

MUSKOKA 2010



## **MUSKOKA ACCOUNTABILITY REPORT**

Assessing action and results against  
Development-related commitments

**Annex Five: G8 Member Reporting**  
Environment and Energy



### **Financing Climate Change Adaptation**

Address the need for financing for adaptation through appropriate bilateral and multilateral mechanisms. (L'Aquila, 2009: Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future, 76d)

Répondre à la nécessité de financer des mesures d'adaptation au moyen de mécanismes bilatéraux et multilatéraux appropriés. (L'Aquila, 2009 : Un leadership responsable pour un avenir durable, 76d)

Climate change has been a top priority at G8 Summits for a number of years. That agenda both influences and is influenced by the broader international negotiations and action under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). G8 leadership on climate change has helped to shape international climate change policy and G8 communiqués contribute to developing constructive global solutions.

At the L'Aquila Summit, the G8 made a number of wide ranging commitments related to adaptation in developing countries, that included assisting developing countries in integrating adaptation efforts into national development plans and policies, strengthening knowledge networks for adaptation and support for research and capacity building related to vulnerability and impact assessments, as well as planning and implementation of adaptation measures, and addressing the need for financing for adaptation through appropriate bilateral and multilateral mechanisms.

Five months after the L'Aquila Summit the international community came together at the United Nations Climate Change Conference and reached agreement on the Copenhagen Accord. G8 members have responded to these international commitments through a variety of approaches and this section provides examples of some of the work undertaken by G8 members.

#### **Canada**

Canada supports the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR), a multi-donor Trust Fund within the World Bank's Climate Investment Funds (CIF) designed to provide financing to stimulate new development approaches and scale-up activities aimed at building resilience to climate change. Canada's contribution of \$100 million is one of the largest grants provided to the PPCR to date.

Canada has provided \$44.1 million for the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) in support of climate change adaptation in Africa, including \$11.6 million for the IDRC International Research Initiative on Adaptation.

Canada has provided \$11 million to the adaptation window of the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) under the UNFCCC, and \$2.5 million to the technology transfer window. The adaptation element of the SCCF supports developing countries in their efforts to build adaptive capacity to climate change. Canada also actively participates and supports the UNFCCC Nairobi Work Programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation, which builds understanding to enhance decision making on practical adaptation measures.

Canada participates as one of three developed country members of the LDC Expert Group, an advisory body within the UNFCCC that advises on and supports the development and implementation of National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs). Canada's participation in the LDC Fund Council discussions

has encouraged a more flexible approach to supporting the implementation of NAPA projects, allowing for broader programmatic approaches to adaptation as opposed to single project-specific undertakings. Canada has contributed \$10 million to the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF).

Canada is chair of the OECD-DAC Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Task Team and participates in the Adaptation Task Team, which provide recommendations and develops guidance for development policy makers and practitioners in both partner countries and donor agencies on how to mainstream adaptation into development. The OECD SEA Task Team recently published an Advisory Note on Climate Change adaptation and SEA.

Canada has provided \$679 000 bilaterally to development partners in support of adaptation. In addition, Canada's International Development Research Centre has two large programs totalling \$44 million in support of research and capacity building on adaptation, primarily in Africa, in order to inform policy processes with good quality science-based knowledge.

Le Canada appuie le Programme pilote pour la résistance aux chocs climatiques (PPCR), un fonds d'affectation spéciale multidonateurs qui fait partie des Fonds d'investissement pour le climat (FIC) de la Banque mondiale et dont le but consiste à offrir un financement pour stimuler la mise en œuvre de nouvelles approches en matière de développement et d'activités d'intensification destinées à renforcer la résilience aux changements climatiques. La contribution du Canada, qui s'élève à 100 millions de dollars, est l'une des plus importantes subventions versées au Programme à ce jour.

Le Canada a versé 44,1 millions de dollars au Centre de recherches pour le développement international (CRDI) pour soutenir l'adaptation aux changements climatiques, dont 11,6 millions de dollars à l'Initiative de recherche internationale sur l'adaptation aux changements climatiques du CRDI.

Le Canada a consenti 11 millions de dollars au volet sur l'adaptation du Fonds spécial pour les changements climatiques en vertu de la Convention-cadre des Nations Unies sur les changements climatiques (CCNUCC) et 2,5 millions de dollars au volet réservé au transfert de technologies. Le volet sur l'adaptation appuie les efforts déployés par les pays en développement pour renforcer leurs capacités d'adaptation aux changements climatiques. Par ailleurs, le Canada participe activement au programme de travail de Nairobi de la CCNUCC sur les répercussions des changements climatiques, la vulnérabilité et l'adaptation à ces derniers et en appuie les travaux pour promouvoir une meilleure compréhension apte à améliorer la prise de décisions sur des mesures d'adaptation pratiques.

Le Canada fait partie des trois pays développés qui sont membres du Groupe d'experts des pays les moins avancés, un organe consultatif sous l'égide de la CCNUCC qui met ses conseils et son appui au service de l'élaboration et de la mise en œuvre de programmes d'action nationaux aux fins de l'adaptation (PANA). Lors de sa participation aux discussions du Fonds international pour le développement des pays les moins avancés, le Canada a encouragé l'adoption d'une approche plus souple pour la mise en œuvre de projets entrepris au titre des PANA, qui permet des approches de programmation plus globales pour l'adaptation plutôt que des entreprises fondées sur un projet unique. Le Canada a versé 10 millions de dollars à ce fonds.

Le Canada préside le Groupe de travail sur l'évaluation environnementale stratégique (EES) du CAD de l'OCDE et participe au Groupe de travail sur l'adaptation, qui formule des recommandations et élabore des conseils à l'intention des décideurs et des spécialistes du développement des pays partenaires et des organismes donateurs, sur la façon d'intégrer des mesures d'adaptation à des stratégies de

développement. Le Groupe de travail sur l'EES de l'OCDE a récemment publié une note d'information sur l'adaptation aux changements climatiques et l'EES.

Le Canada a versé 679 000 dollars à l'échelle bilatérale à des partenaires du développement pour appuyer la mise en oeuvre de mesures d'adaptation. En outre, le Centre de recherches pour le développement international du Canada met actuellement en oeuvre deux programmes de grande envergure d'une valeur totale de 44 millions de dollars pour soutenir la recherche et le renforcement des capacités sur l'adaptation dans des pays principalement africains, afin d'éclairer les processus d'élaboration des politiques au moyen de connaissances scientifiques de bonne qualité.

### France

- The French development agency (AFD) has strengthened the integration of the adaptation issue in its development actions. The amount invested for adaptation reached more than \$ 580 M (400 M€) in 2009.
- France has committed to provide \$14 million (€10 million) to the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) over the 2007-2010 period and disbursed \$145.000\$ (€95.000) for the Adaptation Fund in 2008. France has also strongly supported the efforts made by the different MDBs regarding adaptation to climate change.
- France has generated several flagship projects for practical, partnership-based regional action for climate change adaptation in the most vulnerable countries, such as "Vigirisc", an early warning system in Africa for which France provided finance of up to \$4M (equivalent to €2,85M) through AFD, FGEEF, French Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs to implement risk management systems and methods and tools in the health, water resources, agriculture, urban planning and civilian security sectors. France has also been committed for many years to provide technical expertise through these projects (including supporting staff).

### Germany

German support for climate change adaptation from 2005 to 2009: \$1.22 billion.

In 2009 Germany provided bilateral contributions of \$330 million for adaptation. Since 2005, Germany has committed a total of \$153 million to multilateral funds for adaptation, including \$55 million to LDCF, \$28 million to SCCF and \$70 million to PPCR. Germany intends to contribute €10 million to the Kyoto Protocol adaptation fund.

Germany started a process of introducing guidelines to take into account climate change in development cooperation at project as well as at the strategic level. Furthermore, in 2008 Germany launched the International Climate Initiative for mitigation, adaptation and REDD projects in developing countries.

### Italy

- From 2007 to 2008, Italy provided \$562,770 to the Program on Forest of the World Bank (PROFOR). From 2007 to 2008, Italy provided \$562,770 to the Program on Forest of the World Bank (PROFOR).
- Italy is the major contributor to the Multi-Donor Trust Fund designed to support the "Addressing Climate Change in the Middle East and North African Region" program of the World Bank (\$3 million over 3 years)

- In 2008, Italy launched a joint project with the FAO called Communication for Sustainable Development Initiative (CSDI), to support the application of communication strategies and approaches to Climate Change Adaptation and Food Security. CSDI aims at strengthening and upscaling communication services in selected countries and at making available suitable methods and tools at the international level through knowledge networks and partnerships. Activities are being launched in Africa, Asia, Latin America, the Caribbean, and the Near East.
- Italian bilateral activities are numerous and mainly concentrated on water resources, coastal zone management and capacity building activities. From 2006 to 2008 Italy contributed around \$101.6 million in bilateral assistance for adaptation to climate change projects and programs (2006 exchange rate used: 0.7967).
- Other Italian bilateral initiatives have been implemented in the framework of the Cooperation Program on climate change mitigation and adaptation jointly with Austria and 14 Small Islands Developing States (SIDS) of the South Pacific. Italy contributed financially with about \$10,300,000 to 18 specific projects. A few examples include a household water storage project for Nauru (\$570,000); a National Programme of Action for Adaptation to Climate Change in the Cook Islands (\$150,000) focussed also on strengthening early warning systems; and a Climate Change Assessment in Small Pacific Islands States (\$1,153,000).
- In 2005, Italy supported the start up of the activities of the Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre based in Belize, confirming also its support in 2007, allowing the Centre to gain recognition as the regional centre of excellence on climate change-related matters.
- Italy co-financed the Caribbean Risk Management Initiative (CRMI) in Cuba, an umbrella programme designed to build capacity across the Caribbean region for the management of climate-related risk.

## Japan

- In 2008, Japan announced a “Cool Earth Partnership” initiative (\$10 billion for 5 years), through which Japan is supporting developing countries’ efforts to control emissions and promote economic growth.
- In 2009, Japan announced its intention to scale up support for developing countries under the "Hatoyama Initiative", designed to help developing countries to take measures of mitigation, as well as support those most vulnerable to the negative impacts of climate change. Under this initiative Japan will provide financial assistance, in accordance with the progress of the international negotiation, to developing countries of approximately 1 trillion 750 billion Yen (about \$15 billion) including public and private finance, of which public finance comprises approximately 1.3 trillion Yen (about \$11 billion).

## Russia

Much of Russian assistance is channelled through the Copenhagen Green Climate Fund mechanism, aimed at helping poor countries adapt to and mitigate the effects of climate change. In 2007-2009 180 specialists from developing countries were trained in the Institute for advanced training of the Federal Service for Hydrometeorology and Environment of the Russian Federation

Total contribution for climate change adaptation from 2005 to 2009: \$68.03 million.

### United Kingdom

- The UK is supporting a wide range of initiatives to support adaptation, including the Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience (\$349.4m) and the UNFCCC funds such as SCCF and LDCF (\$41m from 2005 – 2009).
- The UK has also provided support to help develop the Climate for Development in Africa (ClimDev) Programme (\$6.9m) to improve information on the impacts of climate change across Africa and to the Climate Change Adaptation in Africa (\$43m) for research and capacity development. We have supported Economics of Adaptation work to build information on the costs of adaptation (\$2.7m), and are carrying out further research to look at the role and value of ecosystems in delivering effective adaptation strategies, and in reducing poverty, hunger and disease.
- UK works bilaterally to promote an integrated approach to adaptation and development planning. For example the UK is providing \$136 million to help the Government of Bangladesh fund its response to climate change.

### United States

- Is providing \$448 million in total funding for adaptation in FY10.
- Has requested from Congress \$624 million in total funding for adaptation in FY11.
- In FY10 provided \$50 million to the Least Developed Countries and Strategic Climate Change Funds at the GEF. Began work in 2008 to develop a Global Flash Flood Guidance and Early Warning System.
- Supported community-based drought preparedness planning in the Hindu Kush-Himalayan region, Mekong Delta, Bangladesh, and Swaziland, among other places,
- Supported the Asia Flood Network and SERVIR -- a Regional Visualization and Monitoring System for decision-making. There are SERVIR hubs for Latin America and the Caribbean (since 2005) and East Africa (2008),
- Worked with international partners to develop the Climate One Stop, an online community and comprehensive resource for adaptation,
- Produced guidance on integrating climate change into development,
- Supported the Famine Early Warning Systems Network.
- Through Treasury, provided in 2010 \$55 million for the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience and requested \$90 million for the program in 2011. Provided funding through the MCC for such activities as a feasibility and environmental impact studies in Moldova and an initial climate risk and vulnerability assessment in Malawi

### European Union

Commitments for interventions relevant for climate change adaptation in the period 2005-2009 total around €0.73 billion, or slightly more than 30% of the total portfolio of climate change relevant actions. Figures for 2009 are still provisional.

### Biological Diversity

Increase efforts for the protection and sustainable use of biological diversity to achieve our agreed goal of significantly reducing the rate of loss of biodiversity by 2010. (Heiligendamm, 2007: Growth and Responsibility in the World Economy, 61).

Accroître les efforts en faveur de la protection et de l'utilisation durable de la biodiversité afin d'atteindre notre objectif convenu qui est de réduire de manière importante le taux d'appauvrissement de la biodiversité d'ici 2010. (Heiligendamm, 2007 : Croissance et responsabilité dans l'économie mondiale. 61)

At Heiligendamm, Hokkaido and again at the L'Aquila Summit, G8 Leaders have reiterated their commitment to increase efforts to achieve the international agreed to biodiversity target by 2010, and also committed to promote a co-benefits approach that will lead conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity as well as a reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.

### Canada

Environmental sustainability is a critical element of the Canadian International Development Agency's (CIDA) development work. Environmental integration, through such tools as Strategic Environmental Assessments, is essential for the long-term sustainability of all development investments.

Canada has helped developing countries to protect the state of their natural ecosystems and to promote sustainable natural resource management through direct programming, contributions to multilateral funds, and support for civil society.

In 2008-2009, CIDA invested approximately \$175 million in environmental sustainability initiatives which includes a \$36.3 million annual contribution to the Fourth Global Environment Facility (GEF) Replenishment (2006-2010).

Through a strategic partnership, CIDA provides over \$1.0 million CDN to support the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN).

In 2008-09, Parks Canada Agency (PCA) provided \$469,000 in multilateral and bilateral ODA. This includes an annual core contribution to UNESCO's World Heritage Fund, membership dues as a State Party representative to the IUCN, funding for the participation of youth from various developing countries in the 33rd Session of the World Heritage Committee and funding for the participation of Kenyan and Costa Rican representatives at the IUCN's World Conservation Congress in Barcelona, Spain. PCA also advanced the Agency's ongoing partnership with the Kenyan Wildlife Service and supported international participation in Canada's Parks System Leadership course.

La durabilité de l'environnement est un volet essentiel des activités de développement de l'Agence canadienne de développement international. L'intégration environnementale, au moyen d'outils tels que les évaluations environnementales stratégiques, est essentielle à la durabilité à long terme de tous les investissements effectués en faveur du développement.

Le Canada a aidé les pays en développement à protéger l'état de leurs écosystèmes naturels et à promouvoir une gestion durable de leurs ressources naturelles par la mise en oeuvre de programmes directs, le versement de contributions à des fonds multilatéraux et l'apport d'un soutien à la société civile.

En 2008-2009, l'ACDI a investi environ 175 millions de dollars dans des activités axées sur la durabilité de l'environnement, montant qui comprend une contribution annuelle de 36.3 millions de dollars à la quatrième reconstitution des ressources du Fonds pour l'environnement mondial (FEM).

Par l'entremise d'un partenariat stratégique, l'ACDI verse plus de 1,0 million de dollars canadiens pour soutenir l'Union internationale pour la conservation de la nature (IUCN).

En 2008-2009, Parcs Canada a versé 469 000 dollars au titre de l'aide publique au développement à l'échelle bilatérale et multilatérale. Cette somme comprend une contribution de base annuelle au Fonds pour la protection du patrimoine mondial culturel et naturel de l'Organisation des Nations Unies pour l'éducation, la science et la culture (UNESCO), sa cotisation en tant qu'État partie représenté auprès de l'IUCN, le financement de la participation de jeunes issus de divers pays en développement à la 33<sup>e</sup> session du Comité du patrimoine national et le financement de la participation de représentants kényans et costaricains au Congrès mondial de la conservation de l'IUCN à Barcelone, en Espagne. Parcs Canada a également fait progresser le partenariat continu de l'Agence avec le Service de la faune du Kenya et appuyé la participation d'intervenants internationaux au Cours d'animation du réseau des parcs du Canada.

## France

- France is particularly committed to the creation in 2010 of the Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES). The IPBES will allow to meet the need for a single, credible, recognized and independent international scientific expertise in the field of biodiversity, thus providing political leaders with scenarios to face the biodiversity crisis
- In 2008, France and Madagascar signed a Debt-for-Nature Swap agreement allocating €13M (\$ 20M) to the endowment of the Foundation for Protected Areas and Biodiversity. This innovative mechanism helps to ensure the sustainability of income for biodiversity conservation.
- In 2005, France signed a cooperation agreement of \$10.28M (€8.27M) concluded for 3 years in 2005 with IUCN and renewed in 2009 until 2012 for a total amount of \$11.14M (about €8M).
- By joining the framework donors group of IUCN, France will weigh on IUCN's general orientations and benefit from the leverage effect offered by its worldwide network. In the context of the 2<sup>nd</sup> cooperation agreement between France and the IUCN, the French Development Agency is funding a new project which will allow notably the extension of APAO's activities to Central Africa
- The French Development Agency (AFD) strategy on biodiversity will allow to build capacity regarding conservation and sustainable mobilization of ecosystems in developing countries.
- In 2006, the Fonds français pour l'environnement mondial (FFEM or "French GEF") granted ( for \$1.24M (€990,000) the APAO project that aims at "improving the management of West Africa protected areas".



### Germany

Conservation of biodiversity and especially (tropical) forests is a German priority in development cooperation. Germany has increased its commitments in the sector by 25 per cent in 2009. In 2009 Germany committed €263 million for cooperation activities regarding the conservation of biodiversity and (tropical) forests. At the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD 2008), the German government indicated that it would make an additional 500 million euros available to protect forests and other ecosystems from 2009 to 2012. From 2013 onwards an annual 500 million Euros will be made available. Disbursements from 2005 to 2009 total \$ 694 million.

### Italy

In conjunction with UNDP and China, Italy provided US\$ 305,000 to support the preparation of the GEF project China Biodiversity Conservation Partnership Framework. This project involves capacity building, the formulation of a national strategy for biodiversity conservation, the sharing of political responsibilities, and the programming of local investment to perform demonstration activities.

Total disbursements for biodiversity from 2005 to 2009: \$156.58 million.

### Japan

Japan has identified 'conservation of natural environment' as a core priority within its ODA policy on environment and has been supporting developing countries to conserve biodiversity through the management of nature reserves, forests and natural resources, taking into consideration the efforts for eradicating poverty of local people (e.g. the project for the management and conservation of wildlife refuge by participatory approach in Costa Rica.) In 2008, \$878 million of Japan's ODA is biodiversity-related.

- Japan, as CBD-COP10 President, will enhance support for the area of biodiversity toward achievement of the Post 2010 Biodiversity Target to be adopted at the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD-COP10). Japan has secured funds up to \$11 million to support the achievement of the strategic plan 2011-2020 to be adopted at the CBD-COP10 this year.
- Japan has organized the two international meetings in 2009 and one in 2010 to promote the *Satoyama* Initiative, which aims to promote, support and, where necessary, revitalize or rebuild socio-ecological production landscapes that are formed or maintained through long-term human influence, for the benefit of biodiversity conservation and human well-being, as mentioned in the Kobe Call for Action for Biodiversity and the "Carta di Siracusa" on Biodiversity.
- In order to share biodiversity information and to enhance the science-policy interface, Japan contributes to promote Asia-Pacific Biodiversity Observation Network (AP-BON) and the East and Southeast Asia Biodiversity Information Initiative (ESABII).

### Russia

Conservation of biodiversity is a Russian priority in development cooperation. Russia provides support to protect biodiversity through multilateral mechanisms. Russia participates in following international conventions and funds ensuring financing and the efficient implementation of those funds: UNEP, World Day to Combat Desertification and Drought, Convention on Biological Diversity and other.

Total contribution for biodiversity from 2005 to 2009: \$4.81 million.

### United Kingdom

- The UK, through its Department for International Development (DFID) contributed approximately \$440 million to the *Global Environment Facility*, up to 2007. DFID is contributing an additional \$210 million to the latest replenishment to 2011. 33% is allocated to biodiversity.
- The *Darwin Initiative* has committed over \$110 million to projects since its launch in 1992. Phase II included a commitment to \$10.5 million a year from 2005/6.
- The \$60.75 million *Ecosystem Services for Poverty Alleviation* is a partnership between DFID (providing \$40.5 million) and UK research councils that will address how to achieve sustainably managed ecosystems in developing countries.
- With over \$6 million funding from DFID, United Nations Environment Programme Environment Fund and Poverty Environment Initiative are integrating good environmental management into national planning.
- DFID has a Partnership Programme Arrangement with WWF (\$19.11 million from 2008-11), of which around \$2 million is targeted specifically at biodiversity.

### United States

- Over the past five years the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) programs have provided almost \$1 billion in biodiversity conservation in about 60 countries, with improved management across approximately 117 million hectares in FY 2008.
- USAID undertakes a wide variety of approaches including capacity building, promotion of community and indigenous rights to land and/or resources, protected areas creation and management, and support for sustainable financing. USAID supports communities, governments and businesses to manage natural resources while promoting markets for sustainable and legal natural products.
- In 2008 the U.S. announced its commitment to a 5-year, \$41 million program to support the Coral Triangle Initiative
- In 2009, the U.S. committed \$100,000 to a workshop to plan a roadmap and strategy to address the unsustainable trade in Live Reef Food Fish in the Indo-Pacific region.
- From 2007-2009 the US assumed the chairmanship of the International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI), a global public-private partnership dedicated to reversing the decline in coral reef ecosystems worldwide,
- Provided over \$8.3 million in support program funding for the ASEAN-Wildlife Enforcement Network,
- Supports the Wetlands for the Future Fund (WFF)
- Expanding the protection of the Lacey Act to a broader range of plants and plant products,
- Financing a tourism program (\$67 million) and indigenous plant project (\$6 million) in Namibia, sustainable management of forests and wetlands (\$4 million) in Burkina Faso, and a wetlands project (\$5 million) in Lesotho.
- The U.S. contributed \$80 million to the Global Environment Facility (GEF) in FY10 and is seeking \$170 million in FY12, roughly a third of GEF funding goes to biodiversity.

## European Union

The international community has made important commitments to halt biodiversity loss, including the target to maintain or restore marine ecosystems. These commitments were consolidated at the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) and at the 2005 UN Summit. Further commitments continue to be made at the various Conferences of the Parties to the Multilateral Environmental Agreements and in other relevant international processes. The EU has taken them seriously and is leading internationally to deliver on these commitments while pressing for mutual supportiveness between trade, external relations, development and environment policies worldwide and in strengthening global environmental governance. The COM is currently preparing a €20 million capacity building programme for Protected Areas Management and Access and Benefit Sharing, to be implemented in 2011. In addition, under the Environment Thematic Programme around €30 million has been made available from 2007-2010 for specific biodiversity issues.

### Sustainable Forest Management and Illegal Logging

Promote international cooperation in the area of sustainable forest management, the trade in illegally harvested timber and forest fires (Gleneagles, 2005: Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development, 37; St. Petersburg, 2006: Global Energy Security, 36; Heiligendamm, 2007: Growth and Responsibility in the World Economy, 57; Toyako 2008: World Economy, 36; L'Aquila, 2009: Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future, 78)

Promouvoir la coopération internationale dans les domaines de la gestion durable des forêts, du commerce de bois d'oeuvre récolté illégalement et des incendies de forêt. (Gleneagles, 2005 : Changements climatiques, énergie propre et développement durable, 37; Saint-Pétersbourg, 2006 : Sécurité énergétique mondiale, 36; Heiligendamm, 2007 : Croissance et responsabilité dans l'économie mondiale, 57; Toyako, 2008 : Économie mondiale, 36; L'Aquila, 2009 : Leadership responsable pour un avenir durable, 78)

In 1998 the G8 launched its Action Programme on Forests which focused attention on five issues, namely: monitoring and assessing; development of national forest programmes to promote sustainable forest management; establishing protected areas; involving the private sector and addressing illegal logging. Although the Action Programme was completed in 2002, G8 members committed to keep forest-related issues at a high level on a domestic and international agenda.

The 2008 G8 Forest Experts Report provided an overview on actions by G8 members aimed at promoting sustainable forest management and addressing illegal logging. A copy of the 2008 *G8 Forest Experts' Report on Illegal Logging* is available electronically on the Muskoka Accountability Report CD and at <http://g8.gc.ca/about/past-summits/summit-documents-2008/illegal-logging/>

## Canada

In 2009, Canada established the African Model Forest Initiative (AMFI) program as part of its global support for sustainable forest management through the International Model Forest Network. With a budget of \$15 million over 3 years, the AMFI supports the development of model forests to improve the conservation and sustainable management of forests in the Congo Basin and the African Mediterranean region (Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia).

Canada recently committed institutional, financial and technical support to the Commission des Forêts d'Afrique Centrale (COMIFAC) and its Convergence Plan (\$7.8 million from 2010 to 2016), including facilitation of the Congo Basin Forest Partnership (CBFP) for 2010-12.

Canada is also contributing \$4.8 million from 2008 to 2013 (to build the capacities of colleges and universities in natural resources management studies in the Congo basin through Quebec's Laval University).

En 2009, le Canada a mis sur pied le programme relatif à l'Initiative des forêts modèles africaines (AMFI) dans le cadre de son projet de soutien mondial à une gestion durable des forêts par l'entremise du Réseau international de forêts modèles. S'appuyant sur un budget de 15 millions de dollars sur trois ans, l'Initiative appuie le développement de forêts modèles pour améliorer la conservation et la gestion durable des forêts dans le bassin du Congo et la région méditerranéenne de l'Afrique (Maroc, Algérie, Tunisie).

Le Canada s'est récemment engagé à fournir un soutien institutionnel, financier et technique à la Commission des Forêts d'Afrique Centrale (COMIFAC) et à son plan de convergence (7,8 millions de dollars de 2010 à 2016), y compris la facilitation du Partenariat pour les forêts du bassin du Congo (PFBC) pour 2010-2012.

Le Canada s'est également engagé à verser 4,8 millions de dollars de 2008 à 2013 pour renforcer les capacités d'enseignement des collèges et des universités en matière de gestion des ressources naturelles dans le bassin du Congo, par l'entremise de l'Université Laval à Québec.

## France

- France contributes to tropical forest protection by means of bilateral cooperation, which amounted to about €250M over the last decade, 75% of which with Africa, and multilateral instruments, EuropeAid and the Global Environment Facility. Key areas of thematic focus are forest governance, sustainable management planning and climate change mitigation.
- As part of the fast start provisions of Copenhagen Accord, France will increase its support for forest and climate protection in developing countries to €250M over the 2010-2012 period under the fast-start component of the Copenhagen Accord.
- France is actively engaged in promoting Voluntary Partnership Agreements on *Forest Law Enforcement Governance and Trade* (FLEGT) between partner forest countries and the European Union. France facilitated the Congo Basin Forest Partnership between 2005 and 2007 and has remained fully committed to supporting the Central African Forest Commission (COMIFAC) since then.
- France is an active member of the *Forest Carbon Partnership* set up by the G8 in Heilingendamm in 2007.

## Germany

German support for sustainable forest management includes:

- Facilitation of Congo Basin forest partnership;
- Support to FAO project promoting contributions of Non Timber Forest Products to Sustainable Forest Management in the Congo Basin;
- Promotion of implementation of the Legally Binding Instrument on all types of Forest (Ghana pilot) ;
- Support to United Nations Forum on Forests Trust Fund and to the Country Led Initiative in support of the NLBI in Guilin, China
- Support EU work for an effective due diligence regulation for market participants placing timber on the EU market
- Support of negotiations of EU FLEGT VPAs;
- implementation of projects promoting the application of genetic and isotopic fingerprinting to identify the origin of timber;
- Support for the REDD+ concept, contribution to the FCPF Carbon Fund, support of pilot projects in Madagascar and Cameroon, several bilateral and regional REDD programmes;
- Strengthening South-South Partnership (SSC) between COMIFAC, ACTO and ASEAN.

In the years 2005-2009, Germany disbursed around € 111 million to forest related programmes. In 2009, more than € 206 million (\$ 286 million) new commitments were made in the area of international cooperation for sustainable forest management.

## Italy

- In 2006, the “CDM Reforestation project” was launched in Argentina with a contribution from Italy amounting to US\$ 1,649,400. It is still under implementation in the Province of Santiago del Estero, in the North of the country.
- In Brazil, since 2007, Italy has been supporting the Amazon Keystone Initiative with a total contribution of US\$ 2,718,676. It will help secure the Amazon Region Protected Areas (ARPA).
- In 2006, under the Sino-Italian Cooperation Program for Environmental Protection, Italy financed with US\$ 3.13 million pilot forestation activities in cooperation with the State Forestry Administration in Inner Mongolia autonomous region, one of the poorest areas of the country.

## Japan

Japan has been providing technical and capacity building assistance to developing countries through bilateral ODA, in the areas such as forest conservation, sustainable forest management (SFM), reducing deforestation and forest degradation, forest fire, addressing illegal logging. In the years 2008-2009, more than 18 billion JPY (200 million USD) were allocated to implement relevant projects.

Japan has also pledged 82.4 million since 2008 to supporting SFM and REDD programmes and projects through international organizations/funds such as FCPF (\$10million in 2008), ITTO (\$11.4million in 2008 - 2009), FIP (60 million in 2010) and FAO (\$1 million in 2008 - 2009).

Japan has been contributing to discussions on illegal logging and REDD through promoting Asia Forest Partnership (AFP) and organizing seminars. Japan started working-level discussion with China on illegal logging and related trade since 2009.

### United Kingdom

The UK has continued to support efforts to improve forest governance and tackle illegal logging and associated trade. It does so primarily through the European Union's Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (EU FLEGT) Programme which provides support through Voluntary Partnership Agreements (VPAs). Three VPAs have now been completed and are in operation. The UK's effort also includes work with the private sector to support responsible business practices and collaboration with other major timber importing countries outside the G8 such as China.

The total investment by DFID in this work from 2006 to 2011 will be approximately US \$44 million.

- In 2008 the UK committed about US \$22 million to the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility and US \$80 million to the Congo Basin Forest Fund for the period 2008-2011.
- In 2009 the UK committed up to about US \$155 million to the Forest Investment Program under the Climate Investment Funds managed by the World Bank and up to US \$65 million for a new phase of work in support of community forestry in Nepal.

### United States

- Provided support for tropical forest conservation through the Tropical Forest Conservation Act debt-for-nature agreements. 15 agreements in 13 countries will generate over \$218 million over time. Appropriations to the the Treasury Department for TFCA were \$20 million in each of 2009 and 2010, with a request for \$20 million in FY11.
- Served as the leading donor to the UNFF Trust Fund, providing \$500,000 for 2008-2009 – 79% of total contributions,
- Invested nearly \$100 million annually in support of sustainable forest management and forest conservation programs and projects throughout the developing world.,
- Combating illegal logging and associated trade under a U.S.-China MOU, a U.S.-Indonesia MOU, and U.S.-Peru Trade Promotion Agreement,
- Provides support for the International Tropical Timber Organization and ratified the new International Tropical Timber Agreement that is currently pending entry into force,
- Participated in the design and development of two new global forest funds (Forest Carbon Partnership Facility and the Forest Investment Program) to be managed by the World Bank, pledging an initial contribution of \$5 million to the FCPF in 2009 and making a \$20 million contribution to the FIP in 2010,
- Provided funding support to the National Forest Programme Facility and technical support to a wide range of FAO Forest programs including those the Global Forest Resource Assessment and Guidelines for International Cooperation on Fire Management,
- Provided funding support for the Global Partnership for Forest Landscape Restoration,
- Organized along with Suriname and the Netherlands a country-led initiative on forest financing referred to as the "Paramaribo dialogue,"
- Is active in the Montreal Process Working Group and sponsored an international workshop in Finland to enhance use of C+I processes through multi-lateral organizations and processes,
- Co-sponsored two resolutions in the UN Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice promoting international cooperation to prevent and combat illicit international trafficking in forest products and sponsored a side event on the Lacey Act at UNCCPCJ session in 2009.

## European Union

- The European Union's Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade (FLEGT) Action plan drives EU actions on illegal logging and promoting sustainable forestry. Bilateral FLEGT agreements are key to improving governance while promoting trade in legal timber. Agreement with Ghana, Congo and Cameroon has been reached; negotiations are ongoing with 6 other countries in Africa, South America and south Asia. Legislation obliging EU operators to exercise due diligence in sourcing legal timber is in the final stages debate and agreement expected at end 2010.
- The EC also supports forest governance reform through its bilateral and thematic programmes. A new policy, approved in 2008, on deforestation underpins the proposals of the EU on REDD in climate change. COM is supporting REDD pilot initiatives in many countries.

### Access to Energy Services

We will help vulnerable countries overcome the macroeconomic shocks related to energy prices, and the longer term challenge of facilitating access to energy for the poorest populations (St. Petersburg, 2006: Global Energy Security, 44)

Nous aiderons les pays vulnérables à surmonter les chocs macroéconomiques liés aux prix de l'énergie et, dans le cadre d'une entreprise à plus long terme, faciliterons l'accès des populations les plus pauvres à l'énergie. (Saint-Pétersbourg, 2006 : Sécurité énergétique mondiale, 44)

The challenge in scaling up energy access is mobilizing the necessary financing. The investment needs are large and public resources are limited. Financing from all donors will be necessary to complement and leverage private finance and public resources. The G8 have responded to these challenges with a series of commitments aimed at both increasing the level of donor assistance and the transfer of technology to improve energy efficiency and savings.

G8 members have provided financial, technical and policy support to developing countries to address their energy challenges. At Gleneagles G8+5 Leaders asked the World Bank to take a leadership role in creating a new framework for clean energy and development, including investment and financing. The Framework is built around three pillars, namely energy for development and energy access for the poor; speeding the transition to a low-carbon economy; and helping developing countries adapt to climate risks. The G8 has consistently supported loans from the multilateral development banks and their concessional arms aimed at sustaining the framework.

## Canada

Since 2005, Canada has undertaken 10 projects worth \$75 million related to electricity development in Latin America/Caribbean. These projects focus on energy access for the poor. Some examples include:

- Canada's project in Jacmel, Haiti is designed to allow Haiti's national utility to meet electricity needs on a cost-recovery basis and provides a model for the further electrification of Haiti.
- Canada has helped Nicaragua develop the tools and processes for its electrification through a series of pilot projects which provide the basis for a full-scale electrification program financed by the Government of Canada.



- Canada has assisted Peru and Bolivia to put in place an effective royalty system for natural gas which now underpins a strategy for the broad use of natural gas to meet domestic needs.

Depuis 2005, le Canada a entrepris dix projets d'une valeur de 75 millions de dollars pour soutenir l'approvisionnement électrique en Amérique latine et dans les Caraïbes. Ces projets visent en priorité à favoriser l'accès des populations pauvres à l'énergie. En voici quelques exemples :

- Le projet du Canada à Jacmel, en Haïti, vise à permettre aux services publics nationaux d'Haïti de répondre aux besoins en électricité selon le principe de la récupération des coûts. Il sert de modèle pour poursuivre l'électrification d'Haïti.
- Le Canada a aidé le Nicaragua à mettre au point les outils et les processus nécessaires à son électrification au moyen d'une série de projets pilotes qui servent de fondement à un programme d'électrification de grande envergure financé par le gouvernement du Canada.
- Le Canada a aidé le Pérou et la Bolivie à mettre en place un régime de redevances efficace pour le gaz naturel, lequel sous-tend désormais une stratégie visant à étendre l'utilisation du gaz naturel pour répondre aux besoins nationaux.

### France

Since 2009, France has placed sustainable development and climate on top of its sectoral priorities to reach the MDGs, with a special focus on concrete actions to bring sustainable access to energy in Africa. Energy access for the greatest number and sustainability is one of the 3 priorities of the French Development Agency's energy strategy. In 2009, France has drawn up a list of pilot projects aiming to bring sustainable and full energy access to Africa's populations over a generation (Energizing Africa Initiative). Sustainable energy access in Africa is one of the main objectives within the 'Justice-Climate plan' proposed by France in the framework of climate negotiations (initiative based on international solidarity and aiming at raising immediate and additional funds for most vulnerable countries to adapt and to mitigate the effects of climate change).

Key bilateral programmes include:

- Extension grid to sub-Saharan areas in Kenya
- Mini local grids diesel/solar in Mauritania
- Reducing the cost for enlarging energy access in Benin (institutional capacity building, reduction of connection costs, increase of the number of connections)
- Support to the rural electrification programme of Morocco
- Capacity building activities in the field of rural electrification and PV pumping in Africa (Burkina Faso in 2006-2007 and Morocco).

### Germany

German development cooperation currently supports energy projects in about 50 partner countries. The spectrum of projects is extremely wide, ranging from energy policy advisory services to financing interventions for dissemination of renewable energy both within the grid and in areas without grid connection. It also embraces projects to boost energy efficiency in generation (power stations), transmission, and consumption (industry, transport, households). These projects aim to provide sustainable energy solutions especially for poor populations without access to energy.



## Italy

In December 2009, Italy joined the US Climate REDI Initiative designed to complement ongoing energy poverty work carried out by national development agencies, Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) and NGOs by helping to transform international markets for key low-carbon energy technologies in the development community seeks to promote. Italy will devote US\$ 30 million to the initiative in five years.

Some key bilateral programmes include:

In Egypt:

- support to the on-going rural electrification program through cooperation with the New and Renewable Energy Authority (NREA) in view of providing electricity for lighting, education, communication, vaccine refrigerators and sterilizers for health centres.
- Contribution of US\$548,000 (2007) to the Project “Solar photovoltaic rural village electrification”.
- Contribution of US\$265,000 (2007) for the project “Testing and Certification of Renewable Energies Equipment and Systems”, in order to upgrade NREA testing facilities necessary to promote renewable energy industry according to international standards.

In Albania and Bangladesh:

- In 2006-2007, financial and technical support to partner countries to address their energy challenges through the lending of soft loans amounting to US\$65,894,000

In the framework of the G8 Energy Ministerial meeting under Italian Presidency in 2009, a proposal for the creation of an Expert-Level Working Group was supported with participation from G8 and other countries, particularly from the African continent, and institutions who wish to contribute on enabling entrepreneurs to build clean energy businesses serving rural and urban Africa.

## Japan

Japan, with a view to ensuring the sustainable development of developing countries and to securing energy for its own needs, has been cooperating for stable energy supply in developing countries in a way tailored to their respective circumstances. Specifically, it promotes anti-poverty measures through the provision of modern energy services and ensures a stable supply of electric power in order to support the development of industries in developing countries. Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)'s Thematic Guidelines on Energy Policy mentions “considerations for sustainable operation” as one of cooperative approaches for promoting rural electrification.

For instance, in the case of technical assistance, Master Plan Study on Power Development in the Philippines, the study aimed to transfer necessary technologies by encouraging counterparts to take part in the studies and analyses of the onsite survey so that they would be able to revise the master plan autonomously and sustainably as a rolling plan.

## Russia

In 2006 Russia supported the IMF's Exogenous Shock Facility. Russian contribution to the program is more than 45 million USD during 2006-2010.

## United Kingdom

The UK contributes to a number of initiatives to reduce energy security vulnerability and improve access to energy in developing countries, including:

- The Climate Investment Funds (CIFs) – notably the Scaling-up Renewable Energy Program (SREP) and the Clean Technology Fund (CTF). So far the UK has disbursed \$344m to CTF and \$22m to SREP which focus on the deployment of low carbon technologies in middle and low income countries respectively.
- The Global Village Energy Partnership (GVEP) focuses on improving access to energy by poor communities, including through the development of small private enterprises. The UK provides \$6m over four years (2007/08 to 2011/12) of core funding to GVEP.
- The Energy Sector Management Assistance Programme (ESMAP) which provides sustainable energy policy advice to developing countries. DFID has provided \$5.7m to ESMAP over 2005-2008 and will provide \$1.5m of core funding for their current business plan (2008-2013).

### United States

The U.S. has been working through the G8, G20, and IEA to increase energy market transparency and market stability by working with global partners to ensure provision of accurate, timely data on oil production, consumption, refining and stock levels, and analyzing oil price formation. Efforts include:

- Joint Oil Data Initiative (JODI),
- Commodities Futures Trading Commission (CFTC),
- U.S. Energy Information Administration's launch of an Energy and Financial Markets Initiative,
- Support for the launch of the Expert-Level Working Group on Energy Poverty following the proposal made at the G8 Energy Ministers Meeting in Rome.

U.S. efforts through the MCC include:

- Five Compacts under Implementation and one Compact under Development that have energy sector projects were proposed by the countries themselves:
  - Georgia – Gas pipeline rehabilitation, \$49.5 million
  - El Salvador – Rural electrification, \$31.7 million
  - Tanzania – Transmission, distribution, and rural electrification, \$206 million
  - Mongolia – Energy efficiency financing facility, wind energy operational subsidy, \$47.2 million
  - Ghana – Rural electrification, \$3.2 million
  - Malawi (under development)
  - In FY 10 the U.S. provided \$300 million to the multilateral Clean Technology Fund and has requested \$400 million in FY11. In FY11 the U.S. has requested \$50 million for the Scaling Up Renewable Energy Program.

### European Union

During the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg in 2002, the EU launched a major initiative to support the provision of adequate, affordable and sustainable energy services in developing countries, the EU Energy Initiative for Poverty Reduction and Sustainable Development (EUEI). The EC and EU Member States have stepped up their support to the EUEI since 2007, creating new financing instruments, such as the €420 million ACP-EU Energy Facilities. The initiative has helped raise the profile of energy on the development agenda and was an important platform for dialogue and coordination.

In December 2007, at their second Summit in Lisbon, the Heads of State and Government of the EU and Africa adopted a Joint Africa-EU Strategy. Consisting of eight sector partnerships, it includes the EU-

Africa Energy Partnership. Its 2008-2010 Action Plan addresses key issues in the field of energy, for instance access to energy services, renewable energy and efficiency, as well as interconnections.

#### Development of local energy resources

Facilitate development of local energy resources and technology transfer in the areas of energy efficiency, energy saving, renewable energy to contribute to poverty reduction and long-term energy sustainability in developing countries (St. Petersburg, 2006: Global Energy Security, 49-50)

Faciliter l'exploitation de ressources énergétiques locales ainsi que le transfert de technologies pour promouvoir l'efficacité énergétique, les économies d'énergie et les sources d'énergie renouvelable et contribuer ainsi à la réduction de la pauvreté et à la viabilité énergétique à long terme des pays en développement. (Saint-Pétersbourg, 2006 : Sécurité énergétique mondiale, 49-50)

#### Canada

Canada has a number of energy projects in developing countries that are having a direct impact on energy and environmental considerations. This work covers a broad spectrum of renewable energy, clean technologies and energy efficiency. Canada's RetScreen technology is a leading global software tool that is being used to assist developing country practitioners in the development and design of clean energy technology projects. Canada is also in a number of multilateral organizations whose work and funding is invaluable on the energy and environmental fronts, including the Asia-Pacific Partnership, the UK-led Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Program (REEEP) and the Methane to Markets Partnership. Canada also supports the World Bank and Global Environment Facility, both of which have significant expertise in energy and development. In sum, these projects have the potential to mitigate the economic shocks related to energy prices.

Le Canada met actuellement en œuvre un certain nombre de projets énergétiques dans des pays en développement qui ont une incidence directe sur plusieurs aspects énergétiques et environnementaux. Ce travail englobe un vaste éventail de ressources favorisant les énergies renouvelables, les technologies propres et l'efficacité énergétique. La technologie RetScreen du Canada est un outil logiciel de pointe à l'échelle mondiale qui est utilisé pour aider les spécialistes des pays en développement à élaborer et à concevoir des projets fondés sur des technologies d'énergie propre. Le Canada fait également partie d'un certain nombre d'organisations multilatérales dont les travaux et le financement représentent un apport précieux sur les fronts énergétique et environnemental, dont le Partenariat Asie-Pacifique, le *Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership* (REEEP) piloté par le Royaume-Uni et le partenariat *Methane to Markets*. Le Canada soutient également la Banque mondiale et le Fonds pour l'environnement mondial qui possèdent tous deux une vaste expertise en matière d'énergie et de développement. Pour résumer, ces projets ont le potentiel d'atténuer les chocs macroéconomiques liés aux prix de l'énergie.

## France

France has provided financial and technical assistance for the development of local energy resources in developing countries via :

- the French GEF (FFEM) for energy-climate related projects (such as the energy efficiency programmes in the housing sector in China and Tunisia)
- projects carried by the French Development Agency such as :
  - a wind farm in South Africa (137MUSD 2007 – 100 M €),
    - a wind farm in the Tigray region of Ethiopia (62MUSD 2007- 45 M€)
    - the extension of the geothermal power plan of Olkaria II in Kenya (24,5MUSD 2008 - )
    - an energy efficiency and renewable energy investment programme in China (173MUSD granted in 2009)
    - mini-hydraulic power plants in China (44MUSD in 2007)
- Pilot projects and technical assistance of the French agency for environment and energy conservation (energy efficiency programme in the building sector Tunisia).

Within the framework of the EU, France contributes to:

- the ‘Energy Facility’
- the Africa-EU energy partnership which is focused on the following objectives : energy access, energy security and renewable energy/energy efficiency
- the Mediterranean solar plan (2008) - of the Union for the Mediterranean – that aims to develop 20GW of new renewable energy capacity by 2020, thus contributing to renewable energy technology transfer, energy savings and poverty reduction in developing countries of the Mediterranean region.

## Germany

The German Government is strongly committed to sustainable development and economic growth in developing countries. Thus promoting renewable and efficient energy technologies in developing countries plays a key role in German development cooperation. Between 2005 and 2009, Germany committed new funding totalling more than \$4.3 billion for renewable energy and energy efficiency.

Following the Renewables Conference in Bonn 2004, the German Federal Government established a credit facility totalling about 680 million USD which were disbursed between 2005 and 2008 to support renewable energy and energy efficiency projects. In 2008, an expanded “Initiative for Climate and Environment” was launched to support investments of around 3.3 billion USD in developing countries between 2008 and 2011, with a focus on renewable energy and energy efficiency.

Multilaterally, Germany supports the development of sustainable energy in many ways and through a wide range of organisations and initiatives. From 2005 to 2009, Germany has been the key driving force behind the successful foundation of IRENA, the first international organisation dedicated to the wider use of renewable energy around the world. IRENA was founded in Bonn in January 2009 with overwhelming support from developed and developing countries alike.

## Italy

To respond to the World Summit on Sustainable Development outcomes (Johannesburg, 2002), Italy launched the Mediterranean Renewable Energy Programme (MEDREP). Furthermore, following the Gleneagles Plan of Action (2005), Italy financially supported the Global Bioenergy Partnership (GBEP)

Secretariat. Italy is also lead country of an ambitious 2-year “Global Energy Efficiency Action Initiative” (GEEA) Initiative, which aims at maximising energy efficiency in emerging economies, through the strengthening of capacity building and dissemination activities. The mandate originates from the 2009 G8 Summit in L'Aquila. The GEEA is in its preparatory stage and it is expected to produce its first capacity building event in Central or South America in the second half of 2010.

From 2005 to 2009, Italy contributed \$ 82,353,131 to several initiatives aiming at developing local energy resources. Some of these programmes include:

- in Albania, a programme concerning the spread of thermal solar systems and the assessment of wind energy resources;
- in China, the development and promotion of renewable sources, energy efficiency and hydrogen technology, including capacity building;
- in the Small Development States (SIDS) of South Pacific, the development of measures to adapt to the adverse effects of climate change and the development of local renewable energy sources and biofuels, dissemination, reduction of emission of green-house gases and access to energy services;
- in Morocco, the launch of a financial mechanism for the support of energy efficient light;
- in Mexico, the development of thermally driven cooling concepts for the food- and agro-industry as well as the study of the process to produce 2<sup>nd</sup> generation bioethanol;
- in Egypt, the promotion of solar thermal technology in hotels and resorts of the Red Sea and South Sinai;
- in Tunisia, the launch of a financial mechanism for the revitalisation of solar water-heaters market.

### Japan

Japan, aiming at poverty reduction and regional economic growth through electrification in rural areas, has been extending technical cooperation for contract management on electrification projects, transfer of operating knowledge of solar power systems, and administrative management capacity building of regional electrification divisions of energy bureaus. For example,

- in Malawi with less than one percent household electrification ratio in rural areas that have about 80% of the national population, Japan has been continuously making efforts to transfer technologies for rural electrification and to assist financial management capacity building by the extension of power supply lines and the use of solar power systems.
- ODA loan of 29.5 billion (equiv. USD 287 million) was provided to Kenya in March 2010, for installing two 70MW geothermal power plants in Olkaria I Geothermal Power Station located at Rift Valley Province about 120 km from Nairobi.
- Japan provided ODA loan of 9.4 billion yen (equiv. USD 91.5 million) to Egypt in December 2008, for installing a 150MW integrated solar combined cycle power plant located at 95km south of Cairo.

The amount of bilateral assistance for energy supply from 2005 to 2008 totals \$2.09 billion.

### Russia

Under the G8 Presidency in 2006, energy poverty was put on the agenda. As part of its efforts Russia decided to contribute \$30 million to the “Global Village Energy Partnership” in order to launch its activities into Sub-Saharan Africa.

Total contribution for access to energy from 2007 to 2009: \$20 million

### United Kingdom

The UK has provided the following financial support for developing local energy resources since 2005:

- \$357m to the Clean Technology Fund (CTF)
- \$23m to the Scaling up Renewable Energy Program (SREP)
- \$1.8m to the Policy Innovation Systems for Clean Energy Security (PISCES)
- \$4.3m to the Energy Sector Management Assistance Programme (ESMAP)
- \$3.5m to the Global Village Energy Partnership (GVEP)
- \$685k to infoDev (Information for Development)
- \$22.9m to the Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership (REEEP)
- \$1.2m to the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA)

As part of the Gleneagles Plan of Action, *The Clean Energy Investment Framework* (CEIF) established a basis for the MDBs to broaden and accelerate their climate-change related activities through the CEIF. This was supported by a \$22.4 million trust fund established by UK to assist all the MDBs develop their strategies

### United States

- Provided \$595 million in clean and renewable energy activities in FY 2010 and the President requested \$805 million for FY 2011
- Implements programs to facilitate the development local energy resources and promote under a number of different initiatives and partnerships, including: Asia-Pacific Partnership on Clean Development and Climate, Climate REDI (Renewables and Efficiency Deployment Initiative), Energy and Climate Partnership of the Americas, Methane to Markets, and the Private Financing Advisory Network, among many others. Significant financial and technical support is also provided through other bilateral and multilateral mechanisms,
- Is collaborating with the World Bank to build a climate change technology investment index (CCTII) for developing countries,
- Develops through the Environmental Cooperation-Asia (ECO-Asia) program national and regional activities in partnership with Asian governments, cities, and other organizations and agencies,
- Contributes funding to the Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership (REEEP),
- Supports a wide array of clean energy programs, including \$26 million in 2009 to the GEF, \$300 million in 2010 to Clean Technology Fund and \$26 million to the GEF and requested \$400 million in 2011 for the CTF, \$50 million to the Scaling Up Renewables Program (SREP) and \$58 million to the GEF.
- Funded through the MCC: \$49.5 million in Georgia for gas pipeline rehabilitation, \$31.7 million in El Salvador for rural electrification, \$206 million in Tanzania for transmission and rural electrification, \$47.2 million in Mongolia for energy efficiency, \$3.2 million in Ghana for rural electrification, and a project is being planned for Malawi in rural electrification.

### European Union

Since the 1998, all themes, including the energy, are open to the participation of non EU countries. Organizations from developing/emerging countries are eligible to receive EU funds on a systematic basis. In Framework Programme (FP) 6 (2002-2008), the level of cooperation with third countries in energy research lead to around 10 M€ allocated to developing/emerging countries.

FP7 runs from 2007-2013 with a total of €2.3 billion dedicated to energy research. Cooperation with developing/emerging countries plays an important role with i) support for technology transfer and capacity building and ii) support for S&T research cooperation with developing/emerging countries being supported. Up to now, the participation of developing/emerging countries in the energy theme of FP7 represents 5.2% of the total participation - corresponding to 1.8% (€14.7 million) of the total EC funds allocated to date. It is likely that this will increase in coming years before the end of FP7.

#### Summary of energy related programmes:

- The EURO-SOLAR programme (25 M€ for 4 countries in Central America and 4 in South America), designed to contribute to poverty eradication through the improvement in the access to electricity by the poorest populations. It is also conceived to improve public services.
- The Improving Livelihoods through Application of Renewable Energy (25 M€) project in Pakistan is designed to promote renewable energy sources. In addition, activities focussing on sustainable livelihoods and conservation of natural resources may be eligible for funding if they are part of a comprehensive package.
- Support to the implementation of Ukraine's strategy in the area of energy efficiency and renewable sources of energy (70 M€), designed to contribute to reducing Ukraine's energy intensity and dependency on non-renewable sources of energy, leading to an overall improvement of its economy's international competitiveness and of its long-term reliability as a transit route for energy resources
- Energy Saving Initiative in the Building Sector in the Eastern European and Central Asian countries (ESIB, 5 M€), designed to promote resource efficiency in the energy sector

### ADDITIONAL EXAMPLES OF G8 ACTION

#### Canada

Haiti: Only 10% of Haitians have access to electricity. The provision of electricity has to date not been sustainable, with chronic major outages and costs not being recovered. This situation, if not corrected, makes it impossible to begin extending electrical service to the remaining 90% of the population. CIDA's projects have demonstrated that the underlying causes of the problem can be resolved and the solutions applied nation wide in Haiti.

Project: Technical Assistance to Electricity of Haiti (Haiti's electrical utility) Phase III – Jacmel

- Budget: \$4.9 million Canadian Schedule: 2005-2010
- This was the third project carried out in Electricity of Haiti (EDH) following the return to democracy in the country in 1994 and is presently being evaluated.
- Objective: Build on the success of the project carried out in the city of Jacmel as part of the Phase II project in which electricity was provided to the city's inhabitants on a sustainable, full time basis, in which the cost of provision of electricity was fully recovered by the electrical utility. Under the Phase III project, EDH Jacmel was to be made self-sustaining by being able to cover the cost of its investments in needed new infrastructure as a result of increasing demand for electricity, in addition to the cost of the provision of electricity.



Project: Semi-Autonomous Provision of Electricity by EDH

- Budget: \$19 million Canadian
- Schedule: 2008-2014
- The project is building on the lessons learned in the projects above in the city of Jacmel and is focussing on the city of Les Cayes, an important city in the south of Haiti
- The project was not affected by the earthquake of 12 January 2010, and is proceeding.

Project: Electrical Rehabilitation

- Budget: \$5 million Canadian Schedule: 2006-2010
- This project carried out some initial rehabilitation work in the power system of Les Cayes while the larger project above was in the planning and approval stages.
- The project was not affected by the earthquake of 12 January 2010, and is proceeding.

Nicaragua: CIDA's recent projects in Central America supported the implementation of market-based reforms in electricity carried out, which together with changes such as allowing private sector involvement and freeing up the movement of foreign exchange, greatly strengthened the power sector. Most Central American countries subsequently made large advances in increasing the level of access to electricity, in part by recycling the monies realized through privatization. Nicaragua was an exception and 40% of the population remains without access to electricity.

Project: Nicaraguan Electrification Project

Budget: \$18.95 million Canadian

Schedule: 2009-2014

Nicaragua's largest electrification project underway at present, this project will provide access to electricity for approximately 102,000 individuals in over 650 communities. It is carrying out electrification on a least-cost basis, i.e. electrifying inhabitants whose cost of access is the lowest and subsequently electrifying those whose cost of access is higher, while at the same time including initiatives intended to increase the economic return to the country through having increased access to electricity. It is making use of analytical tools transferred under an earlier CIDA project and will set the stage for much larger electrification projects financed by other sources of financing

Haïti : En Haïti, 10 % seulement de la population a accès à l'électricité. L'alimentation en électricité est variée; on observe des pannes chroniques majeures et un non-recouvrement des coûts. Avant même de penser à élargir le service d'électricité aux autres 90 % de la population, il faut corriger la situation actuelle. Les projets de l'ACDI ont montré que les causes sous-jacentes du problème peuvent être réglées et que des solutions peuvent être appliquées à l'ensemble du pays.

Projet : Assistance technique à Électricité d'Haïti (Service d'électricité d'Haïti), phase III – Jacmel

- Budget : 4,9 millions de dollars
- Durée : 2005-2010
- Il s'agit du troisième projet mené auprès d'Électricité d'Haïti après le retour à la démocratie dans ce pays en 1994. Le projet fait actuellement l'objet d'une évaluation.
- Objectif : Miser sur les réalisations du projet mené dans la ville de Jacmel dans le cadre de la phase II : alimentation en électricité en tout temps, plein recouvrement, par Électricité d'Haïti, du coût d'alimentation en électricité. Dans le cadre de la phase III, la ville de Jacmel devait devenir autonome et pouvoir couvrir le coût de ses investissements essentiels dans de nouvelles



infrastructures en raison de l'augmentation de la demande d'électricité, en plus du coût de l'alimentation en électricité.

Projet : Alimentation semi-autonome en électricité d'Électricité d'Haïti

- Budget : 19 millions de dollars
- Durée : 2008-2014
- Ce projet mise sur les leçons tirées des projets mentionnés précédemment qui ont été menés dans la ville de Jacmel. Il vise Les Cayes, une ville importante du Sud d'Haïti.
- Ce projet n'a pas été atteint lors du séisme du 12 janvier 2010 et se poursuit.

Projet : Remise en état du service d'électricité

- Budget : 5 millions de dollars
- Durée : 2006-2010
- Dans le cadre du projet, des travaux initiaux de remise en état du système d'alimentation électrique des Cayes ont été effectués, alors que le projet de plus grande envergure mentionné ci-dessus était en cours de planification et d'approbation.
- Ce projet n'a pas été atteint lors du séisme du 12 janvier 2010 et se poursuit.

Nicaragua

Les projets menés récemment par l'ACDI en Amérique centrale avaient pour but de faciliter la mise en oeuvre de réformes de l'électricité axées sur le marché, et de certains changements, par exemple permettre la participation du secteur privé et libérer le mouvement des devises, ce qui a permis de renforcer grandement le secteur de l'énergie. La plupart des pays de l'Amérique centrale ont par la suite enregistré des gains importants pour ce qui est d'augmenter l'accès à l'électricité, en partie en réinvestissant les sommes obtenues de la privatisation. Le Nicaragua était une exception; 40 % de la population n'a toujours pas accès à l'électricité.

Projet : Projet d'électrification au Nicaragua

- Budget : 18,95 millions de dollars
- Durée : 2009-2014
- Il s'agit du plus important projet d'électrification en cours au Nicaragua. Il permettra de fournir l'accès à l'électricité à quelque 102 000 personnes dans plus de 650 collectivités.

L'électrification se fait en fonction du moindre coût, c'est-à-dire que l'on fournit l'électricité aux habitants dont le coût d'accès est le plus bas, puis aux habitants dont le coût d'accès est plus élevé, tout en mettant en oeuvre des projets qui auront pour effet d'augmenter le rendement économique pour le pays grâce à un meilleur accès à l'électricité. Le projet mise sur des outils d'analyse qui découlent d'un projet antérieur de l'ACDI. Il pave la voie à des projets d'électrification de beaucoup plus grande envergure dont le financement proviendra d'autres sources.

## France

Supporting Adaptation: In partnership with African countries, France –through the French Global Environment Facility (FFEM) – has launched several initiatives aimed at integrating adaptation goals into sustainable development strategies.

The “Vigirisc” programme launched in 2009 is an emblematic example of a practical, partnership-based regional action for climate change adaptation in the most vulnerable countries. This demonstrative project aims at reinforcing capacities of African countries for the prevention of risks and socio-economic impacts related to variability and climate change, through relevant and adapted tools.

These innovative early warning and advisory services include five sectors likely to be hit by climate risks: health, water resources, agriculture, urban planning and civilian security, at a continental level. It contributes to the ClimDevAfrica broader program’ main objective: to build climate resilience into Africa’s development.

France strives to mainstream effective adaptation strategies and risk assessment into international cooperation programmes : As a main contributor to the World Bank and to the Global Environment Facility, France actively participates in the discussions on the strategy and directly contributes to climate change projects focussed on adaptation, especially through its financial contributions to the Least Developed Countries Fund and Adaptation Fund. Indeed, these policies are in line with the priority given by France the most vulnerable countries and in the framework of the Climate-Justice initiative which aims at mainstreaming development efforts and financial support for the sustainable and climate resilient development of poor countries.

Access to Energy: Within the European framework, France is involved in several partnerships with developing countries aiming at improving energy access through modern services in Africa, such as : the Africa-EU energy partnership (setting the objective to bring modern energy access to an additional 100 M Africans by 2020) and the Mediterranean Solar Plan (aiming to develop 20% new renewable energy capacities by 2020 notably in Mediterranean developing countries).

At the national level, the French Development agency is committed to implement energy access projects in close cooperation with developing countries (with for instance local and national authorities, national electricity companies, NGOs, and civil society), such an approach fostering appropriation and sustainability of projects, and building capacity of local actors

The French Agency for Environment and Energy Conservation has also carried several projects in partnership with developing countries (with rural electrification agencies in Africa or through the network of Mediterranean energy conservation agencies) to improve energy access and energy services especially in Ethiopia, South Africa, etc.. The agency has notably supported the implementation of multifunctional platforms for training on energy access in sub-Saharan Africa. Through its support to the MEPRED project in Niger, Burkina Faso, Mali and Senegal for the inclusion of energy access into economic and social national development programmes, it has contributed to the development of a regional policy for access to energy services by the ECOWAS/WAEMU.

Results: In 1999, the French Global Environment Facility launched a first energy efficiency programme in the building sector in China for a period of 5 years (€3.3M) focusing on the new –built residential sector, followed in 2004 up to 2007 (with an extension to 2009 due to delay on some operations) by a second programme (€2.7M) on the renovation of existing buildings.

The programmes aimed to bring together all the actors involved in the building sector, and to implement suitable methods and means to improve energy efficiency and environmental viability of housings in China.

The 1<sup>st</sup> programme has demonstrated that reducing by 50% heating energy consumption for an additional cost limited for Chinese promoters (4 to 7%) was possible, and has allowed the construction of 786 000 square meters of energy efficient buildings.

The 2d programme has allowed to improve the certification of energy efficient products, and to modify heating regulation and energy efficiency and cooling norms/standards.

The programmes were evaluated by the French Development Agency 'Evaluation division' in September 2008. The impacts and the viability of the programme were assessed through: construction techniques and new material, the point of view of the private sector, regulation and institutional aspects, and the environmental report. The evaluation report of the programme is available at:

<http://www.afd.fr/jahia/webdav/site/afd/users/admirecherche/public/ExPost/Ex%20Post%20N17%20.pdf>

## Germany

Supporting Adaptation: German development cooperation is developing a training course for development agencies and government officials on the OECD Guidance on Integrating Adaptation in Development Cooperation. This training will enable partners in developing countries to integrate adaptation goals into development strategies, policies and budgets (national, sectoral, project, local). Examples include:

- In Indonesia, German development cooperation concentrates on climate change as one of three priority areas. This includes advice on integrating climate adaptation and mitigation concerns into national development planning and on setting up a climate change trust fund.
- In the Pacific, German development cooperation develops the capacities of the Secretariat of the Pacific Community and selected member states to integrate adaptation concerns in their policies, in particular regarding land resources.
- In Mali, through the German International Climate Protection Initiative, systematic integration of adaptation concerns into an investment framework on sustainable land management is supported.

The German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) started a process of introducing guidelines to take into account climate change in development cooperation at project as well as at strategic level. The guidelines address all German implementing agencies. Since the beginning of September 2009, a "Climate Screening" has to be carried out at the planning stage of new projects or during the design of a new project phase. If a project is considered to be at risk from climate change or has the potential to influence GHG emissions, a more detailed analysis should follow.

In May, 2009, a workshop on Mainstreaming Adaptation to Climate Change was hosted in Berlin, organized jointly by DFID, USAID, World Bank and German development cooperation. It brought together practitioners from partner countries with tool developers to establish a community of practice on mainstreaming adaptation. Most probably a follow-up will take place in 2010.

Access to Energy: Under the German EU Presidency in 2007, a comprehensive energy partnership between Africa and Europe was launched, and is now integral part of the new EU-Africa strategy adopted at the 2007 EU-Africa summit in Lisbon. Providing energy access is the first of three priority areas of the Africa-EU Energy Partnership.

As part of its efforts to improve donor harmonisation, the Netherlands and Germany have launched the "Energising Development" programme in 2005. The German-Dutch Energy Partnership (GDEP) is an

impact-oriented global sector initiative. With this programme, Germany and the Netherlands have taken over a lead role in promoting the decentralised supply of renewable energies to households and small-scale businesses. Until June 2009, more than 6.1 million people have been provided with sustainable access to modern energy services in 21 countries. A second phase of “Energising Development” has been launched in 2009 to scale up the approach. By 2015, more than 9 million people are expected to benefit from sustainable access to modern energy services.

## Japan

Supporting Adaptation and Mitigation: Japan announced "Hatoyama Initiative" and supports developing countries which are taking measures of mitigation, as well as those which are vulnerable to the negative impacts of climate change, in accordance with the progress of the international negotiation.

Japan decided to provide Climate Change Program Loan (approximately 37.41 billion yen) to Indonesia under "Hatoyama Initiative" expecting that Japan will contribute to sustainable economic growth of Indonesia and support, through policy dialogues. Indonesia's efforts to tackle climate change. The loan will contribute to mitigation through GHG removal and emission control, enhance Indonesian capacity to adapt the negative impacts of climate change, and promote responses to cross-cutting issues of climate change.

Under the Climate Change Program Loan, Indonesia and Japan hold policy dialogue on Indonesian countermeasures setting concrete policy actions on mitigation, adaptation and cross-sectoral actions of climate change and monitoring the achievements made to provide further loans.

Access to energy: Japan contributed to clean energy supply by providing Japanese environmental technologies such as solar panels for around 40 countries under “Hatoyama Initiative” in order to support developing countries which are taking measures of mitigation.

Japan launched *Fueling Asia- Japan's Cooperation Initiative for Clean Energy and Sustainable Growth* at the Second East Asia Summit in 2007. It aimed at improvement of energy access including electricity infrastructure and rural electrification, as well as energy efficiency and conservation. It also stipulates that assistance would take into account socio-economic situations in each EAS member country. Under the initiative, Japan committed to and achieved to the provision of energy-related ODA of approximately USD 2.0 billion over 3 years in the form of financial and technical cooperation.

Furthermore, JICA's Thematic Guidelines on Energy Policy stipulates that when JICA addresses the issues of rural electrification, it must give considerations to ensuring sustainable operation. It also stresses the necessity of communications with residents to enable them to acquire basic skills and trainings, and carry out collecting fees of the utilities and saving them for the maintenance budget.

## United Kingdom

Supporting Adaptation: The UK is supporting a wide range of initiatives to support adaptation, including the Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience (£225m). The PPCR's objectives are to deliver country-led programmatic funding at scale to highly vulnerable countries to integrate resilience into core development planning and budgeting.

The UK 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. For example 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.

- The Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience (£225m), and the UNFCCC funds such as SCCF and LDCF (£22m from 2005 – 2009).
- The Climate for Development in Africa (ClimDev) programme (£3.8m) on information on impacts of climate change and Climate Change Adaptation in Africa programme (£24m) for research and capacity development.
- Economics of Adaptation work on the costs of adaptation, and further research to look at the role and value of ecosystems in delivering effective adaptation strategies, and in reducing poverty, hunger and disease.
- The Climate and Development Knowledge Network, a £50 million programme to support developing countries with high-quality, reliable research and technical assistance.
- UK works bilaterally to promote an integrated approach to adaptation and development planning, eg supporting the Government of Bangladesh to fund its response 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. Building on this we are conducting Strategic Programme Reviews to assess how best to integrate adaptation and low carbon development into our country programmes. The first Review is currently underway in Tanzania. To support mainstreaming across DFID, we are revising corporate systems of programme planning, results measurement, and tracking of spend, as well as rolling out training for staff and raising staff awareness through improved communications.

Access to energy: The UK contributes to a number of initiatives to improve access to energy, including the Scaling-up Renewable Energy Program (\$82m), which focus on the deployment of low carbon technologies in low income countries.

The UK have also provided \$5.3m to the Energy Sector Management Assistance Programme (ESMAP) over 2005-2008 and will provide \$1.8m of core funding for their current business plan (2008-2013). ESMAP support allowed Rwanda to develop an ambitious rural electrification strategy and secure over \$200m of capital support to help fund it.

The UK provides \$7.3m over four years of core funding to the Global Village Energy Partnership (GVEP), which focuses on improving access to energy by poor communities. This finance has assisted GVEP to provide business and technical training to over 450 entrepreneurs in East Africa – with the intention to increase this to 1800, to benefit 1.8 million people by 2013.

Results

DFID funding for UNEP's Poverty Environment Initiative is supporting projects in seventeen countries. The July 2009 evaluation identifies the benchmarks for progress, and results:

1. **Increased awareness of poverty-environment issues:** In most countries, a significantly increased understanding of poverty-environment linkages.

2. **Evidence on the contribution of environment to human wellbeing used for mainstreaming:** In all countries, country-specific evidence has been collected and used to raise awareness and influence planning.
3. **Environmental sustainability included as a priority in the PRSPs:** In most countries, inclusion of environmental sustainability in the PRSP has been significantly improved.
4. **Poverty-environment indicators linked to national development planning:** In most countries, poverty-environment indicators have been developed - further efforts need to include these in national monitoring.
5. **Increased budget allocations for poverty-environment measures:** In limited countries, budget allocations have increased.
6. **Effective coordination and work with in-country donors:** In all countries, PEI coordinates work with in-country donors.

### United States

Supporting Adaptation: The U.S. has led a number of activities to help build developing country capacity to understand climate change and adapt to its impacts. This includes supporting innovative applications and tools for climate and weather observation, and developing guidance on how to build the resilience of projects designed to promote economic development. Recent climate change adaptation projects supported by the U.S. include community-based drought preparedness planning in Cambodia, East Timor, and Vietnam; a three-year initiative to help vulnerable communities in the seven Zambezi river basin countries use conservation-based farming techniques, soil conservation, water-harvesting techniques, and reforestation to adapt to climate-related threats; a Collaborative Research Support Program that is identifying ways to build the resilience of Andean small-holder production systems and their capacity to adapt to climate change, a Global Flash Flood Guidance and Early Warning System, and training on flood mapping for Mekong Delta officials and communities; sustainable water management schemes in Swaziland; and community-based flood monitoring in Bangladesh, to name a few.

The U.S. is working to mainstream effective adaptation strategies and risk assessment into international cooperation programmes by making investments in science, analysis, and dissemination of information for decision making to identify the greatest vulnerabilities to climate change. These investments include improved climate information and predictions and diffusion of information, evidence - based analysis to identify vulnerable sectors, populations, and regions, and evaluation of the costs and benefits of potential adaptation strategies. Providing this information to public officials, business people, community leaders and others in developing countries is helping to promote sound planning and effective governance for climate resilience. The U.S. is also working to reform governance systems to be inclusive, transparent, and responsive to the needs of their constituents. These systems must be able to fully integrate scientific information into decision - making and on - the ground operational changes. Protecting human lives and livelihoods requires targeting societies that are the most vulnerable to potential climate change disasters such as sea - level rise, floods, cyclones and droughts. Other examples of our work include: Producing guidance on integrating climate change considerations into development, including *Adapting to Climate Variability and Change: A Guidance Manual for Development Planning* (2007); supporting adaptation projects focusing on protected areas and livelihoods in Madagascar, coastal management in the Marshall Islands, and glacier melt and water resources management in Peru; and funding the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) which analyzes meteorological, crop, markets and trade, and livelihoods data.



Access to Energy : The U.S. implements programs that build and rehabilitate infrastructure to restore basic energy services in post conflict and conflict-prone states; improve enabling environments, including policy, legal, regulatory, and commercial reforms, to boost energy sector performance and increase private sector participation and investment; enhance operational and commercial performance of public and private sector institutions, including utilities; and promote increased energy trade and regional power pools. Recent programs promoting access to modern energy services include: supporting activities to strengthen the management and technical performance of rural electric cooperative systems in Sudan, Yemen, the Philippines, Dominican Republic and Bangladesh; capacity building to facilitate the government's ability to promote and develop wind power generation in Mozambique; strengthening the management capacity of Liberia's electricity utility through technical assistance aimed to improve metering, billing and collection as well as expand the distribution network to increase customer connections and lighting of public areas; collaborating with the World Bank on a Climate Change Technology Investment Index (CCTII), which will help identify barriers to clean energy investments in developing countries; promoting regional dialogue through the Environmental Cooperation-Asia (ECO-Asia) program and providing technical assistance across Asia. Moreover, the United States contributes to the Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership, which seeks to lower policy, regulatory, and financial barriers; improve access to reliable clean energy services; and increase the use of local renewable resources. USAID's clean energy programs include support for renewable technology and methane capture activities; efficiency improvements to distribution, transmission, and generation operations; support for regulatory and policy reforms; loan credit guarantees and technical assistance on financing for clean energy projects. Recently, USAID clean energy programs have been developed in Jordan, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Philippines, Bangladesh, Liberia, and Indonesia.

Results: The U.S. promotes the development of local energy resources and technology transfer to increase the efficiency, reliability, diversity, and transparency of energy services and promote investment in the development, transport, processing, and utilization of indigenous energy sources. The U.S. assists in financing and implementing physical energy infrastructure, e.g. electricity, particularly to rehabilitate, expand or restore services; supports interventions that expand access of rural and urban poor to modern energy services and fuels; assists in the planning and introduction of projects, including pilot or technology demonstration projects, to introduce new clean energy technologies, and reduce energy intensity and environmental impacts; and assists in training personnel in management of these systems. The U.S. implements programs to facilitate the development local energy resources and promote investment in green technology under a number of different initiatives and partnerships, including: Asia-Pacific Partnership on Clean Development and Climate, Climate REDI (Renewables and Efficiency Deployment Initiative), Energy and Climate Partnership of the Americas, Methane to Markets, and the Private Financing Advisory Network, among many others. Significant financial and technical support is also provided through other bilateral and multilateral mechanisms. Some examples of projects and activities include working to standardize energy efficient lighting, transforming waste to fuel in cement kilns, sharing best practices in power generation, and promoting off-grid renewable energy generation, demand side management and energy efficiency.

A 2008 external evaluation of the Global Conservation Program (GCP) found clear evidence that GCP influenced the design of conservation programs at GCP sites and within GCP partner organizations, in terms of both approach and scale. GCP facilitated and supported the development of threats-based conservation design and planning at the landscape and seascape scales. It also played a catalytic role in the development of adaptive management within GCP partner NGOs. In addition, GCP enabled its partners to make significant progress in addressing two key conservation constraints: the lack of

stakeholder engagement and institutional capacity. Before GCP, these factors prevented, or were significant barriers to, conservation but as a result of GCP they became manageable problems or not a problem. These are clearly positive results, which show that the program achieved a number of its objectives.

### European Union

Supporting Adaptation: Through the Global Climate Change Alliance the EU supports Least Developed Countries and Small Island Developing States through improved dialogue on climate change so to achieve a comprehensive and ambitious post-2012 climate regime. Political dialogue is complemented by financial support for climate adaptation, disaster risk reduction, reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD), enhancing participation in the carbon market through the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) and integrating climate change in wider development and poverty reduction strategies. Over the period 2008-2010 an additional amount of € 95 million has been earmarked from the EU Environment and Natural Resources Thematic Programme (ENRTP) to start up the GCCA. A significant further amount of about € 50 million from existing geographic and thematic funding is also used to pursue the GCCA objectives.

As a political dialogue platform, the GCCA resulted in several Joint Declarations between the EU and the Caribbean (May 2008), the Pacific (November 2008), Africa (December 2008) and the ACP Group (May 2009). The GCCA constitutes a prompt EU response to step up fast start support, key element for the success of the Copenhagen Accord. In cooperation terms 15 countries have been selected to benefit from GCCA support during 2008-2010 based on a number of criteria including climate vulnerability and poverty. This group comprises at the moment Bangladesh, Belize, Cambodia, Guyana, Jamaica, Mali, Madagascar, Maldives, Mauritius, Mozambique, Rwanda, Senegal, Seychelles, Tanzania and Vanuatu. More countries will be added taking into account the budgetary resources available. Special attention is paid to provide GCCA assistance in the form of budget support and linked to working out and implementing a broad-based multi-sectoral adaptation strategy.

Access to Energy: The EU Energy Initiative (EUEI) was launched by the European Commission and EU Member States at the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg in 2002. The initiative aim is to raise political awareness among high level decision makers, encourage the coherence and synergy of energy-related activities and, obviously, attract new investments in infrastructure and capacities. Besides promoting partnerships with the private sector, financial institutions and civil society, the initiative is a framework for policy dialogue with political decision-makers in Industrialised and Developing Countries, as well as other partners. Since then, the EU has stepped up their support to the EUEI creating new financing instruments, such as the ACP-EU Energy Facilities (€420 million) and the Global Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Fund (GEEREF). To the latter instrument, the COM contributed €80 million.

Africa-EU Energy Partnership: In Lisbon in December 2007, the EU and Africa decided to develop the Africa-EU Energy Partnership (AEEP) as part of a Joint Africa-EU Strategy. The AEEP is a long-term framework for structured political dialogue and cooperation on energy issues of strategic importance, reflecting African and European needs. The Africa-EU Energy Partnership will strengthen the existing Africa-EU dialogue on access to energy services and energy security, including research institutions, the private sector and civil society. It will underpin the scaling up European and African investments in energy infrastructure, including the promotion of renewable energy and energy efficiency and improving the management of energy resources, as well as to mainstream climate change into development cooperation.



Research in Energy : Energy security and climate change are global challenges and a growing concern, therefore international cooperation is also an increasing component of the EU energy research policy. Consequently, all Framework Programmes for research are open to non-EU countries since 1998. In the 6<sup>th</sup> FP (2002-2008) about €10 million were allocated to developing/emerging countries. Beginning 2010 the participation of developing/emerging countries in energy in the 2007-2013 Framework Programme amounts already to €12 million.