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Climate Change**

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Item X of the provisional agenda

**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

Summary

The Conference of the Parties (COP) at its sixteenth session invited developed country Parties to submit to the secretariat for compilation into an information document, by May 2011, 2012 and 2013, information on the resources provided to fulfil the commitment by developed countries to provide new and additional resources, including forestry and investments, through international institutions, approaching USD 30 billion for the period 2010–2012, with a balanced allocation between adaptation and mitigation, including ways in which developing country Parties access these resources. This document contains the information provided by the developed country Parties by 2011 in response to this invitation by the COP.

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I. Introduction

A. Mandate

1. The Conference of the Parties (COP), at its sixteenth session, took note of the collective commitment by developed countries to provide new and additional resources, including forestry and investments through international institutions, approaching USD 30 billion for the period 2010–2012, with a balanced allocation between adaptation and mitigation. The COP also noted that funding for adaptation will be prioritized for the most vulnerable developing countries, such as the least developed countries (LDCs), the small island developing States (SIDS) and Africa.
2. Following on from this, the COP invited developed country Parties, in order to enhance transparency, to submit to the secretariat for compilation into an information document, by May 2011, 2012 and 2013, information on the resources provided to fulfil the commitment referred to above, including ways in which developing country Parties access these resources.
3. The secretariat has received ten such submissions by 2011, one from a regional economic integration Party on behalf of itself and its member States (the European Union) and nine from other developed country Parties (Australia, Canada, Iceland, Japan, Liechtenstein, New Zealand, Norway, Switzerland and United States of America).

B. Scope of the note

4. This document contains the submissions provided by the developed country Parties named above. These submissions have been imported electronically for ease of dissemination of information, including on the World Wide Web.¹ The secretariat has made every effort to ensure the correct reproduction of the texts as submitted.
5. A general overview of the submissions and information provided by developed country Parties is outlined in chapter I.C below.

C. Summary

6. The information submitted suggests that the funding reported by developed countries comes from public sources; however, some countries also included information on private investment in, for example, clean energy, climate change technology and low carbon infrastructure projects, as well as private sector financing including clean technology and renewable energy projects, and public–private partnerships.
7. Developed countries used bilateral and multilateral agencies as channels for delivery of financial support, as well as other international organizations. In many cases, the Global Environment Facility (GEF) Trust Fund, as well as the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF), the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) and the Adaptation Fund, have been identified as channels for the delivery of financial support to developing countries.
8. Most submissions indicated that the resources provided were either new and additional, or that they helped to mobilize new and additional funds from other sources. Some developed country Parties indicated that the reported amounts are additional to climate financing and official development assistance of previous years, whereas others

¹ <http://unfccc.int/cooperation_support/financial_mechanism/fast_start_finance/items/5646.php>.

pointed to new and additional funding in relation to existing bilateral cooperation budgets as well as contribution towards the GEF climate change focal area and the LDCF/SCCF.

9. Submissions by developed country Parties also suggest that the funds provided were in the form of concessional lending, grants, technical cooperation and contribution to multilateral funds. Some additional instruments have also been reported, such as: export–import credits and insurance for renewable energy and clean technology investments.

10. Regarding access to these resources, most developed country Parties provided examples of concrete mitigation and adaptation projects undertaken in various developing countries, including specific REDD-plus² initiatives. Parties provided links to websites with additional information on resources available, eligibility criteria and ongoing projects. Similarly, several Parties indicated that developing countries can approach their official local or regional representations in order to obtain more information on how to access these resources. Specific contact details were provided in most of the submissions.

11. All developed countries that submitted information reported that resources were made available for mitigation and adaptation, including REDD-plus. While it is difficult to gauge the allocation between mitigation and adaptation on a global basis, many countries reported a substantial increase in funding for adaptation. Moreover, several countries reported a higher allocation of funds for adaptation than for mitigation.

12. Several countries reported dedicated funding schemes for REDD-plus, particularly in the context of bilateral partnerships with specific developing countries.

13. All developed country Parties reported prioritization of LDCs, SIDS and Africa in the allocation of funding, including in its contributions to the LDCF and the SCCF.

14. In terms of reporting format, each country adopted its own approach and methodology, including in the presentation and use of textual, graphical and tabular information. Similarly, each country or regional group used its own currency in reporting the amount of resources mobilized on the basis of their own national or regional fiscal calendars. As indicated above, such differences make any aggregation significantly difficult.

² Policy approaches and positive incentives on issues relating to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries; and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries.

II. Submissions from developed country Parties

A. Australia

AUSTRALIA'S FAST-START FINANCE

UPDATE REPORT

May 2011

Australia – May 2011 Update Report on Fast-Start Finance

In June 2010, Australia announced it would contribute A\$599 million in fast-start finance to assist developing countries address climate change. By 30 June 2011, Australia will have provided one third of its fast-start funding to countries, regions and multilateral initiatives. Australia is on track to deliver on its commitment over the three-year timeframe.

Continuing to deliver against the collective fast-start commitment

- Australia's fast-start contribution is balanced between adaptation (52 per cent) and mitigation (48 per cent) and is fully budgeted for the fast-start period. Australia's partner countries can be certain that fast start funding will flow to climate change programs.
- Climate change is a fundamental development challenge – Australian programs are helping to build a better understanding of climate change impacts and to plan for adaptation responses, particularly in least developed countries (LDCs) and small island developing states (SIDS).
- Initiatives are also underway to assist developing countries implement policies to reduce their emissions and prepare for a low carbon future. This includes planning for low carbon growth, promoting clean technologies and building capacity to participate in new market mechanisms, including forest initiatives.

Fast-Start Highlights

Australia has now allocated A\$498 million or 83 per cent of its fast-start package. As of 30 June 2011, A\$201.3 million or one third of the fast-start package has been provided to countries, regions and multilateral initiatives.

Since the release of *Australia's Fast-Start Finance Progress Report December 2010*, Australia has announced:

- A\$16.5 million in adaptation funding to the Caribbean to support key regional organisations and fund local level adaptation activities;
- A\$15 million to the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) to support capacity building for adaptation, building on Australia's history of support for the LDCF and initial fast-start funding of A\$9 million; and
- A\$10 million to the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI) to support developing countries in their efforts to develop and implement green growth strategies and policies.

Australia's fast-start finance is supporting a range of on-the-ground activities, in partnership with developing countries, communities and multilateral initiatives. These are addressing needs identified by developing countries and are making a valuable contribution to action on climate change.

Case Study: Kalimantan Forests and Climate Partnership

In December 2010, Australia committed a further A\$17 million in fast-start finance to support the Kalimantan Forests and Climate Partnership, one of the most advanced large-scale demonstration activities in Indonesia that is reducing deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries (REDD+). This builds on the A\$30 million Australia has already committed to the Partnership. Through our partnership, Indonesia and Australia are aiming to support and inform international negotiations on REDD+ under the UNFCCC by demonstrating how REDD+ can work in practice.

The Partnership is focused on rehabilitating peatland and reducing deforestation and peatland degradation in Central Kalimantan. Degradation of peat through deforestation, drainage, burning and land use change is one of the largest sources of greenhouse gas emissions in Indonesia.

The Kalimantan Forests and Climate Partnership aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and demonstrate an equitable and effective approach to REDD+ by developing:

- Measures to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, including work with local communities on improved fire management and prevention practices as well as to rehabilitate and maintain the quality of current peat swamp forests.
- Approaches to forest carbon measurement, linked with Indonesia's national inventory systems.
- Institutional and governance arrangements for REDD+ activities.
- An innovative payment mechanism to fund incentive-based payments for forest-dependent communities to undertake REDD+ activities in Central Kalimantan.

The Kalimantan Forests and Climate Partnership has begun reforestation and alternative livelihoods work – based on extensive community consultation and scientific work. Canal blocking to reduce fire risk by maintaining moisture in the peatlands will soon commence.

Strong community engagement, including local management, is a key feature of the project. Dedicated REDD+ facilitators live and work in each of the seven villages (14 settlements) in the project area to build understanding of REDD+ and design improved livelihood interventions.

Case Study: Assisting Pacific SIDS Implement Priority Adaptation Actions

Funding for small island developing states (SIDS) has been given the highest priority in Australia's fast-start finance, recognising the particular vulnerabilities of SIDS to the impacts of climate change. At least 25 per cent of Australia's total fast-start funding will directly assist SIDS.

Australia is assisting to build resilience and integrate climate risk into key vulnerable sectors in the Pacific. This includes Australia's International Climate Change Adaptation Initiative (ICCAI). The Pacific will receive up to A\$134 million in fast-start finance for adaptation, including for the following activities:

- Upgrading transport infrastructure in the Solomon Islands to reduce the risk of extreme weather events and coastal erosion (A\$4 million).
- In Kiribati, Australia is supporting improved water security, increased coastal resilience and strengthening government capacity to plan for and adapt to the impacts of climate change through a contribution to the third phase of the Kiribati Adaptation Project (A\$5 million).
- Facilitating local adaptation action in the Pacific by funding community-based adaptation activities through the Global Environment Facility Small Grants Program and supporting Non-Government Organisations to address priority adaptation needs across multiple Pacific communities (A\$5.5 million).

Case Study: Strengthening the Scientific Basis for Climate Action in the Pacific and Timor-Leste

Australia is committed to helping partners in the Pacific and Timor-Leste better understand, measure and adapt to the impacts of climate change. Australia has provided A\$18 million in fast-start finance to support the Pacific Climate Change Science Program (PCCSP), bringing total funding for this program to A\$20 million. The PCCSP assists decision makers and planners in 14 Pacific island countries and Timor-Leste to better understand how their climate and oceans have changed and potential future changes. The PCCSP works closely with partner countries and regional stakeholders to build capacity in climate science across the region.

Pacific countries have an urgent need for improved information about how their future climates may evolve. The PCCSP is currently building capacity by developing:

- Regional and country-specific projections of likely changes to average and extreme weather conditions including tropical cyclones.

- Country-specific projection information via an interactive web-based tool ‘Climate Futures.’
- A better understanding of sea-level rise and extreme sea-level events in the Pacific Ocean.

More information on this program is available at www.pacificclimatechangescience.org.

Case Study: Clean Technology to Assist High-Emitting Developing Countries reduce their Carbon Footprint

Australia’s fast-start commitment is also supporting the up-take of clean technologies worldwide with a fast-start contribution of A\$25 million to the Clean Technology Fund (CTF).

This commitment brings Australia’s total contribution to the CTF to A\$100 million. As part of the Climate Investment Funds, the US\$4.5 billion CTF promotes finance for demonstration, deployment and transfer of low-carbon technologies as one of the key drivers to a low carbon future.

The CTF has the capacity to deliver strong mitigation and technology development outcomes, for example planned CTF projects are expected to:

- Double worldwide concentrated solar power capacity.
- Reduce emissions in the Philippines by 3.7 million tonnes of CO₂ equivalent.
- Almost double geothermal capacity in Indonesia.
- Provide Asia with finance for clean technologies of US\$1.2 billion, leveraging up to US\$13 billion from public and private financing sources.

More information on the CTF is available at www.climateinvestmentfunds.org.

AUSTRALIA’S FAST-START FINANCE PROGRESS REPORT

Australia – 2010 Progress Report on Fast-Start Financing

In June 2010, Australia announced it would contribute A\$599 million to fast-start financing for climate change. Australia’s contribution means we are on track to deliver on our commitment over the three year time frame. Seventy-eight per cent of our fast-start package is now allocated to countries, regions and multilateral initiatives.

Fast-start Highlights - New allocations

Australia has allocated A\$473 million of our A\$599 million fast-start package to date. New funding allocations announced in Cancun total A\$236 million:

- A\$15 million to the Adaptation Fund;
- A\$169 million in additional adaptation allocations under our International Climate Change Adaptation Initiative, with up to A\$80 million to the Pacific, up to A\$44 million to Southeast Asia, up to A\$25 million to Africa, and up to A\$20 million to South Asia;
- A\$32 million in additional allocations under our International Forest Carbon Initiative for reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries (REDD+) activities in Indonesia and globally;
- A\$10 million to the Partnership for Market Readiness; and
- A\$10 million to the Climate Investment Funds’ Program on Scaling-Up Renewable Energy in Low Income Countries.

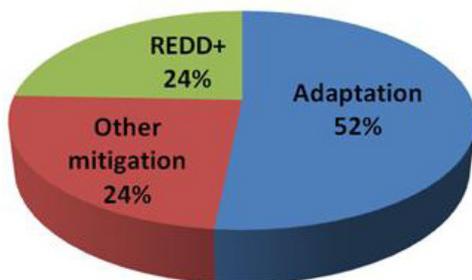
Delivering against the Copenhagen Accord’s fast-start commitments

- Australia’s A\$599 million fast-start contribution is fully budgeted – this means the Australian Government has approved funding for the full fast-start period, providing certainty and predictability.
- Australia’s fast-start package is balanced between adaptation (52 per cent) and mitigation (48 per cent).
- Half of our mitigation financing will be directed to REDD+ activities (24 per cent of the total package).
- Funding draws from a growing aid budget. It does not displace funding from existing aid programs.
- Least developed countries (LDCs) and small island developing states (SIDS) have been given the highest priority in the allocation of Australia’s fast-start package – because these countries need it most urgently.

Delivery of funds

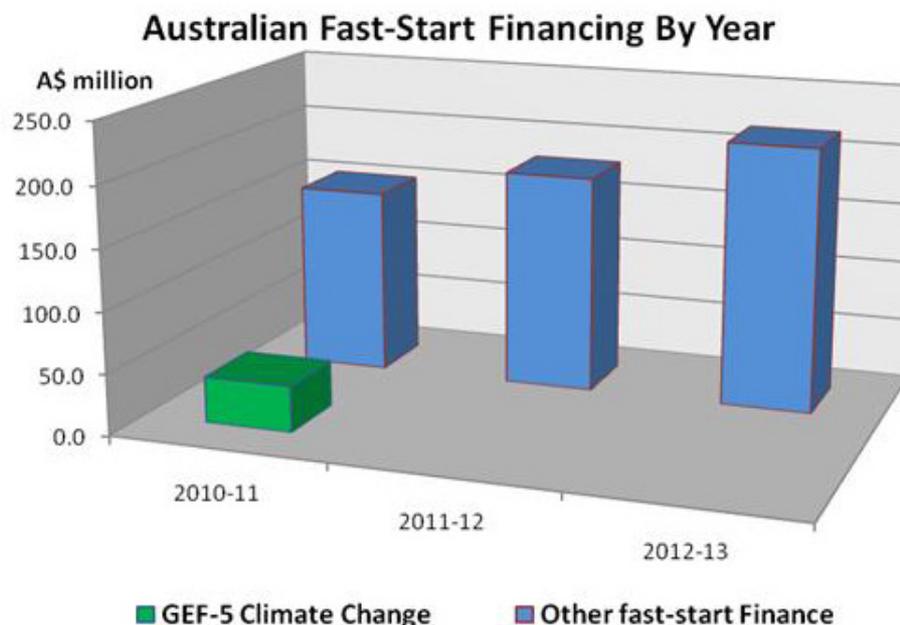
Australia is working with developing country partners, other donors, communities, international organisations and civil society to ensure our fast-start funds are spent effectively across a broad range of activities and countries.

Australia's Fast-Start Funding By Sector



Australia's fast-start delivery is on track

Seventy-eight per cent (A\$473 million) of Australia's fast-start package has been allocated to countries, regions, and multilateral initiatives.



Australia's budget cycle begins in the middle of each year. Delivery of Australia's fast-start financing began in June 2010, with A\$9 million disbursed to the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) and A\$1 million provided as initial support for the Caribbean (not shown above).

Mitigation

Australia's A\$290 million in mitigation funding aims to help developing countries build capacity to deliver greenhouse gas emissions reductions, while continuing their development and growth. It includes A\$146 million for reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries (REDD+) and A\$144 million to support low-emissions growth.

REDD+

With fast-start financing, Australia has expanded and strengthened our International Forest Carbon Initiative (IFCI) to assist countries with REDD+ activities. Of Australia's A\$146 million fast-start contribution to REDD+, A\$99 million has been allocated to date. This assistance aims to build developing countries' capacity to participate in a future REDD+ mechanism. This includes building capacity to measure, report and verify (MRV) greenhouse gas emissions from forests, supporting the development of robust REDD+ global architecture and promoting sustainable approaches to REDD+ that can provide fair and effective benefits for local and forest-dependent communities. Australia will continue to expand and strengthen our REDD+ engagement with Indonesia, including through joining the Indonesia REDD+ Partnership.

Fast-start Highlights - REDD+

Australia's fast-start funding for REDD+ totals A\$146 million. A\$99 million of this has already been allocated, including:

- A\$30 million for the Sumatra Forest Carbon Partnership;

- an additional A\$17 million for the Kalimantan Forests and Climate Partnership;
- an additional A\$8 million to support the development of Indonesia's National Carbon Accounting System; and
- A\$1 million to support international meetings, including the interim international REDD+ Partnership, and REDD+ research.

Low-emissions growth

Separately, A\$144 million will support developing countries to meet their sustainable economic development objectives whilst reducing greenhouse gas emissions. It will achieve this by working with developing countries to improve policy and regulatory environments, increasing the take-up of cleaner energy supplies and technologies, and assisting countries to build their capacity to access international carbon markets. Investments in energy efficiency and renewable energy have the potential to generate significant co-benefits in energy security for local communities. These funds will also assist countries to build capacity on MRV, and enhance the development of national emissions inventories. A\$38 million will support mitigation action and enabling activities through the Global Environment Facility.

Fast-start Highlights – Low Emissions growth

Australia's fast-start funding for low-emissions growth totals A\$144 million. A\$89 million of this has already been allocated, including:

- A\$38 million for the Global Environment Facility's support for mitigation;
- A\$25 million for the Clean Technology Fund to promote a transformation to lower carbon energy and transport sectors;
- A\$10 million for capacity-building and piloting new market instruments through the Partnership for Market Readiness; and
- A\$10 million to support investments in renewable energy to meet growing energy needs under the Program on Scaling-Up Renewable Energy in Low Income Countries.

Adaptation

Australia's A\$309 million of fast-start support for adaptation will help the poorest and most vulnerable countries - particularly SIDS and LDCs - to develop effective adaptation responses and implement priority adaptation measures.

Australia will deliver A\$248 million in fast-start funds through our International Climate Change Adaptation Initiative (ICCAI), which includes a range of regional and bilateral initiatives. Through the ICCAI, Australia is working closely with partner countries to advance the level of understanding of climate change impacts, build capacity to develop adaptation strategies and implement priority adaptation actions.

In recognition of the need to prioritise resources to the poorest and most vulnerable countries, Australia has built on its history of support for the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) through a fast-start contribution of A\$9 million. The LDCF has a strong track record in capacity-building for adaptation planning. It now requires increased resources to help countries implement urgent adaptation actions.

Recognising the priority that developing countries have placed on operationalising the Adaptation Fund, Australia is providing a A\$15 million contribution. This contribution will fund the implementation of priority adaptation projects and programs in some of the world's most vulnerable countries.

Australia's contribution to these UNFCCC funds builds upon and complements our existing close engagement with the World Bank-managed Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience (PPCR). Through the PPCR, we support the integration of climate change resilience measures into national development planning, as well as the implementation of adaptation measures.

Fast-start Highlights - Adaptation

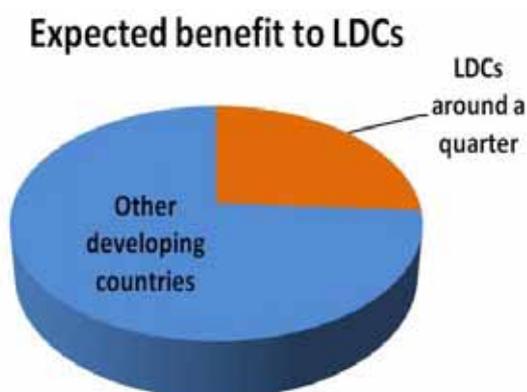
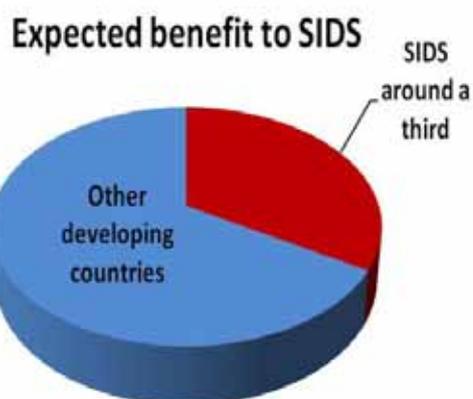
Australia's fast-start funding for adaptation totals A\$309 million. A\$285 million of this has already been allocated, including:

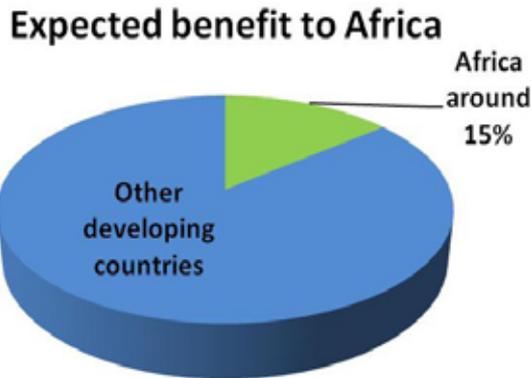
- Up to A\$134 million for the Pacific;
- Up to A\$48 million for Southeast Asia;
- Up to A\$25 million for Africa;
- Up to A\$23 million for South Asia;
- A\$15 million to the Adaptation Fund; and
- A\$9 million to the Least Developed Countries Fund.

Geographical Focus

Australia's fast-start support will focus on those countries most vulnerable to climate change, particularly LDCs and SIDS. Building on our commitment to ensure that at least 25 per cent of our fast-start funding will benefit SIDS, current projected allocations to SIDS total around one-third of our fast-start package (see graph below). Around one quarter of Australia's fast-start financing is expected to benefit LDCs. Australia will continue to focus support on the Asia-Pacific region and will expand its engagement in Africa.

Our mitigation funding will help a broad range of developing countries, including middle income developing countries that are major greenhouse gas emitters, and require support to contribute to reducing global emissions growth.





Partnerships and Coordination

Partner governments, communities, civil society and other stakeholders have a crucial role in ensuring that fast-start funding is delivered effectively. The principles of country ownership, partnership and mutual responsibility underpin Australia’s work on fast-start. An up-front investment of time to ensure programs are well planned and address the needs identified by developing countries will lay the foundation for effective action over the longer-term. We are working hard to design programs that deliver sustainable results, both within the fast-start period and over the longer-term.

Coordinated delivery of our climate change funding will help ensure that climate finance in the fast-start period is spent effectively. In addition to working with other donors through multilateral mechanisms, Australia has made a strong effort to better understand the obstacles to effective coordination in our bilateral work. As an example, Australia, France and Papua New Guinea worked closely to carry out the REDD+ Financing and Activities Survey to help us understand the existing capacity constraints and financing flows for REDD+.

In the Pacific, we have helped enhance coordination through the development of the Cairns Compact under the Pacific Islands Forum. We will continue to work closely with partner governments, regional organisations and other donors to ensure our funding is directed to the most pressing needs and is well coordinated with the national and regional priorities articulated by Pacific leaders.

Transparency

Australia is committed to transparent reporting on our fast-start finance. Transparency provides countries with the confidence that funds are flowing and improves the visibility of funds to help us target our efforts where needed most.

Australia released initial information on our fast-start financing in June 2010. Australia has also provided information to the fast-start finance website www.faststartfinance.org and will update this as funding continues to be allocated and disbursed. Australia will also provide regular updates on REDD+ finance, actions and results through the REDD+ database, available at www.reddplusdatabase.org.

B. Canada

**SUBMISSION BY THE
GOVERNMENT OF CANADA****CANADA – 2010 FAST-START FINANCING
May 2011****Introduction**

Canada supports the outcomes of the 2010 Cancun Climate Conference. The Cancun Agreements reflect the resolve by all Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to work together to address the global threat of climate change. Canada believes that the Cancun Agreements strike an appropriate balance between the interests of Parties through the adoption of a comprehensive package of decisions on a wide range of issues, and represent a significant step in the international effort to reach a fair, effective and comprehensive post-2012 climate change regime.

As part of accelerating progress towards a post-2012 regime in line with Parties' ambitions, Canada joined other developed countries in supporting the Copenhagen Accord commitment to deliver fast-start financing, a commitment which was reiterated in the Cancun Agreements. Canada has committed to delivering its fair share of fast-start financing. In Decision 1/CP.16 (paragraph 96), the CoP "*Invites*, in order to enhance transparency, developed country Parties to submit to the secretariat for compilation into an information document, by May 2011, 2012 and 2013, information on the resources provided to fulfil the commitment [...], including ways in which developing country Parties access these resources". Canada has the honour of responding to this invitation via this submission which reports on Canada's fast-start financing in Canada's 2010/11 fiscal year, namely April 1, 2010 to March 31, 2011.

Delivering on Canada's commitment

Canada associated with the Copenhagen Accord at the 15th Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC in December 2009, which was attended by the Right Honourable Stephen Harper, Prime Minister of Canada. On March 3, 2010, Her Excellency the Right Honourable Michaëlle Jean, then Governor General of Canada, delivered the Government's Speech from the Throne to open the Third Session of Canada's 40th Parliament and outline the broad agenda of the Government of Canada. The Speech from the Throne confirmed that the "Government has advocated for an agreement that includes all the world's major greenhouse gas emitters", that the "Copenhagen Accord [...] is fully supported by the Government of Canada", and that "Together with other industrialized countries, Canada will provide funding to help developing economies reduce their emissions and adapt to climate change".

In order to fulfill Canada's commitment to new and additional climate change financing, an estimate of Canada's international climate change support planned prior to Canada's association with the Copenhagen Accord was completed. This estimate suggested that during Canada's 2010/11 fiscal year, which began April 1, 2010, approximately \$41 million would flow, including the climate change portion of Canada's contributions to the Global Environment Facility. The Government determined that, as part of providing its fair share of the developed country commitment, \$400 million in new and additional climate change financing would be allocated above and beyond our pre-Copenhagen estimate of planned support during the 2010/11 fiscal year.

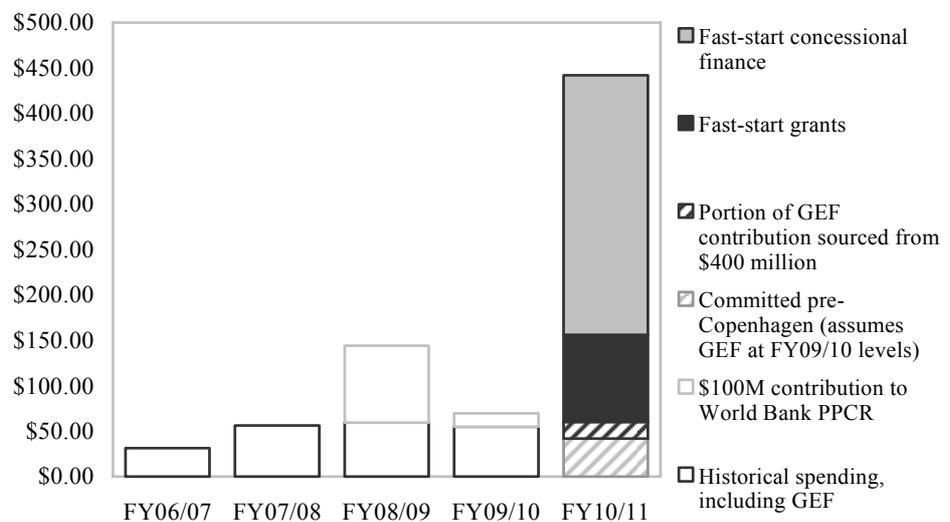
A process was undertaken to identify a strategy to direct Canadian support to key initiatives, based on a number of factors, including: priorities identified by developing countries in the negotiations and through bilateral channels; whether potential recipients had projects that were ready to be funded; and, the ability of recipient organizations to manage resources effectively for rapid disbursement, maximum leverage of private sector finance, and real results, such as measurable emissions reductions and improved climate resilience. This process led Canada to identify three key priorities for its climate financing, namely: (i) adaptation by the poorest and most vulnerable; (ii) clean energy; and (iii) forests and agriculture.

On October 1, 2010, the Government of Canada announced the details of Canada's provision of fast start financing in fiscal 2010/11. 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.

Canada’s fiscal 2010/11 fast-start financing package

Canada’s fast-start investment in fiscal year 2010/11 represents our largest ever contribution to support international efforts to address climate change. The October 1, 2011, announcement estimated that Canada’s total international public climate finance would reach \$441 million (see graph) in fiscal 2010/11, including \$400 million in new and additional climate change financing.³

Canada - public international climate change financing
(Millions of Canadian dollars - estimated)



Adaptation

Canada’s fast-start financing in fiscal 2010/11 provided additional support for adaptation by the poorest and most vulnerable countries, including Least Developed Countries (LDCs), Small Island Developing States (SIDs), and countries in Africa. Our fiscal 2010/11 adaptation financing package built upon significant past contributions to adaptation efforts internationally, including our previous contribution of \$100 million to the World Bank’s Pilot Program on Climate Resilience over fiscal 2008/09 and 2009/10, and included:

- **\$20 million** to the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) in support of urgent and priority adaptation needs of the poorest and most vulnerable countries in the world; this funding has been disbursed to the LDCF, which will use it to support the implementation of National Adaptation Plans of Action.
- **\$10 million** to the International Development Research Centre to support the Africa Adaptation Research Centre Initiative (AARC), to build the capacity of African organizations to do policy-relevant adaptation-related research; seven research centres in different regions of Africa have been selected for support through a call for proposals, and have received initial funding under this initiative;
- **\$4.5 million** for three climate change adaptation initiatives in Haiti, working with Oxfam-Québec, the Alliance Agricole Internationale and the United Nations Development Programme;
- **\$7 million** of Canada’s fast-start financing, combined with other international assistance resources, for a contribution **totalling \$15 million** to the World Food Program for the Managing Environmental Resources to Enable Transitions to More Sustainable Livelihoods initiative in Ethiopia to; and,
- **\$3 million** of Canada’s fast-start financing, combined with other international assistance resource, for a **total of \$4.45 million** in support of Vietnam’s National Target Program on Climate Change.

³ We expect disbursement may exceed this estimate when final statistics are available on Canada’s international assistance flows through all government departments and agencies. Information on final disbursement will be provided to the Secretariat when it is available.

Clean Energy

Canada provided the International Finance Corporation (IFC), a member of the World Bank Group, with **\$285.7 million** to be used as concessional financing for a broad portfolio of clean energy projects in developing countries, as part of Canada's commitment to support mitigation efforts.

In addition, **\$5.8 million** in grant financing was provided to support IFC's Advisory Services to help remove barriers to private clean energy investment and build technical expertise. For example, this grant financing will support advice to financial institutions to strengthen their capacity to identify, assess and structure loans to energy efficiency and renewable energy projects.

Canada's investments will support greenhouse gas abatement opportunities and will be deployed to catalyze private sector financing for clean energy projects. Canada will work with the IFC to track the amount of private investment directly mobilized by Canada's public finance contribution to the IFC, as well as the emissions reductions achieved. This type of innovative approach will be key to achieving long-term financing and mitigation goals.

Canada's contributions are being managed by IFC's Financial Mechanisms for Sustainability Group, which deploys donor funds on concessional terms alongside IFC investments, as well as provides grant financing for technical assistance and capacity building.

To be eligible to receive concessional or grant financing from Canada's contributions to IFC, a project must satisfy IFC's standard criteria and due diligence. Please see the Investment and Advisory Services page on www.ifc.org.

Forests and Agriculture

Significant investments were also made to support sustainable land use:

- A **\$40 million** contribution was made to the World Bank's Forest Carbon Partnership Facility's (FCPF) Readiness Fund to support the building of national capacity to address deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries.
- A **\$4.5 million** contribution to the World Bank's BioCarbon Fund, a public/private initiative to support demonstration projects that sequester or conserve carbon in forest and agro-ecosystems. The Fund aims to deliver cost-effective emission reductions, while promoting better understanding of how to manage soil carbon and supporting poverty alleviation.

Other support

An additional **\$1 million** was invested in two activities that supported the inclusion of developing country perspectives in international climate change discussions:

- **\$763,000** in fast-start financing was combined with other international assistance resources to support a **total \$1 million** contribution to the UNFCCC Trust Fund for Participation to support participation by developing country representatives in UNFCCC negotiations.
- **\$237,000** supported an Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS) Ministerial Meeting in November 2010 allowing AOSIS members and their partners to engage in a focused dialogue during a critical time in the climate change negotiations leading to the Cancun Climate Conference in December 2010.

Finally, Canada is contributing **\$238.4 million** over four years to support the Fifth Replenishment of the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the world's largest environmental fund, which marks an increase of 50% over Canada's contribution over the past four years. **\$18.5 million** in fiscal 2010/11 was drawn from the \$400 million identified for fast-start financing to support the increase in Canada's annual contribution to the GEF during that fiscal year.

Access to Canadian resources

Access provisions for resources provided by Canada to multilateral and plurilateral organizations are based on the rules and guidelines of those organizations, plus any provisions provided for in the contribution agreements. Countries seeking information should contact representatives of those organizations. Canada remains interested, however, to

understand the perspectives of developing countries on access to resources from these organizations, in order to effectively perform our role in ensuring effective and accountable governance, a key priority for Canada.

Access to Canadian bilateral support is generally assured through our bilateral development assistance partnerships, which are managed by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) in discussion with its developing country partners. Bilateral programs supported in our fast-start financing package were identified in consideration of overall priorities for bilateral support communicated by partner governments. In addition to any suggestions or proposals that might be communicated through climate change channels, we encourage countries interested in exploring opportunities for bilateral climate change related support to consider identifying them during bilateral consultations with CIDA.

For further information on Canada's international climate change related support, please visit www.climatechange.gc.ca.

C. Hungary and the European Commission on behalf of the
European Union and its member States

SUBMISSION BY HUNGARY AND THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION ON BEHALF OF THE EUROPEAN UNION AND ITS MEMBER STATES

Budapest, 11 May 2011

Subject: EU Fast start finance Report to the UNFCCC Secretariat

Key Messages

- In accordance with developed countries' commitments under the Copenhagen Accord, the EU and its Member States have mobilised **€2.34 billion** of fast start finance in 2010⁴ as part of its overall commitment to provide **€7.2 billion** cumulatively over the period 2010 – 2012.
- The swift and effective implementation of EU fast start finance is enabling developing countries:
 - to better protect themselves against severe weather events and other adverse effects of climate change, including by promoting national adaptation planning, and funding for science and analysis to support decision making;
 - to grow and develop on a sustainable low carbon path, including through supporting projects on low carbon energy, energy efficiency and low carbon transport;
 - to protect forests while also supporting economic development;
 - to prepare for the effective and efficient implementation of a new climate regime and scaled-up financial flows in the longer term.
- Most EU fast start finance is provided through Member State budgets and is allocated on the basis of national decisions. Despite the difficult economic situation and strong budgetary constraints, all 27 Member States and the European Commission are contributing to this funding. 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.
- Transparency in the delivery of fast start pledges is vital and the EU regularly reported in 2010 on the implementation of this commitment and will submit further comprehensive and transparent reports to the UNFCCC Secretariat by May 2012 and 2013 in line with the Cancún Agreements. The EU will provide an additional update on progress with implementation at the COP-17 in Durban and invites other developed countries to do the same. In addition, the EU welcomes efforts to enhance the on-line availability of information on fast start finance commitments, and other efforts to promote transparency.
- **Delivering on our commitments**
 1. The EU Member States and the European Commission have confirmed €2.34 billion of fast start finance in 2010, thereby remaining on track to meet its overall commitment of €7.2 billion cumulatively across the 2010-12 fast start period.⁵
 2. To be effective and to enable the fastest possible deployment of the available funds, the EU and its Member States are using existing bilateral and multilateral delivery channels as well as reinforcing existing initiatives. This facilitates access as developing countries are able to strengthen existing working relationships with bilateral agencies and multilateral institutions. EU fast start finance is also being provided to multilateral channels such as the Climate Investment Funds, the Global Environment Facility,

⁴ The data present in the document are commitments until 31.12.2010 and have not changed significantly since the December 2010 due to the timing of the reporting cycles involved.

⁵ The full results of the reporting (April 2011) by the Member States and the EU on fast start finance implementation in 2010 are provided in annex.

the Adaptation Fund, the Least Developed Countries Fund, the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility, and the Multilateral Development Banks.

Table 1: Bilateral and multilateral channels in 2010

BILATERAL	Total amount (billion €)	1.020
	% of total	44%
MULTILATERAL	Total amount (billion €)	1.320
	% of total	56%
NOT ALLOCATED	Total amount (billion €)	0
	% of total	0%
TOTAL		€2.34 billion

3. The EU continues to be the largest contributor of climate finance flows to developing countries and has been so since well before Copenhagen. These projects and activities target key areas of collaboration which are closely linked to the objectives for fast start finance. The EU and its Member States remain firmly committed to these broader climate finance activities.
4. 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.

II. Access to EU fast-start funding

5. EU fast-start finance supports immediate action on climate change and preparations for efficient and effective adaptation and mitigation actions in developing countries in the medium and longer term, including sustainable forest management.
6. The EU is striving to allocate both bilateral and multilateral funding where it is most needed. In terms of new bilateral projects, in particular for adaptation, the EU and its Member States give priority consideration to most vulnerable and least developed countries. This includes support for capacity building efforts as well as for the development and transfer of technologies.
7. The EU underlines the importance of close dialogue and joint working with partner countries in assessing needs and setting priorities; EU fast-start finance is deployed with full respect for partner countries' national ownership and primary responsibility for their own development.
8. Furthermore, the experience of existing institutions, including multilateral, regional and bilateral development financial institutions, and national governmental and nongovernmental implementing agencies in delivering aid in developing countries is being fully utilized. The agreed principles of aid effectiveness established by the Rome and Paris Declarations and the Accra Agenda for Action are also fully respected.
9. The fast start funding is a voluntary commitment and allocation decisions are made by the respective Member State / the Commission. In this context, their respective local or regional donor representations in developing countries play an important role as a first contact point.

III. Synergies with progress towards reaching the MDGs

10. The EU is committed to ensuring that fast start funding and other climate finance neither undermines nor jeopardises the fight against poverty and continued progress towards the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The European Council of 17 June 2010 reaffirmed its commitment to achieve development aid targets by 2015 as set out in its June 2005 Conclusions. The EU remains the world's leading provider of official development assistance (ODA), responsible for almost 60% of all ODA in 2010.
11. Climate issues have become increasingly integrated in broader development strategies (making ODA 'climate resilient') so that actions to mitigate and adapt to the negative effects of climate change often support efforts to reach other MDGs and vice versa, e.g., by delivering actions to support climate resilient development and access to clean energy.

IV. Transparent and consistent reporting

12. The EU's fast start finance "package" amounting to **€2.34 billion in 2010**⁶ includes finance to support: adaptation; mitigation; reductions in emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries; technology cooperation and capacity-building, including for MRV and design of mitigation measures.
13. ***Adaptation*: €735 million in 2010 to accelerate action to help poor and vulnerable countries adapt to and build resilience to the adverse effects of climate change**, particularly in the least developed countries, small island developing states, and African countries that will be most seriously affected. Funding will help developing countries protect their infrastructure, industry and agriculture from changing weather patterns and rising sea levels, support investment water management, drought-resistant crops, disaster risk reduction and in improved scientific analysis for decision making, and national planning. Adaptation efforts will take into account the priorities identified in National Adaptation Plans of Action (NAPAs), National Communications and other relevant planning documents. In the area of adaptation, particular attention needs to be paid to enhancing partner countries' absorption capacities, increasing national ownership, and to verifying the viability and added value of initiatives in the longer term.
14. ***Mitigation*: €946 million in 2010 to accelerate the transition to a low-carbon global economy and to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by promoting the deployment of clean energy technologies**. Funding will promote projects on: low carbon energy; energy efficiency; low carbon transport; the development of Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) and low emission development strategies; capacity building to measure, report and verify emissions and on new carbon market mechanisms.
15. ***REDD+*: €313 million in 2010 to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by reducing deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries and enhancing the sustainable management and conservation of forest and carbon stocks**. Funding will demonstrate ways of changing the economics, build capacity to monitor effectively, report and verify emissions and removals from land-use activities; support necessary policy and governance reforms; work to enhance sustainable management and conservation of forests, and enhancement of forest stocks. Particular attention will be paid to improving forest governance (including land tenure reforms and forest law enforcement), and to ensuring benefits for local communities and indigenous peoples.

V. Longer term perspective on post-2012 financing

16. International fast start climate finance is public funding provided to cover a short intermediate period until a comprehensive and sustainable global system for support can be developed. 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 Cancún the developed countries reiterated their commitment, in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation, to a goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion per year by 2020 to address the needs of developing countries. Funds provided to developing countries may come from a wide variety of sources, public and private, bilateral and multilateral, including alternative sources.
17. The mobilisation of long-term climate finance for mitigation will depend on meaningful mitigation actions, transparency on implementation, and on a robust governance system inter alia ensuring measurement, reporting and verification being in place, taking into account the particular situation of LDCs. Further improvements in the knowledge base on climate impacts and capacity building efforts will facilitate long-term adaptation actions.
18. The EU will continue to work closely with the recipient countries and with the international community to learn from the implementation of these fast start finance commitments as we move toward operationalising the longer term financing provisions of the Cancún Agreements.

⁶ The EU Member States attributed over 85% of the 2010 Fast Start Funding between the three broad objectives identified (REDD, mitigation and Adaptation). Due to integrated approaches and significant contributions to multipurpose programmes it is not possible to divide all available funding between these categories.

19. In this regard, the Final Report of the UN Secretary General's Advisory Group on Climate Finance (AGF) provides an important starting point for further consideration, in particular the conclusion that it is challenging but feasible to meet the goal of mobilising \$100bn per annum by 2020 for climate change in developing countries, subject to meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation through a combination of innovative, public and private sources. The public finance contributions of participating parties to post-2012 financing have yet to be determined and should be agreed as part of the ongoing international climate negotiations. ODA will continue to play a role, particularly in the most vulnerable and least developed countries.
20. A comprehensive set of statistics for climate financing is clearly needed. This should be built on experiences with existing reporting systems such as the OECD-DAC system for monitoring financial flows to developing countries and avoid developing competing reporting systems. Also in this context Member States should consider experience with fast start funding when addressing post-2012 climate financing and support.

ANNEX TO THE ANNEX**RESULTS OF MEMBER STATE REPORTING ON FAST START FINANCE Pledges/Confirmed contributions 2010-2012****1. PLEDGES/ CONFIRMED CONTRIBUTIONS FOR 2010 – 2012**

	EU CONTRIBUTION (2010-2012)	EU CONTRIBUTION 2010
	(billion €)	(billion €)
NUMBER OF RESPONSES	27+ COM (28)	27+ COM (28) ¹
TOTAL AMOUNT PLEDGED	7.200	2.400
TOTAL CONTRIBUTION	7.250	2.340
% OF TOTAL AMOUNT PLEDGED	101%	98%

2. PRINCIPAL AND SIGNIFICANT CLIMATE OBJECTIVES IN 2010

Number of Member States reporting on this question		23 / 28
Total reported amount of reporting MS (billion €)		2.343
Overall reported amount as % of EU FSF Contribution in 2010		100%
Climate is principal objective	Total amount (billion €)	1.917
	% of total reported amount	82%
Climate is significant objective	Total amount (billion €)	0.426
	% of total reported amount	18%

3. TYPES OF INVESTMENTS IN 2010

Number of Member States reporting on this question		23 / 28
Total reported amount of reporting MS (billion €)		2.341
Total reported amount in % of EU FSF Contribution in 2010		100%
Grants	Total amount (billion €)	1.061
	% of total reported amount	45%
Loans, equities or others ²	Total amount (billion €)	1.280
	% of total reported amount	55%

4. BILATERAL & MULTILATERAL CHANNELS IN 2010

Number of Member States reporting on this question		25 / 28
Total reported amount of reporting MS (billion €)		2.340
Total reported amount in % of EU FSF Contribution in 2010		100%
BILATERAL	Total amount (billion €)	1.020

¹ The totals in the breakdown tables do not always sum exactly to the overall total presented (in Table 1) due to differences in the reporting approaches of the Member States on the different aspects of their contribution. This does not change the total sum of €2.34bn made available by the EU in 2010.

² Most loans reported were confirmed as being concessional in nature.

	% of total reported amount	44%
MULTILATERAL	Total amount (billion €)	1.320
	% of total reported amount	56%
NOT ALLOCATED	Total amount (billion €)	0
	% of total reported amount	0%

5. OBJECTIVES AND SECTORS IN 2010

Number of Member States reporting on this question		24/28
Total reported amount of reporting MS (billion €)		2.112
Total reported amount in % of EU FSF Contribution in 2010		90%
ADAPTATION	Total amount (billion €)	0.735
	% of total reported amount	35%
REDD+	Total amount (billion €)	0.313
	% of total reported amount	15%
MITIGATION (excluding REDD+)	Total amount (billion €)	0.946
	% of total reported amount	45%
NOT ALLOCATED	Total amount (billion €)	0.118
	% of total reported amount	5%

6. OVERVIEW OF MULTILATERAL CHANNELS USED FOR FSF IN 2010

Number of Member States using multilateral channels		20 / 28
Number of Member States providing details on multilateral channels		20 / 20
Total reported amount for multilateral channels(million €)		1 017
Total reported amount in % of EU FSF Multilateral contribution in 2010		77%
MULTILATERAL AND REGIONAL INSTITUTIONS (million €)		
World Bank: Clean Technology Fund		292
World Bank: Strategic Climate Fund		177
World Bank: Forest Carbon Partnership Facility		49
World Bank: others		27
WB IFC		18
African Development Bank: CBFF		40
Inter American Development Bank		28
EBRD		12
Global Facility For Disaster Reduction and Recovery		1
CGIAR		5
Others		45
Subtotal		720
UNFCCC and KYOTO PROTOCOL FUNDS (million €)		
GEF		134
ADAPTATION FUND		67
UNFCCC		1

LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES FUND	22
SPECIAL CLIMATE CHANGE FUND	4
Subtotal	228
UN Initiatives / funds (million €)	
UN REDD PROGRAMME	16
UNESCO	0.6
FAO	20
UNEP	20
UNDP	6
ISDR	4
Subtotal	68
TOTAL	1 017

Annex

SUBMISSION BY HUNGARY AND THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION ON BEHALF OF THE EUROPEAN UNION AND ITS MEMBER STATES

Budapest, 11 May 2011

Annex to the EU Fast start finance Report for submission to the UNFCCC Secretariat – Individual actions supported by EU fast start financing

ANNEX

Individual actions supported by EU fast start financing

Updated data on specific examples of Fast Start Climate Finance actions, to accompany the 2010

EU Fast Start Finance report for the UNFCCC secretariat

Donor	Beneficiary Country / Region	Thematic area	Programme or Project title	Implementation Period	Implementing Agency	Contribution by EU or MS (million€)	Type (grant / loan)	Additional information (short description of the action, co-financing arrangements, etc.)
AT	South Eastern Europe	mitigation	IFC Renewable Energy Program for SEE	2009-2010	IFC	4,0	grant	Austria is cofinancing two landfill components of the Coastal Zone Management Program in Albania. The objectives of the component are to provide (grant technical assistance) for the construction of a municipal landfill near Saranda and a waste transfer station near Himara, and to provide a full waste management system in the Southern Coast in terms of the landfill, transfer station as well as the equipment needed for operation of the landfills and collection/transport of solid waste to the landfill.
AT	Russia	mitigation	EBRD TA for Improving Energy Efficiency of Buildings in Russian Districts	2009-2011	EBRD	2,0	grant	The Austrian funded TA Project seeks establish a sustainable market for energy efficiency (EE) and renewable energy (RE) investments in Armenia. The Project will achieve this goal by: 1.Supporting the development of renewable energy financing through local financial institutions; 2.Creating a platform to support financial institutions in the development and marketing of energy efficiency lending; 3.Improving the regulatory framework for the development of renewable energy; 4.Increasing the awareness of RE project developers and the expertise of local design companies on the application of modern design solutions and new technologies to ensure the long-term sustainability of RE projects; 5. Building awareness and market demand for sustainable energy finance through a broad public awareness campaign.

Individual actions supported by EU fast start financing

Updated data on specific examples of Fast Start Climate Finance actions, to accompany the 2010 EU Fast Start Finance report for the UNFCCC secretariat

Donor	Beneficiary Country / Region	Thematic area	Programme or Project title	Implementation Period	Implementing Agency	Contribution by EU or MS (million€)	Type (grant / loan)	Additional information (short description of the action, co-financing arrangements, etc.)
AT	ETC region	mitigation	EBRD Energy Efficiency Program for Early Transition Countries	2009-2011	EBRD	2,0	grant	The objective of the program is to introduce energy efficiency and demonstrate the efficient use of energy. The main focus of the Program will be to assist selected clients of the EBRD in the ETC region, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan, by: a) conducting energy audits; b) providing energy management training programmes; and providing support for identification of carbon credits opportunities.
AT	Western Balkan	mitigation	IFC Integrated Solid Waste Management TA Program (ISWMP)	2009-2011	IFC	2,3	grant	The program addresses the challenges posed by energy security, poverty reduction and climate change through its core functions as a think tank and knowledge clearing house, but also through operational leveraging. ESMAP assists low- and middle-income countries to promote environmentally sustainable energy solutions for poverty reduction and economic growth. ESMAP offers pre-investment activities such as analytical and advisory activities, studies, pilot projects, conferences, trainings and workshops, but not investments themselves. A priori the potential of investments are analysed, while ex post best practices are gathered, evaluations are undertaken and knowledge is transferred. The total budget for the ESMAP 2008-13 Business Plan is estimated at US\$55 million.

Individual actions supported by EU fast start financing

Updated data on specific examples of Fast Start Climate Finance actions, to accompany the 2010 EU Fast Start Finance report for the UNFCCC secretariat

Donor	Beneficiary Country / Region	Thematic area	Programme or Project title	Implementation Period	Implementing Agency	Contribution by EU or MS (million€)	Type (grant / loan)	Additional information (short description of the action, co-financing arrangements, etc.)
AT	Ukraine	mitigation	EBRD Ukraine Energy Efficiency TC Program	2009-2012	EBRD	2,0	grant	The Global Environment Facility (GEF) provides grants to developing countries and countries with economies in transition for projects related to biodiversity, climate change, international waters, land degradation, the ozone layer, and persistent organic pollutants. 33% of GEF Funds are directly allocated to climate change programs to the overall objective of the UNFCCC. Cross elements of climate change are also found in other areas of GEF. Austria fast start support for the GEF, € 14 Million, is calculated from Austria contribution to GEF-5 using the climate change focal area allocation of GEF-5 (33%). Austria's total contribution for GEF-5 is around 75 % higher than for GEF-4. Total contribution for GEF-5 is € 42,6 Million.
AT	Albania	mitigation	Weltbank Albania Coastal Zone Program (ICZMCP)/Land Fill	2010-2012	World Bank	2,0	grant	The objective of the technical assistance is to improve the energy performance of buildings in three Russian districts. The TA aims at improving the legal and regulatory framework, build capacities in the public and banking sector and raise public awareness to help improve the energy performance of buildings in Russia and encourage households to reduce their energy consumption.
AT	global	mitigation	Global Environment Facility (GEF), 5th Replenishment period	2010-2014	GEF	14,0	grant	The program will promote small hydro power plants (SHPP) project in the Western Balkan region. The Project will focus on the following key objectives: 1. Improve existing regulatory framework to enable SHPP sponsors to develop and construct feasible SHPP. 2. Work with SHPP sponsors to improve their

Individual actions supported by EU fast start financing

Updated data on specific examples of Fast Start Climate Finance actions, to accompany the 2010 EU Fast Start Finance report for the UNFCCC secretariat

Donor	Beneficiary Country / Region	Thematic area	Programme or Project title	Implementation Period	Implementing Agency	Contribution by EU or MS (million€)	Type (grant / loan)	Additional information (short description of the action, co-financing arrangements, etc.)
								SHPP designs and business plans. 3. Work with selected financial institutions in the Western Balkan countries to improve their internal capacities and knowledge on SHPP and project financing
AT	Armenia	adaptation	IFC Armenia Sustainable Energy Finance Project	2010-2011	IFC	0,7	grant	IFC DevCo ("Infrastructure Development Collaboration Partnership Fund") is a transaction advisory facility, supporting governments in preparing and structuring infrastructure projects for private investments. More specifically, DevCo funding is used to allow direct marketing, planning and development of transactions. Moreover, DevCo often comes in when a poorly prepared and under-resourced initiative has failed. DevCo's biggest sectors of activity are energy and transport, accounting for almost 70% of its commitments. The Austrian contribution focusses on renewable energy and waste.
AT	Sub-Sahara Africa	mitigation	IFC Devco Afrika (Renewable/Waste)	2010-2012	IFC	3,6	grant	The program aims at supporting energy efficiency measures in the industrial sector in the Ukraine. The grant technical assistance help prepare the legal and institutional framework and provides training, capacity building and awareness raising in the context of piloting energy efficiency investment projects. Over time a market for self sustaining energy efficiency investments should develop.

Individual actions supported by EU fast start financing

Updated data on specific examples of Fast Start Climate Finance actions, to accompany the 2010 EU Fast Start Finance report for the UNFCCC secretariat

Donor	Beneficiary Country / Region	Thematic area	Programme or Project title	Implementation Period	Implementing Agency	Contribution by EU or MS (million€)	Type (grant / loan)	Additional information (short description of the action, co-financing arrangements, etc.)
AT	Western Balkan, South Caucasus	mitigation/capacity building	EBRD Energy Efficiency Supporting TA Programme	2010-2012	EBRD	2,0	grant	Integrated Solid Waste Management Program (ISWMP) will address the financial, training, consulting, and market needs of the waste management/recycling sector, focusing on solid waste; focus its activities on government, municipalities, public and business stakeholders involved in the waste management by strengthening institutional and human capacity, helping to increase investments and improving operation of the waste management industry in the region;
AT	Western Balkan, Eastern Europe, Central Asia	mitigation	EBRD TA Municipal Environment Infrastructure Program	2009 - 2012	EBRD	4,0	grant	The Austrian MEI Fund supports advise and promotes environmental infrastructure projects in municipalities in Western Balkan, Eastern Europe and Central Asia through training and capacity building to communal institutions. The focus is on Water/Waste, Energy, Transport with emphasis on climate change.
AT	global	adaptation	The Energy Sector Management Assistance Program (ESMAP)		World Bank	1,9	grant	The TA focuses on capacity building of local experts, businesses and banks in the area of energy efficiency and energy savings to improve the quality of sustainable energy investments (energy saved and greenhouse gas emissions avoided). Training and awareness raising is also an important part of this program.
BE	TBD	Mitigation: renewable energy sector	Belgian Investment Company for Developing Countries: scaling-up of the	starting September 2010	Belgian Investment Company for Developing	20,00	mix of loans, equities and subsidies	BIO will receive an additional 20 million EUR to scale-up its infrastructure and energy facility for direct investments or participations in funds in the renewable energy sector. Particular efforts will be made in least developing countries particularly in Africa where the need for access to energy is more evident.

Individual actions supported by EU fast start financing

Updated data on specific examples of Fast Start Climate Finance actions, to accompany the 2010 EU Fast Start Finance report for the UNFCCC secretariat

Donor	Beneficiary Country / Region	Thematic area	Programme or Project title	Implementation Period	Implementing Agency	Contribution by EU or MS (million€)	Type (grant / loan)	Additional information (short description of the action, co-financing arrangements, etc.)
			infrastructure and energy facility		Countries (BIO)			
BE	TBD	Adaptation	LDCF	starting November 2010	N.A.	10,00	grants	The LDCF was established under the UNFCCC and aims to address the special needs of the LDCs, which are especially vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change. This includes preparing and implementing NAPAs.
BE	TBD	REDD+	SFM/REDD+	starting December 2010	N.A.	10,00	grants	The Sustainable Forest management/REDD+ program is a renewed investment scheme within GEF-5 open to all type of forests and designed to provide incentives for the emergence of more impactful SFM/LULUCF projects and programs as well as respond to countries' REDD+ plans. This money comes over and above the Belgian contribution to the 5th replenishment of the GEF.
BE	Ecuador	mitigation	Yatsuni-ITT	starting december 2010	Walloon Agency for Air and Climate (Walloon Region)	0,30	Grant	Yasuni ITT is an initiative of the government of Ecuador to protect the environment by preventing the petrol extraction from the Yasuni ITT field located in the Yasuni National park. The walloon contribution will go to the Yasuni ITT Trust Fund managed by UNDP. This fund will enable the Ecuadorian government to address climate change and sustainable development challenges by changing the energy matrix of the country, through investment in environmentally friendly and socially inclusive renewable energy projects such as hydro, geothermal, solar, wind, biomass and tidal power plants.

Individual actions supported by EU fast start financing

Updated data on specific examples of Fast Start Climate Finance actions, to accompany the 2010 EU Fast Start Finance report for the UNFCCC secretariat

Donor	Beneficiary Country / Region	Thematic area	Programme or Project title	Implementation Period	Implementing Agency	Contribution by EU or MS (million€)	Type (grant / loan)	Additional information (short description of the action, co-financing arrangements, etc.)
BE	Africa (Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Senegal)	mitigation adaptation	Walloon fast-start finance Partnership	starting december 2010	Walloon Agency for Air and Climate (Walloon Region)	1,60	Grant	The partnership involves the walloon Region, the IEPF that is actively acting to support african french speaking countries on climate change issues and six african countries that will benefit from the walloon fast-start finance. The aim of the paternship is to build together local and sustainable projects in the area of mitigation and adaptation. Capacity-Building will be a strong component of those projects. The implementation of the projects is expected to start in the second semester of 2011.
BE	Senegal	mitigation adaptation	Territorial approach to climate change (TACC), Senegal	starting november 2010	Walloon Agency for Air and Climate (Walloon Region)	0,10	Grant	Territorial approach to climate change (TACC). The program launched by UNDP aimed to develop skills to integrate mitagation and adaptation actions in developpment plan of the Ferlo Region of Senegal. The program also seeks to strengten Capacity building at local level to set up climate change projects.
CY	NEPAL	Adaptation	EU/DFID Project "Building Climate Resilience in Nepal"	36 months from signing of Finacing Agreement between EU/DFID and Nepal	DFID	0,60	Grant	The project aims at enabling the Government of Nepal to adopt climate change policies and actions through capacity building at national and local levels and through establishment of local and sub-regional design and implementation mechanisms for climate adaptation. The project will be co-financed by the EU (€8.000.000), DFID (€10.800.000) and Cyprus (€600.000).

Individual actions supported by EU fast start financing

Updated data on specific examples of Fast Start Climate Finance actions, to accompany the 2010 EU Fast Start Finance report for the UNFCCC secretariat

Donor	Beneficiary Country / Region	Thematic area	Programme or Project title	Implementation Period	Implementing Agency	Contribution by EU or MS (million€)	Type (grant / loan)	Additional information (short description of the action, co-financing arrangements, etc.)
CZ	Ethiopia	Capacity Building	Capacity development in the field of engineering geology and hydrogeology	2010 - 2012	Aquates t a.s.	0,10	grant	The project aims to train the employees of Geological Survey of Ethiopia (GSE) in the field of engineering geology and hydrogeology in order to introduce new methods of compilation, editing, presentation and practical interpretation of maps of groundwater sources.
CZ	Ethiopia	Capacity Building	Soil protection, minimization of negative effects of agriculture and water supply management in the Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples' Regional State	2010 - 2012	Mendel University in Brno	0,30	grant	The project will be carried out in Alaba Special Wereda and Awassa Zuriya Wereda districts. The water management part of this project is focused on revitalization of existing wells and enlargement of water supply system. The second part of the project will deliver specific measures among others to prevent soil degradation, for cultivation and planting of seedlings and application of erosion control measures.
CZ	Mongolia	Adaptation	Plant Production Support in Arid Regions of Mongolia	2010	Czech University of Life Sciences in Prague	0,36	grant	The aim of the project is to carry out analysis of needs in crop production sector and afforestation of desert areas and to recommend steps to maintain, enhance and optimize crop production. Moreover, appropriate protection measures against sand and dust storms will be proposed together with efficient irrigation measures, measures to prevent soil salinisation, and to use alternative energy resources.
CZ	Mongolia	Adaptation	Water supply - extension of water resources in the province of Orkhon	2010 - 2012	Geomin cooperative	0,16	grant	Under this project 16 wells are going to be built in order to secure sustainable supply of water in the Zalugeen Gol and Ulaan Tolgoi regions. Complementary objective is to create water balance of these regions and to develop a water

Individual actions supported by EU fast start financing

Updated data on specific examples of Fast Start Climate Finance actions, to accompany the 2010 EU Fast Start Finance report for the UNFCCC secretariat

Donor	Beneficiary Country / Region	Thematic area	Programme or Project title	Implementation Period	Implementing Agency	Contribution by EU or MS (million€)	Type (grant / loan)	Additional information (short description of the action, co-financing arrangements, etc.)
								management plan for further development of grazing lands, fields and residential centers.
CZ	Georgia	Mitigation	Electrification of remote areas in Georgia	2010	Sunny Watt	0,30	grant	The project aims to ensure sustainable development of Tusheti region through electrification of public buildings and building an appropriate grid, using renewable energy resources (photovoltaic panels).
CZ	Moldova	Capacity Building	Flood warning and monitoring system on the Prut River	2010 - 2012	Aquates t a.s	0,44	grant	The primary objective is to improve public awareness of incoming floods on the river Prut. The new monitoring system will enable early warning of population by periodical monitoring of water flow. The secondary objective is to demonstrate suitable technological approach to river basin monitoring network, which could be used for others river basins as well.
DE	Africa (Benin, Mosambique, Namibia, Uganda)	Adaptation	Fast Start Finance of Adaptation to Climate Change in Africa	07/2010-12/2010	GIZ	2,1	Grant	Adaptation-related direct technical support and capacity building to improve the situation of regions, highly affected by climate change.
DE	Asia	Mitigation	End-User Finance for Access to Clean Energy Technologies in South and South-East Asia (FACET)	09/2010-08/2014	UNEP	5,0	Grant	The project will implement country programmes aiming at mobilizing end-user financing for small scale climate friendly technologies such as solar systems and high efficiency appliances.

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DE	Asia (Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Mongolia)	Adaptation	Fast Start Finance of Adaptation to Climate Change in Asia	07/2010-12/2010	GIZ	2,7	Grant	Adaptation-related direct technical support and capacity building to improve the situation of regions, highly affected by climate change.
DE	Brazil	Mitigation: Technology	Solar-hybrid Microturbine Systems for Cogeneration in Agro-industrial Electricity and Heat Production (SMILE)	03/2010-05/2013	German Aero-Space Centre (DLR)	1,7	Grant	The aim of the project is to build two highly innovative solar thermal power plants in Brazil for distributed electricity supply.
DE	Brazil	REDD	Monitoring of climate-relevant biodiversity in protected areas in consideration of reduction and adaptation measures	11/2010-10/2013	GIZ	3,5	Grant	Even though Brazil is a global pioneer in terms of forest monitoring, biodiversity is not yet fully integrated in the monitoring systems and only scarcely linked to the issue of climate change. The structuring and improvement of the monitoring of climate-relevant biodiversity is tracked at the level of nature conservation areas. The goal is to prepare and use REDD+ and other compensation mechanisms for biodiversity and climate protection, with the inclusion of the local population.
DE	Brazil	Mitigation: Technology	Refrigerator Recycling Programme - Phase II	08/2010-4/2012	GIZ	0,9	Grant	The purpose of the project is to set up a recycling system for old refrigerators as a best-practice model. To this end, a pilot scheme will be developed to recover the refrigerants from the cooling systems and the greenhouse gases contained in the insulating foam.

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DE	Brazil	REDD	Fundo Amazônia	11/2010-12/2010	KfW	3,0	Grant	Finance of REDD-activities.
DE	Chile	Mitigation: LEDS/MRV	Implementing fast-track climate finance - development of proposals for Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs)	11/2010-12/2011	Ecofys Germany GmbH	0,3	Grant	To support fast track climate finance, the project supports Chile to make timely proposals on nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMAs). It builds on Ecofys experience on NAMA development in Mexico, China and Turkey. Good NAMA proposals are a pre-condition for sound guidelines for a future financial climate mechanism.
DE	Chile	Mitigation	Energy Efficiency and Cogeneration in Public Hospitals (Pilot Project)	11/2010-04/2012	GIZ	1,1	Grant	This pilot programme focuses on the development and implementation of measures to increase energy efficiency (EE) and cogeneration in public hospitals. The aim is to apply this pilot model to other hospitals, primarily in the target areas worst affected by the earthquake in 2010. In Chile, energy performance contracting through energy service companies (the ESCO model) and the use of micro and small-scale cogeneration systems is not yet widespread. The project offers the potential to establish a growth market and the business models and technology developed could be applied in schools, educational institutions, hotels, shopping centres and public buildings.
DE	China	Mitigation: Technology	Switching XPS Foam Production from F-Gases to Climate-Friendly CO2	08/2010-6/2011	GIZ	1,0	Grant	The project aims to convert production at up to two foam insulation production lines to CO2 technology to replace the F-gases customarily used. Participating companies receive technical support and training.

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			Technology - Phase II					
DE	China	Mitigation	Energy Efficiency in Chinese and Indian Industry	04/2010-12/2010	DEG - Deutsche Investitions- und Entwicklungsgesellschaft mbH	0,5	Grant	The aim of this project is to identify specific energy efficiency projects in China and supply advice and know-how for the implementation. The target groups are Chinese industrial enterprises and power plants with great energy efficiency potential. Planned activities are market analysis, advice and energy efficiency checks.
DE	China	Mitigation	Climate Change Mitigation by Promoting Energy Efficiency in Buildings -	12/2010-02/2012	GIZ	1,5	Grant	Energy efficiency in residential buildings in northern China is poor, and such buildings are responsible for high greenhouse gas emissions. To date very few mechanisms have been introduced for promoting energy rehabilitation in these buildings. A baseline study lays the foundations for implementing a carbon exchange system in the construction sector. This will make new sources of financing available for rehabilitation and provides incentives to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. In addition, the project will result in the development of the first comprehensive digital databank for residential housing; this will be useful for long-term rehabilitation planning.

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DE	China	Mitigation	Low Carbon Development Achieved Through Energy Efficiency Measures in Jiangsu Province	10/2010-10/2014	GIZ	3,0	Grant	The project develops and supports the implementation of strategies for reducing greenhouse gas emissions in Jiangsu Province as well as in selected towns and industrial areas. The project aims to contribute to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by providing training, encouraging knowledge transfer and implementing concrete pilot projects focusing on energy efficiency in the building and industrial sectors. The emphasis is on improving the legal and institutional framework for energy efficiency in Jiangsu as well as supporting the use of energy-efficient solutions and products, particularly in the building and industrial sectors.
DE	China	Mitigation	Transportation Demand Management in Beijing – Sector-oriented Development of Urban NAMAs Focusing on Transportation	01/2011-02/2014	GIZ	2,0	Grant	The project aims to improve transport demand management (TDM) in Beijing in order to manage the steadily increasing traffic density in line with nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMAs). The project provides capacity building for decision-makers and transport planners in Beijing to enable them to calculate baselines and assess reduction potential. It also supports the production of transport plans and the implementation of transport demand management measures.
DE	China	Mitigation: Technology	From Halogenated Refrigerants to Climate-Friendly Hydrocarbons - Showcase	08/2010-10/2011	GIZ	0,9	Grant	The project aims to convert the production of air-conditioning systems by a local Chinese manufacturer from HCFCs to natural refrigerants (hydrocarbons), thereby establishing a best-practice model. It also includes comprehensive training delivery for production and service technicians.

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			Production of Environmentally Sound Air-Conditioning Systems - Phase II					
DE	Costa Rica	REDD	Fondo de Biodiversidad Sostenible	11/2010-12/2010	KfW	6,0	Grant	Contribution to the "Fondo de Biodiversidad Sostenible", meant to finance REDD+-activities.
DE	Costa Rica	Adaptation	Protection of Marine and Coastal Biodiversity through Capacity Building and Adaptation to the Impacts of Climate Change	12/2010-11/2014	GIZ	3,5	Grant	The purpose of the project is the protection of costal and marine areas through capacity development actions towards the Costa Rican authorities. Co requisite ecosystem-based adaptation actions to the impacts of climate change are an integral part.
DE	El Salvador, Mexico, Costa Rica, Panama	Adaptation	Climate Change Governance Capacity: Building Regional and Nationally-tailored Ecosystem-based Adaptation in Mesoamerica	06/2010 - 12/2012	International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)	2,5	Grant	The project addresses the Bali Roadmap call for climate adaptation by building frameworks for governance on climate change responses. It aims to develop climate change governance capacity in the target countries through applied research, demonstration sites and public participation with a view towards effective ecosystem-based water management.

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DE	Fiji, Vanuatu, Solomon Islands, Papua New Guinea	REDD	Climate protection through forest conservation in Pacific Island States	11/2010-10/2014	GIZ	4,9	Grant	The purpose of the project is to conserve forests in the Pacific Island States in order to avoid greenhouse gas emissions. To achieve this, REDD+ processes are to be initiated and implemented in island states and a regional REDD+ strategy is to be elaborated. The actors will be enabled to earn carbon credits for forest conservation: a direct contribution to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. Regional cooperation will make it possible to address the problem of leakage at a supranational level. Sustainable forest management and reduced greenhouse gas emissions will become a shared concern for government, civil society and the timber industry.
DE	India	Mitigation	Promoting Low Carbon Transport in India	09/2010-12/2013	UNEP	2,0	Grant	The project aims to promote low carbon sustainable transport systems in India through modal substitutions and technological improvements. To this end an integrated assessment for the transport sector in four cities will be carried out and linked to the national and city level.
DE	India	Mitigation	Solar Mapping and Monitoring	11/2010-02/2014	GIZ	1,6	Grant	The project aims at mapping potential for solar power production and thus furthering the production of renewable energies.
DE	India	Mitigation: Technology	Research Cooperation	12/2010-12/2013	KfW	5,0	Grant	The programme's objective is to deepen the Indo-German research cooperation in the field of innovative clean energy technologies. Within the programme, it is foreseen to finance e.g. research/testing facilities in the field of solar thermal energy and further renewable energies, as well as related capacity building measures.

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DE	Indonesia	Mitigation	Energy Efficiency for sustainable tourism in Pangandaran, Indonesia	11/2010-10/2013	United Nations World Tourism Organization-UNWTO	1,2	Grant	In the nationally important destination of Pangandaran, West Java, the project aims at community based low carbon development especially in the tourism sector by increasing efficiency of energy use, showing exemplary use of renewable energy and increasing awareness for the need of adaptation measures. The results of the project will feed from the local level to the district and provincial level in the framework of the decentralization policy of Indonesia as well as in national processes on MRV-system establishment and the formulation of the National Sectoral Road Map for Climate Change on tourism. The project experiences shall also inform other destinations in Indonesia and be presented and discussed on regional and global level.
DE	Indonesia	Adaptation	Database for management of climate adaptation information and data	11/2010-11/2013	GIZ	2,1	Grant	In Indonesia, the statistical basis for the efficient use of climate adaptation information and the formulation of appropriate adaptation strategies are still insufficient. There is a lack of scientific capacities as well as of human, financial and technical resources. Accordingly, the purpose of the project is to improve Indonesia's ability to adapt to climate change impacts by means of an improved statistical basis and a standardised processing of data. A further goal of the project is to create an information management system to support planning, implementation and monitoring of adaptation measures.

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DE	Indonesia, Thailand, Vietnam	Adaptation	Vulnerability assessment and adaptation to climate change for water resource management in coastal cities of Southeast Asia	11/2010-10/2014	Asian Institute of Technology (AIT)	0,1	Grant	The goal of this project is to enhance local adaptive capacities through learning from the cooperative research results on climate change impacts in Southeast Asian coastal cities. The project will be launched at selected coastal cities in three countries in Southeast Asia, namely Indonesia, Thailand and Vietnam. This cooperation aims to share the information and experiences on climate change risk assessment and adaptation in urban water resources management based on research results and several dissemination activities.
DE	Indonesia, Brazil, Colombia	REDD	Balancing Land Use Management, Sustainable Biomass Production and Conservation - a Practical Multi-stakeholder Approach to Land Use Planning for Climate Change Mitigation	02/2010 - 04/2013	World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF)	2,7	Grant	The goal of the project is the development of a land use planning framework in partnership with major land users, government partners, communities and conservation groups to avoid greenhouse gas emissions.
DE	Kenya	Adaptation	Risk Management Strategies for Adaptation to the Impacts of	12/2010-02/2014	GIZ	2,3	Grant	Measures of the project contain the development of extensive risk management strategies for value chains of selected agricultural products. Further, an upscaling of weather insurances and activities for an innovative impact monitoring are planned.

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			Climate Change in the Kenyan Highlands Agriculture					
DE	Latin America (Honduras, Guatemala)	Adaptation	Fast Start Finance of Adaptation to Climate Change in Latin America	07/2010-12/2010	GIZ	0,7	Grant	Adaptation-related direct technical support and capacity building to improve the situation of regions, highly affected by climate change.
DE	Member States of the Mekong River Commission	Adaptation	Flood Prevention and Disaster Risk Management in the Lower Mekong Basin	12/2010-03/2014	GIZ	3,2	Grant	The project is part of the Mekong River Commission's (MRC) Flood Management and Mitigation programme. It supplements the activities of this programme in the areas of flood forecasting, structural measures and regional cooperation. The project is also supporting the development of a results-based monitoring system for the entire programme and the efficient integration of all the separate components.
DE	Mexico	Mitigation	German-Mexican Climate Change Mitigation Alliance	12/2010-01/2014	GIZ	3,0	Grant	The project aims to support the effective and efficient implementation of Mexican climate change mitigation policy encourage further development for the period after 2012 and promote the integration of additional innovative mechanisms for adapting to and reducing climate change. In order to achieve this, the Mexican Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources is being provided with advice at strategic level on climate policy and innovative mechanisms. Incentives are also being offered to adopt energy and resource-saving production techniques.

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DE	Mexico	REDD	Climate change and protected area management	10/2010-09/2014	GIZ	4,0	Grant	The purpose of the project is to explore the use of protected areas to conserve carbon reservoirs and to promote adaptation to climate change. To this end, Mexico's National Commission for Protected Areas (CONANP) is to be supported in connection with the implementation and further development of its climate protection strategy for protected areas. For this purpose, in selected protected areas of the densely forested Sierra Madre Oriental biodiversity hotspot, mitigation and adaptation measures will be included in the management plans and implemented on a model basis.
DE	Morocco	Mitigation	Construction of a Solar Power Plant in Ouarzazate	07/2010 - 12/2012	KfW	10,0	Grant	Support für construction of solar power plant in the Ouarzazate region.
DE	Morocco	Mitigation	Promoting Wind Energy and other Renewables in Morocco (Plan Solaire)	04/2010-12/2012	Investitionsbank Schleswig-Holstein (IB-SH)	1,5	Grant	The purpose of this project is to help Morocco expand its wind and other renewable energy sources. This will be achieved by establishing a national competence network and holding information and training events.
DE	Mosambique	Adaptation	Fast Start Finance of Adaptation to Climate Change along the River Chire	8/2010-12/2010	Munich Re Foundation/GIZ	0,3	Grant	Implementation of a flood warning system along the river Chire and sensitisation of the local population.
DE	Peru	REDD	Support of the Development of a National	12/2010-11/2014	KfW	6,3	Grant	Goal of the project is to support the Peruvian government during the development of a national REDD-system. It will then be possible to integrate

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			REDD-system in Peru					sub-national approaches into the national REDD-politics.
DE	Peru	REDD	Facilitation of the Peruvian Tropical Rainforest Programme „Conservando Juntos“	11/2010-10/2013	GIZ	3,0	Grant	This project will support the Peruvian environmental ministry during the development and exemplary testing of the tropical rainforest programme "Conservando Juntos".
DE	Peru	Adaptation	Insurances for Small Loans in the Agricultural Sector for Adapting to the Effects of Climate Change	11/2010-10/2013	GIZ	2,0	Grant	During the implementation of the project the development of an innovative insurance system in order to cover the risks of climate change will take place. The project goal is to establish a sustainable market for insurances in the agricultural sector.
DE	Peru, Guatemala, Tajikistan, India	Adaptation	Capacity Building for Adaptation to Climate Change	08/2010-12/2010	German Agro Action/ Oro Verde	0,7	Grant	Strengthening of local population by information on possible adaptation actions to climate change and initial implementation as well as development of climate proofing methodology.
DE	Philippines	Adaptation	Forest and Climate Protection on Panay	08/2010-05/2014	GIZ	2,0	Grant	The goals of the project are to establish the status as a protected area for the last major block of forest on the island of Panay which will secure a key carbon sink, to develop alternative energy sources and to spread sustainable agroforestry in buffer zones, which will reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
DE	Philippines and India	Adaptation	Cities in Asia develop Climate	02/2010-08/2013	ICLEI European	1,6	Grant	The project aims at developing local government capacity to enable 8 participating cities in India and the Philippines to increase their resilience to

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			Sensitive Adaptation Plans		Secretariat GmbH			climate change through the implementation of a climate sensitive local adaptation action plan.
DE	Sahel-Region	Adaptation	Sahel-Adaptation-Facility	11/2010-12/2010	KfW	10,7	Grant	Contribution to the "fonds de Bonification" of the BOAD (Banque Ouest Africaine de Developpment), meant to finance adaptation-related activities of UEMOA-memberstates (West African Economic and Monetary Union).
DE	South Africa	Mitigation	Open Programme for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency	01/2011-12/2013	GIZ	10,0	Grant	Technical cooperation in the field of renewable energies, and energy efficiency with special focus on private sector cooperation.
DE	Southeastern Europe	Mitigation	Open Regional Fund Energy Efficiency	01/2010-12/2012	GIZ	3,0	Grant	Different energy efficiency measures in the field of private sector cooperation, capacity building.
DE	Turkey	Mitigation	Efficient and Environmentally-Friendly Use of Animal Waste in Turkey	10/2010-04/2014	GIZ	2,5	Grant	The project aims to establish the environmentally-friendly use and processing of agricultural waste in Turkey. A pilot plant for generating biogas (energy) and fertiliser is having a direct impact by reducing greenhouse gas emissions. There are now plans to introduce an operating model using substantial private investment. In addition, the project includes providing advice on developing adequate general conditions as well as the necessary training on technical, economical and operational issues.
DE	Turkey	Mitigation	Credit Programme for Climate Protection	01/2011-12/2013	KfW	5,0	Grant	The project will contribute towards guaranteeing an environmentally sound power supply and more efficient use of energy. In addition, it will demonstrate that investment in renewable energy

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								sources and energy efficiency can deliver both environmental and economic benefits.
DE	Vietnam	Mitigation	Support to the Building of a Renewable Energy Agency (REDO)	01/2011-12/2013	GIZ	3,0	Grant	The main goal of the project is to build up capacity for the implementation of a renewable energy agency.
DE	Vietnam	REDD	Exploring Mechanisms to promote High Biodiversity REDD: Piloting in Vietnam	11/2010-08/2013	SNV Vietnam	0,9	Grant	The goal is to promote high biodiversity REDD schemes leading to the protection of biodiversity, helping mitigate global climate change and benefiting local communities. It will achieve this by exploring and testing national and international mechanisms to foster high biodiversity REDD. The new research will help inform CBD (Convention on Biological Diversity) and UNFCCC* discussions.
DE	Vietnam	Adaptation	Innovative Financing for Building Community Resilience to Climate Change in Coastal Vietnam	11/2010-08/2013	SNV Vietnam	1,2	Grant	The goal is to make the livelihoods of coastal communities more resilient to the impacts of climate change. This can be achieved by introducing innovative financing tools; in particular using income from ecosystem payments to build capacity to adapt to climate change issues, and establish a weather risk insurance scheme to insure households against adverse weather events.
DE	Vietnam	Adaptation	Promoting Biodiversity as Adapting Action to the Impacts of Climate	12/2010-11/2014	GIZ	3,5	Grant	The goal of the project is the protection of coastal forests through the sustainable use of resources and promoting biodiversity. This can be achieved in enabling local authorities to face the impacts of climate change within developing land use plans.

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			Change in Bac Lieu Province					
DE	MENA	Mitigation	Solar Resource Atlas for the Mediterranean	10/2010-09/2012	Deutsches Zentrum für Luft- und Raumfahrt	1,5	Grant	The aim of the project is to develop a high quality and easy accessible database of available solar resource in the Mediterranean and to disseminate relevant information to stakeholders in the field of solar energy use via internet. With it, among other things, investments into solar energy applications will be facilitated, the financial risk will be lowered, the data base for policy support mechanisms will be qualified and the implementation of initiatives promoting solar energy will be supported.
DE	MENA	Mitigation	Providing Training for Integrating the Renewable Energy Networks for Supplying Electricity in Selected Newly Industrialised Countries and Developing Countries (RE Grid System)	12/2010-12/2013	Renewables Academy (RENA C) AG	1,9	Grant	Providing Training for Integrating the Renewable Energy Networks for Supplying Electricity in Selected Newly Industrialised Countries and Developing Countries (RE Grid System). The project provides knowledge on integrating renewable energy networks to grid operators, energy producers, ministries and administrations in the Middle East and North Africa region. It holds seminars, Web-based seminars, a mobile exhibition and workshops.

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DE	Global	Mitigation	Public-private Partnership (PPP) Programme for Climate Protection	03/2010-12/2013	DEG Invest (Deutsche Investitions- und Entwicklungsgesellschaft mbH)	2,0	Grant	The purpose of this project is to cofinance measures in the field of climate protection for preparing and supporting private investment on a public-private partnership basis (PPP). Companies will receive support, up to a maximum of € 200,000 per measure, for technology and know-how transfer and capacity development/qualification.
DE	Global	Mitigation	Advancing UNFCCC Negotiating Process through Preparatory Workshops for Negotiators from Developing Countries	10/2010-12/2010	UNEP	0,5	Grant	The objective of this project is to support climate change negotiators from developing countries through workshops to discuss and refine their regional policy positions.
DE	Global	Mitigation	National Climate Finance Institutions Support Programme	11/2010-12/2012	UNEP	2,4	Grant	A support programme will be established to assist national climate finance agencies to maximize the impact of climate finance activity in developing countries. A coordinated set of research activities will be aligned with joint project preparatory activities.
DE	Global	Mitigation: Technology	Clean Technology Fund (CTF)		World Bank	125,0	Loan	The CTF is part of the Climate Investment Funds (CIFs) and finances scaled-up demonstration, deployment and transfer of low carbon technologies.

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DE	Global	REDD	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF)		World Bank	34,0	Grant	FCPF assists developing countries in their efforts to reduce REDD by providing value to standing forests.
DE	Global	Adaptation	Trust Fund for Ecosystem Based Adaptation		UNEP	10,0	Grant	The objective of the programme is to strengthen the capacities of development countries to strengthen ecosystem resilience for promoting ecosystem based adaptation (EBA) options and to reduce the vulnerability of communities, with particular emphasis on mountain ecosystems. Specifically the project will support: (i) the development of methodologies and tools for mountain ecosystems; (ii) the application of the above tools and methodologies at the national level; (iii) the implementation of EBA pilots at the ecosystem level; and (iv) the formulation of national policies and building an economic case for EBA at the national level. The programme will create new opportunities for experimental learning between regions and among countries within the same region. Through parallel and cooperative development and application of methodologies and tools and the implementation of pilot projects, the project will shorten the learning curve of local and national institutions and fast track the transfer of knowledge and experience building ecosystem resilience.

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DE	Global	Mitigation	Thematic Trust Fund for Support to Energy and Environment for Sustainable Development		UNDP	5,0	Grant	The overall objectives of the programme are to strengthen the capacity of developing countries (DCs) a) to monitor, report and verify greenhouse gas emissions; b) to identify opportunities for Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) in the context of national development; and to support the design of low carbon development strategies (LCDS) and c) to facilitate the uptake of mitigation actions by selected sectors, with the participation of the private sector, as appropriate, taking into account national priorities and circumstances and national economic plans. The programme methodology follows a country-driven, multi-stakeholder approach.
DE	Global	Mitigation	Global Climate Partnership Fund (GCPF)		KfW	10,0	Grant	The Global Climate Partnership Fund (GCPF) is an innovative funding instrument that should allow highly effective investments to be made in climaterellevant projects in selected countries. This involves providing local financial institutions with credit lines, with which they can in turn offer loans for investments in renewable energy, energy efficiency and the reduction of greenhouse gases. The focus is currently on Brazil, India, China, South Africa, Indonesia, Viet Nam, the Philippines, Chile, Mexico, Turkey, Tunisia, Morocco and Ukraine. Further countries can be included at a later date.
DE	Global	Adaptation	Special Climate Funds	07/2010-06/2011	Protestant and Catholic Association	2,7	Grant	Strengthening of local population by information on possible adaptation actions to climate change and initial implementation.

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					tion for Cooperation in Development			
DE	Global	Adaptation	PREVENT – Providing Support to Delegations from Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS) for the Post-2012 Negotiations - Phase II	08/2010-06/2011	Potsdam Institut für Klima- und Umweltforschung (PIK) e.V.	0,8	Grant	The project objective is to provide scientific and strategic support on demand for the negotiating delegations from least developed countries (LDC) and small island developing states (SIDS) providing briefings, analyses and modelling tools. It builds on a successful first phase of the project.
DE	Global	Adaptation	Adaptation Fund		World Bank	10,0	Grant	The Adaptation Fund has been established by the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol of the UNFCCC to finance concrete adaptation projects and programmes in developing countries that are Parties to the Kyoto Protocol.
DE	Global	Adaptation	Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience (PPCR)		World Bank	8,0	Grant	PPCR is a program für climate change adaptation under the Strategic Climate Fund (SCF), which is one of two funds within the design of the Climate Investment Funds (CIFs).

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DE	Global	Adaptation	Dialog Programme about Climate Protection	07/2010-12/2010	German political foundations	1,9	Grant	Strengthening and sensitization of civil society for the process of national and/or regional adaptation policies.
DE	Global	Adaptation	Fast Start Climate Facility	07/2010-12/2010	GIZ	0,2	Grant	Technical assistance and capacity building for development or improvement of climate strategies in developing countries.
DE	Global	Adaptation	Adaptation Fund Network	09/2010-08/2013	German watch	0,5	Grant	Supporting facility for the NGO monitoring of the Adaptation Fund under the Kyoto Protocol of the UNFCCC especially to check the implementation of "direct access" in developing countries.
DE	Global	Mitigation	Sectoral Study on Climate and Refrigeration Technology in Developing Countries and the Development of Methods and Instruments for Identifying Reduction Potential and Implementing NAMAs	11/2010-12/2012	GIZ	1,9	Grant	The project allows decision-makers in developing countries to assess the greenhouse gas emissions from fluorinated gases and also to evaluate the reduction potential of alternative technologies, such as natural refrigerants. Building on this knowledge, decision-makers can then formulate sectoral policies or nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMAs). The project aims to develop a methodology for calculating and modelling emissions as well as a handbook for formulating NAMAs. The results could be used worldwide to develop sectoral NAMAs.
DE	Global	Adaptation	Gender in Adaptation and Low-Carbon Development. Raising Awareness,	11/2010-10/2013	Gender CC - Women for Climate Justice	0,5	Grant	Raising awareness of climate change and developing capacity particularly among women on adaptation & low carbon development; raising awareness of gender aspects mainly among policy makers at national & international levels; contributing to integrating gender in climate change

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			Building Capacity, Supporting National and International Policy Making.					related policies & programs; facilitating global learning exchange.
DE	Global	Mitigation: Technology	Facility for climate friendly transport technologies and actions	11/2010-08/2013	GIZ	1,5	Grant	The project supports developing countries through specific handouts regarding existing instruments and technologies as well as climate related processes (e. g. MRV).
DK	Interregional	Adaptation	Capacity building of civil society	2010-	92-gruppen (Danish NGO)	1,07	grant	
DK	Interregional	Adaptation	UNFCCC Trust Fund for Participation	2010-2011	UNFCCC	0,80	grant	Participation by developing countries in extraordinary meetings leading up to COP16
DK	Interregional	Adaptation	Pilot activities - Green Facility	2010-	UNEP Risoe	0,80	grant	
DK	Interregional	Adaptation, Mitigation	Green growth: pilot activities under programming	2010-	Danish Embassies	1,30	grant	
DK	Interregional	Adaptation, REDD+, Mitigation	Strategic Climate Fund (PPCR, FIP and SREP)	2010-	World Bank	16,90	grant	Supplemental contribution for 1) Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience (PPCR), Forest Investment Programme (FIP) and Program on Scaling-up Renewable Energy in Low-income Countries (SREP)
DK	Interregional	Mitigation	Technology and capacity building	2010-	UNEP	5,40	grant	

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DK	Interregional	REDD+	UN REDD	2010-	UNDP	4,40	grant	Supplemental contribution for UNDP's Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation in Developing Countries programme fund (FCPF)
DK	Interregional	Adaptation	LDCF - Least Developed Countries Fund	2010-		10,70	grant	Contribution for
EC	Ethiopia	Adaptation	Ethiopia Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA-E): Building the national capacity and knowledge on climate change resilient adaptation actions	2011-2013	AFD/GTZ	8,0	Grants	Total EC Contribution: €13.7M (of which €8M counting as fast start). The overall objective is to contribute towards the construction of a carbon neutral and climate resilient economy .The specific objective is to increase the awareness and capacity of targeted Government institutions both at federal and regional levels and of the rural population at large to deal with climate change. R1: EPA has the institutional capacities to coordinate and mainstream climate change into policy, regulatory and strategic development planning. R2: A knowledge base is developed that allows stakeholders at all levels (national, regional and local) to build resilience to climate change impacts. R3: Climate change activities in the context of CNCR-E have successfully been field tested in the areas of the SLM programme of the MoARD.
EC	Nepal	Adaptation	Building climate resilience in Nepal	2011-2013	DfID	7,0	Grants	Total EC Contribution: €8M (of which €7M counting as fast start). Other MS will also contribute. Build capacity of Government of Nepal to develop, cost, budget and implement evidence-based policy and measures aimed at mainstreaming climate change in key development sectors (agriculture, forestry, water and energy), including through public private partnerships. R1: Capacity of relevant institutions at national and local levels

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								to support the design, implementation and monitoring of climate change mainstreaming interventions strengthened. R2: Local and sub-regional level mechanisms to test and promote scalable initiatives for climate adaptation and resilience put in place (based on the watershed approach).
EC	Pacific	Adaptation	Increasing climate resilience of Pacific Small Islands States through the Global Climate Change Alliance	2011-2013	The Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC)	10,0	Grants	Total EC Contribution: €11.4M (of which €10M counting as fast start). Promote a long term/strategic approach to adaptation to CC planning and budgets and to pave the way towards more effective and coordinated aid delivery modalities at national and regional level in the sector of CC. Complementary to GTZ actions in the Pacific. R1 (national level): Beneficiary countries are better equipped to mainstream CC in policies, planning processes and country budgets allowing for the increased use of the budget support aid cooperation modality. R2 (regional level): Regional capacity to support national adaptation needs is strengthened
EC	In consultation with Kenya, Uganda, Zambia, DRC, Egypt, Morocco, Peru, Colombia,	MRV, LEDS	EU-UNDP Climate Change Capacity Building Programme	2011-2014	UNDP	8,0	Grants	The overall objectives of the programme are to strengthen the capacity of developing countries a) to monitor, report and verify greenhouse gas emissions; b) to identify opportunities for Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) in the context of national development; and to support the design of low-emission development strategies (LEDS) and c) to facilitate the uptake of mitigation actions by selected sectors,

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	Ecuador, Chile, Philippines							with the participation of the private sector, as appropriate, taking into account national priorities and circumstances and national economic plans.
EC	Pilot countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America (to be defined)	Carbon market mechanisms	Partnership for Market Readiness	2011-2014	World Bank	5,0	Grants	Overall objective is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions globally in a cost effective manner by scaling up of the use of carbon market mechanisms in developing countries. Specific objective is to improve capacity of developing countries to develop and impl
EC	The Forest Carbon Partnership Facility currently supports 15 countries in Latin America, 14 countries in Africa and 8 countries in Asia Pacific	REDD+	Support to the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility's Readiness Fund (possibly including provisions for support to REDD+ Partnership actions / Paris-Oslo process)	2011-2014	World Bank	4,0	Grants	The overall development objective of the Facility is to set the stage for a much larger system of positive incentives and financing flows in the future, which is in line with the EU strategy on REDD described above. It is expected that the framework and approaches that will be tested under the FCPF will inform Parties to the UNFCCC as they negotiate a future climate regime which may include REDD. It seeks to create an enabling environment and sponsor a body of knowledge and experience that can facilitate the development of a much larger global program of incentives for REDD over the medium term (5-10 years).

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EC	Pilot countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America (to be defined)	REDD+	EU REDD Facility	2011-2014	European Forestry Institute	3,0	Grants	Within the overall principle of enhancing forests' contribution to poverty reduction, sustainable economic development, and mitigation of the impacts of climate change by reducing deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries, the general objective of the action is to assist developing countries in preparing for REDD, in particular with regard to forest governance related issues. The specific objective of the action is to provide effective support to the emergence of the REDD mechanisms in developing countries and to help them build their capacity and improve forest governance for REDD by building on work done under the Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT) programme and other on-going initiatives.
EC	Africa	Mitigation/Technology	Africa-EU Renewable Energy Cooperation Programme	2011-2014	GTZ/AFD	5,0	Grants	The overall objective of the RECP is to stimulate sustainable economic and social development in Africa through an increased use of Africa's renewable energy sources. The purpose of the EU support to the start-up phase is that a basis is established for the comprehensive 10 year Africa-EU Renewable Energy Cooperation Programme (including inputs to planning/preparation and mobilising stronger EU MS involvement), and that the first activities of the programme are successfully implemented including on policy and market development and on mobilisation of finance.
EI	Ethiopia	Adaptation	Regional (Tigray) support	2010	Ethiopian Govt.	0,50	grant	Building resilience to drought and hunger by halting and reversing environmental degradation.

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			programme					
EI	Malawi	Adaptation	International Potato Centre	2010	CIP	0,75	grant	Research, assessment and roll out of improved drought resistant varieties of potatoes.
EI	Africa	Adaptation	Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA): Specific countries yet to be decided.	2010-2012	EC GCCA	23,00	grant	Support to EC-GCCA for increasing the capacities of developing countries to cope with the effects of climate change. Priority to be given to one or a number of countries which Ireland prioritises in it's overseas development assistance, i.e. Ethiopia, Uganda, Tanzania, Zambia, Malawi, Mozambique, Lesotho, Timor-Leste and Vietnam.
EL	Albania, Bosnia Herzegovina, Croatia, FYROM, Moldavia, Montenegro, Serbia, Georgia, Ukraine	MITIGATION	"SYNERGY"	2010	Hellenic Centre for Renewable Energy Sources (CRES)	0,9	Grant	The objectives of the project include: Promotion of the use of RES for electricity and heat production, Promotion of EE in residential and public buildings, scientific and business cooperation for RES and E.E, Support to the development of an institutional and legislative framework for supporting RES and EE investments, Development of a regional RES and EE technologies and services market. The project is co-financed by USAID.
EL	BSEC member states (not yet defined)	MITIGATION	RES and EE project financing through the Hellenic Development Fund of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation (BSEC)	2010	Call for proposals still open	0,5	Grant	The BSEC-HDF is a financial instrument set up as a voluntary contribution from the Hellenic Republic within the BSEC, aiming to provide grants for the implementation of projects in BSEC member states. Proposals eligible to be funded by BSEC-HDF, according to the Fund's 2010 Call for Proposals, must target the area of Renewable Energy Sources and Energy Efficiency, thus contributing to regional efforts for climate change mitigation

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EL	Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Niger, Sudan, Uganda	ADAPTATION	Climate Change Adaptation in East and Central Africa	2010	World Meteorological Organization	1,00	Grant	The objective of the project is to support the re-establishment of the National Meteorological Services (NMS) of Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Niger, Sudan and Uganda, sustaining their capability for national weather and climate monitoring and weather forecasting.
EL	Indian Ocean Commission member states (not yet defined)	ADAPTATION	Indian Ocean Commission Secretariat	2010	Indian Ocean Commission Secretariat	1,00	Grant	Collection, analysis, and dissemination of meteorological and sea-level data, awareness raising, capacity development.
EL	Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	ADAPTATION	Climate Change Vulnerability, Risk Assessment, Adaptation in the Caribbean	2010	Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre	1,00	Grant	Collection, analysis, and dissemination of meteorological and sea-level data, awareness raising, capacity development.
ES	International	Adaptation	Adaptation Fund	2010-	World Bank	45,00	Grant	The Adaptation Fund, established by the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), is mandated to finance concrete adaptation projects and programmes in developing countries.
ES	Latin America	Adaptation, REDD+, Mitigation	Thematic Window for Climate Change (Spain-IADB Fund for Latin America)	2010-	Inter-American Development Bank	28,00	Loan	Inside this Fund, the main areas in the thematic window for climate change could be: land-use and forestry, agriculture, water management and sanitation, sustainable energy, and climate change adaptation in cities.

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ES	Africa	REDD+, Mitigation	Africa Sustainable Forestry Fund	2010-	Global Environment Fund	15,10	Capital contribution - 75% grant equivalent	Established in 1990, the Global Environment Fund (GEF) promotes solutions to environmental and energy challenges. The Africa Sustainable Forestry Fund is based on investments in forest management and forestry.
ES	International	Mitigation	GEF Replenishment	2010-11	GEF	10,40	Grant	To provide funding to developing countries and those with economies in transition for projects and activities targeting global benefits in the areas of biodiversity, climate change, international waters, the ozone layer and land degradation.
ES	International	Adaptation	Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR)	2010-11	World Bank	10,00	Concessional loan	PPCR is a program for climate change adaptation under the Strategic Climate Fund (SCF), which is one of two funds within the design of the Climate Investment Funds (CIFs)
ES	International	REDD+	Forest Investment Programme (FIP)	2010-11	World Bank	10,00	Concessional loan	FIP is a program to support efforts by the developing countries to combat deforestation and promote sustainable management of forests with the aim of reducing emissions and protecting carbon reserves
ES	International	Adaptation	Special Climate Change Fund	2010-11	GEF	4,00	Grant	SCCF is a specific fund to support activities and programs in the area of adaptation to climate change, technology transfer, energy, transport, industry and waste management, among others, in developing countries.
ES	International	Mitigation	Scaling-up Renewable Energy Program (SREP)	2010-11	World Bank	3,00	Concessional loan	SREP promotes the access to energy in developing countries through the use of renewable energies

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ES	International	Adaptation	GEF Replenishment	2010-11	GEF	2,60	Grant	To provide funding to developing countries and those with economies in transition for projects and activities targeting global benefits in the areas of biodiversity, climate change, international waters, the ozone layer and land degradation.
ES	International	REDD+	UN-REDD	2010-	UNDP	1,00	Grant	The Programme was launched to assist developing countries prepare and implement national REDD+ strategies, and builds on the convening power and expertise of FAO, UNDP and UNEP. The Programme currently supports REDD+ readiness activities in several countries, spanning Africa, Asia and the Pacific and Latin America.
FI	Africa (Niger, Ghana, Kenya and Mozambique)	Adaptation	INGO/Care Danmark Adaptation Learning Programme for Africa	2010-2013	CARE Danmark/CARE International	1,65	grant	The objective is to strengthen the capacity of poor households to adapt to climate variability and change. The programme uses a community-based adaptation approach and it has special focus on women and vulnerable groups. Learning, application of collected information and spreading of the results are integral parts of the programme.
FI	Indonesia	Mitigation	Indonesia Energy and Environment Partnership	2010-2012		4,00	grant	One of the Finnish key projects has been the Energy and Environment Partnership Program (EEP) which aims to promote renewable energy, energy efficiency, and clean technology investments in selected program countries, with the twin objectives of providing sustainable energy services to the poor and simultaneously combating climate change. The Energy and Environment Partnership with Central America (EEP-CA), was launched by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland and the seven participating Central American countries in 2002, during the United Nations World Summit on

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								Sustainable Development. Since 2003, Finland has allocated a total of 7 MEUR for the partnership, for the period 2010-2012, a total of 6 MEUR has been allocated. Based on the encouraging results from the Central American EEP, the MFA Finland has initiated similar programs in other regions (Mekong 2009-12 4,9 MEUR; Indonesia 2010-12 4 MEUR; Southern and East Africa 2010-12 8,5 MEUR; and Andean Region 2010-12 6 MEUR).
FI	Nepal	Adaptation/ CB	Increased Capacity of Hydrometeorological Services ICI-project	2010-2012	Finnish Meteorological Institute	0,49	grant	The project aims to improve the capacity of the Department of Hydrology and Meteorology under the Ministry of Environment in hydrometeorological observations, services and international data sharing and thus improve the capability of the Government of Nepal to respond to the increased risks of natural disasters related to weather and climate.
FI	Global	Capacity building, gender	Support for GGCA for Gender Mainstreaming in Global Climate	2010-2011	Global Gender and Climate Alliance (GGCA)	2,60	grant	The Global Gender and Climate Alliance brings together key UN actors in the field of international environmental and development policy to address the question of gender and climate change. Its main goal is a more widespread recognition of a gender perspective in decision making and policy planning related to climate change. Participation of women government delegates to UNFCCC negotiations is supported through the Women Delegates Fund.

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FI	Global	Mitigation	GEF, 5th Replenishment period	2010-2014		11,60	grant	Calculated from the growth of the total contribution using the climate change focal area allocation percentage presented in the GEF's Annual Report 2008 (32 %). Finland's total contribution for GEF5 is around 84 % higher than for GEF4. Total contribution for GEF is 57,3 MEUR during the 5th Replenishment Period.
FI	Global	Mitigation/ CDM/gender	Study on clean development mechanism and gender	2010	MFA Finland/ GreenStream Network Oyj	0,03	grant	The aim of the study is to 1) create a set of criteria to be used for analyzing the impacts of CDM projects from gender perspective 2) study the social impacts that CDM project have on the local population from the gender perspective 3) identify project types that have the potential to create positive impacts among the local people, especially local women.
FI	Global	Mitigation/ Adaptation	Making agriculture part of the solution to climate change– Building capacities for Agriculture Mitigation)	2010-2014	FAO	2,58	grant	Agriculture and land use are responsible of around 30 percent of the emissions and have a significant potential for mitigation. The goal of the project is to enable countries to better realize the opportunities of climate change mitigation in agriculture while improving food security and increasing resilience of farming systems at the same time. The project implementation can be divided into five modules: 1) Better knowledge support 2) Increased awareness, participation and partnerships; 3) Strengthened technical consultative processes; 4) developed communities of practices and 5) Development and advice on options. The duration of the project is five years (2010-2014) and the total budget is about 40 000 000 Euros.

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FR	Morocco	Adaptation	Amélioration du rendement du réseau d'eau de la ville d'Oujda	2010-2012	AFD	10,00	loan	Dans un contexte de ressources en eau restreintes et de besoins en croissance, la gestion de la demande en eau est un enjeu crucial qui vise une meilleure résilience de l'économie aux effets du changement climatique. Le programme d'amélioration du rendement de réseau de la ville d'Oujda est un cas emblématique de gestion de l'eau par la demande pour une Régie des Eaux. L'objectif du programme est d'accroître les rendements de distribution et en conséquence de réaliser des économies d'eau significatives de 2,5 à 6.8 millions de m3/an diminuant la tension sur la ressource (ainsi qu'une diminution des consommations énergétiques pour le pompage de l'eau, ce qui contribue en outre à une diminution de la quantité de CO2 émise),
FR	Niger basin	Adaptation	suivi et gestion des ressources en eau : autorité du bassin du Niger	2010-2012	AFD	1,70	grant	Le bassin du Niger qui regroupe 9 pays d'Afrique de l'Ouest sur près de 100 000 km2 est confronté à un enjeu critique de mobilisation de la ressource en eau, face à la réduction importante des écoulements de surface et une augmentation forte des besoins et usages d'une population en croissance très rapide. La finalité du projet est de doter l'Autorité de Bassin du Niger des moyens lui permettant d'assurer avec efficacité le suivi des ressources en eau et des grands ouvrages hydrauliques pour une gestion intégrée et coordonnée de ces ouvrages.
FR	Nigeria	Adaptation	Réhabilitation de réseaux d'adduction d'eau potable	2010-2012	AFD	65,10	loan	renforcement de la gestion des ressources en eau en milieu urbain. Le projet vise en particulier la réhabilitation et l'extension de réseaux d'adduction d'eau potable dans plusieurs villes du pays permettant à la fois un accroissement de l'accès à l'eau potable et une amélioration significative des

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								rendements de distribution.
FR	Mozambique	Adaptation	Adaptation parc de Quirimbas	2010-2012	French GEF	1,00	grant	Le projet vise à créer les conditions d'une gestion économiquement, socialement et écologiquement durable du Parc au bénéfice des populations, tout en promouvant la résilience des écosystèmes d'une aire protégée et de sa périphérie aux changements climatiques. Il soutiendra pour ce faire la mise en place de stratégies d'adaptation et d'atténuation dans le Parc National de Quirimbas, parc représentatif des habitats marins et terrestres du nord du Mozambique. Forte valeur démonstrative.
FR	West Africa	Adaptation	Programme régional de gestion durable terres et adaptation au changement climatique au Sahel	2010-2012	French GEF	2,00	grant	Renforcement des capacités des acteurs locaux (ONG, Collectivités locales) en matière de gestion des terres en zones sahéliennes. L'objectif du projet est de créer les conditions politiques, stratégiques et techniques pour que les acteurs locaux puissent définir, mettre en oeuvre et gérer les actions de gestion durable des terres qui amélioreront leurs revenus et réduiront leur vulnérabilité face au changement climatique.
FR	Central Africa	Adaptation	Suivi de la ressource en eau et outil prospectif bassin versant et fleuve du Congo	2010-2012	French GEF	1,30	grant	Mise en place d'un système de suivi hydrologique et environnemental dans le bassin du fleuve Congo. Le projet permettra de contribuer au développement durable du bassin versant du fleuve Congo en développant une politique de gestion intégrée des ressources en eau fondée sur une meilleure connaissance des ressources en eau et l'aide aux décisions d'aménagement et de gestion des eaux.

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FR	Kenya	Mitigation	Appui au développement des ER via financement du schéma directeur national et soutien à la Geothermal Development Company	2010-2012	AFD	56,00	loan	Appui au développement des énergies renouvelable via le financement d'un schéma directeur national et un soutien à la Geothermal Development Company. Ce programme est associé à un financement de 150 M€ concernant la construction de centrales géothermiques pour une puissance de 280 MW.
FR	North Africa	Mitigation	Appui au PSM**	2010-2012	French GEF	0,80	grant	Le projet a pour objectif d'appuyer la structuration des projets du Plan Solaire Méditerranéen et le renforcement de capacités au sein des pays méditerranéens dans le développement des énergies renouvelables et de l'efficacité énergétique.
FR	West Africa	Mitigation	Développement de référentiels pour accès à l'énergie à partir de jatropha**	2010-2012	French GEF	1,50	grant	Développement de filières de production d'énergie renouvelable et sobre en carbone à partir de Jatropha ayant un impact significatif dans la lutte contre la pauvreté en milieu rural africain : ramme a pour objectif : appui des opérations de développement, validation les référentiels agro-environnementaux, technico-économiques et socio-organisationnels de la production jusqu'à son usage énergétique, outils de formation et d'aide à la décision pour les acteurs professionnels et institutionnels, optimisation du développement des filières et aide à la construction des politiques publiques.
FR	Ghana	REDD+	Plantations villageoises d'hévéa	2010-2012	AFD	14,00	loan	Le projet permettra de financer 10 500 ha de plantations nouvelles par des planteurs villageois dans les Régions Ouest et Centrale du pays avec

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								des impacts significatifs en termes économiques ainsi que de séquestration de GES.
FR	Tunisia	REDD+	Gestion écosystèmes forestiers de Chambi	2010-2012	French GEF	0,90	grant	Appui aux populations locales vivant en périphérie du Parc National de Chaambi et valorisation des produits issus des ressources naturelles de la région. Le projet vise à la réconciliation du Parc National avec les populations riveraines, sur la base d'un partage des avantages économiques de la conservation et d'une compensation des conséquences des restrictions d'accès aux ressources naturelles imposées par le Parc. Il vise à promouvoir un modèle de gouvernance et de gestion durable du Parc permettant de concilier la conservation des ressources naturelles et le développement socio-économique des populations riveraines, modèle qui pourra ensuite être diffusé au niveau national et régional.
FR	Central Africa	REDD+	Appui à l'écocertification des concessions forestières	2010-2012	French GEF	1,50	grant	Contribution à la prise en considération des critères environnementaux et sociaux dans les systèmes de certification des bois en Afrique centrale. Valorisation de ces certificats auprès des acheteurs occidentaux. Le projet a pour objet la promotion d'une exploitation des ressources ligneuses compatible avec la préservation des surfaces forestières et des services environnementaux produits par ces forêts pour les populations actuelles et futures, au niveau local, national et mondial. Le projet permettra d'élever le niveau de qualité des aménagements forestiers en Afrique centrale en améliorant les méthodes et les techniques de conception et de préparation des

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								plans d'aménagement durables; de renforcer la capacité de gestion et de suivi des entreprises, des administrations nationales et des autres parties prenantes, ONG notamment; de diffuser auprès des entreprises d'exploitation forestière en relation avec les administrations les modalités et démarches de certification de légalité et d'écocertification; de promouvoir les labels d'écocertification auprès des importateurs européens de produits ligneux.
FR	West Africa	REDD+	Afrique de l'Ouest - Forêt et adaptation au changement climatique		French GEF	1,60	grant	Analyse du rôle des forêts dans l'atténuation des impacts du changement climatique en Afrique de l'Ouest et intégration de ces éléments dans les politiques nationale d'adaptation. Le projet contribuera au développement de politiques et projets d'adaptation basée sur les écosystèmes à différentes échelles (locales, nationales, régionales) en Afrique de l'Ouest soudano-sahélienne afin de renforcer la gestion durable des forêts et permettre aux groupes sociaux les plus vulnérables d'accroître leurs capacités adaptatives et d'améliorer leurs conditions de vie grâce aux biens et services écosystémiques fournis durablement par les formations forestières.

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FR	Indonesia	Mitigation (including REDD+)	Financement de la politique nationale de LCC	2010	AFD	142,00	loan	Il s'agit de la troisième tranche d'appui au gouvernement indonésien. L'AFD met en place depuis 2008 des opérations (à ce jour en Indonésie, Mexique, Maurice, Vietnam) visant à accompagner et promouvoir la mise en oeuvre des stratégies nationales de lutte contre le changement climatique des pays les plus en pointe au niveau mondial sur les questions climat. L'AFD intervient au travers de prêts budgétaires sectoriels à engagements successifs accompagnant la mise en oeuvre d'une feuille de route des actions prioritaires que le gouvernement a décidé de mettre en oeuvre. Ces prêts budgétaires sectoriels s'accompagnent de programmes de coopération technique visant à accompagner le processus institutionnel et favoriser le dialogue intersectoriel. Ce mode d'intervention développé en partenariat avec la coopération japonaise représente un moyen efficace pour accompagner la stratégie climat d'un pays en respectant sa souveraineté.
FR	China	REDD+	Carbone rural (bambous) et renforcement de capacités (Yunnan, Sichuan)		French GEF	1,00	grant	L'AFD, avec le soutien du FFEM, et l'ACCA21, centre agenda 21 du ministère des sciences et technologies chinois (MOST) ont coopéré de 2006 à 2009 sur un projet de promotion du MDP dans 4 provinces du sud-ouest de la Chine. Ce projet là propose de poursuivre et d'étendre cette coopération en s'intéressant au secteur du carbone rural (reforestation, biogaz, agriculture). Il s'attachera, sur la base de projets concrets, à développer des outils et méthodologies adaptées pour ensuite promouvoir le carbone rural en Chine et au niveau international. Le projet ciblera

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								géographiquement les provinces du Sichuan et du Yunnan, au caractère rural important.
FR	China	REDD+	Programme de reboisement et de biogaz dans le Yunnan	2010-2012	AFD	35,00	loan	Opérations de boisement et reboisement à grande échelle dans la province du Yunnan et contribution au développement de programmes de biogaz ruraux participant d'une réduction de la pression exercée sur le massif forestier.
FR	Albania	REDD+	Protection zones montagneuses Albanie et pays limitrophes**	2010-2012	French GEF	1,20	grant	Mise en place d'un système d'Indications Géographiques pour des productions provenant des zones de montagne balkanique (Chataigne, Moutons, ...) afin de valoriser le potentiel économique de ces régions au bénéfice des populations locales. Le projet donnera les moyens aux acteurs du développement des zones de montagne de la région balkanique de faire de la conservation de la biodiversité une composante centrale de leurs stratégies de développement. Le projet vise à la valorisation, en Albanie et dans les pays limitrophes, et plus particulièrement ceux des régions montagneuses, qui sont aujourd'hui exposées au phénomène de désertification humaine en faveur des villes et du littoral.
FR	World	Adaptation and Mitigation (including	Global Environment Facility	2010-2012	GEF	13,00	grant	Share of France's 2010 payment to GEF allocated to fight against climate change.

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		REDD+)						
FR	World	Mitigation	Clean Technology Fund	2010-2012	CTF	67,70	loan	A third of France's loan contribution to the Clean Technology Fund, which will be fully disbursed (203Meur) in December 2010. For the purpose of this reporting, it is split over the three years of the fast start period.
FR	Brazil	REDD+	Gestion durable de la forêt et de la biodiversité dans l'Etat de l'Amapa	2010-2012	French GEF	1,60	grant	Renforcement de la politique de développement durable et de conservation de la biodiversité du gouvernement de l'Amapá, en contribuant à l'instauration d'un cadre légal encourageant l'exploitation durable de la forêt, en association avec les populations concernées. Consolider la gestion de la Forêt d'État (4M.ha) dont une partie sera concédée sous forme d'exploitation à faible impact ; et contribuer au renforcement du corridor biologique formé par les unités de conservation mises en place dans l'Etat.
FR	South America	REDD+	Développement REDD+ sur le plateau des Guyanes**	2010-2012	French GEF	1,00	grant	Créer une alliance technique à l'échelle du plateau des Guyanes destinée à conserver ses forêts et à contribuer au bien-être de ses populations, de sa biodiversité et de la communauté globale. Mise à disposition des ressources et compétences techniques des services forestiers de la France, du Suriname, du Guyana, du Venezuela et du Brésil (Etat d'Amapa) afin de développer des compétences REDD+ aux niveaux nationaux, facilitant le futur MRV du mécanisme REDD+ avant la mise en œuvre d'actions REDD+ sur le Plateau des Guyanes. Etroite collaboration avec ONG (WWF,

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								CI, Tropenbos), centres de recherche (UMR Ecofog, IRD, CELOS, INPA, RAINFOR, centre Iwokrama), bailleurs présents dans la région (Norvège, Allemagne, Pays-Bas, USA). Dialogue permanent avec les représentations des communautés indigènes (COICA).
FR	South America	REDD+	Appui au financements innovants des aires protégées	2010-2012	French GEF	1,00	grant	Le réseau de fonds fiduciaires pour la conservation de la biodiversité d'Amérique latine et Caraïbes (FFC RedLAC) a identifié plusieurs innovations de financement basées sur des instruments de marchés pouvant apporter des solutions durables et intégrées aux pressions qui menacent la biodiversité, en assurant dans le même temps de nouvelles sources de financement pour la conservation de la biodiversité. RedLAC propose d'utiliser les connaissances existantes et les meilleures pratiques de ses membres pour renforcer la capacité de ses FFC membres à recourir aux instruments de marchés, tels que la mise en œuvre des crédits carbone générés par des projets de déforestation évitée (mécanismes REDD) et autres paiements pour les services écosystémiques.
FR	DRC	REDD+	Appui à la gestion durable des forêts	2010-2012	AFD	5,00	grant	L'objectif du projet est de favoriser le démarrage de l'élaboration des plans d'aménagement des concessions forestières afin de créer une dynamique d'aménagement durable capable de s'étendre rapidement à l'ensemble des massifs forestiers de la RDC.

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HU	TBD	Adaptation	LDCF	2011	N.A.	1,00	Grant	The LDCF was established under the UNFCCC and aims to address the special needs of the LDCs, which are especially vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change. This includes preparing and implementing NAPA's.
IT	Lebanon	Adaptation-Mitigation	Enforcement of the national Lebanese strategy for the mitigation of fire risks in rural areas.	2010-2011	Italian Cooperation	0,50	grant	In the framework of the National Strategy implementation of the forest fire risk prevention system. Based on over on local and international meteorological networks the system will forecast fires risks for the country. The program in executed in collaboration with Italian Department of Civil Protection
IT	Lebanon	Adaptation-Mitigation	Risk prevention and management measures and management of cedar nature reserve in Lebanon.	2010-2011	Italian Cooperation	0,82	grant	The initiative aims at strengthening local capacities of mitigating and preventing forest fires and managing the reserve in a sustainable and economical sound way. The project is therefore build by three main component: infrastructures, equipment and Capacity building
IT	Lebanon	Mitigation	Integrated Waste Management in Baalbek, Bekaa	2010-2012	Lebanese Ministry of Environment	2,50	grant	The project aims at developing an integrated management system for the Baalbek Casa and to rehabilitate the actual dumping site located in a cave with high archeological value. Managing the waste will reduce biot both aereial and ground pollution. The initiative also aims at developing the capacities of the Ministry of Environment in order to increase environmental mainstreaming among local and central institutions.

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IT	Lebanon	Mitigation	Climate Change Mitigation - Renewable energies (SHW)	2010-2012	Italian Cooperation	1,00	grant	The project aims at increasing public awareness in the field of energy conservation and renewable energy. The installation of over 900 solar heater systems on public buildings (hospitals, schools, others), combined with sound and tailored social campaigns, will reach the large public and stimulate their interest in using such systems.
IT	Kenya	Adaptation	Agro-hydraulic development in Sigor - III phase	2010-2012	DGCS	9,19	loan	The aim of the project is to implement the third and final phase of the Sigor Wei-Wei Agro Hydraulic Development Project situated in Kerio Valley (West Pokot District-Kenya) through two components: infrastructure component and capacity building and supply component.
IT	Syria	Adaptation	Sustainable development and conservation of the Syrian badia	2010-2012	DGCS and IUCN	0,50	grant	Improve the living standards of people inhabiting the Ibis Protected Area through consolidating their active involvement in the management of the protected areas and ensuring the biodiversity conservation and the sustainable use of ecosystems services
IT	MEDITERRANEAN AREA (Lybia, Morocco, Tunisia, Egypt, Israel)	Adaptation and Mitigation	Mediterranean climate activities	Various depending on the specific project	Various depending on the specific project	0,76	grant	Based on bilateral agreements between the Italian Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea and the Ministries of Environment /Energy of the countries, with the participation of UNDP and UNEP, the Program covers various projects including the promotion of renewable energy sources and rational use of energy, application of energy efficiency technology in buildings, plants for mitigating climate change effects and desertification, coastal zone management to adapt to climate change

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IT	Iraq	Adaptation and Mitigation	Iraq climate actions	Various depending on the specific project	Various depending on the specific project	4,77	grant	Based on bilateral agreements between the Italian Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea and the Ministries of Environment /Energy /Water Resources, with the participation of UNEP, the Program covers various projects including preservation and ecosystem management, pilot mitigation actions for the use of the flare gas produced in the oilfields, monitoring of the forest resources and soil erosion processes, activation of fuel switching mechanisms in selected areas of Iraq, optimisation of water and energy utilization for water and sanitation services, environmental analysis of the Iraqi coastline and proposals for sustainable development, promotion of the development of green belts in the areas affected by sand-storms and the re-seeding of degraded rangelands, strategies and actions to adapt to the extreme drought event
IT	China	Adaptation	Biodiversity monitoring and protection of the protected forest area of Kanas and Bogeda (Tianchi), in the independent province of Xinjian	2010-2012	DGCS	11,96	loan	The Project objective is to strengthen the capacity of the local authorities (i) to monitor and manage biodiversity in the Bogeda Biosphere Natural Reserve and in the Kanas National Natural Reserve, (ii) to collect, update and store biological, ecological, hydrological and human activities information so to enable the prioritization of management and advocacy decisions as well as enhance scientific research and (iii) to systematically identify values, threats and potential management actions.
IT	Vietnam	REDD+				10,00	debt swapt	
IT	Indonesia	REDD+				30,00	debt	

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							swapt	
IT	Pacific Small Island Developing States	Mitigation	Managing ecosystem & livelihood implications of energy policies in the Pacific Island States.	2009-2012(only the contribution for 2010 has been considered in the column "Contribution by EU or MS (million €)"	IUCN	0,50	grant	Support beneficiary Countries in developing and implementing environmentally sound, sustainable energy policies and in executing a number of renewable energy pilot projects focusing on ecosystem conservation and livelihood enhancement.
IT	CHINA	Adaptation and Mitigation	Sino-Italian Climate Change Cooperation Program	Various depending on the specific project	Sino-Italian Cooperation Project for the Environmental Protection - Program Management Office	11,96	grant	Based on bilateral agreements between the Italian Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea and the National Development and Reform Commission, the Ministries for the Environment, of Science and Technology, of Water Resources of P.R.China, the Municipalities of Beijing and Shanghai, the World EXPO Bureau, the Program covers various projects including: a) Institution and Capacity Building for the development and implementation of climate change policies and plans; b) cooperation on adaptation, including development of local plan and pilot projects; c) technological cooperation, including mitigation and low-carbon solutions; d) solutions for sustainable mobility (2-4 wheels electric and

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								hybrid vehicles), energy efficiency solution for the building sector (tri-generation) and sustainable design; e) promote an increased use of clean energy in China; f) development of new standards and guidelines for energy-efficiency and environmental protection in the residential sector.g) training of senior officials and experts in the sustainable management of natural and energy resources.
IT	Pacific Small Islands Developing States	Adaptation and Mitigation	Cooperation on climate change	Various depending on the specific project	Various depending on the specific project	0,95	grant	Based on bilateral agreements between the Italian Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea and the Countries, the program includes climate change adaptation measures; Assessment of energy requirements and strengthening of energy policies and action plans; Rural Electrification; Development of biofuels; Development of renewable energy sources
IT	Albania	Adaptation	Institutional Support to the Albanian Ministry of Environment for Sustainable Biodiversity Conservation and Use in Protected Areas and the Management of	2010-2012	IUCN	2,22	grant	Strengthening of the capacities of the Albanian Ministry of Environment in sustainable management and conservation of biodiversity in Protected Areas and management of hazardous waste.

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			Hazardous Waste					
IT	BALCANIC AREA (Serbia, Montenegro, Macedonia, Albania)	Adaptation and Mitigation	Balcanic climate initiatives	Various depending on the specific project	Various depending on the specific project	6,80	grant	Based on bilateral agreements between the Italian Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea and the Ministries of Environment /Energy of the countries, with the participation of UNEP, the Program covers various projects including capacity building, the promotion of renewable energies and energy efficiency, the spread of thermal solar systems, methane recovery, the support for sustainable agriculture practices, sustainable tourism, system of sustainable mobility, adaptation measures in coastal areas
IT	MULTILATERAL	Adaptation and Mitigation	Capacity building program	Various depending on the specific project	Regional Environmental Center for Central and Eastern Europe (REC)	0,75	grant	Capacity building and training for senior officials in the southern eastern Europe and central asia countries
IT	MULTILATERAL	Mitigation	SLED initiative - Clean Energy Access Program	2010-2015	IFC World Bank	7,70	grant	Based on a bilateral agreement between the Italian Ministry of the Environment, Land and Sea and the International Finance Corporation of the World Bank. The program is aimed at accelerating the deployment of renewable energy and energy

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								efficiency technologies in developing countries, with the aim of reducing GHG emissions.
IT	MULTILATERAL	REDD+	Forest Carbon partnership facility - Readiness Fund	2010	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility	3,84	grant	Based on a bilateral agreement between the Italian Ministry of the Environment, Land and Sea and the World Bank. The contribution is for the Readiness Fund of the FCPF aimed at reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, forest carbon stock conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks (REDD+).
IT	MULTILATERAL	Mitigation		Various depending on the specific project	UNEP	3,84	grant	Renewable energy, sustainable production and consumption
IT	MULTILATERAL	Adaptation	Strategic Partnership for Marine Ecosystem and Coastal Management	Various depending on the specific project	UNESCO	0,58	grant	
IT	MULTILATERAL	Mitigation	Center for international sustainable development	Various depending on the specific project	Harvard University	2,30	grant	Training and education on sustainable development strategies and policies for high level representatives from developing countries

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IT	MULTILATERAL	Adaptation and Mitigation	Environment Conflict Resolution	Various depending on the specific project	Columbia University	0,59	grant	
IT	MULTILATERAL	Mitigation	Global Bioenergy Partnership	Various depending on the specific project	FAO	3,87	grant	
IT	Bolivia	Mitigation	Renewable hydraulic energy supply through the construction of micro hydropower stations.	2008-2010	ALISEI (NGO)	0,28	grant	
IT	Bolivia	Mitigation	Trilateral Initiative 'Amazonia sin fuego': reducing wildfires and promoting alternative solutions to the use of fire in the Amazon Bolivia	2011-2013	Italian Cooperation; Brazilian Cooperation Agency ; Bolivian Govern	1,50	grant	The Programme promotes economic and social development through an integrated scheme of wildfire management. An innovative participatory approach will be used to develop alternative agricultural practices.

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					ment			
IT	Bolivia	Mitigation	Creating a regional system of protected areas, indigenous lands and forests for integrated sustainable management of the Amazon Bolivia. Aid. 8378/CESVI/BOL	2008-2010 (only the contribution for 2010 has been considered in the column "Contribution by EU or MS (million €)")	CESVI (NGO)	0,18	grant	The project aims to strengthen institutional capacities by capacity-building and decision-making support activities in order to improve sustainable land management and integrated natural resources management at regional, national and transboundary levels.
IT	Bolivia	Adaptation	Emergency Initiative in response to natural disasters and aimed at the promotion of an integrated natural disaster risk management and climate	2009 - 2010 (only the contribution for 2010 has been considered in the column "Contribution by	Italian Cooperation	0,50	grant	The Project aims to meet the needs of the areas affected by natural disasters and to reduce vulnerability of local populations by promoting food security and improving early warning systems and natural disaster risk management.

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			change adaptation. Aid. 8896/01/06	EU or MS (million €)"				
IT	Bolivia	Adaptation	Promoting climate risk management and reducing vulnerability to strengthen sustainable agriculture production in selected areas of Bolivia. Aid 9407/02/0	2010 - 2011	FAO	1,00	grant	The Project aims to enhance capacities for climate risk management and response mechanisms within the institutional setting at the community level. The initiative aims also to reduce vulnerability by promoting sustainable agriculture practices and divers
IT	Ecuador	REDD+				35,00	debt swapt	
IT	Ecuador	Adaptation	Integrated Programme for Institutional consolidation, social and economic development and biodiversity conservation in	2010-2012	DGCS	1,55	grant	the project aims at promoting a systemic management for the archipelago, in support of environment conservation and livelihood enhancement, by consolidating the capacities of the local institutions in terms of sustainable management of natural resources

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			the Galapagos Archipelago: design and pilot application of a Decision Support System in the framework of the Global Island Partnership.					
IT	Mexico	Mitigation	MEXICO CLIMATE INITIATIVES	Various depending on the specific project	Various depending on the specific project	0,92	grant	Based on bilateral agreements between the Italian Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea and the Ministries of Environment /Energy , the Program includes ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND RENEWABLE ENERGY MEASURES IN BUILDINGS; REUSE OF THE ORGANIC WASTE FRACTION; SOLAR WATER HEATERS IN A PILOT AREA OF MEXICO CITY
IT	Latin America	Adaptation				0,62		
IT	Latin America	REDD+				1,18		
IT	Latin America	Mitigation				0,28		
IT	Central America	Adaptation				4,15		
IT	Middle East	Adaptation				64,32		
IT	Middle East	REDD+				1,32		
IT	Middle East	Mitigation				3,50		

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IT	Africa and Sahel	Adaptation				23,86		
IT	Asia	Adaptation				15,71		
IT	Asia	REDD+				10,00		
IT	Asia	Mitigation				12,50		
IT	Balkans	Adaptation				1,45		
	UNDP	Adaptation				1,24		
LV	Georgia	Adaptation	Activity in the framework of Agreement between the Ministry of the Environment of the Republic of Latvia and the Ministry of Environment Protection and Natural Resources of Georgia	2010	Ministry of the Environment of the Republic of Latvia	0,00	grant	Action aims to assist in identification of adaptation measures by providing expertise
LV	Georgia	Mitigation	Activity in the framework of Agreement between the Ministry of the Environment of the Republic of Latvia and the Ministry of Environment Protection and	2010-2011	Ministry of the Environment of the Republic of Latvia	0,01	grant	Action aims to build the capacity of public administration and experts in receiving country. The skills gained will be used during the project for creating instruments for rising public awareness and to promote climate change mitigation actions and technologies

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			Natural Resources of Georgia					
LU	International	Adaptation				1,00		
LU	International	REDD+	UN REDD Programme			1,00		
LU	International	Adaptation	Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR)			1,00		
LT	global	adaptation	The Energy Sector Management Assistance Program (ESMAP)		World Bank	0,02	grant	The program addresses the challenges posed by energy security, poverty reduction and climate change through its core functions as a think tank and knowledge clearing house, but also through operational leveraging. ESMAP assists low- and middle-income countries to promote environmentally sustainable energy solutions for poverty reduction and economic growth. ESMAP offers pre-investment activities such as analytical and advisory activities, studies, pilot projects, conferences, trainings and workshops, but not investments themselves. A priori the potential of investments are analysed, while ex post best practices are gathered, evaluations are undertaken and knowledge is transferred.

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MT	Small island developing states	Capacity building for adaptation	Climate Change Diplomacy Project	The project ran from 2008 to 2010. The funds for 2010 were allocated from Fast-Start financing.	DiploFondation	0.025	Grant	The project focused on preparing small island states for the Bali process. In the period 2008/2009 it involved: 1. An international conference on climate change diplomacy; 2. The development of an online course on climate change; and 3. Delivery of online
MT	Various developing countries	Mitigation	Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves	2010	Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves	0.125	Grant	The Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves is a new public-private partnership, which amongst others aims at combating climate change by creating a thriving global market for clean and efficient household cooking solutions. The Alliance is sponsored by the U
NL	Burundi, DRC, Congo, Rwanda	mitigation	Regional Programme Renewable Energy Great lakes	2009-2013	IFDC-FMO	38.00	grant	This programme focusses on the regional implementation of renewable energy in the Great Lakes region. It contributes, among others, to the rehabilitation of the Rusumo Falls hydropower plant and the interconnection of powergrids in the region. The programme includes as well reforestation activities and sustainable production of firewood.

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NL	Rwanda	mitigation	Nat. Programme Ren. Energy Rwanda	2008-2012	GoR-BTC	27.00	grant	The programme in Rwanda encompasses a contribution to the national Energy Strategy, the National Strategy for reforestation and sustainable forest management and the introduction of renewable energy technologies. The focus of the Dutch funded activities is on small scale hydropower, biogas, and sustainable production of firewood. Rwanda takes also part in the regional Great Lakes programme of the Netherlands.
NL	Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Kenya, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda	mitigation	African Biogas Partnership Programme (ABPP)	2009-2014	HIVOS	25.60	grant	The African and Asian Biogas Programmes comprises a partnership between HIVOS and SNV in supporting national programmes on domestic biogas in six African and four Asian countries. The African Programme aims at constructing 70,000 biogas plants, providing about half a million people access to a sustainable source of energy by the year 2013. The overall objective is to contribute to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals through the dissemination of domestic biogas plants as a local, sustainable energy source through the development of a commercially viable, market-oriented biogas sector. The financial contribution of the Netherlands is covering approximately one third of the total programme costs. (http://www.snvworld.org/en/ourwork/Pages/Africa_Biogas_Partnership_Programme.aspx).
NL	Indonesia	mitigation	Nat. Programme Ren. Energy Indonesia	2008-2013	WB-Agency NL-HIVOS	24.00	grant	In the framework of a 15 year long cooperation on energy between Indonesia and the Netherlands, a program on renewable energy has been developed. This program includes capacity building, institutional strengthening and implementation of new technologies such as geothermal energy and

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								biogas; it supports the implementation of small scale hydropower for rural electrification; and it includes activities in the field of sustainable palmoil production.
NL	Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Ghana, Honduras, Indonesia, Kenya, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Peru, Rwanda, Senegal, Uganda	mitigation	Energising Development	2009-2013	GTZ	114.99	grant	This programme includes three activities to scale up renewable energy and use of biomass for energy. It contributes to the second phase of the German Energising Development Programme which aims to provide access to renewable energy to 5 million people (http://www.sinternovem.nl/energising_development). Second, the Scaling Up Renewable Energy Program in Low Income Countries (SREP). The SREP stimulates renewable energy solutions and acts as a catalyst for the transformation of the renewables market by obtaining government support for market creation, private sector implementation, and productive energy use (http://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org/cif/srep). Finally the Dutch Global Sustainable Biomass Fund, providing support to developing countries on knowledge and capacity of biomass production for energy. The Fund is designed for partnerships with private sector and non-governmental organisations in the field of sustainable production of biomass. (http://www.sinternovem.nl/globalssustainablebiomass/general/index.asp).
NL	Mozambique	Mitigation	Nat. Programme Mozambique	2009-2012	GoR-BTC	2,89	grant	The programme in Mozambique starts with sustainable biofuel production and a study for certification of biomass for export. Collaboration opportunities are explored within the Netherlands-

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								Mozambique country programme.
NL	Angola, Armenia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Fiji, India, Mali, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, Rwanda, Sudan, Syria, Tajikistan, Timor Leste, Turkmenistan and Yemen	adaptation, mitigation, capacity building	Climate resilience	2009-2014	Red Cross and Red Crescent	20,76	grant	Support to the national Red Cross/Red Crescent organizations for capacity building in managing changed climate risks. This 2nd phase builds on the experiences of the first phase and receives funding from the Netherlands. This second phase reaches out to 27 National societies. An inventory of the humanitarian consequences of climate change is made as a starting point to strengthen risk resilience.

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NL	Afghanistan, Angola, Bangladesh, Burkina-Faso, Cambodia, DRC, Ethiopia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia.	adaptation, mitigation and technology	Knowledge and technology	2010-2014	CDKN / WRI / Daey Ouwens Fund / Senter Novem	27,70		This support goes to three different knowledge sharing institutes. The Daey Ouwens fund works together with Senter Novem on the transfer of small scale renewable energy initiatives in 18 African countries. The initiatives vary between EUR 140 000 and EUR 2.200.000 and include Jatropha oil, solar power, biomass, micro-hydro power. The CDKN provides 'demand' driven research and policy advice on climate change issues. Support and dialogue with WRI continues in the areas of renewable energy, water and climate change. WRI is a top research institute and policy advisor in the field of climate change.
NL		adaptation	Water and adaptation under programming	2011-2014		8,00		Includes water and adaptation activities, water and food security and water governance activities under programming
NL		REDD+	REDD+ under programming	2011-2014	FCPC	13,30		Includes the Forest Carbon Partnership facility and the FLEGT under programming
PT	Angola	Mitigation/ Adaptation	MoU on Fast Start support	2010-2012	to be defined on a project by project basis	9,00	Grant	Support programme to assist Angola in implementing climate change related programmes and projects with particular focus on capacity building for mitigation and adaptation.

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PT	Cape Verde		Supporting participation of Cape Verde delegates in the UNFCCC process	2010	CECAC	0,02	Grant	Participation by developing countries in UNFCCC meetings in 2010
PT	Guinea-Bissau	Adaptation	Access to water	2010	VIDA	0.1	Grant	Support to the local Communities of Mamelamu in water sector, improvement of the local communities access to water
PT	Mozambique	Mitigation, Adaptation	MoU on Fast Start support	2010-2012	to be defined on a project by project basis	9,00	Grant	Support programme to assist Mozambique in implementing climate change related programmes and projects with particular focus on capacity building for mitigation and adaptation.
PT	East Timor	Mitigation, Adaptation	MoU on Fast Start support	2010-2012	to be defined on a project by project basis	1,50	Grant	Support programme to assist East Timor in implementing climate change related programmes and projects with particular focus on capacity building for mitigation and adaptation (including DNA support).
PT	Guinea-Bissau	Mitigation, Adaptation	MoU on Fast Start support	2010-2012	to be defined on a project by project basis	1,50	Grant	Support programme to assist Guinea-Bissau in implementing climate change related programmes and projects with particular focus on capacity building for mitigation and adaptation (including DNA support).
PT	São Tomé and Príncipe	Mitigation	Solar panels in schools	2010	TESE	0,12	Grant	Support to the education sector toward the improvement of the access to modern sources of

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								energy
PL	Afghanistan	Adaptation	Hydroelectric power station in Gelan	2010	Ministry of Defence	0,07	Grant	The overall objective of the project is to increase access to electricity in Gelan town
PL	Afghanistan	Adaptation	Mechanical sewage treatment plant building in Ghazni	2010	Ministry of Defence	0,49	Grant	The overall aim of the investment is to improve hygiene and sanitary conditions and raise standards of living in Ghazni
PL	Belarus	Adaptation	Institutional strengthening of the Belarusian administration responsible for protection of the environment through the promotion of good governance in selected areas	2010	Ministry of Environment	0,03	Grant	Strengthening of the administrative capacity of environmental protection in the Republic of Belarus to develop policies and implement environmental law consistent with European standards in a manner commensurate with the principles of good governance
PL	Georgia	Disaster risk reduction	Preparation of a concept model of forestry in Georgia in the example of the Racza Region	2010	Forest Research Institute	0,05	Grant	The reform of Georgia's forest management based on the principles of sustainable development

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PL	Georgia	Disaster risk reduction	Forestry Education in schools in Kvemo Kartii in Georgia	2010	Polish Embassy in Georgia	0,04	Grant	Support for the development of civil society through the increased involvement of teachers and youth in environmental protection
PL	Georgia	Disaster risk reduction	Support for the reform of forestry - protection of forests by strengthening the competence of foresters	2010	Polish Embassy in Georgia	0,06	Grant	Implementation of forest resources management plans
PL	Ukraine	Adaptation	Energy efficiency planning for the benefit of budget and climate in Ukraine	2010	Polish-Ukrainian Cooperation Foundation PAUCI	0,12	Grant	Increasing energy efficiency in the municipal households by introducing energy management professional principles in selected cities in Ukraine and information and educational campaign in local schools
PL	Ukraine	Adaptation	Exchange of experience between the Polish agricultural advisory and Ukraine in the field of agricultural development including	2010	The Warmia and Masuria Center of Agricultural Advisory Support	0,12	Grant	Contribution to the development of agriculture and implementation of environmental programs and renewable energy sources

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			environmental and renewable energy sources					
PL	Ukraine	Adaptation	An exchange of experience in the field of system solutions and good practices in energy efficiency in Poland and Ukraine	2010	Association for Innovation and Technology Transfer "Horizons"	0,04	Grant	Developing active attitudes of Ukrainian partners through the acquisition of knowledge and European experience in energy efficiency
PL	Ukraine	Adaptation	Two countries - one energy efficiency programme. Polish-Ukrainian cooperation in the supranational European Commission initiative entitled Covenant of Mayors	2010	Association of Municipalities - Polish Network "Energie Cites"	0,09	Grant	Natural resources sustainable management by implementing energy efficiency programmes, using renewable energy sources and engaging in activities aimed at climate protection

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PL	China	Disaster risk reduction, Adaptation	Fire fighting cars and extinguishing equipment	2010-2011	Ministry of Finance	2,09	Credit	
SE	Mali	Adaptation - REDD	Climate Change Initiative GEDEFOR adaptation	2010-2012	Ministry of Environment, Gov of Mali	2,26	Grant	Adaptation of existing program for forest management decentralisation to ensure incorporated climate adaptation perspective.
SE	Mali	Adaptation	Climate Change RESO Mali	2010-2012	Le Mali-Folkecenter Nyetaa	2,86	Grant	Resource fund for local initiatives by NGOs in climate change adaptation work.
SE	Burkina Faso	Adaptation	IUCN Adaptation Fund	2010-2012	IUCN	2,16	Grant	Support local adaptation initiatives through IUCN managed pool of funding.
SE	Regional Africa	Adaptation	Regional Climate Change Adaptation Programme in Southern Africa	2010-2012	One World/DFID	1,62	Grant	To enable transboundary adaptation to climate change, with equitable access to climate funding, in southern Africa.
SE	Regional Africa	Adaptation	NEPAD - Conservation Agriculture	2010-2012	New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)	1,72	Grant	An african framework for adaptation to climate change in agriculture, based upon Conservation Agriculture (CA); to deepen the knowledge base and planning infrastructure to achieve the above mentioned goal.

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					D) Agency			
SE	Cambodia	Adaptation	Cambodia Climate Change Alliance	2010-2012	Govt of Cambodia	2,80	Grant	Support to EC-CCCA Multi Donor Trust Fund, strengthening institutional capacity for CCA coordination and coastal zone management
SE	Bangladesh	Adaptation	Bangladesh Climate Change Resilience Fund	2010-2012	Govt of Bangladesh	9,70	Grant	A Multi Donor Trust Fund administered by World Bank to support implementation of Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan, endorsed by the elected government in September 2009
SE	Regional Asia	Adaptation	Wetlands Alliance II	2010-2012	Wetlands Alliance	3,61	Grant	Alliance of development partners committed to a progress of regional collaboration to strengthen local level capacity for sustainable poverty focused wetlands management and adaptation to climate change.
SE	Bolivia	Adaptation	PROAGRO Phase II - joint programme with GTZ (Germany) and Bolivian Government	2010-2012	Govt of Bolivia	6,47	Grant	Increasing resilience among small farmers in arid and semi-arid areas, increasing their return from agricultural production, while ensuring food security.
SE	Bolivia	Adaptation	Periurban Water and Sanitation (co-financed with EU Commission)	2010-2012	Govt of Bolivia	3,02	Grant	Applying defined parameters for Climate Change adaptation aspects (with well-defined technical descriptions and indicators) to a major program for access to water and sanitation in towns with at least 10,000 inhabitants
SE	Various	adaptation			Adaptation	11,00	grant	

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					Fund			
SE	Various	adaptation research and development			CGIAR	5,00	grant	
SE	Various	REDD+			GEF additional contribution	11,00	grant	
SE	Various	mitigation			GEF additional contribution	17,00	grant	
SE	Various	disaster risk reduction			ISDR	4,00	grant	
SE	Various	Mitigation			Climate Techn Fund (WB)	22,00		
SE	Various	mitigation			GEF replenishment	15,00		
SE	Various	adaptation			various	30,00		
SK	Kenya	Adaptation /capacity building/	Forest Protection Strategy for Improved Carbon	2010-2011	SAIDC	0,12	Grant	The overall objective is to suggest a list of action for protection of forest resources, sustaining of carbon deposits in forests and improvement of forest management in order to increase carbon deposits and assure preservation of biodiversity of

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			Balance and Preservation of Biodiversity Despite Climate Change					forest ecosystems despite climate change and land desertification.
SK	Kenya	Other mitigation (capacity building for MRV) Adaptation	Capacity Building for Activities Concerning Climate Change MRV System and Adaptation	2010-2011	SAIDC	0,10	Grant	Capacity building on preparing national communications on climate change, development of monitoring, reporting and verification systems for mitigation policies and measures; training on development and implementation of methodology to quantify reduction potential of policies and measures; development and trainings on methodology for correlation between climate change impacts and vulnerability assessment.
SK	Kenya	Mitigation /technology /	Utilization of Solar Energy in Kenya	2010-2011	SAIDC	0,21	Grant	The overall aim is to develop a series of photovoltaic complexes in rural areas of Kenya, i.e. regions without regular electricity supply and without distribution lines. Further solar electricity produced will be used for purification and disinfection of drinking water to increase the hygienic standards of local community and enhance the overall living conditions.
SK	Sudan	Adaptation /agriculture and water/	Restarting of Farming with Modern Technology at Maridi, South Sudan	2010-2011	SAIDC	0,19	Grant	The project will promote sustainable farming and strengthen capacities. The building of irrigation system will reduce the dependence on the weather and affect the local climate in positive way. The ambition of the project is also to offer applicable solutions how to resolve consequences of climate changes in the agricultural sector.

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SK	Serbia	Mitigation /technology /	Solar Energy for Handicapped Children in Serbia	2010-2011	SAIDC	0,16	Grant	Installation of solar thermal technology for all day care facilities for handicapped children and young people. The installed solar thermal technology will include solar collectors, heat exchangers, water tanks and complete equipment for solar heating of domestic hot water.
SK	Various	Mitigation				0,11		
SK		Mitigation	EBRD Technical Cooperation Fund			0,13		
SL	Western Balkans	Mitigation: investment project	Two demonstration energy projects	2010-2011	NGOs	0,03	grant	
SL	Montenegro	Mitigation: investment project	Expanded energy survey of public facilities and economic evaluation of the biomass heating system	2010-2011	Ekoideja	0,04	grant	
UK	International	All	CLIMATE INVESTMENT FUNDS, CBFF and FCPF:	2010-11			Capital contribution - 75% grant equivalent	To help developing countries respond to climate change

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UK	International	Adaptation	Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR)	2010-11		230,34		"
UK	International	Mitigation	Clean Technology Fund (CTF)	2010-11		176,75		"
UK	International	REDD+	Forest Investment Programme (FIP)	2010-11		71,84		"
UK	International	Mitigation	Scaling-up Renewable Energy Program (SREP)	2010-11		39,91		"
UK	Congo Basin	REDD+	Congo Basin Forest Fund (CBFF)	2010-11		39,91		"
UK	International	REDD+	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF)	2010-11		11,40		"
UK	International	Mitigation	GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY (CLIMATE COMPONENT)	2010-11		13,30	Grant	To provide funding to developing countries and those with economies in transition for projects and activities targeting global benefits in the area climate change
UK	Malawi	All	DFID MALAWI CLIMATE CHANGE	2010-11		0,23	Grant	To support Malawi's efforts to respond effectively to climate change.

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			PROGRAMME					
UK	Southern Africa	All	REGIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE PROGRAMME	2010-11		2,28	Grant	To enable transboundary adaptation to climate change, with equitable access to climate funding, in Southern Africa
UK	Zimbabwe	All	CLIMATE CHANGE ZIMBABWE	2010-11		0,07	Grant	To provide knowledge and information on climate risks and vulnerability in urban areas in Zimbabwe
UK	Ghana	All	GHANA CLIMATE CHANGE AND ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE	2010-11		0,49	Grant	To support Government's policies and responses on climate change and environmental governance
UK	Africa	All	AFRICA CLIMATE CHANGE RESOURCE FACILITY	2010-11		0,08	Grant	To enable flexible limited scale support to country partners in the near term to catalyse initial assessment, informed dialogue and action on addressing climate variability and change
UK	Africa	All	EUROPEAN CAPACITY BUILDING INITIATIVE SUPPORT TO AFRICAN NEGOTIATORS	2010-11		0,34	Grant	To support African negotiators' participation in international climate change negotiations.

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UK	Africa	All	AFRICA CLIMATE CHANGE CHAMPIONS	2010-11		0,05	Grant	Increase Africa voice and influence for a new international climate change agreement.
UK	Ethiopia	All	STRATEGIC CLIMATE INSTITUTIONS PROGRAMME	2010-11		0,11	Grant	Support organisational and institutional capacity growth within Ethiopian Government, civil society and the private sector to 1) increase resilience to current climate variability 2) adapt to future climate change and 3) benefit from the opportunities for
UK	Rwanda	All	SUPPORT TO LOW CARBON DEVELOPMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE	2010-11		0,29	Grant	Support the development of a path of robust low carbon and climate resilient economic growth and a comprehensive climate adaptation action plan.
UK	Uganda	All	STRATEGIC INFLUENCING FUND	2010-11		0,38	Grant	Provide timely, strategic financial and technical support to the climate change, oil and diversity task teams to facilitate their influencing agenda.
UK	Africa	All	AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK TECHNICAL COOPERATION ARRANGEMENT - CLIMATE CHANGE	2010-11		0,43	Grant	To support African Development Bank policy and programme delivery on climate change

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UK	Africa	All	RENEWABLE ENERGY AND ADAPTATION CLIMATE TECHNOLOGIES WINDOW (AFRICA CLIMATE CHANGE).	2010-11		0,23	Grant	To catalyse private sector investment and innovation in low cost, clean energy and climate change technologies
UK	Tanzania	All	RENEWABLE ENERGY AND ADAPTATION CLIMATE TECHNOLOGIES WINDOW (AFRICA CLIMATE CHANGE)/TANZANIA	2010-11		0,23	Grant	To catalyse private sector investment and innovation in low cost, clean energy and climate change technologies in Tanzania
UK	Rwanda	All	PILOTING OUTPUT-BASED FINANCING FOR CLIMATE CHANGE	2010-11		0,06	Grant	To demonstrate the potential of a results-based finance, market-pull approach to promoting the deployment of low carbon, renewable energy technologies, to support the accelerated roll-out of modern energy services in rural Rwanda as part of the country's
UK	Mozambique	Adaptation	ACCOUNTABLE GRANT SAVE THE CHILDREN:	2010-11		0,64	Grant	Enable communities living in four districts in the flood-prone areas of the Zambezi valley to develop resilient livelihood options

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			FLOODPLAIN MANAGEMENT (ZAMBEZI)					
UK	Zambia	Adaptation	ZAMBIA CLIMATE RESILIENCE PROGRAMME	2010-11		0,09	Grant	To support the Government of Zambia to integrate climate resilience into its development planning, and provide scaled-up support to priority public and private investments
UK	Kenya	Adaptation	STRENGTHENING ADAPTATION AND RESILIENCE TO CLIMATE CHANGE IN KENYA (STARCK)	2010-11		0,34	Grant	To help strengthen organisational capacity within the Kenyan Government, civil society and private sector to increase resilience to current climate variability, adapt to to future climare change and benefit from opportunities for low carbon growth
UK	Southern Africa	Adaptation	REGIONAL TRANSBOUNDARY WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	2010-11		2,28	Grant	To help ensure that River Basin Organisations have the authority and ability to deliver improved water resource management in at least 5 transboundary river basin organisations
UK	West and Central Africa	Adaptation	SUPPORT TO THE WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICAN COUNCIL FOR	2010-11		0,86	Grant	To help increase both the quality and quantity of appropriate regional agricultural and natural resource management technologies and policies developed and adopted at the sub-regional level in West and Central Africa through better linkage between researc

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			AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (WECARD/CO RAF)					
UK	Africa	Adaptation	CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION AFRICA RESEARCH	2010-11		6,06	Grant	To help improve the capacity of African countries to adapt to climate change in ways that benefit their most vulnerable citizens.
UK	Africa	Adaptation	COOPERATION IN INTERNATIONAL WATERS IN AFRICA (COOPERATION IN MANAGEMENT OF RIVER BASINS)	2010-11		4,71	Grant	To strengthen cooperative management and development of international waters within selected river basins, so as to strengthen climate resilient growth, reduce the risk from climate related vulnerability and enable greater use of water for productive deve
UK	Africa	Adaptation	CARE ADAPTATION LEARNING PROGRAMME	2010-11		0,45	Grant	To hep ensure that community-based adaptation approaches for vulnerable communities incorporated into development policies and programmes in Ghana, Kenya, Mozambique and Niger with plans to replicate across Africa
UK	Africa	Adaptation	PAN AFRICA DISASTER RISK POOL	2010-11		0,03	Grant	Design a potential programme to improve food security in Africa through regional risk financing that protects against the impact of climate related

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			FOR FOOD SECURITY					disasters.
UK	Mozambique	Mitigation	BIOFUELS TECHNICAL SUPPORT TO MINISTRY OF ENERGY (FA)	2010-11		0,18	Grant	To support the Mozambican Government to implement its National Biofuels Strategy
UK	Africa	Mitigation	PROMOTING AFRICAN ACCESS TO CLEAN DEVELOPMENT MECHANISM AND ENERGY (PACE)	2010-11		0,03	Grant	Scope possible support to provide poor people and communities across sub-Saharan Africa with access to international carbon finance. In particular the Programme should demonstrate how poor communities can use carbon markets to benefit from cost-effective
UK	Central Africa	REDD+	CONGO BASIN FORESTRY START UP FUND	2010-11		2,87	Grant	Start-up funding for the interim establishment and operation of the Congo Basin Forest Fund (CBFF) and the delivery of a small regional project portfolio responding to immediate national and regional demands and pressures faced by the forests of the Congo
UK	Nepal	All	SUPPORT TO CLIMATE CHANGE PROGRAMME	2010-11		0,19	Grant	To support the development of a strategic framework of action on climate change behind which stakeholders can align their response
UK	Vietnam	All	VIETNAM: DFID-WORLD BANK CLIMATE	2010-11		0,20	Grant	To support the Vietnamese Government in policy and decision-making on climate change

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			CHANGE PARTNERSHIP					
UK	Indonesia	All	SUPPORT TO CLIMATE CHANGE PROGRAMME IN INDONESIA	2010-11		1,38	Grant	To provide support to the Investment and Policy framework for climate change adaptation and mitigation
UK	Tajikistan	Adaptation	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO START UP PILOT PROGRAM FOR CLIMATE RESILIENCE (PPCR) IN TAJIKISTAN	2010-11		0,31	Grant	Help the government of Tajikistan to make PPCR effective and ensure that climate change resilience is mainstreamed into policies and planning in the government
UK	South Asia	Adaptation	SOUTH ASIA WATER INITIATIVE	2010-11		0,51	Grant	To help develop the knowledge, relationships and institutions to enable significant and measurable improvements in international water resource management.
UK	Indonesia	Mitigation	INDONESIA LOW CARBON GROWTH PROJECT	2010-11		1,71	Grant	To support the policies, structures and financing mechanisms integral to Indonesia's integrated low-carbon growth strategy.
UK	International	Adaptation	ECO SYSTEM SERVICES FOR POVERTY	2010-11		1,59	Grant	To ascertain what institutional changes need to be put in place for ecosystem management to improve for the benefit of the poor.

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			ALLEVIATION					
UK	International	Adaptation	UK COLLABORATIVE ON DEVELOPMENT SCIENCES - DISASTER RESEARCH	2010-11		0,02	Grant	To conduct a short, high-level review of ongoing and planned work on natural hazards, extreme events and disaster research
UK	International	Adaptation	ASSESSING ADAPTATION IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF ADAPTATION	2010-11		0,04	Grant	To help develop methodology and approach to climate change adaptation at national levels
UK	International	Adaptation	RESEARCH INTO USE PROGRAMME - SCALING UP OUTPUTS FROM DFID'S NATURAL RESOURCES RESEARCH	2010-11		2,61	Grant	To promote the production and uptake of technologies that will contribute to poverty reduction and the achievement of MDGs
UK	International	Adaptation	GLOBAL WATER PARTNERSHIP	2010-11		0,57	Grant	To help ensure that Integrated Water Resources Management is applied in a growing number of regions and countries, as a means to ensure

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			P CONTRIBUTION					equitable and efficient management and sustainable water.
UK	International	Adaptation	UN WATER SUPPORT (FAO/WHO)	2010-11		0,91	Grant	To improve the management of water resources for economic growth, building resilience to climate change and supporting adaptation through the implementation of integrated water resources management.
UK	International	Adaptation	SUPPORT TO WORLD BANK WATER PARTNERSHIP PROGRAM	2010-11		0,86	Grant	To help ensure that approaches to water resources management mainstreamed and better quality and effective water service delivered to developing countries
UK	International	Adaptation	DISASTER RISK REDUCTION PROJECTS IN CONFLICT HUMANITARIAN FUND 2005	2010-11		1,73	Grant	Various projects involved in bringing about sustainable disaster risk reduction to communities, through education, livelihoods and international policy.
UK	International	Adaptation	INSTITUTE FOR DEVELOPMENT STUDIES CONSORTIUM - EFFECTIVE RESILIENCE TO DISASTERS	2010-11		0,59	Grant	To enhance the ability of governments and CSOs in developing countries to build the resilience of communities to disasters and climate change as part of their development work.

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			AND CLIMATE CHANGE					
UK	International	Adaptation	OXFAM CONSORTIUM - BUILDING RESILIENCE TO CLIMATE RELATED HAZARDS	2010-11		0,61	Grant	To promote the increased use of evidence by governments and other development and humanitarian actors in developing and implementing policies and interventions that improve people's resilience to climate related hazards.
UK	International	Adaptation	UN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME'S BUREAU FOR CRISIS PREVENTION AND RECOVERY, PHASE V - MULTI-YEAR FUNDING (2010-12)	2010-11		0,80	Grant	National and local capacities established and/or strengthened to prevent , mitigate and recover from violent conflict and natural disasters
UK	International	Adaptation	STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK WITH BRITISH RED CROSS - BUILDING RESILIENCE	2010-11		0,14	Grant	To support the British Red Cross' contribution to strengthening the effectiveness of the international work of the Red Cross Movement in its core functions (emergency response, resilience building, and international humanitarian law)

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			AND DISASTER PREPAREDNESS					
UK	International	Adaptation	STRATEGY FOR DFID/INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT PARTNERSHIP - REDUCING VULNERABILITY TO DISASTERS	2010-11		0,65	Grant	Strengthen International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent's capabilities in Field Operations and Preventative Action
UK	International	Adaptation	SUPPORT TO CONSULTATIVE GROUP FOR INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH (CGIAR)	2010-11		10,09	Grant	To increase the contribution of agriculture and natural resources to food security, growth, poverty reduction, and environmental sustainability by increasing the relevance and impact of international agriculture and natural resources research

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UK	East and Central Africa	Adaptation	SUPPORT TO THE ASSOCIATION TO STRENGTHEN AGRICULTURE RESEARCH IN EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA (ASARECA)	2010-11		0,68	Grant	To contribute to increased and sustainable productivity, value addition and competitiveness of the sub-regional agricultural system (The Association for Agricultural Research in East and Central Africa)
UK	International	Adaptation	COMBATING INFECTIOUS DISEASES OF LIVESTOCK (CIDLID) - TO HELP IMPROVE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN A CHANGING CLIMATE	2010-11		0,51	Grant	To support basic and strategic biological and biotechnological research in animal health that contributes to the achievement of the MDGs through greater understanding of how to combat diseases of domesticated livestock that affect the livelihoods of poor
UK	South Africa	Adaptation	SOUTH AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY MULTI-	2010-11		0,04	Grant	To contribute to the development of a multi-country agriculture productivity programme in Southern Africa

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			COUNTRY AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY PROGRAMME (SADC/MAPP) PRE IMPLEMENTATION PHASE					
UK	Africa	Adaptation	AFRICAN AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY FOUNDATION (AATF) PHASE 2 OF DFID FUNDING, 2010 – 2013	2010-11		0,32	Grant	To facilitate public-private partnerships for the transfer, development, production and deployment of agricultural technology. AATF works closely with African farmers, scientists, businesses, NGOs to identify needs of poor farmers and to match these needs
UK	International	Mitigation	POLICY INNOVATION SYSTEMS FOR CLEAN ENERGY SECURITY	2010-11		0,85	Grant	To advance evidence based learning on energy, delivery and sustainability to improve equity of access for poor people.

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UK	International	Mitigation	DFID PARTICIPATION IN EUROPEAN RESEARCH AREA NETWORK (ERA-NET) TRANSNATIONAL CALL ON BIO ENERGY: AN OPPORTUNITY OR THREAT TO THE RURAL POOR	2010-11		0,06	Grant	DFID participation in European Research Area Network (ERA-NET) transnational call on bio energy: An opportunity or threat to the rural poor.
UK	International	All	HIGH-LEVEL DESIGN OF THE "CLEAN POOL FUND"	2010-11		0,17	Grant	Potential support to a pilot public-private fund (the "Climate Public Private Partnership", or "CP3") to catalyse private investment at scale, into low carbon infrastructure in Asia, to achieve significant carbon abatement as well as rural electrification
UK	International	All	OPTIONS FOR PILOTING CREDITING AND TRADING MECHANISMS	2010-11		0,34	Grant	To increase poor countries' access to, and benefit from, the Clean Development Mechanism and other market-based mechanisms
UK	International	REDD+	SUPPORT SERVICES	2010-11		0,15	Grant	Provide support to International Forest Policy Processes

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			FORESTRY					
UK	International	All	INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR TRADE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT - STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK AGREEMENT	2010-11		0,29	Grant	To foster constructive dialogues and strengthen knowledge communities on trade and sustainable development.
UK	International	All	LEARNING HUB FOR EVIDENCE-BASED POLICY MAKING ON CLIMATE CHANGE	2010-11		0,46	Grant	To build capacity to effectively support and guide national and sub-national adaptation and low carbon development.
UK	International	All	LOW CARBON GROWTH, ADAPTATION AND MITIGATION	2010-11		0,06	Grant	To support the development of low carbon growth workplans
UK	International	All	INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR SUSTAINABLE	2010-11		0,08	Grant	To make available better information on the scope, value and impacts of fossil-fuel subsidies, on the environment, society, and the economy.

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			ENVIRONMENTAL DEVELOPMENT - CLIMATE CHANGE					
UK	International	All	CLIMATE AND DEVELOPMENT KNOWLEDGE NETWORK	2010-11		9,99	Grant	That developing countries have improved access to high quality research and information in designing climate change policies and programmes by 2015.
UK	International	All	CLIMATE SCIENCE RESEARCH	2010-11		1,37	Grant	To narrow the range of climate futures planners have to confront when designing resilient livelihood and development strategies for African regions/sub-regions. More specifically, the project will 'produce improved knowledge and climate science capacity'

Notes on Germany

Thematic area: please use the categories below; please indicate if an action covers more than one category

1. adaptation: capacity building for adaptation, agriculture and water, technology, disaster risk reduction, adaptation investment project; other adaptation;
2. REDD+
3. mitigation (excluding REDD+): LEDS/MRV; carbon market mechanisms; technology, mitigation investment project; other mitigation;

Implementing Agency

please indicate the name of the bilateral or multilateral agency managing the project

GIZ

KfW

REDD

SNV

UNEP

UNFCCC

D. Iceland

**Iceland's Fast start Finance
(Status June 2011)**

Iceland is committed to assist developing countries adapt and mitigate the adverse effects of climate change. In 2010 the Government of Iceland decided to commit 1 million US dollars to Fast Start Financing to be disbursed in 2011 and 2012, 500.000 US dollars for each year.

Iceland's Fast Start Funding is divided between adaptation, mitigation and capacity building, and gives special attention to women's empowerment in the field of climate change and increasing access to renewable energy sources. The funding is grant-type funding and is divided between multilateral and bilateral assistance. Focus is given to Iceland's bilateral partners countries, which are all among the LDCs.

Planned allocation in 2011⁹ (total 500.000 US dollars)

Beneficiary Country/Region	Thematic area	Program or Project title	Type grant	Amount of contribution
LDCs	Adaptation	UNFCCC Least Developed Countries Fund	Grant	150.000 US\$
Partner countries (LDCs)/SIDS	Mitigation	Bilateral mitigation projects	Grant	150.000 US\$
LDCs	Capacity building	UNU training programs in Iceland	Grant	150.000 US\$
Developing countries	Capacity building	Women's Environment and Development Organisation (WEDO) - Women's Delegates Fund	Grant	50.000 US\$

Note:

This pledge is additional to Iceland's existing development assistance, where climate change issues are being given increased priority. Iceland's climate financing amounted to 2.6 million US dollars annually in 2010 and 2011. This included support to the two United Nations University training programs run in Iceland that are directly linked to adapting to and mitigating climate change. The UNU Geothermal Training Program is aimed at building capacity for geothermal exploitation and development. The UNU Land Restoration Program focuses on the restoration of degraded land and sustainable land management in developing countries.

⁹ Subject to final approval.

E. Japan

**Japan's Fast-Start Financing for Developing Countries up to 2012
(As of 31 March, 2011)**

May, 2011
Delegation of Japan

1. General Policy

In December 2009, Japan announced the assistance of approximately USD 15 billion including public and private financing, of which public finance comprises approximately USD 11 billion, as the assistance to developing countries up to 2012 to address climate change (announced as the "Hatoyama Initiative", hereinafter referred to as the Fast-Start Financing). This Fast-Start Financing aims to assist developing countries, especially those making efforts to reduce GHG emissions as well as those which are vulnerable to the negative impacts of climate change, taking into account the developments in the international negotiations and the states of Japan's reconstruction. Faced with an unprecedented disaster, the Great East Japan Earthquake, Japan is determined to overcome the catastrophe and to continue to faithfully implement the commitment on the Fast-Start Financing to fulfill a positive role in the international community.

Japan's assistance to developing countries 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.

Out of approximately USD 15 billion of the Fast-Start Financing announced in December 2009, more than USD 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 USD 6.3 billion. Taking into account the discussions at the UNFCCC negotiations, the Fast-Start Financing implemented by Japan from January 2010 onward and composed of public financing is explained more in detail as below.

Japan has been carefully implementing a wide variety of assistance in favor of developing countries, in order to move forward in the international negotiations steadily toward the establishment of a fair and effective international framework with the participation of all major economies. For instance, considering the needs of vulnerable countries including Africa and LDC, over 50% of Japan's grant aid against climate change for those countries is devoted in the area of adaptation. Also, we are willing to carry out the assistance utilizing our advantages such as advanced technologies. This will help promote the establishment of a low-carbon society and achieve globally compatibility between economy and environment.

2. The contents of Japan's Fast-Start Financing implemented as of 31 March 2011

The main components of our assistance which amount to more than USD 6.3 billion as of 31 March 2011 are as follows.

With regard to Japan's assistance for developing countries, it is essential to establish a mechanism that not only ensures the effective use of public financing, but also facilitates the mobilization of private financing. Large-scale projects on infrastructure, such as the introduction of facilities with high energy efficiency and the construction of electric power transmission facilities, will require massive investment, and thus leveraging the private financing would be crucially important (this is why Japanese private financing of approximately USD 3 billion had already been mobilized for assistance to developing countries, as of 31 March 2011, though this figure is not counted as the Fast-Start Finance in this report).

(1) Mitigation (other than REDD+): USD 4.62 billion

Assisting developing countries in such areas as promotion of renewable energy including solar energy, wind energy and geothermal, and introduction of facilities with high energy efficiency, to contribute to reducing GHG emissions.

✓ Projects for introduction of clean energy by solar electricity generation system (23 countries, 127 million)

- ✓ Wind energy projects (338 million)
- ✓ Geothermal projects (2 countries, 491 million)

(2) REDD+: USD 307 million

Assisting developing countries to conduct survey on forest resources, formulate forest management plan and facilitate forestation by providing necessary equipments in order to promote sustainable usage and conservation of forests.

- ✓ Forest conservation programs (21 countries, 158 million)
- ✓ Contribution to UN-REDD (3.2 million)

(3) Adaptation: USD 738 million

Strengthening developing countries' capability to cope with natural disasters caused by climate change, and providing necessary equipment and facilities to take precaution against and to recover from natural disasters including floods and droughts.

- ✓ Program for the improvement of capabilities to cope with natural disasters caused by climate change (25 countries, 164 million)
- ✓ Infrastructure rehabilitation projects for typhoon damage (86 million)

(4) Mitigation and Adaptation: USD 707 million

Assisting developing countries to tackle climate change issues (both Mitigation and Adaptation) by providing contribution to multilateral fund and program loan to address climate change.

- ✓ Contribution to Global Environment Facility (GEF) (34 million)
- ✓ Contribution to Climate Investment Funds (CIF) (322 million)

3 . The Features of Japan's Fast-Start Financing

(1) Various types of assistance in a wide range of areas

As Japan's Fast-Start Financing, 444 projects have been implemented in as many as 88 countries as of 31 March 2011. Through the Japanese Embassies and JICA's local office stationed in a number of developing countries, the Japanese Government has been developing projects of the Fast-Start Financing in close consultation with the government of developing countries and international organizations in response to the needs of recipient countries. Japan has been providing assistance through various channels, including grant aid, concessional loan and technical assistance, taking into account local economic situations and content of projects.

(2) Grant Aid prioritizing the area of adaptation

In Japan's Fast-Start Financing, the grant aid has been implemented as follows:

- Mitigation (other than REDD+): 261 million (19.4%),
- REDD+: 180 million (13.4%)
- Adaptation: 523 million (38.9%)
- Mitigation/Adaptation: 382 million (28.4%)

Based on these figures, it can be said that Japan has implemented grant projects, reflecting the needs for adaptation of developing countries, in particularly those of vulnerable countries in relation to adaptation.

(3) Assistance focusing on vulnerable countries

Japan has implemented its assistance to developing countries vulnerable to climate changes as follows (US dollars):

	Total	Mitigation (other than REDD+)	REDD+	Adaptation
Africa	1225 million	899 million (Grant: 118 million, Loan: 781 million)	93 million (Grant Only)	233 million (Grant Only)
LDCs*	629 million	297 million (Grant: 110 million, Loan: 187 million)	81 million	251 million (Grant Only)

SIDS**	50 million	19 million (Grant Only)	11 million (Grant Only)	20 million (Grant Only)
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*LDCs: Least Developed Countries **SIDS: Small Island Developing States

With regard to the grant aid for vulnerable countries, it has been implemented as follow:

➤In Africa

Mitigation (other than REDD+): 118 million (26.6%)

REDD+: 93 million (21.0%)

Adaptation: 233 million (52.4%)

➤In LDCs

Mitigation (other than REDD+): 110 million (24.9%)

REDD+: 81 million (18.2%)

Adaptation: 251 million (56.8%)

Over 50% of the total amount of the grant aid implemented in vulnerable countries including Africa and LDCs allocated into the area of adaptation.

4 . Tangible examples of Japan's Fast-Start Financing

(1) Grant Aid in bilateral cooperation

Introduction of solar power plant (Mitigation)

In 23 countries, Japan contributed to stabilizing electricity supply in developing countries while contributing to reducing GHG emissions, by introducing solar power equipments in the public spaces such as school, airport, water plant and reservoir and thus replacing a part of consuming electricity with renewable energy. In some projects, Japan also provided necessary technical training to manage, maintain and control equipment.

Prevention of Disaster and Rehabilitation (Adaptation)

In 25 countries, Japan provided financial support for the rehabilitation and maintenance of disaster prevention equipment, recovery measures against natural disasters and water supply by groundwater development, as measures taken for adaptation to climate change, including large scale typhoon or cyclone.

In Samoa, as part of measures against climate change and disaster prevention in Oceania, Japan provided financial support to introduce meteorological observing equipment and communication systems in meteorological bureau and international airport. Besides, in Solomon Islands, Japan introduced and maintained shortwave radio network to broadcast emergency news related to natural disaster all over the country. In Morocco, where a large number of victims are caused by natural disaster once in some years, Japan has been taking efforts to introduce observation and warning devices in river basins and technical supports for activities related to evacuation, in order to reduce damages caused by flood.

Forest Conservation (REDD+)

In order to contribute to encouraging REDD+ efforts and reducing GHG emissions in 22 countries, Japan provided technical support to analyze satellite images and financial support for monitoring systems and related equipment in the following actions; making forest distribution map, preventing excessive logging, taking countermeasures against forest fire and ensuring alternative energy to firewood.

(2) Technical Assistance in bilateral cooperation

Prevention of Disaster and Rehabilitation (Adaptation)

In Republic of South Africa, Japan provided technical support to enhance the functions of meteorological forecasting system, in order to improve the capability of coping with environmental issues such as climate change. Besides, in Mozambique, Japan is making efforts to enhance the adaptation capability to climate change, strengthening the basic capability for taking countermeasures against coastal erosion.

Water and Sanitation (Adaptation)

In Nigeria, Japan is making efforts to improve local water supply through the capacity building of local staff in charge of water supply and sanitation, in order to better cope with the changes of precipitation pattern caused by climate change. In Burkina Faso, Japan provided technical support to develop, demonstrate water supply and sanitation system which was suitable to that area, as well as to help prepare its introduction.

Improvement of Energy Efficiency (Mitigation)

In Papua New Guinea, Japan conducted a survey on the current electricity demand and supply and its forecast, as well as a survey on the fuel replacement (from light diesel oil to natural gas) for thermal power plant, the introduction of the cogeneration system, the improvement of energy efficiency (such as heat quantity, transmission) and enlargement of electric-generating capacity, and thus assisted efforts of PNG to reduce GHG emissions.

Promotion of REDD+ efforts (REDD+)

In Brazil, Japan developed a wide-area assessment technology to evaluate carbon dynamics of various forests in Amazon to conserve functions of forests.

(3) Cooperation with international organization

Support for organizing Adaptation Fund Workshop in Africa (Adaptation)

While the Cancun Agreements adopted at COP16 requested Parties to conduct workshops in each region to inform Parties of the process and requirements of the accreditation of National Implementation Agencies which have a direct access to resources of Adaptation Fund, Japan has provided financial support to hold this workshop in Africa.

Cooperation with UNDP (Adaptation)

In islands states in Oceania and Caribbean Sea, Japan has been providing, in collaboration with UNDP, technical support for managing natural disaster risk and sharing know-how in adaptation to climate change.

Cooperation with ITTO (Mitigation/Adaptation)

Japan has supported the implementation of ITTO, projects to promote conservation and sustainable management of tropical forests, and appropriate use of tropical forest resources.

Replenishment to GEF (Mitigation/Adaptation)

Japan has made a contribution of US\$ 34 million to the 5th replenishment of the Global Environment Facility (GEF), which is a multilateral financial mechanism to support developing countries' efforts to preserve and improve global environment.

Contribution to CIF (Mitigation/Adaptation)

In order to support developing countries' efforts to tackle the climate change issues, Japan has made a contribution of US\$ 322 million to Clean Technology Fund, which supports projects for reducing GHG emissions, and to Strategic Climate Fund, which supports measures such as adaptation against the adverse effects of climate change in developing countries.

(4) Loan support in bilateral cooperation

Improvement of energy access through the maintenance of electricity transmission equipment (Mitigation)

Japan has been contributing to reducing GHG emissions by electrification of local areas and the improvement of transmission efficiency, while aiming for a transfer to clean energy. In Kenya, Japan built 140 MW geothermal power plant in Olkaria, and supported Olkaria to Kisumu power transmission construction project to enable renewable energy transmission from Olkaria to Kisumu. Besides, in Tanzania, Japan has been improving transmission efficiency by expanding a part of the power transmission from Iringa to Shinyanga, in order to stabilize its electricity supply.

Introduction of wind power plant (Mitigation)

Japan has been constructing 220 MW wind power plant in Gulf of El Zayt, Red Sea coast, Egypt.

(5) Other Official Flow, including co-funding with private sector

**Global action for Reconciling Economic growth and Environmental preservation by JBIC (GREEN)
(Mitigation)**

JBIC has provided finance needed for the environment-related loans (improving energy efficiency project or renewable energy project) to financial institutions, such as Deniz Bank in Turkey, Corporacion Andina de Fomento in Latin America, BNDES in Brazil and ICICI Bank in India. Through this operation, the funding of JBIC enabled private finance institutions to co-finance, which led to the mobilization of more fund.

【Reference】 Utilizing the private financing

As examples of using private financing, there are co-financing with private sector as mentioned above, and trade insurance. Although this is not counted as the Fast-Start Financing in this report, Japan has mobilized private financing of approximately 3 billion dollars as of end of March 2011. This helps promote countermeasures taken against climate change.

5 . The reference of Japan's Fast-Start Financing

If you have any questions about Japan's Fast-Start Financing, please contact Japanese Embassies and JICA's local offices in your area. For your inquiries on outcome or data of Japan's Fast-Start Financing, please direct to Japanese Embassies.

(As of 31 March, 2011)

Note1: This list will be revised as appropriate.

Note2: One part of projects/programs implemented as Japan's Fast-Start Financing are included in this list.

Type	Country	Grouping		Clarification		Project/Program	date	Amount of money (million USD)
		Africa	LDCs SIDS	Thematic Area	Category			
Contribution to Multi	Africa	○		Mitigation	General	Support for the implementation of enhanced action on mitigation by developing country Parties under the Cancun Agreements, including support to African countries experts on preparation of national appropriate mitigation actions.	Mar-11	0.06
Contribution to Multi	Africa	○		Adaptation	Others	Support to a regional workshop in Africa on familiarizing Parties with the process and the requirements of the accreditation of national implementing entities to the Adaptation Fund.	Mar-11	0.16
Technical Assistance	Asia, Africa			Mitigation/REDD	Forestry	The support project for forestation in developing countries	Apr-10	0.74
OOF	Asia, Latin America			Mitigation/REDD	Forestry	The emergency project to develop the structure of promoting REDD action	Apr-10	2.61
OOF	Latin America			Mitigation	Renewable Energy	Renewable Projects in Latin America	Mar-11	300.00
OOF	Developing Countries			Mitigation	General	The project to promote international research on global environment	Apr-10	0.72

Japan's Fast-Start Financing for Developing Countries up to 2012

Technical Assistance	East Asia (ASEAN, Japan, China, Korea, India, Australia, NZ)		Mitigation	Energy and Resource Saving	Reserch for making energy saving roadmaps in East Asia countries	Oct-10	0.48
Contribution to Multi	Developing Countries		Mitigation/REDD	Forestry	Contribution to UN-REDD	Mar-10	3.24
Contribution to Multi	Asia and Pacific		Mitigation	Energy and Resource Saving Renewable Energy	Contoribution to ACEF (Asian Clean Energy Fund)	Mar-10	11.29
Contribution to Multi	Asia and Pacific		Mitigation	Energy and Resource Saving Renewable Energy	Contoribution to ACEF (Asian Clean Energy Fund)	Jan-11	6.50
Contribution to Multi	Developing Countries		Mitigation/Adaptation	others	GEF: Global Environment Facility	Mar-11	33.80
Contribution to Multi	Developing Countries		Adaptation/Mitigation	others	Contribution to CIF (Climate Investment Fund)	May-10	322.28
Technical Assistance	Indochina countries		Mitigation/REDD	Forestry	The support project for preventing deforestation measures in developing countries	Apr-10	0.48
Contribution to Multi	Pacific/Caribbean islands	○	Adaptation	other	South-South Cooperation between Pacific and Caribbean SIDS on Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Management	Jun-10	0.42
Grant	Afganistan	○	Mitigation	Renewable Energy	Project for Introduction of Clean Energy by Solar Electricity Generation System	Mar-10	6.09
Technical Assistance	Algeria	○	Mitigation	Renewable energy	Sahara Solar Energy Reserarch Center(SSERC)	Nov-10	0.09

Japan's Fast-Start Financing for Developing Countries up to 2012

Technical Assistance	Angola	○	○	Mitigation	Others	Capacity development for CDM	Jul-10	0.09
Technical Assistance	Argentina			Mitigation	Energy and Resource Saving	Promotion of cleaner production	Feb-10	0.09
Loan	Bangladesh		○	Mitigation	Energy and Resource Saving	Bheramara Combined Cycle Power Plant Development Project	Mar-10	19.21
Technical Assistance	Bhutan		○	Mitigation	Waste disposal	National Solid Waste Management Programme	Feb-11	0.02
Grant	Benin	○	○	Adaptation	Prevention of Disaster and Rehabilitation	Programme for the Improvement of Capabilities to Cope with Natural Disasters Caused by Climate Change	Mar-10	4.35
Grant	Botswana	○		Mitigation	Renewable Energy	Project for Introduction of Clean Energy by Solar Electricity Generation System	Feb-10	9.65
Technical Assistance	Brazil			Mitigation/REDD	Forestry	The research on carbon dynamics of Amazonian forests	May-10	0.21
Technical Assistance	Burkina Faso	○	○	Adaptation	Water and Sanitation	Improving sustainable water and sanitation system	Mar-10	0.51
Grant	Burundi	○	○	Mitigation	Renewable Energy	Project for Introduction of Clean Energy by Solar Electricity Generation System	Jan-10	4.70
Grant	Cambodia		○	Mitigation/REDD	Forestry	Forest Preservation Programme	Mar-10	7.83
Grant	Cameroon	○		Mitigation/REDD	Forestry	Forest Preservation Programme	Mar-10	6.96
Grant	Cape Verde	○	○	Adaptation	Prevention of Disaster and Rehabilitation	Programme for the Improvement of Capabilities to cope with Natural Disasters caused by Climate Change	Mar-10	2.61

Japan's Fast-Start Financing for Developing Countries up to 2012

Technical Assistance	Chile			Adaptation	Water and Sanitation	Integral Management of Watershed with Emphasis in Sustainable Development of Rural Territory and Environment	Dec-10	0.03
Technical Assistance	China			Mitigation	General	FY2010 1st Sino-Japan CDM Cooperation Programme Steering Committee	May-10	0.02
Technical Assistance	Colombia			Mitigation	Renewable Energy	The advisor on renewable energy	Mar-10	0.11
Grant	Costa Rica			Mitigation	Renewable Energy	Project for Introduction of Clean Energy by Solar Electricity Generation System	Feb-10	7.04
Grant	Cote d'Ivoire	○		Adaptation	Prevention of Disaster and Rehabilitation	Programme for the Improvement of Capabilities to Cope with Natural Disasters Caused by Climate Change	Aug-10	3.30
Grant	Democratic Republic of the Congo	○	○	Mitigation/REDD	Forestry	Forest Preservation Programme	May-10	8.70
Grant	Djibouti	○	○	Adaptation	Water and Sanitation	Project for Rural Water Supply in Southern Djibouti	Mar-11	4.25
Technical Assistance	Ecuador			Mitigation	Renewable Energy	The feasibility study of wind power generation CDM in the Galapagos Islands, Ecuador	Aug-10	0.11
Loan	Egypt	○		Mitigation	Renewable Energy	Gulf of El Zayt Wind Power Plant Project	Mar-10	337.95
Grant	El Salvador			Adaptation	Prevention of Disaster and Rehabilitation	Programme for the Improvement of Capabilities to Cope with Natural Disasters Caused by Climate Change	Apr-10	13.04
Grant	Ethiopia	○	○	Adaptation	Water and Sanitation	Project for Rural Water Supply in Tigray Region	May-10	10.99
Technical Assistance	Fiji		○	Adaptation	Prevention of	Strengthening Community	Oct-10	0.45

Assistance				disaster and rehabilitation	Disaster Risk Management Project in the Pacific Region			
Grant	Gabon	○		Mitigation/REDD	Forestry	Forest Preservation Programme	Mar-10	6.09
Grant	Gambia	○	○	Adaptation	Prevention of Disaster and Rehabilitation	Programme for the Improvement of Capabilities to Cope with Natural Disasters Caused by Climate Change	Mar-10	4.35
Grant	Georgia			Mitigation	Renewable Energy	Project for Introduction of Clean Energy by Solar Electricity Generation System	Jun-10	4.17
Grant	Ghana	○		Mitigation/REDD	Forestry	Forest Preservation Programme	Mar-10	6.09
Grant	Guatemala			Mitigation	Renewable Energy	Project for Promotion of Productive Activities by Using Clean Energy in Northern Villages	Jan-10	8.72
Grant	Guyana		○	Adaptation	Prevention of Disaster and Rehabilitation	The Project for the Rehabilitation of the East Demerara Water Conservancy	Mar-11	2.51
Grant	Honduras			Adaptation	Prevention of Disaster and Rehabilitation	Project for Landslide Prevention in Tegucigalpa Metropolitan Area (Detailed Design)	Feb-11	0.39
Technical Assistance	India			Mitigation	Renewable Energy	The project survey for solar heat power plant	Jun-10	0.45
Technical Assistance	Indonesia			Mitigation	Renewable Energy	Project for the Master Plan Study of Hydropower Development	Jan-10	0.23
Technical Assistance	Iran			Mitigation/REDD	Forestry	Participatory Forest and Rangeland Management Project in Chaharmahal va Bakhtiari Province	Jul-10	0.31

Japan's Fast-Start Financing for Developing Countries up to 2012

Technical Assistance	Iraq			Adaptation	Farming and irrigation	The training on agricultural initiative	Jan-10	0.06
Grant	Jordan			Mitigation	Renewable Energy	Project for Introduction of Clean Energy by Solar Electricity Generation System	Feb-10	5.57
Loan	Kenya	○		Mitigation	Renewable Energy	Olkaria I Unit 4 and 5 Geothermal Power project	Mar-10	256.66
Grant	Kosovo			Mitigation	Waste disposal	Project for Improvement of Solid Waste Management	Mar-11	4.72
Grant	Lao People's Democratic Republic		○	Mitigation/REDD	Forestry	Forest Preservation Programme	Mar-10	8.70
Grant	Lesotho	○	○	Adaptation	Prevention of Disaster and Rehabilitation	Programme for the Improvement of Capabilities to Cope with Natural Disasters Caused by Climate Change	Mar-10	4.35
Grant	Malawi	○	○	Mitigation/REDD	Forestry	Forest Preservation Programme	May-10	14.78
Technical Assistance	Malaysia			Mitigation	Water Pollution Prevention	The expert on sewage treatment plant	Apr-10	0.23
Grant	Maldives		○	Mitigation	Renewable Energy	Project for Clean Energy Promotion in Male	Mar-10	8.70
Grant	Mali	○	○	Adaptation	Prevention of Disaster and Rehabilitation	Programme for the Improvement of Capabilities to Cope with Natural Disasters Caused by Climate Change	Mar-10	4.35
Grant	Mauritania	○	○	Adaptation	Prevention of Disaster and Rehabilitation	Programme for the Improvement of Capabilities to Cope with Natural Disasters Caused by Climate Change	Mar-10	4.35
Technical Assistance	Mexico			Mitigation	Energy and Resource Saving	The project for the Establishment of End-of-Life Vehicle (ELV) management	Feb-10	0.20

						plan		
Grant	Morocco	○		Adaptation	Prevention of disaster and rehabilitaion	Project for Flood Forecasting and Warning system in High Atlas Area	Mar-11	5.10
Technical Assistance	Mozambique	○	○	Adaptation	Others	Reduction of climate change impacts in coastal zones	Sep-10	0.03
Technical Assistance	Myanmar		○	Mitigation	Renewable Energy	The research development of making sustainable resource and recycle system using rice hull as biomass	Jun-10	0.25
Grant	Nepal		○	Mitigation/REDD	Forestry	Forest Preservation Programme	Apr-10	5.22
Technical Assistance	Nigeria	○		Adaptation	Water and Sanitation	The project for enhancing the function of the national water resources institute	Mar-10	0.46
Grant	Pakistan			Adaptation	Water and Sanitation	Project for the Improvement of Water Supply System in Abbottabad	Jul-10	31.69
Grant	the Palestine territories			Adaptation/Mitigation	Energy and Resource Saving /Farming and Irrigation	Jericho Wastewater Collection, Treatment System and Reuse Project	Feb-11	23.04
Technical Assistance	Panama			Adaptation	Others	Influence of Climate Changes on the Hydrological Cycle in the Panama Canal Watershed	Oct-10	0.04
Technical Assistance	Papua New Guinea		○	Mitigation	Energy and Resource Saving	The survey for gas conversion and efficiency in thermal power plant	Jun-10	0.46
Grant	Paraguay			Mitigation/REDD	Forestry	Forest Preservation Programme	May-10	6.09
Grant	Peru			Adaptation	Prevention of Disaster and	Programme for the Improvement of Capabilities	Sep-10	8.70

						Rehabilitation	to Cope with Natural Disasters Caused by Climate Change		
Grant	Rwanda	○	○		Mitigation	Energy and resource saving	Project for Improvement of Substations and Distribution Network	Mar-11	21.34
Grant	Samoa		○	○	Adaptation	Prevention of Disaster and Rehabilitation	Programme for Improving the Weather Forecasting System and Meteorological Warning Facilities	Mar-10	6.48
Grant	Senegal	○	○		Adaptation	Prevention of Disaster and Rehabilitation	Programme for the Improvement of Capabilities to Cope with Natural Disasters Caused by Climate Change	Mar-10	6.09
Technical Assistance	Serbia				Mitigation	Others	Capacity Development Project on Nationally Mitigation Actions (NAMAs)	Nov-10	0.07
Technical Assistance	Seychelles	○		○	Adaptation	Prevention of disaster and rehabilitation	Study for Coastal Erosion and Flood Control Management	Jan-11	0.54
Grant	Sierra Leone	○	○		Adaptation	Prevention of Disaster and Rehabilitation	Programme for the Improvement of Capabilities to Cope with Natural Disasters Caused by Climate Change	Mar-10	2.61
Technical Assistance	Singapore			○	Adaptation	Water and Sanitation	The training for integrated water resources and environment management policy	Aug-10	0.02
Grant	Solomon Islands		○	○	Adaptation	Prevention of Disaster and Rehabilitation	Project for the Improvement of Radio Broadcasting Network for Administration of Disaster Prevention	Mar-11	4.38
Contribution to Multi	Somalia	○	○		Adaptation	Health	Infection Countermeasure through the supply aid of health service, safe water, sanitation and nutrition in	Jan-11	8.17

						collaboration with UNICEF		
Technical Assistance	South Africa	○		Adaptation	Prevention of Disaster and Rehabilitation	The research on climate simulation and projections for adaptation impact in the Southern African region	Apr-10	0.24
Technical Assistance	Sri Lanka			Adaptation	Prevention of Disaster and Rehabilitation	Disaster management capacity enhancement project adaptable to climate change	Mar-10	0.37
Contribution to Multi	Sudan	○	○	Adaptation	Prevention of Disaster and Rehabilitation	Disaster Countermeasure through food aid in collaboration with WFP	Jan-11	13.90
Grant	Syria			Mitigation	Renewable Energy	Project for Introduction of Clean Energy by Solar Electricity Generation System	Mar-10	4.87
Grant	Tajikistan			Mitigation	Renewable Energy	Project for Introduction of Clean Energy by Solar Electricity Generation System	Feb-10	3.91
Loan	Tanzania	○	○	Mitigation	Energy and Resource Saving	Iringa-Shinyanga Backbone Transmission Investment Project	Dec-10	52.59
Grant	Thailand			Mitigation/REDD	Forestry	Forest Preservation Programme	Sep-10	7.83
Technical Assistance	The Philippines			Mitigation	Energy and resource Saving	Project on System Loss Reduction for Philippine Electric Cooperatives	Nov-10	0.03
Grant	Timor-Leste		○	Mitigation	Renewable Energy	Project for Introduction of Clean Energy by Solar Electricity Generation System	Mar-10	4.35
Grant	Togo	○	○	Adaptation	Prevention of Disaster and Rehabilitation	Programme for the Improvement of Capabilities to Cope with Natural Disasters Caused by Climate Change	Aug-10	4.35
Grant	Tonga		○	Mitigation	Renewable	Project for Introduction of	Mar-10	5.13

					Energy	Clean Energy by Solar Electricity Generation System		
Grant	Tunisia	○		Adaptation	Water and Sanitation	Project for Desalination of Groundwater in Southern Region	Mar-10	8.70
Technical Assistance	Turkey			Mitigation	Energy and Resource Saving	The training for optimal power generation for peak demand	Jul-10	0.03
Grant	Uganda	○	○	Adaptation	Prevention of Disaster and Rehabilitation	Programme for the Improvement of Capabilities to Cope with Natural Disasters Caused by Climate Change	Apr-10	4.35
Loan	Uzbekistan			Mitigation	Energy and Resource Saving	Talimarjan Thermal Power Station Extension Project	May-10	238.46
Technical Assistance	Viet Nam			Mitigation	General	Project for Capacity Building for National Greenhouse Gas Inventory in Vietnam	Sep-10	0.02
Technical Assistance	Zambia	○	○	Adaptation	Water and Sanitation	Project for Support in National Roll-out of Sustainable Operation and Maintenance Programme (SOMAP 3)	Jan-11	0.03
Contribution to Multi	Zimbabwe	○		Adaptation	Prevention of Disaster and Rehabilitation	Disaster Countermeasure through food aid in collaboration with WFP	Jan-11	1.63

F. Liechtenstein

LIECHTENSTEIN**FAST START FINANCING (STATUS JUNE 2011)****General remarks**

Liechtenstein as an alpine country is highly vulnerable to harmful effects of natural hazards. Respectful use of its natural resources, sustainable land-use practices and a comprehensive environmental legislation based on the polluter-pays-principle, the avoidance-principle, and the principles of information and of solidarity therefore form the building blocks of all its development strategies.

Liechtenstein appreciates the remarkable progress which has been achieved in the global discussion on sustainable development. Being part of and contributing to this process, Liechtenstein is deeply convinced that local and regional processes form the most efficient and effective key to solutions which are both practical and oriented to the specific needs of the human environment and the people living there. Thus, in a spirit both of global partnership and solidarity Liechtenstein is undertaking a number of concrete cooperation projects within the climate Fast-Start-Financing scheme.

Fast Start Financing under the “Copenhagen Accord”

- With decision RA 2010/2004 of September 14 the Liechtenstein Government decided to supplement the budget line “International Humanitarian Cooperation and Development” by an amount of CHF 700'000 for the years 2011 and 2012,
- On December 15 the Liechtenstein Parliament (Landtag) adopted the respective financial decision.

These CHF 700'000 are additional to Liechtenstein's climate financing and Official Development Aid of the previous years. Liechtenstein understands that this amount of CHF 20/cap. /y reflects a fair burden sharing – a formula which is based on both the capacity to pay and the level of emission.

Ongoing projects in 2011

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:

Country	Government Decision	Type of Project	Project Costs	Partners
Azerbaijan	RA 2010/2453	Establishment of an energy efficient school	EUR 69'000	Ganja Municipality, Local NGO's
Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia	RA 2011/464	Conference: Climate change adaptation – challenge and opportunity for the Caucasus	EUR 33'000	REC-Caucasus
Georgia	RA 2011/464	Adapting to Climate Change while protecting and enriching local natural resources	EUR 180'000	Kazbegi Municipality, Local NGO's
Georgia	RA 2011/1052	Improvement of the social infrastructure through optimisation of the Kindergarten building	EUR 130'000	Village of Arsha, Kazbegi Municipality, Local NGO's

Country	Government Decision	Type of Project	Project Costs	Partners
Georgia	RA 2010/1562	Prevention of floods	EUR 96'000	Village of Shalauri Telavi Municipality Local NGO's
Kirgistan	RA2010/2453	House insulation and efficient stove construction	CHF 146'000	Zerger Watershed Region CAMP Alatoo
Senegal	RA 2011/1052	Afforestation project within the Program: Rural development for sustainable food security	CHF 77'050	LED HORIZONT, Local NGO's
Tanzania	RA 2011/464	Pedal Pumps for CO ₂ -emission reduction	CHF 130'000	LED Wasser für die Dritte Welt Local NGO's

G. New Zealand

New Zealand’s Fast-Start Finance

2011 Progress Report

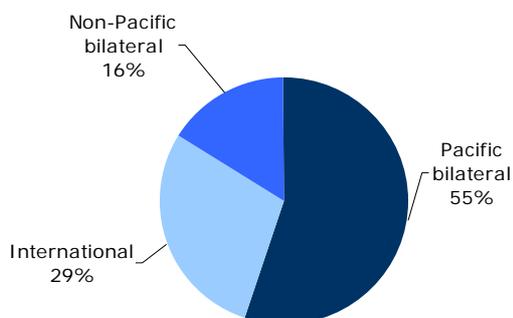
New Zealand is committed to assisting developing countries adapt to and mitigate the effects of climate change. As part of the global effort, New Zealand has committed fast-start financing of up to NZ\$30m per annum in grant funding over the 3-year period 2010-2012.

In implementing this fast-start finance, New Zealand’s prime concern is the delivery of effective results and benefits that address the sustainable development and climate change priorities of developing countries.

The majority of New Zealand’s fast-start finance is being delivered as bilateral assistance through the New Zealand Aid Programme. Progress against our fast-start commitment is being met from within additional increases in the aid budget. Our fast-start is therefore not diverting from other important development priorities, but instead will complement and further strengthen these.

Summary of New Zealand fast-start financing for the period to June 2011

	Totals (NZD)
Reducing emissions	\$1.2m
Adaptation and resilience building	\$16.7m
Multilateral climate change support	\$6.1m
Agriculture and climate change research and development	\$1.0m
Total	\$25m



Consistent with New Zealand’s aid policy (see: www.aid.govt.nz/what-we-do/our-priorities.html), our fast-start finance has a strong emphasis on the small island developing states in the Pacific, a region where needs for climate change assistance are great and where New Zealand has most experience. Support is being provided to our developing country partners to help them both adapt to and mitigate the effects of climate change.

New Zealand’s adaptation assistance includes a focus on improving resilience to extreme weather and other hazards, by investing in infrastructure that can better withstand climate change impacts, and through other practical measures to help communities and governments be more prepared.

To help mitigate the effects of climate change, New Zealand is placing a major emphasis on supporting renewable energy and energy efficiency programmes in the Pacific and Asia. Improving energy security through safer, cleaner, and more reliable supplies is critical to tackling climate change but also for creating the conditions for economic opportunities and growth to build more resilient and 'greener' societies. Investments in renewable energy and energy efficiency represent a real win-win for the environment and for Pacific economies. New Zealand is also supporting developing country efforts to address agricultural greenhouse gas emissions.

Consistent with international good practice, and in response to the needs of our major developing country partners, New Zealand's fast-start support is being primarily delivered through integrated programmes of sustainable economic development, where climate change objectives represent a co-benefit. Some of New Zealand's fast-start is being delivered through multilateral climate change funds and programmes, and on agriculture and climate change research and development.

A summary of New Zealand's fast-start financing by these categories for the period to June 2011 is shown on the previous page, and described below.

Improving supplies of clean, safe, secure and more reliable energy

Pacific island countries have prioritised reducing their high levels of dependence on imported fossil fuels as their main source of energy. The supply and use of electricity that is more efficient, safer, cleaner, and not subject to volatile international oil prices is a key component of sustainable economic development and boosting resilience. It also demonstrates a commitment by the Pacific to make a small but important contribution to the global effort to address climate change.

One of the first major energy programmes New Zealand has committed to is in Tonga. Working closely alongside other development partners, New Zealand is at the forefront of supporting practical implementation of Tonga's Energy Roadmap, an ambitious 10 year sector-wide plan to halve Tonga's use of imported fossil fuel for electricity generation. As part of an NZ\$8.5 million commitment, support has initially focussed on upgrading Tonga's power distribution network. Discussions are also underway regarding a major public-private partnership between electricity suppliers and the Tongan government for the construction of a 1MW solar photovoltaic power plant.

Similar work is currently being planned in the energy sectors in Tuvalu and Tokelau – two of the most vulnerable island countries in the Pacific. In Samoa, following a pilot project undertaken by the Science Research Organisation of Samoa, New Zealand funding has helped facilitate an evaluation of the options for the use of coconut-based biofuel for electricity generation in Savai'i. This may lead to a full-scale biofuel production plant.

In Asia, New Zealand is helping to support Indonesia's significant investment plans for the expansion of geothermal energy. Scoping assessments are currently underway, and New Zealand is also committed to developing more specialists in the geothermal energy production through the provision of technical training scholarships.

Improving resilience to climate change and extreme weather

Small island developing states such as those in the Pacific are especially vulnerable to the physical effects of climate change and extreme weather. Impacts in critical areas such as health, water resources and food supply will exacerbate existing development challenges, particularly for atoll nations such as Kiribati, Tuvalu and Tokelau.

The capacity of many Pacific island countries to adapt to climate change is hindered by a number of factors such as their small size, geographic distance, resource constraints, existing environmental and social pressures, and low levels of income. New Zealand is scaling-up efforts to improve resilience to climate change and extreme weather alongside programmes of sustainable economic development. The following are examples of such work.

- Cook Islands - Climate change is expected to lead to more intense cyclones, creating real risks for Pacific island countries and communities. For example, in February 2010, the eye of Tropical Cyclone Pat passed directly over the popular tourist island of Aitutaki in the northern Cook Islands, causing severe damage to almost 90% of the islands'

homes. In addition to assisting with the immediate response, New Zealand is supporting the reconstruction efforts through a NZ\$6.4 million programme of work which includes improving cyclone shelters, building back homes so they can better withstand future extreme weather events, and improving disaster preparedness.

- Kiribati - The residents of South Tarawa in Kiribati face a number of development challenges, many of which will be exacerbated by climate change. New Zealand is rapidly scaling-up its development assistance and expects to programme upwards of NZ\$14 million over the next few years in areas of water supply, safer and more climate resilient housing, solid waste management, and environmental improvement. Climate change risks are being addressed throughout to ensure the best possible outcomes for the urban residents of Kiribati, both now and in the future. New Zealand has also been a committed supporter of the Kiribati Adaptation Programme through phases 1 and 2, and is currently working closely with the Government of Kiribati, Australia and the World Bank on the phase 3 design.
- Vietnam - In Asia, New Zealand has committed NZ\$2.5 million towards the development of a prototype system for dam and disaster management in Viet Nam to help prevent loss of life and economic damage from dam discharge or failure resulting from extreme weather events.

Multilateral climate change support

While the majority of New Zealand's climate change support is being channelled bilaterally, New Zealand recognises the added value, economies of scale and global reach provided by multilateral agencies and funds.

In 2010, New Zealand committed NZ\$10 million to the Global Environment Facility (GEF) Fifth Replenishment. New Zealand's contributions to the GEF are approximately NZ\$3m per annum.

New Zealand has been a long time supporter of the Least Developed Countries Fund, and in 2010 contributed a further NZ\$1.3 million to help design and implement priority adaptation measures in the most vulnerable countries.

New Zealand recognises that strong international participation in climate change discussions is critical to foster greater understanding of perspectives amongst all countries. For example, New Zealand has supported the UNFCCC Trust Fund for Participation for many years, and in 2010 increased the size of its contribution to NZ\$0.5 million.

Agriculture and climate change research and development

In late 2009, New Zealand – in partnership with over 20 other countries - launched the Global Research Alliance on Agricultural Greenhouse Gases and committed NZ\$45 million. The Alliance is focused on research, development and extension of technologies and practices that will help deliver ways to grow more food (and more climate-resilient food systems) without growing greenhouse gas emissions. Since its launch, New Zealand funds have been used to establish the Alliance, including supporting participation by developing countries and commencing early collaborative activities between countries. Continued and increased expenditure to support developing country involvement, including research efforts, is currently being planned.

Of major concern is the threat that climate change poses to food security. In 2010, New Zealand contributed NZ\$0.7 million to the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research for their programme on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS). CCAFS brings together the world's best researchers in agricultural science, development research, climate science, and earth system science, to identify and address the most important interactions, synergies and tradeoffs between climate change, agriculture and food security.

Transparency and reporting

New Zealand is committed to regular and transparent reporting of its climate change finance, and to find ways to further improve the tracking of its climate change related financial flows.

New Zealand was one of the first countries to fully implement the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) 'Rio' markers for tracking climate change adaptation and mitigation related ODA.

While the Rio markers capture the policy objectives of the funded activity, they do not attempt to quantify expenditure towards these objectives. New Zealand has therefore initiated a system to help improve the quantification of climate change related expenditure based on the DAC Rio markers.

Further information

The New Zealand Aid Programme is managed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade. For more information visit www.mfat.govt.nz or www.aid.govt.nz, or contact enquiries@mfat.govt.nz.

H. Norway

Norwegian Climate Finance 2010.

In Decision 1/CP.16 (Cancun Agreements – AWGLCA outcome), relevant parties were invited to submit information on the resources provided for the fast start period (2010-2012). Norway is pleased to submit the information below on actual disbursements in 2010. All numbers are ODA contributions; non-ODA contributions to various climate change activities are not included. All Norwegian assistance mentioned in this report is on a grant basis.

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. As for the GEF, Norway pledged a 65 % increase of our contribution under GEF 5, now totalling NOK 376 million for the period. More than 30 % of GEF resources are allocated to the climate change focal area.

2010 disbursements:

The report covers our REDD+ contributions as well as bilateral and multilateral support for climate change action in developing countries. Total Norwegian climate change assistance in 2010 amounts to approximately NOK 4.25 billion (or around USD 710 million).

It should be noted that the information is based on the OECD/DAC reporting system, which uses markers for climate change mitigation and adaptation. The markers indicate degree of relevance only, so figures should be interpreted with caution. It should also be noted that the term “bilateral” used in the tables often go beyond what a “common sense” definition would indicate, in that also multi-bilateral assistance is included under “bilateral”. This applies to agreements with multilateral organisations where the contributions are “earmarked” for climate change. Only core support to such organisations is counted as “multilateral” in the system. For many contributions, it is impossible to assign a value to the share of such support going to climate change. Below, we therefore have conservatively estimated a total share of this core support that can be attributed to climate change. For example, voluntary contributions to the UNFCCC (outside the biennial core budget) clearly are climate change relevant, as is the share of our GEF Trust Fund contribution that goes to the climate change focal area.

1. Bilateral assistance – the table below shows total bilateral assistance directed at climate change to be just over NOK 4 billion (or approximately USD 676 million), with the lion’s share going to mitigation. Efforts are being made, however, to scale up assistance for adaptation. When we add the “multilateral” assistance mentioned above (see below on “core support”), total Norwegian climate change assistance in 2010 comes out at approximately NOK 4.25 billion (or approximately USD 710 million). This compares to the budget allocation figure reported in 2010 of a total of about USD 580 million. Apart from the shortcomings of the system referred to above (cf. footnote 1), the most obvious explanation for this difference is that the budget figure for Brazil reported last year was USD 142 million, whereas actual disbursement was USD 236 million. Thus, contrary to what could be expected, actual disbursements exceeded the budget estimates.

Bilateral aid mitigation + adaptation 2010¹⁰		Mill. NOK	Mill. US\$
Climate change mitigation (only)	Main objective	3 207	531
	Significant objective	327	54
Total mitigation²		3 535	585

Bilateral aid mitigation + adaptation 2010¹⁰		Mill. NOK	Mill. US\$
Climate change adaptation (only)	Main objective	143	24
	Significant objective	243	40
Total adaptation		387	64
Both climate change mitigation and adaptation		162	27
Total bilateral aid directed at climate change		4 084	676

1) 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.

2) Of the total amount to climate change mitigation, NOK 2 710 mill. (448 mill. US\$) derives from the "Climate and Forest Initiative".

2. Regional distribution of bilateral assistance. The table below presents the above figures distributed by region. As will be seen, for example, one third of the adaptation assistance that can be tracked geographically was allocated to Africa, being directed at most vulnerable countries. This table also includes contributions through multilateral channels like, for example, the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF), the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF), the Climate Investment Funds (the Strategic Climate Funds SREP, PPCR and FIP), GEEREF, REEEP, etc, but not the GEF Trust Fund (climate change focal area), UNEP, etc. (see 3. below on core support).

For illustrative purposes, Annex 2 gives disbursement figures for some selected multilateral channels.

	Main Region	NOK 1000	US\$ 1000
Mitigation (only)	Africa	401 979	66 503
	America	1 732 533	286 630
	Asia	466 072	77 107
	Europe	43 582	7 210
	Not geographically allocated	889 781	147 205
	Oceania	1 000	165
	Total mitigation		3 534 947
Adaptation (only)	Africa	133 389	22 068
	America	22 444	3 713
	Asia	71 676	11 858
	Not geographically allocated	159 213	26 340
	Total adaptation		386 722
Mitigation and adaptation	Africa	25 951	4 293
	Asia	34 743	5 748
	Europe	6 600	1 092
	Not geographically allocated	94 866	15 695
	The Middle East	56	9
	Total mitigation and adaptation		162 216
Total climate change related bilateral aid		4 083 885	675 637

1) 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.

For a more detailed view of bilateral disbursement, please refer to Annex 1.

3. Core support to relevant multilateral institutions partly or fully targeting climate change in 2010 has been identified at approximately NOK 1 700 million (USD 283 million). A very conservative estimate indicates that about 10 % (NOK 170 million) of these contributions are targeted at climate change. For example, in the Norwegian Program Agreement with UNEP, it was specified that some 17 % of the contribution of NOK 100 million should be earmarked for climate change work. As for the GEF, it is estimated that around one third of the (ODA) contribution of NOK 55 million (i.e. NOK 18 mill.) went to climate change mitigation (the share of the climate change focal area under GEF 5). A voluntary contribution to the UNFCCC (outside the biennial budget) of NOK 20 million, a significant part of which supports developing country participation in the UNFCCC, is climate change relevant.

Specific information on the Norwegian International Climate and Forest Initiative

The Government of Norway's International Climate and Forest Initiative (NICFI) constitutes by far the largest part of Norway's mitigation assistance. It aims to support and participate in the development of an international REDD+ architecture and simultaneously achieve cost-effective and verifiable reductions in greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries (REDD+) in all types of tropical forests. The initiative has a strong focus on the development of international finance mechanisms and supports REDD+ through close cooperation with multilateral organizations.

Report 2010

In 2010, Norway disbursed approximately 450 mill US dollars (NOK 2 714 600 665) for REDD+ activities. NICFI worked closely with committed developing forest countries and multilateral REDD+ initiatives, such as the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF), the UN-REDD programme, the Forest Investment Programme (FIP) and the Congo Basin Forest Fund. In 2010, the FCPF, FIP and the UN-REDD programme decided to collaborate more closely and developed a common platform for the execution of REDD+ activities.

In November 2009, Norway and Guyana signed a Memorandum of Understanding declaring the two countries' determination to provide a working example of how partnerships between developed and developing countries can reduce deforestation and forest degradation also in countries with minor deforestation. Norway contributed approximately USD 30 million to support Guyana's REDD+ Investment Fund in 2010.

In May 2010, Norway and Indonesia agreed to enter into a partnership to support Indonesia's efforts to reduce emissions from deforestation and degradation of forests and peat lands. Indonesia will take immediate and decisive action to reduce its forest and peat related greenhouse gas emissions. Norway intends to support those efforts with up to USD one billion over a number of years. Approximately USD 30 million was disbursed in 2010.

Through a Memorandum of Understanding signed in May 2010, Mexico and Norway agreed to work together on climate, forests and environment. Norway will support Mexico with approximately USD 15 million over three years in order to reinforce REDD+ readiness in Mexico and enabling south-south cooperation.

Norway's collaboration with Brazil (the Amazon Fund), Guyana, Tanzania, Indonesia and Mexico should have profound effects and produce fast results, demonstrating that reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries is possible. The collaboration with Guyana, Indonesia and Brazil are examples of results-based payments for reductions in emissions of CO₂ from deforestation and forest degradation on a national scale.

In May 2010, NICFI organized the Oslo Climate and Forest Conference, which established an Interim REDD+ Partnership, which currently consists of more than 70 countries. The global forest partnership marked the start of closer global cooperation on reducing deforestation and forest degradation in tropical developing countries. The partnership

will support and contribute to the UNFCCC process. It will also promote transparency around financing and existing and new international initiatives to reduce deforestation and degradation of tropical forests.

Strategic partnerships have also been set up with selected NGOs and research institutions. These are intended to promote innovation and to encourage systematic knowledge dissemination and debate on the need for a new climate regime that includes deforestation and forest degradation. Most of this support is channelled through the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad).

A detailed overview of the disbursements for 2010 is given in the following table (in approximate US dollars, based on an exchange rate of 6 NOK per USD):

Projects	2010
	Disbursed (approximately USD)
UN-REDD Programme	33.0 mill
Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (readiness)	9.3 mill
Forest Investment programme	48.0 mill
Congo Basin Forest Fund	26.6 mill
Support to Civil society (Norad)	27.0 mill
Brazil (BNDES) (incl. Promissory notes)	236.0 mill
Guyana (World Bank)	29.4 mill
Indonesia	30.7 mill
Tanzania	7.3 mill
Other projects	2.8 mill
Total (approximately)	450.1 mill

Annex 1:

Norwegian bilateral aid directed at climate change mitigation and adaptation by region and country, 2010 ¹					
	Main Region	Recipient country	NOK 1000	US\$ 1000	
Mitigation (only)	Africa	Africa Regional	167 285	27 676	
		Uganda	67 031	11 090	
		Tanzania	58 655	9 704	
		Malawi	37 037	6 127	
		Ethiopia	24 395	4 036	
		South of Sahara Regional	16 146	2 671	
		Mozambique	7 431	1 229	
		Sudan	7 273	1 203	
		Congo, Dem. Rep.	6 250	1 034	
		Zambia	5 664	937	
		Madagascar	4 000	662	
		Ghana	1 421	235	
		Nigeria	600	99	
		Kenya	593	98	
		Eritrea	236	39	
		South Africa	-492	-81	
		Angola	-660	-109	
		Liberia	-887	-147	
		Africa Total		401 979	66 503
		America	Brazil	1 441 530	238 486
	Guyana		176 681	29 230	
	Chile		63 965	10 582	
	Nicaragua		18 238	3 017	
	Panama		14 294	2 365	
	Haiti		11 000	1 820	
	Peru		3 500	579	
	America Regional		2 500	414	
	Guatemala		945	156	
	Mexico		0	0	
	North & Central America Regional		-120	-20	
	America Total			1 732 533	286 630
	Asia	Indonesia	201 462	33 330	
		Philippines	86 267	14 272	
		Nepal	73 250	12 118	
		China	39 648	6 559	
		India	34 784	5 755	
		Bhutan	9 882	1 635	
		Asia Regional	8 582	1 420	
		Georgia	3 700	612	
		Kazakhstan	2 548	422	
		Armenia	1 530	253	
		Bangladesh	1 238	205	
		Mongolia	1 000	165	
		Central Asia Regional	800	132	
		Viet Nam	417	69	
		Laos	323	53	
	Sri Lanka	297	49		

Norwegian bilateral aid directed at climate change mitigation and adaptation by region and country, 2010 ¹					
	Main Region	Recipient country	NOK 1000	US\$ 1000	
		Pakistan	228	38	
		Tajikistan	117	19	
	Asia Total		466 072	77 107	
	Europe	Europe Regional	22 170	3 668	
		Macedonia (Fyrom)	8 466	1 401	
		Kosovo	5 206	861	
		Ukraine	3 395	562	
		Belarus	3 017	499	
		Bosnia-Herzegovina	1 259	208	
		Albania	69	11	
	Europe Total		43 582	7 210	
	Not geographically allocated	Global Unspecified	889 781	147 205	
	Not geographically allocated Total		889 781	147 205	
	Oceania	Papua New Guinea	1 000	165	
	Oceania Total		1 000	165	
	Total Climate change mitigation (only)		3 534 947	584 820	
Adaptation (only)	Africa	Malawi	57 344	9 487	
		Congo, Dem. Rep.	14 078	2 329	
		Zambia	11 832	1 957	
		Ethiopia	10 902	1 804	
		Somalia	10 000	1 654	
		Uganda	9 603	1 589	
		South of Sahara Regional	4 800	794	
		Tanzania	4 123	682	
		Eritrea	3 220	533	
		Africa Regional	3 084	510	
		Mozambique	1 710	283	
		South Africa	1 077	178	
		Togo	550	91	
		Kenya	521	86	
		Burundi	377	62	
		Mali	150	25	
		Botswana	18	3	
		Africa Total		133 389	22 068
		America	Nicaragua	20 400	3 375
			Guatemala	700	116
			Cuba	485	80
			Brazil	389	64
			North & Central America Regional	246	41
			America Regional	225	37
		America Total		22 444	3 713
		Asia	Bangladesh	21 337	3 530
			Myanmar (Burma)	10 000	1 654
			Pakistan	9 000	1 489
			Asia Regional	7 826	1 295
			South Asia Regional	6 000	993
		Indonesia	6 000	993	

Norwegian bilateral aid directed at climate change mitigation and adaptation by region and country, 2010 ¹					
	Main Region	Recipient country	NOK 1000	US\$ 1000	
		China	3 979	658	
		India	3 146	520	
		South & Central Asia Regional	1 175	194	
		Viet Nam	774	128	
		Nepal	635	105	
		Laos	482	80	
		Georgia	450	74	
		Philippines	354	59	
		Thailand	272	45	
		Sri Lanka	228	38	
		Cambodia	19	3	
	Asia Total		71 676	11 858	
	Not geographically allocated	Global Unspecified	159 213	26 340	
	Not geographically allocated Total		159 213	26 340	
	Total Climate change adaptation (only)		386 722	63 979	
Mitigation and Adaptation	Africa	Africa Regional	13 000	2 151	
		Tanzania	8 451	1 398	
		South of Sahara Regional	4 500	744	
		Mali	0	0	
		Africa Total	25 951	4 293	
		Asia	India	20 000	3 309
			Viet Nam	10 000	1 654
			China	4 400	728
			Nepal	343	57
		Asia Total		34 743	5 748
		Europe	Macedonia (Fyrom)	5 800	960
			Europe Regional	800	132
		Europe Total		6 600	1 092
		Not geographically allocated	Global Unspecified	94 866	15 695
		Not geographically allocated Total		94 866	15 695
		The Middle East	Syria	56	9
		The Middle East Total		56	9
	Total climate change mitigation and adaptation		162 216	26 837	
	Total climate change related bilateral aid		4 083 885	675 637	
1) 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 also are directed at such actions.					

Annex 2.

Disbursements on a number of selected climate change related aid agreements, 2010¹⁾

Programme/project/fund	Recipient countries	NOK mill.	US\$ mill.	channel	financing type
UN-REDD Programme		200	33,1	Multilateral (UNDP)	Grant
Forest Investment Programme		285	47,2	Multilateral (World Bank)	Grant
Congo Basin Forest Fund		160	26,0	Multilateral (AfDB)	Grant
Readiness Fund of the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility		56	9,2	Multilateral (IBRD)	Grant
GEEREF – The Global Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Fund		20	3,3	PPP	Grant
REEP - The Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership		12	1,9	INGO	Grant
SREP – Scaling up Renewable Energy Program		55	9,2	Multilateral (World Bank)	Grant
Support to Civil society (Norad)		160	26,5	Bank) NGO	Grant
<i>Support to country specific initiatives</i>					
Brazilian Development Bank - Forest initiative	Brazil	1427	236,0	Bilateral (BNDES)	
Guyana REDD-Plus Investment Fund	Guyana	175	29,0	Multilateral (IDA)	
Support to Indonesia REDD+ Task Force	Indonesia	180	29,8	Multilateral (UNDP)	

1) All agreements in this table are also coded with the policy marker Climate Change mitigation. The disbursements are hence part of the total disbursements to Climate Change Mitigation as shown in sheet one "climate change".

Disbursements on a number of selected climate change-related aid agreements, 2010¹⁾

Programme/project/fund	Recipient countries	NOK mill.	US\$ mill.	channel	financing type
Global Crop Diversity Trust		15	2,5	Multilateral (GCDT)	Grant
GEF - SCCF - Special Climate Change Fund		15	2,5	Multilateral (GEF)	Grant
GEF - LDCF - Least Developed Countries Trust Fund		25	4,1	Multilateral (GEF)	Grant
PPCR – Pilot Program for Climate Resilience		26	4,3	Multilateral (World Bank)	Grant

1) All agreements in this table are also coded with the policy marker Climate Change adaptation. The disbursements shown here are hence also part of the total disbursements to Climate Change Adaptation as shown in sheet one "climate change".

I. Switzerland

Switzerland – Fast Start Financing (status June 8th 2011)**Preliminary remark**

In the spirit of supporting transparency, Switzerland is pleased to report about its fast start financing. Switzerland's priority is and has been to get the required domestic approval for new and additional funds swiftly and to allocate and disburse the fast start finance money in a quick, effective and efficient manner.

General information

The fast start funds that were announced at the end of 2010 as subject to approval by Parliament have in the meantime been approved by both chambers of the Swiss Parliament. With decisions at the end of February 2011, the Swiss Federal Parliament has thus approved a contribution to the Fast Start Financing for Climate Change in the amount of CHF 140 Million (USD 162 Million at the exchange rate of June 8th 2011). These CHF 140 Million are additional to Swiss climate financing and Official Development Assistance of previous years. CHF 125 Million of this new and additional amount is to be added to existing bilateral cooperation budgets of the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) and the State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO) and CHF 15 Million to the Swiss contribution towards the GEF Climate Change Focal Area and the LDCF/SDCF, as far as they are attributable to the years 2010-12 (Switzerland's total contribution to the 5th replenishment of the GEF of about CHF 125 Million represents a 42% increase over its contribution in the 4th GEF replenishment). In total, this results in increasing total Swiss climate change financing from public sources for 2010-12 to about CHF 400 Million (about USD 477 Million).

Switzerland's fast start financing will strive for allocating the funds in a balanced manner and responsive to client countries' priorities between adaptation, forests, and energy, thus consistent with the underlying priorities of development cooperation and the Copenhagen Accord / Cancun Agreement (with an ex-ante indicative allocation of about 35% to 45% for adaptation and 55% to 65% for mitigation).

The Swiss Position on the provision of short and long term international climate change financing from public sources is that it should rest on a fair burden-sharing formula that takes into account both the capacity to pay and the levels of emissions. The latter should be weighted more heavily, in line with the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities enshrined in the UNFCCC. Furthermore, financing from public sources should – whenever appropriate and possible – leverage other sources of financing for climate change.

More information, including regarding projects and programs that were supported by Switzerland's Fast Start Financing, will be posted on the website faststarfinance.org, and can already be found on the following website(s):

<http://www.deza.admin.ch/en/Home/Projects?country%5B%5D=&theme%5B%5D=5&activity%5B%5D=>

<http://www.seco-cooperation.admin.ch/index.html?lang=en>

J. United States of America

Fast Start Financing

U.S. Climate Funding in FY in 2010

Overview of U.S. Fast Start Climate Financing in Fiscal Year 2010

As negotiated by President Obama and leaders from around the world in December 2009 at the 15th Conference of the Parties, the Copenhagen Accord included a historic commitment to emission mitigation by all major economies, to transparency of the actions that are taken, and to provide climate finance to help meet the adaptation and mitigation needs of developing countries. These commitments were affirmed at the 16th Conference of the Parties in Cancun in December 2010. The United States is now partnering with other contributor nations to provide what is known as “fast start” funding for climate-related activities approaching \$30 billion during 2010–2012.

Since Copenhagen, the United States has pressed forward to implement a significant increase in our international climate finance contribution, beginning with the Fiscal Year (FY) 2010 budget. The U.S. contribution to fast start financing in FY 2010 was a total of \$1.7 billion, consisting of \$1.3 billion of Congressionally appropriated assistance and \$400 million of development finance and export credit. Direct climate assistance through the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), the Department of the Treasury, and the Department of State increased from \$316 million in FY 2009 to approximately \$1 billion in FY 2010, and these agencies’ direct adaptation assistance increased from \$24 million in FY 2009 to \$244 million in FY 2010.

This overview and the fast start fact sheets seek to provide greater transparency into U.S. fast start finance delivered in FY 2010 by outlining overall U.S. climate assistance levels and

providing information about specific projects and programs on a country-by-country basis. Over the course of FY 2010 through FY 2012, the United States will continue to update information about its climate finance budgets.

The Fast Start Finance Commitment

The Fast Start finance commitment -- as agreed to in the Copenhagen Accord and reflected in the Cancun agreements -- is the collective commitment by developed countries to provide resources approaching \$30 billion in climate finance during 2010–2012 to help meet the adaptation and mitigation needs of developing countries. Developed countries are working together to fulfill the collective fast start finance pledge.

Fast start finance is not an institution or a pooled fund, but rather utilizes existing funding channels and institutions that have the means to provide near-term support for climate activities. Therefore, developing countries can access fast start finance through bilateral agencies active in their countries and regions, as well as through multilateral channels, such as the Climate Investment Funds (CIFs) and the Global Environment Facility (GEF).

Fulfilling Our Commitment

The United States has moved quickly to disburse FY 2010 climate finance in order to help address the urgent and immediate needs of the most vulnerable developing countries, as well as to help developing countries lay the groundwork for long-term, low-emission development. We are working to make critical investments today that have short-term transformative impacts

and to scale up resources quickly by delivering assistance through existing funding channels and institutions, even as we work internationally to establish future climate finance arrangements.

Consistent with the President's new Global Development Policy, we are using the full range of mechanisms—bilateral, multilateral, and private—to ensure that our climate finance is efficient, effective, and innovative; based on country-owned plans; and focused on achieving measurable results. We are focusing our bilateral efforts on those countries and regions where we have a comparative advantage and are coordinating closely with other donors.

The majority of U.S. climate finance is administered by USAID, the Department of the Treasury, and the Department of State. For these three agencies, dedicated climate programs in FY 2010 totaled \$1 billion. Including the other U.S. federal programs addressing climate change and development support with significant climate co-benefits, the total Congressionally appropriated climate finance for FY 2010 was \$1.3 billion. In addition to these appropriations, U.S. development finance and export credit agencies provided an estimated \$400 million in FY 2010 financing for the deployment of clean energy technologies in developing countries.

How Developing Countries Access U.S. Fast Start Finance

U.S. fast start finance is provided to developing countries through a variety of channels, including:

- Bilateral, regional, and multi-regional programs, principally through USAID but also through other U.S. government agencies administering such programs;
- Development finance and export finance through the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) and the Export-Import Bank of the United States (Ex-Im); and

- Multilateral climate finance vehicles, including the CIFs, the GEF, the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) and the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF)

The following sections describe how developing countries accessed FY10 finance through these channels. In addition, the fact sheets for each recipient country also specify the channels used to access U.S. climate finance for various programs.

BILATERAL FINANCE

A large portion of U.S. climate support is provided to developing countries through multi-regional, regional, and bilateral programs, principally supported by USAID. This assistance is targeted to help the most vulnerable countries adapt to climate impacts and to partner with countries with significant opportunities to mitigate their emissions. Allocation decisions for each program are made by the administering U.S. federal agency.

USAID has undertaken a thorough prioritization process for its programs, which fall under three pillars of the Global Climate Change Initiative: adaptation, clean energy, and sustainable landscapes, the last of which focuses largely on helping countries to slow, halt, and reverse deforestation. Within each of these pillars, a clear set of criteria was developed to guide the scale and focus of investments.

For adaptation, U.S. foreign assistance prioritizes countries that are highly exposed to climate change impacts, and countries that are vulnerable to climate variability and change. For clean energy, U.S. assistance focuses on countries and sectors offering significant emission reduction potential, as well as countries that offer the potential to demonstrate leadership in sustained, large-scale deployment of clean energy. We are also investing in regional energy programs to bolster regional energy grids to

Examples of Bilateral Programs

- In Uganda, the United States is investing \$1.5 million in scaling-up the replacement of diesel-powered water pumps in northern Uganda with solar energy systems, especially among schools and health centers that benefit from USAID health and education funds.
- In Indonesia, the United States is investing over \$17 million to help Indonesia's efforts to reduce both deforestation and greenhouse gas emissions from its globally critical tropical and peat forest landscapes.
- In the Maldives, the United States is investing \$3 million to support an adaptation program that aims to improve access to drinking water supplies and enhance resilience to climate change. The program will provide assistance to the Maldives on climate change adaptation strategies, with special emphasis on integrated water resources management.
- In Georgia, the United States is devoting \$900,000 to promoting energy efficiency and renewable energy demonstration projects in sectors and buildings typically short of funding and lacking in donor support for energy improvements, such as hospitals.
- In Guatemala, the United States is investing \$1.5 million in forested areas in the Petén, which are threatened by illegal logging and slash-and-burn agriculture. The U.S. investment helps to provide market incentives for sustainable forest management. In addition, this work is preserving forest carbon stocks and increase carbon sequestration.
- Across several Andean nations, the United States is providing approximately \$1 million to an Energy and Climate Partnership of the Americas program to address the impact of tropical glacier retreat in mountainous and glacial areas as a result of climate change. The initiative seeks to build capacity for water resource management and support research on hydrological cycles and glacier dynamics.
- The United States is investing \$3.2 million in a clean energy program across several southern African countries. Three programs are included:
 - The Africa Infrastructure Program, which provides technical assistance, capacity building, and advisory services for clean energy technology projects.
 - Support for the Southern African Development Community member states and the Regional Electricity Regulators Association, which will undertake policy, legal, energy planning, and regulatory reforms that improve and promote energy efficiency and clean energy use.
 - The Private Financing Advisory Network, which mobilizes private-sector financing of projects that promote renewable, clean, and efficient energy.

support clean energy development.

For activities to promote climate objectives with respect to land use and forests, U.S. support prioritizes mitigation potential; countries with the political will to implement large-scale efforts to reduce emissions from deforestation, forest degradation, and other land-use activities; and

potential for performance-based approaches. Questions about USAID climate assistance programs in specific countries should be directed to the USAID mission for that country; contact information for missions can be found at <http://www.usaid.gov/locations/missiondirectory.html>

U.S. federal agencies, including the Departments of State, Energy, and Agriculture;

Examples of OPIC and Ex-Im Investments

- In India, OPIC is lending \$26.8 million to a solar power project in the state of Haryana. In addition to providing electricity and jobs in an underdeveloped region, the project will help introduce megawatt-scale solar power generation technologies to the Indian market.
- In Kenya, Ex-Im Bank is providing insurance to cover approximately \$6.3 million of services associated with the coordination and exploration of new geothermal energy generation projects.

the Environmental Protection Agency; and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, also have significant international cooperation efforts that are designed to support developing countries in their efforts to mitigate and adapt to climate change.

In addition to the three pillars described above, U.S. assistance and technical agencies are supporting a cross-cutting objective—the development of Low-Emissions Development Strategies. This effort is currently developing a set of tools and methodologies to support partner countries and governments in their efforts to think strategically about, and plan for, economic growth with a reduced emissions trajectory.

U.S. development finance and export credit agencies use an array of financial instruments to mobilize increased investments in clean energy projects in, and exports to, developing countries. In FY 2010, OPIC and Ex-Im provided \$400 million in investments, direct loans, loan guarantees, and insurance to support the deployment of clean energy technologies. Most Ex-Im and OPIC programs are “transaction-based,” meaning they are tied to a specific export or investment transaction.

For more information about OPIC programs, go to <http://opic.gov/doing-business-us>

For more information about Ex-Im programs, go to <http://www.exim.gov>

MULTILATERAL FINANCE

Multilateral channels also play an important role in U.S. climate assistance. Multilateral funds leverage additional contributions within the U.S. government, the private sector, and other contributing countries to scale up support for adaptation, REDD+,* and clean energy activities in developing countries.

In 2010, the United States has delivered \$375 million to the Climate Investment Funds, including:

- \$300 million to the Clean Technology Fund, which aims to catalyze sustained, long-term clean energy transformation in developing countries;
- \$55 million to the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience, which helps highly vulnerable countries prepare for and respond to the unavoidable effects of climate change; and
- \$20 million to the Forest Investment Program, which provides financing for investments in forest governance and institutional capacity development, as well as measures to reduce deforestation drivers outside the forest sector.

In addition, in FY 2010 the United States provided:

- \$30 million to the Least Developed Countries Fund, a United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

* REDD+ includes reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests, and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries.

Examples of Multilateral Programs

- The United States contributed \$300 million to the Clean Technology Fund (CTF) in FY 2010. Among the investments approved by the CTF in FY 2010 was \$750 million in CTF co-financing (anticipated to mobilize an additional \$4.85 billion from other sources), to support the deployment of about one gigawatt of concentrated solar power generation capacity and related infrastructure in five countries in the Middle East and North Africa: Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Morocco, and Tunisia.
- The United States contributed \$37 million for climate-related investments at the GEF in FY 2010. Among the investments approved by the GEF in FY2010 was a \$5.5 million regional grant to support the implementation of energy efficiency policies and instruments in Caribbean countries. The project will establish monitoring systems, strengthen national capacity, develop market-based mechanisms, institute a demonstration program, and develop a regulatory framework. The project is being implemented by the United Nations Environment Programme in conjunction with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Antigua and Barbuda.

fund that assists least developed countries with planning and implementing urgent and immediate adaptation measures;

- \$20 million to the Special Climate Change Fund, a UNFCCC fund focused primarily on adaptation;
- \$10 million to the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility, a partnership to support developing countries' REDD+ efforts and reduce deforestation; and
- \$37 million for climate investments through the GEF, which helps developing countries and emerging economies mitigate greenhouse gas emissions through projects in energy efficiency, renewable energy, sustainable urban transport and sustainable management of land use, land-use change, and forestry.

Methodology

While the Cancun agreements do not specify a particular methodology for reporting on fast start finance, the United States is committed to transparency in its climate finance activities, and this update includes information about funding at the recipient country level.

Each country fact sheet describes projects and

programs funded in whole or in part by the U.S. government, including:

- U.S. government programs focused exclusively in a country (e.g., bilateral assistance programs in a specific country);
- U.S. government centrally or regionally based programs that benefit a given country (e.g., activities undertaken by the USAID Regional Development Mission for Asia in a specific country, or USAID Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance programs in a specific country);
- Projects financed by OPIC and Ex-Im Bank; and
- Initiatives funded by multilateral climate funds to which the United States is a donor (e.g., programs undertaken by the CTF).

In addition, part of U.S. assistance is delivered through global programs. These programs' benefits are spread across many nations, and cannot be narrowly attributed to any single nation.

This update represents a snapshot of activities planned and implemented at the time of writing, and the country fact sheets do not represent the totality of our international climate finance programs. In many cases, plans and activities will

Examples of Global Programs

- The United States is investing \$13.8 million in the Famine Early Warning Systems Network to support climate change adaptation planning by identifying potential threats to food security, using meteorological data for monthly food security updates, regular food security outlooks and alerts, and response planning efforts.
- The United States is investing \$18 million to expand the SERVIR Earth observations system in several regions to provide data that support decision making on adaptation planning and implementation and sustainable land use. SERVIR integrates satellite data, ground-based observations, and forecasts to provide information about environmental changes and to improve response to natural disasters.
- The United States is investing \$10 million in the Renewables and Efficiency Deployment Initiative (Climate REDI), which is based on the Technology Action plans released by the Major Economies Forum on Climate and Energy in December 2009. This program will support programs aimed at accelerating the deployment of low-emission technologies, including super-efficient appliances and solar household appliances, in developing countries.

be further refined in consultation with partners, and any individual activity may be subject to change as circumstances evolve. While aiming to cover as many initiatives as possible, the fact sheets do not capture all activities, and the update only addresses the first year of U.S. fast start finance. It does not cover all activities of U.S. government agencies or all contributions to multilateral programs that focus in part on climate change.

When possible, the country fact sheets include the amount of U.S. government funding from a central or regional program that benefits a specific country. In cases where it is not possible to quantify the precise dollar amount a given country received from a regionally or centrally funded program, the fact sheet indicates the total expenditures for the regional or central program.

The fact sheets also include programs with significant climate co-benefits (e.g., relevant biodiversity and food security activities). Activities with climate co-benefits applicable to a certain country are included in many cases. However, this update does not capture the totality of co-benefits provided through U.S. support.

For particular multilateral programs and projects, fact sheets indicate the total amount provided by the multilateral fund, and not the U.S. contribution to that fund in FY 2010. In addition, this update does not discuss activities with climate co-benefits that fall under the regular programs of multilateral institutions, such as the World Bank, regional development banks, or United Nations agencies, such as the United Nations Development Programme. However, as the United States is the largest contributor to many of these institutions, the additional climate benefits from such programs attributable to U.S. support are substantial.

Finally, this update only covers activities funded from the U.S. Fiscal Year 2010 Budget. Over the course of FY 2010 through FY 2012, the United States will continue to update information about its climate finance budgets and actual allocations.

For more detailed information on U.S. fast start finance activities, including recipient country fact sheets, please visit the following websites:

Africa

<http://www.state.gov/g/oes/rls/rpts/faststart/merge/index.htm>

Asia

<http://www.state.gov/g/oes/rls/rpts/faststart/asia/index.htm>

Eastern Europe

<http://www.state.gov/g/oes/rls/rpts/faststart/europe/index.htm>

Latin America

<http://www.state.gov/g/oes/rls/rpts/faststart/latinamerica/index.htm>

Middle East / North Africa

<http://www.state.gov/g/oes/rls/rpts/faststart/middleeast/index.htm>

Global programs

<http://www.state.gov/g/oes/rls/rpts/faststart/151744.htm>
