

Developed Country Fast-Start Climate Finance Pledges: A Summary of Self-Reported Information

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Party	Pledged (2010-2012)		Requested/Committed ²		Allocations Current as of ³	Funding Objectives	Country Position on New and Additional ⁴	Channeling Institution(s) ⁵
	(mn US \$)	(mn in original currency)	(mn in US \$)	(mn in original currency)				
European Commission	\$189.00	€ 150	\$126	€ 100	2010 and 2011	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.	
EU Member State Individual Pledges								
Belgium	\$189.00	€ 150	\$75	€ 60	2010 and 2011	2010: Adaptation: €20mn Capacity building bilateral projects: €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 2010-2011: - LDCF: €20mn - Sustainable Forest Management program (SMF/REDD+ under the GEF): €10mn - SCCF-Programme for transfer of technology: €10mn - Belgian Investment Company for Developing Countries: €20mn
Denmark	\$203.00	DKK 1,200	\$52	DKK 308	2010	2010: mitigation: 52% Adaptation: 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.	

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Finland	\$138	€ 110	\$19	€ 15	2010	<p>2010: Adaptation: 39.4% Mitigation: 49.9% REDD+: 10.7%</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Channels for 2010:</p> <p><i>Bilateral:</i> 52.8% 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</p> <p><i>Multilateral: 47.2% including:</i> - GEF-5: €11.6mn - Making agriculture part of the solution to climate change – Building capacities for Agriculture Mitigation: €2.58mn - Support for GCCA - Gender Mainstreaming in Global Climate: €2.6mn</p>
France	\$1,585	€ 1,260	\$1,057	€ 840	2010 and 2011	<p>2011: Adaptation: 11% Mitigation: 45% REDD+: 20% Not Dedicated on 1/11/2011: 24%</p>	<p>In 2010, France is counting their fast-start finance pledge towards their ODA.</p>	<p>Channeling Agencies for 2011: CTF: 16% GEF: 10% FFEM: 5% AFD: 69%</p>

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Germany	\$1,585	€ 1,260	\$1,412	€ 1,122	2010: €362M 2011: €495M 2012: €266 (€471M planned)	2010-2012: At least €350mn to REDD+ and a third of all fast start financing to adaptation. For 2010-2011: Adaptation: €238.9mn (28%) Mitigation: €420.6mn (48%) REDD+: €177mn (21%) Multiple: €22.4mn (3%)	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).	The funds will be administered by the German bilateral development cooperation, multilateral funds and the German Environment Ministry's International Climate Initiative. Bilateral commitments as of August 31, 2011: €304.9mn Multilateral commitments as of August 31, 2012: - CIF- CTF: €250mn - CIF-PPCR: €20mn - FCPF: €43mn - Adaptation Fund: €10mn - SCCF: €23mn - LDCF: €45mn - EU/BMU-UNDP Capacity Building Programme on Climate Change: €5mn - UNEP/UNDP/IUCN Ecosystem-based Adaptation Flagship: €10mn For more detail on channelling institutions see BMU and BMZ 2011a, 2012a and 2012b.
Ireland	\$159	€ 100	\$29	\$23	2010	Not Specified	Not Specified	Not Specified
Luxembourg	\$11	€ 9	\$4	€ 3	2010	Adaptation: €2mn REDD+: €1mn	This funding is additional to the existing ODA of 1.0% of GNI.	
Malta	1	€ 1	€ 0	0	2010	2010: Adaptation (Capacity building for SIDS): €25,000 Energy Efficiency: €125,000	Not Specified	

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Netherlands	\$390	€ 310	\$132	€ 105	November 28, 2011	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	
Portugal	\$45	€ 36	\$15	€ 12	May 24, 2011	Roughly equal split between adaptation & mitigation	Not Specified	Not Specified
Slovenia	\$10	€ 8	\$1	€ 0	2010: € .473mn Planned 2011: €3mn Planned 2012: €4.572mn	2010: 100% energy	Not Specified	2010: Expanded energy survey/economic evaluation, two demonstration energy projects.
Spain	\$472	€ 375	\$296	€ 235	November 4, 2011	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: €16.5mn -GEF Trust Fund: €13mn -SCCF: €4mn -UN-REDD Programme: €1.97mn -IADB: €28mn -CIF-FIP: €10mn -CIF-PPCR:€10mn -CIF-SREP: €3mn -FEMIP: €100mn -GFDRR: €2.9 mn
Sweden	\$1,007	€ 800	\$357	€ 284	March 22, 2010	Not Specified	Swedish ODA is provided at 1% of GNI or approximately €3bn in 2010. Climate related activities form a substantial part of ODA funding.	

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United Kingdom	\$2,380	£1,500	\$1,682	£1,060	Spent and committed as of November 2011	<p>FY10-11: Mitigation: £387mn Adaptation: £313mn REDD+: £140mn</p> <p>Portions were previously pledged by Prime Minister Gordon Brown in 2007, including £430mn to the World Bank (World Development Movement 2009).</p> <p>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)</p> <p>The UK is working to make all UK aid 'climate smart' - ensuring that climate change is taken into consideration in all of its programs.</p>	<p>Bilateral investments in 2010-2011 total £444mn.</p> <p>Multilateral investments in 2010-2011 total £906mn, including: CIF-PPCR: £202mn CIF-CTF: £305mn CIF-FIP: £88mn CIF-SREP: £35mn Congo Basin Forest Fund: £35mn GEF (climate change element): £54mn</p>	
Remaining 13 EU Member States ⁶	\$696	n/a	\$519	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

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EU aggregate pledge ⁶	\$9,060	€ 7,200	\$5,776	€ 4,590	2010: € 2,260 2011: € 2,330	2011: Adaptation: €750mn Mitigation: €1150mn REDD+: €311mn 2010: Adaptation: €735 (37%) Mitigation: €946 (47%) REDD+: €313 (16%)	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.	Channels for 2011: Bilateral Channels: 53.3% Multilateral Channels: 46.4% CIF-CTF: €365.6mn CIF-PPCR: €65.7mn CIF-FIP: €39.7 FCPF: €19.1mn GEF: €118.1mn Adaptation Fund: €12.5mn LDCF: €95.1mn SCCF: €33mn Channels for 2010: Bilateral channels: 44% Multilateral channels: 56% - CIF-CTF: €292mn - SCF: €177mn - FCPF: €49mn - GEF: €134mn - Adaptation Fund: €67mn - LDCF: €22mn

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Australia	\$619	AUD 599	\$582	AUD 563	June 30, 2012 (As of June 2012, approx. AUD380m disbursed)	Adaptation: 52% Mitigation: 48% Strongly focused on countries most vulnerable to the effects of climate change, with small island developing states (SIDS) receiving around one third of funding and least developed countries (LDCs) receiving approximately one quarter.	Australia's fast-start finance is drawn from a growing aid budget; it does not displace funding from existing aid programs.	Channels include: -International Climate Change Adaptation Initiative (ICCAI): A\$148.5mn disbursed -International Forest Carbon Initiative (IFCI): A\$101.2mn disbursed Climate Change Partnerships: A\$2.7mn disbursed Multilateral: -WB Partnership for market readiness: \$10mn disbursed -Scaling-Up Renewable Energy Program: A\$9.1mn disbursed -LDCF: A\$24mn disbursed -IFCI-FIP: A\$25.5mn disbursed -CTF: A\$25mn disbursed -GEF: A\$37.8mn disbursed
Canada	\$1,217	CAD 1200	\$989	CAD 975	2010:CAD 400mn 2011: CAD 394.39mn January - May 2012: 180.25	As of May 2012: Clean Energy: CAD 302.8mn Adaptation: CAD 89.6 mn Forests and Agriculture: CAD 71.5 mn	Canada's fast start financing is new and additional to other climate change financing committed prior to Canada;s association with the Copenhagen Accord.	Channels as of May 2012: FCPF: CAD 40mn CIF-CTF: CAD 200mn IADB Canadian Climate Fund for the Private Sector in the Americas: CAD 250mn IFC: Canada Climate Change Fund: CAD 285.72 LDCF: CAD 20mn WFP: CAD 7mn IDRC: CAD 20mn GEF: CAD 55.35mn

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Iceland	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	2011 allocation: \$.5mn 2012 planned allocation: \$.5mn	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.	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)	Allocation in 2011: -LDCF: \$133,500 grant for adaptation -Bilateral grants: \$150,000 for mitigation in the Commonwealth of Dominica -FAO, GEST, ICEIDA and UNU fisheries training program: \$150,000 grant for capacity building in LDCs -Women's Environment and Development Organisation (WEDO) - Women's Delegates Fund: \$40,000 grant for capacity building in developing countries -ICEIDA, GEST, Embassies of Norway and Denmark: \$26,500 for Gender Sensitive Capacity building in Uganda
Japan	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$13,200	\$13,200 (including \$3,100 in leveraged private finance)	As of November 30, 2012.	Mitigation (REDD not included): \$8,988M REDD+: \$193 million Adaptation: \$991M Multiple Objectives: \$1528M Unknown/Unidentified: \$1530M Focus on vulnerable countries: \$1000M of total FSF from public sources is distributed to LDCs and SIDS (Kuramochi et al. 2012)	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.	Channeling Institutions for 2010 and 2011: -JICA: \$6727M (51%) -JBIC: \$3574M (27%) -Multilateral Institutions: \$763M (6%) (CIFs: \$640M, CAF: \$300M, GEF: \$68M, Asian Clean Energy Fund: \$18M, UN-REDD: \$3.2M) -NEXI: \$552M (4%) -NEDO: \$70M (0.5%) -Other/Unidentified: \$1,544M (12%) (Kuramochi et al. 2012)
Liechtenstein	\$1	CHF 1	\$2	\$2	May 2012. Includes Public Private Partnerships	In general, support is given to development country partners to help them both adapt to and mitigate the effects of climate change.	In addition to its ODA the Liechtenstein Parliament decided in Dec 2010 to introduce a new fast-start financing budget line of CHF 700'000 for the years 2011 and 2012 - a budget line based on additional, new increases in the cooperation and development aid budget.	For the sake of performance and efficiency, Liechtenstein prefers a bilateral allocation of fast-start projects. Therefore, the realizations of projects is focused on traditional cooperation partners under the umbrella of the Mountain Partnership or partners of the Liechtenstein Development Service (LED).

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New Zealand	\$72	NZD 89	\$42	NZD 53	As of June 2012	<p>New Zealand's priority is supporting the small island developing states of the Pacific. Over 50% of total fast-start is being delivered to Pacific island countries.</p> <p>As of June 2012 (NZD): Adaptation & resilience: 30.0mn Mitigation: 54.4mn Multilateral and Sectoral (e.g. agriculture): 4.9mn</p>	<p>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)</p>	<p>While the majority of New Zealand's fast-start finance is being channeled bilaterally, through the New Zealand Aid Programme, some support is being delivered through multilateral climate change funds and programmes, and on agriculture and climate change research and development.</p>
Norway	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$382	\$382	n/a	<p>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)</p>	<p>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)</p>	
Switzerland	\$147	CHF 140	\$108	CHF 103	December 31, 2011	<p>Overall 2010-2012 expected disbursement: Adaptation: 20-30% Forests: 20-30% Energy: 35-55%</p> <p>Disbursement for 2011: Adaptation: CHF 55mn Energy: CHF 20.7mn Forests: CHF 10.2mn Other: CHF 17.1mn</p>	<p>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). For the current phase of the GEF (GEF-5), Switzerland has increased its overall contribution by 70% in US Dollar terms.</p>	

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US	\$7,500	\$7,500	\$7,500	\$7,500	2010: \$2bn 2011: \$3.2bn 2012: \$2.3bn	2010-2012 (grant based only): Clean energy: \$2,435mn Sustainable Landscapes: \$886.7mn Adaptation: \$1395.8mn	There has been a fourfold increase in annual appropriated climate assistance since 2009, with a ninefold increase in adaptation assistance. (US Department of State November 2012) 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 2010-2012: \$4.7bn congressionally appropriated assistance \$2bn development finance \$0.7bn export credit agencies \$1.2bn contributed to multilateral channels: CIF-CTF: \$714.6mn CIF-FIP: \$87.5mn CIF-PPCR: \$83.7mn CIF-SREP: \$28.7mn GEF: \$148.9mn LDCF: \$80mn SCCF: \$40mn
Total⁷	\$33,921	n/a	\$28,063	n/a				

¹For independent assessments of countries fast-start finance contributions, see: www.openclimatenetwork.org/analysis#finance

² 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 August 31, 2012 exchange rates (the date of the most recent document "Submissions on information from developed country Parties on the resources provided to fulfil the commitment referred to in decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 95. Note by the secretariat."). For more information on the status of countries' pledges, see the notes section of this document.

³ "Date of allocation" refers to the year in which, or, in some instances, the date by which the reported funds have been requested/committed. Countries may have allocated additional funds since this date but have not yet reported the information.

⁴ '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.

⁵ The information recorded in "channeling institutions" reflects updated information from the last fast-start-finance document, dated November 18, 2011. For older information on channeling information, see previous versions of this document at <http://www.wri.org/publication/summary-of-developed-country-fast-start-climate-finance-pledges>.

⁶ The European Union reported fast-start finance information to the UNFCCC for all EU 27 countries in the document "EU Fast Start Finance Report: Submission by Denmark and the European Commission on behalf of the European Union and its Member States" on May 25, 2012. Apart from this, several individual EU countries have made their fast-start contributions public. We have therefore reported individual country contributions based on what countries themselves report, but report total EU contributions based on the May 25, 2012 document. The "remaining 13 EU member states" contribution column is therefore inferred based on the difference between the total reported EU contribution and individual country reported contributions.

⁷Total FSF pledges and commitments exclude inferred information from "remaining 13 EU member states" column.

For questions/comments, please contact Clifford Polycarp (cpolycarp@wri.org), Taryn Fransen (tfransen@wri.org), or Catherine Easton (ceaston@wri.org)

	Notes	Sources
All	<p>— 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.</p>	<p>— Official submissions by parties on the provision of fast-start finance can be found at: http://unfccc.int/cooperation_support/financial_mechanism/fast_start_finance/items/5646.php.</p>
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.</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. http://www.climnet.org/resources/external-documents/doc_download/1696-eu-fast-start-finance-interim-report-june-2010.html —Pignal, Stanley. “Brussels proposes ‘eurotaxes’ to fund EU.” <i>Financial Times</i>. August 9, 2010. http://www.ft.com/cms/s/0/2822989e-a3e0-11df-9e3a-00144feabdc0.html?ftcamp=rss —“Fast Start Finance: Contributing Countries: European Union.” European Union. last modified November 18, 2011, http://www.faststartfinance.org/contributing_country/european-union — European Commission: Climate Action. Last updated June 28, 2012. http://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/finance/international/faststart/index_en.htm</p>
Belgium	<p>— Belgium’s aid budget, through DGD, has increased by 75 percent since 2007, and it aims to reach the ODA target of 0.7 per cent of GDP in 2010. (DGD 2010) — 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) — 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. http://www.faststartfinance.org/sites/default/files/documents/Information%20Sheet%20DGD%20on%20Fast%20Start%20Finance%20September2010.pdf — “Fast Start Finance: Contributing Countries: Belgium.” Belgian Development Cooperation. last modified November 14, 2011. http://www.faststartfinance.org/contributing_country/belgium — Information Sheet on Fast Start Finance: Presented by the Belgian Development Corporation (DGD). DGD-D4.3 http://diplomatic.belgium.be/nl/binaries/information_sheet_fast_start_finance_tcm314-158626.pdf</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>— <i>Synthesis Report: REDD + Financing and Activities</i>. Prepared by an intergovernmental task force. May 27, 2010. http://www.regjeringen.no/upload/MD/sub/oslofcf2010/dokumenter/REDDpluss_surveySynthesisReport_final_100528.pdf — “Fast Start Finance: Contributing Countries: Denmark.” Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs. last modified November 18, 2011. http://www.faststartfinance.org/contributing_country/denmark</p>
Finland	<p>— Of the €14.9mn disbursed for 2010, 100% are grants. 38.7% of the programmes and projects have climate as a principal objective while 61.3% have climate as a significant objective. (Government of Finland 2011)</p>	<p>— “Fast Start Finance: Contributing Countries: Finland.” Government of Finland. last modified November 28, 2011. http://www.faststartfinance.org/contributing_country/finland</p>
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). — 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 Francaise 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) — 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) -France has strengthened its commitment to major multilateral instruments, notably through the 5th replenishment in 2010 of the Global Environment Facility (GEF), to a level of €215 million (i.e. a 40% increase in its commitment compared to GEF4), and its contribution to the World Bank Clean Technologies Fund (CTF) equivalent to \$500 million.</p>	<p>— <i>Synthesis Report: REDD + Financing and Activities</i>. Prepared by an intergovernmental task force. May 27, 2010. http://www.regjeringen.no/upload/MD/sub/oslofcf2010/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 — “Fast Start Finance: Contributing Countries: France.” Agence Francaise Tresor. last modified November 9, 2011. http://www.faststartfinance.org/contributing_country/France — “Projet de loi de finances 2011. Article 32 ” Assemblée nationale. November 17, 2010. http://www.assemblee-nationale.fr/13/ta/ta0555.asp — “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. - “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. 2011. http://www.ambafrance-rsa.org/IMG/pdf/Bat11004_Durban_fiche-fast-start_GB_V3_04-11-11_light.pdf</p>

	Notes	Sources
Germany	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> —Types of loans - concessionary 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 concessionary to ensure that they can be classified as ODA." (BMU and BMZ 2011a) —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) —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) —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) —A detailed listing of projects can be found at BMU and BMZ 2011b, 2012a, and 2012b. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> —Kowalzig, Jan. Chancellor Merkel's Copenhagen Promise: 1.26bn Euros in Fast Start Finance 2010-2012, Oxfam Germany, Briefing Note, June 2010. http://www.endseurope.com/docs/100708a.pdf http://www.bmu.de/pressemitteilungen/aktuelle_pressemitteilungen/pm/46069.php —"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. http://www.bmu-klimaschutzinitiative.de/files/BMU-BMZ-fast_start-lessons_learnt_2010_770.pdf —"Germany's contribution to fast start financing 2010 (projects and programs: commitments from 1 January to 31 December 2010." Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU) and Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ). 2011b. http://www.bmu-klimaschutzinitiative.de/files/2010-201209-project_list-fast_start_finance-2010_1140.pdf —"Fast Start Finance: Contributing Countries: Germany." Federal Ministry of the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU). last modified November 26, 2011c. http://www.faststartfinance.org/contributing_country/germany —"Germany's International Commitment to Climate Change: Spotlight on Africa." Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU) and Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ). 2011d. http://www.bmu-klimaschutzinitiative.de/files/2011-climate-brochure-germany-web_870.pdf —"Germany's contribution to fast start financing 2011 (projects and programs: commitments from 1 January to 31 December 2011." Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU) and Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ). 2012a. http://www.bmz.de/de/zentrales_downloadarchiv/themen_und_schwerpunkte/klimaschutz/Fast-start-project-list-Germany-2011.pdf —"Germany's contribution to fast start financing 2012 (projects and programs: commitments from 1 January to 15 September 2012." Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU) and Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ). 2012b. http://www.bmu-klimaschutzinitiative.de/files/2012-201209-project_list-fast_start_finance-2012_1142.pdf
Iceland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> —The funding will be allocated in the years 2011 and 2012, USD 500,000 for each year. (Government of Iceland 2011a) —Iceland's fast-start finance is "grant-type funding" (Government of Iceland 2011b). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> —"Fast Start Finance: Contributing Countries: Iceland." Government of Iceland. last modified November 18, 2011a. http://www.faststartfinance.org/contributing_country/iceland —"Iceland's Fast start Finance." UNFCCC Fast-Start Finance Report. Government of Iceland. June 2011b. http://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/application/pdf/icelandsubmission_to_unfccc_on_fast_start_finance_-_june_2011.pdf —"Iceland's Fast start Finance." UNFCCC Fast-Start Finance Report. Government of Iceland. June 2012. http://unfccc.int/files/cooperation_support/financial_mechanism/fast_start_finance/application/pdf/120622_fs_f_submission_iceland.pdf
Ireland		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> —Taoiseach Pledges up to €100m to EU Aid Fund, Irish Times, December 12, 2009. http://www.irishtimes.com/newspaper/world/2009/1212/1224260596196.html —"Ireland pledges international support for climate change". Edie Newsroom. December 15, 2010. http://www.edie.ie/news/news_story.asp?id=19127
Luxembourg	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> —The €3mn for 2010 is 100% grants. (Government of Luxembourg 2011) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> —"Fast Start Finance: Contributing Countries: Luxembourg." Government of Luxembourg. last modified November 18, 2011. http://www.faststartfinance.org/contributing_country/luxembourg
Malta	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> —Malta's €150,000 pledge for 2010 "has been committed in full." (Government of Malta 2011) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> —"Fast Start Finance: Contributing Countries: Malta." Government of Malta. last modified November 18, 2011. http://www.faststartfinance.org/contributing_country/malta
Netherlands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> —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) —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) —All committed funds will be grants except those flowing through the National Programme on Renewable Energy in Indonesia. (Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs 2010) —Given the new Cabinet in the Netherlands their fast start finance pledges and commitments are under review. (Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs 2010). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> —"Fast-start climate change finance provided by the Netherlands in the context of the Copenhagen Accord." Forest Carbon Partnership. May 28, 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 November 18, 2011. http://www.faststartfinance.org/contributing_country/netherlands

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Portugal	<p>— 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.</p> <p>— 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 2011)</p>	<p>— "Fast Start Finance: Contributing Countries: Portugal." Portuguese Climate Change Community. last modified May 24, 2011. http://www.faststartfinance.org/contributing_country/portugal</p>
Slovenia	<p>— Slovenia's fast-start financing should total €0.473mn in 2010, €3mn in 2011 and €4.572mn in 2012. (Government of Slovenia 2010)</p>	<p>— "Fast Start Finance: Contributing Countries: Slovenia." Government of Slovenia. Last modified: November 7, 2011. http://www.faststartfinance.org/contributing_country/slovenia</p>
Spain	<p>— Spain is making use of different types of investments, grants and concessional loans.</p> <p>— General aid programme is outlined in the Spanish Development Cooperation Master Plan. (2009-2012)</p> <p>— The programme figures include only those initiatives that have gone through all internal procedures for approval up to November 4th, 2011. The total FSF committed by Spain in 2010 and 2011 has been integrated in the EU Reports on Fast Start.</p>	<p>— "Fast Start Finance: Contributing Countries: Spain." Ministry of Finance and Economy, Government of Spain. last modified April 26, 2012. http://www.faststartfinance.org/contributing_country/spain</p> <p>— "Spain Contributes 45mn Euros to the Adaptation Fund" Press Release. Adaptation Fund. April 28, 2010. http://www.adaptation-fund.org/node/420</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. http://regserver.unfccc.int/seors/attachments/get_attachment?code=R9OZ5BWK68G7RV4X3W4EDMDAL49VW9L</p>
Sweden		<p>— "Fast Start Finance: Contributing Countries: Sweden." Government of Sweden. last modified November 18, 2011. http://www.faststartfinance.org/contributing_country/sweden</p> <p>— "Table IV: Sweden fast start financing, allocations 2010 for multilateral organizations." Government of Sweden. http://www.faststartfinance.org/sites/default/files/documents/fast%20start%20Sweden%20multilateral%202010.pdf</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>— 718mn of the UK climate finance spend reflected in the FSF project list is mobilised in the form of capital contributions. Contributions to the CIFs are made as concessional capital contributions, which generally have a 75% grant component. (Nakhooda et al. 2012)</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." (http://www.faststartfinance.org/sites/default/files/documents/UK%20FAST%20START%20PROJECT%20LIST%202010-11.pdf)</p>	<p>- "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</p> <p>- "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</p> <p>- "Fast Start Finance: Contributing Countries: United Kingdom." Department for International Development. last modified December 16, 2011. http://www.faststartfinance.org/node/247</p> <p>- 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</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. http://www.faststartfinance.org/sites/default/files/documents/BROCHURE%20UK%20FAST%20START.pdf</p> <p>- Nakhooda, Smita and Taryn Fransen with Allister Wenzel, Alice Caravani, and Kirsten Stasio. 2012. "The UK Fast-Start Finance Contribution." Working Paper. World Resources Institute, Washington DC, and Overseas Development Institute, London. Available online at http://www.wri.org/publication/ocn-uk-fast-start-finance.</p>

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EU aggregate pledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — 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. (Denmark and the European Commission 2012) — The EU aggregate pledge is based on country reporting to the European Commission. The contributions reported by the European Commission in their "Annex: Individual actions supported by EU fast-start financing" do not always match individual country reporting of fast-start contributions. We therefore use data from individual country reporting to reflect individual country data. — 63.3% of the EU Member states' reported 2011 fast-start resources will be grants, while the remainder will be loans, equity, or other types of financing. 87.5% of Member States' 2011 fast-start resources are devoted to projects where climate is the principal objective. — 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). — While several EU Member States have contributed to their overall pledge, not all of their individual pledges have been made available publicly. — 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) — For a detailed list of the EU's fast-start projects and programs, see http://unfccc.int/files/cooperation_support/financial_mechanism/fast_start_finance/application/pdf/individual_actions_supported_by_eu_fast_start_finance_public_turned_correct.pdf — While several EU Member states have contributed to their overall pledge, not all of their individual pledged have been made — 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 fast-start finance is expected to benefit around a quarter of LDCs, a third of SIDS, and 15% of Africa (Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency 2011). — Australia expects to disburse A\$599mn by June 30, 2013. (Australian Government 2012). — For a full list of multilateral channels see: http://unfccc.int/files/cooperation_support/financial_mechanism/fast_start_finance/application/pdf/fast_start_finance_update_report_-_australia_(august_2012).pdf 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — 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, <i>European Union's fast start funding: state of play</i>. Spanish Presidency of the EU. http://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/international/docs/eu_fast-start_funding_en.pdf — Council of the European Union 2010. 15889/10. "EU Fast start finance Report for Cancun." Brussels. November 9, 2010. http://register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/en/10/st15/st15889.en10.pdf — Council Conclusions on Climate Finance - Fast Start Finance. Council of the European Union. 3122nd ECONOMIC and FINANCIAL AFFAIRS Council meeting, Brussels. November 8, 2011. http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/en/ecofin/125968.pdf — "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. http://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/application/pdf/hu-05-11-11_fst_corr.pdf — "EU Fast Start finance Report." Submission by Denmark and the European Commission on Behalf of the European Union and Its Member States. Bonn, May 25, 2012. http://unfccc.int/files/cooperation_support/financial_mechanism/fast_start_finance/application/pdf/eu_fast_start_finance_report.pdf
Australia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — 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 fast-start finance is expected to benefit around a quarter of LDCs, a third of SIDS, and 15% of Africa (Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency 2011). — Australia expects to disburse A\$599mn by June 30, 2013. (Australian Government 2012). — For a full list of multilateral channels see: http://unfccc.int/files/cooperation_support/financial_mechanism/fast_start_finance/application/pdf/fast_start_finance_update_report_-_australia_(august_2012).pdf 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — "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." Government of Australia. Last modified: June 28, 2011. http://www.faststartfinance.org/contributing_country/australia — "Australia's Fast-Start Finance." Presentation by the Australian Department of Climate Change and Energy Efficiency. Bonn, June 2011. http://unfccc.int/files/cooperation_support/financial_mechanism/fast_start_finance/application/pdf/australias_fast_start_finance_report_-_final.pdf — "Australia's Fast-Start Finance: Update Report." UNFCCC Fast-Start Finance Report. Australian Government. May 2011. 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 — "Australia's 2012 Update Report on fast-start finance." UNFCCC Fast-Start Finance Report. Australian Government. August 2012. http://unfccc.int/files/cooperation_support/financial_mechanism/fast_start_finance/application/pdf/fast-start_finance_update_report_-_australia_(august_2012).pdf
Canada	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — 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) — 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) — 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) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — "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 — "Canada - 2010 Fast-Start Financing." UNFCCC Fast-Start Submission by the Government of Canada. May 2011. http://unfccc.int/files/cooperation_and_support/financial_mechanism/financial_mechanism_gef/application/pdf/2010_fast_start_report_-_canada_%28final%29.pdf — "Canada's Fast-Start Financing: Progress report." UNFCCC Fast-Start Submission by the Government of Canada, May 2012. http://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/application/pdf/fast_start_finance_progress_report_canada_-_final.pdf

	Notes	Sources
Japan	<p>—Other official flows (OOF) such as export and investment insurance, non-concessional loans, and guarantees make up around 40% of Japan's total FSF contribution so far, and there is some ambiguity around the role of leveraged private finance. OOF amounts to as much as USD 5.1 billion of the USD 13.2 billion mobilized since the announcement of Hatoyama Initiative in September 2009. This includes USD 3.1 billion of leveraged private finance. While the role of private finance in the Japanese pledge is ambiguous, we have included it in this table. (Kuramochi et al. 2012)</p> <p>—The top 5 recipient countries of bilateral grants appear: Pakistan, Cambodia, Tanzania, Kenya, and Democratic Republic of Congo, accounting for 25% of total grants. (Kuramochi et al. 2012)</p> <p>—For a detailed list of Japanese fast-start projects and programs, see "Japan's Fast-Start Financing for Developing countries up to 2012 (as of 29 February 2012): http://unfccc.int/files/cooperation_support/financial_mechanism/fast_start_finance/application/pdf/japan_fsf(feb_2012).pdf</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. http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/white/2009/pdfs/part1-3.pdf</p> <p>—"REDD+ Survey: Japan." Prepared by the Japanese Government. May 2010. http://www.osloccf2010.no/pop.cfm?FuseAction=Doc&Action=View&DocumentId=24944</p> <p>—"Support for Developing Countries under the "Hatoyama Initiative." Government of Japan Press Release. 16 December 2009. http://www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/topics/2009/1216initiative_e.pdf</p> <p>—"Japan's Fast-Start Financing for Developing Countries up to 2012." As of September 30, 2010. http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/environment/warm/cop/pdfs/financing_en.pdf</p> <p>—"Fast Start Finance: Contributing Countries: Japan." Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Japan. Last updated December 10, 2010. http://www.faststartfinance.org/contributing_country/japan</p> <p>—"Japan's Fast-Start Financing for Developing Countries up to 2012 (as of 29 February, 2012)." UNFCCC Fast-Start Finance Report. Delegation of Japan. May 2011. http://unfccc.int/files/cooperation_support/financial_mechanism/fast_start_finance/application/pdf/japan_fsf(feb_2012).pdf</p> <p>—Kuramochi, Takeshi, Noriko Shimizu, Koji Fukuda, Smita Nakhoda, and Taryn Fransen. "The Japanese Fast-Start Finance Contribution" Working Paper. Institute for Global Environmental Strategies, Kanagawa, Japan, World Resources Institute, Washington, DC, and Overseas Development Institute, London, UK.</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 2012. Note that the sum of the project costs (over 2 million CHF) exceeds Liechtenstein's 700,000 CHF commitment. (Liechtenstein Ministry of Environment 2012)</p>	<p>—"Fast-Start Finance -- Progress report for the period May 2010 to May 2012" UNFCCC Fast-Start Finance Report. Liechtenstein Ministry of Environment. May 2012. http://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/application/pdf/liechtenstein_fsf_progress_report_2012.pdf</p>
New Zealand	<p>—See New Zealand's UNFCCC Fast-Start Finance Report for a more detailed description of some of the activities financed by New Zealand's fast-start finance. http://unfccc.int/files/cooperation_support/financial_mechanism/fast_start_finance/application/pdf/nz_2012-fast-start.pdf</p>	<p>—"New Zealand's Fast-Start Finance: 2012 Progress Report." UNFCCC Fast-Start Finance Report. New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade. May 2012. http://unfccc.int/files/cooperation_support/financial_mechanism/fast_start_finance/application/pdf/nz_2012-fast-start.pdf</p>
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 breakdown 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. http://www.faststartfinance.org/contributing_country/norway</p> <p>—"Norwegian Climate Finance 2010." UNFCCC Fast-Start Finance Report. Government of Norway. May 2011. http://unfccc.int/files/cooperation_and_support/financial_mechanism/financial_mechanism_gef/application/pdf/norway_fast_start_finance_report_2010.pdf</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. http://www.bafu.admin.ch/</p> <p>—"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/</p> <p>—"Fast Start Finance: Contributing Countries: Switzerland." Government of Switzerland. last modified November 18 2011. http://www.faststartfinance.org/contributing_country/switzerland</p> <p>—"Swiss Fast Start Financing." UNFCCC Fast-Start Finance Report. May 18, 2012. http://unfccc.int/files/adaptation/application/pdf/v7_fast_start_financing_ch_may_2012.pdf</p>

Notes

Sources

US

— Taking into account only those of the projects for which a single recipient country was identified – approximately 76% of the total portfolio for 2010 and 2011 – the top recipient countries were: India, Indonesia, Kenya, Malawi, Mexico, Thailand, Honduras, Peru, Afghanistan, and South Africa. (The U.S. Fast-Start Finance Contribution, WRI 2012)

— \$3.093bn of the \$5.1bn in fast-start contributions for 2010 and 2011 are grants and grant-related instruments. The remainder are loans, loan guarantees, insurance, debt relief, or unspecified funds. (The U.S. Fast-Start Finance Contribution, WRI 2012)

— A detailed listing of projects by region and by country can be found on the US Department of State website here: <http://www.state.gov/e/oes/climate/faststart/index.htm>

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List of Acronyms

AAU	Assigned Amount Unit	ICCAI	International Climate Change Adaptation Initiative
ACEF	Asian Clean Energy Fund	IFC	International Finance Corporation
AFD	Agence Francaise de Developpement	ITTO REDDES	International Tropical Timber Organization, Reducing Deforestation and Forest Degradation and Enhancing of Environmental Services
AOSIS	Alliance of Small Island States	IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature
AUD	Australian Dollar	JBIC	Japan Bank for International Cooperation
BMU	German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety	JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
CAD	Canadian Dollar	LDC	Least Developed Country
CAF	Latin American Development Bank	LDCF	Least Developed Countries Fund
CHF	Swiss franc	LED	Lichtenstein Development Service
CIFs	Climate Investment Funds	MDB	Multilateral Development Bank
CTF	Clean Technology Fund	MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
DAC	Development Assistance Committee	MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
DFID	UK Department for International Development	NEDO	New Energy Development Organization
DGD	Belgian Development Cooperation	NEXI	Nippon Export and Investment Insurance
DKK	Danish Krone	NGO	Non-governmental Organization
ECA	Export Credit Agency	NICFI	Norway's International Climate and Forest Initiative
ETS	Emissions Trading Scheme	NORAD	Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation
EU	European Union	NZD	New Zealand Dollar
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization	ODA	Official Development Assistance
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility	ODI	Overseas Development Institute
FEMIP	Facility for Euro-Mediterranean Investment and Partnership	OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
FFEM	French Global Environment Facility	PPCR	Pilot Program for Climate Resilience
FIP	Forest Investment Program	REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
FSF	Fast Start Finance	REDI	Renewables and Efficiency Deployment Initiative
FY	Fiscal Year	SCCF	Special Climate Change Fund
GCCA	Global Climate Change Alliance	SIDS	Small Island Developing State
GEF	Global Environment Facility	SREP	Scaling Renewable Energy Program
GEF-5	The 5th replenishment of the GEF (FY2010-14)	UN	United Nations
GEST	Gender Equality Studies and Training Programme	UN-REDD	United Nations Collaborative Program on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries
GFDRR	Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery	UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
GNP	Gross National Product	UNU	United Nations University
IADB	Inter-American Development Bank	WB	World Bank
ICEIDA	Icelandic International Development Agency	WEDO	Women's Environment and Development Organization
IDRC	International Development Research Centre	WFP	United Nations World Food Programme

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