

The
G7 Research Group
at the Munk School of Global Affairs and Public Policy at Trinity College
in the University of Toronto presents the

2018 Charlevoix G7 Final Compliance Report

10 June 2018 — 25 July 2019

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23 August 2019

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“We have meanwhile set up a process and there are also independent institutions monitoring which objectives of our G7 meetings we actually achieve. When it comes to these goals we have a compliance rate of about 80%, according to the University of Toronto. Germany, with its 87%, comes off pretty well. That means that next year too, under the Japanese G7 presidency, we are going to check where we stand in comparison to what we have discussed with each other now. So a lot of what we have resolved to do here together is something that we are going to have to work very hard at over the next few months. But I think that it has become apparent that we, as the G7, want to assume responsibility far beyond the prosperity in our own countries. That’s why today’s outreach meetings, that is the meetings with our guests, were also of great importance.”

Chancellor Angela Merkel, Schloss Elmau, 8 June 2015

G7 summits are a moment for people to judge whether aspirational intent is met by concrete commitments. The G7 Research Group provides a report card on the implementation of G7 and G20 commitments. It is a good moment for the public to interact with leaders and say, you took a leadership position on these issues — a year later, or three years later, what have you accomplished?

Achim Steiner, Administrator, United Nations Development Programme,
in *G7 Canada: The 2018 Charlevoix Summit*

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14. Environment: Coastal Resilience

“Our efforts will support resilient and quality infrastructure in coasts and coastal communities, particularly in SIDS. This will include advancing the development and deployment of clean and resilient energy systems, including from renewable sources.”

Charlevoix Blueprint for Healthy Oceans, Seas and Resilient Coastal Communities

Assessment

| | Lack of Compliance | Partial Compliance | Full Compliance |
|----------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| Canada | | | +1 |
| France | | | +1 |
| Germany | | 0 | |
| Italy | | 0 | |
| Japan | | | +1 |
| United Kingdom | | | +1 |
| United States | | | +1 |
| European Union | | | +1 |
| Average | | +0.75 | |

Background

This commitment is a collective pledge by G7 members to protect coastal communities and low-lying coastal areas from the impact of environmental degradation and climate change. “Working together on climate change, oceans, and clean energy” was a major theme championed by the Canadian government during its Presidency of the G7.³¹⁹⁶ G7 leaders agreed that inter-sectoral partnerships are necessary to understand the vulnerabilities, needs, and expertise with regards to coasts and coastal communities. Infrastructure was specifically identified as an important component of protecting coastal communities.

The role of infrastructure in protecting coasts and coastal communities from the impact of climate change has been previously addressed in multilateral forums outside G7 summits.

On 15 November 2017, the World Bank released a report on improving the climate and disaster resilience of transport infrastructure in small island developing states (SIDS).³¹⁹⁷ The release occurred during the 2017 United Nations climate change conference, which was presided by Fiji. This report highlighted the unique climate and disaster risks faced by SIDS and proposed steps for building resilient transport infrastructure.³¹⁹⁸

On 11 August 2015, the draft outcome document of the United Nations summit for the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda was published. In the introduction, the document identified

³¹⁹⁶ Canada’s G7 Themes, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 16 July 2018. Access Date: 5 September 2018. <https://g7.gc.ca/en/g7-presidency/themes/>

³¹⁹⁷ Climate and Disaster Resilient Transport in Small Island Developing States: A Call for Action, World Bank (Washington, D.C.) 15 November 2017. Access Date: 5 September 2018. <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/28798>

³¹⁹⁸ Climate and Disaster Resilient Transport in Small Island Developing States: A Call for Action, World Bank (Washington, D.C.) 15 November 2017. Access Date: 5 September 2018. <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/28798>

climate change to be a particular challenge for low-lying coastal areas.³¹⁹⁹ The document also outlined 17 Sustainable Development Goals. Goal 14, the conservation and sustainable use of oceans, seas, and marine resources, stipulates that the resilience of marine and coastal ecosystems need to be strengthened by 2020.³²⁰⁰

On 13 August 1992, the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro culminated in the production of a non-binding action plan titled Agenda 21. Chapter 17 of Agenda 21 addresses the protection of oceans and coastal areas. It suggests coastal states to set up “coordinating mechanism for the integrated management and sustainable development of coastal and marine areas and their resources.” This mechanism for cooperation was established to provide contingency plans to respond to climate change, and improve coastal human settlements, infrastructure adaptation, and environmentally sound technology, among other things.³²⁰¹

Climate change and infrastructure have a long history of being discussed as independent issues at G7 summits. It was not until the recent decade that G7 summits examined how infrastructure can be used to help coasts and coastal communities adapt to the impacts of climate change.

On 26 May 2016, at the Ise-Shima summit, G7 leaders released a document titled Principles for Promoting Quality Infrastructure Investment. Principle four of the document states that climate change resilience should be considered a part of infrastructure investment, specifically by promoting ecosystem-based approaches and green infrastructure.³²⁰²

On 7-8 June 2015, the G7 Elmau Summit released a background report on long-term climate finance. The document mentions that in 2013, multilateral development banks spent USD 5 billion adapting to climate change. Of this amount, 22 percent was allocated to building coastal and riverine infrastructure.³²⁰³

On 26 June 2010, the leaders’ declaration adopted at the G8 Muskoka Summit was published. The declaration reports that leaders discussed the importance of ensuring economies, particularly the poorest and most vulnerable, are climate resilient. Infrastructure and technological innovation were specified as options for adapting to the effects of climate change.³²⁰⁴

On 8 July 2009, the leaders’ declaration released at the G8 L’Aquila Summit states that the leaders recognize that climate change adaptation policies needed to be defined and implemented, especially

³¹⁹⁹ Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, United Nations Development Programme (New York) 11 August 2015. Access Date: 6 September 2018. https://www.un.org/pga/wp-content/uploads/sites/3/2015/08/120815_outcome-document-of-Summit-for-adoption-of-the-post-2015-development-agenda.pdf

³²⁰⁰ Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, United Nations Development Programme (New York) 11 August 2015. Access Date: 6 September 2018. https://www.un.org/pga/wp-content/uploads/sites/3/2015/08/120815_outcome-document-of-Summit-for-adoption-of-the-post-2015-development-agenda.pdf

³²⁰¹ Report of the United Nations Conference ON Environment and Development, Conference on Environment and Development (Rio de Janeiro) 13 August 1992. Access Date: 5 September 2018. http://www.un.org/Depts/los/consultative_process/documents/A21-Ch17.htm

³²⁰² G7 Ise-Shima Principles for Promoting Quality Infrastructure Investment, G7 Information Centre (Ise-Shima) 26 May 2016. Access Date: 6 September 2018. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/infrastructure-investment.html>

³²⁰³ Background Report on Long-Term Climate Finance, G7 Information Centre (Schloss Elmau) 8 June 2015. Access Date: 6 September 2018. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2015elmau/2015-G7-climate-finance.pdf>

³²⁰⁴ G8 Muskoka Declaration: Recovery and New Beginnings, G7 Information Centre (Muskoka) 26 June 2010. Access Date: 6 September 2018. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2010muskoka/communique.html>

for least developed countries and SIDS. The declaration also highlighted the use of ecosystems in adaptation measures.³²⁰⁵

Commitment Features

This commitment includes several terms that need to be understood in the wider context of the Charlevoix Blueprint For Healthy Oceans, Seas and Resilient Coastal Communities. The most important term used is infrastructure, which includes both physical and natural infrastructure. Examples of physical infrastructures used to adapt to the impact of climate change include sea-wall and drainage systems. Natural infrastructure is defined as the strategic management of natural lands and features, which conserve and enhance ecosystems.³²⁰⁶ Examples of natural infrastructure include restoring coral reefs, mangroves, wetlands, and seagrass beds.³²⁰⁷

The first part of the commitment states that the infrastructure built to protect coasts and coastal communities from the impacts of climate change should be resilient and of quality. This means that coastal infrastructure should be built to withstand ocean warming, ocean acidification, sea-level rise, and extreme weather events. “Support” is defined as “the action, or act of providing aid, assistance, or backing up an initiative, or entity,” a definition that characterizes the threshold of action necessary for the G7 member to achieve full compliance in this part of the commitment.³²⁰⁸ This could also include developing standards and best practices for coastal management strategies to ensure resilience and quality.³²⁰⁹

The Charlevoix Blueprint For Healthy Oceans, Seas and Resilient Coastal Communities also identifies coasts and coastal communities as areas where climate change adaptation infrastructure needs to be built. Coasts are defined as low-lying regions close to water, while coastal communities refer to human settlements in low-lying regions close to water.³²¹⁰ Of particular concern are SIDS. SIDS were recognized as a group of countries with unique economic and environmental challenges during the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro. SIDS are located in three geographical regions: the Caribbean, the Pacific and Atlantic, Indian Ocean, Mediterranean and South China Sea (AMIS).³²¹¹ SIDS are directly mentioned in this commitment because they are home to a significant number and population of coastal communities.

The second part and corollary of the commitment are advancing the development and deployment of clean energy systems in coastal regions and communities, including from renewable sources. The G7 members pledge to “advance” the aforementioned energy infrastructure, “advance” defined as “to move or push forward, make progress, give active support to, promote, cause an event to occur at an

³²⁰⁵ G8 Leaders Declaration: Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future, G8 Information Centre (L’Aquila) 8 July 2009. Access Date: 6 September 2018. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-declaration.html>

³²⁰⁶ Benedict and McMahon 2006 in Natural Infrastructure in the Nexus, International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (Gland) 2015. Access Date: 7 September 2018. http://www.iwa-network.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/Natural-Infrastructure-in-the-Nexus_Final-Dialogue-Synthesis-Paper-2015.pdf

³²⁰⁷ Adaptation to Sea Level Rise, United Nations Environmental Program (Nairobi) Access Date: 6 September 2018. <https://www.unenvironment.org/news-and-stories/video/adaptation-sea-level-rise>

³²⁰⁸ Compliance Coding Manual for International Institutional Commitments, G7 and G20 Research Groups (Toronto) 7 May 2018. Access Date: 23 September 2018.

³²⁰⁹ Charlevoix Blueprint for Healthy Oceans, Seas and Resilient Coastal Communities, G7 Information Centre (Charlevoix) 9 June 2018. Access Date: 7 September 2018. <https://g7.gc.ca/en/official-documents/charlevoix-blueprint-healthy-oceans-seas-resilient-coastal-communities/>

³²¹⁰ Charlevoix Blueprint for Healthy Oceans, Seas and Resilient Coastal Communities, G7 Information Centre (Charlevoix) 9 June 2018. Access Date: 7 September 2018. <https://g7.gc.ca/en/official-documents/charlevoix-blueprint-healthy-oceans-seas-resilient-coastal-communities/>

³²¹¹ About the Small Island Developing States, UN-OHRLS (New York) Access Date: 7 September 2018. <http://unohrlls.org/about-un-ohrlls/>

earlier date.”³²¹² To “develop” is defined as “to cause something to grow into a more advanced, larger, or stronger form.” “To deploy” is understood to mean “to place in appropriate formation, or to spread out, utilize, or arrange for a deliberate purpose.”

The Fifth Assessment Report of the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change defines an energy system as “all components related to the production, conversion, delivery, and use of energy.”³²¹³ For an energy system to be clean, it should produce minimal amounts of carbon dioxide emissions. Examples of clean energy include solar, wind, water, geothermal, bioenergy, and nuclear.³²¹⁴ Although clean energy and renewable energy are not synonymous terms, the majority of clean energy is renewable.

To achieve full compliance, the G7 member first needs to have demonstrated support for the development of quality infrastructure to improve the climate resilience of coasts and coastal communities. Directing support at SIDS is required for compliance as a prioritized and emphasized area of evidence for compliance because SIDS is highlighted explicitly in the commitment. Supporting either human-made or natural infrastructure is adequate for compliance. It is necessary that the developmental and infrastructural contributions of G7 members have an explicit focus on climate and disaster resilience. Secondly, full compliance also requires the G7 member to advance the development and deployment of clean energy systems in coasts and coastal regions. Similar to the first part of the commitment, the clean energy systems advanced by G7 members must also seek to ameliorate climate resilience.

In the first part of the commitment, to “support” is defined as “the action, or act of providing aid, assistance, or backing up an initiative, or entity.”³²¹⁵ This definition informs the threshold of action necessary for a G7 member to achieve full compliance. In the second part of the commitment, to “advance” requires the G7 member to build upon existing measures that develop and deploy clean and resilient energy systems. Thus, G7 members must act to strengthen the cause. Examples of support and advancement include but are not limited to providing financing to climate-resilient infrastructure in coastal communities, sharing best practices and technical expertise and more. Specifically, “advance” points to a stronger threshold of action than “support,” with the former meaning more than a mere verbal reiteration of support or participation in a relevant conference.

Partial compliance will be scored if the G7 member complies with only the former part of this commitment. For instance, partial compliance applies in a scenario where a G7 member’s support for quality and resilient infrastructure does not include assisting the development and deployment of clean energy. According to the text of the commitment, actions to support resilient and quality infrastructure *includes* the deployment of clean and renewable energy sources. This is an example of supporting climate-resilient infrastructure and should be considered as a priority in assessing compliance.

Non-compliance, or a score of -1, will be assigned to G7 members that do not demonstrate compliance in either component of this commitment, i.e. it did not support resilient and quality

³²¹² Compliance Coding Manual for International Institutional Commitments, G7 and G20 Research Groups (Toronto) 7 May 2018. Access Date: 23 September 2018.

³²¹³ Working Group III Contribution to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (New York) 2014. Access Date: 7 September 2018. http://www.ipcc.ch/pdf/assessment-report/ar5/wg3/ipcc_wg3_ar5_full.pdf

³²¹⁴ Clean Energy, US Department of Energy (Washington, D.C.) Access Date: 7 September 2018. <https://www.energy.gov/science-innovation/clean-energy>

³²¹⁵ Compliance Coding Manual for International Institutional Commitments, G7 and G20 Research Groups (Toronto) 7 May 2018. Access Date: 14 October 2018.

infrastructure in coasts and coastal communities, nor advance the development and deployment of clean and resilient energy systems.

Scoring Guidelines

| | |
|----|---|
| -1 | The G7 member does NOT support resilient and quality infrastructure in coasts and coastal communities; NOR advances the development and deployment of clean and resilient energy systems. |
| 0 | The G7 member supports resilient and quality infrastructure in coasts and coastal communities, particularly in SIDS; but does NOT include advancing the development and deployment of clean and resilient energy systems, including from renewable sources. |
| +1 | The G7 member supports resilient and quality infrastructure in coasts and coastal communities, particularly in SIDS; AND advances the development and deployment of clean and resilient energy systems, including from renewable sources. |

Compliance Director: Ivan Hsieh

Lead Analyst: Juliana Forner

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to support resilient and quality infrastructure in coasts and coastal communities, particularly in small island developing states, and advance the development and deployment of clean energy systems, including from renewable sources.

On 10 June 2018, Canada announced that it will invest CAD 100 million to expand the Climate Risk Insurance coverage for countries vulnerable to climate change, and contribute CAD 60 million to energy and technology efforts that include the expansion of clean energy systems and infrastructure.³²¹⁶ A further CAD 2 million will be provided to assist developing countries with climate change adaptation.³²¹⁷

On 26 June 2018, Canada's Expert Panel on Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience released a report evaluating progress on climate resilience with recommendations for the government.³²¹⁸ Recommendations directly referenced changes required in infrastructure.³²¹⁹

On 24 August 2018, a tender was issued by Public Services and Procurement Canada, which was tasked with conducting a risk assessment for infrastructure vulnerable to "sea level rise, increased storm activities, and changing wave climate" to understand the impacts on infrastructure.³²²⁰

Between 19-21 September 2018, the Minister of Environment and Climate Change, the Minister of Fisheries, Oceans, and the Canadian Coast Guard, and the Minister of Natural Resources hosted a meeting for G7 Environment, Energy, and Oceans Ministers to discuss "global climate action, clean

³²¹⁶ Working together on climate change, oceans, and clean energy, Justin Trudeau, Prime Minister of Canada (Quebec City) 10 June 2018. Access Date: 10 October 2018. <https://pm.gc.ca/eng/news/2018/06/10/working-together-climate-change-oceans-and-clean-energy>

³²¹⁷ Working together on climate change, oceans, and clean energy, Justin Trudeau, Prime Minister of Canada (Quebec City) 10 June 2018. Access Date: 10 October 2018. <https://pm.gc.ca/eng/news/2018/06/10/working-together-climate-change-oceans-and-clean-energy>

³²¹⁸ Expert Panel on Climate Change Adaptation Releases Findings, Water Canada, 27 June 2018. <https://www.watercanada.net/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/En4-329-2018-eng.pdf>

³²¹⁹ Expert Panel on Climate Change Adaptation Releases Findings, Water Canada, 27 June 2018. <https://www.watercanada.net/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/En4-329-2018-eng.pdf>

³²²⁰ Feds want study on how climate change will impact ferries, Confederation Bridge (Nova Scotia) 26 August 2018. Access Date: 31 November 2018. <https://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/nova-scotia/climate-change-eastern-canada-study-risk-confederation-bridge-1.4798254>

growth and sustainable finance, resilient coasts and fisheries, plastic pollution, energy security and clean energy.”³²²¹

On 20 September 2018, the Canadian Minister of National Resources announced that CAD 29.8 million would be allocated to Halagonia Tidal Energy Ltd.’s renewable tidal energy project, which aims to provide clean electricity to Nova Scotia.³²²² The project is part of Natural Resources Canada’s Emerging Renewable Power Program, dedicated to promoting clean growth and fighting climate change.³²²³

On 26 November 2018, the Minister of Fisheries, Oceans and the Canadian Coast Guard, the Honourable Jonathan Wilkinson, announced that Canada will be supporting coastal communities through two investments. Canada will grant CAD10 million to the Pacific Initiative for Biodiversity, Climate Change, and Resilience to help the Pacific region adapt to climate change, protect biodiversity, and improve ocean and fisheries health. Another CAD20 million will be granted to capacity development and technical assistance in small island developing states with a focus on fostering inclusive growth.³²²⁴

On 3 April 2019, Natural Resources Canada published a report highlighting the impacts of climate change on coastal infrastructure and communities, including threats like sea-level rise, flooding, and wave impacts in Canada.³²²⁵

On 8 June 2019, the Minister of Fisheries, Oceans, and the Canadian Coast Guard reaffirmed Canada’s commitment to invest over CAD13.6 million in Coastal Restoration Fund (CRF) projects led by communities across the country. This fund will contribute to mitigating the impacts of infrastructure development on coastal ecosystems. An additional CAD5 million will be invested in collecting data on how climate change impacts the coastal ports of British Columbia to inform future action.³²²⁶

Canada has supported the development of infrastructure designed to improve the climate resilience of coasts and coastal communities. It has also advanced the development and deployment of clean energy systems in coasts and coastal communities.

Therefore, Canada receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Mary Shin

³²²¹ Canada to host G7 ministerial meeting on Working Together on Climate Change, Oceans, and Clean Energy Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 9 July 2018. Access Date: 14 October 2018. <https://g7.gc.ca/en/canada-to-host-g7-ministerial-meeting-working-together-climate-change-oceans-clean-energy/>

³²²² Minister Sohi announces major investment in renewable tidal energy that will power 2500 homes in Nova Scotia, Natural Resources Canada, 20 September 2018. Access Date: 13 October 2018. <https://www.canada.ca/en/natural-resources-canada/news/2018/09/minister-sohi-announces-major-investment-in-renewable-tidal-energy-that-will-power-2500-homes-in-nova-scotia.html>

³²²³ Minister Sohi announces major investment in renewable tidal energy that will power 2500 homes in Nova Scotia, Natural Resources Canada, 20 September 2018. Access Date: 13 October 2018. <https://www.canada.ca/en/natural-resources-canada/news/2018/09/minister-sohi-announces-major-investment-in-renewable-tidal-energy-that-will-power-2500-homes-in-nova-scotia.html>

³²²⁴ Fighting back against climate change: Canada helps create more resilient coastal communities, Cision (Nairobi) 26 November 2018. Access Date: 24 June 2019. <https://www.newswire.ca/news-releases/fighting-back-against-climate-change-canada-helps-create-more-resilient-coastal-communities-701249112.html>

³²²⁵ What You Need to Know About the New Climate Change Report, CBC News, 3 April 2019. Access Date: 24 June 2019. <https://www.cbc.ca/news/technology/climate-report-1.5081643>

³²²⁶ Government of Canada marks World Oceans Day with new investments to protect our oceans and coasts, Fisheries and Oceans Canada (Vancouver) 8 June 2019. Access Date: 23 June 2019. <https://www.canada.ca/en/fisheries-oceans/news/2019/06/government-of-canada-marks-world-oceans-day-with-new-investments-to-protect-our-oceans-coasts.html>

France: +1

France has fully complied with its commitment to support resilient and quality infrastructure in coasts and coastal communities, particularly in small island developing states, and advance the development and deployment of clean energy systems, including from renewable sources.

On 14 June 2018, the Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems (CREWS) Steering Committee, led by France, held a meeting to discuss the findings of a report on Caribbean communities' preparedness for hurricane response.³²²⁷ The committee also identified potential countries in Africa and Asia where new projects could be financed in the upcoming two years.³²²⁸ "The objective of the CREWS initiative is to significantly increase the capacity to generate and communicate effective impact-based, multi-hazard, gender-informed, early warnings and risk information to protect lives, livelihoods, and assets in least developed countries (LDCs) and small island developing states (SIDS)."³²²⁹ The program has been extended to cover the Caribbean and West African regions.^{3230,3231}

From 20-22 June 2018, at the VI Regional Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in the Americas, the CREWS Steering Committee presented a report on hurricane season in the Caribbean. The report identified "how to enhance the early warning systems and increase the preparedness of Caribbean communities for the 2018 season," and emphasized how different genders are affected differently by natural disasters.⁵

On 21 September 2018, the World Meteorological Organization launched a West Africa project funded in part by France through the CREWS initiative. The project will test and promote early warning systems in Burkina Faso, Mali, and Niger.⁶

On 27 September 2018, in conjunction with the European Union and New Zealand, France launched a Pacific initiative during the Planet Summit in New York.³²³² The initiative aims to "help the Pacific region adapt to the effects of climate change, protect biodiversity, and to increase resilience."³²³³

³²²⁷ Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems initiative expands its coverage, Crews Initiative (Geneva) 15 June 2018. Access Date: 18 October 2018. <https://www.crews-initiative.org/en/news/news/climate-risk-and-early-warning-systems-initiative-expands-its-coverage>

³²²⁸ Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems initiative expands its coverage, Crews Initiative (Geneva) 15 June 2018. Access Date: 18 October 2018. <https://www.crews-initiative.org/en/news/news/climate-risk-and-early-warning-systems-initiative-expands-its-coverage>

³²²⁹ Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems initiative expands its coverage, Crews Initiative (Geneva) 15 June 2018. Access Date: 18 October 2018. <https://www.crews-initiative.org/en/news/news/climate-risk-and-early-warning-systems-initiative-expands-its-coverage>

³²³⁰ Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems initiative expands its coverage, Crews Initiative (Geneva) 15 June 2018. Access Date: 18 October 2018. <https://www.crews-initiative.org/en/news/news/climate-risk-and-early-warning-systems-initiative-expands-its-coverage>

³²³¹ West Africa regional institutions to provide better support for early warnings, Crews Initiative (Geneva) 19 September 2018. Access Date: 8 December 2018. <https://www.crews-initiative.org/en/news/news/west-africa-regional-institutions-provide-better-support-early-warnings>

³²³² EU, France, Australia and New Zealand launch Pacific initiative for biodiversity, climate change and resilience, European Commission (Brussels) 27 September 2018. Access Date: 19 October 2018. https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/news-and-events/eu-france-and-new-zealand-launch-pacific-initiative-biodiversity-climate-change-and_en

³²³³ EU, France, Australia and New Zealand launch Pacific initiative for biodiversity, climate change and resilience, European Commission (Brussels) 27 September 2018. Access Date: 19 October 2018. https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/news-and-events/eu-france-and-new-zealand-launch-pacific-initiative-biodiversity-climate-change-and_en

On 14 March 2019, at the 3rd edition of the One Planet Summit in Nairobi, Kenya, President Macron confirmed an additional contribution of EUR500 million to the International Solar Alliance, bringing France's total investment in the coalition to EUR1.5 billion by 2022.³²³⁴ This announcement highlighted the vulnerability of African countries to the effects of climate change.

France has supported the development of infrastructure designed to improve the climate resilience of coasts and coastal communities. While France has not advanced the development and deployment of clean energy systems in small island developing states (SIDS), it has worked with African partners to provide solar power to climate-vulnerable communities.

Therefore, France receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Jolie Leung

Germany: 0

Germany has partially complied with its commitment to support resilient and quality infrastructure in coasts and coastal communities, particularly in small island development states, and advance the development and deployment of clean energy systems, including from renewable sources.

On 14 June 2018, Germany participated in a Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems (CREWS) Steering Committee meeting.³²³⁵ “The objective of the CREWS initiative is to significantly increase the capacity to generate and communicate effective impact-based, multi-hazard, gender-informed, early warnings and risk information to protect lives, livelihoods, and assets in least developed countries (LDCs) and small island developing states (SIDS).”³²³⁶ CREWS supports LDCs and SIDS by “[providing] technical assistance and capacity development in a variety of ways, including the twinning of institutions (i.e., between two or more National Meteorological and Hydrological Services) and by leveraging the expertise of regional and international institutions.”³²³⁷ Financing under the CREWS initiative has been extended to cover the Caribbean and West African regions.³²³⁸

On 20-22 June 2018, at the VI Regional Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in the Americas, the CREWS Steering Committee in which Germany participates presented a report on hurricane season in the Caribbean. The report identified “how to enhance the early warning systems and increase the preparedness of Caribbean communities for the 2018 season,” and emphasized how different genders are affected differently by natural disasters.⁵

³²³⁴ In Nairobi, Macron Makes New Commitments for the Planet, Le Figaro (Nairobi) 14 March 2019. Access Date: 20 August 2019. <http://www.lefigaro.fr/conjoncture/2019/03/14/20002-20190314ARTFIG00038--nairobi-macron-prend-de-nouveaux-engagements-pour-la-planete.php>

³²³⁵ Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems initiative expands its coverage, Crews Initiative (Geneva) 15 June 2018. Access Date: 18 October 2018. <https://www.crews-initiative.org/en/news/news/climate-risk-and-early-warning-systems-initiative-expands-its-coverage>

³²³⁶ Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems initiative expands its coverage, Crews Initiative (Geneva) 15 June 2018. Access Date: 18 October 2018. <https://www.crews-initiative.org/en/news/news/climate-risk-and-early-warning-systems-initiative-expands-its-coverage>

³²³⁷ CREWS Report Series Annual Report 1, World Meteorological Organization (Geneva) 2018. Access Date: 18 October 2018. https://ane4bf-datap1.s3-eu-west-1.amazonaws.com/wmocrews/s3fs-public/ckeditor/files/CREWS_AR_2017_20180420_EN_with_links_interactive_0.pdf

³²³⁸ Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems initiative expands its coverage, Crews Initiative (Geneva) 15 June 2018. Access Date: 18 October 2018. <https://www.crews-initiative.org/en/news/news/climate-risk-and-early-warning-systems-initiative-expands-its-coverage>

On 21 September 2018, the World Meteorological Organization launched a West Africa project funded in part by Germany through the CREWS initiative.³²³⁹ The project will test and promote early warning systems in Burkina Faso, Mali, and Niger.³²⁴⁰

On 12 October 2018, the German Government, in partnership with the World Bank and the United Kingdom, announced a USD145 million contribution to the Global Risk Financing Facility.³²⁴¹ This contribution was allocated to help vulnerable countries manage the financial impact of climate change and natural hazard-induced shocks.³²⁴²

Germany has assisted in the development of infrastructure to improve the climate resilience of coasts and coastal communities. However, Germany has not advanced the development and deployment of clean energy systems in the coasts and coastal regions.

Therefore, Germany receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Jolie Leung

Italy: 0

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to support resilient and quality infrastructure in coasts and coastal communities, particularly in small island developing states (SIDS), and advance the development and deployment of clean energy systems, including from renewable sources.

On 29 October 2018, with principal funding from Italy, the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs convened for the Samoa Partnership Dialogue in Apia, Samoa.³²⁴³ The purpose of this dialogue was to undertake a midterm review of the Accelerated Modalities of Action) Pathway for SIDS.³²⁴⁴ Francesco La Camera, the Director General of Sustainable Development, Energy and Climate at the Ministry of Environment, Land, and Sea, mentioned that Italy's partnerships with the Pacific region have expired but expressed an interest in a follow-up.³²⁴⁵ He also reiterated Italy's continued commitment to capacity-building in SIDS and the empowerment of local communities through climate-friendly partnerships.³²⁴⁶

³²³⁹ West Africa regional institutions to provide better support for early warnings, Crews Initiative (Geneva) 19 September 2018. Access Date: 19 October 2018. <https://www.crews-initiative.org/en/news/news/west-africa-regional-institutions-provide-better-support-early-warnings>

³²⁴⁰ West Africa regional institutions to provide better support for early warnings, Crews Initiative (Geneva) 19 September 2018. Access Date: 19 October 2018. <https://www.crews-initiative.org/en/news/news/west-africa-regional-institutions-provide-better-support-early-warnings>

³²⁴¹ WORLD BANK GROUP, GERMANY, AND UK LAUNCH \$145 MILLION FINANCING FACILITY TO SUPPORT EARLIER ACTION ON CLIMATE AND DISASTER SHOCKS, InsuResilience 12 October 2018. Access Date: 21 August 2019. <https://www.insuresilience.org/world-bank-group-germany-and-uk-launch-145-million-financing-facility-to-support-earlier-action-on-climate-and-disaster-shocks/>.

³²⁴² WORLD BANK GROUP, GERMANY, AND UK LAUNCH \$145 MILLION FINANCING FACILITY TO SUPPORT EARLIER ACTION ON CLIMATE AND DISASTER SHOCKS, InsuResilience 12 October 2018. Access Date: 21 August 2019. <https://www.insuresilience.org/world-bank-group-germany-and-uk-launch-145-million-financing-facility-to-support-earlier-action-on-climate-and-disaster-shocks/>.

³²⁴³ Samoa Partnership Dialogue, Apia, Samoa, 29 October 2018. Access Date: 7 December 2018. https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/21123Samoa_Partnership_Dialogue_Summary_final.pdf

³²⁴⁴ Samoa Partnership Dialogue, Apia, Samoa, 29 October 2018. Access Date: 7 December 2018. https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/21123Samoa_Partnership_Dialogue_Summary_final.pdf

³²⁴⁵ Samoa Partnership Dialogue, Apia, Samoa, 29 October 2018. Access Date: 7 December 2018. https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/21123Samoa_Partnership_Dialogue_Summary_final.pdf

³²⁴⁶ Samoa Partnership Dialogue, Apia, Samoa, 29 October 2018. Access Date: 7 December 2018. https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/21123Samoa_Partnership_Dialogue_Summary_final.pdf

On 28 November 2018, the Caribbean Climate Change Centre (CCCC), in collaboration with the governments of Belize and Italy, opened a new multi-purpose facility that will serve as a community centre and an emergency disaster shelter.³²⁴⁷ The purpose of this shelter is to improve residents' capacities to combat climate change in the event of hurricanes, floods, and other climatic inevitabilities and variabilities.³²⁴⁸

On 1 December 2018, the CCCC recognized the government's financial commitments to operating a newly acquired Light Detection and Ranging system.³²⁴⁹ This contribution will help the organization map 10,000 square miles of vulnerable coastal areas.³²⁵⁰ Italy will provide funding worth USD600,000 in this respect.³²⁵¹

On 22 March 2019, Italy attended the first International Forum on Water Scarcity in Agriculture. The forum identified practical solutions, including architectural designs, to address water scarcity induced by climate change in SIDS and African countries. At the event, governments pledged to conduct 17 actions to diminish water scarcity, including improved financing for farmers and water management services.³²⁵²

In conclusion, Italy has supported the development of infrastructure designed to improve the climate resilience of coasts and coastal communities. However, it has not advanced the development and deployment of clean energy systems in coasts and coastal communities.

Therefore, Italy receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Syed Haider

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to support resilient and quality infrastructure in coasts and coastal communities, particularly in small island development states (SIDS), and advance the development and deployment of clean energy systems, including from renewable sources.

On 13 June 2018, the Japanese Diet enacted the Climate Change Adaptation Act.³²⁵³ This act assigns roles to national and local governments, the private sector, and citizens to promote climate change

³²⁴⁷ CCCCC, Govts of Belize, Italy Break Ground for Multi-Purpose Facility, CARICOM Today, 4 December 2018. Access Date: 7 December 2018. <https://today.caricom.org/2018/12/01/ccccc-govts-of-belize-italy-break-ground-for-multi-purpose-facility/>

³²⁴⁸ CCCCC, Govts of Belize, Italy Break Ground for Multi-Purpose Facility, CARICOM Today, 4 December 2018. Access Date: 7 December 2018. <https://today.caricom.org/2018/12/01/ccccc-govts-of-belize-italy-break-ground-for-multi-purpose-facility/>

³²⁴⁹ CCCCC adds LiDar to Caribbean Climate change fight, Caribbean News Service, 1 Dec 2018. Access Date: 7 December 2018. <https://caribbeannewsservice.com/now/ccccc-adds-lidar-to-caribbean-climate-change-fight/>

³²⁵⁰ CCCCC adds LiDar to Caribbean Climate change fight, Caribbean News Service, 1 Dec 2018. Access Date: 7 December 2018. <https://caribbeannewsservice.com/now/ccccc-adds-lidar-to-caribbean-climate-change-fight/>

³²⁵¹ US Government continues to support Caribbean in managing impacts of natural disasters, 6 December 2016. Access Date: 7 December 2018. <https://www.breakingbelizenews.com/2018/12/06/us-government-continues-to-support-caribbean-in-managing-impacts-of-natural-disasters/>

³²⁵² Water Scarcity forum Calls of Urgently Adapting Agriculture, Food Systems, 2 April 2019. Access Date: 8 June 2019. <https://sdg.iisd.org/news/water-scarcity-forum-calls-for-urgently-adapting-agriculture-food-systems/>

³²⁵³ Climate Change Adaptation Act, Ministry of the Environment Government of Japan (Tokyo) 13 June 2018. Access Date: 1 November 2018. <https://www.env.go.jp/en/earth/cc/adaptation/mat01.pdf>

adaptation efforts.³²⁵⁴ Adaptation measures include setting up fishing grounds based on changes in fish distribution, maintaining flood control facilities, and developing flood risk maps.³²⁵⁵

On 29 June 2018, the Japan International Cooperation Agency signed a grant agreement with the Government of the Republic of Guyana, dedicating JPY 1,848,000,000 to the Project for the Introduction of Renewable Energy and the Improvement of Power System.³²⁵⁶ The project aims to improve the efficiency and sustainability of power supply by installing renewable energy and energy conservation technologies in Georgetown and its surrounding area.³²⁵⁷

On 10 July 2018, the government registered three new projects in Indonesia under the Joint Crediting Mechanism.³²⁵⁸ The mechanism aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by diffusing Japan's low carbon technologies and implementing emission-reducing activities in developing countries.³²⁵⁹ The three new projects will diffuse technology necessary for optimizing operation control in oil refinement and power plants and optimize power in cell-phone base stations.³²⁶⁰

On 12 July 2018, the Ministry of Economy, Trade, and Industry and the Ministry of Economy, Trade, and Industry of Vietnam convened for the Japan-Vietnam Energy Working Group's first official meeting in Hanoi, Vietnam.³²⁶¹ Issues addressed by the group include energy policy, efficiency, and conservation, particularly the usage of oil, natural gas, coal, and renewable energy.³²⁶²

On 10 August 2018, the New Energy and Industrial Technology Development Organization, Japanese research and development governmental organization, completed the construction of a floating wind turbine at Kisuya Port.³²⁶³ The project is designed to improve the cost-effectiveness of floating wind technology suitable for depths between 50 metres and 100 metres.³²⁶⁴

On 10 September 2018, the government contributed 63.9 million USD to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).³²⁶⁵ Japan was the largest donor to UNDP in 2017 and continues

³²⁵⁴ Climate Change Adaptation Act, Ministry of the Environment Government of Japan (Tokyo) 13 June 2018. Access Date: 1 November 2018. <https://www.env.go.jp/en/earth/cc/adaptation/mat01.pdf>

³²⁵⁵ Climate Change Adaptation Act, Ministry of the Environment Government of Japan (Tokyo) 13 June 2018. Access Date: 1 November 2018. <https://www.env.go.jp/en/earth/cc/adaptation/mat01.pdf>

³²⁵⁶ Signing of Grant Agreement with Guyana: Contributing to climate change mitigation through the achievement of an efficient, sustainable power supply, Japan International Cooperation Agency (Tokyo) 29 June 2018. Access Date: 4 December 2018. https://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2018/180629_01.html

³²⁵⁷ Signing of Grant Agreement with Guyana: Contributing to climate change mitigation through the achievement of an efficient, sustainable power supply, Japan International Cooperation Agency (Tokyo) 29 June 2018. Access Date: 4 December 2018. https://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2018/180629_01.html

³²⁵⁸ Three JCM Projects in Indonesia Newly Registered, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (Tokyo) 13 July 2018. Access Date: 18 October 2018. http://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2018/0713_001.html

³²⁵⁹ Three JCM Projects in Indonesia Newly Registered, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (Tokyo) 13 July 2018. Access Date: 18 October 2018. http://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2018/0713_001.html

³²⁶⁰ Three JCM Projects in Indonesia Newly Registered, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (Tokyo) 13 July 2018. Access Date: 18 October 2018. http://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2018/0713_001.html

³²⁶¹ Japan and Viet Nam Hold the First Energy Working Group, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (Tokyo) 12 July 2018. Access Date: 18 October 2018. http://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2018/0712_001.html

³²⁶² Japan and Viet Nam Hold the First Energy Working Group, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (Tokyo) 12 July 2018. Access Date: 18 October 2018. http://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2018/0712_001.html

³²⁶³ Japanese flater ready for installation, Windpower Offshore (Japan) 13 August 2018. Access Date: 4 December 2018. <https://www.windpoweroffshore.com/article/1490217/japanese-floater-ready-installation>

³²⁶⁴ Japanese flater ready for installation, Windpower Offshore (Japan) 13 August 2018. Access Date: 4 December 2018. <https://www.windpoweroffshore.com/article/1490217/japanese-floater-ready-installation>

³²⁶⁵ UNDP welcomes Japan's increased contribution to core funding, United Nations Development Programme (New York) 10 September 2018. Access Date: 5 December 2018. http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/news-centre/news/2018/UNDP_welcomes_Japan_increased_contribution_to_core_funding.html

to support UNDP's commitment to disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation, and the sustainable development goals writ large.³²⁶⁶

On 16 November 2018, the government provided financial assistance amounting to USD378,309 to the Disaster Risk Reduction Strengthening Project in the Chitwan District.³²⁶⁷ The project aims to strengthen community resistance to disasters in the Madi Municipality, a flood-prone area.³²⁶⁸

From 28-30 January 2019, the Japanese Ministry of the Environment collaborated with the International Renewable Energy Agency to organize a three-day training program in Male, Maldives. The purpose of this training program was to “support the development of project proposals to access climate finance by various SIDS stakeholders through various entities including local banks and climate finance entities.”³²⁶⁹

On 19 February 2019, the government of Japan announced a contribution of USD10.6 million to increase resilience to natural disasters in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Sindh, and Balochistan provinces of Pakistan.³²⁷⁰

In conclusion, Japan has helped advance the development and deployment of clean energy systems in coasts and coastal regions, and it has also supported the development of quality infrastructure to improve climate resilience.

Thus, Japan receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Christal Cheng

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to support resilient and quality infrastructure in coasts and coastal communities, particularly in small island development states, and advance the development and deployment of clean energy systems, including from renewable sources.

On 22 July 2018, the government announced that it will distribute up to GBP 557 million worth of subsidies for offshore wind energy.³²⁷¹ Companies were asked to bid for the acquisition of contracts for difference, which will allow them to sell electricity with a government-mandated minimum price.

³²⁶⁶ UNDP welcomes Japan's increased contribution to core funding, United Nations Development Programme (New York) 10 September 2018. Access Date: 5 December 2018. http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/news-centre/news/2018/UNDP_welcomes_Japan_increased_contribution_to_core_funding.html

³²⁶⁷ Japanese Assistance for the Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Strengthening Project in Chitwan District, Embassy of Japan in Nepal (Kathmandu) 16 November 2018. Access Date 5 December 2018. <https://www.np.emb-japan.go.jp/files/000420070.pdf>

³²⁶⁸ Japanese Assistance for the Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Strengthening Project in Chitwan District, Embassy of Japan in Nepal (Kathmandu) 16 November 2018. Access Date 5 December 2018. <https://www.np.emb-japan.go.jp/files/000420070.pdf>

³²⁶⁹ Capacity building workshop on preparation of bankable concept notes for climate finance in SIDS, SIDS Lighthouses (Abu Dhabi) 28 January 2019. Access Date: 1 March 2019. <https://islands.irena.org/Events>

³²⁷⁰ Japan supports vulnerable families in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Sindh and Balochistan, ReliefWeb (Islamabad) 19 February 2019. Access Date: 27 February 2019. <https://reliefweb.int/report/pakistan/japan-supports-vulnerable-families-khyber-pakhtunkhwa-sindh-and-balochistan>

³²⁷¹ A boost for North East innovation to promote high-quality jobs and growth, 23 July 2018. Access Date: 19 October 2018. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/a-boost-for-north-east-innovation-to-promote-high-quality-jobs-and-growth>

Depending on the price of wind energy, this policy will result in a 1-2 GW increase in offshore wind production between 2019 and 2020.³²⁷²

On 26 July 2018, the Department for International Development and the Caribbean Development Bank signed an agreement to contribute GBP 30 million to the United Kingdom Caribbean Infrastructure Partnership Fund. This fund is designed to drive economic growth and development across the Caribbean through the provision of infrastructure. All projects are required to build resilience against climate change.³²⁷³

On 26 September 2018, Prime Minister Theresa May approved over GBP 160 million to aid other countries in their transitions to cleaner energy systems and support communities affected by climate change. Of this amount, GBP 60 million will be used to provide technical assistance on energy market reform, transition to clean growth, green finance, and climate legislation. GBP 94.5 million of this amount will be used to provide direct support to families most affected by droughts in Northern Kenya. A further GBP 15 million will be allocated to make corporate purchases from smallholder farmers in Sub-Saharan Africa profitable, helping to build resilience against climate shocks.³²⁷⁴

On 8 February 2019, Floods Minister Dr. Therese Coffey opened the tidal flood defence barrier at Ipswich, which was built by the Environment Agency. The project's cost is GBP70 million. The defence barrier was built to combat the increasing risk of flooding due to the effects of climate change.³²⁷⁵

On 7 March 2019, the Minister of Energy and Clean Growth Claire Perry announced the launch of the new Offshore Wind Sector Deal. The deal includes a new fund named the Offshore Wind Growth Partnership, which will dedicate GBP250 million to making offshore wind competitive and increasing the rate of innovation. In addition, the deal will raise the target for national content in homegrown wind projects to 60%. As a result, the UK's previous GBP557 million pledge regarding clean power auctions will directly benefit coastal communities.³²⁷⁶

In conclusion, the United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to support resilient and quality infrastructure in coastal communities and encourage the deployment of clean resilient energy systems from renewable sources.

Thus, the United Kingdom receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Sinan Karamehmetoglu

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to support resilient and quality infrastructure in coasts and coastal communities, particularly in small island development states, and

³²⁷² Britain to hand out 557 million pounds of renewables funding via auctions, 23 July 2018. Access Date: 19 October 2018. <https://uk.reuters.com/article/uk-britain-renewables/britain-to-hand-out-557-million-pounds-of-renewables-funding-via-auctions-idUKKBN1KD0NJ>

³²⁷³ CDB, UK sign agreement to add GBP30 million to infrastructure fund, 7 August 2018. Access Date: 19 October 2018. <http://www.caribank.org/news/cdb-uk-sign-agreement-to-add-gbp30-million-to-infrastructure-fund>

³²⁷⁴ UK expertise to help developing countries tackle climate change and move to cleaner energy, 27 September 2018. Access Date: 19 October 2018. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-expertise-to-help-developing-countries-tackle-climate-change-and-move-to-cleaner-energy>

³²⁷⁵ £67.4 million Ipswich tidal flood barrier officially opened, Gov.uk (London) 8 February 2019. Access Date: 1 March 2019. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/674-million-ipswich-tidal-flood-barrier-officially-opened>

³²⁷⁶ Offshore wind energy revolution to provide a third of all UK electricity by 2030, Gov.uk (London) 7 March 2019. Access Date: 17 June 2019. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/offshore-wind-energy-revolution-to-provide-a-third-of-all-uk-electricity-by-2030>

advanced the development and deployment of clean energy systems, including from renewable sources.

On 10 August 2018, the State Department approved the Integrated Country Strategy for Papua New Guinea, Solomon Island, and Vanuatu.³²⁷⁷ The strategy includes a goal to “work with government partners to draft and implement policies to achieve adaptation goals, access more international climate change adaptation funding, and improve capacity to prepare for and respond to natural disasters.”³²⁷⁸

On 15 August 2018, the State Department approved the Integrated Country Strategy for Barbados and the Eastern Caribbean.³²⁷⁹ The strategy includes the objective to promote “greater economic sustainability, energy independence, growth, and natural disaster resilience.”³²⁸⁰

On 15 August 2018, the State Department approved the Integrated Country Strategy for the Marshall Islands.³²⁸¹ The strategy includes an objective to “improve environmental resilience.”³²⁸²

On 28 August 2018, the State Department approved the Integrated Country Strategy for Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Tonga, and Tuvalu.³²⁸³ The strategy includes the goal to “improve island states’ resilience to natural disasters and access climate change financing and build regional maritime security partnerships.”³²⁸⁴

On 28 August 2018, the State Department approved the Integrated Country Strategy for Palau.³²⁸⁵ The strategy includes a mission goal to “support Palau’s climate adaption, mitigation, and renewable energy initiatives.”³²⁸⁶ The strategy did not include any plan or actions or to meet this objective.

On 26 September 2018, the State Department approved the Integrated Country Strategy for the Dominican Republic.³²⁸⁷ The strategy includes an objective to build “community resilience to the adverse impacts of environmental threats.”³²⁸⁸

³²⁷⁷ Integrated Country Strategy: Papua New Guinea, Solomon Island, and Vanuatu, United States State Department (Washington DC) 10 August 2018. Access Date: 14 October 2018. <https://www.state.gov/documents/organization/285004.pdf>

³²⁷⁸ Integrated Country Strategy: Papua New Guinea, Solomon Island, and Vanuatu, United States State Department (Washington DC) 10 August 2018. Access Date: 14 October 2018. <https://www.state.gov/documents/organization/285004.pdf>

³²⁷⁹ Integrated Country Strategy: Barbados and the Eastern Caribbean, United States State Department (Washington DC) 15 August 2018. Access Date: 14 October 2018. <https://www.state.gov/documents/organization/284660.pdf>

³²⁸⁰ Integrated Country Strategy: Barbados and the Eastern Caribbean, United States State Department (Washington DC) 15 August 2018. Access Date: 14 October 2018. <https://www.state.gov/documents/organization/284660.pdf>

³²⁸¹ Integrated Country Strategy: The Republic of the Marshall Islands, United States State Department (Washington DC) 15 August 2018. Access Date: 14 October 2018. <https://www.state.gov/documents/organization/284998.pdf>

³²⁸² Integrated Country Strategy: The Republic of the Marshall Islands, United States State Department (Washington DC) 15 August 2018. Access Date: 14 October 2018. <https://www.state.gov/documents/organization/284998.pdf>

³²⁸³ Integrated Country Strategy: Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Tonga, and Tuvalu, United States State Department (Washington DC) 28 August 2018. Access Date: 14 October 2018. <https://www.state.gov/documents/organization/284989.pdf>

³²⁸⁴ Integrated Country Strategy: Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, Tonga, and Tuvalu, United States State Department (Washington DC) 28 August 2018. Access Date: 14 October 2018. <https://www.state.gov/documents/organization/284989.pdf>

³²⁸⁵ Integrated Country Strategy: Palau, United States State Department (Washington DC) 28 August 2018. Access Date: 14 October 2018. <https://www.state.gov/documents/organization/285003.pdf>

³²⁸⁶ Integrated Country Strategy: Palau, United States State Department (Washington DC) 28 August 2018. Access Date: 14 October 2018. <https://www.state.gov/documents/organization/285003.pdf>

³²⁸⁷ Integrated Country Strategy: Dominican Republic, United States State Department (Washington DC) 28 August 2018. Access Date: 14 October 2018. <https://www.state.gov/documents/organization/284649.pdf>

³²⁸⁸ Integrated Country Strategy: Dominican Republic, United States State Department (Washington DC) 28 August 2018. Access Date: 14 October 2018. <https://www.state.gov/documents/organization/284649.pdf>

On 27 September 2018, Deputy Secretary of State John J. Sullivan met with representatives from Fiji, Micronesia, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, the Marshall Islands, Samoa, Tonga, the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat, and the Pacific Communities.³²⁸⁹ They discussed several issues, including their collective interest in addressing climate change.³²⁹⁰

On 31 October 2018, the Environmental Protection Agency announced that it has allocated 348,648 USD to the Maryland Department of the Environment to expedite the review, approval, and construction of living shorelines.³²⁹¹ Living shorelines are a green infrastructure technique.³²⁹² The goal of this project is to reduce the loss of wetlands in Maryland by remediating pollution, buffering shorelines from waves and storms, and protecting fish habitat.³²⁹³

On 4 December 2018, the Environmental Protection Agency announced that it will provide a total of USD 2.57 million for 36 grants to improve the health and ecosystem of Long Island Sound in New England. The funding will go towards projects aimed at improving water quality and restoring the habitat of the Sound watershed in partnership with the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation. These projects include living shorelines, dams, and downspouts to protect against excess storm water.³²⁹⁴

On 7 December 2018, the United States Embassy in Belize announced that the United States Government delivered a USD 2 million Light Detection and Ranging System to the Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre. The equipment will help countries in the Eastern and Southern Caribbean to observe conditions and changes on land and coastal areas before and after natural disasters so that decision makers are able to identify and address vulnerabilities in coastal infrastructure and the coastal environment.³²⁹⁵

On 13 February 2019, the United States' Embassy in Cote d'Ivoire announced a new initiative funded by the United States Agency for International Development. The initiative aims to support increased environmental and economic resilience in vulnerable to the impacts of climate change.³²⁹⁶

³²⁸⁹ Deputy Secretary Sullivan's Meeting with Pacific Island Leaders, United States State Department (Washington DC) 28 September 2018. Access Date: 12 October 2018. <https://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2018/09/286308.htm>

³²⁹⁰ Deputy Secretary Sullivan's Meeting with Pacific Island Leaders, United States State Department (Washington DC) 28 September 2018. Access Date: 12 October 2018. <https://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2018/09/286308.htm>

³²⁹¹ EPA Awards \$350,000 to Maryland for Protecting Shorelines, Streams and Wetlands, United States Environmental Protection Agency (Washington DC) 31 October 2018. Access Date: 2 December 2018. <https://www.epa.gov/newsreleases/epa-awards-350000-maryland-protecting-shorelines-streams-and-wetlands>.

³²⁹² EPA Awards \$350,000 to Maryland for Protecting Shorelines, Streams and Wetlands, United States Environmental Protection Agency (Washington DC) 31 October 2018. Access Date: 2 December 2018.

<https://www.epa.gov/newsreleases/epa-awards-350000-maryland-protecting-shorelines-streams-and-wetlands>.

³²⁹³ EPA Awards \$350,000 to Maryland for Protecting Shorelines, Streams and Wetlands, United States Environmental Protection Agency (Washington DC) 31 October 2018. Access Date: 2 December 2018.

<https://www.epa.gov/newsreleases/epa-awards-350000-maryland-protecting-shorelines-streams-and-wetlands>.

³²⁹⁴ 2.57 Million in Grants Will Improve the Health of Long Island Sound, United States Environmental Protection Agency (Washington DC) 4 December 2018. Access Date 26 February 2019. <https://www.epa.gov/newsreleases/257-million-grants-will-improve-health-long-island-sound-0>

³²⁹⁵ United States Government Continues to Support the Caribbean in Managing Impacts of Natural Disasters, United States Embassy in Belize (Belmopan, Belize) 7 December 2018. Access Date 28 February 2019.

<https://bz.usembassy.gov/united-states-government-continues-to-support-the-caribbean-in-managing-impacts-of-natural-disasters/>

³²⁹⁶ Coastal Resilience Project Launches in Fresco- Cote d'Ivoire, to Protect Ecosystems and Improve Lives of Thousands, Embassy of the United States in Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire (Abidjan) 2 February 2019. Access Date: 28 February 2019. <http://www.africanews.com/2019/02/13/coastal-resilience-project-launches-in-fresco-cote-divoire-to-protect-ecosystems-and-improve-lives-of-thousands/>

On 29 May 2019, the United States Environmental Protection Agency announced a USD200,000 grant for the University of Southern Mississippi. The grant will go towards the development and implementation of an educational tool to demonstrate the benefits of natural and living shorelines.³²⁹⁷

The United States has shown support in improving the resilience and infrastructure in several island state countries to combat the adverse and promoted the development and deployment of clean and resilient energy systems by supporting renewable energy initiatives.

Thus, the United States receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Isaac Crawford-Ritchie

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to support resilient and quality infrastructure in coasts and coastal communities, particularly in small island development states, and advance the development and deployment of clean energy systems, including from renewable sources.

On 12 June 2018, the European Commission reaffirmed its support for transitioning the European fisheries sector towards more sustainable fishing practices by proposing a EUR6.14 billion fund “for European fisheries and the maritime economy.”³²⁹⁸ The contribution will go to “strengthening international ocean governance, for safer, cleaner, more secure, and sustainable managed seas and oceans.”³²⁹⁹ An expected 30 percent will go to climate change mitigation and adaptation.³³⁰⁰

On 13 June 2018, the EU announced the launch of the Green Fund for Central America, totalling EUR34 million.³³⁰¹ The fund will improve resilience to climate change by helping to restore forest landscapes and implement integrated ecosystems.³³⁰² It will also support micro, small and medium enterprises in generating renewable energy.³³⁰³

³²⁹⁷ University of Southern Mississippi Receives EPA Grant to Raise Awareness of Natural and Living Shorelines on the Gulf (Washington DC) 29 May 2019. Access Date: 13 June 2019. <https://www.epa.gov/newsreleases/university-southern-mississippi-receives-epa-grant-raise-awareness-natural-and-living>

³²⁹⁸ EU budget: Commission proposes a new fund to invest in the maritime economy and support fishing communities, European Commission (Strasbourg) 12 June 2018. Access Date: 19 October 2018. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-18-4104_en.htm

³²⁹⁹ EU budget: Commission proposes a new fund to invest in the maritime economy and support fishing communities, European Commission (Strasbourg) 12 June 2018. Access Date: 19 October 2018. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-18-4104_en.htm

³³⁰⁰ EU budget: Commission proposes a new fund to invest in the maritime economy and support fishing communities, European Commission (Strasbourg) 12 June 2018. Access Date: 19 October 2018. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-18-4104_en.htm

³³⁰¹ The EU launches a “Green Fund” for Central America to support the fight against climate change, European Commission (Brussels) 13 June 2018. Access Date: 19 October 2018. https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/news-and-events/eu-launches-green-fund-central-america-support-fight-against-climate-change_en

³³⁰² The EU launches a “Green Fund” for Central America to support the fight against climate change, European Commission (Brussels) 13 June 2018. Access Date: 19 October 2018. https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/news-and-events/eu-launches-green-fund-central-america-support-fight-against-climate-change_en

³³⁰³ The EU launches a “Green Fund” for Central America to support the fight against climate change, European Commission (Brussels) 13 June 2018. Access Date: 19 October 2018. https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/news-and-events/eu-launches-green-fund-central-america-support-fight-against-climate-change_en

On 18 September 2018, the EU contributed an investment grant to the construction of a wind farm on the west coast of the Red Sea in Egypt.³³⁰⁴ The EU also stated that it is committed to supporting Egypt in implementing energy sector reforms.³³⁰⁵

On 27 September 2018, the EU, with France and New Zealand, launched a Pacific initiative during the One Planet Summit in New York.³³⁰⁶ The EU contributed EUR10 million, to “help the Pacific region adapt to the effects of climate change, protect biodiversity, and to increase resilience.”³³⁰⁷

On 1 March 2019, the EU signed five cooperation programmes totalling EUR44 million at the 17th Overseas Countries and Territories (OCT)-EU Forum. EUR18 million will be allocated to a programme for climate change mitigation and sustainable energy, which will assist OCTs in building their resilience to climate change, curbing disaster risks, and moving towards low-carbon and energy-efficient economies.³³⁰⁸

On March 1 2019, as part of the OCT-EU Forum in Tahiti, the EU contributed EUR9 million to supporting reconstruction in the aftermaths of hurricanes Irma and Maria in Sint Maarten and the British Virgin Islands.³³⁰⁹

The EU thus has complied with its commitment to support resilient and infrastructure in coastal communities. It has also promoted the development and deployment of clean and resilient energy systems.

Thus, the European Union receives a score of +1.

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³³⁰⁴ 200 MW wind farm in Gulf of Suez, European Commission (Brussels) 18 September 2018. Access Date: 19 October 2018. https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/blending/200-mw-wind-farm-gulf-suez_en

³³⁰⁵ 200 MW wind farm in Gulf of Suez, European Commission (Brussels) 18 September 2018. Access Date: 19 October 2018. https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/blending/200-mw-wind-farm-gulf-suez_en

³³⁰⁶ EU, France, Australia and New Zealand launch Pacific initiative for biodiversity, climate change and resilience, European Commission (Brussels) 27 September 2018. Access Date: 19 October 2018. https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/news-and-events/eu-france-and-new-zealand-launch-pacific-initiative-biodiversity-climate-change-and_en

³³⁰⁷ EU, France, Australia and New Zealand launch Pacific initiative for biodiversity, climate change and resilience, European Commission (Brussels) 27 September 2018. Access Date: 19 October 2018. https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/news-and-events/eu-france-and-new-zealand-launch-pacific-initiative-biodiversity-climate-change-and_en

³³⁰⁸ EU and Overseas Countries and Territories boost cooperation at annual Forum with €44 million, European Commission (Brussels) 1 March 2019. Access Date: 1 March 2019. https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/news-and-events/eu-and-overseas-countries-and-territories-boost-cooperation-annual-forum-eu44_en

³³⁰⁹ EU and Overseas Countries and Territories boost cooperation at annual Forum with €44 million, European Commission (Brussels) 1 March 2019. Access Date: 1 March 2019. https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/news-and-events/eu-and-overseas-countries-and-territories-boost-cooperation-annual-forum-eu44_en