



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
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Swiss State Secretariat for Economic Affairs SECO

Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation SDC

Swiss Federal Office for the Environment FOEN

Climate Change



Swiss Fast Start Financing

May 2012

Introduction and Key Parameters

In February 2011, the Swiss Parliament decided to **increase the level of Official Development Assistance – ODA to 0.5% of gross national income (GNI) by 2015**. This increase was to a considerable extent motivated by international climate change policy, specifically the COP decisions regarding fast-start-financing. Over the coming years, this decision will allow the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) to expand its technical cooperation and financial assistance for developing countries and the State Secretariat of Economic Affairs (SECO) to expand its support for economic and trade policy measures in the context of development cooperation. Other areas of Swiss international cooperation that are attributed to ODA under the existing rules of the OECD are also set to benefit.



Switzerland was among the few developed countries which increased their ODA in 2011. Compared to 2010, overall Swiss ODA rose from 2'400 million Swiss Francs (0,40% of GNI) to 2'700 million (0,46%). With this, Switzerland is now ranked 11th among the OECD donor countries.

In the context of climate change, Switzerland has a solid track record as a country advocating progressive positions in international climate negotiations as well as in its domestic climate policy. This has also favored Switzerland's position as a major clean technology export country. More recently

Switzerland has also submitted an attractive offer to host the GCF in Geneva. For the purpose of this report, however, climate financing from private sector sources is categorically excluded, mainly due to definitional uncertainties and a lack of comprehensive and reliable data. Efforts are currently underway to try and quantify potentially eligible Swiss private sector contributions for future reporting purposes. The FSF figures presented here are exclusively from public sources and are all grant based attributable to ODA, as are the figures Switzerland has been reporting in regular intervals as part of our National Communications to the UNFCCC.

Furthermore, no effort has been made to attribute to FSF any share of Swiss core contributions to the multitude of multilateral organizations and multilateral funds Switzerland contributing to, with the sole exception of the Global Environment Facility (see details in the next section). Future reports may contain such elements, provided that they can be elaborated in a plausible and transparent manner in line with the ongoing international efforts in this regard.

Any Swiss private or public funds used for purchasing of international emission reduction certificates with the aim of achieving compliance with Kyoto Protocol targets and/or with national emission reduction obligations under the Swiss CO₂ Law have also been excluded. This merely reflects our understanding of the elements of FSF reporting. We do of course recognize the crucial importance of sound and progressively interlinked carbon markets in the global transformation towards a low-carbon economy.

The general 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 based on both the relative capacity to pay and relative levels of greenhouse gas emissions. The latter should be weighted more heavily, in line with the polluter pays principle and the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities enshrined in the UNFCCC.

Swiss FSF Agencies and Financing Levels

Switzerland's fast-start-financing uses existing delivery channels. Thus, some 90% of Swiss Climate Change financing is channeled through the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) and the State Secretariat of Economic Affairs (SECO). SDC coordinates Swiss development policy and provides technical cooperation and financial assistance to developing countries (see www.deza.admin.ch). SECO provides support for economic and trade policy measures in the context of development cooperation (see www.seco-cooperation.admin.ch). The Swiss Federal Office for the Environment (FOEN) provides the remainder of Swiss Climate Change financing, as it is in charge of the Global Environment Facility -GEF, including the climate change funds LDCF and SCCF (see [the link-page below](#)).

As part of the aforementioned February 2011 decision by the Swiss Parliament to increase ODA, a new and additional amount of **CHF 125 million was allocated with immediate effect for the purpose of Swiss Fast Start Financing**, in line with the relevant UNFCCC decisions of Copenhagen and Cancun. This amount was added in equal parts to the international cooperation budgets of SDC and SECO.

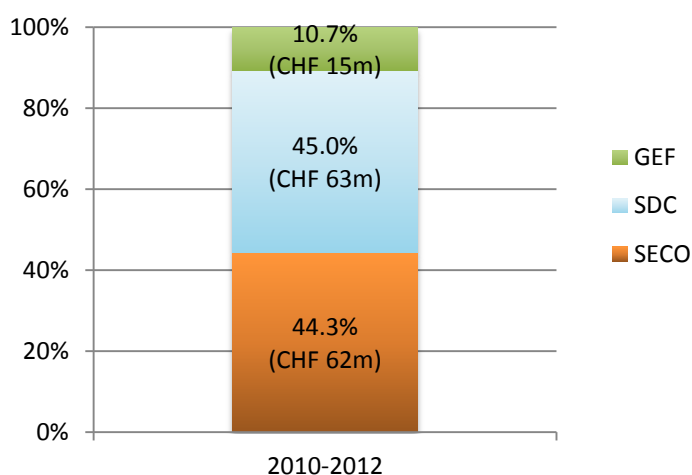
For the purpose of FSF reporting, **an additional CHF 15 million** is included. This additional amount is part of the Swiss contribution to the Fifth Replenishment of the Global Environment Facility (GEF-5) and of the regular Swiss contributions to the LDCF and SCCF. For this current phase of the GEF, Switzerland has increased its contribution by some 70% in US Dollar terms. So the 15 Million CHF included in Swiss FSF is the **increase in Swiss contributions to the Climate Change Focal Area of the GEF and to its climate change funds LDCF and SCCF**, as far attributable to 2010-12.

This makes for an **overall Swiss FSF contribution of CHF 140 million**. This amount is new and additional to prior levels of Swiss Climate Change financing for developing countries from public sources. As of December 31, 2011, CHF 103 million (74%) had already been committed and the remainder was expected to be engaged during the first months of 2012. **Total Swiss Climate Change financing for developing countries from public sources for the Fast Start Financing period of 2010-12 amounts to an estimated CHF 400 million** (or about USD 450 million at the average exchange rate for 2011) and will be reported as part of the 6th National Communication to the UNFCCC and/or the First Swiss Biannual Report to the UNFCCC in 2014.

Switzerland currently lacks comprehensive data for climate-relevant financing from other sources, such as private sector investment or export risk-guarantees. These figures are estimated to be very substantial, given that Switzerland is a large exporter of highly efficient clean technologies and an important foreign direct investor in developing countries. Future reports on Swiss climate financing may contain such elements, provided that they can be elaborated in a sound, plausible and transparent manner consistent with the outcomes of ongoing international efforts in this regard.

Allocation of Fast Start Financing New and Additional Funding

Total = CHF 140 mio.



Allocation Patterns and Expected Results

Switzerland strives to allocate its FSF funds in a balanced manner to Climate Change programs and projects in developing countries dealing with Adaptation, Forestry, and Energy. This is consistent with established priorities for Swiss international cooperation and also with the letter and spirit of the Copenhagen Accord and the Cancun Agreements. The planning figures for 2010-2012 are as follows:

Sector	Target
Adaptation	20-30%
Forests	20-30%
Energy	35-55%

Actual figures will be provided in the final Swiss FSF report in 2013.

Switzerland expects that a sound and effective implementation of its FSF Funds will yield verifiable results in developing countries, in areas such as:

- The development of climate change policies and measures that are integrated into public and sectoral policy at various levels (national, regional and local).
- Broader and more reliable access to renewable energy for rural communities and more efficient energy management and monitoring for towns and cities.
- The diffusion of clean technologies and processes that help reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve the efficiency of industrial and other productive processes.
- The establishment of new financial incentives and mechanisms for sustainable forest management and the conservation of natural resources.
- Increased resilience of social, economic and ecological systems to the impacts of climate change through improved disaster risk management.

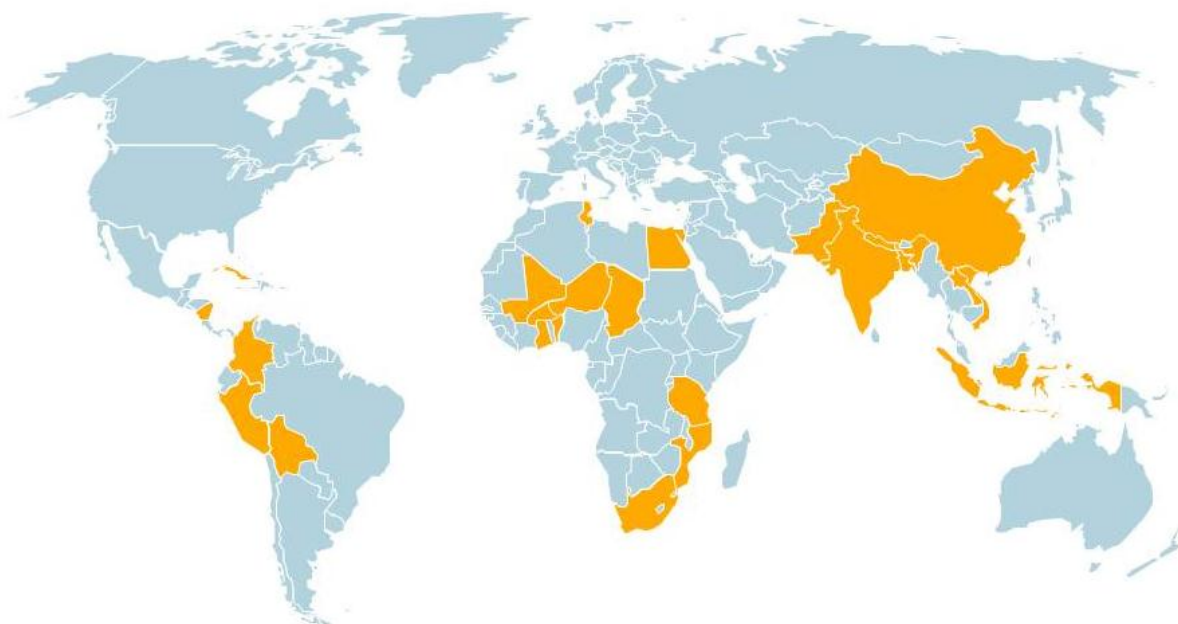
Access to Swiss FSF

Switzerland has internationally recognized capacities and expertise in low carbon technology development and deployment, as well as in energy- and resource efficiency. Equally recognized are Swiss capabilities and expertise in economic instruments and natural disaster risk management including through insurance and reinsurance schemes. In addition, there are numerous highly regarded climate-relevant Swiss scientific institutions. Our expert knowledge is widely deployed through international scientific collaboration and development cooperation at all levels.

Swiss Fast Start Financing is readily accessible through the established bilateral development cooperation channels i.e. the programs of SDC and SECO (see map below for priority countries). Key multilateral partner institutions include the multilateral, regional, national development banks and numerous UN system agencies. In the category of climate-related global funds and networks, Switzerland supports the GEF, the World Bank's Climate Investment Funds, the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility, Climate Finance Assist, the Global Facility for Disaster Risk Reduction, as well as the UN Adaptation Fund.

Swiss development cooperation operates in accordance with the principles of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness. This also applies to international cooperation in the field of climate change. Switzerland strives to improve the quality of aid and its impact on development and has taken several actions to achieve greater effectiveness:

1. Initiatives are concentrated on a reduced number of priority countries and special programs, thus focusing efforts and gathering in-depth expertise of regions and specific issues;
2. Development initiatives are coordinated with other development actors, thus targeting specific capacities more effectively and achieving greater efficiency and higher visibility;
3. Work is implemented mainly with a selection of key national and international partners, thus ensuring a high degree of professionalism as well as continuity in the measures taken.



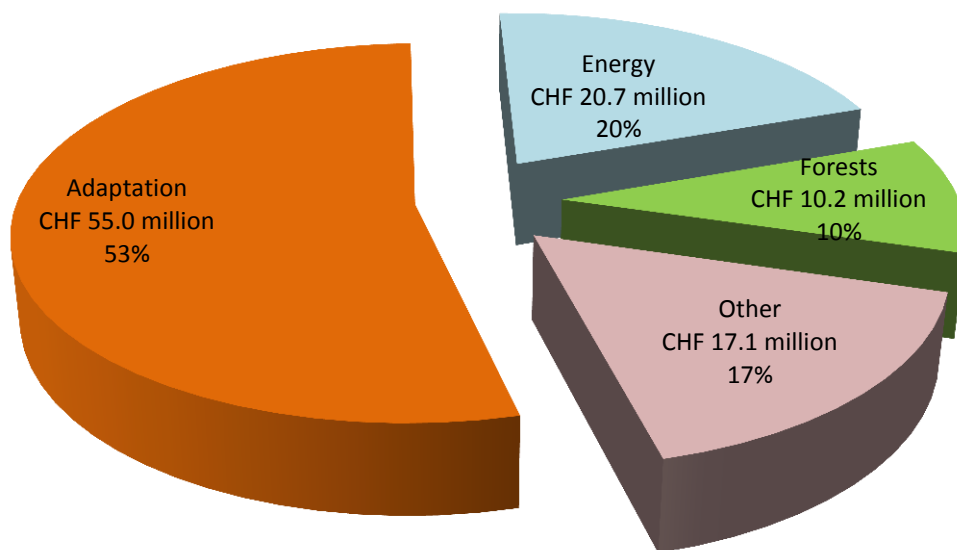
Countries with Swiss FSF activities

Implementation and Disbursement

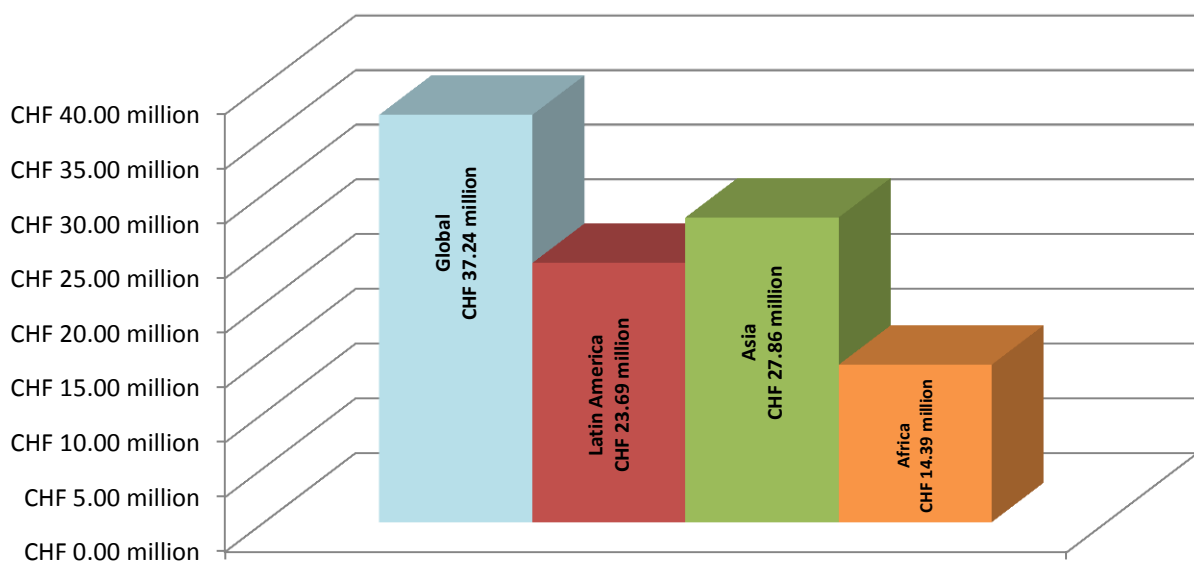
Disbursement levels reflect the relative late start of Swiss FSF (March 2011). The additional GEF funds attributable to FSF are disbursed by Switzerland in the usual agreed manner (e.g. regular encashment of promissory notes by the World Bank as GEF Trustee or bilateral cooperation modalities based on contribution agreements, bilateral treaties, MoUs etc.). At the very end of 2011, a first Swiss contribution to the UN Adaptation Fund was made. By the end of 2012, the combined disbursement levels for Swiss FSF is projected to reach 60 to 80%.

See list of projects at the [end of this document](#).

FSF Disbursement Switzerland 2011 by sector



FSF Budget Switzerland 2011 by region



Adaptation

In 2011, Switzerland has engaged CHF 57.9 million in FSF to support adaptation measures in developing countries

The number of natural disasters and of affected populations has greatly increased over the past thirty years. The increasing frequency of droughts, floods and other extreme weather events has been scientifically linked to increasing climate change. Development achievements are threatened as a consequence and there is a growing urgency to address both development and adaptation deficits as related to current and future climate risks, with a special focus on the poorest and most vulnerable populations.

Thereby it is important to monitor the changing climate, to anticipate its impacts on human and natural systems, and to incorporate these findings into planning processes. This facilitates and enables targeted development programming at various levels on the basis of local climate scenarios, including initiatives to **protect infrastructure and to manage water and agricultural resources**.

Switzerland is a host country to many climate-relevant international organizations, among them the WMO, the IPCC, or the World Glacier Monitoring Center. In addition, Switzerland has recently offered to host the new Green Climate Fund and has supported the UN Adaptation Fund since its launching in 1998. Bilaterally, Switzerland concentrates its activities on high-risk areas such as arid (Sahel), mountainous (the Andes and Himalayas) or coastal areas (Bangladesh, Mozambique).

Adaptation

Capacity Building for Climate Observing Systems

Location: Global

Funding: CHF 2.3 million (grant)

Project: Switzerland supports international climate monitoring activities coordinated by the Global Climate Observation System (GCOS) and Global Atmosphere Watch (GAW). This particular intervention establishes the means for long-term climate and air quality observations in currently under-represented areas of the world. It will allow climate and environmental data to be publicly available for policy makers and international data centers.

Micro-insurance against climate fluctuations

Location: Southern Africa

Funding: CHF 2.7 million (grant)

Project: Switzerland is devoting to set up a micro-insurance scheme based on weather station measures of rainfall correlated with agronomic models, thus providing farmers with an instrument to cope with climate fluctuations and complementing the regional program on food security. The project promotes South-South cooperation, borrowing from a successful experience in Kenya in partnership with the leading national mobile network operator.



Coastal Protection of the City of Beira

Location: Mozambique

Funding: CHF 3.6 million (grant)

Project: Switzerland is investing in a coastal infrastructure project to safeguard the city's development potential and protect the citizens of Beira against the effects of climate changes by taking preventive measures against rising sea levels and more frequent and stronger cyclones. The erosion and flooding impact of waves is reduced through the repair and upgrading of groynes and the construction of 2.5 km of protective walls.

Adaptation of Nicaragua's Water Supplies to Climate Change

Location: Nicaragua

Funding: USD 6 million (GEF Grant)

Project: Through its contribution to the GEF focal area Climate Change, Switzerland contributes to enhancing the current and future resilience to climate change of investments in the water supply and rural sector undertaken by the Government of Nicaragua and other development partners, including the World Bank. The project strengthens institutional water resources management, protection of micro-watersheds and water supply sources from droughts and floods, drinking water availability in vulnerable areas and coastal wetland protection, thus reducing vulnerability to sea level rise.



Generating data for better policy

Location: Western Africa

Funding: CHF 4 million (grant)

Project: Switzerland is investing in a regional research and capacity building project implemented by the Sahara and the Sahel Observatory aiming at collecting data on local impacts to help policy makers mainstream climate change in the legislation as well as at developing capacity of civil society.

Sustainable Forest Management

Switzerland contributed CHF 10.3 million in 2011 to support measures in sustainable forest management in developing countries

On the global scale, deforestation is responsible for around 17 percent of all greenhouse gas emissions. Almost all deforestation emissions originate from developing countries. Switzerland believes that decisive action in this area is crucial, because tropical forests are enormously important in the fight against climate change. Forests have a big potential for adapting to the effects of climate change. CO₂ capture, water regulation, soil conservation, the prevention of natural disasters and the preservation of biodiversity are the most pressing issues.

Relying on its internationally recognized own forest management policies (the forest land cover has increased by 70% between 1876 and 1990), Switzerland supports activities generating both emission reductions and multiple economic, social and environmental benefits. Through sustainable forest management as well as forest governance enforcement, additional income can be created, biodiversity preserved and the source of livelihood of indigenous peoples and local communities can be maintained. Switzerland is also a major donor to the International Tropical Timber Organization and the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility, among others (see example below).

Forest Carbon Partnership Facility and REDD+



Location: Global

Funding: CHF 8 million in 2011 (grant)

Project: The Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) is a major global partnership, which supports developing countries to get ready for REDD+. FCPF aims to reward countries and local communities for greenhouse gas emission reductions achieved through sustainable forest management and forest conservation.

Switzerland is a founding member of the FCPF and contributes not only financially but also through the provision of Swiss expertise. In 2011, the FCPF has launched a second phase, which includes pilot schemes and benefit-sharing mechanisms based on verified emission reductions. Switzerland has contributed an additional CHF 8 million to this new phase of the FCPF.

REDD+ Presidential Task Force

Location: Indonesia

Funding: CHF 990'000 (grant)

Project: Home to the world's third largest tropical rainforest, Indonesia is a key country in fighting deforestation and in the implementation of the REDD+ program. Switzerland finances the recently initiated REDD+ Presidential Task Force, supported by leading ministers and government officials in forestry, which will see the establishment of a REDD+ agency, the completion of a national REDD+ strategy and which aims to improve coordination between government and local ministries.

Community-Based Adaptation to Climate Change through Coastal Afforestation

Location: Bangladesh

Funding: CHF 2.1 million (grant)

Project: By co-financing the scaling-up and replication of the first GEF-LDCF project, Switzerland helps to reduce the vulnerability of coastal communities to the impact of climate-change induced risks in four upazilas in coastal districts of Bangladesh. Swiss know-how in local governance will help improve this innovative afforestation project combining climate change mitigation with adaptation and livelihood development.

Sustainable grassland management in Mongolia

Location: Mongolia

Funding: CHF 4 million (grant)

Project: Switzerland to investigate and develop policies and practical ways to optimize carbon sequestration through profitable sustainable grassland management that meets carbon market standards. It is therefore helping to link herders to institutional and financial incentives from the international voluntary carbon market.



Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energies

In 2011, Switzerland engaged CHF 20.3 million for energy projects in developing countries

Rising world demand for energy is at the heart of the fight against climate change. The expanding global economy is increasing the need for fossil energy. Shortages in these fuels have been forecast, which will drive up prices and render energy unaffordable for the world's poorer populations. Access to modern and reliable sources of energy for these populations is thus a priority for development cooperation. The link to climate change makes energy a global issue, with strong emphasis on the promotion of low-carbon technologies and –development paths.

Switzerland is home to the internationally used MINERGIE sustainability standard for new and refurbished buildings and also to the International Organization for Standardization (ISO). It was ranked the world's most greenhouse-gas efficient economy by Yale and Columbia Universities in 2008. Switzerland capitalizes on this experience to assist developing countries in their efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by promoting high-efficiency technologies and the design of innovative sectoral policies.

Switzerland intends to expand decentralized generation networks for renewable energies such as biomass and hydroelectricity and plans to redouble its efforts to increase the energy efficiency of small and medium-sized enterprises at home and abroad. Switzerland is also expanding its commitment to a variety of multilateral initiatives for the development and implementation of sustainable infrastructure projects.

Energy

Resource Efficient and Cleaner Production Program (RECP) with UNIDO

Location: Global

Funding: CHF 17 million (Swiss grant)

Project: The global Resource Efficient and Cleaner Production Program (RECP) is a joint-initiative of UNIDO and UNEP. RECP aims at a productive use of all natural resources, including energy, water, materials and chemicals. This not only reduces environmental impact of the industry, but is also good for business. Saving production resources lowers production cost and improves the bottom line of companies. The global program capitalizes on a network of 50 existing Cleaner Production Centres, which promote and support the use of environmentally friendly technology in developing countries. In order to address the challenge of funding technological upgrades, RECP leverages on SECO's Green Credit Trust Fund (GCTF), which facilitates investments of SMEs into clean technology.



Partnership for Market Readiness (PMR) with the World Bank



Location: Global

Funding: CHF 7 million (grant)

Project: The PMR, launched at the Conference in Cancun in December 2010, provides financial and technical support to enhance middle income countries' capacity to build market readiness components and implement market-based instruments, such as domestic emissions trading system (ETS) or a scaled-up crediting mechanism. It is targeting a total capitalization of USD 100 million

(reached USD 75 million at the end of 2011) and aims to provide grant support to 15 Implementing Country Participants in total. PMR funding and technical assistance place particular focus on "readiness" aspects, including shoring up data collection and management, the establishment of baselines, and the creation and strengthening of domestic measurement, reporting and verification systems, as well as support for policy analysis and the development of a regulatory framework.

Topten China

Location: China

Funding: CHF 2.5 million (grant)

Project: Switzerland has approved a grant contribution to the project "topten China". The topten approach, successfully implemented in Europe and the USA, produces reliable information on the energy consumption of appliances (cars, TV, air conditioner, refrigerators, lighting etc.) through independent testing. Topten is now established by Chinese partners: the best performing products on the market are regularly listed - a useful information tool on web or smartphone for consumers, producers and regulators in China.



Sustainable charcoal and biomass energy

Location: Tanzania

Funding: CHF 4.1 million (grant)

Project: In Tanzania, Switzerland is devoting funds to improve the efficiency and environmental sustainability of the charcoal industry and reduce biomass harvesting rates. Measures include community-based forest management, improved production processes,

a national survey to assess energy consumption patterns, and the promotion of income- and employment-generating sustainable biomass energy enterprises.

Multilateral: Global Environment Facility (GEF)

Increase of CHF 15 million in Swiss GEF-funding for climate change during the FSF period

For this current phase of the GEF (GEF-5), Switzerland has increased its overall contribution by 70% in US Dollar terms. The additional CHF 15 m included in Swiss FSF reporting consists of the increase in Swiss contributions to the Climate Change Focal Area of the GEF and to its climate change funds LDCF and SCCF, as far attributable to 2010-12.

The Global Environment Facility (GEF) unites 182 member governments — in partnership with international institutions, civil society organizations (CSOs), and the private sector — to address global environmental issues. About one third of GEF grants are spent on climate change action. GEF adaptation funding is channeled through the Least Developed Countries Trust Fund (LDCF) and the Special Climate Change Trust Fund (SCCF).

The current phase of the GEF (GEF-5) is expected to deliver more than USD 1,5 billion for climate change action and to leverage additional billions from other sources.

The GEF

Increasing Climate Resilience through Drinking Water Rehabilitation in North Tajikistan

Location: Tajikistan (GEF grant)

Funding: CHF 11 million

Project: The improvement of climate resilient drinking water supplies in seven cities in Northern Tajikistan (Karaikkum, Kanibaidam, Isfara, Gaufurov, Taboshar, Chkalovsk and Khorog) by a) encouraging water use efficiency, b) establishing more reliable and climate resilient water sources and rehabilitating water supply infrastructure, and c) reforming water utility management including tariff reform, leading to more sustainable supplies of safe drinking water that are resilient to the expected impacts of climate change, and are environmentally and financially sustainable.



Links

For further information please visit the following websites:

Switzerland's offer to host the Green Climate Fund in Geneva:

- Green Climate Fund
www.greenclimatefund.ch

Swiss Fast Start Financing Contributors:

- SECO
www.seco-cooperation.admin.ch
www.seco-cooperation.admin.ch/themen/00911/00913/index.html?lang=en
- SDC:
www.deza.admin.ch/en/Home/Themes/Climate_change_and_Environment
www.deza.admin.ch/ressources/resource_en_181507.pdf
- FOEN:
www.bafu.admin.ch/international/index.html?lang=en

Other useful links

- GEF
www.thegef.org/gef/climate_change
- UN Adaptation Fund
www.adaptation-fund.org
- Special Climate Countries Fund
www.unfccc.int/cooperation_and_support/financial_mechanism/special_climate_change_fund/items/3657.php
- Least Developed Countries Fund
http://unfccc.int/cooperation_support/least_developed_countries_portal/ldc_fund/items/4723.php
- Climate Investment Fund
www.climateinvestmentfunds.org
- World Bank Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery
www.gfdr.org/gfdr/

Overview of Disbursements under Swiss FSF by end of 2011 (CHF)

Project Title	Continent	Target Countries	Swiss grant (CHF)	Disbursements 2011 (CHF)	Website	Sector
GEF Focal Area Climate Change and LDCF/SCCF Funds	Global	Global	15'000'000	15'000'000	http://www.thegef.org/gef/climate_change	Other
FCPF WB Forest Carbon (Aufst.)	Global	Global	8'500'000	8'142'500	http://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org	Forest
Partnership for Market Readiness	Global	Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Mexico, China, India, Indonesia, Thailand, Vietnam, Jordan, Morocco, South Africa, Turkey, Ukraine	7'000'000	7'000'000	http://go.worldbank.org/HMHGOI2O00	Energy
CPCs Global Program UNIDO	Global	Egypt, Lao PDR, Tunisia, Ukraine, Cambodia, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, India, Jordan, Morocco, Peru, South Africa, Vietnam	4'300'000	4'300'000	http://www.unido.org/index.php?id=1002057	Energy
GCOS-MeteoSwiss Capacity Building for Climate Observing	Global	Global	2'300'000	800'000	http://bit.ly/dyehis	Adaptation
World Mountain Forum for Sustainable Development	Global	Global	140'000	70'000	http://www.irha-h2o.org	Adaptation

Switzerland Fast Start Financing for Developing Countries

Project Title	Continent	Target Countries	Swiss grant (CHF)	Disbursements 2011 (CHF)	Website	Sector
Weather-Index based Crop Insurance	Africa	Malawi, Swaziland, Zambia, Zimbabwe	6'500'000	20'000	http://www.sadc.int	Adaptation
Coastal Protection of the City of Beira	Africa	Mozambique	3'575'000	1'000'000	n/a	Adaptation
Africa UNFCCC Adaptation fund Workshop	Africa	Regional	200'000	200'013	http://bit.ly/HudJZ3	Adaptation
Transforming the Charcoal Sector	Africa	Tanzania	2'910'000	150'000	n/a	Energy
CCA and Mitigation Strategies and Technologies	Africa	Tunisia	1'200'000	350'000	n/a	Other

Climate Change Resilience Fund (BCCRF)	Asia	Bangladesh	3'400'000	1'700'000	http://bit.ly/HpbPVP	Adaptation
Costal Adaptation (CBACC) Afforestation	Asia	Bangladesh	2'100'000	1'000'000	http://cbacc-coastalaffor.org.bd	Adaptation
Topten China	Asia	China	2'550'000	600'000	http://www.top10.cn	Energy
Economics of Adaptation in Water and Agricultural Sectors	Asia	China	200'000	200'015	http://www.worldbank.org/en/country/china	Adaptation
Integrated Flood Risk Management in Changjiang River Basin (IFRM)	Asia	China	440'000	111'000	n/a	Adaptation
Climate Resilience through Risk Transfer Solutions	Asia	India	3'200'000	200'000	n/a	Adaptation

Switzerland Fast Start Financing for Developing Countries

Project Title	Continent	Target Countries	Swiss grant (CHF)	Disbursements 2011 (CHF)	Website	Sector
Himalaya Climate Adaptation	Asia	India	3'720'000	100'000	n/a	Adaptation
Partnership for Climate Change Adaptation in semi-arid Areas	Asia	India	1'700'000	900'000	http://www.wotr.org	Adaptation
REDD+ Presidential Task Force, USD	Asia	Indonesia	990'000	550'000	http://bit.ly/yPgT5g	Forest
Poverty-Environment Initiative	Asia	Lao PDR	2'400'000	308'000	http://bit.ly/HDN8Hz	Adaptation
Coping with Desertification	Asia	Mongolia	2'100'000	327'000	http://www.greenmongolia.mn/en/about-codep.html	Adaptation
Index-Based Livestock Insurance	Asia	Mongolia	1'400'000	400'000	http://www.iblip.mn	Adaptation
Linking herders to carbon markets	Asia	Mongolia	800'000	463'823	http://bit.ly/HxPDtd	Other
Pastoral Ecosystem Management	Asia	Mongolia	1'200'000	700'000	http://www.msrm.mn	Adaptation
Power Plant Extension SCECO	Asia	Nepal	500'000	0	http://bit.ly/HPAyX0	Energy
Water & Energy Security through Micro Hydels	Asia	Pakistan	1'160'000	548'007	http://www.akdn.org	Energy

Switzerland Fast Start Financing for Developing Countries

Project Title	Continent	Target Countries	Swiss grant (CHF)	Disbursements 2011 (CHF)	Website	Sector
Environmental monitoring and information system	Latin America	Andean Region	823'000	278'671	http://www.condesan.org/portal	Adaptation
Regional Forests and Climate Change Program (EELA)	Latin America	Andean Region	272'000	40'000	n/a	Forest
BioGas	Latin America	Bolivia	700'000	350'000	n/a	Energy
Climate Change Scaling-up of PRRD	Latin America	Bolivia	1'670'000	820'000	n/a	Adaptation
FORDECAPI	Latin America	Bolivia	1'750'000	800'000	n/a	Adaptation
PROSEDER	Latin America	Bolivia	2'000'000	0	n/a	Adaptation
Sustainable Management of Natural Resources GESTOR	Latin America	Bolivia	2'700'000	0	n/a	Adaptation
Women and Climate Change	Latin America	Bolivia	200'000	50'000	n/a	Adaptation
IFC: Green Building Codes, PE, USD	Latin America	Colombia	1'622'000	1'100'000	http://www.ifc.org	Energy
Natural Challenges	Latin America	Cuba	180'000	80'000	n/a	Adaptation
Recovery of the Malecón	Latin America	Cuba	335'000	115'000	http://www.habananuestra.cu	Adaptation
UN-Habitat: City Capacities for ACC	Latin America	Cuba	200'000	200'000	http://bit.ly/lr8adY	Adaptation
ACC Las Segovias	Latin America	Nicaragua	3'500'000	770'000	http://www.undp.org.ni	Adaptation
CCA and Reduction of Related Risks in the Andes	Latin America	Peru	4'000'000	1'005'201	http://www.paccperu.org.pe	Adaptation

Switzerland Fast Start Financing for Developing Countries

Project Title	Continent	Target Countries	Swiss grant (CHF)	Disbursements 2011 (CHF)	Website	Sector
Climate Change Communication and Incidence	Latin America	Peru	175'000	120'000	n/a	Other
Development of a National Program for Climate Change	Latin America	Peru	3'080'000	197'365	http://www.paccperu.org.pe	Adaptation
Indigenous Peoples and GEF and UNFCCC-R	Latin America	Regional	480'000	388'500	n/a	Forest
TOTAL			103'172'000	51'455'095		