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Climate Financing by United Kingdom[1]

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[1] United Kingdom (2009). The UK's Fifth National Communication under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Department of Energy and Climate Change, 153 pp.

Key developments

- The UK government has increased its efforts on international climate change over the past 3 years. A new Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC) has been created, which coordinates the UK effort. The Department for International Development (DFID) has set up a new Climate and Environment Group in London and created eleven new climate posts in country offices. The Foreign & Commonwealth Office (FCO) has developed a large overseas network of attaches working specifically on climate and energy and appointed a UK Climate Security Envoy for Vulnerable Countries.

- The UK has played a pivotal role in the design of the multi-donor World Bank-administered Climate Investment Funds (CIFs). The UK supported the World Bank and worked with other donors to design and establish the Funds. The funds aim to address the short-term financing gap between now and 2012 and to pilot approaches for the longer term.

- The UK considerably scaled up its International Development Association (IDA) contribution last year (£2.134 billion against a contribution of £1.430 billion in the previous replenishment round) partly in recognition of the need to respond to the challenges of climate change.

New and Additional Financial Resources

Over the past three years, new and additional resources have been made available to tackle climate change. The UK's development assistance programme is increasing. We are on target to meet the 0.7 per cent GNI ODA commitment by 2013. The UK has more than met its share of the commitment made by donors in Bonn in July 2001.

The UK is funding research into what low carbon growth could look like in developing countries, and what policy frameworks are needed to bring this about. We have funded low carbon growth studies in China, India and Brazil through the Centre for Clean Air Policy (CCAP). The FCO's Strategic Programme Fund (SPF) Low Carbon High Growth Programme (established in April 2008) seeks to promote a low carbon, high growth, global economy through bilateral activity around the world, including in many developing countries. It was formally known as the Global Opportunities Fund (GOF). Previously, the GOF spent £2.3m between 2006 and 2008 on its Climate Change programme.

The Climate Investment Funds have been designed to complement and support other key initiatives including the Adaptation Fund and the Global Environment Facility (GEF). The funds include a sunset clause so that they do not pre-empt future financing arrangements. The UK has committed £800 million to an Environmental Transformation Fund – International Window (ETF-IW) which will be used to part capitalise these funds. Approximately two thirds of the £800 million will be allocated for clean energy and the remaining third will be allocated for adaptation. The CTF is now operational, with detailed funding criteria agreed. Country investment plans have been endorsed for Egypt, Mexico and Turkey and a further tranche of country investment plans is expected at the next round of meetings. The Expert

Group of the Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience (PPCR) has identified eight appropriate host countries using stringent objective criteria: Bangladesh, Bolivia, Cambodia, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Tajikistan and Zambia. These have been submitted to and approved by the PPCR sub-committee.

The Climate Investment Funds (CIFs)

The CIFs are comprised of: the Strategic Climate Fund – with spending programmes on adaptation (the Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience); forestry (Forest Investment Programme) and renewable energy (Scaling-up Renewable Energy Programme); and the Clean Technology Fund – which will stimulate ambitious clean energy projects by topping up existing finance from public and private sources. The Strategic Climate Fund will provide a forum to receive lessons from the different programmes, to be discussed and disseminated to inform the development community and the climate change negotiations.

The funds were approved by the World Bank board in July 2008, endorsed by the G8 at the Hokkaido Summit, and now have $6.1 billion in pledges from 10 donor countries. The funds' design includes an innovative governance structure: each fund has a Trust Fund Committee and each programme a Sub-Committee, all of which have equal representation from donor and recipient countries with decisions on the use of funds made by consensus. Activities carried out under the CIFs will be country-led and integrated in countries' development strategies.

The UK is working closely with other countries and key stakeholders, including the World Bank and the UN, to reach agreement on an incentive mechanism for reducing emissions from deforestation and degradation (REDD) under the UNFCCC. The UK has committed £15 million from the ETF-IW to supporting demonstration efforts under the World Bank's Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF). The FCPF aims to build developing countries' capacity to engage in a future REDD mechanism and tests ways of making payments in return for emissions savings through the sustainable management of forests, in the period up to 2012.

The UK was instrumental in securing a joint Ministerial statement on forestry at the 14th Conference of Parties to the UNFCCC, held in Poznan in December 2008, and has committed up to £100 million from the ETF-IW to support this work. A further £60 million has been committed to the Congo Basin Forest Fund (£50 million from the ETF-IW).

Multilateral Activities

The UK plays a leading role in tackling climate change at an international level. One of the UK Government's key objectives is to bring about a step change in global investment in low carbon technologies that will deliver a transition to a low carbon economy, including through an effective carbon market. We are working through the European Union, G8 and UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) processes to develop and support a number of bilateral and multilateral initiatives for scaling up investment in low carbon energy, particularly energy efficiency.

The UK has supported the World Bank and regional development banks to develop Clean Energy Investment Frameworks (CEIFs) which aim to accelerate public and private investments in clean energy. Since 2006, the UK has committed $30 million to support this work. The CEIFs have started to stimulate the increased finance needed to make sustainable energy investments more viable propositions. The CEIFs are expected to result in at least $117 billion over the next three years in new global energy investments, including finance leveraged from private sector sources.

In addition to new capital resources, the UK has engaged with the World Bank Group on the development of its Strategic Framework on Climate Change, which was agreed at the World Bank's Annual Meetings in October 2008. It includes new targets on increasing lending to cleaner energy projects. It provides a framework for the integration of climate actions into the World Bank's country, regional and sector strategies and operations. We will continue to push the World Bank and the other Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) to go further. We are also providing targeted resources to support new climate change posts within the MDBs.

The UK is the fourth largest donor to the Global Environment Facility (GEF) having committed £140 million over four years of which one third goes to climate change. The GEF finances the incremental costs to developing countries of protecting the global environment in five focal areas: climate change, biodiversity, depletion of the ozone layer, persistent organic pollutants and the pollution of international waters. It supplements the funds provided for sustainable national development from national resources and by aid donors and international development agencies. The UK is the second largest donor to the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) having committed £12 million of which £7 million has been disbursed and the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) having committed £10 million of which £10 million has been disbursed.

The UK is also supporting the design and implementation of the Adaptation Fund (AF) both as a Board member and through provision of £1 million start-up funding (£0.5 million disbursed).

Following its launch during the G8 Presidency in 2005, the UK was an active participant in the Gleneagles Dialogue on climate change, clean energy and sustainable development with the G8 and +5 countries. Four ministerial meetings of the Gleneagles Dialogue were held: London, 2005; Monterrey, 2006; Berlin, 2007; Chiba, 2008. These covered the economic impacts of climate change, the scale of the technological challenge and assessment of the finance needed to transition to a low carbon economy. In addition a number of workshops were held to support the Dialogue, including ones in London, Mexico City, Santiago, Bangkok, Seoul and Veracruz, both for the dialogue members as well as regional consultations on opportunities to implement the Gleneagles action plan. These focused on mainstreaming climate change policies, scaling up the response to climate change, adaptation finance and the carbon market – successfully broadening and deepening understanding of issues in these areas. The workshops also identified opportunities for the implementation and financing of large scale programs and activities both in member countries and those from the consultations. The UK provided support for attendance by developing country participants at these meetings. The ministerial meetings also considered the progress of the Stern Review (discussed at the Dialogue), the IEA and World Bank

Group in delivering aspects of the ideas outlined and the work tasked to them under the Gleneagles Plan of Action. This also helped develop and implement the various Clean Energy Investment Frameworks implemented at both the World Bank and various Regional Development Banks, with these frameworks now currently in operation.

Bilateral Activities

The UK has worked with a broad range of partner developing countries and institutions to broaden understanding, build capability and deliver action on climate change mitigation and adaptation.

The UK has financially supported (by around £250k) regional dialogues on mainstreaming climate change and scaling up responses to climate change in Latin America and Asia, with participation of more than 40 countries. These have also explored how low carbon investment and finance could be advanced in developing countries, side by side with their own development objectives, and with the support of the multilateral development banks, and reporting back both to the UNFCCC and to the G8 processes. The UK has also contributed resources to make possible regional negotiators meetings in Latin America and in Asia, as well as studies that evaluate the regional economics of climate change in almost all of Latin America, as well as South East Asia.

The UK has funded a number of Regional Economics of Climate Change Studies (RECCS) which explore alternative mitigation scenarios for key countries and developing regions, and the costs and benefits of adaptation. For example, the UK government provided £200,000 in support of an economic study that comprised assessment of the impacts of climate change on Mexico, analysis of costs of adaptation to climate change, analysis of costs and benefits of mitigating climate change and policy recommendations. It is known as the Galindo Report and is expected to be published in late spring 2009. Studies have also been conducted in Brazil, Southeast Asia, Central America, the Caribbean and East Africa and the results of several of these are expected this year.

Initiatives that have been pioneered by the UK range from a global partnership for overcoming policy, regulatory and financing barriers to renewable energy and energy efficiency (REEEP), to cooperation with China to demonstrate potential for near zero emissions from coal in China, to exploring jointly with India the barriers to technology transfer, including the issue of Intellectual Property Rights. Technology and investment is also a major focus of the UK initiated Gleneagles Dialogue amongst twenty countries with large and growing energy needs.

In addition, the UK is working with countries to improve information and awareness of the broader impacts of climate change, for example through our funding of a vulnerability assessment by the South Asia Water Initiative to look at seven countries that are dependent on water sources from the Himalayas.

Under the UK/Mexico sustainable development dialogue (SDD) the UK contributed: £235,000 in support of a project to create a prototype of Transit-Oriented Development applicable in the Mexican context by supporting the Secretary of Urban Development (SEDUVI) to focus investment and development around major urban corridors in Mexico City; and £345,000 in support of the Mexican Industrial Symbiosis

Programme that trains Mexican partners in the industrial symbiosis approach, encouraging companies to look outside their own sector boundaries for efficient use of resources and sustainable market opportunities.

Under the UK-Brazil SDD between April 2006 and June 2009, the UK contributed £510,000 to projects supporting low-carbon development and better forest governance, including £200,000 to foster sustainable public procurement (a project which is already facilitating considerable emission savings in Sao Paulo and Minas Gerais States) and £130,000 to develop technical and legal capacity for Amazonian forest governance at both national and federal levels.

Under the UK-China SDD between April 2006 and June 2009 the UK contributed £760,000 to promote low-carbon development and build capacity for adaptation including £358,000 to a pilot of China's resource-efficient 'Circular Economy' concept in Yunnan province, and £170,000 to developing a sustainable Chinese timber industry.

DFID-SA is investing £7m in a Regional Climate Change Programme for Southern Africa. The purpose is to provide appropriate adaptation to government, business and civil society using good local scientific information in planning.

Emissions reduction

Carbon market

The UK government considers a global carbon market is the key to securing the long term shift to low carbon economies. By placing a price on carbon and reflecting the true cost to society of greenhouse gases, emissions trading will drive global emission reductions at lowest cost (key to making ambitious goals politically acceptable), and stimulate business to innovate and to invest in low carbon technology and energy efficiency by rewarding those who take action.

In only a few years we have built the foundations of a global carbon market which encompasses many developed countries and much of the developing world. The carbon market has grown substantially in recent years, its value trebling from 2005 to $30bn in 2006, and more than doubling again to $64bn in 2007. The EU Emissions Trading System continues to be the largest carbon market, trading $50 billion worth of credits in 2007, up from around $24.5 billion in 2006, and nearly six times the volume and value transacted in 2005.

According to the World Bank the market has been successful in its mission of reducing emissions through internal abatement and of stimulating emission reductions abroad. The current market mechanism operating in developing countries, the Clean Development Mechanism, accounted for 91 per cent of the worth of the project credit market in 2007, with trading accounting for 634 million credits, worth in the region of $8.2bn.

The recently revised EU Emissions Trading System (ETS) Directive contains specific provisions for facilitating the linking of the EU System with other comparable systems. The UK Government has been active in promoting the development of Emissions Trading Systems in countries and regions outside of Europe, and is working through the International Carbon Action Partnership to establish links between those schemes and the EU ETS.

Adaptation

The UK is supporting a wide range of initiatives aimed at helping developing countries adapt to climate change. The UK is providing multi-donor support for lesson-learning on adaptation through the Pilot Programme on Climate Resilience (PPCR). Approximately one third of the UK's £800m ETF-IW will be allocated to the PPCR and supplemented by funds from other donors.

The PPCR's objectives are to: deliver country-led programmatic funding at scale in highly vulnerable countries to enable them to go to the most advanced level – integrating resilience into core development planning and budgeting; provide lessons on how to invest in climate resilience through national development planning to inform the evolving operation of the Adaptation Fund; and demonstrate that a scaled up country-led, mainstreamed approach is possible and effective, influencing how a post-2012 deal will support developing countries to adapt to climate change.

The UK has delivered on its 2005 G8 commitment to develop a tool for assessing climate risks to its development programmes. DFID has conducted assessments of its programmes in Bangladesh, India, China and Kenya. We are now sharing lessons from this process with other donors and the multilateral development banks. We have provided consultancy and advice to help develop the Climate for Development in Africa (ClimDev) Programme, to improve information on the impacts of climate change across Africa.

DFID is also working to design a 'Centre for Climate and Development' which will deliver a suite of services (knowledge management, research and tailored advice) to support developing country policy-making on adaptation and low carbon development. DFID will contribute around £50 million over five years to support the services run by the Climate Centre.

Because the true costs of adaptation are poorly understood, the UK is jointly funding work with the World Bank, the Netherlands and Switzerland on the Economics of Adaptation. This study is looking at Bangladesh, Vietnam, Ethiopia, Mozambique, Ghana and Bolivia. Results are due in the second half of 2009, and will be used to help inform the UNFCCC negotiations in Copenhagen in December.

The UK also works bilaterally to promote an integrated approach to adaptation and development planning. In some countries we are helping countries go beyond vulnerability assessment and a list of urgent adaptation priorities, to a more comprehensive adaptation strategy and putting in place institutions to oversee this. The UK and Bangladesh jointly hosted a high-level conference in London in September 2008 to raise awareness of the impact of climate change in Bangladesh and to share lessons from the Bangladeshi experience. Bangladesh outlined their Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan, which focuses on practical adaptation and mitigation measures which can be put in place, and announced a new trust fund, which will be used to implement the action plan. The UK announced a new grant-funded programme of £75 million to help the Government of Bangladesh fund its response to climate change.

Finally, because the UK believes that we will not get a good deal at Copenhagen unless developing countries have a strong voice in the negotiations, the UK has provided financial support (in the region of £550,000 since mid-2006) to help developing country negotiators and journalists prepare for and engage in key UN meetings. We have also supported developing country negotiators bilaterally and the Government makes an annual contribution to the UNFCCC fund for Developing Country Participation to enable developing country participants to attend meetings.

Building adaptative capacity

The UK works bilaterally to promote an integrated approach to adaptation and development planning. In some countries we are working bilaterally to help countries go beyond vulnerability assessment and a list of urgent adaptation priorities, to a more comprehensive adaptation strategy and putting in place institutions to oversee this.

The UK believes that a global deal in Copenhagen later this year should include support for capacity building on adaptation, and that the way finance is provided should allow countries to move from a project approach to adaptation (as illustrated by NAPAs), to a more strategic, national plan, and eventually to full integration of adaptation into national planning and budgeting.

This experience will inform long-term adaptation practice in-country, not least through lessons learnt. The global deal should build on the lessons learned from aid effectiveness, enabling country-led planning, and supporting the integration of adaptation responses into national development planning and budgets. The UK is testing this transformational approach to adaptation practice through the Pilot Programme on Climate Resilience.

Supporting Bangladesh’s 10 year Climate Change Strategy

- The UK helped Bangladesh develop a 10-year Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan (CCSAP) building on the National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA). CCSAP was launched at the Climate Change Conference co-hosted by UK (DFID) on 10 September 2008.
- UK support through UNDP provides technical assistance to the GoB Climate Change Cell, which facilitates capacity building across Government and civil society, and action research on climate change.

Research & Development

The UK is also currently working with international partners to enable delivery of a set of research and tailored advisory services on climate change and development. The aim is to enable developing countries to access and use high quality, timely, and relevant research and information on climate change, to build the capacity of developing countries in climate research, and to provide the basis for transformational policy-making on adaptation and low carbon development.

CDM

Despite its successes, the CDM is burdened by problems including an unequal geographic distribution of projects, high transaction costs, and difficulties in proving that projects are additional. Given that this is an entirely new and innovative market created solely through regulation, there is an ongoing process of evolution and learning by doing. Countries with large volumes of emissions available at lowest cost e.g. China, India, and Brazil have been the most successful at attracting carbon finance flows. Low income countries have been less successful at attracting CDM investments in part due to their low emissions profiles, limited capacity to implement projects, weak institutions and poor investment climates.

Africa accounts for only 2 per cent of the project pipeline – less than their share of developing country emissions (4-5 per cent). In recognition of this the Nairobi Framework was launched as a multi-agency effort to scale up carbon finance in Africa. The UK government is supporting this effort in Africa through working with the UK private sector to establish AfriCarbon – an initiative intended to work closely with local project developers to get projects off the ground.

Other initiatives to improve the operating environments in LICs such as the Investment Climate Facility are also important for this. For carbon finance to deliver real long term benefits for LICs, it needs to be aligned to their energy access needs.

Support for technologies in Developing Countries

The UK is a major contributor to the Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership (REEEP), which has supported more than 100 energy efficiency and renewable energy projects worldwide.

The UK contributes to and participates in the Climate Technology Initiative (CTI) which supports technology needs assessments and provides technical assistance to foster the development of clean energy markets, the sharing of technology information and the diffusion of associated environmentally sound technologies and practices.

The CTI has launched the Private Financing Advisory Network, (PFAN), which will leverage private capital into clean technology projects by connecting investors with project developers, and providing technical and financial assistance to developers to attract investment.

The UK has contributed £30,000 to the Renewable Energy and International Law Network (REIL), an informal network of decision makers and change agents in clean energy and climate change, drawn from business, government, finance, technology and academia which cuts across sectors, and spheres of influence. Its events, publications and ongoing non-traditional dialogue help spur innovative approaches to climate change and clean energy and help inform and implement key policies. The UK has also contributed to the Methane to Markets Partnership, which seeks to promote and support projects that recover methane emissions for use in energy systems. The Partnership concentrates on methane emissions from agriculture, waste, mining and oil & gas systems.

The UK Met Office Hadley Centre and a consortium of UK Universities are transferring state-of-the-art modelling expertise on climate change. The UK participates in a range of bilateral technologies initiatives, which have included the following:

India

Under the UK India Structured Dialogue on Climate Change established in 2006, a number of activities have been pursued that have enhanced our bilateral relationship. The UK – India Study to Assess the Barriers to Low-Carbon Technology Transfer started in 2006 and has successfully completed its first phase. The second phase study, UK-India Collaborative Study on the Transfer of Low Carbon Technology will focus around three key areas, namely: the development of a taxonomy of barriers to low carbon technology transfer; further work on intellectual property rights (IPRs), including the development of policies that could help to overcome IPR barriers; and developing recommendations of mechanisms and technologies to foster joint research, development, demonstration and deployment (R,D,D&D) between developed and developing countries. This is due to report in mid-2009.

China

The UK China Working Group on Climate Change, established in 2004, has met several times to take forward the UK and China's bilateral engagement on climate change. In January 2008, during Prime Minister Gordon Brown's visit to China for the UK-China Summit, the UK and China signed a Joint Declaration on Climate Change to further strengthen co-operation through a partnership in this field, in particular, co-operation on adaptation to climate change, low carbon technology development and transfer, clean energy, energy efficiency, research on programmatic CDM and the Near Zero Emissions Coal Project. The partnership involves a wide range of partners across government, NGOs, academia, private sector and financial institutions. The UK has a number of initiatives in China, which include:

- Capacity building: using the Foreign Office's Strategic Programme Fund (SPF) to work with international and domestic institutions (E3G, Ecofys, EC, Tsinghua, China Business Council for Sustainable Development) to build China's ability to analyse the costs and benefits of different scenarios including on key sectors (power, cement, transport, iron and steel)

- Promoting low carbon business growth, by helping UK Carbon Trust set up a China office and work at provincial level

- Carbon Capture and Storage (CCS): We are supporting the development of commercial scale CCS demonstrations to allow early and widespread deployment across China, and provide lower cost technology for the rest of the world. The EU-China Near Zero Emissions Coal (NZEC) agreement was announced under the UK Presidency of the EU as part of the EU-China Partnership on Climate Change at the EU-China Summit in September 2005. Commitment was for demonstration of CCS by 2020.

- Coordinating with key players (Japan, Australia, Norway) involved in other CCS projects to maximise synergies and avoid duplication

- Raising awareness with Chinese companies of the business opportunities of the demonstration plants planned in the UK and EU.
- Supporting top economists (China Academy for Social Sciences and the 50 Leading Economists Group) to produce economic analyses for the Chinese leadership. DFID are financing and cochairing a group of key domestic and international experts have formed a 'Low Carbon Economy Taskforce' to look at how China can develop a low carbon economy.
- Working on Impacts and Adaptation: to strengthen the development of a cross-cutting adaptation policy framework at national and provincial level, DFID/DEFRA are launching a new £3m programme to strengthen scientific research, climate risk assessments and adaptation planning policies.
- UK and Chinese researchers are jointly using science to underline the impacts of climate change, through the UK sponsored Climate Change Public Diplomacy Programme, for example, a joint study by the University of York and the Royal Botanic Garden in Edinburgh with Sichuan University and the Kunming Institute of Botany focused on the effect of climate change on the survival of the Giant Panda.

Annex

Bilateral and regional financial contributions related to the implementation of the convention (£ million)

Recipient Country/Region	Research and Knowledge Dissemination	Mitigation: Energy	Adaptation: Capacity building	Coastal zone management	Other vulnerability assessment	Organization through which project funded	Year of financing	Comments
India/ Bangladesh/ Africa	Allocated- 100, 08/09 Spend - 1.3					DFID	2008-2013	Research into climate change through DFID country offices and divisions.
Global	7.2					FCO	2006-2009	Development of UK attaches network for climate change and energy and appointed a UK security Envy for vulnerable countries.
Global (China, India, Brazil)	0.36					Centre for Clean Air policy (CCAP)	2007-2009	Funding research into low carbon growth policy

								frameworks in developing countries.
South America	0.7					Regional Economics of Climate change Studies (RECCS)	01/11/2008 - 01/03/2010	Alternative mitigation scenarios for key countries and developing regions.
Central America	0.45					Regional Economics of Climate change Studies (RECCS)	01/11/2008 - 01/03/2010	Alternative mitigation scenarios for key countries and developing regions.
Africa	3.8					Climate for Developmen t (ClimDev)	2009	To improve information on the impacts of climate change across Africa.
Asia					0.5 Start up. 2.6 Project	South Asia Water Initiative (SAWI)	Start up 2007-2009. Project 2009-2012	Brings together seven countries that share rivers that drain from the Himalayas.
Global						Consultative Group on International Agricultural research (CGIAR)		This will support a range of programmes addressing adaptation to climate change.
China		3.5						For UK-China NZEC initiative.
Africa	24					Climate Change Adaptation in Africa (CCAA)	2006-2011	Five year research and capacity development programme in Africa to help African researchers and policy makers to identify practical ways that rural and urban people adapt to climate

								change.
Global	50					DFID- Centre for Climate and Development	2009-	Working to design a centre which will deliver a suite of service (knowledge management, research and tailored advice) to support developing country policy making.
Global (Bangladesh, Vietnam, Ethiopia, Mozambique, Ghana and Bolivia)					1.5	World Bank	2008/9 - 2010	Economics of Adaptation Work with Netherlands, Switzerland and bank. To help inform UNFCCC negotiations.
Global	0.55					DFID	2006 – 2009	Giving a voice to developing country negotiators.
Global	0.38					UNFCCC and IPCC Trust Funds	annual	Annual contribution enabling developing country participants to attend meetings.
Africa					5.0	DFID	2005-2010	Support to the integration of climate risk information in decision making processes and increase availability of climate observations.
Asia/Africa					0.99	DFID	2004-2006	Linking local adaptation needs to policy and institutional structures.
Bangladesh					6.0	DFID	2005-2010	Comprehensive disaster

								management programme
Angola			0.05				2006-2008	FCO SPF fund
Bolivia			0.04				2008-2009	FCO SPF fund
Brazil			1.28				2007-2009	FCO SPF fund
China			2.63				2006-2009	FCO SPF fund
Colombia			0.02				2008-2009	FCO SPF fund
Global			0.49				2006-2009	FCO SPF fund
India			1.20				2006-2009	FCO SPF fund
Indonesia			0.36				2008-2009	FCO SPF fund
Kazakhstan			0.32				2007-2009	FCO SPF fund
Mexico			0.89				2006-2009	FCO SPF fund
Nigeria			0.30				2006-2009	FCO SPF fund
Philippines			0.05				2008-2009	FCO SPF fund
Regional			0.32				2007-2009	FCO SPF fund
Saudi Arabia			0.59				2006-2009	FCO SPF fund
South Africa			0.88				2006-2009	FCO SPF fund
Venezuela			0.01				2008-2009	FCO SPF fund

Financial contribution to the Global Environment Facility and other multilateral institutions and programmes (Contribution in £ millions)

Institution or programme	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009
Global Environment Facility	10.4	10.4	11.66	11.66
UNFCCC funds such as SCCF, LDCF and other voluntary funds	3.33	3.33	10.84	4.5
Climate Investment Funds	n/a	n/a	n/a	100
REEEP		2.5	2.5	2.5
International climate change subscriptions (inc. UNFCCC) per calendar year	1.4	1.7	2	1.6
IBRD	–	–	–	–
International Finance Corporation (PEP MENA)	1	1	2	–
African Development Bank	0.85	0.84	4.15	–
Asian Development Bank	–	–	–	0.76
EBRD	6.58	–	–	–
Inter-American Development Programme	–	2	2	3.4
UNDP	52.27	50.67	65.72	–
International Development Association (IDA)	364.8	493.33	493.33	–
Clean Energy Investment Frameworks (World Bank)	–	–	1.2	0.73
Adaptation Fund	–	–	–	0.5
UNCCD	–	–	0.37	0.45
UNEP	–	–	1	1