

# Summary of Developed Country Fast-Start Climate Finance Pledges

Party	Pledged (2010-2012)		Requested/Committed <sup>1</sup> (mn US \$)			Funding Objectives	New and Additional <sup>2</sup>	Channeling Institution(s)
	(mn US \$)	(mn in original currency)	2010	2011	2012			
European Commission	214	€ 150	71	n/a	n/a	2010: Adaptation: €25mn Mitigation: €18 mn REDD+: €7mn	This is on top of existing programmed support for climate-relevant actions in developing countries in the period 2010-12 in the order of €900mn.	Channels for 2010: Bilateral: - Ethiopia GCCA: €8 mn - Increasing climate resilience of Pacific Small Islands States through the GCCA : €10 mn - Building climate resilience in Nepal: €7 mn - EU-UNDP Climate Change Capacity Building Programme: €8 mn - Africa-EU Renewable Energy Cooperation Programme (RECP): €5 mn - World Bank Partnership for Market Readiness: €5 mn - FCPF's Readiness Fund: €4 mn - EU REDD Facility: €3 mn
<b>EU Member State Individual Pledges</b>								
Belgium	214	€ 150	60	n/a	n/a	2010: Adaptation: €10mn Capacity building bilateral projects: €2mn Expansion of the renewable energy investment program: €20mn Sustainable forest management/REDD+: €10mn	"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: - LDCF: €10mn - Sustainable Forest Management program (SMF/REDD+ under the GEF, which is over and above the Belgian contribution to the 5th replenishment of the GEF): €10mn - Belgian Investment Company for Developing Countries: €20mn
Denmark	230	DKK 1,200	53	n/a	n/a	Expected for 2010: Adaptation and Capacity Building: 48% Mitigation: 52%	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 2010-2012: Multilateral: -LDCF: €80mn -Pilot projects to promote investments in renewable energy: €61mn -Technology and capacity development: €40mn -CIF-PPCR: €30mn -CIF-FIP: €27mn -FCPF/UN-REDD: €33mn Bilateral: -Pilot Program on adaptation -- securing of coasts and water resources:€5 mn For a more complete list of projects and programs please visit: <a href="http://www.faststartfinance.org/contributing_country/denmark">http://www.faststartfinance.org/contributing_country/denmark</a>
Finland	157	€ 110	35	n/a	n/a	2010: Adaptation: 35.2% Mitigation: 53.2% REDD+: 11.6%	Finland is financing its commitment through a net increase of climate funding in 2010-12 compared to 2009, which will be used as its baseline.  This Finnish climate funding as a whole continues to form a part of Finnish ODA also in these years. The net increase of climate funding will be a part of the overall increase of Finnish ODA in the years 2010-12. Finland remains committed to reaching the 0,7 % target of its GNP for ODA by 2015.	Channels for 2010: Bilateral: 62.7% including: - Adaptation Learning Programme for Africa: €1.65mn - Increased capacity of hydro meteorological services, Nepal: €0.49mn - Study on clean development mechanism & gender: €0.03mn - Indonesia Energy and Environment Partnership: €4mn Multilateral: 37.3% including: - GEF-5: €11.6mn - Making agriculture part of the solution to climate change – Building capacities for Agriculture Mitigation: €2.58mn - Support for GGCA - Gender Mainstreaming in Global Climate: €2.6mn

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France	1,800	€ 1,260	600	n/a	n/a	2010-2012: Adaptation: 20% Mitigation: 60% REDD+: 20%	In 2010, France is counting their fast-start finance pledge towards their ODA.	Channels for 2010-2012: Bilateral: - Indonesia's climate change program loan: €142mn - Water resource management in urban areas in Nigeria: €65.1mn - Development of national development plan for renewable energy and of geothermal energy in Kenya: €56mn - Reforestation programme in Yunann Province in China: €35mn - Rubber trees plantation: €14mn - Improvement of the yield from the water network in Morocco: €10mn - Additional bilateral financing: €23.7mn Multilateral: - CTF: €67.7mn - GEF: €13mn For a more complete list of projects and programs please visit: <a href="http://www.faststartfinance.org/contributing_country/france">http://www.faststartfinance.org/contributing_country/france</a>
Germany	1,800	€ 1,260	516	n/a	n/a	2010-2012: Adaptation: at least 1/3 Mitigation: the remainder for energy-related mitigation REDD+: at least €350mn  2010: Adaptation: €75.7mn (21%) Mitigation: €217.4mn (60%) REDD+: €68.4mn (19%)	The funds are either additional to the level of climate-related support already provided in 2009 and/or derived from innovative financing mechanisms, namely the auctioning of emission certificates in Germany (which constitutes roughly 1/3 of Germany's fast-start contribution) (BMU and BMZ 2011a).  According to Oxfam (2011), Germany will count all its fast-start finance towards its 0.7% ODA commitment. Moreover, only €138.4m of the total pledge is actually new money, while the remaining amounts have been committed or pledged elsewhere before the fast-start finance pledge was announced.	59.8 % of the mitigation funds were spent through multilateral institutions and 40.2 % by bilateral activities. The share of adaptation funds being transferred to multilateral agencies amounted to 37 %, and 49.7% for REDD+ funds.  The funds will be administered by the German bilateral development cooperation, multilateral funds and the German Environment Ministry's International Climate Initiative.  Bilateral in 2010: 63 bilateral cooperation projects. See BMU and BMZ 2011b.  Multilateral commitments as of September 30, 2011: - CIF- CTF: €250mn - CIF-PPCR: €20mn - FCPF: €43mn - Adaptation Fund: €10mn - Special Climate Funds: €2.7mn - SCCF: €23mn - LDCF: €45mn Other funds channeled through multilateral institutions are listed at BMU and BMZ 2011b.
Ireland	143	€ 100	n/a	n/a	n/a	Not Specified	Not Specified	Not Specified
Luxembourg	13	€ 9	4	n/a	n/a	Adaptation: ~€2mn REDD+: ~€1mn	This funding is additional to the existing ODA of 1.0% of GNI.	Channels for 2010: - Adaptation Fund: €1mn - UN-REDD programme: €1mn - Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery: €1mn
Malta	1	€ 0.8	0.2	n/a	n/a	2010: Adaptation (Capacity building for SIDS): €25,000 Energy Efficiency: €125,000	Not Specified	Channels for 2010: - DiploFoundation: €25,000 - Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves: €125,000
Netherlands	443	€ 310	n/a	n/a	n/a	2010-2012: Mitigation: At least €280mn	This funding is new and additional to the existing ODA percentage of 0.8% of GNP. In addition to the €310mn for fast start finance, €350mn of the regular Dutch ODA budget has been earmarked for climate activities for the 2010-2012 period: € 95mn for renewable energy, € 195mn for REDD+ and € 60mn for adaptation. Capacity building and technology are integral components of most climate change activities.	Channels for 2010-2012: Bilateral: €147mn including: - Energising Development (Bangladesh, Benin and Bolivia): €68mn - Regional Programme on renewable energy in the Great Lakes (Burundi, Congo, Rwanda): €50mn - National Programme on Renewable Energy in Rwanda: €40mn - National Programme on Renewable Energy in Indonesia: €40mn - Africa Biogas Partnership Programme (Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda): €30mn - Dutch fund for sustainable production of biomass for energy purposes (Brazil, Colombia, Indonesia): €28mn Public-private & NGO partnerships: €74mn Multilateral: €89mn, including €54mn for SREP (Ethiopia, Honduras and Kenya)

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Portugal	51	€ 36	17	n/a	n/a	Roughly equal split between adaptation & mitigation	Not Specified	Not Specified
Slovenia	11	€ 8	0.7	4	7	Not Specified	Not Specified	Not Specified
Spain	536	€ 375	191	n/a	n/a	2010-2012: REDD: 20% 2010: Adaptation: at least 45%	Climate finance commitments made before the fast-start commitment in December 2009 are not included to meet the goal of €375mn. For example, the pledge made in 2008 to contribute €80mn over 2008-2011 to the CIFs, which represents disbursements up to €50mn for 2010-2011, is not included.	Channels for 2010: Multilateral: -Adaptation Fund: €45mn -GEF Africa Sustainable Forestry Fund: €20mn -GEF Trust Fund: €13mn -SCCF: €4mn -UN-REDD Programme: €1mn -IADB: €28mn -CIF-FIP: €10mn
Sweden	1,143	€ 800	406			2010: Mitigation: €59mn Adaptation: €347mn REDD: €11mn Other: €4mn Not specified: €380mn	Swedish ODA is provided at 1% of GNI or approximately €3bn in 2010. Climate related activities form a substantial part of ODA funding.	Channels: Bilateral (year unspecified): -Periurban Water Sanitation: SEK 28mn -Cambodia Climate Change Alliance: SEK 26mn -Climate Change Initiative GEF/FFOR (Mali): SEK 21 mn -IUCN Adaptation Fund (Burkina Faso): SEK 20mn Multilateral (2010): -CIF-CTF: €22 mn -GEF additional contribution for mitigation: €17mn -GEF Replenishment: €15mn -GEF additional contribution for REDD+: €11mn -Adaptation Fund : €11mn -Consultative Group on International Agriculture and Research: €5mn -International Strategy for Disaster Reduction: €4mn -Various multilateral channels in support of adaptation: €30mn For a more complete list of projects and programs please visit: <a href="http://www.faststartfinance.org/contributing_country/sweden">http://www.faststartfinance.org/contributing_country/sweden</a>
United Kingdom	2,471	£1,500	936		n/a	2010-2012: Adaptation: 50% Mitigation: 50% REDD+: £300 mn  2010-2011 bilateral allocation: Adaptation: 56% Low carbon development: 6% Cross-cutting: 33% REDD+: 5%	Portions were previously pledged by Prime Minister Gordon Brown in 2007, including £430mn to the World Bank (World Development Movement 2009).  All the funding is part of the UK's rising aid budget, and comes from existing commitment to reach an ODA contribution of 0.7% GNI by 2013. International climate finance will continue to account for less than 10% of ODA. From 2011 to 2015, it will reach 7.5% of ODA. (DFID 2010)  The UK is working to make all UK aid 'climate smart' - ensuring that climate change is taken into consideration in all of its programs. (DECC and UKAid 2011)	Bilateral investments in 2010-2011 total £57mn.  Multilateral investments in 2010-2011 total £511mn, including: CIF-PPCR: £202mn (of £225mn total) CIF-CTF: £155mn (of £385mn total) CIF-FIP: £63mn (of £75mn total) CIF-SREP: £35mn (of £50mn total) Congo Basin Forest Fund: £35mn GEF (climate change element): £11.7mn (of £35mn total) FCPF: £10mn (of £15mn total)
Remaining 12 EU Member States	1,055	n/a	1,190	2,734	n/a			

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EU aggregate pledge	10,283	€ 7,200	3,342	3,342	n/a	<p>All funds requested/ committed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adaptation: 31%</li> <li>Mitigation: 39%</li> <li>REDD+: 12%</li> <li>Multipurpose: 18%</li> </ul> <p>In 2010 only:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adaptation: €735 (37%)</li> <li>Mitigation: €946 (47%)</li> <li>REDD+: €313 (16%)</li> </ul>	<p>A substantial part will be implemented through existing initiatives. ODA will continue to play a role in support for mitigation and especially for adaptation. The EU is committed to ensuring that climate finance neither undermines nor jeopardises the fight against poverty and continued progress towards the MDGs.</p>	<p>Channels for 2010: Bilateral channels: 44%; Multilateral channels: 56%</p> <p>For a detailed list of EU funding to multilateral channels, see the EU Fast-Start Finance Submission to the UNFCCC, May 2011.</p>
Australia	641	AUD 599	533			<p>2010-2011:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adaptation: 52% /AUD 309mn</li> <li>Low Emissions Growth: 24%/AUD 144mn</li> <li>REDD+: 24%/AUD 146mn</li> </ul> <p>Focus on LDCs and SIDs, and on low carbon growth (clean technologies, capacity building, forest initiatives)</p>	<p>Australia's fast-start finance does not divert funds from existing aid priorities or programs (Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency 2011).</p>	<p>Channels for 2010 include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Multilateral: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-LDCF: AUD 24mn</li> <li>-Global Green Growth Institute: AUD 10mn</li> </ul> </li> <li>Bilateral: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Caribbean AUD 16.5mn</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Canada	409	CAD 400	409			<p>Adaptation: CAD 45mn</p> <p>Clean energy: CAD 291.5mn</p> <p>Climate projects in the GEF: CAD 18.5mn</p> <p>REDD+: CAD 40mn</p> <p>Small scale projects and activities: CAD 5mn</p>	<p>CAD 400mn would be allocated above and beyond Canada's pre-Copenhagen estimate of planned international climate change support of \$41mn]during the 2010/11 fiscal year (Government of Canada 2011).</p>	<p>Adaptation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-LDCF: CAD 20mn</li> <li>-International Development Research Centre: CAD 10mn</li> <li>-Oxfam-Québec, Alliance Agricole Internationale, UNEP: CAD 4.5mn for three climate change adaptation initiatives in Haiti</li> <li>-World Food Program: CAD 7mn for the Managing Environmental Resources to Enable Transitions to More Sustainable Livelihoods initiative in Ethiopia</li> <li>-Vietnam's Target Program on Climate Change: CAD 3mn</li> </ul> <p>Clean Energy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-IFC: CAD 285.7mn to be used as concessional financing for a broad portfolio of clean energy projects in developing countries</li> <li>-IFC: CAD 5mn for IFC's Advisory Services to help remove barriers to private clean energy investment</li> </ul> <p>Forests and Agriculture:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-World Bank: CAD 40mn for the FCPF Readiness Fund</li> <li>-World Bank: CAD 4.5mn to the BioCarbon Fund</li> </ul> <p>Other:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-UNFCCC Trust Fund for Participation: CAD 763,000</li> <li>-AOSIS: CAD 237,000</li> <li>-GEF: CAD 18.5mn</li> </ul>
Iceland	1	\$1	0	0.5	0.5	<p>Funding will be divided between adaptation, mitigation and capacity building and will give special attention to gender equality, women's empowerment, and increased access to energy resources.</p>	<p>The \$1mn pledge is "additional to Iceland's existing development assistance, where climate change issues are being given increased prioritized. Iceland's climate financing amounted to 2.6mn US dollars annually in 2010 and 2011." (Government of Iceland 2011b)</p>	<p>Planned allocation for 2011 (subject to final approval):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-LDCF: \$150,000 grant for adaptation</li> <li>-Bilateral grants: \$150,000 for mitigation (focus is given to Iceland's bilateral partner countries, all of which are among the LDCs, as well as SIDs)</li> <li>-UNU training programs in Iceland: \$150,000 grant for capacity building in LDCs</li> <li>-Women's Environment and Development Organisation (WEDO) - Women's Delegates Fund: \$50,000 grant for capacity building in developing countries</li> </ul>

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Japan	15,000	\$15,000	9,700		n/a	Mitigation (REDD not included): \$4.62 billion; REDD+: \$307 million; Adaptation: \$738 million; Mitigation and Adaptation: 707 million	In 2008, Japan's Cool Earth Partnership pledged \$10bn in climate finance to developing countries over 5 years. In December 2009, they announced the "Hatoyama Initiative" which built on the Cool Earth Partnership (Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan 2010), increasing the total amount of financing to \$15bn, including public and private finance. The Hatoyama Initiative is Japan's fast-start financing commitment to developing countries up to 2012.	Japan's fast-start finance is composed of two main types of assistance. One is Official Development Assistance (ODA) such as grant aid, technical assistance, concessional loan and contribution to multilateral funds, which are implemented by relevant ministries and agencies, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and other institutions. The other includes Other Official Flow (OOF) such as co-financing of the Japan Bank of International Cooperation (JBIC), and private financing catalyzed by the basis of public financing.  Channels for 2010: Bilateral and multilateral, with an attempt to focus on grants for vulnerable countries.  UN-REDD: \$3.2mn GEF: \$34mn CIFs: \$322mn
Liechtenstein	0.82	700 CHF	0.82		n/a	Not Specified	The 700,000 CHF is additional to Liechtenstein's climate financing and ODA of the previous years. (Liechtenstein Ministry of Environment 2011)	Not Specified
New Zealand	74	NZD 90	20		n/a	As of June 2011 (NZD): Reducing emissions: 1.2mn Adaptation & resilience building: 16.7mn Multilateral climate change support: 6.1mn Agriculture & climate change R&D: 1mn	Progress against New Zealand's fast-start commitment is being met from within additional increases in the aid budget. It is therefore not diverting from other important development priorities, but instead will complement and further strengthen these. (New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade 2011)	While the majority of New Zealand's fast-start finance is being channeled bilaterally, through the New Zealand Aid Programme, multilateral investments include: - GEF 5th Replenishment: NZ\$10mn (approximately NZ\$3mn per annum) - LDCF: NZ\$1.3mn contributed in 2010 - UNFCCC Trust Fund for Participation: NZ\$0.5mn contributed in 2010
Norway	1,000	\$1,000	710	n/a	n/a	Breakdown for 2010 bilateral flows Adaptation: \$64mn (10%) Mitigation: \$585mn (87%) Mitigation & Adaptation: \$27mn (3%) (of which \$448mn derives from the Climate and Forest Initiative)	The Norwegian Fast Start Finance contributions <i>and</i> ODA for Climate Change Actions for 2010 are approximately 580 mn. Norwegian total ODA has for a long time exceeded 0.7% of GNI. All their climate finance can be counted beyond the 0.7% threshold. Efforts are being made, where relevant, to integrate climate change assistance into broader development efforts. Norwegian ODA has for several years exceeded 1% of Gross National Income. (Government of Norway 2011)	Channels for 2010 Core Climate Change Support to Multilateral Institutions (\$31mn): - GEF: NOK 18mn (which is 1/3 of Norway's total NOK55mn 2010 contribution to the GEF; Norway's total GEF-5 contribution is NOK376mn - a 65% increase over the GEF-4 allocation) - UNEP: NOK 17mn (based on the Norwegian Program Agreement, which totals NOK 100mn) - UNFCCC: NOK 20mn Other Multilateral: - UN-REDD Programme: \$33mn - FCPF Readiness Fund: \$9mn - FIP: \$47mn - Congo Basin Forest Fund: \$26mn - SREP: \$9mn - Other multilateral agencies (LDCF, SCCF, Global Crop Diversity Trust, PPCR): \$13mn

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Switzerland	162	CHF 140		162		Adaptation: 35-45% Mitigation: 55-65%	Switzerland's fast-start finance is additional to Swiss climate financing and ODA of previous years (Swiss Federal Office for the Environment 2011). A significant portion of the funds will contribute to Switzerland's decision to increase ODA from 0.47% of GNI in 2009 to 0.5% in 2015 (i.e., an increase of CHF 404mn) (OFEV 2010a). Switzerland's total GEF-5 contribution--CHF 124,93mn --represents a 42% increase over their GEF-4 contribution. (OFEV 2010b)	GEF and the LDCF/SCCF: CHF 15mn The remainder will be added to existing bilateral cooperation budgets of the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, and the State Secretariat for Economic Affairs.
US	1,704	1,704	1,704	n/a	n/a	2010: Adaptation: \$448mn Clean Energy: \$595mn Sustainable landscapes (including forests): \$261mn	Direct climate assistance through USAID, the Department of the Treasury, and the Department of State nearly tripled, increasing from \$316mn in FY 2009 to approximately \$1bn in FY 2010 (US Department of State 2011).  The US is increasing investments in other international assistance programs that deliver significant climate co-benefits. In FY 2010, \$226mn is estimated to support climate co-benefits (e.g., relevant biodiversity & food security activities). (US Department of State April 2010)	Channels for 2010: 74% is administered through USAID, the Department of the Treasury, and the Department of State. Bilateral channels: Roughly 40% of the funds Multilateral channels: Roughly 60% of the funds -CIF-CTF: \$300mn -CIF-PPCR: \$55mn -CIF-FIP: \$20mn -FCPF: \$10mn -LDCF: \$30mn -SCCF: \$20mn -GEF: \$37mn Other: - Overseas Private Investment Corporation and Export-Import Bank of the US: \$400mn
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$28,220</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>\$9,951</b>	<b>\$5,904</b>	<b>\$374</b>			

<sup>1</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 using May 31, 2011 exchange rates (the deadline for developed countries to submit their fast-start finance reports to the UNFCCC). For more information on the status of countries' pledges, see the notes section of this document.

<sup>2</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.

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	Notes	Sources
All	The Copenhagen Accord (2009) commits developed countries to collectively provide resources “approaching USD 30bn for the period 2010 - 2012” to support developing countries’ climate efforts. The pledges included in this section are derived from public announcements in which a Party to the UNFCCC indicates the amount they are willing to individually contribute to this so-called ‘fast start’ finance commitment in the Copenhagen Accord. Note that they are not official commitments to the Copenhagen Accord. In some instances, the status of the pledge is also indicated, i.e., if the pledge has been requested, allocated or delivered by the appropriate national budgetary bodies.	
European Commission	<p>- The European Commission's budget relies on regular payments from the EU Member State treasuries, as well as resources from import duties on goods brought into the EU single market (<i>Financial Times</i> 2010). As a result of the former, EU Members States may be able to count funds channeled through the European Commission as part of their own fast-start funds, in which case double counting of those funds may occur. However, Member States have not yet indicated how they will count funds channeled through the European Commission.</p> <p>- According to the European Commission, it has mobilized and allocated €50 million in 2010. "Most of this funding is being deployed through existing and already operational cooperation instruments and initiatives to ensure timely and efficient delivery." (European Union 2010)</p>	<p>- "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 <a href="http://www.climnet.org/resources/external-documents/doc_download/1696-eu-fast-start-finance-interim-report-june-2010.html">http://www.climnet.org/resources/external-documents/doc_download/1696-eu-fast-start-finance-interim-report-june-2010.html</a></p> <p>- Pignal, Stanley. "Brussels proposes 'eurotaxes' to fund EU." <i>Financial Times</i> . August 9, 2010. <a href="http://www.ft.com/cms/s/0/2822989e-a3e0-11df-9e3a-00144feabdc0.html?ftcamp=rss">http://www.ft.com/cms/s/0/2822989e-a3e0-11df-9e3a-00144feabdc0.html?ftcamp=rss</a></p> <p>- "Fast Start Finance: Contributing Countries: European Union." European Union. last modified November 25, 2010, <a href="http://www.faststartfinance.org/contributing_country/european-union">http://www.faststartfinance.org/contributing_country/european-union</a></p>
Belgium	<p>- Belgium's aid budget, through DGD, has increased by 75 per cent since 2007, and it aims to reach the ODA target of 0.7 per cent of GDP in 2010. (DGD 2010)</p> <p>- In addition to this fast-start pledge, the DGD is (1) committing €17mn/year for the GEF-5 (which is a 50% increase over previous pledges), (2) is supporting the Ugandan Ministry of Environment and Water to increase the effective participation of Uganda in the implementation of CDM (€2mn), and (3) is conducting a €15mn program to increase renewable energy access in rural areas. (DGD 2010)</p> <p>- The DGD "committed" €40mn for fast-start activities in 2010. (DGD 2010)</p>	<p>- "Information sheet on Fast Start Finance." Presented by the Belgian Development Cooperation (DGD). September 2010. <a href="http://www.faststartfinance.org/sites/default/files/documents/Information%20Sheet%20GD%20on%20Fast%20Start%20Finance%20September2010.pdf">http://www.faststartfinance.org/sites/default/files/documents/Information%20Sheet%20GD%20on%20Fast%20Start%20Finance%20September2010.pdf</a></p> <p>- "Fast Start Finance: Contributing Countries: Belgium." Belgian Development Cooperation. last modified October 14, 2010. <a href="http://www.faststartfinance.org/contributing_country/belgium">http://www.faststartfinance.org/contributing_country/belgium</a></p>
Denmark	<p>- Denmark's planned contribution of DKK 400mn to the 5th replenishment of the GEF is not included in its contribution to its fast-start pledge. (Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs 2010)</p> <p>- Denmark has pledged at least USD 16.5mn in 2010 to REDD+ activities through the Interim REDD+ Partnership announced in December 2009. (intergovernmental taskforce 2010)</p> <p>- The USD 53mn for 2010 was expected for Parliamentary approval by early September 2010. Implementation could commence immediately thereafter. (Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs 2010)</p>	<p>- <i>Synthesis Report: REDD + Financing and Activities</i>. Prepared by an intergovernmental task force. May 27, 2010. <a href="http://www.regjeringen.no/upload/MD/sub/oslocfc2010/dokumenter/REDDpluss_surveySynthesisReport_final_100528.pdf">http://www.regjeringen.no/upload/MD/sub/oslocfc2010/dokumenter/REDDpluss_surveySynthesisReport_final_100528.pdf</a></p> <p>- "Fast Start Finance: Contributing Countries: Denmark." Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs. last modified August 30, 2010. <a href="http://www.faststartfinance.org/contributing_country/denmark">http://www.faststartfinance.org/contributing_country/denmark</a></p>
Finland	Of the estimated €24.5 for 2010 ("based on a screening of expenditure included in the 2010 government budget"), 100% are grants. 47.2% of the programmes and projects have climate as a principal objective while 52.8% have climate as a significant objective. (Government of Luxembourg 2010)	- "Fast Start Finance: Contributing Countries: Finland." Government of Finland. last modified November 24, 2010. <a href="http://www.faststartfinance.org/contributing_country/finland">http://www.faststartfinance.org/contributing_country/finland</a>



	Notes	Sources
France	<p>- "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).</p> <p>- 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 €150mn for 2010-2012. €60mn of this will be channeled through GEF's sustainable forest investment and REDD+ program while €30mn will be channeled through the Fonds Français pour l'Environnement Mondial and €60mn through l'Agence Française de Développement. It is unclear whether or not this will be additional to or part of France's €1.26bn for fast-start finance. (Assemblée nationale 2010)</p> <p>- In 2010, France "will meet" its yearly fast-start finance target of committing €420 mn. (Ministere de l'Ecologie, du Developpement durable, des Transports et du Logement 2010)</p>	<p>- <i>Synthesis Report: REDD + Financing and Activities. Prepared by an intergovernmental task force.</i> May 27, 2010. <a href="http://www.regjeringen.no/upload/MD/sub/oslocfc2010/dokumenter/REDDpluss_surveySynthesisReport_final_100528.pdf">http://www.regjeringen.no/upload/MD/sub/oslocfc2010/dokumenter/REDDpluss_surveySynthesisReport_final_100528.pdf</a></p> <p>- 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: <a href="http://regserver.unfccc.int/seors/attachments/get_attachment?code=TM7EGGDNOZ5OVS4QLEHWIH8G8L84IRSY">http://regserver.unfccc.int/seors/attachments/get_attachment?code=TM7EGGDNOZ5OVS4QLEHWIH8G8L84IRSY</a></p> <p>- "Fast Start Finance: Contributing Countries: France." Agence Francaise Tresor. last modified November 26, 2010. <a href="http://www.faststartfinance.org/contributing_country/France">http://www.faststartfinance.org/contributing_country/France</a></p> <p>- "Project de loi de finances 2011. Article 32 " Assemblée nationale. November 17, 2010. <a href="http://www.assemblee-nationale.fr/13/ta/ta0555.asp">http://www.assemblee-nationale.fr/13/ta/ta0555.asp</a></p> <p>- "How France's development partnerships are meeting the challenge of climate change." Ministère de l'Ecologie, du Developpement durable, des Transports et du Logement. Republique Francaise. 2010.</p>
Germany	<p>- "Types of loans - concessional loans for mitigation only: In 2010, as part of Germany's fast start contribution, a loan was given by the KfW to the World Bank's Clean Technology Fund. It is thus confined to mitigation. This and all future loans are concessional to ensure that they can be classified as ODA." (BMU and BMZ 2011a)</p> <p>- Identifying suitable adaptation projects is proving to be a demanding task, especially for Germany's International Climate Initiative, which is an important instrument in the implementation of Germany's fast start commitment. Hence, although there has been a gradual increase in applications for adaptation projects, their numbers still lag behind those for mitigation projects. Only a quarter of applications met the formal and/or technical requirements. Thus, there is still a need to adjust the allocation of funds across the three areas of mitigation, adaptation and REDD+. Germany intends to take this into consideration when selecting projects in the future. (BMU and BMZ 2011a)</p> <p>- Initial practical experience in implementing these projects indicates that there is still a great need for capacity building for adaptation. The German government will therefore step up capacity building in this area and focus greater attention on it when selecting projects for 2011 and 2012. (BMU and BMZ 2011a)</p> <p>- In 2010, bilateral fast-start funding was distributed equally across Africa, Asia and Latin America. REDD+ projects are predominantly being carried out in Latin America. (BMU and BMZ 2011a)</p> <p>- A detailed listing of projects can be found at BMU and BMZ 2011b.</p>	<p>- Kowalzig, Jan. Chancellor Merkel's Copenhagen Promise: 1.26bn Euros in Fast Start Finance 2010-2012, Oxfam Germany, Briefing Note, June 2010. <a href="http://www.endseurope.com/docs/100708a.pdf">http://www.endseurope.com/docs/100708a.pdf</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.bmu.de/pressemitteilungen/aktuelle_pressemitteilungen/pm/46069.php">http://www.bmu.de/pressemitteilungen/aktuelle_pressemitteilungen/pm/46069.php</a></p> <p>- "Fast Start Finance: Contributing Countries: Germany." Federal Ministry of the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU). last modified November 23, 2010. <a href="http://www.faststartfinance.org/contributing_country/germany">http://www.faststartfinance.org/contributing_country/germany</a></p> <p>- "Fast start financing: Germany's lessons learnt from the first year of implementation." Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU) and Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ). May 2011a. <a href="http://www.bmu-klimaschutzinitiative.de/files/BMU-BMZ-fast_start-lessons_learnt_2010_770.pdf">http://www.bmu-klimaschutzinitiative.de/files/BMU-BMZ-fast_start-lessons_learnt_2010_770.pdf</a></p> <p>- "Germany's contribution to fast start financing (projects and programmes: commitments up to 30 September 2011)." Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU) and Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ). November 2011b. <a href="http://www.bmu-klimaschutzinitiative.de/files/Project_list_fast_start_finance-Germany-Nov_2011_837.pdf">http://www.bmu-klimaschutzinitiative.de/files/Project_list_fast_start_finance-Germany-Nov_2011_837.pdf</a></p>



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Ireland		- <i>Taoiseach Pledges up to €100m to EU Aid Fund</i> , Irish Times, December 12, 2009. <a href="http://www.irishtimes.com/newspaper/world/2009/12/12/1224260596196.html">http://www.irishtimes.com/newspaper/world/2009/12/12/1224260596196.html</a>
Luxembourg	- The €3mn for 2010 is 100% grants. (Government of Luxembourg 2010)	- "Fast Start Finance: Contributing Countries: Luxembourg." Government of Luxembourg. last modified November 5, 2010. <a href="http://www.faststartfinance.org/contributing_country/luxembourg">http://www.faststartfinance.org/contributing_country/luxembourg</a>
Malta	Malta's €150,000 pledge for 2010 "has been committed in full." (Government of Malta 2010)	- "Fast Start Finance: Contributing Countries: Malta." Government of Malta. last modified November 22, 2010. <a href="http://www.faststartfinance.org/contributing_country/malta">http://www.faststartfinance.org/contributing_country/malta</a>
Netherlands	<p>- The Dutch fast-start pledge of €310 is in addition to the regular Dutch ODA budget of €350mn that is earmarked for climate activities in 2010-2012. Of this €350, €95mn will support renewable energy, €195mn will support REDD+ and €60mn will support adaptation. (Forest Carbon Partnership 2010)</p> <p>- The Dutch contribution amounts to 1% of total Copenhagen fast-start financing and 4% of the EU contribution of € 7.2bn. (Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs 2010)</p> <p>- All committed funds will be grants except those flowing through the National Programme on Renewable Energy in Indonesia. (Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs 2010)</p> <p>- Given the new Cabinet in the Netherlands their fast start finance pledges and commitments are under review. (Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs 2010).</p>	<p>- "Fast-start climate change finance provided by the Netherlands in the context of the Copenhagen Accord." Forest Carbon Partnership. May 28, 2010. <a href="http://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/fcp/sites/forestcarbonpartnership.org/files/Documents/PDF/Jun2010/10_05_28_Flyer_Fast_Start_CIM.pdf">http://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/fcp/sites/forestcarbonpartnership.org/files/Documents/PDF/Jun2010/10_05_28_Flyer_Fast_Start_CIM.pdf</a></p> <p>- "Fast Start Finance: Contributing Countries: Netherlands." Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Government of the Netherlands. last modified November 30, 2010. <a href="http://www.faststartfinance.org/contributing_country/netherlands">http://www.faststartfinance.org/contributing_country/netherlands</a></p>
Portugal	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 €12mn). 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 Príncipe, Guinea-Bissau, and East Timor. (Portuguese Climate Change Community 2010)	"Fast Start Finance: Contributing Countries: Portugal." Portuguese Climate Change Community. last modified December 6, 2010. <a href="http://www.faststartfinance.org/contributing_country/portugal">http://www.faststartfinance.org/contributing_country/portugal</a>
Slovenia	Slovenia's fast-start financing should total €0.473mn in 2010, €3mn in 2011 and €4.572mn in 2012. (Government of Slovenia 2010)	"Fast Start Finance: Contributing Countries: Slovenia." Government of Slovenia. Last modified: December 6, 2010. <a href="http://www.faststartfinance.org/contributing_country/slovenia">http://www.faststartfinance.org/contributing_country/slovenia</a>

	Notes	Sources
Spain	<p>- Spain is making use of different types of investments, grants and concessional loans (only the grant element will be accounted, following DAC rules. (Spanish Ministry of Finance and Economy 2011)</p> <p>- General aid programme is outlined in the Spanish Development Cooperation Master Plan. (2009-2012)</p> <p>- The 2010 figure of €134mn consists of fast-start funding allocated to specific programmes that have gone through all internal procedures for approval up to December 23, 2010. (Spanish Ministry of Finance and Economy 2010)</p>	<p>- "Fast Start Finance: Contributing Countries: Spain." Ministry of Finance and Economy, Government of Spain. last modified January 12, 2010. <a href="http://www.faststartfinance.org/contributing_country/spain">http://www.faststartfinance.org/contributing_country/spain</a></p> <p>- "Spain Contributes 45mn Euros to the Adaptation Fund" Press Release. Adaptation Fund. April 28, 2010. <a href="http://www.adaptation-fund.org/node/420">http://www.adaptation-fund.org/node/420</a></p> <p>- Presentation by Spain. Official Side Event: European Union's fast start funding: state of play. UNFCCC SB-32 in Bonn, Germany. June 3, 2010. <a href="http://regserver.unfccc.int/seors/attachments/get_attachment?code=R9OZ5BWKP68G7RV4X3W4EDMDAL49VW9L">http://regserver.unfccc.int/seors/attachments/get_attachment?code=R9OZ5BWKP68G7RV4X3W4EDMDAL49VW9L</a></p>
Sweden	<p>- 2010 allocations to multilateral organizations totaled €115 mn. (Government of Sweden 2010).</p>	<p>"Fast Start Finance: Contributing Countries: Sweden." Government of Sweden. last modified November 29, 2010. <a href="http://www.faststartfinance.org/contributing_country/sweden">http://www.faststartfinance.org/contributing_country/sweden</a></p> <p>"Table IV: Sweden fast start financing, allocations 2010 for multilateral organizations." Government of Sweden. <a href="http://www.faststartfinance.org/sites/default/files/documents/fast%20start%20Sweden%20multilateral%202010.pdf">http://www.faststartfinance.org/sites/default/files/documents/fast%20start%20Sweden%20multilateral%202010.pdf</a></p>
United Kingdom	<p>- According to the UK's Spending Review (October 2010), International Climate Finance will be £2.9bn 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. This ensures that the UK's fast-start finance is fully budgeted. (DFID 2010)</p> <p>- "The £500m allocated by the UK to the Climate Investment Funds, the FCPF and the [Congo Basin Forest Fund] in 2010–11 is a capital contribution used to make highly concessional loans, which once repaid to the CIFs, can be reinvested in further developing country programmes. In addition, a small proportion will be available as grants. Concessional loans to developing country governments are made on terms with 0% interest, a small service charge, a 10-year grace period and to be paid back over a period of 20 to 40 years. For the Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience (PPCR) for adaptation, this has the effect of making around 77 pence out of every £1 of the UK's contribution grant finance." (DECC and UKAid 2011)</p> <p>- For a breakdown of commitments by country, and a full list of projects and programmes supported, see: "UK Fast Start Financing 2010/2011: Provisional Information on projects and programmes" (<a href="http://www.faststartfinance.org/sites/default/files/documents/UK%20FAST%20START%20PROJECT%20LIST%202010-11.pdf">http://www.faststartfinance.org/sites/default/files/documents/UK%20FAST%20START%20PROJECT%20LIST%202010-11.pdf</a>) and "UK Fast Start Finance Commitments by Country – 2010-11 only" (<a href="http://www.faststartfinance.org/sites/default/files/documents/UK%20Fast%20Start%20Finance%20Commitments%20by%20Country%20%202010-11.pdf">http://www.faststartfinance.org/sites/default/files/documents/UK%20Fast%20Start%20Finance%20Commitments%20by%20Country%20%202010-11.pdf</a>)</p>	<p>- "Facts Behind the Climate Finance Figures." World Development Movement Climate Justice News, December 18, 2009. <a href="http://www.wdm.org.uk/facts-behind-climate-finance-figures">http://www.wdm.org.uk/facts-behind-climate-finance-figures</a></p> <p>- "Climate Fund 'Recycled' From Existing Aid Budget, UK Government Admits." <i>The Guardian</i>, January 25, 2010. <a href="http://www.guardian.co.uk/environment/2010/jan/25/climate-aid-uk-funding">http://www.guardian.co.uk/environment/2010/jan/25/climate-aid-uk-funding</a></p> <p>- "Fast Start Finance: Contributing Countries: United Kingdom." Department for International Development. last modified September 23, 2011. <a href="http://www.faststartfinance.org/node/247">http://www.faststartfinance.org/node/247</a></p> <p>- Spending Review 2010. Presented to Parliament by the Chancellor of the Exchequer by Command of Her Majesty. HM Treasury. October 2010. <a href="http://cdn.hm-treasury.gov.uk/sr2010_completereport.pdf">http://cdn.hm-treasury.gov.uk/sr2010_completereport.pdf</a></p> <p>- "UK Fast Start Climate Change Finance." Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC) and UK Aid (from the Department for International Development). 2011. <a href="http://www.faststartfinance.org/sites/default/files/documents/BROCHURE%20UK%20FAST%20START.pdf">http://www.faststartfinance.org/sites/default/files/documents/BROCHURE%20UK%20FAST%20START.pdf</a></p>

Notes	Sources
<p>- All 27 EU Member States are contributing to the €7.2bn pledge. Member States' fast-start contributions are voluntary and not based on any distribution key. They do not prejudice any burden sharing for future global climate financing. In addition to fast-start finance, the EU will continue to make available other funds for the period 2010-2012 in support of climate actions outside the EU, such as via the European Investment Bank (EIB) which provides diversified financing (with some elements of concessionality). This financing also helps leverage additional investments including from the private sector. (Hungary and the European Commission 2011)</p> <p>- 45% 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 (Hungary and the European Commission 2011).</p> <p>- EU Member States are allocating €3.58bn in overall climate financing in 2010 not counted towards their fast-start finance (Council of the European Union 2010).</p> <p>- 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).</p> <p>- 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 in developing countries that have ratified the international agreement on climate change. (The European Parliament and the Council of the EU 2010)</p> <p>- Based on a detailed list of the EU's fast-start projects and programs (Hungary and the European Commission 2011). Austria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Greece, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland and Slovakia have all reported the mobilization of funds that collectively totally EUR 53 million. This amount is not reflected in the table given that additional and transparent information around these numbers was not provided by the Parties, making it difficult to accurately capture them in the table.</p> <p>- While several EU Member States have contributed to their overall pledge, not all of their individual pledges have been made available publicly. The totals in these tables only reflect numbers made public by <i>individual</i> EU Member States.</p>	<p>- 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. <a href="http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2009:140:0063:0087:EN:PDF">http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2009:140:0063:0087:EN:PDF</a></p> <p>- "The EU is Delivering on its Fast Start Funding Commitment." June 2010. Presented at the UNFCCC SB-32 in Bonn at the side event, <i>European Union's fast start funding: state of play</i>. Spanish Presidency of the EU. <a href="http://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/international/docs/eu_fast_start_funding_en.pdf">http://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/international/docs/eu_fast_start_funding_en.pdf</a></p> <p>- Council of the European Union 2010. 15889/10. "EU Fast start finance Report for Cancun." Brussels. November 9, 2010. <a href="http://register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/en/10/st15/st15889.en10.pdf">http://register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/en/10/st15/st15889.en10.pdf</a></p> <p>- Council Conclusions on Climate Finance - Fast Start Finance. Council of the European Union. 3122nd ECONOMIC and FINANCIAL AFFAIRS Council meeting, Brussels. November 8, 2011. <a href="http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/en/ecofin/125968.pdf">http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/en/ecofin/125968.pdf</a></p> <p>- "EU Fast start finance Report to the UNFCCC Secretariat." Submission by Hungary and the European Commission on Behalf of the European Union and Its Member States. Budapest. May 11, 2011. <a href="http://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/application/pdf/hu-05-11-11_fsf_corr.pdf">http://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/application/pdf/hu-05-11-11_fsf_corr.pdf</a></p> <p>- "Annex to the EU Fast start finance Report for submission to the UNFCCC Secretariat - Individual actions supported by EU fast start financing." Submission by Hungary and the European Commission on Behalf of the European Union and Its Member States. Budapest. <a href="http://unfccc.int/files/cooperation_and_support/financial_mechanism/financial_mechanism_gef/application/pdf/eu-hu-05-31_fsf_annex.pdf">http://unfccc.int/files/cooperation_and_support/financial_mechanism/financial_mechanism_gef/application/pdf/eu-hu-05-31_fsf_annex.pdf</a>.</p>

	Notes	Sources
Australia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- At least 25% will support SIDS (Statement on Fast Start Finance Presented by Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand, Norway and the United States 2010)</li> <li>- Australia's fast-start contribution is fully budgeted. (Australian Government 2011).</li> <li>- Australia's fast-start finance is expected to benefits around a quarter of LDCs, a third of SIDS, and 15% of Africa (Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency 2011).</li> <li>- By 30 June 2011, Australia will have provided one third of its fast-start funding to countries, regions and multilateral initiatives (Government of Australia 2011).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- "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.</li> <li>- "Fast Start Finance: Contributing Countries: Australia." Government of Australia. Last modified: June 28, 2011. <a href="http://www.faststartfinance.org/contributing_country/australia">http://www.faststartfinance.org/contributing_country/australia</a></li> <li>- "Australia's Fast-Start Finance." Presentation by the Australian Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency. Bonn, June 2011. <a href="http://unfccc.int/files/cooperation_support/financial_mechanism/fast_start_finance/application/pdf/australias_fast-start_finance_report_-_final.pdf">http://unfccc.int/files/cooperation_support/financial_mechanism/fast_start_finance/application/pdf/australias_fast-start_finance_report_-_final.pdf</a></li> <li>- "Australia's Fast-Start Finance: Update Report." UNFCCC Fast-Start Finance Report. Australian Government. May 2011. <a href="http://unfccc.int/files/cooperation_and_support/financial_mechanism/financial_mechanism_gef/application/pdf/australia--fast-start_update_report_may_2011_and_progress_report_dec_2010.pdf">http://unfccc.int/files/cooperation_and_support/financial_mechanism/financial_mechanism_gef/application/pdf/australia--fast-start_update_report_may_2011_and_progress_report_dec_2010.pdf</a></li> </ul>
Canada	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The CAD 400mn represents the 2010 portion of Canada's fair share of the fast-start financing in the context of multilateral international assistance efforts-approximately 4%. (Environment Canada 2010)</li> <li>- Canada is contributing \$238.4mn over four years to the GEF, which marks an increase of 50% over Canada's contribution over the past four years. \$18.5mn of this will be counted as fast-start financing in 2010. (Government of Canada 2010)</li> <li>- By the end of fiscal 2010/11, all resources provided for under Canada's fiscal 2010/11 fast-start package were made available to recipients. (Government of Canada 2011)</li> <li>- Canada estimates that its total international public climate finance would reach \$441 million in fiscal 2010/11, including \$400 million in new and additional climate change financing (Government of Canada 2011).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- "News Release: Government of Canada Makes Major Investment to International Climate Change." Environment Canada. June 23, 2010. <a href="http://www.ec.gc.ca/">http://www.ec.gc.ca/</a></li> <li>- "Canada - 2010 Fast-start Climate Change Financing" Government of Canada. October 1, 2010. <a href="http://www.climatechange.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&amp;n=5F50D3E9-1">http://www.climatechange.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&amp;n=5F50D3E9-1</a></li> <li>- "Canada - 2010 Fast-Start Financing." UNFCCC Fast-Start Submission by the Government of Canada. May 2011. <a href="http://unfccc.int/files/cooperation_and_support/financial_mechanism/financial_mechanism_gef/application/pdf/2010_fast-start_report_-_canada_%28final%29.pdf">http://unfccc.int/files/cooperation_and_support/financial_mechanism/financial_mechanism_gef/application/pdf/2010_fast-start_report_-_canada_%28final%29.pdf</a></li> </ul>
Iceland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The funding will be allocated in the years 2011 and 2012, USD 500,000 for each year. (Government of Iceland 2011a)</li> <li>- Iceland's fast-start finance is "grant-type funding" (Government of Iceland 2011b).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- "Fast Start Finance: Contributing Countries: Iceland." Government of Iceland. last modified April 8, 2011a. <a href="http://www.faststartfinance.org/contributing_country/iceland">http://www.faststartfinance.org/contributing_country/iceland</a></li> <li>- "Iceland's Fast start Finance." UNFCCC Fast-Start Finance Report. Government of Iceland. June 2011b. <a href="http://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/application/pdf/icelandsubmission_to_unfccc_on_fast_start_finance_-_june_2011.pdf">http://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/application/pdf/icelandsubmission_to_unfccc_on_fast_start_finance_-_june_2011.pdf</a></li> </ul>

	Notes	Sources
Japan	<p>- Out of approximately \$15 billion of the Fast-Start Financing announced in December 2009, more than \$9.7 billion has already been implemented as of 31 March 2011. However, if the Fast-Start Financing would be limited to the projects based on public financing and projects implemented from January 2010 onward, the amount of the implemented assistance would be more than \$6.3 billion. Japanese private financing of approximately \$3 billion had already been mobilized for assistance to developing countries as of 31 March 2011, though this figure is not counted as fast-start finance in Japan's May 2011 UNFCCC Fast-Start Finance report (Delegation of Japan 2011).</p> <p>- Of the \$6.3bn, 19.4% (\$261mn) of the mitigation (non-REDD+) finance, 13.4% (180mn) of the REDD+ finance, 38.9% (523mn) of the adaptation finance, and 28.4% (382mn) of the cross-cutting finance are grants. Considering the needs of vulnerable countries including Africa and LDCs, over 50% of Japan's grant aid against climate change for those countries is devoted in the area of adaptation. The entire \$50 million allocated to SIDs was in the form of grants. Of the \$629 million allocated to LDCs, \$442 millions was in the form of grants. Of the \$1,225 million allocated to Africa, \$444 million was in the form of grants. (Delegation of Japan 2011).</p> <p>- For a detailed list of Japanese fast-start projects and programs, see: <a href="http://unfccc.int/files/cooperation_and_support/financial_mechanism/financial_mechanism_gef/application/pdf/annex-japan_fsf%28mar_2011%29.pdf">http://unfccc.int/files/cooperation_and_support/financial_mechanism/financial_mechanism_gef/application/pdf/annex-japan_fsf%28mar_2011%29.pdf</a>.</p>	<p>- "Japan's ODA White Paper 2009 Japan's International Cooperation". Chapter 3: Environment and Climate Change. Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan. March 2010. <a href="http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/white/2009/pdfs/part1-3.pdf">http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/white/2009/pdfs/part1-3.pdf</a></p> <p>- "REDD+ Survey: Japan." Prepared by the Japanese Government. May 2010. <a href="http://www.oslocfc2010.no/pop.cfm?FuseAction=Doc&amp;pAction=View&amp;pDocumentId=24944">http://www.oslocfc2010.no/pop.cfm?FuseAction=Doc&amp;pAction=View&amp;pDocumentId=24944</a></p> <p>- "Support for Developing Countries under the "Hatoyama Initiative." Government of Japan Press Release. 16 December 2009. <a href="http://www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/topics/2009/1216initiative_e.pdf">http://www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/topics/2009/1216initiative_e.pdf</a></p> <p>- "Japan's Fast-Start Financing for Developing Countries up to 2012." As of September 30, 2010. <a href="http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/environment/warm/cop/pdfs/financing_en.pdf">http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/environment/warm/cop/pdfs/financing_en.pdf</a></p> <p>- "Fast Start Finance: Contributing Countries: Japan." Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan. Last updated December 10, 2010. <a href="http://www.faststartfinance.org/contributing_country/japan">http://www.faststartfinance.org/contributing_country/japan</a></p> <p>- "Japan's Fast-Start Financing for Developing Countries up to 2012 (as of 31 March, 2011)." UNFCCC Fast-Start Finance Report. Delegation of Japan. May 2011. <a href="http://unfccc.int/files/cooperation_and_support/financial_mechanism/financial_mechanism_gef/application/pdf/submission--japan_fsf%28mar_2011%29.pdf">http://unfccc.int/files/cooperation_and_support/financial_mechanism/financial_mechanism_gef/application/pdf/submission--japan_fsf%28mar_2011%29.pdf</a></p>
Liechtenstein	<p>- Liechtenstein's 700,000 CHF commitment is part of a financial decision (decision RA 2010/2004) adopted by the Liechtenstein Parliament on December 15, 2010.</p> <p>- "Liechtenstein strives to allocate these official funds in a balanced manner by fostering climate projects, which are reflecting client needs as regards sustainable development and which are politically supported by the respective authorities. Furthermore Liechtenstein seeks to supplement its national contribution by private or institutional sources." See Liechtenstein's fast-start finance report to the UNFCCC for a list of ongoing projects in 2011. Recipients include Azerbaijan, Armenia, Georgia, Kirgistan, Senegal and Tanzania. Note that the sum of the project costs (EUR 861,050, which is approximately 1 million CHF) exceeds Liechtenstein's 700,000 CHF commitment. (Liechtenstein Ministry of Environment 2011)</p>	<p>- "Liechtenstein: Fast Start Financing (Status June 2011)." UNFCCC Fast-Start Finance Report. Liechtenstein Ministry of Environment. June 2011. <a href="http://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/application/pdf/2011_06_liechtenstein__submission_ak.pdf">http://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/application/pdf/2011_06_liechtenstein__submission_ak.pdf</a></p>
New Zealand	<p>- See New Zealand's UNFCCC Fast-Start Finance Report 2011 for a more detailed description of some of the activities financed by New Zealand's fast-start finance. For example, Tonga is receiving NZ\$8.5mn to support implementation of Tonga's Energy Roadmap, with similar work being planned for Tuvalu and Tokelau. In addition, New Zealand is supporting geothermal energy expansion in Indonesia; adaptation and resilience-building in the Cook Islands (NZ\$6.4mn), Kiribati (NZ\$14mn) and Vietnam (NZ\$2.5mn); and NZ\$0.7 million to the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research for their programme on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security. Finally, New Zealand, in partnership with 20 other countries, launched the Global Research Alliance on Agricultural Greenhouse Gases, and committed NZ\$45mn. (New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade 2011)</p>	<p>- "New Zealand's Fast-Start Finance: 2011 Progress Report." UNFCCC Fast-Start Finance Report. New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade. June 2011. <a href="http://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/application/pdf/nz_fsf_progress_report_2011_formatted.pdf">http://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/application/pdf/nz_fsf_progress_report_2011_formatted.pdf</a></p>

	Notes	Sources
Norway	<p>- Norway is prepared to allocate up to NOK 3bn (approximately 500mn USD) a year for REDD+, as announced at Bali in 2007. As a result of this, under the Interim REDD+ Partnership announced in December 2009, Norway pledged to give \$1bn for REDD+ between 2010 and 2012. (The Norwegian Ministry of Environment 2010). The relationship of these pledges to the Copenhagen fast-start commitment is unclear.</p> <p>- Norway's International Climate and Forest Initiative (NICFI) constitutes by far the largest part of Norway's mitigation assistance (Government of Norway 2011). In 2010, this included \$30mn to support Guyana's REDD+ Investment Fund and \$30mn to Indonesia (as part of a \$1bn multi-year partnership). In addition, Norway is providing Mexico with \$15mn over 3 years to reinforce REDD+ readiness (supported through an MoU).</p> <p>- All of the funding will be grants. (The Norwegian Ministry of Environment 2010, Government of Norway 2011)</p> <p>- The figures provided are based on Norwegian aid agreements marked with the OECD/DAC policy markers climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation. The markers do not necessarily imply that the whole amount is spent on climate change actions, rather that the agreements are also directed at such actions. See Norway's UNFCCC Fast-Start Finance Report for a break-down of these figures by principal and significant objective. (Government of Norway 2011)</p> <p>- Regional Breakdown (totaling \$676mn of the fast-start commitment): Africa - \$93mn; America - \$290mn (including \$236mn to the Brazilian Development Bank - Forest initiative); Asia - \$95mn; Europe - \$8mn; The Middle East - \$0.01mn; Oceania - \$0.2mn; not geographically allocated - \$189mn.</p>	<p>- "Fast Start Finance: Contributing Countries: Norway." The Norwegian Ministry of Environment. last modified August 23, 2010. <a href="http://www.faststartfinance.org/contributing_country/norway">http://www.faststartfinance.org/contributing_country/norway</a></p> <p>- "Norwegian Climate Finance 2010." UNFCCC Fast-Start Finance Report. Government of Norway. May 2011. <a href="http://unfccc.int/files/cooperation_and_support/financial_mechanism/financial_mechanism_gef/application/pdf/norway._fast_start_finance_report_2010.pdf">http://unfccc.int/files/cooperation_and_support/financial_mechanism/financial_mechanism_gef/application/pdf/norway._fast_start_finance_report_2010.pdf</a></p>
Switzerland	<p>On February 28, 2011, the Swiss Parliament authorized a special credit request containing the Swiss contribution to Fast Start Financing (Government of Switzerland 2011).</p>	<p>- "274mns de francs pour la politique environnementale et climatique mondiale." Office federal de l'environnement OFEV. Berne, Jun 25, 2010a. <a href="http://www.bafu.admin.ch/">http://www.bafu.admin.ch/</a></p> <p>- "Augmentation prévue de l'aide publique au développement apportée par la Suisse." Office federal de l'environnement OFEV. Berne, Jun 25, 2010b. <a href="http://www.bafu.admin.ch/">http://www.bafu.admin.ch/</a></p> <p>- "Fast Start Finance: Contributing Countries: Switzerland." Government of Switzerland. last modified September 22, 2011.</p> <p>- "Switzerland - Fast Start Financing (status June 8th 2011)." UNFCCC Fast-Start Finance Report. Swiss Federal Office for the Environment. June 8, 2011. <a href="http://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/application/pdf/swiss_fast_start_submission_corr.pdf">http://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/application/pdf/swiss_fast_start_submission_corr.pdf</a></p>

US

Notes	Sources
<p>- The US government approved the FY 2011 budget in April 2011, but the budget documents do not allow us to accurately estimate the total fast start finance contribution for FY 2011. However, the budget does clearly specify that \$185 mn will be allocated to the Clean Technology Fund, \$50 mn allocated to the Strategic Climate Fund, and \$10 mn allocated to the International Panel on Climate Change and UN Framework Convention on Climate Change. (US FY 2011 Congressional Budget)</p> <p>- The Overseas Private Investment Corporation and Export-Import Bank of the US is channelling \$400mn of the US 2010 fast-start finance in the form of investments, direct loans, loan guarantees and insurance to support the deployment of clean energy technologies (US Department of State 2011)</p> <p>- In December 2009, the US announced a 5-year joint initiative, Climate REDI (Renewables and Efficiency Deployment Initiative), under which they pledged to give \$50mn to the Scaling-Up Renewable Energy Program under the CIFs and \$35mn 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)</p> <p>- Under the Interim REDD+ Partnership announced in December 2009, the US pledged to give \$1bn for REDD+ between 2010 and 2012. The relationship of this pledge to the Copenhagen fast-start commitment is unclear. (Mongabay 2009)</p> <p>- A detailed listing of projects by region and by country can be found on the US Department of State website here: <a href="http://www.state.gov/g/oes/rls/rpts/fast2010/index.htm">http://www.state.gov/g/oes/rls/rpts/fast2010/index.htm</a></p>	<p>- <i>United States International Climate Change Finance United States</i>. US Department of State. April 2010. <a href="http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/140689.pdf">http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/140689.pdf</a></p> <p>- "Fact Sheet: Clean Energy Technology Announcements." White House Office of the Press Secretary. December 14, 2009. <a href="http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/fact-sheet-clean-energy-technology-announcements">http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/fact-sheet-clean-energy-technology-announcements</a></p> <p>- U.S. Pledges \$1 B Towards Rainforest Conservation, Mongabay, December 17, 2009. <a href="http://news.mongabay.com/2009/1216-vilsack.html">http://news.mongabay.com/2009/1216-vilsack.html</a></p> <p>- "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. <a href="http://www.state.gov/g/oes/rls/rpts/faststart/index.htm">http://www.state.gov/g/oes/rls/rpts/faststart/index.htm</a></p> <p>- "Fast Start Finance: Contributing Countries: United States." US State Department. November 23, 2010. <a href="http://www.faststartfinance.org/contributing_country/united-states">http://www.faststartfinance.org/contributing_country/united-states</a></p> <p>- US FY 2011 Congressional Budget. <a href="http://rules.house.gov/Media/file/PDF_112_1/Floor_Text/FINAL2011_xml.pdf">http://rules.house.gov/Media/file/PDF_112_1/Floor_Text/FINAL2011_xml.pdf</a></p> <p>- "Fast Start Financing: U.S. Climate Funding in FY 2010." UNFCCC Fast-Start Finance Report. US Department of State. May 2011. <a href="http://unfccc.int/files/cooperation_and_support/financial_mechanism/financial_mechanism_gef/application/pdf/united_states_fast_start_finance_2010_overview_as_submitted_to_unfccc.pdf">http://unfccc.int/files/cooperation_and_support/financial_mechanism/financial_mechanism_gef/application/pdf/united_states_fast_start_finance_2010_overview_as_submitted_to_unfccc.pdf</a></p> <p>- "U.S. Fast Start Finance in Fiscal Year 2010." Presentation by Jonathan Pershing at the Information Event on Submissions by Developed Countries on Fast Start Finance. June 11, 2011. <a href="http://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/application/pdf/fast_start_side_event_-_u.s._slides_final.pdf">http://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/application/pdf/fast_start_side_event_-_u.s._slides_final.pdf</a></p>



## List of Acronyms

AAU	Assigned Amount Unit	ITTO REDDES	International Tropical Timber Organization, Reducing Deforestation and Forest Degradation and Enhancing of Environmental Services
AOSIS	Alliance of Small Island States	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	Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation
DGD	Belgian 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
FIP	Forest Investment Program	SCCF	Special Climate Change Fund
FY	Fiscal Years	SIDS	Small Island Developing States
GCCA	Global Climate Change Alliance	SREP	Scaling Up Renewable Energy Program
GEF	Global Environment Facility	UN-REDD	United Nations Collaborative Program on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries
GEF-5	The 5th replenishment of the GEF (FY2010-14)	UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
GNP	Gross National Income	US	United States
IADB	Inter-American Development Bank		
IFC	International Finance Corporation		