

## GLOBAL REPORT # 8: The Status of Climate Finance in Leading Greenhouse Gas Emitting Countries

### INTRODUCTION

For Global Report # 8 Climate Scorecard Country Managers identified key issues affecting international climate finance in leading greenhouse gas emitting countries. They first identified whether their country was an international climate finance donor or recipient, and then described the effectiveness of their efforts (if they were a donor country) or the impact of international assistance (if they were a recipient country). Here are highlights of what was reported:

O **Australia** is a climate finance donor that needs to increase the number and types of countries it supports

O **Brazil's** new forestry sector policies put its substantial external climate finance support at-risk

O **Canada** is a strong donor country that needs to improve how it measures and reports on the use of its funds

O **China** needs to secure (from within its own budget and financial resources) the funds it has pledged to help other countries

O **The European Union** is a leader in providing international climate finance but has the potential to increase its funding amount

O **France** also is a large climate finance donor whose level of assistance has been declining

O **Germany** has not allocated the resources needed to meet its international climate finance commitments

O **India** does not have a well-defined process of quantifying the amount of external finance required for mitigation and adaptation efforts

O **Indonesia** needs to prioritize the forest sector as a major need for international climate financial support

O **Japan's** accredited global climate finance institutions need to disclose their engagement with fossil fuel enterprises

- **Mexico** lacks good systems for monitoring and accounting for the international climate funds that it receives
- **Russia** has provided small scale support to former CIS countries but has the potential for doing much more
- **Saudi Arabia's** work with the Green Climate Fund and the One Planet Sovereign Wealth Fund suggests it is committed to combatting climate change in other countries
- **South Africa** has external resources for mitigation projects, but needs to garner more international donor support for climate change adaptation
- **South Korea** needs to prioritize combatting climate change within its international development strategy
- **Thailand** lacks an international climate finance plan needed to attract donor support
- **Turkey** cannot access funds from the Green Climate Fund until it completes the process of ratifying the Paris Agreement
- **The United Kingdom** has been a leading international climate finance donor but the level of its commitment has been falling in comparison to other donor countries
- **The United States** withdrawal from the Paris Agreement has been accompanied by its refusal to honor the 2 billion dollar balance of a 3 billion dollar commitment to the Green Climate Fund

There are many insights that can be gleaned from reviewing the totality of the country posts in this global report. For example, countries are using a wide range of international climate funding mechanisms, such as multilateral development banks, UN agencies, bilateral assistance, and private sector investment. The Green Climate Fund, which remains undersubscribed is only a small part of global international climate finance.

Many recipient countries (e.g. Mexico, Saudi Arabia, Thailand ) report the lack of a system for targeting international climate finance with the needs of recipient countries for specific mitigation or adaptation efforts. Conversely, several donor countries, e.g. Canada and the EU, have a need for better mechanisms to report on and account for the impact of their investments.

It also is clear, that despite the diversity of funding mechanisms, the overall level of donor finance support is too low to meet the needs of poorer countries. Several donor countries, such as France and the UK, report that their level of funding is diminishing. Only a few countries (Canada, China, France, the UK, the EU and Japan) have made substantial

commitments, and the US has reneged on \$2 billion of its \$3 billion pledge to the Green Climate Fund.

Hopefully there will be an effort at COP 24 to ramp up and better coordinate international climate finance. The Green Climate Fund seems to be in a state of disarray after the resignation of its Director. There also is an overall sense, at least based on our reports, that the flow of finance support is somewhat random, based more on political considerations than climate mitigation/adaptation needs. Hopefully, discussions at COP 24 and elsewhere will lead to making the international climate finance system more inclusive, transparent and accountable.

6%

**Moving Forward**

*Countries that are making positive progress.*

55%

**Right Direction**

*Countries that are showing promising activity.*

22%

**Standing Still**

*Countries neither advance nor retard climate change.*

17%

**Falling Behind**

*Countries taking steps to increase their emissions.*

**COUNTRY REPORTS**

**AUSTRALIA**

**Spotlight Activity Report: Australia is a Climate Finance Donor that Needs to Increase the Number and Types of Countries it Supports**

Article 2 of the Paris Agreement states that countries should ‘align finance flows with a path of low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development.’ More often than not this involves developed countries providing funding to a central UN body (the so-called

Green Climate Fund) that can distribute the finance to assist developing countries work towards Paris goals - something they might not otherwise be able to afford. Think of it as climate aid. In 2016 (its first year of full operations) the Fund supported a portfolio of 35 climate projects around the globe, and there are plans to drastically expand this in the coming years.

Australia is part of this process and is classified as a climate donor. For the period 2015-18 Australia has agreed to pledge AUD\$200 million to the Green Climate Fund. There is a special stipulation that this money be focused on private-sector led economic growth in the Indo-Pacific regions through infrastructure, energy, forestry and emissions reductions programs.

As of December 2016 (the most recent data available) Australia has kept up with its payment schedule and deposited around AUD\$130 million into the Fund. However, ongoing negotiations between the Fund and Australian government representatives have only increased the initial pledge by about AUD\$0.8 million. This increase is well below Australia's average inflation rate.

It is difficult to deduce exactly which projects Australia contributes to via its Fund pledge. Australia has made additional contributions over and above the Fund to one project: building a climate resilient seaport in the Pacific island nation of Nauru. But there are other Pacific region projects the Fund currently supports that Australia seems to have little involvement in: hydro power in the Solomon Islands, incorporating climate change forecasts into government decision making in Vanuatu, adapting Tuvalu's coastline for sea level rise, flood management in Samoa and disaster preparation plans in the Marshall Islands.

### **Activity Rating: \*\*\* Right Direction**

Australia appears to have fulfilled its monetary commitments to the Green Climate Fund as a donor and is on track to contribute its full amount by the end of this year. Although Australia has had conservative-leaning governments for the life of its involvement with the Fund its commitment has not wavered and it is highly unlikely Australia will renege on its pledges.

However, it is concerning that Australia has only made one over-and-above contribution to a Fund project in the Pacific region - climate-proofing a trading port in a country whose relationship with Australia is currently under extreme scrutiny (Nauru hosts Australia's major offshore processing facility for illegal immigrants and recently barred some Australian media organisations from covering a regional summit held there). There are a handful of other worthwhile projects in the Pacific region that will help prepare other island nations to face the threats of climate change, but Australia appears to have little interest in these.

**Take Action: Please send the following message to the policymaker below.**

Dear Mr. Birmingham,

*Thanks to you and your trade department for keeping Australia's pledge to the UN Green Climate Fund. It's vitally important that Australia help support climate change projects in the Pacific region, where some of our closest neighbors face the biggest risks from climate change in the near future.*

*Australians overwhelmingly support climate action and would love to see the government show its support for Fund projects other than the new Nauru seaport. The Marshall Islands are planning how to protect their most densely populated areas against climate disaster; a new hydro project in the Solomon Islands will help guarantee their electricity supply and decarbonise their grid; & adaptation planning in Tuvalu will help coastal residents bear the brunt of climate change. Australia would show a great deal of regional leadership by contributing to any of these projects, or even expressing interest in projects aimed at addressing energy poverty and inequality in India and Bangladesh.*

*As Trade Minister your role in climate change action has significant potential, and Australia has a great chance to continue its strong history of contribution through the Green Climate Fund. Australians would be glad to rally behind further involvement in the Fund and other UN climate programs.*

**Send Action Alert Message to:**

**Senator The Hon Simon Birmingham**  
Minister for Trade, Tourism and Investment  
107 Sir Donald Bradman Drive  
Hilton, SA, 5033

Telephone: +61 7 8354 1644

Twitter: <https://twitter.com/Birmo>

Email: [senator.birmingham@aph.gov.au](mailto:senator.birmingham@aph.gov.au)

*This Post was submitted by Climate Scorecard Country Manager Julian Atchison: Contact [Julian@climatescorecard.org](mailto:Julian@climatescorecard.org)*

**Brazil**

## **Spotlight Activity Report: Brazil's New Forestry Sector Policies Put External Climate Finance Support At-Risk**

Brazil was one of the most ambitious countries in its goals for the Paris Agreement, serving as an example and "pulling other Nations". The country committed itself, by 2025, to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 37% below 2005 levels. In this way, climate change mitigation measures for the country must also be bold, and this involves one of the main pillars of the Paris Agreement, which is climate finance.

Today, the country uses a mix of national and international credit funds to finance its climate projects. It is, therefore, a borrower and has the Green Climate Fund (GCF) as one of the main sources of funds. The GCF finances two major projects in Brazil, which are the Financial Instruments for Brazil Energy Efficient Cities (FinBRAZEEC) and the Geeref Next. The first presents anticipated 17.4m tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent avoided and it focuses on promoting energy efficiency to help Brazil meet its NDC goal by reducing energy demand. It was approved in March of 2018 and has duration of 15 years, being 7 for its implementation. The total volume of funding approved is USD 1.3 billion, 4.9% funded by GCF (Loan, USD 186.0 M, Grant, USD 5.0 M, Grant, USD 4.0 M) and 85.1% co-financed (Private lenders, Loan, USD 400.0 M; Bank of America, Loan, USD 180.0 M; Concessionaires, Equity, USD 330.0 M; World Bank IPF Contingent Loan, Guarantee, USD 200.0 M; World Bank, Grant, USD 1.0 M).

The second GCF-funded project, Geeref Next, was approved in April 2017, and has a 15-year duration, with 5 years to be implemented. GEEREF NeXt is structured as a fund of funds, with the aim of being a first investor in renewable energy/energy efficiency (RE/EE) investment funds and encouraging other investors to co-invest. It is intended not only for Brazil, but also for the regions of Latin America and the Caribbean, Africa, Eastern Europe and Asia-Pacific. The total approved financing volume is USD 765 M, 34.6% funded by GCF (Equity, USD 250.0 M, Grant, USD 15.0 M) and 65.4% co-financed (EIB, Equity, USD 30.0 M, Others investors, Equity, USD 470.0 M).

In addition to these two funds, the country also has a national climate fund, the Amazon Fund, which had USD 1,034 M pledged in 2011, and USD 901.4 deposited (\$895.8 foreign resource) has been guaranteed. Between 2012 and 2014, an amount of USD 390.9 has already been approved. Another form of financing which has been taking place in the country is the promotion by the competent bodies of green bonds. The total of 9 Brazilian green bonds have been issued, amounting to \$ 3.67bn, five of which were issued internationally until 2017.

### **Rating and Analysis \*\*\* Right Direction**

Brazil is a recipient country with commitments from donor countries to support its climate change goals. However, recently the country has been changing its environmental approach. For example, in exchange for political support the current Brazilian government has been signaling the increase in deforestation by landowners, putting the country's

contribution to the Paris Agreement at risk. Such behavior may jeopardize the country's ability to accomplish the commitments from donors.

**Take Action: Please send the following message to the policymaker below.**

*Dear Minister Edson Duarte.*

*Brazil is a great destination for foreign resources to finance projects to mitigate climate change. And, in order to continue receiving these resources, it is necessary that the country be in compliance with the programs that donors have been funding. Recently, the country has been changing its policies towards deforestation which is the sector that most emits GHG in the country. It is therefore mandatory to strengthen the laws and increase regulatory control against deforestation in Brazil.*

**Send Action Alert Message to:**

**Ministry of the Environment (MMA), Edson Duarte**

Tel: +55 (61) 2028-1057/1289/1422

**Head of Cabinet, Heitor Matallo Júnior**

Esplanada dos Ministérios, Bloco B, 5º andar

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## **Canada**

### **Spotlight Activity Report: Canada is A Strong Donor Country That Needs To Improve How It Measures and Reports on the Use of Its Funds**

Governments around the world recognize that developing countries are often the hardest hit by climate change given their limited resources to mitigate damage related to severe weather events, establish adaptation strategies, emissions-reduction projects, and manage natural resources.

Developed countries agreed in 2009 to mobilize US \$100 billion a year by 2020 under the 2009 Copenhagen Accord to help developing countries financially achieve their climate goals. All countries committed to ambitious action on a low-emissions and climate-resilient global economy at COP 21 (December 2015). Resulting Article 9 stipulated that developed countries provide financial resources to developing countries and report biennially on both mitigation and adaptation while continuing their existing obligations under the Convention. For more details, visit <https://unfccc.int/topics/climate-finance/the-big-picture/climate-finance-in-the-negotiations>

Canada's contribution of \$2.65 billion (announced November 2015) will scale up by \$800 million yearly by 2020-2021. The distribution of these funds will appear with previous Canadian climate-support projects on an existing interactive map found at <https://climate-change.canada.ca/finance>. The map shows countries, projects, contributions, timelines, partners, and expected outcomes.

The \$2.65 billion investment goes to clean technology and renewable energy, climate-smart agriculture, sustainable forest and water management, and climate-risk resilience. Canada's commitment is in collaboration with a range of bilateral and multilateral partners. Over 2015 and 2016, Canada delivered \$625 million, 54% adaptation initiatives, 42% clean energy and mitigation initiatives, and 4% to cross-cutting initiatives for both. For example, \$300 million is allocated to the Green Climate Fund, the designated UNFCCC financial mechanism after the Paris Agreement approval was reached.

\$2.65 billion distribution is at [https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/news/2017/06/canada\\_s\\_climatefinancesupportfordevelopingcountries.html](https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/news/2017/06/canada_s_climatefinancesupportfordevelopingcountries.html)

It is important that Canada's global efforts use methodologies to measure, report and verify global climate financial flows, identify data gaps and ways to strengthen, enhance and improve reporting to the public.

**Activity Ranking: \*\*\* Right Direction**

**Take Action:**

To maintain the success of this complex investment process, please contact Catherine McKenna, Canada's Minister of Environment and Climate Change with the following message:

*Dear Minister,*

*As prioritized by journalists Stephanie McDonald and John van Mossel, please ensure Canada responds to identified global needs with equal funding for adaptation and mitigation work as requested at the Paris Accord. While mitigation efforts are essential, there are those who are vulnerable now to the effects of climate change and already must adapt.*



*Monitor the adaptation funds to ensure they are provided as grants and not loans that would increase debt for poor people and poor countries dealing with more frequent flooding, sea level rise, drought, severe storms and their effects on farm families and poor urban households.*

*As well there are concerns that the goal of \$100 billion annually by 2020 will not be reached, and the need for climate finance will only increase over time.*

**Contact:**

**The Honourable Catherine McKenna**, Minister of Environment and Climate Change

Email: [EC.MINISTRE-MINISTER.EC@CANADA.CA](mailto:EC.MINISTRE-MINISTER.EC@CANADA.CA)

Mail: 200 Sacré-Coeur Boulevard, Gatineau, Quebec K1A 0H3

Tel: 819-938-3860 or toll-free: 1-800-668-6767

For more information, please email Climate Scorecard Canadian Country Manager: Diane Szoller at [Canada@climatescorecard.org](mailto:Canada@climatescorecard.org)

## **CHINA**

### **Spotlight Activity Report: China Needs to Secure the Funds It Has Pledged to Help Other Countries**

China, as one of the leading countries in the globe, is an international climate donor. From 2005 to 2015, climate finance given to developing countries from China has risen from \$30 million to \$72 million. Most of the fund goes to the FAO to promote climate-smart agriculture. In the September of 2015, Chinese president Jinping Xi announced a \$3.1 billion fund dedicated to climate assistance to developing countries prior to Paris climate summit. This fund is given separately from the Green Climate Fund for South-South Corporation and climate activities.

In addition to the generous climate fund towards Global South, in the Paris summit, China has provided developing countries with technical support in the form of demonstration projects and training. This involves funding ten low-carbon development demonstration projects, one hundred climate mitigation projects and a climate training program for 1,000 representatives from developing countries.

The main issue believed for this phenomenon is the source of the 3.1 billion funds. Chai Qimin, one of the experts from National Center for Climate Change and Strategy and International Cooperation (NCSC), reports that the \$3.1 billion fund is still in the preparatory stage. The Ministry of Finance of China alone cannot provide the full fund. It is said that state-owned enterprises and local government would co-finance the fund but the details are still being worked out. The fund thus, will take time to formulate.

## **Activity Ranking: \*\*\* Right Direction**

China has proposed a large amount of climate change funding for developing countries, as well as technical support to help these countries address climate change issues. The only draw-back for this policy is the need to fully secure the needed funds from government and private sources.

### **Take Action:**

You can spread the following message to the contact below to support climate finance!

*Dear NCSC,*

*Thank you so much for coming up with excellent ideas on climate-related issues and strategies! It is really important to see that China is paying attention towards climate-related issues globally. The promotion on South-south cooperation and the support being given to combat climate change in African countries are something we can congratulate you for doing. This shows the global leadership of China. We urge you to secure the funds proposed by China to support climate change efforts in developing countries as soon as possible.*

### **Please contact:**

**Qimin Chai**, Director, International Cooperation Department, National Center for Climate Change Strategy, NDRC, China

<https://www.linkedin.com/in/qimin-chai-6264ba31/?originalSubdomain=cn>

*This post was submitted by Climate Scorecard China Country Manager Siya Tong:*

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## **European Union**

### **Spotlight Activity Report: The EU is a Leader in Providing International Climate Finance That Has the Potential of Doing More**

When the Paris Agreement was signed, the European Union pledged to do its part in contributing its fair share towards the developed countries' goal of jointly making available

USD 100 billion per year by 2020 to support developing countries. This was stipulated under article 9 of the Agreement.

In 2016, total contributions from the EU, its Member States and the European Investment Bank (EIB) amounted to €20.2 billion, a significant increase compared to 2015. This includes climate finance from public budgets and other development finance institutions.

The 2016 amount is the all-time high in climate finance funding to developing countries. For the 2010-2012 period the EU and Member States provided EUR 7.3 billion, in 2013 it provided over EUR 9.5 billion, and in 2014 EUR it contributed 14.5 billion.

The EU's contribution to the USD 100 billion per year by 2020 will come from a wide variety of public and private, bilateral and multilateral, and alternative sources of finance. So far, the EU is financing developing countries through the following channels and programs:

- 1) Global Climate Change Alliance+ - the main channel to support policy dialogue and specific, targeted climate action in developing countries with a strong focus on Least Developed Countries and Small Island Developing States.
- 2) EU External Investment Plan – a program to mobilise innovative financial instruments to support the preparation and financing of bankable climate relevant development projects. The European Commission contributed EUR 4.1 billion, expecting to leverage more than EUR 44 billion of investments by 2020.
- 3) Green Climate Fund – to which EU Member States pledged USD 4.8 billion since 2014, which is almost half of total pledges.

#### **Activity Rating: \*\*\* Right Direction**

The EU's upward trend in financial pledges indicate a serious commitment to the cause. However, the European Union needs to play an even bigger role in international climate finance by committing to a minimum of EUR 30 billion per year by 2020 and by engaging other Annex II countries in securing yearly investments of at least USD100 billion by 2020.

**Take Action:** Please send the following message to the contact below.

*Dear Commissioner for Climate Action & Energy,*

*We applaud the financial commitment on the part of the European Union towards supporting climate mitigation and adaptation projects in developing countries. Investments have reached over EUR 20 billion in 2016 but we urge you to:*

- 1) *further increase the funds and*

2) *engage with other Annex II parties to jointly reach the goal of USD 100 billion by 2020*

**Contact:**

Email address of the European Commissioner for Climate Action & Energy:  
cab-arias-canete-archives@ec.europa.eu

**Sources**

[https://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/international/finance\\_en#tab-0-0](https://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/international/finance_en#tab-0-0)

[https://ec.europa.eu/clima/sites/clima/files/docs/funding\\_developing\\_countries\\_2015\\_en.pdf](https://ec.europa.eu/clima/sites/clima/files/docs/funding_developing_countries_2015_en.pdf)

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**FRANCE**

**Spotlight Activity Report: France is a Large Climate Finance Donor Whose Level of Assistance Has Been Diminishing**

- Green Bonds for domestic and international projects: 7 billion euros
- Green Climate fund: 433 million euros pledged, 200 million euros paid.
- France has also pledged to pay for countries which bail out of their funding commitments on UNFCCC and IPCC budgets (for instance: several million dollars from the USA which would lead to budget cuts for both IPCC and UNFCCC).

**Activity Rating: \*\*\* Moving in the Right Direction**

France is one of the most supportive countries, but it is still not paying enough to make up for the missing funds from other countries. While this task is nearly impossible for a single country at the scale of the Green Climate Fund, France should increase its support to IPCC, which is severely underfunded and also, if needed, to UNFCCC.

**Take Action**

Write to Environment Minister, Mr. François de Rugy:

*Example of contribution text:*

*“Dear Sir,*

*France has made commitments with the Green Climate Fund. President Macron also has promised to help the IPCC and the UNFCCC cope with the lack of funding from other countries. In order to do so, France should speed up its payment to all 3 institutions. Thereby, it would set an example. In turn, this would help our NGO Climate Scorecard put more pressure on other countries which are failing to deliver much needed funds to save our climate.*

*We are looking forward to your answer and support your climate action worldwide.*

*With our respectful and best regards [sign name]*

**Send This Action Alert Message to:**

**Minister of the Inclusive and Environmental Transition, Mr. François De Rugy,** with the subject “Climate Scorecard: France can and should speed up climate finance” at: francois.derugy@ecologique-solidaire.gouv.fr

**Education organizations, NGOs and community services in your neighborhood**

To contact us for more information, email Climate Scorecard French Country Manager:

Stephan Savarese at [stephan@climatescorecard.org](mailto:stephan@climatescorecard.org)

## **GERMANY**

### **Spotlight Activity Report: Germany Has Not Been Meeting International Climate Finance Commitments**

The central financial instrument for multilateral climate finance is the Green Climate Fund (GCF). The Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) has been contributing to the GCF via **strategic input, financial support and human resources**. In terms of financial support, Germany has since 2014 pledged **to contribute €750 million** to the GCF for the Fund’s initial capitalization. Furthermore, Germany is the **fifth-largest donor** to GCF after the US, Japan, the UK and France. By December 2017, the German government had made payments amounting to **€375 million** to the Green Climate Fund. In 2018, it intends to contribute €140 million towards the GCF. This leaves an outstanding balance of **€235 million**. The funds are supposed to be shared equally among **mitigation and adaptation to climate change projects and measures** in countries most affected by climate change.

Other than the GCF, Germany climate finance also flows through [bilateral development cooperation projects](#). The implementing agencies allow **technical cooperation (TC)** through Society for **International Cooperation** (Gesellschaft für internationale Zusammenarbeit, GIZ) and **financial cooperation (FC)** through the KfW Development Bank. The financial and technical cooperation projects and measures target (i) **adaptation to climate change impacts** in the agriculture, water and health sectors, (ii) **mitigation** by promoting renewable energy and energy efficiency and, (iii) **protection of forests and biodiversity** such as the REDD+ measures.

Germany increased its contribution towards climate finance for bilateral development cooperation projects in 2016 to **€3.4 billion** in its official budget. About 83% of this amount was expected to come from the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ). The KfW Development Bank further committed **€5.2 billion** in the form of development and promotional loans, and equity investments among other financial options from capital market funds. Additionally, there was a further commitment of **€1.4 billion** from private climate funding involving **credits from local banks, investments in structured banks and public-private partnerships**. Thus, in 2016 only, the total amount of contribution to climate finance was **€10 billion**.

Germany also contributes significantly to multilateral climate financing. The BMZ is the largest contributor to the Global Environment Facility (GEF) after Japan and the United States. The BMZ has so far made the **largest payments into least developed countries' Fund, the GEF's fund for the poorest nations** and into the **Special Climate Change Fund** than any other donor.

However, the total budget for the BMZ **is expected to decline for 2019 onwards** but would be slightly higher than that of 2017 for 2021 and 2022. There is no guaranteed increase in climate finance regardless of a **very high demand for funds** which requires higher contributions to **replenish** the funding program.

### **Activity Rating: ★★ Standing Still**

**Germany is standing still, with no change in either direction.** This is because by 2017, there are no exact climate finance figures set for contribution. Besides, the BMZ budget for 2018 does not indicate an increase in climate finance from this source in the medium term. Further, civil society organizations argue that Germany's contribution towards the \$100 billion pledged by the developed countries is too low. Given the climate change consequences and the climate change protection projects that have been initiated in developing countries, Germany's contribution to the climate finance must be increased. Furthermore, the coalition agreement between the conservative CDU/CSU and social democrat SPD has only positive statements but does not clearly show how climate finance will be increased/doubled.

**Take Action:** Please send the following message to the policymaker below.

*The federal government should press for increases in climate finance in the budgets for 2019. The increment should be anchored in the BMZ budget which continues to expand. This is the only way Germany can ensure that it meets its international financial contribution pledges to Paris agreement goals. In addition, the government should ensure that there is coherence between actual figures and the target amounts contributed.*

## **Contact**

**Federal Minister of Finance Olaf Scholz**

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## **INDIA**

### **Spotlight Activity Report: India Does Not Have a Well-Defined Process of Quantifying the Amount of Finance Required for Specific Adaptation and Mitigation Actions**

India in its INDC has estimated that it would require USD 2.5 trillion (at 2014-15 prices) for achieving its mitigation and adaptation targets by 2030. The Indian case is of a country that is supposedly the largest recipient of global climate finance but has a major in-house commitment for financing its climate programmes. According to a 2014 report of the Climate Policy Initiative, while there is no clarity on exactly how much global climate finance India received, the country has received approvals for over \$ 1 billion of the total \$ 15.3 billion global climate finance approvals<sup>1</sup>.

India's Biennial Update Report (BUR) details only the Global Environment Facility as an international source of support<sup>2</sup>. There are references to "other sources of bilateral and multilateral" support in the BUR but the details are not available even though this represents a much larger volume of funding to India in dollar terms, according to the UNFCCC Biennial Assessment and Overview. The Multilateral Development Banks have set up Climate Investment Funds (CIF), which includes the Clean Technology Fund (CTF). The CTF has approved over \$750 million for renewable energy projects in India and the

<sup>1</sup> <https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/politics-and-nation/india-among-the-largest-recipients-of-climate-change-grants-but-few-key-questions-remain-unanswered/articleshow/60343313.cms>

<sup>2</sup> UNFCCC Standing Committee on Finance: 2016 Biennial Assessment and Overview of Climate Finance Flows Report

Green Climate Fund (GCF) has greenlit just one project in India, a groundwater recharge and solar micro irrigation initiative in Odisha. The GCF is financing \$34 million of the total \$166 million project cost, with the rest being footed by the state government and the World Bank<sup>3</sup>.

The National Adaptation Fund, that operates under the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEF&CC), India's nodal negotiating agency, was established in 2014 with a corpus of Rs. 100 crore that ratcheted up to Rs. 350 crore (USD 55.6 million) in 2015. It is reported that within the first two fiscals, starting August 2015, this fund has approved state government projects worth Rs. 251 crore. India's commitment of its own financial resources to climate change adaptation also sends a signal to donors that external funds will help support and compliment domestic fund allocations.

### Climate Scorecard Rank - \*\*\* (Three Stars)

Looking into the efforts India has already put in place using its own funds and external finance, it deserves a very good rating. However, considering the fact that many institutional and operational mechanisms are yet to be developed for proper assessment, monitoring and accountability of the funds, the lacunae cannot be ignored. Climate Scorecard thus gives India a THREE STAR rating on this.

### Take Action –

India has put in many policies and programmes to be able to mobilise climate finance. At the core of it is the National Action Plan on Climate Change and the several State Action Plans. However, with lack of an internationally accepted definition of climate finance, much of the development funds for poverty reduction have been termed as 'adaptation to climate variability' in these action plans<sup>4</sup>. In this context, we urge upon you to write to **the Union Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEF&CC)** the following:

*India has to define climate finance for its own benefit and establish a process of quantifying the amount of finance required for each specific adaptation and mitigation action.*

*The INDC does not mention any specific action with external climate finance. That also needs to be spelt out.*

*And more importantly, climate finances need to be brought under the purview of audits by appropriate authorities to be accountable and transparent.*

<sup>3</sup> <https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/politics-and-nation/india-among-the-largest-recipients-of-climate-change-grants-but-few-key-questions-remain-unanswered/articleshow/60343313.cms>

<sup>4</sup> Policy Brief "Mobilizing & Leveraging Climate Finance in India: Predictable, Assured and Transparent". Development Alternatives, CANSA and Christian Aid. November 2016



**Please address your emails/tweets to:**

**Dr. Harsh Vardhan, Hon'ble Minister MoEFCC, Govt. of India**

ps2mefcc@gov.in

**Twitter handle of the Ministry: @moefcc**

For further details, contact:

**Ranjan K Panda**

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## **INDONESIA**

### **Spotlight Activity Report: Indonesia's External Climate Funding Support Needs to Better Target the Needs of the Forestry Sector**

Indonesia is a recipient of international climate finance. Sources of finance vary. For nearly a decade, REDD+ projects (reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries) have been the main source of international climate finance flowing to Indonesia. Most notably in 2010, the Norwegian government signed a partnership with the Indonesian government to provide up to 1 billion USD to projects that prevent forest degradation and destruction of peat. This aid is dependent upon projects that prove that they can achieve results.

The UNFCCC created the Green Climate Fund (GCF) as a financing source for green projects and programs. Governments and international entities can submit project proposals to GCF to receive funding. GCF attempts to allocate funds equally to mitigation and adaptation efforts, with 50% of all funds directed to the least developed countries.

Domestically, Indonesia has its own fund called the ICCTF, which began operating in 2014 under Bappenas. ICCTF stands for the Indonesian Climate Change Trust Fund. At the end of 2017 the fund administered 63 projects cutting emissions for land and energy use and increasing resiliency. 42 of these projects focused on land adaptation and mitigation. ICCTF helps the Indonesian government set goals for mitigation and adaptation, working closely with RAD-/RAN-GRK and RAN-API plans. ICCTF claims its projects completed up to 2017 have the potential to reduce 9.5 million tons of CO2 emissions. ICCTF seeks to

scale up peatland restoration efforts. 43% of ICCTF funds comes from USAID, 34% from the UKCCU, 4% from DANIDA (Denmark's development agency), and 20% from Indonesia. Another source of climate financing has recently been introduced through 1.25 billion USD of green Islamic-compliant bonds, sukuk. Once bonds are issued, countries or companies will receive penalties if green promises are broken. The monitoring of sukuk is still underdeveloped. Many of the bonds issued internationally went to questionably "green" projects. The recent TLFF sustainability bond attempts to overcome this problem with better safeguards and more robust objectives. For now, sukuk and TLFF have not proven themselves to be any more than a greenwashing of bonds.

The largest foreign investments into Indonesian mitigation projects include a \$729 million investment in a thermal power plant in East Java (with Japan's JIBS), a geothermal acceleration project at \$480 million (with Japan's JIBC), \$400 million from the clean technology fund (contributed by the United States), a \$236 million Climate Change Program Loan from Japan, and funding for a geothermal power plant in Lumut Balai (JICA) at \$234 million. REDD+ projects do not receive nearly as much funding despite forestry and land use dominating Indonesia's GHG emission profile.

### **Activity Rating: \* Falling Behind**

Indonesia has significant sources of climate finance, but is failing to produce mitigation results from REDD+ projects. The Norwegian government gave 50 million USD to begin the REDD+ payment mechanism. Indonesia has not succeeded in reducing deforestation rates. The Norwegian government has confessed "they haven't seen actual progress in reducing deforestation in Indonesia". Indonesia has not received much further funding from the 1 billion dollar deal with Norway, as of 2017 the number hovers around \$112 million. This is not surprising. Widodo's moratorium on conversion of forests and peatlands is routinely disregarded. Palm oil plantations increased from 4 million hectares to 11.9 million hectares in 2017. REDD+ schemes are not incentivizing people to reduce deforestation. These programs lack good leadership, oversight, design, and adequate funding. REDD+'s system for proving mitigation program success – their MRV system is the National Registry on Climate Change Oversight – is still in its early days despite nearly 20 years of REDD+ programming. The Indonesian government is developing a new funding mechanism for REDD+ projects called BLU. This mechanism is also still in its early days.

The Indonesian pledge to the Paris Agreement included a 41% reduction conditional upon international support. Indonesia has received international support but has not ratcheted up mitigation efforts or discussed how the 26% reduction commitment will increase with greater international support up to the 41%.

The REDD+ program needs to work with subnational units to improve implementation. More community and village participation and benefit sharing in REDD+ projects are necessary to ensure their success. REDD+ must have diverse funding sources and insulation from outside interests to ensure funds go to the intended recipients.

## Take Action:

REDD+ cannot continue to be mismanaged. The REDD+ task force was dissolved and placed under the control of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry. Despite promising leadership under its new minister, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry is not yet accountable enough to responsibly administer the funds to projects. Indonesia needs to create an independent REDD+ agency. It needs to be a fresh agency without the baggage of affiliating with an old, sickly institution. This agency can take suggestions for funding REDD+ projects and propose projects that can respond to deforestation. BLU and Indonesia's new MRV need to be rolled out more quickly so projects can receive funding and prove their success.

## Send Action Alert Message

Please send the following message to the policymaker below.

*Indonesia continues to be all talk of mitigation and conservation but no action. REDD+ programming needs to be concentrated in an independent agency that develops, implements, and supports REDD+ projects while accountably managing international finances to those projects. The Indonesian government needs to prioritize international finance in REDD+ schemes over geothermal exploration. Both are important investments. However, forestry and land use are the main sources of GHG emissions. Projects that protect forests and stabilize peatlands need to be expanded. REDD+ needs better leadership and independence from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry. It should also work with the Peatland Restoration Agency (Restorasi Badan Gamhut) to develop projects that include communities and protect carbon sinks.*

Contact the Ministry of Environment and Forestry:

<http://www.menlhk.go.id/kontak.php>

For more information contact Climate Scorecard Indonesia Country Manager Tristan Grupp: [Tristan@climatescorecard.org](mailto:Tristan@climatescorecard.org)

Translation by Maria Zerlinda Susetyo

## JAPAN (ENGLISH)

**Spotlight Activity Report: Japanese Accredited Global Climate Finance Institutions Need to Disclose Their Engagement With Fossil Fuel Enterprises**

1 ) Japan has announced the "Actions for Cool Earth 2.0," namely, "ACE 2.0" at COP 21. Japan will provide, in 2020, 1.3 trillion yen (about USD 11.6 billion) of public & private climate finance, 1.3 times up from the current level, to developing countries. The Japanese Government had been a major supporter of GCF and pledged USD 1.5 billion for the Fund.

2 ) In the two years from 2015 to 2016, the total of public finance (ODA and OOF) and private finance was approximately USD 23.3 billion.

- In 2015, Japan decided to contribute 1.5 billion yen to GCF.

- Japan contributes approximately USD 2.5 million annually to CCAC: Climate and Clean Air Coalition to Reduce Short-Lived Climate Pollutants (CCAC).

- In 2017, Japan contributed USD 5 million to Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT).

Specific initiatives include the following.

- Bilateral ODA

Japan implemented 434 projects for 91 countries based on the demands and needs of the recipient countries in 2015 and 2016. In particular, Japan focuses on supporting adaptation of vulnerable island countries and provided USD 44.1 million for adaptation support to the countries.

- Diffusion of Low Carbon Technology by market mechanism (the Joint Crediting Mechanism (JCM))

Japan has signed bilateral documents on JCM with 17 countries and implemented more than 120 projects of GHG emission reduction and absorption. In result, the cumulative amount of emission reduction and absorption is estimated about 700 million t CO<sub>2</sub> (direct effect up to the year 2030).

- Greenhouse gases Observing SATellite (GOSAT)

Japan contributes to refinement of climate change prediction by continuous observation of global greenhouse gas concentration with our satellite "IBUKI" (GOSAT)

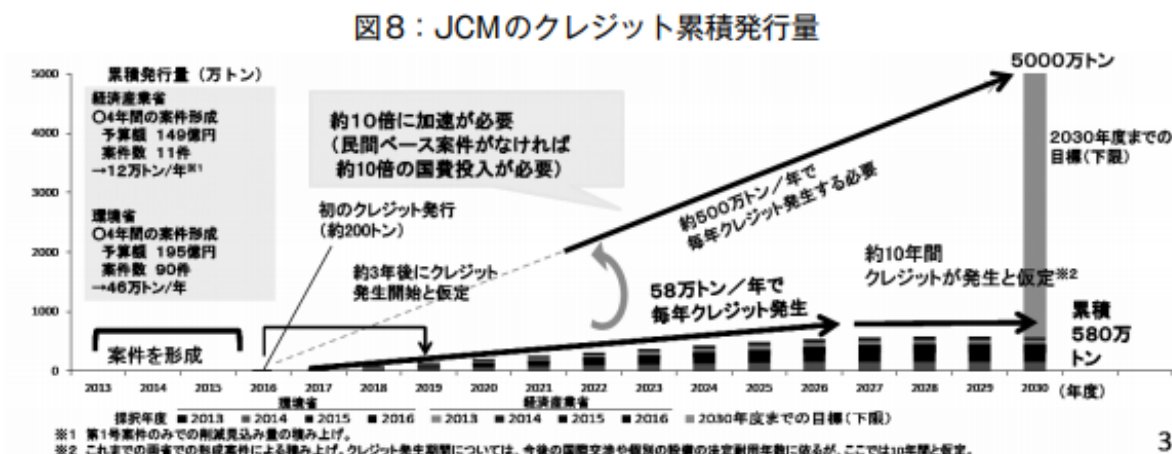
4 ) In May 2015, the Government of Japan and GCF signed a contribution arrangement confirming the conversion of Japan's pledge of USD 1.5 billion equivalent. It was considered to bring the Fund over the 50 percent threshold required to start allocating its resources for projects and programs in developing countries.

**Rating and Analysis: \*\*\* Right Direction**

The amount of USD 1.5 billion that Japan announced to contribute to GCF was the second largest after the US that expressed USD 3 billion contribution. It can be said that this contributes greatly to the support of developing countries. Meanwhile, in July 2017, JICA (The Japan International Cooperation Agency) and Mitsubishi Tokyo UFJ Bank received approval and became Japan's first certification body of GCF. However, at the time of this application, since both institutions were engaged in projects in which a large amount of loans to coal-fired thermal power plants or in projects in which human rights violations were occurring at the stage of development, 73 citizens and NGOs had given a protest statement.

Also, since 2013, more than 100 JCM projects have been implemented by the Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry. However, it is said that the credits generated by 2030 will be cumulatively 5.8 million tons, and it is far from the goal in the Plan for Global Warming Countermeasures\*, In order to achieve the goal, it is necessary to increase the number of private-based projects and increase by 10 times the amount government's expenses.

\*the Plan for Global Warming Countermeasures was decided on May 2016 by the Cabinet in order to promote global warming countermeasures comprehensively and strategically, based on the Paris agreement adopted at COP21 and Japan's INDC submitted to the UNFCCC. It aims to further strengthen efforts on developing country support and innovation based on "ACE 2.0"



出典：2016年11月11日行政事業レビュー「内閣官房行政改革推進本部事務局説明資料」

## Take Action

Please send the following message to Minister of Foreign Affairs, Taro Kono

Dear Minister of Foreign Affairs, Taro Kono

*The Japanese government is expected to raise further funds for developing countries since President Trump has announced its withdrawal from the support. For financial institutions and private enterprises, it is required to contribute through supports that meet the needs of developing countries so long as these businesses do not contradict the Paris agreement.*

*In 2017, the Japanese institutions which continue financial support to the coal related business have become GCF Accredited Entities. In order to achieve the goal of the Paris agreement in the future, we request to the GCF Accredited Entities disclosure of climate-related financial information and clear targets for reducing carbon asset exposure.*

## **Contact**

### **Minister of Foreign Affairs**

Web: Leave message (<https://www3.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/mail/qa.html>)

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*This Post was submitted by Climate Scorecard Japan Country Managers Erina and Kenta Matsumoto: Contact: 今井絵里菜 <erina19961008@gmail.com*

## **JAPAN (Japanese)**

日本は気候ファイナンスにおいて資金提供者の立場にある。

1. COP21 において、安倍総理が「美しい星への行動 2.0 (ACE2.0)」を発表し、途上国に対する資金支援をそれまでの約 1 兆円 (約 89 億 US ドル) から 2020 年においては約 1.3 兆円 (約 116 億 US ドル) に増額することを約束した。

2)

・ 2015 年から 2016 年までの 2 年間で、ODA、OOF、また民間資金による支援を通じて官民合わせて約 233 億ドルの支援を実施した。

・ 2015 年、日本は GCF に対して 15 億 US ドルの拠出を決定した。

・ 「短期寿命気候 汚染物質に関する国際パートナーシップ (CCAC)」へ毎年約 250 万 US ドルを拠出している。

・ 2017 年、「透明性のための能力開発イニシアティブ (CBIT)」に 500 万 US ドルを拠出した。

具体的な取り組みとしては以下のものがあげられる。

- ODA を通じた二国間支援

日本は 2015 年と 2016 年に、相手国の要望とニーズを踏まえ 91 ヶ国に対して 434 のプロジェクトを実施している。特に日本は気候変動の影響に脆弱とされる島嶼国の適応支援に力を入れており、こうした島嶼国に対する適応支援に対して 44.1 百万ドルを提供した。

-市場メカニズムを活用した低炭素技術の普及 (二国間クレジット制度 (JCM) )

これまでに 17 か国と JCM に関する二国間文書を署名し、120 件以上の温室効果ガス排出削減・吸収プロジェクトを実施しており、これらのプロジェクトによる累積の排出削減・吸収量は、約 700 万 tCO<sub>2</sub> (2030 年度までの直接効果) を見込んでいる。

- 人工衛星による全球の温室効果ガス濃度の観測 (GOSAT)

温室効果ガス観測技術衛星「いぶき」(GOSAT)シリーズにより、全球の温室効果ガス濃度の継続的な観測を行うことで気候変動予測の精緻化に貢献する。

4) 2015年5月、日本政府とGCF事務局は、日本政府からGCFに15億ドルを拠出するための取決めに署名を行った。これによって、GCFへの各国拠出総額が、GCFの稼働に必要な条件とされた拠出表明総額の50%に達し、GCFは支援を開始できることとなった。

## 評価

\*\*\*良い方向に進んでいる

日本が緑の気候基金(GCF)への拠出を表明した15億ドルという規模は、30億ドルの拠出を表明した米国に次いで2番目の規模であり、これは途上国支援に大きく貢献していると言える。一方で、2017年7月、GCFの認証機関として日本から初めてとなるJICA及び三菱東京UFJ銀行がの承認を受けた。しかし、この申請に際して両機関が多くの温室効果ガスを排出する石炭火力発電への巨額融資や、開発の段階で人権侵害なども発生しているプロジェクトを行っていたため、世界の73の市民・NGO団体が抗議声明をあげていた。

また2013年から環境省・経済産業省合わせて100件以上のJCMプロジェクトを実施しているが、2030年までに生むクレジットは累積で580万トンと言われており、温暖化対策計画\*の中で示している「JCMの構築・実施により2030年度までの累積で5千万～1億tCO<sub>2</sub>の国際的な排出削減・吸収量」には遠く及ばない。目標を達成するためには民間ベースの案件の増加と、約10倍の国費投入が必要である。

\*「地球温暖化対策計画」はCOP21で採択されたパリ協定や国連に提出した「日本の約束草案」を踏まえ、我が国の地球温暖化対策を総合的かつ計画的に推進するための計画である。「美しい星への行動2.0(ACE2.0)」に基づき、途上国支援とイノベーションの取組を一段と強化すると書かれている。

## アクション

外務大臣 河野太郎様

トランプ大統領が支援からの撤退を表明した今、日本政府にはさらなる途上国に対する資金拠出の増額への期待が高まる。金融機関や民間企業には自らのビジネスがパリ協定と矛盾しないことを大前提に、途上国の人々のニーズに合う支援を通じて貢献することが求め



られる。特に2017年の石炭関連事業へ金融支援を続けたままの日本の機関がGCF認証機関となったことを受け、今後はパリ協定の目標を達成するために、認証機関に対して気候関連融資情報及び炭素資産リスクを低減させるための明確な目標の公開を要求したいところである。

連絡先

外務省

Web: (<https://www3.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/mail/qa.html>)

## MEXICO

### **Spotlight Activity Report: Mexico Lacks Good Systems to Monitor, Verify, and Account for the International Climate Funds That It Receives**

In its National Determined Contribution (NDC) for the Paris Agreement, Mexico pledged to increase its 25% unconditional greenhouse gas (GHG) and Short-Lived Climate Pollutants reduction goal up to 40% with the condition of having a global agreement that addresses “[international carbon price, carbon border adjustments, technical cooperation, access to low-cost financial resources and technology transfer](#)”. Considering this statement, Mexico can be seen mainly as a recipient of climate funds – although it can also act as a [donor](#) in some cases. It was considered the second biggest recipient of climate finance at a global level by 2015, since it received [\\$109,311,076,566 Mexican pesos from 2006-2014](#), and [5 billion US dollars from 2015 to 2017](#), to fund climate projects in the country.

According to *Transparencia Mexicana* (Mexican Transparency), a social organization that aims to control corruption in Mexico, our principal donors are the Interamerican Development Bank (IDB) which covers 39.45% of the contributions, the World Bank with 28.7%, and the French Development Agency (AFD) with 19.93%. It is important to consider that most of those funds (93%) are given as credit or loans to the Mexican Government.

In 2014, *CEMDA* or *Centro Mexicano de Derecho Ambiental* (Mexican Center of Environmental Law) identified the main sectors that got funding from international sources, which were energy efficiency (31%), renewable energy (20%) and forestry (12%). For the 2015-2017 period, *Transparencia Mexicana* identified the same sectors, however, the proportions have changed, with forestry receiving most of the funds (23%), renewable energy 22% and energy efficiency 13%.

The National Institute of Ecology and Climate Change (INECC) has calculated that, in order to completely implement mitigation measures from 2014 to 2030, Mexico would need to have an investment of almost 68 billion US dollars. However, there's no clear distinction between what should come from private, public or international funds, an issue that is exacerbated by the lack of transparency mechanisms and accountability from current financial flows that several authors have identified.

### **Activity Ranking: \*\* Standing still**

As with many other subjects regarding the Paris Agreement, Mexico seems to have built a strong base to obtain international funds from multilateral sources, even going back to the establishment of the Green Climate Fund. However, as with other aspects of its commitment, the vagueness and lack of a clear systems to monitor, verify and account for those funds make it difficult to evaluate the effectiveness of current climate finance in our country, as well as the details of how these resources are being used in which projects.

### **Take Action**

You can help us get a more detailed idea of how international resources are used in this country by contacting Mr. Juan Carlos Gonzalo Consecó Gómez, Chief of the International Affairs Unit of the Ministry of Finance, with the following message:

*Dear Mr. Juan Carlos Gonzalo Consecó Gómez, it has been brought to our attention that, although Mexico has made a very good job securing international resources to fund climate change projects, it is still very difficult to discern how much has been used for which projects, and if it has been sufficient to reach our commitments to the Paris Agreement. We encourage you to work with the upcoming government in order to create a more transparent and accountable system so we can make better evaluations and plans for the future.*

### **Contact:**

**Name: Mr. Juan Carlos Gonzalo Consecó Gómez, Chief of the International Affairs Unit, Ministry of Finance**

Email: <https://www.greenclimate.fund/countries/-/country-profiles/mexico#>

Telephone: +52 55 3688 1228

Address: Insurgentes Sur 1971, Torre 3, Piso 3 Mexico City, C.P. 01020, Mexico  
Mexico City, 01020 Mexico

*This Post was submitted by Climate Scorecard Mexico Country Analyst Raiza Pilatowsky-Gruner: Contact [Raiza@climatescorecard.org](mailto:Raiza@climatescorecard.org)*

## **RUSSIA**

## **Spotlight Activity Report: Russia has provided small scale support to former CIS countries**

The Paris Agreement of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), endorsed by all countries at the end of 2015, is a set of principles for long-term international cooperation. The agreement does not imply that countries accept individual international obligations: neither on greenhouse gas emissions nor on providing financial assistance to the weakest and most vulnerable countries. Instead, they should themselves establish and periodically review relevant national decisions on climate change. 176 countries have ratified the Paris Agreement, only two states - the United States and Turkey - spoke out against this agreement for financial reasons.

Large problems, related to implementing the Paris Agreement, have been caused by the need for financial support from developed countries to reduce emissions and support adaptation in the weakest and most vulnerable countries. The Paris Agreement set up a mechanism to facilitate this transfer of funds known as the Green Climate Fund. The Green Climate fund seeks to raise 100 billion dollars a year starting in 2020. However, as of now only 10 billion has been pledged.

Russia, in accordance with the UN's climate convention, is a country **with transition economy**, therefore, it is not obligated to pay to the Green Climate Fund. However, on a voluntary basis, Russia allocated \$10 million for climate projects in less developed countries.

These funds will be targeted to CIS states: Azerbaijan, Armenia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and Ukraine. In 2017, Russia invested \$1.23 billion in Kazakhstan. But it is unclear how much of this amount was spent on the implementation of climate projects.

Russia's \$10 million donor support contribution was made through the Russia-UNDP Trust Fund. In addition, Russia made a \$5 million contribution to the Green Climate Fund. These funds are small relative to all official development assistance provided by Russia (in 2014 - \$ 875 million), and it is likely that Russia's contributions will grow. However, much larger contributions can be expected in the form of climate investments by Russian companies in countries where Russia seeks to maintain and increase its presence.

### **Activity Ranking: \*\*\* Right Direction**

Russian government investments to date, though relatively small, suggest that Russia has the potential to support climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts in less developed countries. We also expect that Russian companies will make climate changes investments in countries where Russia has interests.

### **Action Alert**

*We appeal to all climate investment funds in Russia and ask them to describe in more details their activities on investments in environmental projects of foreign countries, especially the CIS countries. Russia has great financial potential and has the opportunity to invest not only in domestic energy projects, but also to assist in their implementation abroad. But it is very important to organize the mechanism of this work in such a way that it is clear on which projects, in what country and for what purposes are investments from Russian funds. Moreover, it is mandatory to widely publicize the successful results of projects implemented with the financial support of Russia.*

*This Post was submitted by Climate Scorecard Russia Country Manager Polina Backonovicj: Contact: [Polina@climatescorecard.org](mailto:Polina@climatescorecard.org)*

## **RUSSIA (RUSSIAN TRANSLATION)**

### **POST 8 КЛИМАТИЧЕСКОЕ ФИНАНСИРОВАНИЕ**

#### **Промежуточная деятельность: Российский международный профиль климатического финансирования**

Парижское соглашение Рамочной конвенции Организации Объединенных Наций об изменении климата (РКИКООН), одобренное всеми странами в конце 2015 года, представляет собой комплекс принципов долгосрочного международного сотрудничества. Соглашение не подразумевает, что страны принимают индивидуальные международные обязательства: ни по выбросам парниковых газов, ни по оказанию финансовой помощи самым слабым и наиболее уязвимым странам. Вместо этого они должны сами устанавливать и периодически пересматривать соответствующие национальные решения по изменению климата. 176 стран ратифицировали Парижское соглашение, только два государства - Соединенные Штаты и Турция - высказались против этого соглашения по финансовым соображениям.

Большие проблемы, связанные с осуществлением Парижского соглашения, вызваны необходимостью финансовой поддержки со стороны развитых стран для сокращения выбросов и поддержки адаптации в развивающихся странах. Парижское соглашение создало механизм для облегчения такой передачи средств, известный как Зеленый климатический фонд (Green Climate Fund). Этот фонд стремится собрать 100 миллиардов долларов США в год, начиная с 2020 года. Однако на данный момент в Фонд поступило только 10 миллиардов долларов США.

Россия, в соответствии с климатической конвенцией ООН, является страной с переходным типом экономики, поэтому она не обязана делать взносы в Зеленый климатический фонд. Однако на добровольной основе Россия выделила 10 миллионов долларов США на климатические проекты в менее развитых странах. Эти средства будут направлены на страны СНГ (Азербайджан, Армения, Беларусь,

Казахстан, Кыргызстан, Молдова, Таджикистан, Туркменистан, Узбекистан и Украина). В 2017 году Россия инвестировала в Казахстан 1,23 миллиарда долларов США. Но неясно, какая часть этой суммы была использована на реализацию климатических проектов в стране.

Вклад России в размере 10 млн. долларов США был предоставлен через Целевой фонд Россия – ПРООН (Программа развития ООН). Кроме того, Россия внесла 5 миллионов долларов в Зеленый климатический фонд. Эти средства малы по сравнению со всей официальной помощью в области развития, предоставляемой Россией (в 2014 году - 875 миллионов долларов США), и вполне вероятно, что вклады России будут расти. Однако гораздо большие вклады можно ожидать в виде инвестиций в климат со стороны российских компаний в странах, где Россия стремится поддерживать и расширять свое присутствие.

### **Рейтинг активности: \*\*\* Верное направление**

Инвестиции российского правительства на сегодняшний день, хотя и относительно небольшие, свидетельствуют о том, что у России есть потенциал для финансовой поддержки усилий по смягчению последствий изменения климата и адаптации в менее развитых странах. Мы также ожидаем, что российские компании сделают инвестиции в области изменения климата в страны, в которых есть интересы России.

### **Action Alert**

Мы обращаемся ко всем климатическим инвестиционным фондам в России и просим их более подробно описать их деятельность по инвестициям в природоохранные проекты зарубежных стран, особенно стран СНГ. Россия обладает большим финансовым потенциалом и имеет возможность инвестировать не только в отечественные энергетические проекты, но и в помощь в их реализации за рубежом. Но очень важно организовать механизм этой работы таким образом, чтобы было ясно, по каким проектам, в какой стране и для каких целей инвестиции из российских фондов. Кроме того, необходимо широко публиковать успешные результаты проектов, реализуемых при финансовой поддержке России.

Данный пост был подготовлен российским менеджером от Climate Scorecard Бакунович Полиной, контактная информация [Polina@climatescorecard.org](mailto:Polina@climatescorecard.org)

## **SAUDI ARABIA**

## **Spotlight Activity: Saudi Arabia 's Work with the Green Climate Fund and the One Planet Sovereign Wealth Fund Signal Its Intention to Support Climate Change Efforts in Other Countries.**

Saudi Arabia does not receive donations to implement and further its renewable energy program, although other Middle Eastern countries do. It does give donations to other developing countries, although this amount is undisclosed. The Green Climate Fund (GCF) is part of the UNFCCC to assist developing countries in adaptation and mitigation practices to counter climate change. Saudi Arabia has been designated as part of the GCF's governing structure. It is recognized as a national designated authority or a focal point, which acts as a core GCF interface between a developing country and the GCF. (Unfortunately we have not been able to identify a developing country with whom Saudi Arabia is partnered). Saudi Arabia is also part of the One Planet Sovereign Wealth Fund, which is a group of six nations that are "promoting the integration of climate change analysis in the management of large, long-term and diversified asset pools." Along with the five other nations, this fund manages over \$3 trillion in assets, including Saudi Arabian assets. As part of Saudi Arabia's ambitious 2030 vision to build up its renewable energy sector to an initial target of producing at least 9.5 gigawatts from renewable sources, it plans to set aside at least \$50 billion to develop renewable energy projects in the country, and more specifically \$7 billion in 2018 alone. Although Saudi Arabia has expressed the need to also implement climate change adaptation measures, it has not specified a budget for these activities.

### **Activity Ranking \*\*\*\* Moving Forward**

Saudi Arabia's active engagement with the GCF governing body is a very encouraging sign of the leadership's political will to counter the negative effects of climate change in developing countries either through adaptation or mitigation measures. Furthermore, the Kingdom's allocation of funds including the establishment of the One Planet Sovereign Wealth Fund to finance international environmentally-conscious large-scale projects is a promising step to build its own renewable energy sector and to reduce its dependency on fossil fuels and carbon emissions. It is important to note that Saudi Arabia's investments are well placed due to the abundant sunlight and winds in the region. These projects in the solar and wind energy will help Saudi Arabia reach its goal of having 9.5 gigawatts produced from renewable energy by 2023. Saudi Arabia's donations to several multilateral funds to help other developing countries adjust to climate change impact is also a vital and important contribution for reducing regional and global carbon emissions.

### **Take Action: Please send the following message to the policymaker below.**

*Saudi Arabia's membership in the GCF governing body and investments into its own renewable energy sector are very encouraging. For these investments to achieve their full potential, the government must increase transparency and clarity on the exact amount earmarked to finance their renewable energy projects and for which purposes the money will be used for. They must also release a projected finance baseline or statistics to inform domestic climate change policy and strategic planning and provide information*

*internationally on the Kingdom's concrete climate finance plans. It is also important to disclose the sum of money the Kingdom actually donated, if any, to which countries, and what the funds are being used for.*

Send Action Alert Message to:

**Khalid A. Al-Falih**

Minister of Energy, Industry, and Mineral Resources

[webmaster@meim.gov.sa](mailto:webmaster@meim.gov.sa)

[For further information contact Climate Scorecard's Saudi Arabia Partner Organization----- OR Climate Scorecard Country Managers for Saudi Arabia, Abeer Abdulkareem abeerabdulkareemm2003@gmail.com and Amgad Ellaboudy amgad.ellaboudy@gmail.com](#)

## SAUDI ARABIA (ARABIC)

### الصورة المالية للتغير الحراري للمملكة العربية السعودية

لا تتلقى المملكة العربية السعودية تبرعات لتنفيذ وتعزيز برنامج الطاقة المتجددة لديها ، على الرغم من أن دول الشرق الأوسط The Green Climate Fund. الأخرى تفعل ذلك. إنها تقدم تبرعات للبلدان النامية الأخرى ، على الرغم من أن هذا المبلغ غير معروف هو جزء من اتفاقية الأمم المتحدة الإطارية بشأن تغير المناخ لمساعدة البلدان النامية في ممارسات التكيف The Green Climate Fund والتخفيف لمواجهة تغير المناخ. تم تعيين المملكة العربية السعودية كجزء من الهيكل التنظيمي ل The Green Climate Fund وهي معترف بها كسلطة وطنية معينة أو جهة اتصال ، تعمل كواجهة أساسية بين البلدان النامية و The Green Climate Fund . لم ننجح للأسف في تحديد هذا البلد النامي المعين الذي تشارك معها المملكة العربية السعودية (المملكة) . وهي مجموعة من ست دول "تعمل على تعزيز One Planet العربية السعودية هي أيضاً جزء من صندوق الثروة السيادية تريليونات دولار 3 تكامل تحليل تغير المناخ في إدارة مجتمعات الأصول الطويلة الأجل والمتنوعة". تدير هذه الصناديق أكثر من الطموحة لبناء قطاع الطاقة المتجددة لديها ، إلى 2030 من الأصول ، بما في ذلك الأصول السعودية. كجزء من رؤية المملكة مليار دولار 50 جيجاوات من مصادر متجددة ، فإنها تخطط لتخصيص ما لا يقل عن 9.5 هدف مبدئي لإنتاج ما لا يقل عن وحده. على الرغم من أن 2018 مليارات دولار في عام 7 لتطوير مشاريع الطاقة المتجددة في البلاد ، وعلى وجه التحديد المملكة العربية السعودية قد أعربت عن الحاجة إلى تنفيذ تدابير التكيف مع تغير المناخ ، فإنها لم تحدد ميزانية لهذه الأنشطة.

### تصنيف النشاط \*\*\*\*

أن الأندفاع الفعال للسعودية في الهيئة الإدارية ل The Green Climate Fund هو إشارة مشجعة للغاية على الأرادة السياسية للقيادة لمكافحة الآثار السلبية للتغير المناخي في الدول النامية إما من خلال إجراءات التأقلم أو التخفيف. وفضلاً عن ذلك، فإن تخصيص المملكة للأموال وبضمنها إنشاء صندوق الثروة السيادية لتمويل المشاريع الضخمة الصديقة للبيئة هو خطوة

مشجعة لبناء قطاعها من الطاقة المتجددة وتخفيض الاعتماد على الوقود الأحفوري ومن انبعاثات الكربون. ومن المهم ملاحظة أن استثمارات المملكة العربية السعودية هي في مواضع جيدة وذلك لوفرة اشعة الشمس والرياح في المنطقة. هذه المشاريع في الطاقة الشمسية وطاقة الرياح ستساعد المملكة في الوصول الى هدفها في إنتاج 9.5 جيجاوات من الطاقة المتجددة بحلول عام 2023. أن تبرعات السعودية لعدة صناديق متعددة الأطراف لمساعدة دول نامية أخرى في التأقلم لتأثير التغير المناخي هي أيضاً مساهمة فعالة ومهمة في الحد من انبعاثات الكربون إقليمياً وعالمياً.

### تنبيه العمل (المملكة العربية السعودية)

إن إنضمام المملكة العربية السعودية للهيئة الإدارية لـ The Green Climate Fund وأستثماراتها في قطاعها للطاقة المتجددة هو أمر مشجع للغاية. ولكي تحقق هذه الأستثمارات كامل إمكاناتها يجب أن تعمل الحكومة من أجل المزيد من الشفافية والوضوح فيما يتعلق بالمبلغ الدقيق المرصود لتمويل مشاريعها للطاقة المتجددة ولأي أغراض ستستخدم هذه الأموال. ويجب أن تعلن عن الخط الأساسي أو البيانات الخاصة بالتمويل لغرض أعلام السياسة المحلية للتغير المناخي والتخطيط الأستراتيجي ونشر المعلومات عن خطط المملكة المالية بشأن البيئة عالمياً. ويجب أيضاً نشر المبالغ التي تبرعت بها المملكة ولأي بلدان وماهي الأغراض التي تستخدم فيها هذه الأموال.

إرسال رسالة تنبيه العمل إلى:

سعادة معالي الوزير خالد الفالح، وزير الطاقة والصناعة والموارد المعدنية [webmaster@meim.gov.sa](mailto:webmaster@meim.gov.sa)

وللحصول على مزيد من المعلومات ، يرجى الاتصال بشركاء مؤسسة (Climate Scorecard) في المملكة العربية السعودية  
----- أو مدراء بلد (Climate Scorecard) للمملكة العربية السعودية ، Abeer Abdulkareem ،  
Amgad Ellaboudy [amgad.ellaboudy@gmail.com](mailto:amgad.ellaboudy@gmail.com) و [com.abeerabdulkareemm2003@gmail.com](mailto:com.abeerabdulkareemm2003@gmail.com)

## **SOUTH AFRICA**

### **Spotlight Activity: South Africa Needs To Garner More International Donor Support for Climate Change Adaptation**

Climate finance is one of the fundamental three pillars of the Paris Agreement of 2015. Section two states that countries must “align finance flows with a path of low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development.” For developing countries such as South Africa this would only be possible through financial support obtained from climate finance donor countries and institutions.



The Nationally Determined Contributions of South Africa towards the Paris agreement were largely based on the National Climate Change Response Policy (NCCRP) which aimed at ensuring that South Africa transitions to a low carbon, climate resilient economy and society. This would be achieved through the Climate Change Flagship Programmes which would require the South African government to source funding to implement these programmes. South Africa currently has 8 programmes in the pipeline which are; National public and private sector energy efficiency programmes, national public sector renewable energy programmes, embedded renewable energy programmes, diversion of solid waste from landfills programmes, climate resilient agriculture programmes, credit lines for climate resilient agriculture, greening higher education residences programme, national land restoration and rehabilitation programmes. The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change provides South Africa with funding from these funding mechanisms; Global Environmental Facility, the Green Climate Fund and the Adaptation Fund. Furthermore, South Africa receives funding from the Bilateral Fund, National Green Fund, Adaptation Fund and the Multilateral Development Banks (Clean Technology Fund). The finance inflows overview of South Africa is; Grants (\$158,093,553), Loans (\$457,500,000), Co-Financing in cash and kind (\$3,109,641,552) and the fiscal support (\$86,095,100).

There are numerous projects that have been funded in South Africa by the different funding entities, these projects include; the South African Sustainable Energy Accelerations Programme (\$77,5 Million), Eskom's proposed 100 MW-capacity Upington Concentrated Solar Power (CSP) plant, (\$250 million – World Bank \$200 million and African Development Bank \$64.4 million), Project preparation funding (\$1.5 Million), Small grants Fund for small adaptation projects (\$2.5 Million), Promoting Organic Waste-to-Energy and other Low-carbon Technologies through Accelerating Biogas Market Development (\$4.2 Million), Improvement of industrial energy efficiency in South Africa through the introduction of energy management and energy systems optimization.(\$5,7 Million), Wind Energy Project (SAWEP) – Phase II (\$3.6 Million), Energy Efficient Low-carbon Transport (\$1,3 Million), Cleantech Programme for SMEs in South Africa (\$1.9 Million), Equity Fund for the Small Projects Independent Power Producer Procurement Programme (non-grant) (DBSA) (\$15 million), Cities-IAP: Building a Resilient and Resource-efficient Johannesburg: Increased Access to Urban Services and Improved Quality (\$8 Million) and the Capacity Building Programme to Implement South Africa's Climate National System Life (\$1,1 Million).

### **Activity Rating: \*\*\* Good Move**

The South African Government has been doing well in terms of sourcing numerous funds for projects to advance the South African Nationally Determined Contributions. This includes writing and submitting proposals that are relevant to the interest and needs of our country. There is however, more room for the utilization of funds to ensure that these projects are thoroughly implemented. There is also still more to be done to fund raise for Climate Adaptation programmes, as more funds are channeled towards mitigation as opposed to adaptation.

### **Take Action**

Contact the Minister of Environmental Affairs to write more funding proposals that focus on Climate Change Adaptation. This is to ensure that we have climate resilient communities and can cope with emergency climate disasters. Here is a sample message:

*Dear Minister: Bomo Edna Molewa,*

*The efforts by the South African Government to source funding to Implement programmes that will address the issues of climate change adaptation and mitigation are thoroughly appreciated. We however, urge you to source more funding for climate adaptation programmes such as climate disaster management programmes, emergency evacuation programmes etc.*

*Yours Sincerely*

**Minister's Personal Assistant: Mr Claude Mogambrey Nadasen**

Environment House,  
473 Steve Biko,  
Arcadia, Pretoria, 0083  
South Africa  
Telephone: +27 12 399 8769  
Cell: +27 082 376 7164  
E-mail: CNadasen@environment.gov.za

*This Post was submitted by Climate Scorecard South Africa Country Manager*

*Phiwakinkosi Mungwe: Contact [Phiwakinkosi@climatescorecard.org](mailto:Phiwakinkosi@climatescorecard.org)*

## **SOUTH KOREA**

### **Spotlight Activity Report: South Korea Needs to Prioritize Combatting Climate Change Within Its International Development Strategy**

Climate finance is one of three key pillars of the Paris Agreement. Article 2 of the Agreement clearly states to 'align finance flows with a path of low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development.'

South Korea is aiming to play a central role in the international negotiations stage, hosting the Green Climate Fund Secretariat, which specializes in climate change in developing countries. Korea is seeking to improve the quality and quantity of its climate change development assistance. However, its actual performance is far from its intention. Korea ranked 26th out of 29 member countries according to the DAC statistics in 2014. The following statistics in 2016 also reconfirms that Korea's international contribution remains relatively low. Major projects were made through the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA), and the largest water protection project was provided through The Export-Import Bank of Korea.

Climate-related development finance by objective (2016)

	Significant	Imputed Multilateral Contributions	Principal
All bilateral providers	20,420	4,965	11,799
DAC Members	20,405	4,929	11,784
South Korea	214.7	49.0	22.3

Unit. USD million (constant 2016 prices)

Source. Climate Change: OECD DAC External Development Finance Statistics

Korea's Climate-related development finance (2016)

General Environment Protection	103.6
Water Supply and Sanitation	61.5
Agriculture	8.9
Disaster Prevention and Preparedness	8.4
Development Food Aid/ Food Security Assistance	5.9
Forestry	4.7
Fishing	2.0
Other Social Infrastructure and Services	1.8
Construction	0.8

Unit. USD million (constant 2016 prices)

Source. Climate Change: OECD DAC External Development Finance Statistics

**Activity Rating: \*\* Standing Still**

According to Korea Institute for International Economic Policy's recent report on "Evaluation of mainstreaming climate change in ODA projects", Korea does not explicitly stress climate change in its top-level strategy or policy document on international

development cooperation, which is a fundamental obstacle to pursuing climate change. In the period when 'Green Growth' was promoted at the national level, countermeasures against climate change were emphasized by implementing agencies.

Source. Korea Institute for International Economic Policy (2017) "Evaluation of mainstreaming climate change in ODA projects"

**Take Action: Please send the following message to the Minister below**

*Dear Mr. Kim Dong Yeon (Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Economy and Finance)*

*International community expects a more significant role and contributions of South Korea for fighting against climate change. However, its financial contribution remains relatively marginal and its overseas projects are not well defined. We (Climate Scorecard) would like to encourage Ministry of Economy and Finance to build up Korea's more comprehensive action plans to help developing countries' climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts.*

**Contact Information:**

**Ministry of Economy and Finance**

Sejong Government Complex, 477, Galmae-ro, Sejong-si 30109, Korea

Tel. +82-44-215-2114

Fax. +82-44-215-8033

Email. [fppr@korea.kr](mailto:fppr@korea.kr)

*This post was submitted by Climate Scorecard Country Manager Eunjung Lim.*

Contact [Eunjung@climatescorecard.org](mailto:Eunjung@climatescorecard.org)

## **THAILAND**

### **Spotlight Activity Report: Thailand Lacks an International Climate Finance Plan That Will Help Mobilize Donor Support**

In order to achieve the NDC targets of around 20 to 25% greenhouse gas reductions from the Business-As-Usual (BAU) by the year 2030, Thailand aims to facilitate climate change mitigation and adaptation projects for transitioning to low carbon society. Accordingly, Thailand has allocated certain proportions of its national budget expenditure towards the facilitation of climate change mitigation and adaptation projects.

These annual allocations in 2009, 2010 and 2011 were not enough to finance all the adaptation and mitigation projects, which Thailand has in place. This is why Thailand is a recipient country as it needs international climate funds in order to finance and implement

the adaptation and mitigation projects in place. In this regard, it has been proposed that the Green Climate Fund (GCF) is likely to finance different climate change mitigation projects in Thailand.

International climate funds for Thailand include other sources as well. One such source is the Adaptation Fund, which focuses on the adaptation aspects in the country. The objective of the adaptation fund is “to finance concrete adaptation projects and programs in developing countries that are Parties to the Kyoto Protocol”. The eligibility criteria for receiving the adaptation fund are that “Developing countries be particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change. “At the 13<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Adaptation Trust Fund Board, the Board approved a cap of USD 10 million for each country funded for support by the Adaptation Fund”. With respect to Thailand’s context no specific amount of Adaptation Funds were allocated to date.

The Clean Technology Fund (CTF) is another international source of climate funds and it specifically focuses on the mitigation projects in the country. The objective of CTF is that it “aims to support the rapid deployment of low-carbon technologies on a significant scale, with the objective of cost-effective reductions in the growth of greenhouse gas emissions”. The eligibility criteria of the CTF is that “Country access is based upon a) ODA-eligibility (according to OECD/DAC guidelines), and b) an active multilateral development bank (MDB) country programme. In Thailand’s context, a “national investment plan was endorsed in 2009 for USD 300 million”. **NOTE NEEBIR-DOES THIS MEAN THE CLEAN TECHNOLOGY FUND INVESTED 300 MILLION IN MITIGATION PROJECTS IN THAILAND?**

The Forest Carbon Partnership Facility is another major international source of climate funding for Thailand. The objective of this fund is “to assist developing countries in their effort to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD)”. The eligibility criteria of this fund are that “All borrowing member countries of the IBRD or IDA that are located in subtropical or tropical areas are eligible. However, priority is given to countries with substantial forest areas and forest carbon stocks and to those that have forests that are important for the livelihoods of forest dwellers and indigenous peoples”. With respect to the allocation of this fund, “Thailand prepared a Readiness Plan Idea Note (R-PIN) in 2009. A Grant Agreement for USD 0.2 million was signed in 2011”.

Another source of international climate fund for Thailand is the GEF Trust Fund- Climate Change focal area also known as GEF-5. The objective of this fund is “To help developing countries and economies in transition to contribute to the overall objective of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)”. The eligibility criteria for this fund are “a) GEF grants are made available within the framework of the financial mechanisms of the UNFCCC and should be in conformity with the eligibility criteria decided by the Conference of the Parties. b) A country is an eligible recipient of GEF grants if it is eligible to borrow from the World Bank or if it is an eligible recipient of UNDP technical assistance through its country Indicative Planning Figure (IPF)”. With respect to the grant which Thailand received, “under GEF-4 between 2008-2010, four Thai projects received funding of USD 11 million”.

The International Climate Initiative of the German Government (ICI) is also crucial source of Thailand's climate funding. ICI addresses all the components of climate change. The core objective of ICI is "to provide financial support to international projects supporting climate change mitigation, adaptation and biodiversity projects with climate relevance". The eligibility requirements for ICI are "Focuses on a number of countries that have a high potential for emissions reduction." The fund also focuses on innovative projects. According to the funds received by Thailand from ICI "Six ICI projects have been implemented in Thailand since 2008, with a grant contribution of USD 13 million".

Japan's Fast Start Finance also contributed significantly to Thailand's efforts to combat climate change. This fund focuses on all the components of climate change and its objective is "To assist developing countries to address climate change". The eligibility requirements of the fund are "Disbursement of funds is dependent on bilateral policy consultations with Japan". According to the grants received by Thailand from Japan's Fast Start Finance "One grant funded project for USD 8 million in 2010 (Forest Preservation Project)".

Finally, the Special Climate Change Fund also provided vast proportions of international climate funds for Thailand. The objective of this fund is "to implement long-term adaptation measures that increase the resilience of national development sectors to the impacts of climate change". The eligibility criteria for this fund are "All Non-Annex 1 countries of the UNFCCC are eligible to apply". The grant received by Thailand from this fund is "One grant funded project for USD 0.9 million in 2009 (Strengthening the capacity of vulnerable coastal communities)".

At present, climate funds from different international sources along with systematic budgetary allocations of climate funding at a national level are urgently required, if Thailand is to achieve its NDC targets of 20 to 25% greenhouse gas reductions by 2030. However, there are shortages of climate funds associated with the national budget allocations and the grants received from international sources by Thailand. Some international organizations are reluctant to fund for different adaptation and mitigation projects in Thailand due to their stringent eligibility criteria for grants, which Thailand is unable to qualify for. International funders have so far been unwilling to provide funding at the scale needed to implement some of Thailand's larger climate change projects.

To know more about Thailand's national budgetary allocation for climate change mitigation and adaptation projects, please visit the UNFCCC 2016 Report at: [http://unfccc.int/files/cooperation\\_and\\_support/financial\\_mechanism/standing\\_committee/application/pdf/2016\\_ba\\_technical\\_report.pdf](http://unfccc.int/files/cooperation_and_support/financial_mechanism/standing_committee/application/pdf/2016_ba_technical_report.pdf)

To know more about the international sources of climate funding, which Thailand received and the associated challenges of Thailand's climate finance both on a national and international level, please visit:

[https://www.climatefinance-developmenteffectiveness.org/sites/default/files/documents/05\\_02\\_15/thailand%20cpeir%20report\\_final\\_24%20june.pdf](https://www.climatefinance-developmenteffectiveness.org/sites/default/files/documents/05_02_15/thailand%20cpeir%20report_final_24%20june.pdf)

### **Activity Ranking: \*\*\* Positive Move But More Needs to be Done**

By allocating certain proportions from Thailand's national budget towards climate change mitigation and adaptation projects, the country is taking positive steps in terms of reducing the greenhouse gas emissions on a national and regional-scale. Similarly, funds provided by international sources are certainly beneficial for the enhancement of climate change adaptation and mitigation projects in Thailand. However, more needs to be done in terms of the increasing the efficiency of climate financing in Thailand. As Thailand is a recipient country in terms of climate funds, emphasis needs to be given for strategies, which can boost large-scale climate financing from international sources. Such strategies can be developed by formulating a concrete climate financing action plan at a national-level. The climate financing action plan should also incorporate backup fund saving measures, which seems to be lacking at present. Also, in order to prevent shortages of climate funds, there should be continual auditing by respective authorities for ensuring that the fund/grant provided by the Thai Government or international sources are at par with the total costs associated with the project. This in turn will help in the proper utilization of the climate funds for respective projects, thereby building trust among donors and enhancing the prospects of funding large-scale adaptation and mitigation projects in the country.

### **Take Action**

To help Thailand in strengthening the climate financing measures you can contact the members of the Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning with the following Action Alert message:

*We congratulate the Government of Thailand for allocating a proportion of its budget towards climate funding purposes. The efforts that the Thai Government is actively taking to encourage and generate international sources of climate funding are certainly good. However, there is still a long way to go in order to make climate financing measures more efficient in Thailand. Here, your role will be critical. As a prominent member of the Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP), I kindly request you to establish different measures, so that Thailand is able to successfully fund large-scale adaptation and mitigation projects. These measures need to incorporate the formulation of a concrete climate financing action plan at a national level. It also will be necessary to perform regular auditing of the climate fund/grants, to prevent fund shortages and for ensuring that the funds meet the total cost of a given project.*

### **Send Action Alert Message to:**

**Dr. Rawewan Bhuridej, Secretary General**

Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning

60/1 Soi Pibulwatana 7, Rama VI Road,

Phayathai, Bangkok 10400 Thailand

Telephone: 0-2265-6506, Fax: 0-2265-6506

Email: [rawewan@onep.go.th](mailto:rawewan@onep.go.th)

**Dr. Asadaporn Kraipanont, Deputy Secretary General**  
Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning  
60/1 Soi Pibulwatana 7, Rama VI Road,  
Phayathai, Bangkok 10400 Thailand  
Telephone: 0-2265-6505, Fax: 0-2265-6506  
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## THAILAND (Thai)

### O ประเทศไทย: โปสต์ 8

#### ไฟฉายสว่างจ้า กิจกรรม: การศึกษากลไกการคลังสภาพภูมิอากาศของประเทศไทย

เพื่อให้บรรลุเป้าหมาย NDC ประมาณ 20 ถึง 25% ลดการปล่อยก๊าซเรือนกระจก จาก Business-As-Usual (BAU) โดยปี 2030, ประเทศไทยมีเป้าหมายเพื่ออำนวยความสะดวกในการบรรเทาผลกระทบจากการเปลี่ยนแปลงสภาพภูมิอากาศและการปรับตัวเพื่อผลักดันโครงการสู่สังคมคาร์บอนต่ำ. ดังนั้นประเทศไทยจึงได้จัดสรรงบประมาณรายจ่ายบางส่วนไว้เพื่ออำนวยความสะดวกในโครงการบรรเทาผลกระทบจากการเปลี่ยนแปลงสภาพภูมิอากาศและการปรับตัว.

การจัดสรรประจำปีในปี 2009, 2010 และ 2011 ไม่เพียงพอต่อการจัดหาโครงการปรับตัวและลดผลกระทบทั้งหมดที่ประเทศไทยมีอยู่. นี่เป็นเหตุผลที่ประเทศไทยเป็นประเทศผู้รับเนื่องจากต้องใช้กองทุนสภาพภูมิอากาศระหว่างประเทศเพื่อจัดหาและดำเนินการโครงการปรับตัวและลดผลกระทบ. ในเรื่องนี้ได้มีการเสนอว่ากองทุนสภาพภูมิอากาศ (GCF) มีแนวโน้มว่าจะสนับสนุนโครงการบรรเทาภาวะโลกร้อนที่แตกต่างกันในประเทศไทย.

กองทุนสภาพภูมิอากาศระหว่างประเทศของประเทศไทยรวมถึงแหล่งข้อมูลอื่น ๆ เช่นกัน. หนึ่งในแหล่งดังกล่าวคือ Adaptation Fund ซึ่งมุ่งเน้นด้านการปรับตัวในประเทศ. วัตถุประสงค์ของกองทุนเพื่อการปรับตัวคือ "เพื่อจัดหาโครงการและโครงการปรับตัวที่เป็นรูปธรรมในประเทศกำลังพัฒนาซึ่งเป็นภาคีพิชิตสารเกียวโด". "ประเทศที่กำลังพัฒนามีความเสี่ยงที่จะเกิดผลกระทบจากการเปลี่ยนแปลงสภาพภูมิอากาศโดยเฉพาะ "ในการประชุมครั้งที่ 13 ของคณะกรรมการกองทุนเพื่อการปรับตัวกองทุนทรัสต์ (Adaptation Trust Fund Board) คณะกรรมการได้อนุมัติวงเงิน 10 ล้านเหรียญสหรัฐสำหรับแต่ละประเทศที่ได้รับทุนสนับสนุนจากกองทุนการปรับตัว". ในแง่บริบทของประเทศไทยไม่มีการกำหนดงบประมาณการปรับตัวที่เฉพาะเจาะจงสำหรับวันที่.



กองทุนเทคโนโลยีสะอาด(Clean Technology Fund,CTF)เป็นอีกหนึ่งแหล่งเงินทุนจากสภาพภูมิอากาศแห่งชาติและมุ่งเน้นเฉพาะโครงการบรรเทาผลกระทบในประเศ.วัตถุประสงค์ของCTFคือ"มีวัตถุประสงค์เพื่อสนับสนุนการใช้เทคโนโลยีคาร์บอนต่ำอย่างรวดเร็วในระดับที่มีนัยสำคัญโดยมีวัตถุประสงค์เพื่อลดการปล่อยก๊าซเรือนกระจกที่มีประสิทธิภาพ".เกณฑ์การมีสิทธิของCTFคือ"การเข้าถึงประเทศขึ้นอยู่กับก) ความเหมาะสมของ ODA (ตามหลักเกณฑ์ของ OECD / DAC) และข) โปรแกรมการพัฒนาประเทศพหุภาคี (MDB) ที่ใช้งานอยู่". ในบริบทของประเทศไทยมีการรับรอง "แผนการลงทุนในระดับประเทศ ในปี 2009 สำหรับ 300 ล้านดอลลาร์สหรัฐ".

หน่วยงานด้านความร่วมมือคาร์บอนป่าเป็นอีกหนึ่งแหล่งเงินทุนที่สำคัญในการระดมทุนจากสภาพภูมิอากาศของประเทศไทย.วัตถุประสงค์ของกองทุนนี้คือ"เพื่อช่วยเหลือประเทศกำลังพัฒนาในการลดการปลดปล่อยจากการตัดไม้ทำลายป่าและการเสื่อมโทรมของป่า(REDD)".เกณฑ์คุณสมบัติของกองทุนนี้คือ"ประเทศสมาชิกยืมทั้งหมดของIBRDหรือIDAที่ตั้งอยู่ในเขตร้อนหรือเขตร้อนมีสิทธิ. อย่างไรก็ตามการให้ความสำคัญกับประเทศที่มีพื้นที่ป่าที่สำคัญและหุ้นคาร์บอนในป่าและป่าที่มีความสำคัญต่อวิถีชีวิตของชาวป่าและชนเผ่าพื้นเมือง".ในส่วนของการจัดสรรกองทุนนี้ประเทศไทยเตรียมความพร้อมในการวางแผนโครงการ (Readiness Plan Idea Note: R-PIN) ใน2009. ได้มีการลงนามในสัญญาว่าจ้างเงินทุนจำนวน 0.2 ล้านดอลลาร์สหรัฐ ใน2011.

แหล่งที่มาของกองทุนภูมิอากาศระหว่างประเทศของประเทศไทยคือกองทุน GEF Trust Fund- Climate Change หรือที่เรียกว่าGEF5.วัตถุประสงค์ของกองทุนนี้คือ"เพื่อช่วยให้ประเทศกำลังพัฒนาและเศรษฐกิจในช่วงเปลี่ยนผ่านมีส่วนร่วมในวัตถุประสงค์โดยรวมของอนุสัญญาสหประชาชาติว่าด้วยการเปลี่ยนแปลงสภาพภูมิอากาศ(UNFCCC)".เกณฑ์การมีสิทธิของกองทุนนี้คือ(ก)เงินอุดหนุนจากGEFมีอยู่ในกรอบของกลไกทางการเงินของอนุสัญญาUNFCCC และควรสอดคล้องกับเกณฑ์คุณสมบัติที่กำหนดโดยที่ประชุมสมัชชาภาคี. b) ประเทศเป็นผู้รับทุน GEF ที่มีสิทธิหากมีสิทธิกู้ยืมเงินจากธนาคารโลกหรือถ้าเป็นผู้รับความช่วยเหลือด้านเทคนิคของ UNDP ผ่านรูปแบบการวางแผนโดยนัย (IPF)". ในส่วนของเงินอุดหนุนที่ไทยได้รับ"ภายใต้ GEF-4 ระหว่าง 2008-2010, โครงการไทยสี่โครงการได้รับทุนสนับสนุนจำนวน 11 ล้านดอลลาร์สหรัฐ".

การริเริ่มด้านการเปลี่ยนแปลงสภาพภูมิอากาศระหว่างประเทศของรัฐบาลเยอรมัน(ICI)เป็นแหล่งสำคัญในการระดมทุนจากสภาพภูมิอากาศของประเทศไทย. ICI จะกล่าวถึงองค์ประกอบทั้งหมดของการเปลี่ยนแปลงสภาพภูมิอากาศ. วัตถุประสงค์หลักของ ICI คือ"เพื่อให้การสนับสนุนทางการเงินแก่โครงการระหว่างประเทศที่สนับสนุนการบรรเทาการเปลี่ยนแปลงสภาพภูมิอากาศการปรับตัวและโครงการความหลากหลายทางชีวภาพที่เกี่ยวข้องกับสภาพภูมิอากาศ".ข้อกำหนดคุณสมบัติสำหรับICIคือ"มุ่งเน้นไปที่ประเทศต่างๆที่มีศักยภาพในการลดการปล่อยก๊าซ" และกองทุนยังเน้นโครงการที่เป็นนวัตกรรม. ตามเงินที่ประเทศไทยได้รับจาก ICI"โครงการ ICI จำนวน 6 โครงการได้รับการติดตั้งในประเทศไทยแล้ว ตั้งแต่2008, ด้วยเงินอุดหนุนจำนวน 13 ล้านดอลลาร์สหรัฐ".

การเริ่มใช้เงินอย่างรวดเร็วของญี่ปุ่นยังมีส่วนสำคัญต่อความพยายามของประเทศไทยในการต่อต้านการเปลี่ยนแปลงสภาพภูมิอากาศ.กองทุนนี้มุ่งเน้นไปที่องค์ประกอบทั้งหมดของการเปลี่ยนแปลงสภาพภูมิอากาศโดยมีวัตถุประสงค์คือ"ช่วยเหลือประเทศกำลังพัฒนาเพื่อแก้ไขปัญหาการเปลี่ยนแปลงสภาพภูมิอากาศ".ข้อกำหนดเรื่องคุณสมบัติของกองทุนคือ"การเบิกจ่ายเงินจะขึ้นอยู่กับ การปรึกษาหารือด้านนโยบายทวิภาคีกับประเทศญี่ปุ่น". ตามทุนอุดหนุนจากประเทศไทยจาก Fast Start Finance ของญี่ปุ่นโครงการทุนสนับสนุนโครงการหนึ่งทุนจำนวน 8 ล้านดอลลาร์สหรัฐ(โครงการอนุรักษ์ป่า)".

กองทุนเพื่อการฟื้นฟูสภาพภูมิอากาศแบบพิเศษ(SpecialClimateChangeFund)ยังให้สัดส่วนของกองทุนสภาพภูมิอากาศระหว่างประเทศเป็นจำนวนมากสำหรับประเทศไทย.วัตถุประสงค์ของกองทุนนี้คือ"การใช้จ่ายการปรับตัวในระยะยาวเพื่อเพิ่มความยืดหยุ่นในการพัฒนาประเทศต่อผลกระทบจากการเปลี่ยนแปลงสภาพภูมิอากาศ".เกณฑ์การคัดเลือกกองทุนนี้คือ "ประเทศที่ไม่ใช่ภาคผนวก 1 ของ UNFCCC มีสิทธิ์สมัคร". เงินอุดหนุนจากประเทศไทยจากกองทุนนี้คือทุนสนับสนุนโครงการหนึ่งทุนจำนวน 0.9 ล้านดอลลาร์สหรัฐ2009(การสร้างความเข้มแข็งให้กับชุมชนชายแดนที่อ่อนแอ) ".

ปัจจุบันกองทุนเพื่อการฟื้นฟูสภาพภูมิอากาศจากแหล่งต่าง ๆ นานาชาติรวมถึงการจัดสรรงบประมาณอย่างเป็นทางการระดมทุนจากสภาพภูมิอากาศในระดับประเทศจำเป็นต้องเร่งด่วนหากประเทศไทยบรรลุเป้าหมาย NDC ของลดการปล่อยก๊าซเรือนกระจกลง 20 ถึง 25% โดย 2030. อย่างไรก็ตามมีปัญหาการขาดแคลนเงินทุนจากสภาพภูมิอากาศที่เกี่ยวข้องกับการจัดสรรงบประมาณแห่งชาติและเงินอุดหนุนที่ได้รับจากแหล่งต่างประเทศของไทย. องค์การระหว่างประเทศบางแห่งไม่เต็มใจที่จะระดมทุนในโครงการปรับตัวและลดผลกระทบที่แตกต่างกันในประเทศไทยเนื่องจากเกณฑ์ที่เข้มงวดในการได้รับเงินช่วยเหลือซึ่งประเทศไทยไม่สามารถผ่านการรับรองได้. นักระดมทุนต่างชาติไม่เคยให้เงินสนับสนุนในระดับที่จำเป็นในการดำเนินการโครงการเปลี่ยนแปลงสภาพภูมิอากาศที่ใหญ่กว่าของไทย. หากต้องการทราบข้อมูลเพิ่มเติมเกี่ยวกับการจัดสรรงบประมาณแห่งชาติของไทยสำหรับโครงการบรรเทาผลกระทบจากการเปลี่ยนแปลงสภาพภูมิอากาศและการปรับตัว โปรดไปที่ UNFCCC 2016 รายงานที่:

[http://unfccc.int/files/cooperation\\_and\\_support/financial\\_mechanism/standing\\_committee/application/pdf/2016\\_ba\\_technical\\_report.pdf](http://unfccc.int/files/cooperation_and_support/financial_mechanism/standing_committee/application/pdf/2016_ba_technical_report.pdf)

หากต้องการทราบข้อมูลเพิ่มเติมเกี่ยวกับแหล่งเงินทุนจากต่างประเทศที่ได้รับจากประเทศไทยและความท้าทายด้านการเงินของประเทศทั้งในระดับประเทศและระดับนานาชาติโปรดไปที่:

[https://www.climatefinance-developmenteffectiveness.org/sites/default/files/documents/05\\_02\\_15/thailand%20cpeir%20report\\_final\\_24%20june.pdf](https://www.climatefinance-developmenteffectiveness.org/sites/default/files/documents/05_02_15/thailand%20cpeir%20report_final_24%20june.pdf)

### **การจัดอันดับกิจกรรม\*\*\* บวกย้าย แต่ จำนวนมาก งาน ชากศพ**

โดยการจัดสรรงบประมาณบางส่วนจากงบประมาณของประเทศไทยให้สอดคล้องกับโครงการบรรเทาผลกระทบจากการเปลี่ยนแปลงสภาพภูมิอากาศและการปรับตัว ประเทศกำลังดำเนินการในเชิงบวกในแง่ของการลดการปล่อยก๊าซเรือนกระจกในระดับชาติและระดับภูมิภาค. ในทำนองเดียวกันกองทุนที่ได้รับจากแหล่งต่างประเทศจะเป็นประโยชน์อย่างยิ่งต่อการส่งเสริมโครงการปรับตัวและลดผลกระทบจากการเปลี่ยนแปลงสภาพภูมิอากาศในประเทศไทย. อย่างไรก็ตามความต้องการที่เพิ่มขึ้นในแง่ของการเพิ่มประสิทธิภาพของการจัดหาเงินทุนสภาพภูมิอากาศในประเทศไทย. ขณะที่ประเทศไทยเป็นประเทศที่ได้รับทุนสนับสนุนด้านสภาพภูมิอากาศควรให้ความสำคัญกับยุทธศาสตร์ซึ่งอาจช่วยเพิ่มการจัดหาแหล่งทุนจากแหล่งต่างประเทศได้. กลยุทธ์ดังกล่าวสามารถพัฒนาได้โดยการกำหนดแผนปฏิบัติการด้านการจัดหาเงินทุนสภาพภูมิอากาศที่เป็นรูปธรรมในระดับประเทศ. แผนปฏิบัติการด้านการเงินด้านสภาพภูมิอากาศควรรวมมาตรการการระดมทุนสำรองซึ่งดูเหมือนจะขาดไปในปัจจุบัน. นอกจากนี้เพื่อป้องกันการขาดแคลนกองทุนสภาพภูมิอากาศ, ควรมีการตรวจสอบอย่างต่อเนื่องโดยหน่วยงานที่เกี่ยวข้องเพื่อให้มั่นใจว่ากองทุนหรือเงินอุดหนุนจากรัฐบาลไทยหรือแหล่งเงินทุนระหว่างประเทศอยู่ในระดับที่ใกล้เคียงกับค่าใช้จ่ายทั้งหมดที่เกี่ยวข้องกับโครงการ. นี้จะช่วยในการใช้ประโยชน์ที่เหมาะสมของกองทุนสภาพภูมิอากาศสำหรับโครงการที่เกี่ยวข้อง, สร้างความไว้วางใจให้กับผู้บริจาคและเพิ่มโอกาสในการระดมทุนในโครงการปรับตัวและลดผลกระทบในระดับประเทศ.

## เริ่มปฏิบัติ

เพื่อช่วยประเทศไทยในการเสริมสร้างมาตรการด้านการเงินด้านสภาพภูมิอากาศคุณสามารถติดต่อสมาชิกสำนักงานทรัพยากรธรรมชาติและสิ่งแวดล้อมกับการแจ้งเดือนการกระทำดังต่อไปนี้:

เราแสดงความยินดีกับรัฐบาลไทยในการจัดสรรงบประมาณให้สอดคล้องกับวัตถุประสงค์ของการระดมทุนสภาพภูมิอากาศ. ความพยายามที่รัฐบาลไทยให้การสนับสนุนและสร้างแหล่งเงินทุนจากการระดมทุนในระดับนานาชาติเป็นเรื่องที่ดี. อย่างไรก็ตามยังมีทางยาวไกลที่จะทำให้มาตรการด้านการเงินของสภาพภูมิอากาศมีประสิทธิภาพมากขึ้นในประเทศไทย. บทบาทของคุณมีความสำคัญ. ในฐานะสมาชิกคนสำคัญของสำนักงานนโยบายและแผนทรัพยากรธรรมชาติและสิ่งแวดล้อม(ONEP), ฉันขอให้คุณกำหนดมาตรการต่างๆเพื่อให้ประเทศไทยระดมทุนสำหรับโครงการปรับตัวและลดผลกระทบ. มาตรการเหล่านี้จำเป็นต้องมีการกำหนดแผนปฏิบัติการด้านการจัดหาเงินทุนสภาพภูมิอากาศที่เป็นรูปธรรมในระดับประเทศ. นอกจากนี้ยังจำเป็นต้องตรวจสอบกองทุนสำรองเลี้ยงชีพ/กองทุนสภาพภูมิอากาศเป็นประจำ, เพื่อป้องกันปัญหาการขาดแคลนเงินทุนและเพื่อให้มั่นใจว่ากองทุนมีต้นทุนรวมของโครงการที่กำหนด.

## ส่งการแจ้งเดือนการดำเนินการไปที่:

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## Turkey (English)

### **Spotlight Activity: Turkey Cannot Access funds from the Green Climate Fund Until It Completes the Process of Ratifying the Paris Agreement**

Turkey is not able to benefit from the Green Climate Fund and its application for receiving climate financing is still being negotiated with UNFCCC. However, Turkey already benefits from its own resources and different climate finance mechanisms such as EU structural funds, Global Environment Facility, and the Climate Investment Fund.

Turkey is one of the biggest European Union climate fund recipient countries. According to the report of ACT Alliance EU, Turkey received 667 million euros per year between 2013 and 2016 from EU institutions (*33% of climate finance from the European Union institutions between 2013 and 2016*). It makes Turkey the biggest recipient followed by Ukraine which received 301 million euros per year on average. It should be noted that Turkey had received some of its EU funding under the Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance, aimed at states looking to join the EU.

A metro expansion project of Turkey received a 250 million euro loan from EIB. The bank assesses the entirety of the loan as contributing to the fight against climate change to move people from cars to electrified transport. The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development supports 230 projects in Turkey with around 9.5 billion euros, with 97 percent of the projects being private enterprises who invested in renewable energies, energy and resource efficiency, infrastructure and sustainability of the infrastructure as well as in the reform of the energy sector.

Nevertheless, Turkey claims that access to international climate funds is key to follow through with its commitments to reduce carbon emissions. One of Turkey's main reasons for not ratifying the Paris Agreement is its inability to access climate funds from the Green Climate Fund on the conditions that it wants.

**Activity Ranking: \* Falling Behind**

Turkey has access to many international green fund sources to fight against climate change. It is not acceptable not to ratify the Paris agreement because of an open-ended benefit from Green Climate Fund.

### **Take Action**

You can get in contact with The Ministry of Environment and Urban Planning and emphasize the importance of Paris Agreement Ratification. Please indicate this in your message as well:

*Turkey has already access to many funding sources to invest in projects to fight against climate change. Ratification of the Paris agreement can encourage the market to invest in green projects and other international funds to support Turkey. Ratification may also help resolve the question of whether Turkey is eligible to receive support from the Green Climate Fund.*

**Send Action Alert Message to:**

**Ministry of Environment and Urban Planning**

**Address: Mustafa Kemal Mahallesi Eskişehir Devlet Yolu 9. km. No: 278 Çankaya / Ankara**

**Tel: +90 (312) 410 10 00**

*This Post was submitted by Climate Scorecard Turkey Country Manager Ozlem Duyan:  
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### **TURKEY (Turk Türkiye)**

#### **Dikkat Çeken Aktivite: Uluslararası İklim Finansmanı Profili**

Türkiye, Yeşil İklim Fonu'ndan henüz yararlanamamaktadır ve iklim finansmanı alma başvurusu UNFCC ile görüşülmeye devam etmektedir. Ancak, Türkiye kendi kaynaklarının yanında AB yapısal fonları, Küresel Çevre Fonu (GEF) ve İklim Yatırım Fonu (CIF) gibi kaynaklardan faydalanarak iklim değişikliği ile mücadele projelerine yatırım yapmaktadır.

Türkiye, Avrupa Birliği iklim fonundan en fazla yararlanan ülkedir. ACT Alliance EU'nun raporuna göre, Türkiye 2013 ve 2016 arasında AB kurumlarından yılda 667 milyon euro aldı (2013-2016 yılları arasında Avrupa Birliği kurumlarından iklim finansının % 33'ü). Türkiye'nin ardından yılda ortalama 301 milyon euro alan Ukrayna gelmektedir. Fakat şu da göz önüne alınmalıdır ki, Türkiye bu fonların bir kısmını AB Katılım Öncesi Yardım Aracı kapsamında almıştır.

Projelere örnek olarak, Türkiye'nin bir metro genişletme projesi EIB'den 250 milyon euro kredi almıştır. Banka, kredinin tamamını iklim değişikliğine karşı mücadeleye bir katkı olarak değerlendirmektedir. Avrupa Yeniden Yapılanma ve Kalkınma Bankası, Türkiye'deki yaklaşık 9,5 trilyon Euro'luk 230 projeyi desteklemektedir. Projelerin yüzde 97'si enerji sektörünün yenilenebilir enerjilere, enerji ve kaynak verimliliğine, altyapıya ve altyapının sürdürülebilirliğine yatırım yapan özel şirket projeleridir.

Ancak Türkiye, uluslararası iklim fonlarına erişimin, karbon emisyonlarını azaltma konusundaki taahhütlerini yerine getirmenin anahtarı olduğunu iddia etmektedir. Türkiye'nin Paris Anlaşmasını onaylamamasının başlıca nedenlerinden biri, Yeşil İklim Fonu'na erişiminin keşinlenmemiş olmasıdır.

**Aktivite Puanlaması:**\* **Yetersiz** Türkiye'nin iklim değişikliğiyle mücadelede birçok uluslararası yeşil fon kaynağına erişimi bulunmaktadır. Yeşil İklim Fonu'na erişiminin keskinleşmemiş olması nedeniyle Paris anlaşmasını onaylamaması kabul edilemez.

### **Harekete Geç**

Çevre ve Şehircilik Bakanlığı ile iletişime geçebilir ve Paris Anlaşması onayının önemini vurgulayabilirsiniz. Lütfen aşağıdaki kısa notu da iletinizde de belirtin:

Türkiye, iklim değişikliğiyle mücadelede projelere yatırım yapmak için çok sayıda finansman kaynağına erişebilmektedir. Paris anlaşmasının onaylanması, piyasayı yeşil projelere yatırım yapmaya daha da teşvik edebilir. Anlaşmanın onaylanması, aynı zamanda Yeşil İklim Fonu'ndan destek almaya uygun olup olmadığı bilinmezliğinin de netleşmesine da yardımcı olabilir.

### **Eylem İkaz Mesajı İlgili Kişi/Kurum:**

**Çevre ve Şehircilik Bakanlığı**

**Adres: Mustafa Kemal Mahallesi Eskişehir Devlet Yolu 9. km. No: 278 Çankaya / Ankara**

**Tel: +90 (312) 410 10 00**

*Bu Yazı Climate Scorecard Türkiye Ülke Müdürü Özlem Duyan tarafından yazılmıştır.*

*İletişim: [Ozlem@climatescorecard.org](mailto:Ozlem@climatescorecard.org)*

**UNITED KINGDOM**

## **Spotlight Activity: The UK has Been a Leading Contributor of International Climate Funding Support But the Level of Its Commitment Has Been Falling in Comparison to Other Donor Countries**

Helping developing countries lower emissions and adapt to increasingly extreme weather patterns is [one of](#) the three key pillars of 2015's landmark Paris Agreement. Having contributed the least to climate change but being most susceptible to the impending risks, developing states hold the short straws - and rightly deserve support from those who pumped the most air into the carbon bubble and reaped the rewards.

So given its self-claimed status as a climate leader, you would expect that when it comes to climate finance, the UK is a generous giver. And unlike its domestic efforts, its foreign aid contributions at first appear to live up to that status. Through its International Climate Fund, launched in April 2011, the UK made available [£3.87bn](#) over 5 years. It has since committed to an additional spend of £5.8bn from April 2016 to March 2021, with at least £1.76bn coming in 2020. Unlike other countries, it has succeeded in dividing its climate finance relatively equally between adaptation and mitigation, as the Paris Agreement encourages.

The ICF's direct spending is largely focused on Africa, but 75% of its aid is given to multilateral UN-managed climate funds, which then distribute funding as they see fit. Across these four funds, the UK is the second largest donor, behind the US - which is ceasing much of its funding from 2018 - but ahead of Japan, Germany, and France. Per capita, its funding commitment trails only Norway and Sweden.

However, statistics can be deceiving. Many other leading nations devote a greater proportion of their climate finance to direct country-to-country aid than to UN funds. Overall, [current commitments](#) by Japan and Germany outweigh the UK's, even accounting for differences in GDP. France, with an almost identical GDP to the UK, currently provides £2.7bn a year - almost three times as much as its sister across the channel.

Nor are the UK's funding commitments increasing at the rate of other contemporaries. 2016's pledge of just over £1bn actually marks a decrease from £1.25bn in 2015, and last year's figure looks to be [similar](#) to 2016's mark. The UK's all-important pledge for 2020, the date by which the Paris Agreement says global climate finance commitments must reach \$100bn (£76.6bn), pales in comparison to the almost doubling of ambition pledged by France (£4.5bn). Albeit including in their calculations private investment that wouldn't occur without public investment, both Germany and Japan are [aiming](#) to contribute even more - 10% each of the global 2020 target.

### **Activity Rating:\*\* Standing Still**

Climate finance is still a major [sticking point](#) in UN discussions, and the commitment to aid the switch to a low-carbon, low-risk global society is still, as with the rest of the Paris Agreement, voluntary. This leaves developed nations financial wobble room that few could

say they deserve. Given its particularly imperial and exploitative past, the UK just isn't giving enough.

**Action Alert:** If you are concerned about this issue, please send the following Action Alert message to the UK Secretary of State.

*Dear Madam Secretary; We commend the government on its commitment to providing climate change related financial support to developing countries. We are concerned however that the level of that support has begun to decline, and would like to see the UK's 2020 financial aid commitment rise to the level of other donor countries, such as the European Union and France.*

**Contact:** Penny Mordaunt MP - Secretary of State for International Development. [correspondence-unit@dfid.gov.uk](mailto:correspondence-unit@dfid.gov.uk)

*This Post was submitted by UK Country Manager Jordan Reine:  
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## UNITED STATES

### **Spotlight Activity Report: The United States Proposed Withdrawal from the Paris Agreement Has Been Accompanied by Its Refusal to Honor a 2 Billion Commitment to the Green Climate Fund**

The United States is a major player in climate finance, with former President Obama having pledged in 2014 to donate \$3 billion to the Green Climate Fund. His administration delivered \$1 billion of this funding. When President Trump announced the U.S.' intent to withdraw from the Paris Agreement, this amount was dropped to \$0. However, Congress retained \$31 million of funding for the Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund, which supports reductions to the emissions of ozone depleting substances - some of which are also greenhouse gases.

The existing funding has been split between mitigation, adaptation, and REDD+ programs around the world. A large portion of the funding funds such programs as renewable energy infrastructure development in Sub-Saharan Africa. However, given the current administration's hostility toward climate change mitigation and adaptation programs, it is likely that future programs will be considerably scaled back.

**Activity Rating: \* Falling Behind**



As one of the greatest historic contributors to climate change, the United States has a heightened obligation to both fund mitigation efforts wherever possible and offer assistance to those countries hardest hit by the adverse effects of climate change. The Trump administration's open hostility toward the Green Climate Fund and failure to fulfill the U.S.' financial commitments shows a complete disregard for the plights of countries most harmed by climate change and for the value of international agreements. The U.S. should renew its commitments to climate finance and contribute the remainder of its committed funding.

### **Take Action: Tell the U.S. to Renew its Climate Finance Commitments**

Send a message to Acting Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Andrew Wheeler:

*As a past and present major contributor to climate change, the United States has a vital obligation to the climate finance. Further, this obligation is in accordance with its commitment to contributing \$3 billion to the Green Climate Fund. Reinstate the U.S.' commitments to this funding and ask Congress to authorize the remaining \$2 billion of funding by 2020.*

#### **Contact Info:**

##### **Acting Administrator Andrew Wheeler**

Email: [Wheeler.andrew@Epa.gov](mailto:Wheeler.andrew@Epa.gov)

Phone: 202-564-4700

Mailing Address:

USEPA Headquarters

William Jefferson Clinton Building

1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W.

Mail Code: 1101A

Washington, DC 20460

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