Fast-Start-Finance
Switzerland

Information Event, UNFCCC Bonn 11th June 2011

Ambassador Franz Perrez
Swiss Federal Office for the Environment
CHF 140 Million of new and additional FSF (all grant finance)

• There are no guidelines to assess the contributions to the 30 billion of FSF.
• In order to ensure predictability and fair burden sharing, Switzerland supports indicative assessed contribution schemes.
• Reflecting the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, Switzerland used both its capacity to pay and its share of emission of the OECD emissions to calculate its contribution to the 30 bil.

=> 140 mil. CHF
CHF 140 Million of new and additional FSF (all grant finance)

• Parliament decision (end of February 2011): CHF 140 million (USD 162 million at current exchange rate) for fast-start finance for climate change actions

• Of this CHF 125 are channeled through bilateral and multilateral cooperation budgets of the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) and the State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO)

• and CHF 15 Million to increase the Swiss contribution towards the GEF Climate Change Focal Area and the LDCF/SDCF
CHF 400 Million in total for climate change financing

• 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).
Swiss Position on international climate change financing

• International climate finance from public sources should rest on a fair burden-sharing formula:
  – 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
  – Financing from public sources should – whenever appropriate and possible – leverage other sources of financing for climate change.
Principles of Swiss FSF Project/Program Support

• Switzerland’s fast-start financing strives for a balanced allocation between mitigation and adaptation (about 55-65% and 35-45%)
• Responsive to client countries’ priorities and in cooperation with their institutions
• In addition to its core climate finality (with regard to both, mitigation and adaptation), Swiss FSF will also contribute to protect livelihoods, reduce risks, and foster development
• Cooperation with bilateral and multilateral partners and CSO

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Flood Protection

Project target: Protect the population and infrastructure from the hazards of Glacial Lake Outburst Floods. This target is achieved by conducting research, applying the knowledge gained and lending technical support to national agencies.