

## 20. Climate Change: Developing Countries [265]

### Commitment:

“We will work with developing countries, particularly the most vulnerable ones, to adapt to climate change. This includes the development and dissemination of tools and methodologies to improve vulnerability and adaptation assessments, the integration of climate change adaptation into overall development strategies, increased implementation of adaptation strategies, increased emphasis on adaptation technologies, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability, and consideration of means to stimulate investment and increased availability of financial and technical assistance.”

*Declaration of Leaders Meeting of Major Economies on Energy Security and Climate Change*

### Assessment:

#### Interim Compliance Score

Country	Lack of Compliance -1	Work in Progress 0	Full Compliance +1
Canada			+1
France			+1
Germany			+1
Italy	-1		
Japan			+1
Russia		0	
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union		0	
<b>Average Score</b>			<b>+0.56</b>

### Background:

Since the 1990 Houston Summit, G8 leaders have committed to work within the United Nations Framework Protocol Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).<sup>1125</sup> The UNFCCC relies largely on financial mechanisms – including the Adaptation Fund and the Least Developed Countries Fund – to prepare developing countries to deal with the consequences of climate change.<sup>1126</sup> Fighting climate change has been a priority issue at every G8 summit since the Gleneagles Summit in 2005. The G8 hopes to overcome a rift between developed and developing countries by undertaking “strategic planning” and by

<sup>1125</sup> The G8’s Energy- Climate Connection, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 2007. Date of Access: 10 January 2009. [http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/scholar/kirton2007/kirton\\_energy-climate.pdf](http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/scholar/kirton2007/kirton_energy-climate.pdf).

<sup>1126</sup> Financial mechanism, UNFCCC (Bonn) 31 July 2008. Date of Access: 27 November 2008. [http://unfccc.int/cooperation\\_and\\_support/financial\\_mechanism/items/2807.php](http://unfccc.int/cooperation_and_support/financial_mechanism/items/2807.php).

“developing technology roadmaps to strengthen the role of advanced technology in addressing climate change.”<sup>1127</sup>

The Gleneagles Plan of Action pledged to increase the availability of clean energy technologies to developing countries, as well as to help “vulnerable communities” adapt to climate change using sustainable development strategies.<sup>1128</sup> The Gleneagles Dialogue on Climate Change, Clean Energy, and Sustainable Development has been held annually since November 2005 and involves the G8 energy and environment ministries, as well as representatives from selected non-G8 countries, international organizations, and corporations.<sup>1129</sup> The most recent session of the Gleneagles Dialogue emphasized the need for the deployment of clean energy technology in developing countries.<sup>1130</sup>

Adaptation methods can vary widely, depending on geography and available resources. The UNFCCC has highlighted dozens of adaptive measures, from rainwater harvesting, to erosion control, to reinforcing sea walls, to re-zoning coastal areas, to controlling deforestation.<sup>1131</sup> Some measures that slow climate change are also important in adapting to it. For example, expanding the use of renewable energy sources can reduce carbon emissions, but also offers an alternative to other fuel sources such as wood and charcoal, which may dwindle with climate change.<sup>1132</sup>

Without the money or technology needed to adapt to changing climates, developing nations could suffer disproportionately from the consequences of greenhouse gas emissions they had little part in producing. In this commitment G8 members recognize a responsibility to assist developing nations in adapting to the realities of climate change. The G8 countries hope to make such assistance possible through a combination of multilateral funding and private investment.<sup>1133</sup>

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<sup>1127</sup> Climate Change in the G8 Leaders’ Documents, 1975-2007, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 6 June 2008. Date of Access: 6 January 2009. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/references/climatechange.pdf>.

<sup>1128</sup> Climate Change in the G8 Leaders’ Documents, 1975-2007, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 6 June 2008. Date of Access: 6 January 2009. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/references/climatechange.pdf>.

<sup>1129</sup> Gleneagles Dialogue on Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development, 4<sup>th</sup> Ministerial Meeting, Chiba, Japan, March 14-16, 2008, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 26 May 2008. Date of Access: 6 January 2009. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/environment/envGED080328.html>.

Climate Change in the G8 Leaders’ Documents, 1975-2007, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 6 June 2008. Date of Access: 6 January 2009. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/references/climatechange.pdf>.

<sup>1130</sup> Gleneagles Dialogue on Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development, 4<sup>th</sup> Ministerial Meeting, Chiba, Japan, March 14-16, 2008, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 26 May 2008. Date of Access: 6 January 2009. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/environment/envGED080328.html>.

<sup>1131</sup> Climate Change: Impacts, Vulnerabilities and Adaptation in Developing Countries, UNFCCC, 2007. Date of Access: 15 January 2009.

[http://unfccc.int/files/essential\\_background/background\\_publications\\_htmlpdf/application/txt/pub\\_07\\_impacts.pdf](http://unfccc.int/files/essential_background/background_publications_htmlpdf/application/txt/pub_07_impacts.pdf).

<sup>1132</sup> Climate Change: Impacts, Vulnerabilities and Adaptation in Developing Countries, UNFCCC, 2007. Date of Access: 15 January 2009.

[http://unfccc.int/files/essential\\_background/background\\_publications\\_htmlpdf/application/txt/pub\\_07\\_impacts.pdf](http://unfccc.int/files/essential_background/background_publications_htmlpdf/application/txt/pub_07_impacts.pdf).

<sup>1133</sup> Gleneagles Dialogue on Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development, 4<sup>th</sup> Ministerial Meeting, Chiba, Japan, March 14-16, 2008, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 26 May 2008. Date of Access: 6 January 2009. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/environment/envGED080328.html>.

### Commitment Features:

The commitment identifies six spheres of action, which can be roughly separated into two activities: financial and technical assistance, and discussion. Members have committed to assisting developing nations in acquiring and using adaptation technologies and methods. They have also agreed to consider ways to stimulate investment and make relevant technical assistance more readily available. Both parts of the commitment must be addressed for a country to be judged fully compliant.

### Scoring:

-1	Member does not offer financial or technical assistance related to climate change adaptation to any developing countries <b>AND</b> does not participate in any discussions about stimulating investment or making relevant technical assistance more readily available.
0	Member offers new financial or technical assistance related to climate change adaptation to at least one developing country <b>OR</b> participates in discussions about stimulating investment or making relevant technical assistance more readily available.
1	Member offers new financial or technical assistance related to climate change adaptation to at least one developing country <b>AND</b> participates in discussions about stimulating investment or making relevant technical assistance more readily available.

*Lead Analyst: Egor Ouzikov*

### Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to help developing countries adapt to climate change. Canada has promised new funding for adaptation, and has also participated in bilateral and multilateral discussions to promote investment in climate change adaptation.

On 19 October 2008, at the Francophonie Summit in Quebec City, Prime Minister Stephen Harper pledged CAD100 million in funding for climate change adaptation.<sup>1134</sup> The money is intended to assist least developed countries, especially small islands in Africa, the Caribbean, and the South Pacific.<sup>1135</sup> Announcing the initiative, Prime Minister Harper said, “Countries like Canada understand that least developed countries

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<sup>1134</sup> Prime Minister Harper calls Francophonie Summit a success for Canada and the International Organization of la Francophonie, Office of the Prime Minister (Ottawa) 19 October 2008. Date of Access: 18 January 2009. <http://pm.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?id=2286>.

<sup>1135</sup> Prime Minister Harper calls Francophonie Summit a success for Canada and the International Organization of la Francophonie, Office of the Prime Minister (Ottawa) 19 October 2008. Date of Access: 18 January 2009. <http://pm.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?id=2286>.

do not have the same resources as developed countries to manage climate change and adaptation.”<sup>1136</sup>

On 14 October 2008, Canada sent one representative to the first Climate Investment Funds Partnership Forum.<sup>1137</sup> The Forum brought together relevant governments, international organizations, NGOs and the private sector to discuss climate change adaptation.<sup>1138</sup>

Canada has signed a number of agreements with developing countries to promote cooperation on environmental issues. On 17 November 2008, Canada signed an Agreement on Science, Technology, and Innovation Cooperation with Brazil. The agreement promotes collaboration in research and development between the countries in several areas, including renewable energy.<sup>1139</sup>

On 22 November 2008 Canada met with other Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) nations in Lima. Canada joined other APEC members in expressing support for deploying clean technologies, providing financial support for developing economies, and promoting low-emissions technology development.<sup>1140</sup>

On 11 December 2008, during the United Nations Climate Change Conference, Canadian Minister of the Environment Jim Prentice reaffirmed Canada’s commitment to providing assistance to developing countries to help them adapt to climate change. Prentice said that Canada “must increase [its] support for the poorest and most vulnerable countries to help them become more resilient to climate change and to adapt to its worst effects.”<sup>1141</sup>

Thus, Canada has been awarded as score of +1 for funding and promoting cooperation on climate change adaptation.

*Analyst: Alex Meers*

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<sup>1136</sup> Prime Minister Harper calls Francophonie Summit a success for Canada and the International Organization of la Francophonie, Office of the Prime Minister (Ottawa) 19 October 2008. Date of Access: 18 January 2009. <http://pm.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?id=2286>.

<sup>1137</sup> Partnership Forum Participants List, The World Bank (Washington DC) 14 October 2008. Date of Access: 15 January 2009.

<http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTCC/Resources/PFFinalListParticipants.pdf>.

<sup>1138</sup> Partnership Forum, The World Bank (Washington DC) 17 November 2008. Date of Access: 15 January 2009.

<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/ENVIRONMENT/EXTCC/0..contentMDK:21981267~menuPK:5587882~pagePK:210058~piPK:210062~theSitePK:407864,00.html>.

<sup>1139</sup> Canada and Brazil Sign Agreement on Science, Technology and Innovation Cooperation, Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada (Ottawa) 17 November 2008. Date of Access: 10 December 2008. [http://w01.international.gc.ca/MinPub/Publication.aspx?isRedirect=True&Language=E&publication\\_id=386570&docnumber=215](http://w01.international.gc.ca/MinPub/Publication.aspx?isRedirect=True&Language=E&publication_id=386570&docnumber=215).

<sup>1140</sup> A New Commitment to Asia-Pacific Development, Sixteenth APEC Economic Leaders’ Meeting, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 24 November 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008.

<http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/apec/2008/commit.pdf>.

<sup>1141</sup> Address by Canadian Minister of the Environment Jim Prentice at the United Nations Climate Change Conference, Environment Canada (Ottawa) 11 December 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008.

<http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=6F2DE1CA-1&news=A59C4FA1-1776-4DC6-81BD-D64F8B59123C>.

## **France: +1**

France has fully complied with its commitment to help developing countries adapt to climate change. France has promised funding for adaptation projects in developing countries, and has participated in multilateral discussions to promote investment in climate change adaptation.

On 26 September 2008, France was among ten leading industrialized nations that pledged USD6.1 billion to the Climate Investment Funds (CIF), designed to help developing countries control their greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to climate change. France directly donated USD300 million to the funds and contributed another USD200 bilateral funding.<sup>1142</sup>

On 14 October 2008, France sent two representatives to the first CIF Partnership Forum.<sup>1143</sup> The Forum brought together relevant governments, international organizations, NGOs and the private sector to discuss climate change adaptation.<sup>1144</sup>

At the Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM) 7 Summit on 24 October 2008, France affirmed its desire to see developed countries “provide financial support and technology transfer to developing countries.”<sup>1145</sup>

Thus, France has been awarded a score of +1 for pledging funds and promoting cooperation on climate change adaptation.

*Analyst: Amina Abdullayeva*

## **Germany: +1**

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to help developing countries adapt to climate change. Germany has promised and disbursed substantial funding for climate change adaptation, and has participated in multilateral discussions to promote investment in climate change adaptation.

On 26 September 2008, Germany was among ten leading industrialized nations that pledged USD6.1 billion to the Climate Investment Funds, designed to help developing countries control their greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to climate change. Germany

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<sup>1142</sup> Donor Nations Pledge Over \$6.1 Billion to Climate Investment Funds, The World Bank News & Broadcast (Washington) 26 September 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008.  
<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/BANCOMUNDIAL/NEWSSPANNISH/0,,contentMDK:21916602~pagePK:64257043~piPK:437376~theSitePK:1074568,00.html>.

<sup>1143</sup> Partnership Forum Participants List, The World Bank (Washington DC) 14 October 2008. Date of Access: 15 January 2009.  
<http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTCC/Resources/PFFinalListParticipants.pdf>.

<sup>1144</sup> Partnership Forum, The World Bank (Washington DC) 17 November 2008. Date of Access: 15 January 2009.  
<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/ENVIRONMENT/EXTCC/0,,contentMDK:21981267~menuPK:5587882~pagePK:210058~piPK:210062~theSitePK:407864,00.html>.

<sup>1145</sup> Beijing Declaration on Sustainable Development. The Seventh Asia Europe Meeting, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Beijing) 24 October 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008.  
<http://www.asem7.cn/download/bdsd.pdf>.

committed USD813 million directly to the fund, and another USD74 million in bilateral funding.<sup>1146</sup>

During the 14<sup>th</sup> Convention of Parties of the UNFCCC, Germany highlighted a number of projects funded by its International Climate Protection Initiative.<sup>1147</sup> The Initiative uses revenues from emissions allowance auctions, and funds projects both in Germany and internationally.<sup>1148</sup> One focus is “adapting to the consequences of climate change.” Since the beginning of 2008, EUR120 million has been disbursed, including at least EUR80 million spent in this compliance cycle.<sup>1149</sup>

On 3 October 2008, Germany increased funding for the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) by USD18 million for, among other things, climate change adaptation.<sup>1150</sup>

On 14 October 2008, Germany sent three representatives to the first CIF Partnership Forum.<sup>1151</sup> The Forum brought together relevant governments, international organizations, NGOs and the private sector to discuss climate change adaptation.<sup>1152</sup>

At the Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM) 7 Summit on 24 October 2008, under the Beijing Declaration on Sustainable Development, Germany participated in discussions affirming

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<sup>1146</sup> Donor Nations Pledge Over \$6.1 Billion to Climate Investment Funds, The World Bank News & Broadcast (Washington) 26 September 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008.  
<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/BANCOMUNDIAL/NEWSSPANHISH/0,,contentMDK:21916602~pagePK:64257043~piPK:437376~theSitePK:1074568,00.html>.

<sup>1147</sup> Gabriel earmarks 200 million euro for climate protection projects in developing and newly industrialising countries, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety, 11 December 2008. Date of Access: 15 January 2009.  
[http://www.bmu.de/english/current\\_press\\_releases/pm/42784.php](http://www.bmu.de/english/current_press_releases/pm/42784.php).

<sup>1148</sup> Gabriel earmarks 200 million euro for climate protection projects in developing and newly industrialising countries, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety, 11 December 2008. Date of Access: 15 January 2009.  
[http://www.bmu.de/english/current\\_press\\_releases/pm/42784.php](http://www.bmu.de/english/current_press_releases/pm/42784.php).

<sup>1149</sup> Gabriel earmarks 200 million euro for climate protection projects in developing and newly industrialising countries, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety, 11 December 2008. Date of Access: 15 January 2009.  
[http://www.bmu.de/english/current\\_press\\_releases/pm/42784.php](http://www.bmu.de/english/current_press_releases/pm/42784.php).

General Information Climate Protection Initiative, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety, June 2008. Date of Access: 15 January 2009.  
[http://www.bmu.de/english/climate\\_protection\\_initiative/general\\_information/doc/42000.php](http://www.bmu.de/english/climate_protection_initiative/general_information/doc/42000.php).

<sup>1150</sup> German Government Invests \$18 Million to Support Clean Energy and Climate Change Adaptation, United Nations Environment Programme (Nairobi) 3 October 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008.  
<http://www.unep.org/Documents/Multilingual/Default.asp?DocumentID=548&ArticleID=5935&l=en>.

<sup>1151</sup> Partnership Forum Participants List, The World Bank (Washington DC) 14 October 2008. Date of Access: 15 January 2009.  
<http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTCC/Resources/PFFinalListParticipants.pdf>.

<sup>1152</sup> Partnership Forum, The World Bank (Washington DC) 17 November 2008. Date of Access: 15 January 2009.  
<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/ENVIRONMENT/EXTCC/0,,contentMDK:21981267~menuPK:5587882~pagePK:210058~piPK:210062~theSitePK:407864,00.html>.

its intention to “provide financial support and technology transfer to developing countries.”<sup>1153</sup>

Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of +1 for providing substantial funding and promoting cooperation on climate change adaptation.

*Analyst: Julienne Vipond*

### **Italy: -1**

Italy has not complied with its commitment to help developing countries adapt to climate change. Unlike other G8 members, Italy did not contribute to the new Climate Investment Funds, or attend the CIF Partnership Forum. Furthermore, there is no evidence that Italy has pledged or delivered bilateral aid for climate change mitigation.

At the Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM) 7 Summit on 24 October 2008, under the Beijing Declaration on Sustainable Development, Italy participated in discussions affirming its support for the provision of “financial support and technology transfer to developing countries.”<sup>1154</sup> While relevant, this general joint statement does not constitute compliance.

Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of -1. In this compliance cycle, Italy has not yet taken action to assist developing countries in adapting to climate change.

*Analysts: Amina Abdullayeva and Dasha Frolova*

### **Japan: +1**

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to help developing countries adapt to climate change.

On 26 September 2008, Japan was among ten leading industrialized nations that pledged USD6.1 billion to the Climate Investment Funds, designed to help developing countries control their greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to climate change. Japan pledged USD1.2 billion.<sup>1155</sup>

Japan’s Cool Earth Partnership, established early in 2008, extends “the hand of assistance to developing countries suffering severe adverse impacts as a result of climate

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<sup>1153</sup> Beijing Declaration on Sustainable Development. The Seventh Asia Europe Meeting, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Beijing) 24 October 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008.

<http://www.asem7.cn/download/bdsd.pdf>.

<sup>1154</sup> Beijing Declaration on Sustainable Development. The Seventh Asia Europe Meeting, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Beijing) 24 October 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008.

<http://www.asem7.cn/download/bdsd.pdf>.

<sup>1155</sup> Donor Nations Pledge Over \$6.1 Billion to Climate Investment Funds, The World Bank News & Broadcast (Washington) 26 September 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008.

<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/BANCOMUNDIAL/NEWSSPANISH/0,,contentMDK:21916602~pagePK:64257043~piPK:437376~theSitePK:1074568,00.html>

change.”<sup>1156</sup> In August 2008, Japan extended the term of a USD300 million ODA which finances water projects in Indonesia.<sup>1157</sup>

On 2 October 2008, Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Nobuhide Minorikawa spoke about climate change adaptation at an Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM) seminar on the same topic.<sup>1158</sup> In his opening remarks, Vice-Minister Minorikawa argued that climate change adaptation must be mainstreamed into development policy.<sup>1159</sup>

On 22 November 2008, Japan met with other Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) nations in Lima, Peru to discuss Asia-Pacific development. During the conference, Japan expressed support for deploying clean technologies, providing financial support for developing economies, and promoting low-emissions technology development.<sup>1160</sup>

Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of +1 for taking on a leading role in discussions and providing aid for developing adapting to climate change.

*Analyst: Alex Meers*

## **Russia: 0**

Russia has partially complied with its commitment to help developing countries adapt to climate change. Russia took part in international discussions on climate change adaptation, but has not mobilized any resources.

Russian representatives are members of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol’s Adaptation Fund Board and take part in the Fund’s meetings.<sup>1161</sup> On 15-17 December 2008, Russia sent one representative to the fourth meeting of the Fund in Bonn, Germany.<sup>1162</sup>

On 22 November 2008, Russia met with Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) nations in Lima, Peru to discuss Asia-Pacific Development. Russia and other APEC

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<sup>1156</sup> Financial Mechanism for “Cool Earth Partnership,” Minister of Foreign Affairs of Japan, 26 January 2008. Date of Access: January 15 2009.

<http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/wef/2008/mechanism.html>.

<sup>1157</sup> Address by Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs at the ASEM Seminar. Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 2 October 2008. Date of Access: 20 November 2008.

<http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/asem/seminar/remark0810.html>.

<sup>1158</sup> Address by Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs at the ASEM Seminar. Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 2 October 2008. Date of Access: 20 November 2008.

<http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/asem/seminar/remark0810.html>.

<sup>1159</sup> Address by Parliamentary Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs at the ASEM Seminar. Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 2 October 2008. Date of Access: 20 November 2008.

<http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/asem/seminar/remark0810.html>.

<sup>1160</sup> A New Commitment to Asia-Pacific Development, Sixteenth APEC Economic Leaders’ Meeting, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 24 November 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008.

<http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/apec/2008/commit.pdf>.

<sup>1161</sup> Members of the Adaptation Fund Board, Adaptation Fund, 27 May 2008. Date of access: 15 January 2009. [http://adaptation-fund.org/images/AFB\\_members\\_update\\_05.27.08.pdf](http://adaptation-fund.org/images/AFB_members_update_05.27.08.pdf).

<sup>1162</sup> List of Participants, Adaptation Fund (Germany) 15 December 2008. Date of Access: 15 January 2009. [http://adaptation-fund.org/images/List\\_of\\_Particiapnts\\_AFB.3.rev.pdf](http://adaptation-fund.org/images/List_of_Particiapnts_AFB.3.rev.pdf).



members expressed support for deploying clean technologies, providing financial support for developing economies, and promoting low-emissions technology development.<sup>1163</sup>

Thus, Russia has been awarded a score of 0, as there is no evidence that Russia introduced new aid or technical assistance related to climate change adaptation.

*Analyst: Natalya Churkina*

### **United Kingdom: +1**

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to help developing countries adapt to climate change. The UK has both offered aid, and participated in discussions on stimulating investment or making relevant technical assistance more readily available.

On 26 September 2008, the United Kingdom was among ten leading industrialized nations that pledged USD6.1 billion to the Climate Investment Funds, designed to help developing countries control their greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to climate change. The UK pledged GBP800 million.<sup>1164</sup>

On 10 September 2008, British Secretary of International Development Douglas Alexander and Bangladesh Finance Adviser Dr. Mirza Azizul Islam hosted a conference in London on the impact of climate change in Bangladesh. The British government announced a donation of GBP75 million to the Bangladeshi government's national trust fund.<sup>1165</sup> The fund will assist Bangladesh in climate change adaptation over the next five years.<sup>1166</sup>

After a visit to Nepal in November 2008, Minister for International Development Mike Foster announced that the UK will be providing GBP20 million in additional support of various development issues to Nepal over the next two years.<sup>1167</sup> The GBP20 million in new funding includes GBP660,000 to develop a National Adaptation Plan of Action.<sup>1168</sup>

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<sup>1163</sup> A New Commitment to Asia-Pacific Development, Sixteenth APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 24 November 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/apec/2008/commit.pdf>.

<sup>1164</sup> Donor Nations Pledge Over \$6.1 Billion to Climate Investment Funds, The World Bank News & Broadcast (Washington) 26 September 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008. <http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/BANCOMUNDIAL/NEWSSPANISH/0,,contentMDK:21916602~pagePK:64257043~piPK:437376~theSitePK:1074568,00.html>.

<sup>1165</sup> Bangladesh faces up to climate change, Department for International Development (London) 10 September 2008. Date of Access: 14 December 2008. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/bangladesh-climate.asp>.

<sup>1166</sup> Raise climate adaptation cash by selling global emissions rights – Oxfam, Thomson Reuters Foundation (London) 2 December 2008. Date of Access: 14 December 2008. [http://www.alertnet.org/db/an\\_art/20316/2008/11/2-201927-1.htm](http://www.alertnet.org/db/an_art/20316/2008/11/2-201927-1.htm).

<sup>1167</sup> UK Minister announces new development fund in Nepal, Department for International Development (London) 27 November 2008. Date of Access: 14 December 2008. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/uk-commitment-nepal.asp>.

<sup>1168</sup> UK Minister announces new development fund in Nepal, Department for International Development (London) 27 November 2008. Date of Access: 14 December 2008. <http://www.dfid.gov.uk/news/files/pressreleases/uk-commitment-nepal.asp>.

The UK and Indonesian governments signed a Memorandum of Understanding at the UNFCCC Conference of Parties in Poznan, Poland on 11 December 2008.<sup>1169</sup> Among other things, the Memorandum established a working group which will offer technical assistance on climate change adaptation.<sup>1170</sup>

At the Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM) 7 Summit on 24 October 2008, under the Beijing Declaration on Sustainable Development, the UK reaffirmed its intention to “provide financial support and technology transfer to developing countries.”<sup>1171</sup>

UK representatives are members of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol’s Adaptation Fund Board and take part in the Fund’s meetings.<sup>1172</sup> On 15-17 December 2008, the United Kingdom sent one representative to the fourth meeting of the Fund in Bonn, Germany.<sup>1173</sup>

Thus, the United Kingdom has been awarded a score of +1 for encouraging discussions and making a number of financial commitments to climate change adaptation.

*Analyst: Catherine Tsalikis*

### **United States: +1**

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to help developing countries adapt to climate change. The US has committed funds and participated in discussions on adaptation.

On 26 September 2008, the United States was among ten leading industrialized nations that pledged USD6.1 billion to the Climate Investment Funds, designed to help developing countries control their greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to climate change. The US pledged USD2 billion.<sup>1174</sup>

At the UNFCCC Conference of Parties, held in Poznań, Poland 1-12 December 2008, the US delegation presented a statement on climate change adaptation to an ad-hoc working

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<sup>1169</sup> UK-Indonesia partnership signed in Poznan, Department of Energy and Climate Change (London) 11 December 2004. Date of Access: 14 December 2008.

<http://nds.coi.gov.uk/environment/fullDetail.asp?ReleaseID=387224&NewsAreaID=2&NavigatedFromDepartment=False>.

<sup>1170</sup> UK-Indonesia partnership signed in Poznan, Department of Energy and Climate Change (London) 11 December 2004. Date of Access: 14 December 2008.

<http://nds.coi.gov.uk/environment/fullDetail.asp?ReleaseID=387224&NewsAreaID=2&NavigatedFromDepartment=False>.

<sup>1171</sup> Beijing Declaration on Sustainable Development. The Seventh Asia Europe Meeting, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Beijing) 24 October 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008.

<http://www.asem7.cn/download/bdsd.pdf>.

<sup>1172</sup> Members of the Adaptation Fund Board, Adaptation Fund, 27 May 2008. Date of access: 15 January 2009. [http://adaptation-fund.org/images/AFB\\_members\\_update\\_05.27.08.pdf](http://adaptation-fund.org/images/AFB_members_update_05.27.08.pdf).

<sup>1173</sup> List of Participants, Adaptation Fund (Germany) 15 December 2008. Date of Access: 15 January 2009.

[http://adaptation-fund.org/images/List\\_of\\_Particiapnts\\_AFB.3.rev.pdf](http://adaptation-fund.org/images/List_of_Particiapnts_AFB.3.rev.pdf).

<sup>1174</sup> Donor Nations Pledge Over \$6.1 Billion to Climate Investment Funds, The World Bank News & Broadcast (Washington) 26 September 2008. Date of Access: 13 December 2008.

<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/BANCOMUNDIAL/NEWSSPANH/0,,contentMDK:21916602~pagePK:64257043~piPK:437376~theSitePK:1074568,00.html>.

group.<sup>1175</sup> The American contribution laid out roles for developed and developing countries in enabling adaptation.<sup>1176</sup>

Thus, the United States is awarded a score of +1 for pledging at least USD2 billion to climate change adaptation, and constructively contributing to UNFCCC discussions on the best ways to facilitate adaptation.

*Analyst: Catherine Tsalikis*

## **European Union: 0**

The European Union has partially complied with its commitment to help developing countries fight climate change. While the European Commission has engaged in detailed discussions on funding climate change adaptation, it has not made any recent funding commitments.

The European Union's Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA) gives financial and technical aid to developing countries in the fight against climate change.<sup>1177</sup> In 2007, the European Commission earmarked EUR60 million for 2008-2010.<sup>1178</sup>

For several years, the Commission has pursued stable and substantial funding for the GCCA, but has not yet met with much success. Recent revisions to the EU's Emissions Trading Scheme were approved in this compliance cycle.<sup>1179</sup> Member states are encouraged to use 50 per cent of the revenues from ETS (up from 20 per cent before the revision) to fund climate change adaptation, primarily in the EU, but also in developing

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<sup>1175</sup> Intervention of the United States: Contact Group Four of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long Term Cooperative Action under the Convention: Adaptation, Delegation of the United States (Poland) 5 December 2008. Date of Access: 15 January 2009. <http://www.state.gov/g/oes/rls/rm/112896.htm>.

<sup>1176</sup> Intervention of the United States: Contact Group Four of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Long Term Cooperative Action under the Convention: Adaptation, Delegation of the United States (Poland) 5 December 2008. Date of Access: 15 January 2009. <http://www.state.gov/g/oes/rls/rm/112896.htm>.

<sup>1177</sup> Commission proposes a global alliance to help developing countries most affected by climate change, Europa (Brussels) 18 September 2008. Date of Access: 16 December 2008. <http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=IP/07/1352&format=HTML&aged=1&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

<sup>1178</sup> Legislative Observatory: INI/2008/2131 Procedure file, legislative dossier, European Parliament (Brussels) 21 October 2008. Date of Access: 15 January 2009. <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/oeil/file.jsp?id=5637242>.

<sup>1179</sup> Questions and Answers on the revised EU Emissions Trading System, Europa (Brussels) 17 December 2008. Date of Access: 15 January 2009. <http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/08/796&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

countries.<sup>1180</sup> This guideline is non-binding, however, and the GCCA is still badly in need of funding.<sup>1181</sup>

At the Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM) 7 Summit on 24 October 2008, under the Beijing Declaration on Sustainable Development, the European Union participated reaffirmed its intention to “provide financial support and technology transfer to developing countries.”<sup>1182</sup>

Thus, the European Union has been awarded a score of 0.

*Analyst: Julienne Vipond*

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<sup>1180</sup> Questions and Answers on the revised EU Emissions Trading System, Europa (Brussels) 17 December 2008. Date of Access: 15 January 2009.

<http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/08/796&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=en>.

<sup>1181</sup> Legislative Observatory: INI/2008/2131 Procedure file, legislative dossier, European Parliament (Brussels) 21 October 2008. Date of Access: 15 January 2009.

<http://www.europarl.europa.eu/oeil/file.jsp?id=5637242>.

<sup>1182</sup> Beijing Declaration on Sustainable Development. The Seventh Asia Europe Meeting, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Beijing) 24 October 2008. Date of Access: 12 December 2008.

<http://www.asem7.cn/download/bdsd.pdf>.