Annex One

Initiatives of Fast-Start Finance

AidWatch Canada

Promoting Social Justice

Overview of Specific Allocations of Canada's Fast Start Climate Finance

	Initiative	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
				Millions of Canadian Dollars
A. Mitigation Focus				
1.	a) International Finance Corporation (IFC): Canada Climate Change Fund (concessional loans) b) International Finance Corporation: Advisory Services c) Climate Catalyst Fund (concessional loans)	$271.00 $5.83		 $75
2.	Inter-American Development Bank (IDB): Canadian Climate Fund for the Private Sector in the Americas (concessional loans)		$200	$50
3.	World Bank Climate Investment Funds: Clean Technology Fund (concessional loans)		$100	$100
4.	Asia Development Bank (ADB): Canadian Climate Fund for the Private Sector (concessional loans) Technical Assistance for project preparation (grants)			 $75 $7.39
5.	Support for Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) in Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Costa Rica, Peru, Dominican Republic and Congo Basin Region (grants)		$2.05	$7.78
6.	Clean Cook Stoves (Colombia, Ghana, Mexico, Peru) (grants)		$0.6	$1.2
7.	Climate and Clean Air Coalition (grants)			$13
	Total Mitigation: $908.85 (76.2%)	$276.83	$302.65	$329.37
B. Forest and agriculture (REDD+) Focus (All grants)				
8.	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility: Readiness Fund	$40		
9.	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility: Carbon Fund		$5	
10.	Congo Basin Forest Fund		$20	
11.	Congo Basin Forest Partnership		$0.14	$1.86
12.	World Bank BioCarbon Plus Fund	$4.5		
	Total Forest and Agriculture: $71.5 (6.0%)	$44.5	$25.14	$1.86
C. Adaptation Focus (All grants)				
13.	Canada Fund for African Climate Resilience (Cdn CSOs)			$23.2
14.	UNDP: Canadian Climate Adaptation Facility			$16.5
15.	World Meteorological Organization a) Improved Access to Climate Information b) Regional and National Frameworks for Climate Services			 $6.5 $6.14
16.	Parks Canada Protected Areas (Chile, Colombia, Kenya, Mexico)			$3.3
17.	Least Developed Country Fund	$20		
18.	World Food Program: Managing Environmental Resources to Enable Transitions (Ethiopia)	$7.5		
19.	Oxfam Québec, UNDP, CISC: Reducing Vulnerabilities to Natural Disasters (Haiti)	$4.5		

20.	IDRC: Support Climate Change Adaptation Research in Africa, the Americas and Asia	$10	$8.13	
21.	IFAD: Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Program		$19.85	
22.	IDRC/WHO: Reduce Population Health Vulnerability (Africa)		$7.5	$9.67
23.	Environment Canada: Small Scale Adaptation & Capacity Building Projects		$0.15	$4.1
	Adaptation Total: $147.54 (12.3%)	$42.0	$35.63	$69.41
D. Cross-Cutting Focus (All grants)				
24.	Government of Vietnam: Implementation of National Target Program on Climate Change	$3		
25.	UNDP: Support Mexico for Low-Carbon/Sustainable Development			$2.5
26.	Climate Technology Centre and Network			$2.5
27.	UNFCCC Trust Fund for Participation	$1		
28.	UNFCCC Supplementary Fund		$0.65	$1
29.	Global Environment Facility (GEF)	$18.45	$18.45	$18.45
	Total Cross Cutting: $66 (5.5%)	$22.45	$19.1	$24.45
Grand Total $1,193.39		$385.78	$382.52	$425.09

Source: Canada 2012 & Canada 2013.

Details on Specific Allocations of Canada's Fast-Start Climate Finance

The following information on Canada's specific financing allocations is taken from Canada's annual Reports on its Fast Start Finance, the various fund websites, with quotes of supplementary analysis on those funds from civil society organizations (as noted).

A. Mitigation Focus

1. IFC Canada Climate Change Fund

Canada Fast-Start Financing: Cdn$276.83 million
Canada Climate Fund at the IFC: Cdn$271 million Loan Fund, Cdn$5.8 Advisory Services Grants
Allocated to Date (November 2012): US$70.6 million Loans & US$2.61 million in Advisory Services

The IFC-Canada Climate Change Program, established in 2011, is a partnership between the Government of Canada and the World Bank's International Finance Corporation (IFC) to promote private sector financing for clean energy projects, through the use of concessional funds to catalyze investments in renewable, low-carbon technologies that would not otherwise happen. The Fund is managed by the IFC. The program's funds, invested at concessional, or below market, terms are blended alongside IFC's own funds to enable climate change investments that would not otherwise happen, due to market barriers preventing sponsors or other financiers from making those investments, and aims at demonstrating the viability of similar projects that can later be financed on fully commercial terms. A small portion of the funds can be allocated as grants for advisory services.

A. Canada Climate Change Fund Loan Allocations

Private Sector Implementer	Canada Fund Loan Allocation	IFC Loans & Other Allocations	Comments
Millions US$			
Sasfin Bank (South Africa)	**$2.3**	**$7.7**	Enable bank clients, particularly SMEs, to invest in renewable and energy efficient projects (replace older equipment (compressors, IT equipment, manufacturing equipment), energy optimizing control systems, solar and wind power systems Project co-funded by Swiss state Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO), following earlier project with Sasfin by USAID/ IFC IFC: "Help South African businesses reduce their energy costs to become more competitive so that they can employ more people." (Press Release, November 1, 2012)
TICO Power Plant (Ghana)	$15	$105	Loan to convert second power plant (T2) to run on both natural gas and light crude oil, allowing plant to generate 110mw of power without any incremental fuel consumption (use Ghana's new oil and gas reserves). T2 owned 90% by Abu Dhabi National Energy Company & 10% by Ghana Volta River Authority. T3 power plant just completed. Canadian Commercial Corporation primary contractor. Financed with loan from Societe General of Canada and Investment Bank ($40 million guaranteed by World Bank MIGA) and using "combined cycle turbine technology from Canadian packager, Orenda Aerospace, based in Mississauga and pre-fabricated plant in US/Canada.
Atlantida Loan (Honduras) Largest bank in Honduras	$5	$45	Provide support to corporate and SME clients to improve energy efficiency. Bank controlled by four prominent Honduran families – Bueso, Vinelli, Glodstain and Mendoza
HSBC Bank (Armenia) Subsidiary of global HSBC Banking Group	$8	$22	Investment in energy efficient technologies and small hydro power plants; upgrade equipment in food processing, chemicals, building materials, metal processing and mining.
Urbi Verde I (Mexico) Company has Integrated Sustainable Urban Development Certification.	$20	$50 (IFC) $35 (local syndication)	Low income housing with best practices in green building. Company gives priority to non-traditional population segments (low-income workers, non-wage earners, those not affiliated to housing agencies. Company recently under financial pressures due to government policies that focus on meeting housing needs through apartments.

Credins EE/RE (Albania) 100% locally owned lending bank	$1.3	$10	Renewable energy (small hydro projects), energy efficiency lending to clients (construction, agriculture and food, fishing, industrial production, oil, gas and mining).
Housing Finance Company – Green Financing (Kenya)	$4	$16	Help the company grow its mortgage and property development business with added incentive to develop green housing portfolio. IFC Risk assessment: Ensure consistency in environment and social performance between its own projects and those it provides finance.
Dewan Housing Finance (India)	$15	$70	Supporting green mortgages for affordable housing. Dewan Housing Finance Corporation Limited (DHFL), the second largest private housing finance company. Established in 1984, DHFL's objective is to provide affordable housing finance options to the lower and middle income groups in India. DHFL offers both housing loans (house purchase, construction, extension and project loan) and non-housing loans (loan against property, lease rental financing, and purchase of commercial premises).

B. IFC Advisory Services

Client	Canada Fund Allocation	Comments
Millions US$		
Elecricidade e Agua PPP (Guinea Bissau)	$0.4	Restructure state-owned power and water facilities encouraging private sector investment to reduce technical energy losses
Wind Power PPP (Lesotho)	$0.4	18-month feasibility study for two wind power projects
Energy Efficient Hotels (Brazil)	$0.3	Support hotels committed to reducing energy consumption
Bancatlan Sustainable Energy Finance (Honduras)	$0.05	Assist in identifying and analyzing sustainable energy projects
Nygak III Mini Hydro PPP (Uganda)	$0.2	Advice to Uganda Electricity Generation Company to conduct bidding process to build small hydro plant in rural West Nile region of Uganda.
Biomass PPP (Indonesia)	$0.45	Help state power company to select developer to finance, build and operate biomass power plants.
Clean Energy Development (Thailand)	$0.68	Help government implement wind and solar policies to encourage private sector involvement in these sectors.

Source: IFC 2013.

C. Catalyst Fund

Canada Fast Start Financing: Cdn$75 million

Canada's investment is a major contribution to this Catalyst Fund. Canada is one of the "anchor investors" in the Fund, which is aiming to raise up to US$500 million from both private and public investors. Large global institutional investors are expected to invest alongside IFC. This includes the sovereign wealth fund of Azerbaijan. The UK government invested £30 million.

This is an IFC-managed private equity fund of funds focused on providing growth capital for companies delivering resource efficiency and low-emission products and services in emerging markets. Since 2000 the IFC has approved investments in 12 climate-focused private equity funds, to a total of $225m.

There are no reports setting out the investments to date for this Fund.

Commentary

"The IFC's Asset Management Company (AMC) is a wholly owned subsidiary of the IFC, and is headquartered in Delaware in the US, a secrecy jurisdiction which holds the top spot in international NGO Tax Justice Network's financial secrecy index."

"Alex Scrivener, of UK NGO World Development Movement, comments on the IFC Catalytic Fund and questions this strategy: "The [Catalytic Fund] is part of a worrying trend towards diverting scarce UK climate finance away from the grant finance of adaptation and mitigation projects in the developing world and towards attracting private investors seeking very high rates of return. The effectiveness of this strategy is unproven, and is indicative of the UK government's blind faith in the effectiveness of the international financial markets to deliver green development in the global south. Entrusting this vital role to secretive hedge funds and private equity funds is dangerous, and subjects low-carbon development to the perceived need for profitability and the whims of the market. In other words, this could lead to more effective, albeit less profitable, projects being dropped in favour of schemes that are likely to yield high returns in the short term."

"Mithika Mwenda of Pan-African Climate Justice Alliance observes: "We urge that the majority of financing comes from the public sector which is supported by accountable, representative, inclusive, and transparent governance. Private sector investment should be at the national level where its participation is best decided, managed, regulated and incentivised according to national strategies that were identified with the participation of people who are most impacted by climate change. We need climate finance in Africa that contributes to sustainable, vibrant local economies that stimulate local entrepreneurship."

Bretton Woods Project 2012. "False solutions? The IFC, private equity and climate finance," Update #80, April 2012, accessible at http://www.brettonwoodsproject.org/art-569966.

2. Canadian Climate Fund for the Private Sector in the Americas

Canada Fast-Start Financing: Cdn$250 million
Allocated to Date: Cdn$22.2 million

In 2011/12, Canada contributed Cdn$250 million to establish the Canadian Climate Fund for the Private Sector in the Americas, with Cdn$200 million allocated in 2011/12 and Cdn$50 million in 2012/13. The purpose of this dedicated fund within the Inter-American Development Bank is to "help mobilize scaled up investment to private

sector climate change projects [for both mitigation and adaptation] in Latin America and the Caribbean that require financing with concessional terms to be viable." [Canada's Fast Start Financing Progress Report, May 2012, 3]

The Inter-American Development Bank manages this fund for Canada. As a loan fund, it is expected to be able to finance investments over a 25-year period. The Fund will be managed through the IDB Group's Structured and Corporate Finance Department (SCF), which leads all IDB non-sovereign guaranteed operations for large infrastructure projects, financial institutions, capital markets, trade finance, companies, and state-owned enterprises in a broad range of economic sectors. No information is available about the nature of the concessional terms for the loans provided by the Canadian Fund.

To date, two projects have been identified for financing:

- **Pozo Almonte and Calama Solar Power Project (Chile)**
  ($US20.7 million from the Canadian Fund and $US84 million from IDB and other sources)
  This project intends to build three photovoltaic solar power plants in the Atacama Desert in northern Chile, which will supply power to two mining companies—Collahuasi (owned by AngloAmerica, Xstrata, and Mitsui Group) and Codelco (state owned).

- **Marcona and Tres Hermanas Wind Project (Peru)**
  (US$1.5 million from the Canadian Fund and US$78.7 million from IDB and other sources)
  This project intends to support the building and operation of two wind farms, with a total cost of US$295 million.

3. World Bank Climate Investment Funds: Clean Technology Fund

Canada Fast-Start Financing: Cdn$200 million

See a profile of the Clean Technology Fund at http://www.climatefundsupdate.org/listing/clean-technology-fund.

Canada contributed Cdn$200 million to the World Bank's Clean Technology Fund in two $100 million tranches in 2011/12 and 2012/13. Recent decisions of the CTF Trust Fund Committee committed these and other recent contributions to the investment plans of Chile, India and Nigeria.

Among the three World Bank Climate Investment Funds established in 2008, the Clean Technology Fund receives the majority of funding (US$5.2 billion). The other two funds consist of the Strategic Climate Fund and the Scaling-Up Renewable Energy Program for Low Income Countries. The Clean Technology Fund (CTF) aims to finance scaled-up clean technologies and provide investment opportunities to reduce emissions in middle-income and fast-growing developing countries.

The design of the CTF includes a "sunset clause", which stipulates that once a new (UNFCCC) financial architecture takes effect (Green Climate Fund), any remaining CTF funds may be transferred to another fund with a similar objective. Should UNFCCC negotiations result in a renewed mandate for the CTF, operations would continue.

There are no Low Income Countries eligible for financing from the CTF. The following countries have endorsed investment plans and indicative allocations from the Fund:

Upper Middle Income Countries	Lower Middle Income Countries
Chile	India
Colombia	Indonesia
Kazakhstan	Egypt
Mexico	Morocco
South Africa	Nigeria
Thailand	Philippines
Turkey	Ukraine
	Vietnam

Middle East and North Africa Regional Projects

Excluding the Middle East (where countries are not distinguished), as of September 2012, approved investments are divided equally between Upper Middle Income ($1.77 billion) and Lower Middle Income Countries ($1.7 billion). The private sector is a key player in the CTF as 37% of all financing is intended for private sector projects to be disbursed directly to sector companies, or through financial intermediaries, for energy efficiency and renewable energy investments in national markets.

Examples of Projects

Colombia: Strategic Public Transportation Systems Project: Improve public transportation service for close to one million mainly low income passengers/day, modernize the transportation sector and mitigate climate change. CTF - $20 million; Total Investment: $300 million

Indonesia: Geothermal Clean Energy Investment Project: The development objective of the proposed project is to increase power generation from renewable geothermal resources. This will be achieved by assisting PT. Pertamina Geothermal Energy (PGE), a leading public sector geothermal developer, expand power generation capacity in the Ulubelu and Lahendong (Tompaso) geothermal fields located in South Sumatra and North Sulawesi, respectively. CTF - $125 million; World Bank - $175 million; Total Investment: $450 million.

Mexico: Forest and Climate Change Project: The project would help consolidate and improve CONAFOR's incentive programs for community forestry and environmental services, and utilize them as key elements of the national REDD+ strategy. It would also help strengthen CONAFOR as a world-class forest agency, promote the alignment of rural development policies and programs, and pilot innovative REDD+ approaches in two Early Action areas. CTF - $42 million; Total Investment: $587 million.

Philippines: Energy Efficient Electric Vehicles Project: Will replace 100,000 gasoline-burning tricycles in the Philippines with clean, energy efficient electric tricycles, or E-Trikes. About 3.5 million gas-fuelled motorcycles and tricycles are currently operating, typically serving as short-distance taxis, with the average tricycle driver earning less than $10 a day. E-Trike drivers will save upwards of $5 a day in fuel costs, and the new E-Trikes can carry more passengers. E-Trike drivers saw their daily incomes more than double during a pilot program in Metro Manila. CTF - $105 million; ADB Total Investment: $300 million

Thailand: Renewable Energy Accelerator Program: Provide investment for a transformational role in the Thai power sector both by supporting early private sector participation in supporting some of the first megawatt scale projects in wind and solar that offer the potential to contribute in gigawatt scale to the country's energy mix. CTF: $40 million.

Vietnam: Distribution Efficiency Project: Provide electricity users across Vietnam with better quality and reliable

electricity services, and to reduce greenhouse gas emissions through efficiency improvements. The project covers the construction and reinforcement of electricity distribution networks, the introduction of smart grid technologies in distribution and a technical assistance and capacity building facility for the Electricity Regulatory Authority of Vietnam (ERAV) and the five power companies. CTF: $30 million; Total World Bank Investment: $800 million.

CSO Commentary

"The MDBs also argue that national focal points in recipient governments almost always work for public agencies and are less familiar with private sector instruments, investment structures and associated needs for financing. This can lead to an incentive structure for the programming of international climate financing that discourages investment in projects and programmes that engage the private sector directly through MDBs. The MDBs acknowledge the fact that it is challenging for low-income countries to attract scarce public funds for their adaptation programmes and attribute their reluctance to allocate funds to the private sector to the perception that this means diverting funds away from the public sector. They also accept that countries are reluctant to seek loans due to their existing debt levels. A viewpoint has often been expressed that CIF fund allocation is a sort of a zero-sum game, whereby use of funds for private sector projects amounts to a loss by the public sector… Governments have been open about not accepting even highly concessional loans for public projects because they did not want to add to their debt burdens."

Quoting study Climate Investment Funds (2011) Lessons learned from private sector interventions through MDB intermediaries; Climate Investment Funds (2012) Proposal for additional tools and instruments to enhance private sector investments in the CIF

Bretton Woods Project and CAFOD, 2013. "The private sector and climate change adaptation International Finance Corporation investments under the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience," Working Paper, Bretton Woods Project, April 2013, accessible at http://www.brettonwoodsproject.org/doc/env/PPCR_PS_briefing_web.pdf.

4. Asia Development Bank: Canadian Climate Fund for the Private Sector

Canada Fast-Start Finance: Cdn$82.4 million ($75 million loans and $7.4 million grants)

The Canadian Climate Fund for the Private Sector is a Trust Fund established by Canada in March 2013 under the ADB's Clean Energy Partnership Financing Facility.

The focus of the Clean Energy Partnership is both renewable energy and energy efficiency, preferably with private sector involvement, providing electricity to remote areas and improving the quality of life of the rural poor. According to the ADB's website, the Canadian Trust Fund aims to catalyze private sector investment in climate change mitigation and adaptation by supporting private sector efforts to overcome the risks and cost hurdles of leading-edge technology, toward initiating and scaling up projects to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and strengthen resilience under climate change. This is ADB's first concessional debt co-financing facility specifically oriented to support private sector operations to combat climate change.

> The ADB has been complimented for its serious attempts to shift funding from a project modality towards more integrated programmatic approaches.
>
> (Boyle, J., Parry, J., Harris, M., Gass, P., and David Sawyer, 2013. "The State of Climate Finance in the Commonwealth: A Background Paper for the Commonwealth Expert Group on Climate Finance," International Institute for Sustainable Development, Draft, May 2013, forthcoming)

The ADB has published its Contribution Agreement with CIDA for the establishment of this Trust Fund (http://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/in80-13.pdf).

The Fund will run for four years from April 2013 to March 2017, with a 20-year repayment period from April 2017 to March 2037. Eligible countries will be low and lower-middle income member countries and small island developing states.

The Contribution Agreement states that the "concessional financing" will "be used to provide financing in local currency, subject to the global ceiling [stated elsewhere to be US$25 million] and may be exposed to greater foreign exchange risk than the local currency financing provided by the ADB in the same transaction." Financing in local currency is an innovation valued by developing country partners.

As of May 2013, the Fund was only established and no disbursements had been made.

5. Support for Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs)

Canada Fast-Start Financing: Cdn$9.45 million

According to information provided on Canada's Action on Climate Change web page, this funding is directed to working with partners to strengthen developing country implementation of their obligations under the UNFCCC to develop and implement Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action (NAMAs). The program is implemented by Environment Canada.

Three projects are detailed at http://www.climatechange.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=57B84C7D-1.

1. Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action (NAMA) in the Housing Sector – Cdn$3.5 million
Mexico, Peru and Costa Rica
Partner: Energy Efficiency Exporters Alliance, which is a Canadian coalition of utilities, energy service companies, engineering and architecture firms, contractors, implementation and evaluation consultants, academics, manufacturers, and distributors of energy efficiency products and equipment.

The partner provides technical and financial support for the development and implementation of mitigation actions in the housing sector through capacity building, feasibility studies and pilot projects through capacity building workshops, pilot projects in low carbon housing.

2. Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action (NAMA) in the Waste Management and Landfill Sector – Cdn$2.55 million
Mexico, Colombia, Chile, and the Dominican Republic
Partner: Center for Clean Air Policy (CCAP), which is an American-based Centre with domestic and international programs, established in 1985 to helps policy-makers around the world develop, promote and implement innovative, market-based solutions to major climate, air quality and energy problems that balance both environmental and economic interests.

The partner has globally recognized expertise in the area of waste management. With support from the governments of Canada, Germany and Denmark, it facilitates NAMA development by bringing together policy-makers through regionally-based dialogues, promoting knowledge exchange, and sharing policy tools and best practice research.

3. Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action (NAMA) in the Oil and Gas Sector – Cdn$3.0 million
Mexico and Colombia
Partner: Petroleum Technology Alliance Canada, whose mission is "to facilitate innovation, collaborative research and technology development, demonstration and deployment for a responsible Canadian hydrocarbon energy industry." It brings together expertise in the oil and gas sector under 18 technical committees grouped under 1) Manage Environmental Impacts; 2) Improve Oil and Gas Recovery; 3) Improve Value-Added Products; and

4. Reduce Capital, Operating and G&A Costs. It provides a number of services to its members including SME in developing technology in the oil and gas sector.

The partner will employ a Canadian expert to conduct holistic energy audits of several facilities in Mexico and Colombia to screen for potential opportunities to reduce emissions and energy consumption. Canadian equipment and Canada-made software have been deployed and emission baselines have been established for many upstream and downstream oil and gas facilities.

An additional project is listed in the May 2013 Canada Report on its Fast-Start Finance (Canada 2013):

5. Capacity Building to develop Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions – Cdn$0.78 million
10 Congo Basin countries
Partner: International Institute for Sustainable Development

6. Clean Cookstoves

Canada Fast-Start Financing: Cdn$1.8 million

Canada is providing Cdn$1.8 million to The Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves. The Global Alliance is a US-based public-private partnership, involving foundations, not-for-profit organizations, private investors, national or multinational companies, and SMEs, most of the major multilateral organizations, and a long list of NGOs. The Alliance has adopted a market-based approach, identifying "the creation of a thriving global market for clean cookstoves and fuels as the most viable way to achieve universal adoption." The goal of the Alliance is to support international efforts to spur the adoption of clean cookstoves and fuels in 100 million households by 2020.

The Alliance has prioritized six countries for immediate engagement in its business plan: Bangladesh, China, Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria and Uganda. The Alliance will work with all stakeholders to deliver a wide range of market enabling activities – collecting and publishing market information, working with governments to create favorable regulatory and policy environments, and enhancing the clean cooking value-chain through capacity building and improved access to finance.

The Canadian contribution will support the development and implementation of plans and strategies for the deployment of clean cookstoves in key developing and vulnerable countries (Colombia, Ghana, Mexico and Peru).

7. Climate and Clean Air Coalition

Canada Fast-Start Financing: Cdn$13 million

The governments of Bangladesh, Canada, Ghana, Mexico, Sweden and the United States and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) came together in February 2012 to initiate the first effort to treat short-lived climate pollutants as a collective challenge. Together, they have formed the Climate and Clean Air Coalition to Reduce Short-Lived Climate Pollutants (CCAC), a unique initiative to support fast action and make a difference on several fronts at once: public health, food and energy security and climate. Pollutants that are short-lived in the atmosphere such as black carbon, methane and hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) are responsible for a substantial fraction of current global warming with particularly large impacts in urban areas and sensitive regions of the world like the Arctic, and have harmful health and environmental impacts.

The Coalition is a government-led partnership of governments, intergovernmental organizations, representatives of the private sector, the environmental community, and other members of civil society. A list of non-state partners can be found here. It is hosted by UNEP.

The first initiatives include:

- **Reducing Black Carbon Emissions from Heavy Duty Diesel Vehicles and Engines**
  The Coalition will work to reduce the climate and health impacts of black carbon and particulate matter (PM) emissions in the transport sector.

- **Mitigating Black Carbon and Other Pollutants From Brick Production**
  This initiative will focus on addressing emissions of black carbon and other pollutants from brick production to reduce the harmful climate, air pollution, economic, and social impacts from this sector.

- **Mitigating SLCPs from the Municipal Solid Waste Sector**
  The Coalition will work to address methane, black carbon, and other air pollutant emissions across the municipal solid waste sector by working with cities and national governments.

- **Promoting HFC Alternative Technology and Standards**
  For this initiative, governments and the private sector will be targeted to address rapidly growing HFC emissions, which could account for as much as 19% of carbon dioxide (CO^2) emissions by 2050 if left unchecked.

- **Accelerating Methane and Black Carbon Reductions from Oil and Natural Gas Production**
  The Coalition is seeking to work with key stakeholders to encourage cooperation and support the implementation of new and existing measures to substantially reduce methane emissions from natural gas venting, leakage, and flaring.

B. Forest and Agriculture (REDD+) Focus

8. Forest Carbon Partnership Facility: Readiness Fund

Canada Fast-Start Financing: Cdn$40 million

The Forest Carbon Partnership Facility is described as "a global partnership of governments, businesses, civil society, and Indigenous Peoples focused on reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, forest carbon stock conservation, the sustainable management of forests, and the enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries (activities commonly referred to as REDD+)." The Facility supports a carbon market-based approach to reducing emissions from deforestation.

The FCPF currently has 36 REDD+ Country Participants (13 in Africa, 15 in Latin America and the Caribbean, and eight in Asia-Pacific). The partnership relies on an effective and inclusive governance structure, with the Participants Assembly and the Participants Committee at its core.[1] The World Bank assumes the functions of trustee and secretariat.

The Readiness Fund supports participating countries as they prepare for REDD+ by developing the necessary policies and systems, including adopting national REDD+ strategies; developing reference emission levels (RELs); designing measurement, reporting, and verification (MRV) systems; and setting up REDD+ national management arrangements, including proper environmental and social safeguards. Based on these preparations for REDD+, the country may then apply to the Carbon Fund for payments related to verified emissions reductions.

See the profile of this fund at http://www.climatefundsupdate.org/listing/congo-basin-forest-fund.

[1]For 2011-2012, REDD country members of the PC are: Central African Republic, Colombia, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Indonesia, Liberia, Mexico, Nepal, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Republic of Congo, Surinam, Uganda and Vietnam. Donor country members of the PC include: Agence Française de Développement, Australia, Canada, Denmark, European Commission, Finland, Germany, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Switzerland, The Nature Conservancy and the United States.

As of December 2012, the Readiness Fund has received US$258.5 million, of which Canada's contribution represents 15.8% of this total. As of February 2013, only a total of US$16.8 million has been disbursed to 18 developing countries.

9. Forest Carbon Partnership Facility: Carbon Fund

Canada Fast-Start Financing: Cdn$5 million

The Carbon Fund is a pilot program of payments for verified emission reductions from REDD+ programs to provide incentives to reduce emissions while protecting forests, conserving biodiversity, and enhancing the livelihoods of forest-dependent indigenous peoples and local communities. The Carbon Fund became operational in May 2011. Total contributions to the Carbon Fund amount to US$390.8 million, with Canada's share a mere 1.3%. The main donors are Norway (US$171.3 million) and Germany (US$131.6 million).

The pilot program will focus on five countries that are considered "ready" through the preparation of readiness plans financed by the Readiness Fund. Each selected country prepares an emissions reduction plan, which is approved by the World Bank and the participants in the Fund. The emissions reduction program is then implemented, results are reported, and when verifiable emission reductions are generated and independently verified, payments are made to the REDD+ country, and emission reductions are transferred to the Carbon Fund Participants.

See the profile of this Facility at http://www.climatefundsupdate.org/listing/forest-carbon-partnership-facility.

CSO Commentary

"The Bank's Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF, see Update 78, 76, 75, 72) continues to attract criticism. A June letter to Benoît Bosquet, the Bank's lead carbon finance specialist and coordinator of the FCPF, signed by 33 NGOs including Brainforest in Gabon and Greenpeace International, claims that efforts to address governance and institutional issues in forest management through the FCPF Readiness Fund are "being undermined as countries focus time and resources on building the technical capacity to access the [FCPF] Carbon Fund." The NGOs argue that "the apparent focus on payments for carbon ... is diverting scarce resources away from addressing the drivers of deforestation and degradation and improving forest governance, towards building costly measurement systems to generate carbon credits."

Taking account the perspectives of indigenous peoples:

"This sentiment was also expressed by the Indigenous Peoples Confederation of Honduras in a February letter to the Honduran government, stating that the "R-PP document was drafted without consulting with us, and without our consent." A response from Bosquet said that Honduras had "submitted a draft R-PP for early feedback and is still in the process of formulating its R-PP, so it is expected to be engaging key stakeholders, but not yet carrying out fuller consultations."

Bretton Woods Project, Update #81, July 2012, accessible at http://www.brettonwoodsproject.org/art-570788

"Letter from COPINH to World Bank (February 2013): "We reject the fraudulent REDD+ process" in Honduras," accessible at http://www.redd-monitor.org/2013/02/12/letter-from-copinh-to-world-bank-we-reject-the-fraudulent-redd-process-in-honduras/?utm_source=feedburner&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=Feed%3A+Redd-monitor+%28REDD-Monitor%29

In August 2012, the World Bank's Independent Evaluation Unit published a "Global Program Review of the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility," accessible at http://ieg.worldbankgroup.org/Data/reports/fcpf_gpr.pdf

"The Bank's engagement with REDD+ is through the Forest Investment Program, a Climate Investment Fund aimed at assisting countries to reach their goals under REDD+ (see *CIFs Monitor*), and its trust fund, the FCPF, which funds developing countries' national REDD+ plans (see Update 81, 78, 76, 75). In January, the FCPF received a boost through a $180 million injection of funds from Finland, Germany and Norway, most of which will go into the carbon fund which facilitates the sale of forest carbon credits from participating countries to investors. However, according to a separate IEG report published in August 2012, the FCPF has been costly and slow to operate. It notes that, since its inception, the FCPF "has spent approximately $22 million to deliver a total of $4.9 million in grants ... 70 per cent of which have been utilised by five countries." According to the report: "Disbursement delays can, in part, be attributed to the World Bank's initial decision to assume the role of sole implementing agency of the facility."

"The report noted that "REDD+ is a more expensive, complex and protracted undertaking than was anticipated at the time of the FCPF's launch." According to Chris Lang of NGO watchdog REDD Monitor this should not have come as a surprise, since the Bank "undertook no feasibility study, prepared no business case and did no market or technical analysis before launching the FCPF." The report's recommendations include that the FCPF needs "to update and clarify its mission to the World Bank's board and to its participating members in relation to the changes that are taking part in the carbon market" and "a high-level strategic discussion on its overall approach to REDD". FCPF's management team at the Bank clarified that discussions on changes in the external environment are already taking place and supported the recommendation on REDD+, confirming that it "certainly entails significant challenges."

Bretton Woods Project, Update #84, February 2013, accessible at http://www.brettonwoodsproject.org/art-571990

10. Congo Basin Forest Fund

Canadian Fast-Start Financing: Cdn$20 million

The Congo Basin Forest Fund was launched in June 2008 with a grant of £100 million from the governments of the UK and Norway to develop the capacity of the people and institutions of the Congo Basin to preserve and manage their forests. It is intended to have a 10-year lifespan. The Fund accepts proposals from NGOs and governments for innovative and transformative projects that change the way people live in and earn a living from the Congo Basin forests and the way that governments protect and preserve them, thereby contributing to fighting climate change.

The Congo Basin Forest Fund and the Forest Partnership are closely related to implementation of the 1999 Yaoundé Declaration on the Congo Basin Forest, an agreement among the heads of state of six Central African countries (now expanded to 10 countries),[2] which was facilitated by the convening agency of the World Wildlife Fund in the 1990s. The Declaration created the Conference of Ministers of Forestry of Central Africa (COMIFAC).

COMIFAC focuses attention on 10 strategic areas: 1) Harmonizing forest policy and taxation; 2) Resource knowledge and inventory; 3) Ecosystem management; 4) Biodiversity conservation; 5) Sustainable use of forest resources; 6) Alternative income generation; 7) Research; 8) Innovative financing mechanisms; 9) Capacity building and training; and 10) Regional cooperation and partnerships.

[2]Cameroon, Central Africa Republic, Republic of Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Gabon, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Chad, Equatorial Guinea, Burundi.

The Congo Basin Forest Fund currently has US$165 million in financing from Norway and the UK (online information does not yet include the Canadian $20 million). The Fund is overseen by a Governing Council, while being managed and disbursed by a Secretariat based at the African Development Bank (AfDB). Paul Martin, former Canadian Prime Minister, has been a Chairperson for the Forest Fund. The CBFF Secretariat, based at AfDB headquarters with assistance from regional offices in Yaoundé and Kinshasa, is responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund and the initial assessment of proposals.

The above is based on information from ODI, Financing Readiness, July 2012, http://www.odi.org.uk/sites/odi.org.uk/files/odi-assets/publications-opinion-files/7758.pdf.

"Proposed projects, selected through calls for proposals, need to be aligned with the Central African Forest Commission (COMIFAC) Action Plan and demonstrate how the proposed activities respond to poverty reduction and ensure that people living in or close to forests can obtain increased and sustained benefits from a more valuable intact forest compared to a degraded or destroyed forest." (CIDA Project Browser)

To date, of the US$165 million, the Fund has approved US$95 million and disbursed an additional $US26 million. All of the Fund disbursements are in the form of grants.

"The distribution of projects across the region has, unsurprisingly, been uneven. The majority of CBFF projects are based in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, a country where a large portion of the forests of the Congo Basin are situated. Many of these projects are implemented by international organisations and NGOs in partnership with local institutions."

The above is based on information from ODI, Financing Readiness, July 2012, http://www.odi.org.uk/sites/odi.org.uk/files/odi-assets/publications-opinion-files/7758.pdf.

Examples of Recent Projects:

1. Achieving Conservation and Improving Livelihoods through the Sustainable Management of Community-Based Forest Operations in Cameroon

A three-year grant of €1,221,271 to the Rainforest Alliance to implement a project in Cameroon to assist 12 communities that have approved forest management plans to embark on a progressive approach to Forest Stewardship Council certification of timber and non-timber forest products. This certification takes into account economic, environmental and social factors. In addition, the project will support the same communities to engage in the process and benefit from payments for ecosystem services.

2. Alternatives to Mangrove Destruction for Women's Livelihoods in Central Africa

A three-year grant of €274,315 to OPED (Organization for Environment and Sustainable Development) to implement a project in Cameroon designed to reduce the rate of mangrove deforestation and thereby reduce poverty and stimulate economic growth by helping the women who rely on mangrove forest ecosystems for their livelihoods to adopt profitable aquaculture and fish preservation technology. This technology will reduce demand for mangrove wood as fuel for fish smokers, a practice that currently accounts for more than 80% of mangrove forest losses in southern Cameroon. The technology will also reduce post-harvest losses and, therefore, increase local revenues from the sale of prawns and fish.

3. Building Foundations for Success: Community Participation is Central to REDD

A three-year grant of €1,462,895 to FERN, an advocacy and capacity building NGO network based in Belgium, to build the capacity of NGOs in Cameroon, the Central African Republic, the Republic of Congo and Gabon to

ensure that community rights are incorporated into national and international REDD policies and programs, and to develop and advocate for transparent mechanisms to ensure that REDD revenues are transferred from national to local institutions. The project will also seek to create civil society coalitions to work at different levels on REDD-related issues.

4. Management and Innovative Sustainable Exploitation of Forest Resources

A two-year grant of €1,101,220 to African Wildlife Foundation for a project in the Bongandanga Territory of Equateur Province in the Democratic Republic of Congo to reduce deforestation, degradation and poverty by improving the management of their forest resources. This will ameliorate the quality of life for an estimated 25,000 people living in the Maringa-Lopori-Wamba landscape. Socio-economic case studies on forest resource use and extraction methods used in the pilot site and studies on the chain of custody and marketing systems for selected non-timber forest products will be made. A pilot project will develop a dedicated resource base for biomass and wood energy.

5. Partnership for the Development of Community Forests

A three-year grant of €1,275,225 to Nature + asbl to implement a project aimed at strengthening community forestry initiatives in the Eastern and Southern regions of Cameroon. The purpose of the project is to develop community forests at the technical, institutional and organizational level. The project will cover over 40,000 ha where an estimated 20,000 people live. Expected outcomes of the project will be improved ecological and economic sustainability of these forests and the transparent and equitable management of income by management entities.

6. Phasing out Slash-and-Burn farming with Bio-char

ADAPEL, a local environment and development NGO in the Democratic Republic of Congo, has been awarded a two-year grant of €338,000 to implement a pilot project in 10 villages in Equateur Province to replace slash-and-burn farming with a system that uses bio-char, a carbon-rich product derived from biomass found on previously cleared forest land, to enrich soil fertility and improve agricultural yields. When bio-char is sequestered in soils, it maintains soil fertility and constitutes a stable and easily measurable carbon sink. Bio-char thus enriches the soil and makes it more productive, which lessens the pressure to encroach on forest land. Using crop residues to produce bio-char also generates renewable energy in a low-cost manner, and this reduces local dependency on firewood.

7. Promoting Community Land Tenure Rights in the Congo Basin

A two-year grant of €519,384 to the Rainforest Foundation in partnership with the Cameroon Centre for Environment and Development to work with regional NGOs to develop recommendations for legislation to ensure more secure land tenure for people dependent on forests in Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Gabon, the Republic of Congo and the Democratic Republic of Congo. The legislation will provide a sound foundation for community-based approaches to forest management, small forest enterprise, and mechanisms for paying ecosystem services.

8. Quantifying Carbon Stocks and Emissions in the Forests of the Congo Basin

A three-year grant of €1,243,033 to the World Resources Institute and several international and regional partners for a project in the Republic of Congo. The project will quantify forest carbon emissions from forest loss and degradation using carbon accounting methodologies as per the guidelines of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. The project will also help develop national carbon accounting strategies, and thus position the country to benefit from future forest carbon payment schemes. In the Democratic Republic of Congo, the project will build the capacity of OSFAC (the satellite observatory for Central African forests) to monitor forest carbon.

9. Reforestation of Degraded Areas and Promoting Value-Addition for Non-Timber Forest Products in the Sanaga Maritime Region of Cameroon

A three-year grant of €283,628 to Cameroon-Ecology, an environmental group, for a project in six villages in the Southwest Province that promotes participatory management and reforestation of community forests. Developing non-timber forest products with high economic potential, such as honey products and Ricinodendron Heudilotii (djasan), are a priority for this project.

10. Stabilizing Carbon Emissions in the Sangha Tri-National Forest Complex through Sustainable Financing and Improved Livelihoods

A three-year grant of €661,000 to support a grant-making program in the Sangha Tri-National Park, which straddles Cameroon, the Republic of Congo and the Central Africa Republic. Created in 2000 to protect forests rich in biodiversity, the park has integrated a land-use strategy to stabilize forest carbon while generating revenues to reduce poverty in the region. The foundation was created in 2007 as a long-term funding mechanism to support park priorities, including community-based activities.

11. Sankuru Community "Fair Trade" Carbon Initiative: Innovative Management of Community-controlled Protected Areas

A three-year grant of €1,322,401 to the Bonobo Conservation Initiative in partnership with the Democratic Republic of Congo Park authorities and local NGOs to prevent deforestation and protect biodiversity by enhancing community management in the Sankuru Natural Reserve. The project will build upon existing legal agreements to operationalize the reserve, thereby positioning it for long-term financing, particularly in "fair trade" carbon that will help reduce poverty and ensure significant benefits to residents.

CSO Commentary

"Early readiness activities largely focused on the technical requirements of monitoring REDD+ as the basis on which payments for results would be available. This included improving forest mapping and monitoring, including through support for improved satellite based monitoring, and establishing reference deforestation levels from which emission reductions could be estimated. Resources were also committed to the development of methodologies to deal with risks of the relocation of emission reductions, so called 'leakage', or of the non-permanence of emission reductions over time (see Angelsen 2008; Parker et al. 2009)."

"Governance involves the 'actors, rules and processes' that affect forest resources. Clarifying unclear and contested land rights, building administration capacities, strengthening law enforcement and reducing corruption are preconditions for REDD+ in the context of seeking to create economic incentives to reduce deforestation and degradation (FAO 2009; WRI 2009). Poor governance characterises many tropical forest nations however, and reforming forest governance for REDD+ is no easy (or inexpensive) task (Hoare et al. 2008)."

ODI, Financing Readiness, July 2012, http://www.odi.org.uk/sites/odi.org.uk/files/odi-assets/publications-opinion-files/7758.pdf

11. Congo Basin Forest Partnership

Canadian Fast-Start Financing: Cdn$2 million

At the 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development, the Congo Basin Forest Partnership (CBFP) was created to enhance collaboration among those working to improve the management and conservation of the Congo Basin

rainforest. An initially loose federation of donors, government agencies responsible for forest management in the Congo Basin, international and national NGOs and research institutions has grown since then. Its creation is in response to the 1999 Yaoundé Declaration.

The CBFP, which includes Canada, is an association that now comprises 53 governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations. It links donors and executing agencies, and serves as a forum for dialogue among partners. It is not directly involved in implementing or funding programs.

The CBFP's primary purpose is to strengthen the coordination of various partners for the conservation and sustainable management of Central Africa's forest ecosystems, while focusing on promoting the directions chosen by the recipient countries within their regional institution. It supports the Central African Forest Commission (COMIFAC), the regional body responsible for guiding and harmonizing forestry and environmental policies.

Partner governments voluntarily lead the effort on a two-year rotating basis by providing a "Facilitator." Canada was the Facilitator for the Partnership from 2010-2012. The Facilitator convenes events; sustains dialogues and promotes cooperation among the partners; identifies priorities; and represents the partnership in relevant meetings in the region and internationally. AgriTeam Canada had a grant from CIDA from 2010-2012 of $400,000 to provide technical facilitation for the CBFP, to maintain and strengthen the vitality of this regional cooperation, pursue dialogue among members, help to develop and update the CBFP roadmap so that partners' activities are better harmonized, and promote the CBFP to the international community.

Matthew Cassetta, currently the cultural affairs officer at the U.S. Mission to the European Union, was to assume the role of Facilitator for the Congo Basin Forest Partnership, beginning in May 2013.

12. World Bank BioCarbon Plus Fund

Canadian Fast-Start Financing: Cdn$4.5 million

The BioCarbon Fund is a World Bank initiative that mobilizes resources for pioneering projects to sequester or conserve carbon in ecosystems through improved forestry and agricultural activities. The Fund tests and demonstrates how land, land-use change, and forestry activities can reduce emissions while promoting environmental and livelihood benefits. The Fund supports technical workshops, exchanges between developing countries, capacity building and other preparatory activities focusing largely on how smallholder farmers can benefit from carbon capture methodologies to improve their land management practices. The Fund supports the use of soil carbon and other land-based methodologies to respond to developing countries needs. These important developments will contribute to supporting climate change efforts in the forestry and agricultural sectors. (CIDA Project Browser)

World Bank Brochure on the BioCarbon Fund:

"BioCarbon Fund projects generate multiple revenue streams, combining financial returns from the sale of emission reductions (i.e. carbon credits) with increased local incomes and other indirect benefits from sustainable land management practices. The payments made by the BioCarbon Fund are results-based, thus providing strong incentives for good project management, performance, and impact.

Over the past decade, the BioCarbon Fund has committed $90 million to over 20 projects that are restoring 150,000 hectares of degraded lands and reducing deforestation in over 350,000 hectares of land. These projects are sequestering 15 million tons of CO^2 and avoiding the release of 5 million tons of CO^2 in their first 20 years of operation. The projects have all been pioneers in the land-use carbon markets and span 16 countries across major regions of the developing world (Africa, Asia, Europe, and Latin America).

For a full list of projects by the Fund see https://wbcarbonfinance.org/Router.cfm?Page=ProjPort&ItemID=24702

World Bank List of Participants in Tranche 1 and Tranche 2 of the Fund since 2004:

Governments

Government of Canada
Government of Italy
Government of Luxembourg
Government of Spain
Government of Ireland

Companies

Name	Sector	Country
Agence Française de Développement	Int. Development	France
Eco-Carbone as representative of Lesley Investments Ltd.	Project Development	France
Idemitsu Kosan Co., Ltd.	Oil	Japan
Japan Petroleum Exploration Co., Ltd	Oil	Japan
Sumitomo Chemicals	Chemicals & Pharmac.	Japan
Sumitomo Joint Electric Power Co.	Electricity	Japan
Suntory	Food and Beverage	Japan
The Japan Iron and Steel Federation	Iron and Steel	Japan
The Okinawa Electric Power Co., Inc.	Electricity	Japan
Tokyo Electric Power Co., Inc.	Electricity	Japan
Syngenta Foundation for Sustainable Agriculture	Agriculture	Switzerland
Zero Emissions Carbon Trust	Energy	Spain

CSO Commentary

"[The] soil and carbon sequestration fund generates carbon credits that will then be sold to the BioCarbon Fund, which buys carbon credits from a variety of land use and forestry projects. Almost 90 per cent of the potential to mitigate climate impacts from agriculture lies in capturing carbon in the soil.

"According to Cool Farming, a 2008 report by international NGO Greenpeace, most of the impact of agriculture on climate change comes from heavy use of fertilizers and raising of cattle. According to Doreen Stabinsky, a professor at College of the Atlantic, "Carbon commodification is driving the World Bank's interest in these issues and is placing skewed priorities on developing countries. The Bank is so focused on carbon sequestration and carbon markets they are overlooking the significant resources that need to be mobilised for adaptation needs in agriculture in the South to ensure food security."

Bretton Woods Project (http://www.brettonwoodsproject.org/art-567200)

"During the [Durban] summit, the Bank continued its efforts to drum up support for "climate-smart agriculture", which includes a controversial proposal to produce carbon credits from storing carbon in the soil (see Update 78, 77). Concerned by the Bank's activities, over 100 civil society groups, including ActionAid and Kenyan organisation African Biodiversity Network, signed up to a letter asking African negotiators to reject soil carbon markets. Teresa Anderson of the Gaia Foundation said "the World Bank's aggressive push for a 'mitigation programme of work on agriculture' [...] is a Trojan horse to bring in carbon offsets based on farmers' soils. Soil carbon offsets will promote a new spate of African land grabs, and put farmers under the control of fickle carbon markets." This was echoed by Simon Mwamba of the East African Small Scale Farmers' Federation, who said: 'Climate-smart agricul-

ture is being presented as sustainable agriculture - but the term is so broad that we fear it is a front for promoting industrial, 'green revolution' agriculture too, which traps farmers into cycles of debt and poverty.'

"Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD+, see Update 78, 76, 75) also continued to attract critique and the outcomes of the [Durban] negotiations, including decisions on safeguards and financing, were met with disappointment by indigenous peoples groups. A new coalition formed during the summit, the Global Alliance of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities against REDD and for Life, called for a moratorium on REDD+ until their concerns have been addressed, arguing that their very existence is under threat. Tom Goldtooth, Director of the Indigenous Environmental Network, said: "At Durban, CDM and REDD carbon and emission offset regimes were prioritised, not emission reductions. All I saw was the UN, World Bank, industrialised countries and private investors marketing solutions to market pollution. [...] I fear that local communities could increasingly become the victims of carbon cowboys, without adequate and binding mechanisms to ensure that the rights of indigenous peoples and local forested and agricultural communities are respected."

Bretton Woods Project: Still pushing for carbon markets (http://www.brettonwoodsproject.org/art-569554)

C. Adaptation Focus Financing

13. Canada Fund for African Climate Resilience

Canada Fast-Start Finance: Cdn$23.2 million

The Canada Fund for African Climate Resilience supports projects with Canadian CSOs on reducing the effects of climate change and improving local adaptation to the impacts of weather-related challenges in Africa, specifically in the areas of food security and economic growth. Nine organizations, implementing 10 projects, were selected based on a call for proposals in 2012. Short descriptions of the projects can be found at http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/acdi-cida.nsf/eng/FRA-419193832-VQN.

1. Adventist Development and Relief Agency, Adapting to Climate Change to Ensure Food Security, Rwanda, Cdn$2.24 million
2. Canadian Cooperative Association, Improving Climate Change Resilience in Farmers' Co-operatives, Ethiopia, Cdn$1.18 million
3. Canadian Feed The Children, Adapting to Climate Change, Ghana, Cdn$2.08 million
4. Cégep de la Gaspésie et des Îles, Women Entrepreneurs Adapting to Climate Change, Senegal, Cdn$3.02 million
5. CHF (Canadian Hunger Foundation), Adapts to Climate Change Impacts, Ethiopia, Cdn$1.87 million
6. CHF (Canadian Hunger Foundation), Expanding Resilience to Climate Change, Ghana, Cdn$2.10 million
7. Cuso International, Adapting to Climate Change through Entrepreneurship and Strengthening of Value Chains, Cameroon, Cdn$2.72 million
8. Union des producteurs agricoles — Développement international, Climate Resilience Project in Boucle du Mouhoun, Burkina Faso, Cdn$2.5 million
9. Université de Guelph — Campus d'Alfred, Reducing Poverty through Renewable Charcoal-based Agroforestry Systems, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Cdn$1.75 million
10. World Vision Canada, Sustainable Market-led Agriculture and Resource Management, Tanzania, Cdn$3.11 million.

14. UNDP Canadian Climate Adaptation Facility

Canada Fast-Start Financing: Cdn$16.5 million

Canada and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) have established the Canadian Climate Adaptation Facility (CCAF), which will help local populations to build more resilient agricultural practices, strengthen their infrastructure, diversify their sources of livelihoods and improve their food security.

Supported projects will build on and enhance ongoing Least Developed Countries Fund initiatives, to which Canada provided $20 million of fast-start grant support in the first year of fast-start financing (see #17 below).

The Facility will support the following projects:

1. Cambodia: Reducing the vulnerability of Cambodia's agricultural sector to climate-induced changes in water resources availability, Cdn$2.24 million (This project will be implemented in partnership with the Cambodian Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry, the Ministry of Water Resource and Meteorology, and the Ministry of Women's Affairs.)

2. Cape Verde: Building adaptive capacity and resilience to climate change in the water sector in Cape Verde, Cdn$1.98 million

3. Haiti: Strengthening adaptive capacities to address climate change threats on sustainable development strategies for coastal communities in Haiti, Cdn$2.97 million (supporting the National Committee for Large Public Infrastructure and Projects in strengthening the country's adaptive capacities to address climate change threats for coastal communities and to mainstream climate change adaptation policies into local and national development plans.)

4. Mali: Enhancing adaptive capacity and resilience to climate change in the agriculture sector in Mali, Cdn$2.14 million

5. Niger: Implementing national adaptation programs of action priority interventions to build resilience and adaptive capacity of the agriculture sector to climate change in Niger, Cdn$2.64 million

6. Sudan: Implementing priority adaptation measures to build resilience of rain-fed farmer and pastoral communities of Sudan, especially women-headed households to the adverse impacts of climate change, Cdn$3.08 million (Sudanese Ministry of Finance)

7. Global: Program support, Cdn$1.44 million

15. World Meterorological Organization

a) Improved Access to Climate Information

Canada Fast-Start Finance: Cdn$6.5 million

The World Meteorological Organization (WMO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations. It is the UN system's authoritative voice on the state and behaviour of the Earth's atmosphere, its interaction with the oceans, the climate it produces and the resulting distribution of water resources.

WMO promotes cooperation in the establishment of networks for making meteorological, climatological, hydrological and geophysical observations, as well as the exchange, processing and standardization of related data, and assists technology transfer, training and research. It also fosters collaboration between the National Meteorological

and Hydrological Services of its Members and furthers the application of meteorology to public weather services, agriculture, aviation, shipping, the environment, water issues and the mitigation of the impacts of natural disasters.

This project focuses on the establishment of the physical and technical infrastructure in Haiti to rebuild weather and climate warning services following the earthquake of 2010 which destroyed this capability. This includes climate monitoring sites, data management systems and the buildings necessary to house the service, and will include training for Haitians to manage and deliver the service.

b) Global Framework for Climate Services

Canada Fast-Start Finance: Cdn$6.2 million

The Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS) aims to "enable better management of the risks of climate variability and change and adaptation to climate change, through the development and incorporation of science-based climate information and prediction into planning, policy and practice on the global, regional and national scale." (World Climate Conference-3)

Canada's support will help develop and deliver regionally tailored climate information products, including an improved early-warning system for severe weather for the South West Pacific and for the Caribbean, and improved coastal inundation forecasting systems in the Dominican Republic as an extension of the project in Haiti.

16. Parks Canada Protected Areas

Canada Fast-Start Finance: Cdn$3.3 million

Parks Canada, Canada's national parks agency, is delivering $3.3 million to build capacities in the restoration and conservation of important ecosystems in Kenya, Chile, Colombia and Mexico. This program is helping protected-areas agencies to address adaptation to climate change and implement on-the-ground projects in national parks and other protected areas that increase the resilience of ecosystems and of the human communities that depend on them.

17. Least Developed Countries Fund

Canada Fast-Start Finance: Cdn$20 million

The Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF), created in 2001, is one of two Global Environment Facility (GEF) funds supporting climate change adaptation, to which the UNFCCC has entrusted the GEF with the operations of the financial mechanism. Canada allocated Cdn$20 million to the LDCF in 2010 from its fast-start financing. The other adaptation fund managed by the GEF is the Special Climate Change Fund. The LDCF gives priority to supporting the preparation and implementation of National Adaptation Programs of Action (NAPAs) under the UNFCCC work program.

Since its inception the LDCF has mobilized US$317.3 million for adaptation projects (as of June 30, 2012), with 64.5% disbursed to Africa, 33.3% to Asia, and 2.2% to Latin America and the Caribbean.

See a profile of this Fund at http://www.climatefundsupdate.org/listing/least-developed-countries-fund.

Developing countries are supportive of the governance model for this fund, which has a majority of developing country representatives on its Council and Board.

Some examples from among the 19 projects approved in 2012 (GEF 2012, 77-80) include:

Bangladesh: Integrated Community-Based Adaptation into Afforestation and Reforestation Programmes (co-financed with UNDP) –– $47.9 million

Cambodia: Strengthening the Adaptive Capacity and Resilience of Rural Communities Using Micro Watershed Approaches to Climate Change and Variability to Attain Sustainable Food Security (co-financed with FAO) – $24.4 million.

Lao PDR: Effective Governance for Small-Scale Rural Infrastructure and Disaster Preparedness in a Changing Climate (co-financed with UNDP) – $31.2 million.

Niger: Scaling Up Community-Based Adaptation (locally designed climate resilient livelihood options to build socio-economic resilience in targeted communities) (co-financed with UNDP) – $17.4 million

Sierra Leone: Building Adaptive Capacity to Catalyze Active Public and Private Sector Participation to Manage Exposure and Sensitivity of Water Supply Services to Climate Change (co-financed with UNDP) – $28.9 million

Togo: Adapting Agriculture Production (adapting vulnerable agricultural systems and diversifying rural livelihoods) (co-financed with IFAD) –$19 million

Commentary on the Fund

"The overall perception of UNDP performance in LDCF and SCCF management is relatively positive, although criticisms exist. The interviewees pointed out that the concepts and methods of adaptation have been a novelty to all. A number of bottlenecks were identified. … There is a need for streamlining and simplifying the process and related procedures and mechanisms. Each stage should be looked at from the viewpoint of the value it adds to the entire process. Some governments were clearly critical about the role of UNDP country offices in the process and saw that the country office in question did not have adequate technical capacity. …

"Most actors found the project designs relevant and feasible. The key issues appeared to be capacity gaps as well as challenges in support required and received at various levels. …

"There is genuine frustration in the countries because of the long time and the amount of work needed before NAPAs can be converted into tangible and relevant projects. There are different expectations among the parties involved. Some countries question the entire governance structure of the LDCF and SCCF. Against the backdrop of the global aid effectiveness process, they are eager to look at and propose ways in which the donor contributions could be channelled directly to the countries' financial management systems, without GEF and UNDP involvement. …

"[T]he GEF and UNDP should contemplate what the development effectiveness process and its principles represent to the LDCF and SCCF mechanisms and what changes they may imply to the respective systems."

UNDP Evaluations Office, 2009. "Evaluation of UNDP Work with Least Developed Countries Fund and Special Climate Change Fund Resources," July 2009, accessible at http://web.undp.org/evaluation/documents/thematic/ldcf/LDCF-SCCF_Evaluation.pdf

It should be noted that the Global Environment Fund published an evaluation in 2012 of the LDCF, which was quite positive in its overall conclusion. See http://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/documents/sccf-vol1.pdf

18. World Food Program: Managing Environmental Resources to Enable Transitions (Ethiopia)

Canada Fast-Start Finance: Cdn$7.5 million

This is a $15 million project of which $7.5 million was allocated from the Fast-Start Finance commitment.

CIDA Project Browser:

The Managing Environmental Resources to Enable Transition (MERET) program operates in 72 highly vulnerable and chronically food-insecure districts throughout Ethiopia. Each year, approximately 122,000 people in crisis-prone food-insecure communities benefit from the project. Participating households provide labour in exchange for food rations on initiatives such as a tree planting, the construction of structures designed to reduce soil erosion and increase water retention and the enclosure of these treated watersheds to prevent grazing from free-range livestock. A total of 131,987 hectares of severely degraded land was rehabilitated with previous CIDA support in 2008 and 2009. By providing new resources to expand on these impressive results, this project helps more vulnerable Ethiopians achieve long-term food security and withstand the effects of climate change.

All CIDA disbursements for this project have been completed.

Progress and Results Achieved

Results achieved as of July 2012 include: (1) improving food consumption and increasing household assets for 598,450 people (98% of those targeted) as a result of participation in food-for-work activities; (2) increasing income in 149,122 households as a result of project-supported public works that rehabilitated agricultural lands; 3) 96% of participating households created and maintained physical and biological farm and community assets, such as water sources, resulting in improved income for 145,250 households; (4) restoring degraded natural resources, including improving 63 water sources. These project activities have helped to improve the resilience of vulnerable women and men and their agricultural land to the effects of climate change.

Canada's Environmental Assessment of the Project

This initiative's goal is to support the WFP's Managing Environmental Resources to Enable Transitions to More Sustainable Livelihoods Through Partnerships and Land Users Solidarity (MERET-PLUS) program. Emphasis will be placed on community involvement and relating public works activities to the underlying causes of food insecurity, especially with respect to soil and water conservation measures.

A number of positive effects are likely to occur as a result of the initiative. These include the restoration and enhancement of vegetative cover, ecosystem regeneration and watershed functions, the improvement of agricultural productivity and resilience to drought/rainfall failure, reduced effects of overgrazing, and increased regeneration of catchment areas.

A number of negative effects are likely to occur as a result of the initiative. While there are a large number of activities that will be funded under MERET-PLUS, they are generally at the micro level, at which impacts will be site specific and readily managed by the inclusion of mitigation features in their design. However, a key area of concern is the development of small-scale irrigation systems that may shift farming from rain-fed systems to irrigated agriculture in project areas, bringing a host of new challenges to farmers. Another concern is that road and bridge construction may affect frontier access to new areas, and may result in localized negative effects. The cumulative effects related to water extractions for irrigation may also need to be considered in some of the subprojects.

Mitigation measures have been identified and proposed for the potential negative environmental effects. They are incorporated into technical materials, and related capacity building is provided to program staff and participants.

Consultations with affected parties have been conducted. These parties include the donor community; Ethiopian government partners at federal, regional, and district levels; and targeted beneficiaries. The design of MERET-PLUS incorporates ongoing participatory decision making at the community and individual household levels as a necessary component of program implementation.

The Water Forum: Solutions for Water (http://www.solutionsforwater.org/solutions/managing-environmental-resources-to-enable-transitions-to-more-sustainable-livelihoods-meret)

Key Lessons Learnt:

Community empowerment. Community participation and ownership have been fundamental for the project's success, with communities effectively implementing for and managing the interventions. Participation has been ensured through capacity building activities in all phases of the development interventions, from problem identification and planning to implementation and evaluation.

MERET has introduced the basic concepts of sustainable land management in core agricultural activities in ways that place farmer communities at the heart of these activities. Households have continued to use the land management practices learned within MERET after active participation in food-for-assets activities because they have understood the importance of continuing to protect watershed improvements to their future livelihoods. In addition, households have expanded the sustainable livelihood management practices from communal lands to their own farms and to areas outside FFW-supported sites, using their own resources.

National ownership. MERET is a national government programme, supported by WFP and other partners. The ownership of the government of the programme has given MERET sustainability and continuity, allowing it to evolve into the effective programme it is today

Community-based watershed approach. Natural resources comprising the watershed system have multiple, conflicting uses, so any given management approach will spread benefits and costs unevenly among users. By working with all the communities in a watershed and taking into account social, economic and environmental needs of the systems, the programme achieves a better allocation of resources and more lasting solutions.

Technology and technical standards. Low-cost but innovative technologies, easily adaptable to local needs were introduced and combined with high technical standards and careful monitoring.

"Food for Conservation" and effective incentive system. Food assistance was provided not only to build/rehabilitate structures, but also to compensate for lost food production from degraded lands rehabilitated for conservation purposes. MERET creates an effective incentive mechanism by assisting participating beneficiaries to cover their food gap but not fulfilling all of their food gap requirements.

"Quick wins" approach. Communities' were able to immediately see the benefits of the programme and commit to its longer term components through "quick win" watershed livelihood improvements packages, such as intensive water harvesting, which achieved immediate results.

Gender inclusiveness. Erosion of traditional divisions of labour and gender-based discriminations has been promoted by giving equal involvement of women in the decision-making processes and entitlement to equal wages or incentives.

19. Reducing Vulnerabilities to Natural Disasters (Haiti) (Oxfam-Québec, UNDP, CISC)

Canada Fast-Start Finance: Cdn$4.5 million

The project, PADELAN, implemented by Oxfam-Québec in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, works in the departments of Petite Riviere de Nippes, Paillant and Anse-à-Veau to implement activities that promote socio-economic changes and the reduction of environmental degradation by stimulating and enhancing citizen participation with local state structures.

The aim of this project is to contribute to poverty reduction in the population of the department of Nippes by promoting agro-forestry models for better management of natural resources, agricultural marketing and improving the capacity of local actors to initiate and manage local development programs, in a participatory and democratic way.

The project goals are:

1. Agroforestry /private sector

- Develop, promote and implement models of agro-forestry production and management of sustainable micro-watersheds in the municipalities of Paillant and Anse-à-Veau.
- Consolidate gains in agroforestry in the town of Petite Riviere de Nippes.

2. Local Governance

- Strengthen the role of local structures (state and civil society) capacity, including the design and management of local development initiatives in the municipalities of Petite Riviere de Nippes, Paillant and Anse-à-Veau.
- Create and expand opportunities for the civil society and the state in the department of Nippes to become engines of support for local development initiatives in a context of democratic transition and reconstruction.

3. Climate Change

- Contribute to reduce the vulnerability of populations through targeted interventions to better adapt to climate change.

20 IDRC: Support Climate Change Adaptation Research in Africa, the Americas and Asia

Canada Fast-Start Finance: Cdn$18.13 million

The African Adaptation Research Centres (AARC) Initiative: Cdn$10 million

AARC supports seven centres of excellence across Africa to enable each to conduct research and strengthen organizational capacity in the field of climate change adaptation. Its goal: to improve the ability of African research centres to deliver scientific advice to decision-makers that will inform national adaptation strategies and investment decisions.

The IDRC Initiative builds on the accomplishments of the Climate Change Adaptation in Africa program, a six-year initiative (2006-2012) jointly funded by IDRC and the UK's Department for International Development.

The AARC initiative supports seven projects across Africa in:

1. **Benin,** to build resilience in rural communities threatened by food insecurity and rural poverty due to climate change (led by the NGO Initiatives pour un Développement Intégré Durable);
2. **Burkina Faso,** to reduce the risk of food insecurity to farmers in the Sahel, a region that has experienced a decline in rainfall and a high degree of variability to the start of rainy seasons (led by the Institut International d'Ingénierie de l'Eau et de l'Environnement);
3. **Ghana,** to inform adaptation strategies that protect the health, livelihoods, and food security of people living in the urban, coastal township of Ga Mashie in Accra (led by the Regional Institute for Population Studies, University of Ghana);
4. **Egypt,** to establish an adaptation research centre for the Nile Delta, an area that is particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change (led by the University of Alexandria);
5. **Kenya,** to investigate climatic risk, vulnerability, and appropriate adaptation strategies in the food crops and livestock production sectors in arid and semi-arid lands (led by the Kenya Agricultural Research Institute);
6. **Horn of Africa,** to measure the impacts of climate change on agriculture and water resources and recommend feasible adaptation options in Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan, and Tanzania (led by the Sokoine University of Agriculture);
7. **Southern Africa,** to conduct assessments of household vulnerability and encourage research-based food security policies by linking researchers and policymakers in South Africa, Malawi, Lesotho, and Swaziland (led by the Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network).

The Adaptation Research Initiative in Asia (ARI-Asia) and the Adaptation Research Initiative in Latin America and the Caribbean (ARI-Americas): Cdn$20 million

The Adaptation Research Initiative in Asia (ARI-Asia) and the Adaptation Research Initiative in Latin America and the Caribbean (ARI-Americas) are two three-year initiatives of $10 million each which aim to build a strong base of evidence on adaptation options to safeguard water resources and to inform decision-makers about the most effective use and targeting of climate change funding.

The institutions in Asia awarded grants are:

- Center for Mountain Ecosystem Studies, Kunming Institute of Botany of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, China: $1,526,000 to inform effective water governance in the Asian highlands of China, Nepal, and Pakistan.
- Ashoka Trust for Research in Ecology and the Environment (ATREE), India: $1,499,300 for research on adapting strategies to supply water in rapidly urbanizing watersheds in a changing climate.
- Unit for Social and Environmental Research, Faculty of Social Science, Chiang Mai University, Thailand: $1,234,000 for research on the adaptation of inland aquaculture to climate change in Northern Thailand.
- Cambodia Development Resource Institute (CDRI), Cambodia: $1,499,800 to carry out research that will inform water governance and climate change adaptation in Cambodia.
- Chinese Center for Agricultural Policy, Chinese Academy of Sciences, China: $1,496,600 to improve water resources management and adaptation to climate change in the vulnerable north China plain and Poyang Lake region.
- Thailand Development Research Institute (TDRI), Thailand: $1,428,200 to support improved flood management planning in Thailand.

The institutions in the Americas awarded grants are:

- Centro Agronómico Tropical de Investigación y Enseñanza (CATIE), Costa Rica: $1,477,900 to adapt community-based water supply in Guatemala, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica to a changing climate.

- Centro del Agua del Trópico Húmedo para América Latina y el Caribe (CATHALAC), Panama: $1,485,800 to enhance water security in Guatemala and the Dominican Republic under a changing climate.
- University of the West Indies, Barbados: $1,499,900 toward sustainable water management in the face of climate change in small island states of the Caribbean, such as Trinidad, Jamaica, Barbados, Guyana, and Grenada.
- Fundación Bariloche, Argentina: $1,500,000 to support research on adaptation to water stress in the Comahue region of Argentina.
- Agua Sustentable, Bolivia: $1,077,600 to strengthen local ability to cope and adapt to climate change in the Bolivian Altiplano.
- Centro de Cambio Global, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Chile: $1,298,000 for research on vulnerability and adaptation to climate change and variability in the Maipo Basin of central Chile.

21. IFAD: Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Program (ASAP)

Canada Fast-Start Finance: Cdn$19.85 million

ASAP is a programme launched by IFAD in October 2012 to channel climate and environmental finance to smallholder farmers so that they can increase their resilience. ASAP is a multi-year and multi-donor programme. Current financing from bilateral donors is US$320 million, for an expected US$1 billion fund.

The objective of ASAP is to improve the climate resilience of large-scale rural development programmes and improve the capacity of at least 8 million smallholder farmers to expand their options in a rapidly changing environment. An overview of the ASAP is provided in the ASAP Brochure (http://www.ifad.org/climate/asap/asap.pdf). Many of the ASAP projects are fully integrated within larger IFAD initiatives. See for example a project in Mozambique (http://allafrica.com/stories/201210051490.html). There will also be stand-alone project grants.

- Examples of ASAP-supported initiatives include: Mixed crop and livestock systems which integrate the use of drought-tolerant crops and manure, which can help increase agricultural productivity while at the same time diversifying risks across different products.
- Systems of crop rotation which consider both food and fodder crops, which can reduce exposure to climate threats while also improving family nutrition.
- A combinationof agroforestry systems and communal ponds, which can improve the quality of soils, increase the availability of water during dry periods, and provide additional income.

Back to back with these multiple-benefit approaches, ASAP will empower community-based organisations to make use of new climate risk management skills, information and technologies. These can include improved weather station networks, which can provide farmers with more reliable seasonal forecasts and cropping calendars; Geographic Information Systems can help better understand and monitor landscape use in a changing environment; and economic valuation of climate change impacts can inform more robust policy decisions.

22. IDRC/WHO: Reduce Population Health Vulnerabilities (Africa)

Canada Fast-Start Finance: Cdn$7.5 million

A call for proposals was issued by the WHO and TDR* in September 2012 (http://www.who.int/tdr/grants/TDR_IDRC_Call_letters_july2012_EN.pdf):

**TDR is the Special Programme for Research and Training in Tropical Diseases, based at the World Health Organization (WHO), and is sponsored by UNICEF, UNDP, the World Bank and WHO.*

Summary of Program from Call for Proposal:

Research groups or consortia from African national institutions are invited to express interest in undertaking multidisciplinary research to elucidate population health vulnerabilities due to vector-borne diseases (VBDs) in dry land socio-ecological systems. The research will also need to explore how state-of-the-art, VBD control tools and strategies can be used more effectively to reach remote or otherwise marginalized populations (especially women and children), and conceive, strengthen and improve their adaptation and resilience strategies to climate, environmental and socio-economic and demographic change. For this purpose, resilience is defined as the capacity to prevent, withstand, recover, or adapt to VBD risks associated with climate change. TDR will implement the research programme with funding support from IDRC and in technical collaboration with WHO's Department of Public Health and Environment, WHO's Regional Office for Africa (AFRO)--notably its Programme for the Protection of the Human Environment--and the International Research Institute for Climate and Society (IRI), Columbia University, New York, USA.

The overall objective of the call is to support research groups in Africa to undertake research to improve the understanding of climate change impact on population health vulnerabilities to VBDs and develop tools and strategies for adaptation to climate change.

Specific objectives include:

1. Provide evidence of the relationships between population vulnerability to VBD and climate change;
2. Develop tools and propose stakeholder-driven adaptation strategies to reduce population health vulnerabilities due to VBDs under climate change conditions;
3. Undertake training activities to improve the capabilities of the researchers and facilitate the uptake of the research results by policy-makers.

Expected outcomes:

1. Better understanding of the public health impacts of climate change and the degree of vulnerability of African populations;
2. Delivery of tools and stakeholder-driven adaptation strategies to climate change;
3. Improved capabilities of the researchers in addressing multidisciplinary/multi-sectoral research;
4. Improved mechanisms for policy uptake of research results.

23. Environment Canada – Small Scale Adaptation and Capacity Building Projects

Canada Fast-Start Finance: Cdn$4.25 million

Environment Canada is working with various partners in support of small-scale adaptation and capacity building projects.

One example is "Assessing infrastructure vulnerability in Honduras" with Engineers Canada (Cdn$0.75 million). Engineers Canada has developed the Public Infrastructure Engineering Vulnerability Committee (PIEVC) Protocol. This process uses standard risk assessment techniques with an emphasis on climate modeling to establish probable future weather conditions and their associated risks to that infrastructure. The assessment begins to answer the questions regarding how infrastructure will likely perform.

Engineers Canada has conducted workshops ranging between a half day and two days. They have been delivered by a Canadian training team in Costa Rica, Honduras, Guatemala and Panama. The objective of these introductory workshops was to develop an initial awareness of the need and tools for infrastructure climate risk assessment. Follow-on workshops and case studies will follow, subject to funding support, to develop the capacity for in-country professionals to undertake their own independent assessments using the Protocol.

In January 2012, Engineers Canada, through the sponsorship of Environment Canada Climate Change International, commenced a project with the Republic of Honduras and the Association of Civil of Engineers Honduras to assess the engineering vulnerability of four highway bridges to climate change. The project includes a review and recommendations of bridge construction and procurement policies and standards to ensure they are modified to include appropriate references to and consideration of, climate risks. This project continues to March 2013.

See "Engineers Canada Infrastructure Climate Risk Assessment Backgrounder, May 2012, accessible at www.pievc.ca/e/PIEVC_backgrounder_-_may_2012.doc.

D. Cross-Cutting Focus

24. Government of Vietnam: Implementation of National Target Program on Climate Change

Canada Fast-Start Finance: Cdn$3 million

CIDA Project Browser: CIDA's contribution aims to assist the Government of Vietnam to address priority issues established in the National Target Programme to Respond to Climate Change. This includes mitigating climate change through greenhouse gas absorption and emissions control, building adaptive capacity to deal with the harmful impacts of climate change, and enhancing measures for cross-cutting issues concerning climate change. The total CIDA commitment is Cdn$4.5 million from 2011 to 2013. CIDA's contribution is part of a multi-donor support for Vietnam's National Target Program.

A detailed description of this program can be found in IFAD, "Climate Change Analysis and Adaptation Responses Prepared for Informing IFAD's Country Strategic Opportunities Program 2012 – 2017 for Viet Nam" pages 32 – 37 (http://www.ifad.org/climate/asap/cc_vietnam.pdf)

Vietnam is believed to be one of the most vulnerable countries to climate change in the world due to its long low-lying coastline and exposure to typhoons, storms, and heavy and variable rainfall.

The National Target Program – Responding to Climate Change (NTP-RCC) is based on the following main philosophy:

- Responding to climate change must be based on sustainable development, interaction among sectors/inter-sectors, regions/inter-regions, gender equality and poverty alleviation;
- Activities to cope with climate change should be done with the consideration of the most vulnerable and account for both immediate impacts and hidden risks in the long run;
- Responding to climate change is the responsibility of the whole society, all authority levels, sectors, various organisations, communities and of every single citizen;
- Responding to climate change is of national, regional and global importance;
- Responding to climate change in Vietnam is primarily related to adaptation; however, mitigation will be approached under the "common and differentiated responsibilities" approach, provided the developed world supports mitigation with sufficient capital and technology transfer.

The specific goals of the NTP-RCC are:

- Establish detailed climate change scenarios for Vietnam to form the basis for prioritising activities and investments
- Strengthen science and technology in order to find practical solutions to better respond to/cope with climate change
- Develop and implement climate change action plans in different ministries/sectors and locations and implement pilot project, in terms of "no-regret" activities
- Integrate climate change into strategies and socio-economic development and sector development planning
- Develop organisational and institutional capacity
- Raise awareness

Vietnamese CSOs In The Implementation Of National Target Programme On Climate Change
Le Thac Can, Vietnam Environment & Sustainable Development Institute (http://www.vesdi.org.vn/en/91n/)

"A network of CSOs participating in the implementation of NTPCC has been organized in the country since 2009 with the name of Climate Change Working Group (CCWG) has efficiently assisted NTPCC by activities of the project 'Capacity Building on Climate Change for Social Organizations.'"

"Participation of CSOs in NTPCC activities includes training activities, such as: organization of Training Courses in CC for NGOs experts (Hanoi, June 2010), Training Courses in Climate Change Impacts Mitigations for NGO experts in Hanoi and Hue City (July 2010), Training Courses in Awareness Raising on CC and adaptation solutions for Mekong Delta Provinces NGO/CSOs staff, Training course organized by CIPPEN network on 'Capacity building for respond to CC' on July 2010, organization of on line forum on 'Vietnam and Climate Change' by SRD and Radio the Voice of Viet Nam on 14 July 2010, Seminar on CC organized by VUSTA on June 30 2010, publication of the book 'Needed to know about Climate Change' by VACNE in 2009."

"CSOs also participated in monitoring, survey, research activities relating to issues of CC adaptation and mitigation for some provinces and cities (Ha Tinh, Binh Dinh, Da Nang, Mekong Delta provinces, Hai Phong City and Ho Chi Minh City).

"International and regional cooperation is very needed for further implementation of NTP on CC in Vietnam. As members of the Vietnamese CC Working Group Network we would like to express sincere thanks for TEI and related international organizations in the organization of this Mekong CSOs Dialogue on Climate Change."

25. UNDP Support to Mexico for Low Carbon/Sustainable Development

Canada Fast-Start Finance: Cdn$2.5 million

Supporting the Mexican government in the development of policies and programs for low-carbon and sustainable development.

26. Climate Technology Centre and Network

Canada Fast-Start Finance: Cdn$2.5 million

A Climate Technology Centre was created by the UN Climate Change Conference in Cancun in 2011 and is to commence operations in 2013. The Centre will operate in conjunction with an associated network that will provide technical assistance and support to developing countries. The Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN) is the operational arm of the UNFCCC Technology Mechanism. The CTCN aims to stimulate technology cooperation and enhance the development and transfer of climate-sound technologies that support climate change mitigation and adaptation. This is in an endeavour to help strengthen their capacity to identify technology needs, to facilitate the preparation and implementation of technology projects, and enhance low emissions and climate-resilient development.

The CTCN will be hosted and managed by UNEP in collaboration with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and 11 leading technical organizations from both developing and developed countries. The CTCN is located in Copenhagen, Denmark.

The ambition of the CTCN, which was given the green light at the Doha climate talks, is to speed up the transfer of energy efficiency systems, renewables and early warning weather systems to the Global South. While the goals of the centre are widely supported, mobilizing funds and eliminating policy and technical barriers such as intellectual property rights have proved problematic.

The Canadian contribution will support start-up costs of the Centre, as well as specific capacity building activities, and facilitate private sector engagement, given its important role in the technology transfer process.

27. UNFCCC Trust Fund for Participation

Canada Fast-Start Finance: Cdn$1 million

CIDA Project Browser:

Project Description: The UNFCCC Trust Fund for Participation supports participation by developing country representatives in UNFCCC negotiations and related meetings and partnerships.

Results Achieved to Date: This investment enabled the participation of developing country representatives at the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change 16th Conference of the Parties in Cancun, Mexico, a milestone conference that adopted the Cancun Agreements which bring us closer to implementing the mechanisms and commitments made under the Copenhagen Accord.

28. UNFCCC Supplementary Fund

Canada Fast-Start Finance: Cdn$1.65 million

The Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities, which receives funding donated by Parties in addition to their indicative contributions to the core budget and generally supports public awareness activities, capacity building, inter-sessional workshops and activities related to the Kyoto Protocol (Parties often earmark their contributions for specific projects).

CIDA Project Browser:

Results Achieved to Date: Two training workshops have been held which provided developing countries with practical information on setting up and carrying out national mitigation assessments. One of the workshops, held in Bangkok over a five-day period, enabled a wide range of national experts from 32 non-Annex I Parties to build their capacity to undertake mitigation assessments. The UNFCCC also hosted an experts' meeting related to the assessment of risks of Loss and Damage from both sudden and slow onset climate change events. This meeting helped to build the foundation for regional workshops to be held later in 2012, by enabling discussion regarding the identification of data, methodologies, and capacity needed to support the analysis of loss and damage. EC's funding enabled representatives from LDCs and SIDS to attend the meeting. Funding also enabled compilation of case studies on national adaptation planning processes, including approaches used for the implementation of actions, building also on previous adaptation planning activities undertaken under the Nairobi work programme; as well as the development of technical guidelines for the national adaptation plan process.

29. Global Environment Fund (GEF)

Canada Fast Start Financing: Cdn$55.35 million

See an overview of the GEF trust funds for climate change at http://www.climatefundsupdate.org/listing/gef-trust-fund, http://www.climatefundsupdate.org/listing/special-climate-change-fund, and http://www.climatefundsupdate.org/listing/strategic-priority-on-adaptation.

Canada has increased its commitment to the 5th replenishment (2011 to 2014) of the Global Environment Fund Trust Fund to Cdn$238.4 million, an increase of 50% over the previous four-year replenishment. Canada's GEF-5 replenishment represents 5.6% of the expected total replenishment of $4.25 billion. Of this $238.4 million, a total of $55.35 million will be drawn from the fast-start financing, allocated at $18.45 million in each of the three years of fast-start financing.

The following table provides an overview of Canada's annual actual disbursements to the GEF:

Table: Canada's GEF Disbursements
Millions of Cdn$

	Actual Disbursements	Climate Change Proportion (@ 32%)
2006/07	$12.18	
2007/08	$17.44	
2008/09	$48.98	
2009/10	$41.87	$13.40
2010/11	$60.41	$19.33
2011/12	$54.75	$17.52

Source: CIDA Statistical Report, various years

Canada's disbursements to the GEF have been growing since 2008/09, reaching $41.87 million in 2009/10. The increase between 2009/10 and 2010/11 was $18.54 million. However, in 2011/12, the increase in disbursements over 2009/10 declined to $12.88 million.

It is difficult to estimate precisely the proportion of Canada's disbursements to the GEF that can be considered climate change financing. According to the GEF's STAR Country Allocations System, based on a total 2010 replenishment of US$4.25 billion, the Climate Change Mitigation area would receive $1.36 billion over the four years of this replenishment or approximately 32% (GEF 2010, 1).

According to the GEF, between 1991 and 2012, 15.6% of GEF Trust Fund financing for mitigation was directed to Africa, 38.2% to Asia, and 20% to Latin America and the Caribbean. (GEF 2012, 21)

For GEF-5 (2011 and 2012), climate change mitigation projects are in the following areas (GEF 2012, 23):

Technology Transfer	35.3%
Land Use/REDD	23.8%
Mixed and Other	15.4%
Energy Efficiency	12.2%
Small Grants	8.5%
Renewable Energy	4.8%