

	Pledged (2	010-2012) <sup>1</sup>	Requested	Committed	² (mn US \$)			
Party	(mn US \$)	(mn in original currency)	2010	2011	2012	Funding Objectives	New and Additional <sup>3</sup>	Channeling Institution(s)
European Commission	201	€ 150	67	n/a	n/a	Half of the €50 million mobilized in 2010 is for capacity building related to low-emission development and technology cooperation, and half for adaptation (under GCCA) with a focus on LDCs and SIDS.	This is on top of existing programmed support for climate-relevant actions in developing countries in the period 2010-12 in the order of €900 million.	Not Specified
						EU Member State Individual F	Pledges	
Belgium	201	€ 150	56	n/a	n/a	In 2010: €10 million for adaptation €10 million for sustainable forest management/REDD+ €20 million for the expansion of the renewable energy investment program €2 million for capacity building bilateral projects	"The contribution of the Belgian Development Cooperation (DGD) for fast start finance in 2010 comes out of the rising ODA budget and covers only commitments taken after Copenhagen," (DGD 2010).	Channels for 2010:  - €10 million to the LDCF - €10 million for the Sustainable Forest Management program (SMF/REDD+ under the GEF, which is over and above the Belgian contribution to the 5th replenishment of the GEF) - €20 million through the Belgian Investment Company for Developing Countries
Denmark	216	DKK 1,200	55	n/a	n/a	Expected for 2010: Mitigation (52%) Adaptation and Capacity Building (48%)	All of the financial resources will be labeled as ODA. However, Denmark argues that everything above 0.8% of BNI is additional since Denmark has already lived up to its ODA target.	Expected channels for 2010:  - Mitigation: Technology Needs Assessment, SREP, UN-REDD and FIP - Adaptation:LDCF, PPCR, capacity building through civil society support, and bilateral programmes (TBD)
Finland	110	\$110	n/a	n/a	n/a	Not Specified	Not Specified	Not Specified
France	1,697	€ 1,260	n/a	n/a	n/a	€246 million or 20% for REDD+ for 2010-2012. A substantial amount will also be dedicated to adaptation. Other objectives not specified	In 2010, France is counting their fast-start finance pledge towards their ODA.	Funds will be disbursed through both existing multilateral channels (GEF, CTF, FCPF) and bilateral ones (Agence Française de Développement, Fonds Français pour l'Environnement Mondial)
Germany	1,680	€ 1,260	474	547	n/a	~1/3 for adaptation. At least €350 million for REDD. The remainder for energy-related mitigation. 2010 breakdown: Mitigation: €181.7 million Adaptation: €63 million REDD: €45.3 million Capacity Building: €0.5 million Not specified: €65.5 million	Only €70 million of the 2010 climate finance is new. The rest is reallocated from funds that were already committed to the environmental and development budget. In 2011, the amount of new money is likely to be less (Oxfam 2010). All will be counted towards Germany's 0.7% ODA commitment.	The funds will be administered by the German bilateral development cooperation, multilateral funds and the German Environment Ministry's International Climate Initiative. 2010 breakdown:  CTF: €125 million  FCPF: €24 million  Adaptation Fund: €10 million  PPCR: €8 million  Other multilateral: €16 million  Bilateral: €107.5 million  Unknown: €65.5 million
Ireland	133	€ 100	n/a	n/a	n/a	Not Specified	Not Specified	Not Specified
Luxembourg	12	€9	4	n/a	n/a	~€2 million for Adaptation ~€1 million for REDD	This funding is additional to the existing ODA of 1.0% of GNI.	2010 channels: Adaptation Fund: €1 million UN-REDD programme: : €1 million Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery: €1 million
Malta	1	€ 0.8	0.2	n/a	n/a	For 2010: €25,000 for capacity building for adaptation in SIDS €125,000 for energy efficiency	Not Specified	For 2010: DiploFoundation: €25,000 Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves: €125,000
Netherlands	467	€350	n/a	n/a	n/a	At least €280 million for mitigation		€89 million for multilateral cooperation, including €54 million for SREP in Ethiopia, Honduras and Kenya. €147 million for bilateral cooperation. Breakdown: - €68 million for Energising Development (Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia) - €50 million for Regional Programme on renewable energy in the Great Lakes (Burundi, Congo, Rwanda) - €40 million for the National Programme on Renewable Energy in Rwanda - €40 million for the National Programme on Renewable Energy in Indonesia - €30 million for the Africa Biogas Partnership Programme (Brazil, Colombia, Indonesia) - €28 million for the Dutch fund for sustainable production of biomass for energy purposes (Brazil, Colombia, Indonesia). €74 million for public-private & NGO partnerships



	Pledged (2	010-2012) <sup>1</sup>	Requested/	Committed	<sup>2</sup> (mn US \$)			
Party	(mn US \$)	(mn in original currency)	2010	2011	2012	Funding Objectives	New and Additional <sup>3</sup>	Channeling Institution(s)
Portugal	48	€36	16	n/a	n/a	Roughly equal split between adaptation & mitigation	Not Specified	Not Specified
Slovenia	11	€8	n/a	n/a	n/a	Not Specified	Not Specified	Not Specified
Spain	500	€ 375	n/a	n/a	n/a	20% will be spend on REDD	Climate finance commitments made before the fast-start commitment in December 2009 are not included to meet the goal of €375 million. For example, the pledge made in 2008 to contribute €80 million over 2008-2011 to theCIFs, which represents disbursements up to €50 million for 2010-2011, is not included. (Ministry of Finance and Economy)	2010 fast-start finance will be channelled through multilateral institutions. Adaptation Fund: €45 million GEF Africa Sustainable Forestry Fund: €17 million GEF Trust Fund: €13 million SCCF: €4 million SREP: € 3 million UN-REDD Programme: €1 million
Sweden	1068	€ 800	n/a	n/a	n/a	Mitigation: €59 million Adaptation: €347 million REDD: €11 million Other: €4 million Not specified: €380 million	Climate related activities form a substantial part of ODA funding (Government of Sweden 2010).	€285 for multilateral and €135 for bilateral channels (€380 is not specified).  Multilateral break-down:  Bangladesh Climate Change Resilience Fund: €90 million  Wetlands Alliance II: €33 million  Cambodia Climate Change Alliance: €26 million  Climate Technology Fund: €22 million  IUCN Adaptation Fund (Burkina Faso): €20 million  GEF Replenishment: €15 million  GEF additional contribution for mitigation: €17 million  GEF additional contribution for REDD+: €11 million  NEPAD - Conservation Agriculture: €16  Regional Climate Change Adaptation Programme in Southern Africa: €15 million  Adaptation Fund: €11 million  Other multilateral: €9 million  For an additional breakdown of bilateral and multilateral channels, see Government of Sweden 2010.
United Kingdom	2368	£1,500	807	n/a	n/a	50% for mitigation and 50% for adaptation. £300 million will go towards REDD.	Portions of the pledge were previously pledged by Prime Minister Gordon Brown in 2007, including £430 million to the World Bank (World Development Movement 2009).  All the funding comes from the UK's existing commitment to reach an ODA contribution of 0.7% GNI by 2013 ( <i>The Guardian</i> 2010).	DFID: £19 million PPCR: £202 million CTF: £155 million FIP: £88 million SREP: £35 million Congo Basin Forest Fund: £35 million GEF (climate change element): £11 million FCPF: £10 million
Remaining 13 EU Member States	2562	n/a	1454	n/a	n/a			
EU aggregate pledge	9595	7200	2933	n/a	n/a	For 2010: €735 million (33.4%) for adaptation €1.06 billion (48.1%) for mitigation €362 million (16.4%) for REDD	A substantial part of EU fast-start funds will be implemented through existing initiatives.  ODA will continue to play a role in support for mitigation and especially for adaptation.  The EU fast-start funds will not reduce the amount of funding provided to fight poverty and continue progress towards achievement of the MDGs.	Channels for 2010:  - 42.5% will go through bilateral channels and 57.4% through multilateral channels.  - The main multilateral channels: the CIFs (€208 million), GEF (€108 million), Adaptation Fund (€56 million), IADB (€28 million), Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research ( €20 million), and the FCPF ( €20 million).  For a detailed overview of multilateral channels to be used in 2010, see (Council of the European Union 2010b).



	Pledged (2	010-2 <u>012)</u> 1	Requested	/Committed	² (mn <u>US \$)</u>			
Party	(mn US	(mn in original currency)	2010	2011	2012	Funding Objectives	New and Additional <sup>3</sup>	Channeling Institution(s)
Australia	589	AUD 599	589	n/a	n/a	AUD\$248 million for Adaptation AUD\$146 million for REDD AUD\$131 for multilateral agencies to support low-carbon growth & adaptation. AUD\$36 million for "Climate Change Partnerships for Development" AUD\$38 million for climate change in the GEF	Australia's 2010-11 Budget measures totalling AUD\$355 are defined as 'new and additional' and the remainder of Australia's fast-start package (totaling AUD\$244) as 'existing' (i.e., announced in previous budgets).	- LDCF: AUD\$9 million - CTF: AUD\$25 million - GEF-5 (2010-2014): AUD\$38 million to climate change (out of the total Australian GEF-5 contribution of AUD\$105) - Other MDBs: AUD\$97 million - Bilateral: AUD\$430
Canada	396	CAD 400	396	n/a	n/a	CAD\$45 million for adaptation CAD\$291.5 million for clean energy CAD\$40 million for REDD CAD\$18.5 million for climate projects in the GEF CAD\$ 5 million for 'small scale projects and activities'	Not Specified	- GEF: CAD\$18.5 million - LDCF: CAD\$20 million - International Development Research Centre: CAD\$10 million to build upon their innovative Climate Change Adaptation in Africa Program - CAD\$5 million for climate change adaptation initiatives in Haiti through existing partners - World food program for adaptation and food security in Ethiopia: CAD\$7 million - CAD\$3 million to support Vietnam's National Target Program on Climate Change - IFC: CAD\$285.7 million in concessional financing and \$5.8 in grant financing (the latter is specifically for the IFC's Advisory Services) - FCPF: CAD\$40 million
Japan	15,000	\$15,000	n/a	n/a	n/a	Mitigation: \$5.1 billion (\$3.74 public, \$1.36 private) REDD+: \$165 million Adaptation: \$225 million	In 2008, Japan began providing support to developing countries to deal with climate change through the Cool Earth Partnership, which pledged	\$7.2 billion in ODA and \$7.8 billion in other official financing in collaboration with the private sector. \$7.2 billion ODA includes \$6 billion of ODA and \$1.2 billion CIFs (CTF: \$992 million, PPCR: \$99 million; FIP: \$60 million; SREP: \$40 million) \$7.8 billion in other official financing will be channeled through: - Japan Bank of International Cooperation (JBIC) - Nippon Export and Investment Insurance support for counter-risk measures - Unknown private sources, but will likely include Japanese private sector
Norway	1,000	\$1,000	357	n/a	n/a	The Norwegian fast-start pledge is thus far supporting their activities on reduced emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+). The rest of the climate budget is not yet classified.	Not Specified	2010 allocations for REDD+: - Brazil - Amazon Fund: \$142 million - FIP: \$48 million - Civil Society Funding Scheme (through NORAD): \$29 million - UN-REDD Programme (multilateral): \$29 million - Congo Basin Forest Fund: \$28 million - Other (Including Indonesia, FCPF, overhead, conferences etc): \$20 million - Tanzania (bilateral): \$17 million - FCPF Readiness Fund: \$11 million - ITTO REDDES: \$4 million - Indonesia (bilateral): amounts TBD
Switzerland	140	CHF 140	n/a	n/a	n/a	Not Specified	renlenishment of the GFF (2010-2014)124 93	GEF: 15 million francs. The remainder will be an increase in ODA provided by the Swiss Federal Council.



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Party	(mn US	(mn in original currency)	Requested,	2011	2012	Funding Objectives	New and Additional <sup>3</sup>	Channeling Institution(s)
US	3,429	\$3,429	1,704	1,725	n/a	Adaptation: \$448 million in FY 2010 \$577 million in FY 2011 (SUT: \$287 million; Other: \$290 million)  Sustainable landscapes (including forests): \$261 million in FY 2010		Roughly 60% of the funds will flow through multilateral channels, and the rest bilaterally.  - CIFs: \$375 million in FY 2010; estimated appropriation of \$575 million in FY 2011.  - CTF: \$300 million in FY 2010; \$370 million in FY 2011.  - PPCR: \$55 million in FY10; \$65 million for FY2011.  - FIP: \$20 million in FY2010; \$95 million in FY 2011.  - SREP: \$45 million in FY 2011.  - FCPF: \$10 million in FY 2010, \$15 million in FY 2011.  - LDCF and the SCCF: \$50 million in FY 2010; \$70 million in FY 2011.  - GEF: \$26 million in FY2010; \$90 million in FY2011 (\$49 million for clean energy & \$27 million for sustainable landscapes).  - Overseas Private Investment Corporation and Export-Import Bank of the U.S.: \$400 million
Total⁴	\$29,267	n/a	4525	2272	0			

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The pledges columns include the pledge made in local currency and USD. Where pledges were made in USD we include the USD figure in the USD column. Where an equivalent USD figure of the pledge has not been provided, we convert it to USD at current exchange rates.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> The requested/committed columns include the figures that reflect actions taken by either the executive and/or legislative bodies of the country to make the resources pledged available to developing countries. Such actions may include budget provisions, requests to legislatures or approval by legislatures. In some instances, a country's pledge was made based on action already taken by the executive and/or legislative bodies. All figures are converted to USD at current exchange rates.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> 'New': refers to the fact the climate funds should represent an increase over past and existing climate-related funds. 'Additional': refers to the idea that financial resources raised for one objective such as climate change should not substitute or divert funding from other important objectives, in particular economic and social development. The information provided by contributing countries on whether or not their funds are 'new and additional' thus far is of varying nature and often insufficient to determine additionality. The uncertainty around additionality is magnified by the fact that there is currently no agreement among countries on what the baseline for determining additionality should be and the pledges listed in this table reflect this diversity. As a result, this column does not attempt to judge whether or not pledged funds are new and additional. See Counting the Cash: Elements of a Framework for the Measurement, Reporting and Verification of Climate Finance for an in-depth explanation of additionality.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> The pledged numbers included in this total vary in nature and characteristics. Their inclusion in the total does not necessarily connote that the funds meat certain criteria, such as that they are new and



	Notes	Sources
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Finland		Presentation by Finland. Official Side Event: European Union's fast start funding: state of play. UNFCCC SB-32 in Bonn, Germany. June 3, 2010. Finland has yet to reveal their numbers publicly.
France	- "The French fast-start contributions will be a combination of grants (e.g. adaptation to climate change, sustainable management of forest in Central Africa, REDD+ projects) and concessional loans (e.g. programs to support the implementation of national climate action plans in advanced developing countries or mitigation projects such as renewable energies)," (Agence Francaise de Development 2010).  - France's new finance bill (Projet de loi de finances 2011) approved by the French Parliament on Nov. 17, 2010 mentions a "special allocation account" (Compte d'affectation speciale, CAS) to be created on Jan. 1 2011 for the financing of forest related activities. It will provide financing to fulfill France's international commitments taken in Copenhagen. Revenues for this will come from the sales of France's surplus AAUs and will be up to €150 million for 2010-2012. €60 million of this will be channeled through GEF's sustainable forest investment and REDD+ program while €30 million will be channeled through the Fonds Français pour l'Environnement Mondial and EUR 60 million through l'Agence Française de Développement. It is unclear whether or not this will be additional to or part of France's €1.26 billion for fast-start finance. (Assemblee nationale 2010)	dokumenter/REDDpluss_surveySynthesisReport_final_100528.pdf - France presented its fast-start financing numbers at the UNFCCC SB-32 in Bonn, Germany at the side event, European Union's fast start funding: state of play. Presentation: http://regserver.unfccc.int/seors/attachments/ get_attachment?code=TM7EGGDNOZ5OVS4QLEHWIH8G8L84IRSY - Email from CAN-Finance group on French Fast Start Financing. June 4, 2010 "Fast Start Finance: Contributing Countries: France." Agence Francaise de Development. last modified September 2, 2010.
Germany	Reported ICI projects will be a mixture of grants and loans. For a breakdown of 2010 ICI projects, see http://www.faststartfinance.org/contributing_country/germany.	- Bornhöft, Petra. Spiegel Online: Masters of the Empty Promise Germany Fails to Live up to Aid Pledge. March 17, 2010. Online at: http://www.spiegel.de/international/germany/0,1518,683820,00.html - Kowalzig, Jan. Chancellor Merkel's Copenhagen Promise: 1.26 Billion Euros in Fast Start Finance 2010-2012, Oxfam Germany, Briefing Note, June 2010. http://www.endseurope.com/docs/100708a.pdf - "Globale Partnerschaft zum weltweiten Schutz der Tropenwälder begründet." Nr. 080/10. Berlin, 27.05.2010. Bundesministerium für Umwelt, Naturschutz und Reaktorsicherheit (BMU). http://www.bmu.de/pressemitteilungen/aktuelle_pressemitteilungen/pm/46069.php "Fast Start Finance: Contributing Countries: Germany." Federal Ministry ofr the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety. last modified November 23, 2010, http://www.faststartfinance.org/contributing_country/germany
Ireland		- Taoiseach Pledges up to €100m to EU Aid Fund, Irish Times, December 12, 2009. http://www.irishtimes.com/newspaper/world/2009/1212/1224260596196.html



	Notes	Sources
Luxembourg	<ul> <li>The €3 million for 2010 is 100% grants (Government of Luxembourg 2010).</li> <li>While in subsequent years bilateral channels will also be used, the contribution for 2010 will be disbursed through multilateral channels (Government of Luxembourg 2010).</li> </ul>	- "Fast Start Finance: Contributing Countries: Luxembourg." Government of Luxembourg. last modified November 5, 2010, http://www.faststartfinance.org/contributing_country/luxembourg
Malta		- "Fast Start Finance: Contributing Countries: Malta." Government of Malta. last modified November 22, 2010, http://www.faststartfinance.org/contributing_country/malta
	- The Dutch fast-start pledge of €310 is in addition to the regular Dutch ODA budget of €350 million that is earmarked for climate activities in 2010-2012. Of this €350, €95 million will support renewable energy, €195 million will support REDD+ and €60 million will support adaptation. (Forest Carbon Partnership 2010) - The Dutch contribution amounts to 1% of total Copenhagen fast-start financing and 4% of the EU contribution of € 7.2 billion (Ministry of Foreign Affairs 2010) All committed funds will be grants except those flowing through the National Programme on Renewable Energy in Indonesia (Ministry of Foreign Affairs 2010).	- "Fast-start climate change finance provided by the Netherlands in the context of the Copenhagen Accord." Forest Carbon Partnership. 28 May 2010. http://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/fcp/sites/forestcarbonpartnership.org/files/Documents/PDF/Jun2010/10_05_28_Flyer_Fast_Start_CIM.pdf - "Fast Start Finance: Contributing Countries: Netherlands." Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Government of the Netherlands. last modified August 30, 2010, http://www.faststartfinance.org/contributing_country/netherlands
tugal	A joint working group on fast-start finance involving the Portuguese Climate Change Committee and the Portuguese Development Cooperation Agency will assess projects and programmes and prepare disbursements (the Climate Change Committee is currently considering the 2010 fast-start disbursement of €12 million). A Memorandum of Understanding on fast-start finance was concluded in March 2010 between Portugal and Mozambique by the respective Ministers of Foreign Affairs. Portugal is considering extending this approach to other countries. Current recipient countries of bilateral fast-start funding include Mozambique, Cape Verde, Angola, São Tomé and Principe, Guinea-Bissau, and East Timor. (Portuguese Climate Change Community 2010)	"Fast Start Finance: Contributing Countries: Portugal." Portuguese Climate Change Community. last modified October 11, 2010, http://www.faststartfinance.org/contributing_country/portugal
_	Slovenia's fast-start financing should total €0.473 million in 2010, €3 million in 2011 and €4.572 million in 2012.	"Fast Start Finance: Contributing Countries: Slovenia." Government of Slovenia. last modified November 1, 2010, http://www.faststartfinance.org/contributing_country/slovenia
Spain	- Spain is making use of different types of investments, grants and concessional loans (only the grant element will be accounted, following CAD rules (Ministry of Finance and Economy 2010).  - Under the Interim REDD+ Partnership announced in December 2009, Spain pledged to give \$27.1 billion for REDD+ between 2010 and 2012. This includes financing pledged to the UN-REDD Programme, but is still awaiting definitive approval by the Council of Ministers. The relationship of this pledge to the Copenhagen fast-start commitment is unclear. (intergovernmental taskforce 2010)	<ul> <li>"Fast Start Finance: Contributing Countries: Spain." Ministry of Finance and Economy, Government of Spain. last modified November 22, 2010, http://www.faststartfinance.org/contributing_country/spain</li> <li>"Spain Contributes 45 Million Euros to the Adaptation Fund" Press Release. Adaptation Fund. April 28, 2010. http://www.adaptation-fund.org/node/420</li> <li>Synthesis Report: REDD + Financing and Activities. Prepared by an intergovernmental task force. 27 May 2010. http://www.regjeringen.no/upload/MD/sub/oslocfc2010/dokumenter/REDDpluss_surveySynthesisReport_final_100528.pdf</li> <li>Presentation by Spain. Official Side Event: European Union's fast start funding: state of play. UNFCCC SB-32 in Bonn, Germany. June 3, 2010. http://regserver.unfccc.int/seors/attachments/get_attachment?code=R9OZ5BWKP68G7RV4</li> </ul>

	Notes	Sources
		"Fast Start Finance: Contributing Countries: Sweden." Government of Sweden. last modified November 18, 2010, http://www.faststartfinance.org/contributing_country/sweden
ί.	- The UK's Fast Start commitment is drawn from the aid budget, which is due to rise to 0.7% of GNI (Gross National Income) by 2010 (Department for International Development 2010) According to the UK's Spending Review, international Climate Finance will be £2.9 billion over the Spending Review period (2011-2015), funded by DFID, the Department of Energy and Climate Change, and the Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs. (HM Treasury)	- "Facts Behind the Climate Finance Figures." World Development Movement Climate Justice News, December 18, 2009. http://www.wdm.org.uk/facts-behind-climate-finance-figures - "Climate Fund 'Recycled' From Existing Aid Budget, UK Government Admits." <i>The Guardian</i> , January 25, 2010. http://www.guardian.co.uk/environment/2010/jan/25/climate-aid-uk-funding - "Fast Start Finance: Contributing Countries: United Kingdom." Department for International Development. last modified September 1, 2010, http://www.faststartfinance.org/node/247 - Spending Review 2010. Presented to Parliament by the Chancellor of the Exchequer by Command of Her Majesty. HM Treasury. October 2010. http://cdn.hm-treasury.gov.uk/sr2010_completereport.pdf
100015 0000 0000 01	- All 27 EU Member States will contribute to the €7.2 billion pledge. 25 Member States and the European Commission have integrated their individual pledges into their internal budgetary procedures. The EU will contribute through its general budget and possible joint initiatives with individual member states, complemented by non-concessional investment financing from the European Investment Bank (EIB). (Council of the European Union 2010a) - 47.9% of the EU Member State's reported 2010 fast-start resources will be grants, while the remainder will be loans, equity or other types of financing (Council of the European Union 2010b) EU Member States are allocating €3.58 billion in overall climate financing in 2010 not counted towards their fast-start finance (Council of the European Union 2010b) While the EU states that several Member States have contributed to their overall pledge, not all of the EU Member States' individual pledges have been made available publicly EU Member State pledges under the Paris -Oslo Process on REDD+ represents ~15% of the total EU fast-start funding (Spanish Presidency of the EU 2010) In accordance with the EU Emission Trading Scheme (ETS) Directive (December 2008), at least 50% of the revenues generated from the auctioning of allowances under the ETS should be used, among other things, for supporting climate change measures in developing countries that have ratified the international agreement on climate change (The European Parliament and the Council of the EU 2010).	- Directive 2009/29/EC of 23 April 2009 amending Directive 2003/87/EC so as to improve and extend the greenhouse gas emission allowance trading scheme of the Community. The European Parliament and the Council of the EU. http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2009:140:0063:0087:EN:PDF - "The EU is Delivering on its Fast Start Funding Commitment." June 2010. Presented at the UNFCCC SB-32 in Bonn at the side event, European Union's fast start funding: state of play. Spanish Presidency of the EU. http://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/international/docs/eu_fast-start_funding_en.pdf - Council of the European Union 2010b. 15889/10. "EU Fast start finance Report for Cancun."
	At least 25% will support SIDS (Statement on Fast Start Finance Presented by Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand, Norway and the United States 2010)	- "Australia's Climate Change Fast Start Financing." Released during the June 2010 Bonn Meeting – AWG, KP, SBSTA, SBI. Part of "Statement on Fast Start Finance Presented by Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand, Norway and the United States." Not available online "Fast Start Finance: Contributing Countries: Australia." Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency, Government of Australia. last modified November 1, 2010, http://www.faststartfinance.org/contributing_country/australia



	Notes	Sources
Canada	- Canada's contribution is consistent with their traditional share of developed country donor pledges in the context of multilateral international assistance efforts-approximately 4% (Environment Canada 2010).  - Combined with other committed contributions from Canada, the total amount of Canadian international public climate financing is projected to reach approximately \$441 million for the 2010/2011 fiscal year (Government of Canada 2010).  - Canada is contributing \$238.4 million over four years to the GEF, the world's largest environmental fund, which marks an increase of 50% over Canada's contribution over the past four years. \$18.5 million of this will be counted as fast-start financing in 2010 (Government of Canada 2010).  - The CAD\$7 million for the world food program for adaptation and food security in Ethiopia brings Canada's total contribution to CAD\$15 million in 2010/2011 and builds upon the CAD\$20 million committed over the past two years (Government of Canada 2010).	- "News Release: Government of Canada Makes Major Investment to International Climate Change." Environment Canada. June 23, 2010. http://www.ec.gc.ca/ - "Canada - 2010 Fast-start Climate Change Financing" Government of Canada. October 1, 2010. http://www.climatechange.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=5F50D3E9-1
Japan	- Of the \$5.32 billion existing funds already being implemented as of April 30, 2010., (1) \$3.96 billion is public and \$1.36 is private; (2) 58 among 237 projects and programs were decided between October and December 2009; and (3) it does not include Japan's pledge to the CIF (\$1.2 billion) and the 5th replenishment to the GEF (\$0.5 billion) because Japan does not include funds that have yet to be disbursed even if they are included in the fiscal budget. (Statement on Fast Start Finance Presented by Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand, Norway and the United States 2010) - Under the Scaling up Renewable Energy Program (SREP), Japan pledged to give \$40 million pledged in 2010 to the CIFs (Climate Investment Funds).	



Notes	Sources
- While Norway is currently only counting some 2010 REDD+ money as fast-start, the national ODA budget for 2010 allocates approximately \$560 million to climate finance total. Breakdown: ~\$360 million for REDD+; \$110 million for mitigation; \$70 million for adaptation (The Norwegian Ministry of Environment 2010).  - Norway is prepared to allocate up to NOK 3 billion (approximately 500 million USD) a year for REDD+, as announced at Bali in 2007 (The Norwegian Ministry of Environment 2010). In addition, under the Interim REDD+ Partnership announced in December 2009, Norway pledged to give \$1 billion for REDD+ between 2010 and 2012. Norway also signed a Letter of Intent with Indonesia in May 2010 promising \$1 billion in REDD funding from 2010-2016 (Government of the Kingdom of Norway and the Government of the Republic of Indonesia 2010). The relationship of these pledges to the Copenhagen fast-start commitment is unclear.  - All of the funding will be grants (The Norwegian Ministry of Environment 2010).	- "Letter of Intent between the Government of the Kingdom of Norway and the Government of the Republic of Indonesia on 'Cooperation on reducing greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation and forest degradation." May 26, 2010.  http://www.regjeringen.no/upload/SMK/Vedlegg/2010/Indonesia_avtale.pdf  - "Fast Start Finance: Contributing Countries: Norway." The Norwegian Ministry of Environment. last modified August 23 2010.  http://www.faststartfinance.org/contributing_country/norway  - Email correspondence with Norwegian government official, November 22, 2010.
The Swiss pledge is a credit request by the Swiss Federal Council, and is thus subject to approval by Parliament.	- "274 millions de francs pour la politique environnementale et climatique mondiale." Office federal de l'environnement OFEV. Berne, Jun 25, 2010a. http://www.bafu.admin.ch/ - "Augmentation prévue de l'aide publique au développement apportée par la Suisse." Office federal de l'environnement OFEV. Berne, Jun 25, 2010b. http://www.bafu.admin.ch/ - "Fast Start Finance: Contributing Countries: Switzerland." Government of Switzerland. last modified October 17, 2010.
- The US pledged amounts are based on: FY2010: US Congressional appropriations or expense estimates and export credit FY 2011:Senate Subcommittee on Appropriations approval (pending full Congressional approval) for State, USAID and Treasury, and the requested budget request for other agencies and other international assistance FY 2012: The administration has not yet proposed an amount  - The majority of multilateral funding will be channeled through the multilateral development banks.  - About 34% of the total funds will go to adaptation, 44% to clean energy, and 22% to forests/sustainable landscapes.  - In December 2009, the US announced a 5-year joint initiative, Climate REDI (Renewables and Efficiency Deployment Initiative), under which they pledged to give \$50 million to the Scaling-Up Renewable Energy Program under the CIFs and \$35 million to other clean technology-related funds of the World Bank. The relationship or the overlap of Climate REDI with the Copenhagen fast-start commitment is unclear. (White House Office of the Press Secretary 2009)  - Under the Interim REDD+ Partnership announced in December 2009, the US pledged to give \$1 billion for REDD+ between 2010 and 2012. The relationship of this pledge to the Copenhagen fast-start commitment is unclear. (Mongabay 2009)	- United States International Climate Change Finance United States Online at: http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/140689.pdf - Report of the Senate Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Bill, 2011. http://frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/getdoc.cgi?dbname=111_cong_reports&docid=f:sr237.111.pdf - "Fact Sheet: Clean Energy Technology Announcements." White House Office of the Press Secretary. December 14, 2009. http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/fact-sheet-clean-energy-technology-announcements - U.S. Pledges \$1 B Towards Rainforest Conservation, Mongabay, December 17, 2009. http://news.mongabay.com/2009/1216-vilsack.html - "Fast Start Financing: Meeting the US Commitment to the Copenhagen Accord - US Climate Funding in FY 2010." US Department of State, Bureau of Oceans, Environment, and Science. November 22, 2010. http://www.state.gov/g/oes/rls/rpts/faststart/index.htm



### **List of Acronyms**

AAU	Assigned Amount Unit	JBIC	Japan Bank for International Cooperation
AUD	Australian Dollar	LDC	Least Developed Countries
CAD	Canadian Dollar	LDCF	Least Developed Countries Fund
CIFs	Climate Investment Funds	MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
CTF	Clean Technology Fund	NGO	Non-governmental organization
DFID	UK Department for International Development	NORAD	North American Aerospace Defense Command
DGD	Belgan Development Cooperation	ODA	Official Development Assistance
DKK	Danish krone	OECD/DAC	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development's Development Assistance Committee
ETS	Emission Trading Scheme	PPCR	Pilot Program for Climate Resilience
EU	European Union	REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility	REDI	Renewables and Efficiency Deployment Initiative
FCPF FIP	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility  Forest investment Program	REDI SIDS	Renewables and Efficiency Deployment Initiative Small Island Developing States
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FIP	Forest investment Program	SIDS	Small Island Developing States
FIP FY	Forest investment Program Fiscal Years	SIDS SREP	Small Island Developing States Scaling Up Renewable Energy Program
FIP FY GCCA	Forest investment Program  Fiscal Years  Global Climate Change Alliance	SIDS SREP SUT	Small Island Developing States  Scaling Up Renewable Energy Program  State, USAID & Treasury
FIP FY GCCA GEF	Forest investment Program  Fiscal Years  Global Climate Change Alliance  Global Environment Facility	SIDS SREP SUT UK	Small Island Developing States  Scaling Up Renewable Energy Program  State, USAID & Treasury  United Kingdom  United Nations Collaborative Program on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and
FIP FY GCCA GEF GEF-5	Forest investment Program  Fiscal Years  Global Climate Change Alliance  Global Environment Facility  The 5th replenishment of the GEF (FY2011-14)	SIDS SREP SUT UK UN-REDD	Small Island Developing States  Scaling Up Renewable Energy Program  State, USAID & Treasury  United Kingdom  United Nations Collaborative Program on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries  United Nations Framework Convention on
FIP FY GCCA GEF GEF-5	Forest investment Program  Fiscal Years  Global Climate Change Alliance  Global Environment Facility  The 5th replenishment of the GEF (FY2011-14)  Gross National Income	SIDS SREP SUT UK UN-REDD	Small Island Developing States  Scaling Up Renewable Energy Program  State, USAID & Treasury  United Kingdom  United Nations Collaborative Program on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries  United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

International Tropical Timber Organization,

and Enhancing of Environmental Services

ITTO REDDES Reducing Deforestation and Forest Degradation