philanthropic financiers.

All mobilised private finance should be accounted for at cash face value. For example, loans should be valued using the full cash value committed rather than their grant equivalent amount, as should equity investments, grants or other financial instruments. Any private guarantees mobilised by ICF investments should only be counted as mobilised finance if activated[12], at which point they would be valued at the face value of the guarantee finance provided.

Reporters should exclude any part of the project/programme that is not specifically related to climate change mitigation or adaptation actions. For example, if the project/programme is working with private sector enterprises around improving their practices generally to achieve cost-savings but some of that includes energy efficiency improvements to reduce GHG emissions, then only the part related to energy efficiency should be included. Likewise, if the ICF-supported project focusses on livelihood security activities in the context of building resilience to disasters, and some of the funds are invested in climate risk management practices to improve the

absent from such contractual incentives. Additionally, only including mobilised finance in such cases may create perverse incentives for the UK Government to over-invest in programmes that require such contractual co-financing, relative to broader climate change mitigation or adaptation support programmes.

[10] **Converged Statistical Reporting Directives for the Creditor Reporting System (CRS) and the Annual DAC Questionnaire (OECD, 2023)** and **Annexes**.

[11] **DAC-Methodologies-on-Mobilisation.pdf (OECD)**

[12] In line with the OECD's approach to valuing instruments mobilising private sector climate finance set out in OECD (2017) '**Private finance for climate action: Estimating the effects of public interventions**'.

climate resilience and adaptability of a vulnerable business cluster or at-risk community, then only the climate risk management components can be included.

Mobilised resources need to be estimated based on boundaries to define the scope and account for the total private finance that could be associated with different public interventions (Jachnik et al, 2015)[13]. Typically these are best established at project-level, according to different instruments:

- Use project-level boundaries for grants, loans and syndicated loans. In these cases, mobilised financing might include upfront project level financing (i.e. resources committed to the project from the private sector at the time of project approval) or subsequent financing following UK investment (i.e. resources mobilised after the project has been operating, such as when commercial banks or venture capital funds finance a project part-designed or financed by the UK Government).
- For other types of financial instruments, such as guarantees and Collective Investment Vehicles, the precise boundaries will vary according to the level and quality of available data, as well as causality considerations based on conservative approaches.
- The OECD DAC methodologies on reporting for specific instruments provide further guidance on setting appropriate boundaries at the instrument level.
- Where the private sector re-finances investments initially made by public actors, a conservative approach would exclude this finance as it replaces public finance rather than providing new funding.

Quantifying mobilised finance may be more challenging where UK ICF has invested in more complex programmes or paid into multilateral funds. In these cases, funds may finance a number of subsequent projects or programmes.

Reporters should aim to calculate any mobilisation from the funds at the lowest feasible level – ideally at the project level, but if funds include multiple layers (for example under 'fund of funds' models) this may be at a fund level. Assessments at the project level should ideally include individual project-level additionality and causality assessments (see additional **guidance on determining additionality** below). If data is not available at the project level, reporters should only report fund-level mobilisation data if they are confident that the reporting from funds follows approaches to determining additionality and causality that align with ICF KPI standards.

In addition to reporting figures for mobilised finance, the amount of private sector money that can be mobilised versus the £1 of UK ICF money spent can be represented as a mobilisation or leverage ratio. For example, a leverage ratio of 1:3 means that for each £1 of UK ICF money spent or invested in a project, £3 of private

[13] Jachnik, R., R. Caruso & A. Srivastava (2015), '**Estimating mobilised private climate finance: Methodological approaches, options and trade-offs**' (OECD).

money is mobilised. Reporters should provide leverage ratios alongside total mobilised finance figures in the comments section or in their working.

Time horizons for reporting

Mobilised private finance should be reported to the UK government based on the UK fiscal year in which the finance is legally committed by the organisation/actor, and only for the year it is contractually committed.

However, note that for international reporting (to the UNFCCC, OECD DAC) calendar year data will be required. Reporters should therefore make a note of the date of commitments to enable subsequent central calculations for international reporting purposes.

UK ICF investments may continue to mobilise additional finance for multiple years after funding is committed, especially if ICF funds are disbursed over a number of years. In general, ICF-supported projects or programmes may consider mobilisation claims for the duration of the project or programme. However, in cases where substantial time has passed between UK ICF funding/support and the provision of mobilised public finance (and potentially beyond the ICF-financed project life cycle), reporters should consider whether the UK Government can justifiably claim to have causally mobilised this finance.

OECD DAC guidance for measuring mobilisation from individual instruments provide varying lengths of time to be used in determining additionality from specific instruments (for example, guarantees, direct investment in companies). Reporters should refer to these time frames when considering additionality claims for specific instruments within projects/programmes.

Currency rate conversions

Finance is to be reported in British Pounds(GBP/£) for this ICF KPI. Where project financing plans and data sources report international finance flows in US Dollars (USD/$) or in another currency, values should be converted using an appropriate exchange rate. The appropriate exchange rate to apply depends on the information available. The following hierarchy should be adopted:

1. Use the exchange rate for the specific transaction, converting the currency on the rate at the time the finance was committed, if formalised/known. Daily spot exchange rates are published by the Bank of England[14].
2. Use the OECD DAC annual exchange rate. The basis of measurement in DAC statistics is the US dollar. Data reported to the OECD DAC in other currencies are converted to dollars by the Secretariat. The list of exchange rates is published annually and represents an average of the yearly exchange rates[15].

[14] Bank of England daily spot rates

[15] See 'Annual Exchange Rates for DAC Donor Countries' links in the 'Data Tables section. *Accessed 27th February 2024.*

3. Use the BoE yearly average spot rate. OECD exchange rates are only for donor currencies, therefore, for other currencies use the BoE yearly average spot rates for the transaction year.

Note that future reporting to the UNFCCC will be on a USD basis. Where original information is in USD, please also record these original values of finance flows. Where original values are in a different currency, conversions to USD will be applied centrally.

Additionality and Causality
'Additionality' refers to funding that would not otherwise have been used for climate change purposes. This may include cases where the activity (and additional funding) would not have taken place in the absence of the funding or intervention from development partners, or where funding would not have been provided at the same scale without the UK Government's support[16].

'Causality' refers to the assessment that: the UK Government claims responsibility for mobilising the additional funding because of funding provided though the ICF, or from actions taken under an ICF-funded project/programme (or a portion of the causal responsibility, if there are other responsible co-funders).

The UK Government must meet both additionality and causality criteria to claim that it has mobilised climate finance, as there may be cases where additional funding is allocated to projects or programmes as a result of another actor's support or efforts.

There are a range of ways in which ICF funding or actions can causally mobilise additional climate finance, including[17]:

- **Direct mobilisation**, where ICF financial support spurs others to invest in projects or programmes by improving the risk-reward profile of projects or convincing other funders to invest.
- **Intermediated mobilisation**, where financial instruments supported by ICF lead to further investment by providing upstream funding for, and improving the risk-return profile of investments, such as through credit lines or fund-level instruments.
- **Financial incentivisation**, where ICF actions lead to increased investment by improving financial incentives for investment, for example by supporting subsidy schemes or tax breaks or by reducing risks by acting as a guaranteed off-taker for an investment (by committing to purchase final assets or clean energy produced by renewable energy investments).
- **Indirect mobilisation**, where capacity building support (though grants, loans or technical assistance) or other climate support (for example, for climate

[16] An actor's initial support could also accelerate other actors' investments so that they happen sooner. However, it is difficult to justify that such finance is truly additionality if it was ultimately intended to be spent towards climate goals.
[17] Based on '**Private finance for climate action: Estimating the effects of public interventions**' OECD (2017).

targets or green labelling schemes) improve the readiness of partners to invest in climate projects.
- **Catalytic action**, where non-climate support improves the enabling environment, for example by reducing general constraints to investment by other actors (more likely to support private finance mobilisation than public sector mobilisation)[18].

ICF funding or support could potentially mobilise additional support through any of these channels, though in practice making a convincing causal claim around indirect mobilisation and catalytic action may require more rationalization. The evidence backing up a causal claim around indirect mobilisation and catalytic action will have to be very robust and detail the causal chain which leads to indirect mobilisation or catalytic action. A clear recording of this evidence and submission alongside ICF KPI 12 Results data is required for claiming results linked to Indirect Mobilisation and Catalytic action.

Additionality should be assessed at the investment or project/programme level. That is, reporters should assess whether the private climate finance provided to a programme or investment supported by the UK Government would have been provided to that programme/investment in the absence of UK ICF funding or support (or if the additional finance would have otherwise been spent on a less ambitious climate project).

Assessments of additionality and causality require the judgement of the project/programme officer. Some real-world considerations for determining additionality are detailed below.

Additionality and causality may be straightforward to assess for certain types of instruments. For example, investments that require recipients to provide or secure co-financing are likely to causally mobilise additional financing – though reporters should consider whether recipients' co-financing would have been used for the investment even without the ICF intervention.

The UK Government will be more likely to be able to claim additionality if it designed and led the project/programme.

More complex programmes may wish to apply more sophisticated approaches to calculate additionality, including at the aggregate/fund level (rather than the project/programme level). The Climate Public Private Partnership (CP3) programme determined additionality of mobilised finance by using statistical analysis to determine the amount of investment that would have been expected in a country

[18] While 'indirect mobilisation' and 'catalytic action' may mobilise support in principle, methodologies for quantifying finance mobilised through these channels have not yet been internationally agreed (for example, by the OECD DAC).

without the CP3 intervention. They then deducted this from the finance provided with the programme to determine how much finance was additional[19].

Note that mobilised funding should not include 'replication projects' where UK ICF funding has led to replication of approaches. These are too remote for the UK Government to claim to have mobilised the private finance. If projects have led to replication, this could be captured within an assessment of the transformational impact of the investment under ICF KPI 15.

Attribution

If the UK government is the **sole investor in a project or programme**, it should assume all responsibility for any results (where the results are assessed to be additional and where the UK government has a causal role).

In many instances the UK government may be acting alongside one or more other development partners or multilateral bodies that also provide funding or support for projects or programmes – and where each partner has played a role towards the results. In these cases, the UK government should only claim responsibility for the portion of results that can be attributed to its support.

If the UK government is **only funding part of a project/programme or contributing to a fund**, then reporters should identify the type of instrument/leveraging mechanism used and apply the appropriate OECD DAC methodology. The leveraging mechanisms to select from are: simple co-financing arrangements, collective investment vehicles, syndicated loans, credit lines, guarantees, direct investment in companies, and project finance. The OECD DAC methodology details how to attribute mobilised finance under each of these different instruments.

For example, if the UK government is only funding part of a project/programme through simple co-financing arrangements with partners that bear the same level of risk, reporters should calculate results as a pro-rata attributable share based on the face value of public co-financing towards the project. However, if the UK government is contributing to a fund with different risk levels, then a more detailed methodology will be required. Annex 2 provides worked examples illustrating how to attribute private finance under various scenarios, and further examples are available from the OECD DAC methodology.

[19] For more details on a generalised version of this approach to determining additionality, see '**Approaches to assess the additionality of climate investments: Findings from the evaluation of the Climate Public Private Partnership Programme (CP3)**' Escalante, D., D. Abramskiehn, K. Hallmeyer & J. Brown, (2018).

'First best' approach: use project/programme level attribution

In this approach, reporters calculate results attributable to the UK for each project/programme implemented by the fund using the appropriate OECD DAC methodology attribution approach, and then sum results across all projects/programmes in the fund to reach total UK attributable results.

However, this approach may be complicated or not always possible in practice as it relies on (i) full information about project/programme level inputs, (ii) additional work to calculate results at the project/programme level and (iii) it may not be possible for some leveraging mechanisms e.g. shares in collective investment vehicles.

'Second best' approach: use fund-level attribution

Reporters apply fund-level attribution (i.e. at point of UK investment) for reporting results. I.e. results should be shared across all donors that contribute to a fund using the appropriate OECD DAC methodology.

In some cases, there may be **multiple rounds of mobilisation**, for example under ICF contribution to projects or programmes that mobilise further funding over time. In these cases, reporters should attribute mobilised finance iteratively in line with the OCED DAC methodology.

In some cases, the use of **different types of instruments or different levels of risk** borne by different funders may require a more nuanced approach to attribution. For example, one investor may issue a longer-term loan compared to other investors, assume a 'first loss' position (where they bear financial losses first among all investors) or take an equity stake in a company, while others issue loans.

In determining attribution in these cases, reporters should follow the OECD DAC instrument-specific reporting guidelines[20].

In general, where some public funders take on a higher level of risk, the OECD guidance recommends attributing 50% of the mobilised finance (on equal terms) to the actor(s) taking the highest level of risk and attributing the remaining 50% of the mobilised finance among all public-sector parties (on face value pro-rata terms).

In these cases reporters should liaise with co-mobilising partners to agree which partners have borne a greater level of risk, to ensure common reporting and avoid the problem of double-counting.

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[20] Converged Statistical Reporting Directives for the Creditor Reporting System (CRS) and the Annual DAC Questionnaire (OECD, 2023)

[20] DAC-Methodologies-on-Mobilisation.pdf (OECD)

Data quality

Portfolio ICF results are published annually in autumn in **voluntary compliance with the UK statistics authority code of practice for official statistics**. This means that we make efforts to maximise the trustworthiness, quality and value of the statistics.

To support ICF data quality, please:

1. Review ICF KPI results provided by programme partners, ensuring that methodologies have been adhered to, and calculations are documented and correct.
2. Ask a suitable analyst or climate adviser to quality assure ICF results before submission.
3. Submit ICF results following the instructions specific to your department. Include supporting documentation of calculations and any concerns about data quality.
4. A revision to historical results may be needed if programme monitoring systems or methodologies are improved, or historical data errors are found. Please update results for earlier years as necessary, and make a note in the return. ICF results are reported cumulatively, therefore it is important to make these corrections.

Questions about results reporting can be discussed with central ICF analysts, who undertake a further stage of quality assurance before publication.

Data sources

Some data will be available directly from programmes, for example from project-level monitoring. It is the responsibility of the recipients of ICF funding, or a third-party auditing entity, to collect data. This information will need to be kept up to date by liaising with programme managers.

Partner country expenditure can be sourced from government fiscal and reporting systems (e.g. Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Environment, etc.). Additionally, the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI)[21] database may provide funding data for non-DAC donors, providers of South-South cooperation (SSC), NGOs, private foundations and private sector organisations[22].

Data availability

Programme teams should be aware when other donor finance is added to ICF-funded programmes, either directly or via communication with programme managers. Data on partner government contributions (e.g. Central Government, Sub-Regional, Township) should be available at least annually. Data should be

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[21] The **International Aid Transparency Initiative** (IATI) provides a complementary role to the OECD-DAC Creditor Reporting System.

[22] See **IATA datastore**. *Accessed 27th February 2024.*

reported when available, on an annual basis at a minimum. Care needs to be taken about not reporting the same public finance more than once.

Reporting documents should show finance committed in the year to date and a cumulative total.

Requirements to report this data should be included in contracts or MoUs with programme partners and the indicator should be included in programme logframes if possible.

Risks and challenges
Assessments of additionality and causality will need to be done on a case-by-case basis and will require the judgement of the project/programme reporting officer (and possibly the implementing agency/departments).

Attribution calculations may be challenging as these will require details of partner organisation spending, and potentially an assessment of the level of risk associated with different investments. Where possible, programmes should agree if any party(ies) bear a higher level of risk among all partners responsible for mobilisation, to ensure consistent attribution of mobilisation across different partners.

Programmes need to avoid double-counting. It is important to check that two (or more) different UK ICF funded programmes are not claiming to have mobilised the same private finance. If in doubt about this, programme teams should let ICF analysts know during the results commission.

As other donors may be reporting this data back to OECD/DAC and the UNFCCC, it is important to liaise with them when projects/programmes include multiple donors or involve multilateral organisations to align approaches to attribution and to avoid double counting.

Quality assurance
Programme officers are asked to report on definitions, data sources and additionality assumptions, to ensure that all centrally conducted quality assurance reporting is consistent with the Methodology Note. Workings documents should list all other co-mobilising donors, and the methodology for BAU.

Annex 1: Synergies with other international indicators

There are other international indicators on mobilised finance being reported on - these include:

- **UNFCCC Biennial Reporting**[23] will require Parties to provide information on public finance provided directly and mobilised private finance. There are international negotiations around reporting standards[24]
- The **OECD DAC** requires members to report spending on development projects related to climate change goals as part of the 'Rio Markers', and has recently expanded it's reporting to include mobilised private finance. As discussed above, OECD DAC reporting requires members to apply an instrument-based approach, with specific methodologies and guidance established for each instrument. The general methodology set out for ICF KPI 12 is well-aligned with OECD DAC reporting guidelines, but specific adjustments would be needed for individual instruments. Reporting programmes would also need to apply instrument-specific approaches for each different type of instrument within individual programmes, including instrument-specific approaches to attribution. Additionally, some finance recorded as mobilised private finance under ICF KPI 12 would not be included under OECD DAC reporting[25].
- The **MDB Joint Report**[26] on climate finance and co-finance includes all public and private finance provided alongside MDB-provided climate finance.

For more information on these indicators and any synergies please get in touch with a UK ICF Analyst.

Annex 2: Worked examples

Worked example 1 (see Figure 1)- Simple co-financing arrangements (where the UK Government is the sole donor)

1. **Identify UK ICF's financing contribution**

ICF provides £10 million in funding for a challenge fund providing a mixture of loans and grants for small businesses in a South Asian country.

[23] Biennial Transparency Reports | UNFCCC. *Accessed 27th February 2024.*
[24] Note that as of August 2018 these negotiations are ongoing, and so may be subject to change.
[25] OECD DAC and ICF KPI 12 approaches differ in how they classify organisations and the finance they provide as 'private' or 'public', with the OECD applying a narrower definition for finance based on only public or private ownership of the organisation that provides the finance. It is possible that some finance classified as 'private' by the UK Government may be deemed 'public' by the OECD DAC, and should therefore not be reported to the DAC.
The OECD's approach to mobilisation from loans and grants suggests that only instruments that explicitly, contractually leverage additional finance, for example by requiring supported organisations to provide co-financing, should be included in calculations. As noted above, this is stricter than the approach taken in this ICF KPI 12 methodology, and so some finance mobilised from these instruments would need to be excluded from reporting to the OECD DAC.

[26] 2021 Joint Report on Multilateral Development Banks' Climate Finance (EIB)

2. **Identify all public and private finance contributions**

Businesses bid for funding to develop climate change technologies and services. They must provide funding and submit business plans to be eligible for funding. The challenge fund provides support to 22 companies, which provide a total of $25 million in matched funding for their businesses.

3. **Identify the 'Business as Usual' (BAU) baseline**

Through discussions with the businesses, the programme reporting officer determines that this funding would not have been invested in the companies' climate goods and services without the ICF support, so the matched funding can be considered to have been mobilised by the ICF funding support. Note that the reporting officer needs to verify this additionality for each individual business and should not make overall assumptions at the programme level. Any money invested in the businesses prior to the challenge fund's involvement cannot be counted as mobilised finance.

4. **Determine the volume of mobilised private finance**

The total mobilised private finance of $25 million is converted to GBP terms using the OECD DAC annual exchange rate from the year the funding was mobilised, amounting to £19.7 million.

5. **Attribute finance among all actors who have mobilised the additional finance**

This funding can all be attributed to the UK Government if no other donors provide co-mobilising funding to the businesses – while ICF is the only donor for the challenge fund, other organisations may have provided funding alongside the challenge fund. The programme officer determines that no other organisations have provided funding to the 22 businesses, so all mobilised finance can be attributed to ICF support. If other public organisations had provided support to businesses, the programme reporting office would need to assess whether that finance had been mobilised by ICF funding or whether it had a co-mobilising role on the private funding provided. If other organisations had co-mobilised the private finance from specific businesses, the reporting officer should attribute the mobilised finance separately for each business rather than at a programme level to allow for different attribution of outcomes across the different businesses supported.

6. **Report mobilised private finance and disaggregated data**

The £19.7 million in mobilised private finance should be reported as originating from the 'recipient country' as it comes from the South Asian country-based companies and should be disaggregated across different climate change themes (climate change mitigation, climate change adaptation or both) based on the amount of matched funding provided by each individual business and whether their climate change goods or services target either or both climate change themes.

Figure 1- How to attribute results under worked example 1 for the UK government as a sole donor

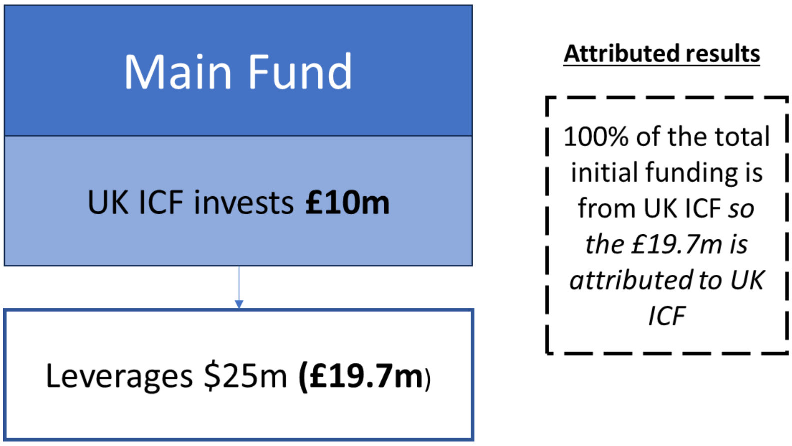

Table 2- Example of how to report additional disaggregated data using worked example 1

Disaggregation	Information to report	Explanation for worked example 1
Leveraging mechanism	Simple co-financing arrangements	No other donors contribute funds
Origin of finance	Recipient country actors: £19.7m, Provider country: £0, Third/high, Income/OECD country: £0 Other third country: £0 **Total: £19.7m**	The recipient country actors (South Asian country-based companies) are the only sources of finance.
Climate Theme	Climate mitigation theme: £5m, Climate adaptation theme: £5.7m, Both: £9m, **Total: £19.7m**	Match funding from each business assessed whether their goods and services target mitigation, adaptation or both
Sector	Energy supply: £3m, Transport: £2m, Agriculture £9m, Public £5.7m	Match funding from each business assessed by sector
Number of official (public) investors in each tranche (where applicable)	Not applicable	

Worked example 2 (see Figure 2)- Simple co-financing arrangements (multiple donors)

1. **Identify the UK ICF's financing contribution**

An ICF co-funded programme provides support for renewable electricity developments in a West African country by offering premium payments to developers per kWh produced by renewable energy installations (results-based finance). ICF provides £50 million in programme funding.

2. **Identify all public and private finance contributions**

Three co-investing bilateral development partners provide a combined €50 million (£42.5 million using the OECD DAC annual exchange rate from the year the funding was disbursed) in programme funding (all in non-returnable grant financing):

- Bilateral development partner 1 invests €20 million (£17 million)
- Bilateral development partner 2 invests €20 million (£17 million)
- Bilateral development partner 3 invests €10 million (£8.5 million)

Renewable energy installations supported by the programme attract $500 million in project funding:

- $50 million comes from domestic (West African) private sector developers, and $100 million comes from international private sector developers (an OECD country), which is a combined total of $150 million from private sources.
- $350 million comes from international development finance institutions, which is categorised as official (public) funding.

3. **Identify the 'Business as Usual' (BAU) baseline**

Project developers report that none of the developments would have proceeded without the price incentive provided by the programme's premium payments, and no additional financing would have been provided.

4. **Determine the volume of mobilised private finance**

As none of the developments or finance would have taken place without the programme, all the finance can be determined to have been mobilised by the programme. Total mobilised private finance of $150 million is converted to GBP terms using the OECD DAC annual exchange rate, amounting to £118 million.

5. **Attribute finance among all actors who have mobilised the additional finance**

Mobilised finance is attributed to the UK Government based on ICF's share of the initial contributions to the programme. The co-investing partners' shares are equivalent to £42.5 million, with total contributions amounting to £92.5 million.

ICF's share of total initial co-funding amounts to 54% of the total, so the UK Government can attribute 54% of mobilised finance to its support, amounting to £63.7 million.

6. **Report mobilised private finance and disaggregated data**

Based on the ratio of shares of mobilised private finance from domestic and international actors, £21.2 million should be reported as coming from domestic actors in the West African country ($50m = £39.4m, £39.4m × 54% = £21.2m) and £42.5 million from international actors ($100m = £78.7m, £78.7m × 54% = £42.5m).

The programme should report the finance from the domestic private companies as being mobilised from 'recipient country' actors.

The programme should disaggregate the reported international private finance as coming from 'Provider county', 'Third high income/OECD country' or 'Other third country' actors, depending on the country in which the actor providing the funding is based. For this example, all the international private sector finance is from an OECD country.

All finance should be reported as addressing the climate change mitigation theme.

Figure 2- Example of how to attribute results under worked example 2 for simple co-financing arrangements

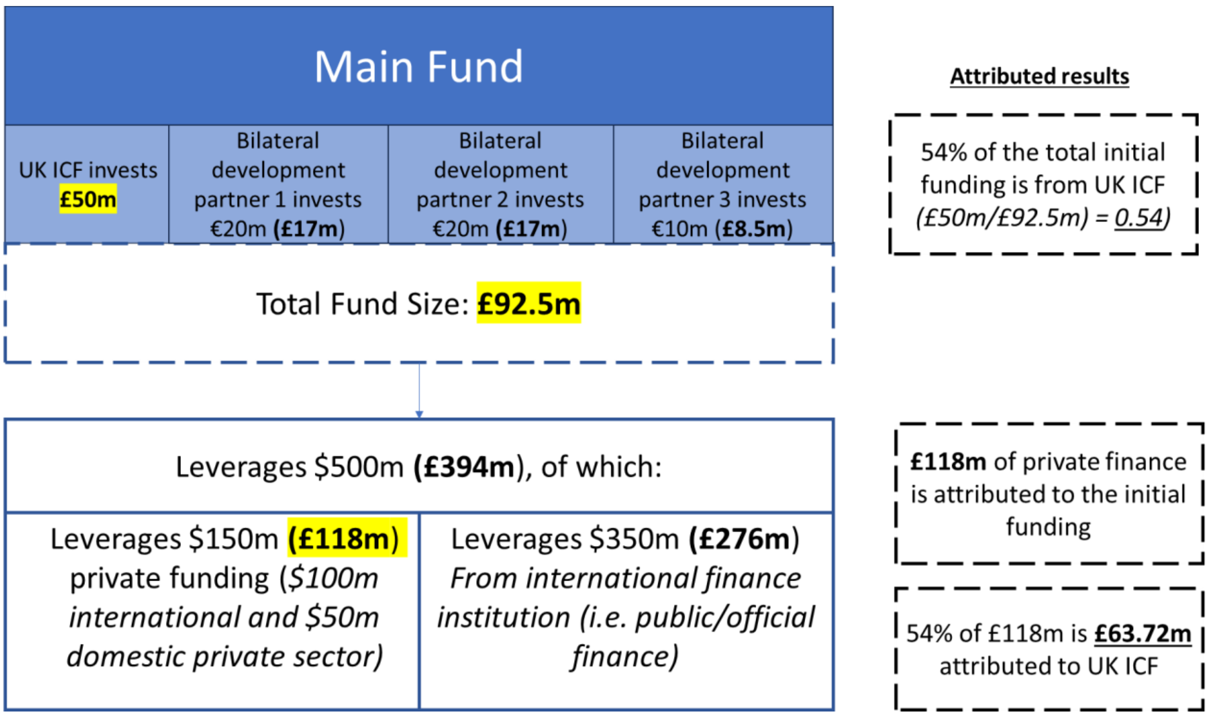

Table 3- Example of how to report additional disaggregated data using worked example 2

Disaggregation	**Information to report**	**Explanation for worked example 2**

Leveraging mechanism	Simple co-financing arrangements	This is a results-based approach with premium payments for kWh of renewable energy produced.
Origin of finance	Recipient country actors: £21.2m, Provider country: £0, Third/high income/OECD country: £42.5m, Other third country: £0	The recipient country actors are the West African country private sector developers. All the international private sector developers were from an OECD country.
Climate Theme	Climate mitigation theme: £63.7m, Climate adaptation theme: £0m	All finance should be reported as addressing the climate change mitigation theme, as this renewable energy installation is mitigation only
Sector	Energy Supply: £63.7m	Renewable energy is in the energy sector.
Number of official (public) investors in each tranche (where applicable))	Not applicable	Not applicable

Worked example 3 (see Figure 3)- Shares in collective investment vehicles

1. **Identify UK ICF's financing contribution**

ICF provides £10 million in the riskiest tranche of an open-ended collective investment vehicle with an African country's government to provide funds to small to medium enterprises to adapt to long-term changes in weather patterns.

2. **Identify all public and private finance contributions**

A bilateral development partner also provides €10 million, and the African national government provides $5 million to the riskiest tranche in 2019.

As a result of the initial fund capitalisation, the fund successfully accesses further funding in the mezzanine tranche from multilateral development partners totalling $14 million, and the African country's national development bank provides $40 million between 2021 and 2022. The African country's development bank is determined to be private finance as the bank operates according to commercial banking principles.

3. **Identify the 'Business as Usual' (BAU) baseline**

The programme reporting officer assesses that the fund would not have been able to access the funding raised in the mezzanine tranche (multilateral partners and African development bank) without the initial support from ICF, the bilateral partner, and the initial African country's government capitalisation.

4. **Determine the volume of mobilised private finance**

The funding from international funders and the national government is public finance, but the $40 million from the national development bank is private finance. This finance is converted to GBP terms using the OECD DAC annual exchange rate, amounting to £37 million.

5. **Attribute finance among all actors who have mobilised the additional finance**

If all partners bore the same risk, the £37 million in mobilised private finance would be attributed among partners based on the face value of their co-mobilising financial contributions, so the ICF would attribute around 29%[27] of the financing to its support (based on contributing £10 million of £35 million total funding, see figure 3).

However, as the ICF, bilateral development partner and African country's government invested in the riskiest tranche and bear more risk than the multilateral development partner, the programme reporting team adjusts attribution to take account of risk levels.

They attribute 50% of mobilised finance to ICF, the bilateral development partner and the African country's government, which is then divided equally between the three actors (to reflect the higher risk). The remaining 50% of mobilised finance is attributed among all four mobilising partners based on the face value of their financial contributions.

Therefore, the UK Government can attribute £11.5 million to the ICF's support – 33% of £18.5 million attributed to the riskiest mobilising instruments (based on the ICF being one of the three donors taking the most risk), and 29% of £18.5 million attributed to all mobilising actors (based on contributing £10 million of the total £35 million in total public funding).

6. **Report mobilised private finance and disaggregated data**

This £11.5 million finance should be reported as originating from the 'recipient country', as the national development bank is based in the recipient African country. As the funding is used for climate change mitigation and adaptation projects, the finance is marked as relating to both themes in the programme reporting.

Figure 3- Example of how to attribute results under worked example 3 for shares in collective investment vehicles

[27] Examples have been rounded to the nearest whole percentage.

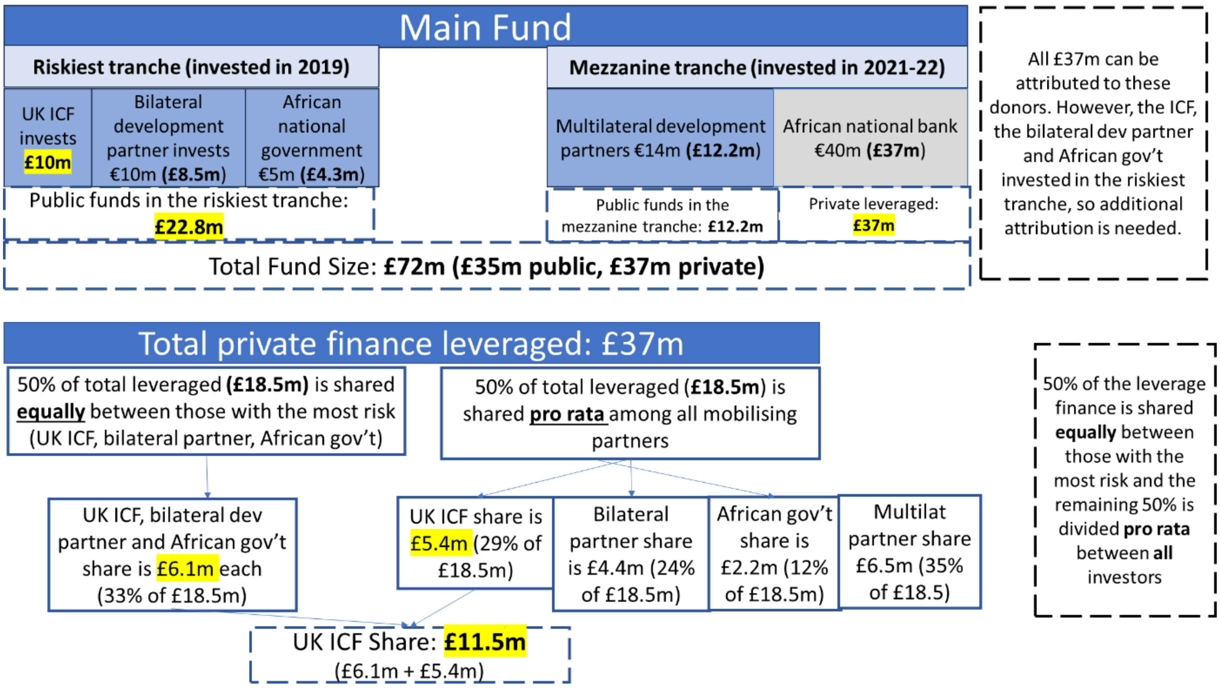

Table 4- Example of how to report additional disaggregated data using worked example 4

Disaggregation	Information to report	Explanation for worked example 3
Leveraging mechanism	Shares in collective investment vehicles	Investors pool their money and jointly invest in a portfolio of companies
Origin of finance	Recipient country actors: £11.5m, Provider country: £0 Third/high income/OECD country: £0, Other third country: £0, **Total: £11.5m**	The source is the African national bank, which is based in the recipient country. No other private finance is leveraged.
Climate Theme	Climate mitigation theme: £0m, Climate adaptation theme: £11.5m, Both: £0m, **Total: £11.5m**	The funds are designed to improve the ability of social institutions to adapt to the effects of climate change (long term changes in weather patterns).
Sector	Business	The small and medium enterprises being supported to cope with climate change are in the business sector.

Number of official (public) investors in each tranche (where applicable)	Riskiest tranche: 3 investors, Mezzanine tranche: 1 investor	ICF, the bilateral development partner and the African country's government invest in 2019 in the riskiest tranche. The multilateral development partner invests in 2021 in the mezzanine tranche, and the African national bank is deemed to be private finance so is not counted.

Worked example 4 (see Figure 4)- Direct Investment in Companies

1. **Identify UK ICF's financing contribution**.

An ICF programme provides £5 million, equity financing to an £80 million renewable energy infrastructure project in a South American country.

2. **Identify all public and private finance contributions**.

Alongside this funding:

- an international financial institution provides £10 million in equity financing
- a regional development bank provides a £5 million, 6 year senior (i.e. priority) loan
- a domestic commercial (private) bank in the South American country provides £20 million in loans
- the project developer provides £40 million in equity investment

3. **Identify the 'Business as Usual' (BAU) baseline**.

The project developer confirms that their investment could not have occurred without the support of their public sector partners, and that they also would not have secured the additional domestic bank loans without the involvement of ICF and public partners.

4. **Determine the volume of mobilised private finance**.

All £60 million in private climate finance can be deemed to have been mobilised from the public support provided by ICF, the international financial institution and the regional development bank.

5. **Attribute finance among all actors who have mobilised the additional finance**.

If all partners bore the same risk, the £60 million in mobilised private finance would be attributed among partners based on the face value of their co-mobilising financial contributions, so the ICF would attribute 25% of the financing to its support (based on contributing £5 million of £20 million total funding).

However, as the ICF's and international financial institution's equity finance bear more risk than the regional development bank's shorter priority loan, the programme reporting team adjusts attribution to take account of risk levels.

They attribute 50% of mobilised finance to ICF and to the international financial institution equally (to reflect the higher risk) and attribute the remaining 50% of mobilised finance among all three mobilising partners based on the face value of their financial contributions.

The UK Government can therefore attribute £22.5 million to the ICF's support – 50% of £30 million attributed to the riskiest mobilising instruments (based on the ICF being one of the two donor donors taking the most risk), and 25% of £30 million attributed to all mobilising actors (based on contributing £5 million of the total £20 million in initial funding).

6. Report mobilised private finance and disaggregated data

This £22.5 million in mobilised private finance should be reported as originating from the 'recipient country' as it comes from domestic banks and the South American country-based company and should be entirely reported against the climate mitigation theme as the project relates exclusively to emissions reductions.

Figure 4- How to attribute results under worked example 4 for Direct Investment in Companies with different risk levels

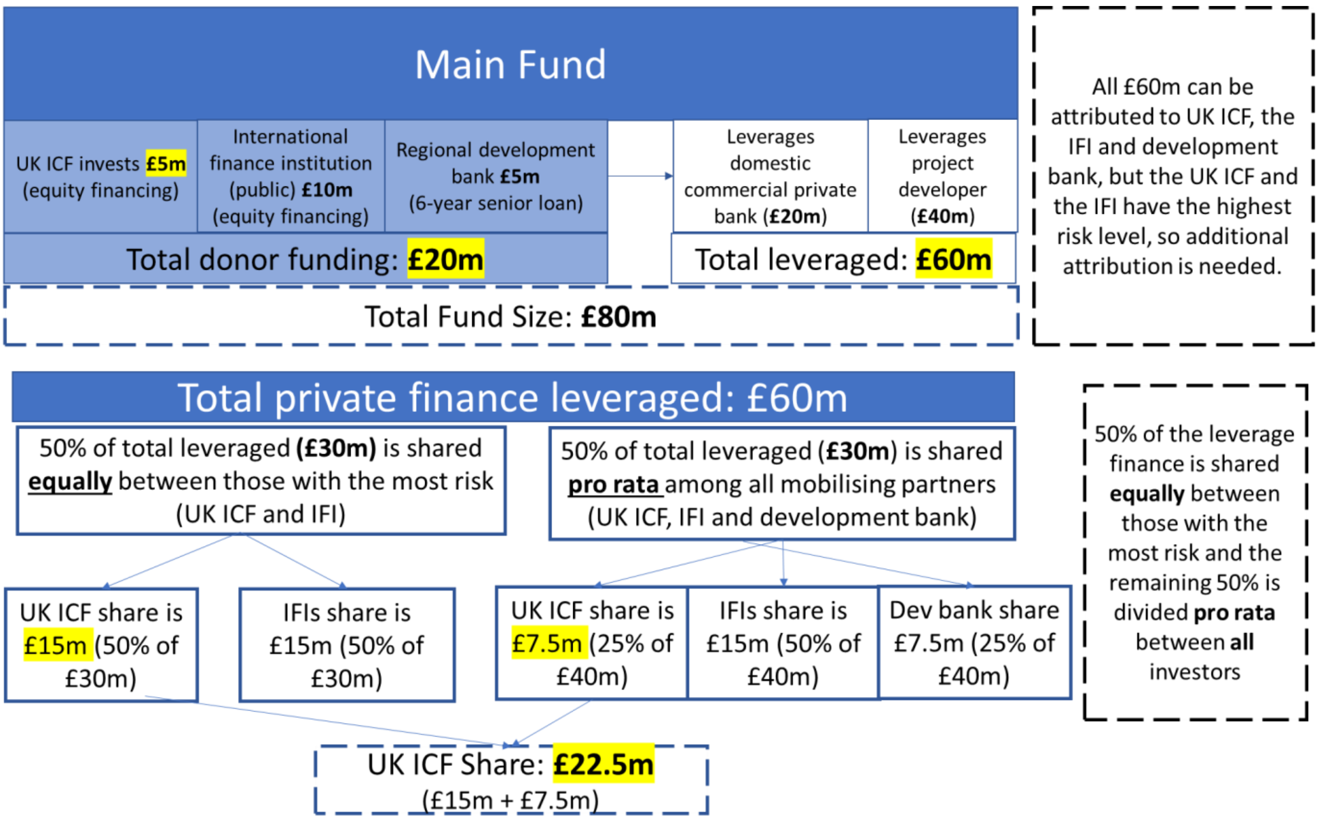

Table 5- Example of how to report additional disaggregated data using worked example 4

Disaggregation	Information to report	Explanation for worked example 4
Leveraging mechanism	Direct Investment in Companies	There is no intermediary (e.g. collective investment vehicle) and combines equity financing with senior loans.
Origin of finance	Recipient country actors: £22.5m, Provider country: £0 Third/high income/OECD country: £0, Other third country: £0, **Total: £22.5m**	The sources are from the South American domestic private bank and the project developer in the recipient country. No other private finance is leveraged.
Climate Theme	Climate mitigation theme: £22.5m, Climate adaptation theme: £0m, Both: £0m, **Total: £22.5m**	The renewables project targets emissions reductions
Sector	Energy supply: £22.5m	The renewables project is in the energy supply sector
Number of official (public) investors in each tranche (where applicable)	Riskiest tranche: 2 investors, mezzanine/senior tranche: 1 investor	ICF and the IFI are in the riskiest tranche as they provide equity financing. The regional development bank provides a senior loan.

Worked example 5 (see Figure 5)- Credit lines with a technical assistance programme

1. **Identify UK ICF's financing contribution**

ICF develops a bilateral programme with a multilateral development partner which provides credit lines to banks for green construction building projects with a maturity of 20 years (no grace period). ICF funds are used for interest rate subsidies/performance payments. A credit line is advanced for a new product at a domestic commercial bank generating matching funds (50%) from the bank and the credit line allows multiple projects to be undertaken whilst the bank expects to continue the new activity beyond the life of the credit line. The interest rate subsidies/performance payments have an average duration of 5 years. However, based on credit lines in the past it is estimated that 55% of the credit line will be utilised, and the minimum own-equity ratio of end-borrowers corresponds to 20% of the credit line.

2. **Identify all public and private finance contributions**

ICF provides £20 million to the credit line and the multilateral development partner provides \$30 million (£23.6 million, using the OECD DAC annual exchange rate from the year the funding was disbursed). The banks generate matched funds of \$50 million (£39.4 million).

3. **Identify the 'Business as Usual' (BAU) baseline**

The programme reporting officer determines that this funding would not have been invested in the without the ICF support, so the matched funding can be considered to have been mobilised by the ICF funding support or the multilateral development partners contributions to the credit line.

4. **Determine the volume of mobilised private finance**

The banks operate on commercial principles and as such are categorised as private finance. Therefore, the \$50 million matched funds are mobilised, (£39.4 million when converted to GBP terms using the OECD DAC annual exchange rate). The additional equity from the end-borrowers is also categorised as private finance and this is calculated by multiplying the average-end borrower equity with the revolving factor:

- Revolving factor: The total maturity length of the credit line (20 years), divided by the average utilisation of the credit line (5 years). This figure is then applied to the credit line utilisation rate (55%). Therefore, the revolving factor is 2.2.
- Average end-borrower equity: The total fund size (£83m) multiplied by the own-equity ratio of end-borrowers (20%). Therefore, the average end-borrower equity is £16.6 million.

The revolving factor and average end-borrower equity are multiplied giving a total of £33.2 million in additional mobilised finance from the end-borrower.

The total private finance mobilised is £72.6 million, of which £33.2 million is from the end-borrower equity and £39.4 million is from banks' matched funding.

5. **Attribute finance among all actors who have mobilised the additional finance**

This funding can be attributed to the ICF and the multilateral development partner, based on their share of the total public donor funding. This is 46% for UK ICF (based on a £20 million contribution of the total £42.6 million public funding). Therefore, the amount of private finance mobilised by the UK ICF is £33.4million (46% of £72.6m)

6. **Report mobilised private finance and disaggregated data**

The £33.4 million in mobilised private finance should be reported as originating from the 'recipient country' as it comes from the developing countries commercial bank and borrowers within the country and should be disaggregated as climate change mitigation and in the Buildings sector.

Figure 5- How to attribute results under worked example 5 with credit lines

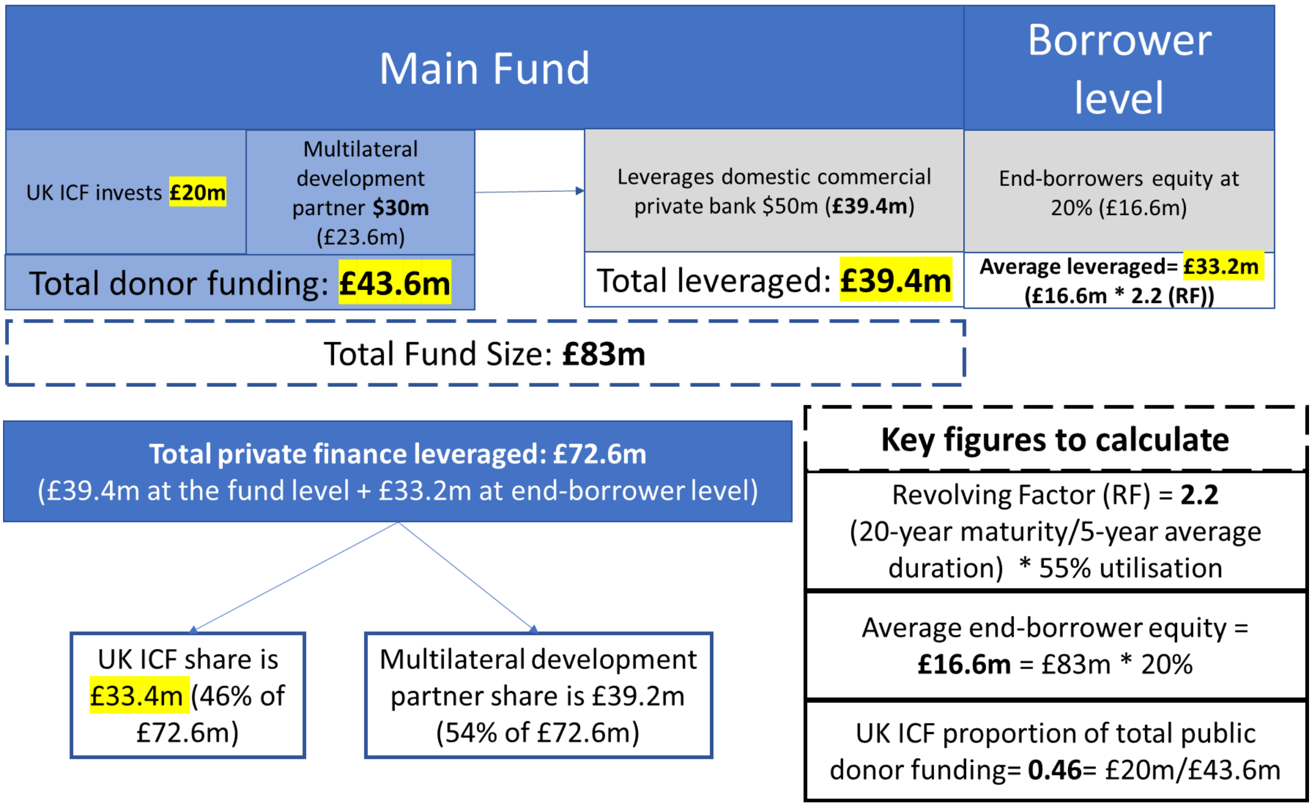

Table 6- Example of how to report additional disaggregated data using worked example 5

Disaggregation	Information to report	Explanation for worked example 1
Leveraging mechanism	Credit lines	No other donors contribute funds
Origin of finance	Recipient country actors: £33.4m, Provider country: £0, Third/high, Income/OECD country: £0 Other third country: £0 **Total: £33.4m**	The recipient country actors (domestic bank and in-country end-borrowers) are the only sources of finance.
Climate Theme	Climate mitigation theme: £33.4m, Climate adaptation theme: £0m, Both: £0m, **Total: £33.4m**	All the funding is for green construction building projects which targets emissions reductions through interventions such as energy efficiency.

Sector	Buildings: £33.4m	All the funding is for green construction building projects.
Number of official (public) investors in each tranche (where applicable)	Not applicable	

Annex 3: Data disaggregation

Results should be disaggregated by:

- Origin of finance
- Climate theme supported by finance
- Leveraging mechanism and role/position
- Sector
- Number of investors in each tranche (where applicable)

Origin of finance
Mobilised private finance can be provided by both developing country institutions (for example, local banks or entrepreneurs in the beneficiary country or another developing country) and developed country institutions (such as international venture capital funds, international banks or multinational entities).The UK Government takes the view that it is important to mobilise all types of private finance, reiterated by the donor Technical Working Group[28] that data should track "both domestic and international private flows mobilized by a developed country public intervention". However, it is important to understand the origin of mobilised finance, especially for tracking progress against the USD 100bn global goal.

The OECD DAC reporting guidelines for instrument level mobilisation also requires reporters to provide information on sources of finance. The Technical Working Group has stated that "[w]here possible, the group agreed to aim to indicate where flows originated, using international standard based on Foreign Direct Investment statistics definitions, which relies on the residence principle as defined by the balance of payments". The residence principle is not based on nationality or legal criteria, but rather on whether an organisation engages in "a significant amount of production of goods and/or services there or when the enterprise owns land or buildings located there".

For these reasons, data on mobilised private climate finance should be disaggregated according to the four classifications below, in line with the OECD DAC criteria for classifying private finance providers.

Origin of finance	Definition

[28] Technical Working Group (2015b), 'Accounting for mobilized private climate finance: input to the OECD-CPI Report'.

Provider country	Private sector actor based in the UK.
Recipient country	Private sector actor based in the same country receiving support from the ICF project or programme.
Third high-income/OECD country	Private sector actor based in another high-income country (based on OECD DAC membership[29]).
Other third country	Private sector actor based in a partner/developing country other than the recipient country (based on the OECD DAC list of ODA eligible countries[30]).

For further information about the OECD classifications of origin of finance, including how to account for multinational companies, please visit the OECD mobilised private finance website for the latest or contact the OECD DAC Secretariat.[31]

Climate theme supported by finance
Data should also be disaggregated by the climate change theme supported by the mobilised finance:

- Climate change adaptation,
- Climate change mitigation, or
- Both.

Leveraging mechanism and role/position
There are different mechanisms by which private finance is mobilised. The mechanism by which the ICF funding was provided, which mobilised the private finance, should be identified.

Leveraging mechanism and role/position	**Definition**
Shares in Collective Investment Vehicles	Shares in collective investment vehicles (CIVs) are those invested in entities that allow investors to pool their money and jointly invest in a portfolio of companies.
Syndicated loans	Loans provided by a group of lenders (called a syndicate) who work together to provide funds for a single borrower.
Credit lines	A standing credit amount which can be drawn upon at any time, up to a specific

[29] OECD DAC members. *Accessed 27th February 2024.*
[30] OECD DAC List of ODA eligible international organisations. *Accessed 27th February 2024.*
[31] Mobilised private finance for sustainable development - OECD or Development Co-operation Directorate (DCD-DAC): dac.contact@oecd.org

	amount and within a given period of time. Borrowers (LFIs) decide how much of the agreed funding they wish to draw down and interest is paid only on the amount which is actually borrowed and not on the amount made available.
Guarantees	Guarantees refer to legally binding agreements under which the guarantor agrees to pay part or the entire amount due on a loan, equity or other instrument in the event of non-payment by the obligor or loss of value in case of investment. The term guarantee refers to both guarantee and insurance scheme.
Direct investment in companies	Direct investment in companies refers to on-balance sheet investments in corporate entities which are conducted without any intermediary (e.g. a collective investment vehicle) and which typically consist of or can combine the following instruments/mechanisms: equity, mezzanine finance and senior loans.
Simple co-financing arrangements	Simple co-financing arrangements refer to various business partnerships, B2B programmes, business surveys, matching programmes and similar, but also result-based approaches.
Project finance	financing through special purpose companies/vehicles, including a mixture of equity, 'junior debt' and 'senior debt'

Sector

Disaggregate all results by Sector:

Sector	**Examples**
Energy supply	Oil & Gas; Electricity; Power; Utilities
Industrial processes	Mining; Chemicals; Electronics; material; cement; manufacturing
Business	Retail; supply chain; customer services; Financial; banking & capital markets; insurance; investors; Leisure; tourism; hospitality
Public	Healthcare; Education; Research

Residential	Housing; Domestic combustion; Composting
Transport	Transport; Automotive; Aviation; Shipping
Agriculture	Agribusiness; Food & Beverages
Fisheries and aquaculture	Fisheries; Aquaculture
Waste management	Solid Waste Disposal; Waste Incineration; Wastewater Handling
Forestry	Forestry; wood products
Land/sea-use and Land/sea-use change	Environment; construction and spatial planning; land-use change
Water	Water management; water & sanitation

For programmes which utilise specific instrument types the **number of investors in each tranche** are also required. These specific instrument types are:

- Shares in Collective Investment Vehicles
- Direct investment in companies
- Project finance (only for 'Reporting of the non-guaranteed and not syndicated private investment', when it is treated like direct investment in companies)

Annex 4: Definitional tests for mobilised private climate finance

Definition of private finance

Test: Is the finance provided by a private organisation?

For the purposes of tracking climate finance, financial flows and transactions can be classified as either 'public' or 'private'. The distinction between public and private flows should primarily be based on whether the organisation providing the mobilised finance is a public or private actor, in line with the OECD DAC's latest guidance on tracking finance[32], as follows:

- "Official [i.e. public] transactions are those undertaken by central, state or local government agencies at their own risk and responsibility, regardless of whether these agencies have raised the funds through taxation or through borrowing from the private sector. This includes transactions by public corporations i.e. corporations over which the government secures control by owning more than half of the voting equity securities or otherwise controlling more than half of the equity holders' voting power; or through special legislation empowering the government to determine corporate policy or to appoint directors."

[32] '[Converged Statistical Reporting Directives for the Creditor Reporting System (CRS) and the Annual DAC Questionnaire]', OECD (2023). Paragraph 13.

- “Private transactions are those undertaken by firms and individuals ... from their own private funds.”

Reporters should apply this public/private ownership-based approach to determine whether mobilised finance is public or private and should report only on private finance under this ICF KPI. Note that this could include private finance from UK sources, as well as international private sector organisations.

Private finance therefore includes transactions undertaken by organisations such as banks, private companies, private or company pension funds, non-governmental organisation (NGO) money[33], voluntary carbon credit developers, insurance companies, private savings, family money, and entrepreneurs’ own capital. It includes all types of investment, such as equity, debt and guarantees.

It does not include donor money, aid-agency government money, money from multilateral or regional development banks or funds from British International Investment (as a UK public development finance organisation). Under this approach, finance mobilised from an organisation – for example, a bank – that is majority owned (greater that 50% of shares) by a national government would be considered as public finance under the standard OECD DAC guidance.

However, in some cases, this public/private ownership-based approach may not accurately reflect the character of financial transactions made by organisations that are publicly owned but operate according to market-oriented commercial or private principles. For example, (majority or wholly) state-owned financial institutions may invest along commercial lines with no public-sector direction of investments. This may be especially common in countries with more centralised planning systems, such as China, Cuba, Vietnam, Bhutan or former USSR socialist states.

In such cases, programmes may wish to report such finance as private finance rather than public finance but should include a justification for this approach. A number of factors may help guide the classification of finance as ‘public’ or ‘private’ in cases where ownership status is ambiguous:

- Does the public sector ‘control’ the investment decisions made by the organisation[34]? If not, the finance could potentially be classified as ‘private’.
- Does the organisation operate according to market-oriented commercial investment principles? If so, the finance could potentially be classified as ‘private’, especially if the finance sector in which the institution originates is

[33] As NGOs are private actors, funding they provide should be regarded as private finance. However, if an NGO is acting as a delivery agent for a public actor, for example administering a publicly-capitalised fund or implementing a publicly-funded programme, this finance should be regarded as public.

[34] See discussions of control of public bodies in Jachnik, Caruso and Srivastava (2015), ‘**Estimating mobilised private climate finance: Methodological approaches, options and trade offs**’. Reporters may also wish to refer to the **Office for National Statistics’ ‘classification guidance’** for public or private actors within economic statistics to ensure consistency with UK statistics.

dominated by publicly-owned institutions. This would exclude cases where these actors invest explicitly in line with national development goals.

If Reporters wish to diverge from the default ‘ownership’ approach and report such mobilised finance as ‘private finance’ under this ICF KPI, they should include a justification that the organisation is either not controlled by the public sector or acts as a non-state or market-oriented commercial entity, and note this clearly alongside reported mobilised finance numbers[35].

Definition of climate finance
Test: Is the finance intended for climate change adaptation or mitigation purposes?

Finance should be categorised as climate finance if the purpose of the project/programme includes support to meet *bona fide* climate change mitigation and/or adaptation goals. Climate financing should not be determined based on whether the source of the finance is nominally set aside for climate change purposes.

Finance should be defined as climate change-related based on the OECD DAC Rio Markers definitions for climate change adaptation and mitigation. All Official Development Assistance (ODA) spend is qualitatively assessed and ‘tagged’ under these definitions for ODA reporting, and these headline definitions are internationally recognised and used by numerous development organisations and climate change financing entities in their reporting on climate finance. The OECD DAC RIO Marker definitions are as follows:

- **Climate change mitigation:** An activity that… contributes to the objective of stabilisation of greenhouse gas (GHG) concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system by promoting efforts to reduce or limit GHG emissions or to enhance GHG sequestration.
- **Climate change adaptation:** An activity that… intends to reduce the vulnerability of human or natural systems to the impacts of climate change and climate-related risks, by maintaining or increasing adaptive capacity and resilience. This encompasses a range of activities from information and knowledge generation, to capacity development, planning and the implementation of climate change adaptation actions.

For further information on the OECD DAC definition and indicative classification guidance, please see the OECD’s Handbook[36] on using the Rio Markers for climate change activities[37]. Note that finance may also provide support to other goals but

[35] Providing full calculations is important in these cases to ensure central calculations can re-adjust data to comply with international private finance reporting requirements, if needed.
[36] ‘**OECD DAC Rio Markers for Climate: Handbook**’ (OECD, 2016a).
[37] Reporters may also wish to refer to the MDB’s examples or indicative eligible adaptation and mitigation activities for accessible summary lists of relevant activities – see Annex B and Annex C in

must include climate action among its supported areas – and the final calculation of mobilised finance should exclude any funding for non-climate purposes.
In addition, climate finance should exclude finance for coal-related power generation except if related to Carbon Capture and Storage/Use based on a formal agreement by Technical Working Group on mobilised climate finance.

Definition of mobilised finance
*Test: Has the finance been **mobilised** by the ICF, i.e. is it additional and causally linked to ICF funding or support?*

Mobilised finance is funding from another actor that has been directed to an objective/project/programme that would otherwise not have benefitted from these funds and is a direct result of the original mobilising actor's efforts. Mobilising is sometimes referred to as leveraging of finance.

This definition requires that:
- Funds are **additional**, in that they would not otherwise have been allocated to a climate objective or activity; and,
- The ICF can identify a **causal link** between its funding or actions and the mobilised finance.

It is important to distinguish between financing that would have occurred regardless of the ICF's involvement, and mobilised financing that is both additional and where the ICF can claim a causal link. Further guidance on determining additionality and identifying a causal link is provided in the Methodology section below.

Mobilised finance could include:
- Upfront financing, i.e. resources committed to the project/programme from other donors or partner governments at the time of project approval.
    - Note that upfront financing can only be claimed as mobilised if the private sector partner would not have allocated this funding to the project or programme in the absence of the ICF's financing.
- Subsequent financing, i.e. resources mobilised after the project has been operating, for example where early success encourages others to contribute.

Annex 5: Definitions

Additionality*:* Results are additional if they are beyond the results that would have occurred in the absence of the ICF-supported intervention under a 'business as usual' counterfactual (see definition below and **supplementary guidance on additionality and attribution**).

Joint MDB (2016), '**2015 Joint Report on Multilateral Development Banks' Climate Finance**'. Reporters should defer to OECD DAC guidance in the case of any discrepancies between approaches.

Attribution*:* Attribution refers to allocating responsibility for results among all actors that have played a causal role in their delivery. This is commonly done based on share of financial contributions. However, there are situations where greater nuance is needed, as with ICF KPI 11 and ICF KPI 12 on public and private finance mobilised, where a broader range of factors is considered. See **supplementary guidance on additionality and attribution**.

Causality: Causality refers to the assessment that one or more development actors bear responsibility for results, because of ICF-funded interventions.

Counterfactual: The situation one might expect to have prevailed at the point in time in which a programme is providing results, under different conditions. Commonly, this is used to refer to a counterfactual case that would have been observed if the ICF-supported intervention had not taken place.