

The G20 Research Group
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presents the

2018 G20 Buenos Aires Summit Final Compliance Report

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“The University of Toronto ... produced a detailed analysis to the extent of which each G20 country has met its commitments since the last summit ... I think this is important; we come to these summits, we make these commitments, we say we are going to do these things and it is important that there is an organisation that checks up on who has done what.”

— *David Cameron, Prime Minister, United Kingdom, at the 2012 Los Cabos Summit*

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1. Climate Change: Disaster Resilience

“[We recognize the importance of comprehensive adaptation strategies, including investment in infrastructure that is resilient to extreme weather events and disasters.] In this sense, we support actions and cooperation in developing countries, especially those that are particularly vulnerable, including small island states such as those in the Caribbean.”

Buenos Aires Leaders’ Declaration

Assessment

	No Compliance	Partial Compliance	Full Compliance
Argentina		0	
Australia			+1
Brazil		0	
Canada			+1
China		0	
France			+1
Germany			+1
India			+1
Indonesia	-1		
Italy			+1
Japan			+1
Korea			+1
Mexico		0	
Russia	-1		
Saudi Arabia		0	
South Africa	-1		
Turkey		0	
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Average		+0.40	

Background

This commitment is the G20’s collective pledge to improving disaster risk reduction and climate resilience in the most environmentally vulnerable regions around the world. With a specific focus on developing countries and Small Island Developing States (SIDS), this commitment seeks to protect low-lying coastal communities by promoting adaptation strategies and infrastructural investment.

Coastal areas are disproportionately affected by the effects of climate change. Among other climate-related challenges, rising sea levels and shoreline erosion are two major threats to human security and coastal livelihoods. Preventative and adaptive measures such as building climate-resilient infrastructure and disaster-related mechanisms are a crucial part of the global response to climate change. This section presents past actions undertaken by the G7, the G20, and other institutions of global governance to address disaster risk reduction and climate resilience.

On 26 June 2010, G7 leaders adopted their Leaders’ Declaration at the Muskoka G8 Summit, entitled the “Muskoka Declaration: Recovery and New Beginnings.”³ This declaration highlights the

³ Muskoka Declaration: Recovery and New Beginnings, G7 Information Centre (Muskoka) 26 June 2010. Access Date: 11 January 2019. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2010muskoka/communique.html>.

importance of low-emission development in developing countries, and proposed climate-resilient infrastructure and technological innovation as important ways of adapting to the effects of climate change.

On 26 May 2016, at the G7 summit in Ise-Shima, Japan, G7 leaders adopted a document entitled “Principles for Promoting Quality Infrastructure Investment.”⁴ The fourth principle of this document encourages climate change resilience as a key consideration for infrastructure investment by promoting ecosystem-based approaches and green infrastructure.

In June 2016, under China’s Presidency of the G20 Hangzhou summit cycle, the Climate Finance Study Group published a report entitled “Promoting efficient and transparent provision and mobilization of climate finance to enhance ambition of mitigation and adaptation actions.”⁵ The report detailed the Global Climate Change Alliance’s support for climate-resilient development and climate adaptation in SIDS and Least Developed Countries (LDCs).⁶

On 8 July 2017, the G20 Hamburg Climate and Energy Action Plan for Growth was adopted in Hamburg, Germany.⁷ This document noted the centrality of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction in enhancing adaptation efforts and scaling up climate resilience. The Action Plan also promoted risk finance and insurance solutions to protect societies vulnerable to extreme weather events, including through regional sovereign disaster risk pools such as “the Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility and the Pacific Catastrophe Risk Insurance Company.”⁸ This document also led to the creation of the InsuResilience Global Partnership for Climate and Disaster Risk Finance and Insurance Solutions in November 2017, which seeks to extend the aforementioned climate-related protection to the poorest and most vulnerable communities around the world.

On 20 September 2017, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization media services published a brief report entitled “A Caribbean strategy to cope with climate change.”⁹ This report notes the efforts of CARICOM (the Caribbean Community) countries, including many SIDS, in adopting sustainable energy technologies, embracing regional approaches to disaster risk, and implementing the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States.¹⁰

⁴ G7 Ise-Shima Principles for Promoting Quality Infrastructure Investment, G7 Information Centre (Ise-Shima) 26 May 2017. Access Date: 11 January 2019. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/infrastructure-investment.html>.

⁵ Climate Finance Study Group - Promoting efficient and transparent provision and mobilization of climate finance to enhance ambition of mitigation and adaptation actions, G20 Information Centre (Hangzhou) June 2016. Access Date: 11 January 2019. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2016/2016-promoting-efficient-transparent-provision.pdf>.

⁶ Climate Finance Study Group - Promoting efficient and transparent provision and mobilization of climate finance to enhance ambition of mitigation and adaptation actions, G20 Information Centre (Hangzhou) June 2016. Access Date: 11 January 2019. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2016/2016-promoting-efficient-transparent-provision.pdf>.

⁷ G20 Hamburg Climate and Energy Action Plan for Growth, G20 Information Centre (Hamburg) 8 July 2017. Access Date: 11 January 2019. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2017/2017-g20-climate-and-energy-en.pdf>.

⁸ G20 Hamburg Climate and Energy Action Plan for Growth, G20 Information Centre (Hamburg) 8 July 2017. Access Date: 11 January 2019. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2017/2017-g20-climate-and-energy-en.pdf>.

⁹ A Caribbean strategy to cope with climate change, UNESCO Media Services (Paris) 20 September 2017. Access Date: 11 January 2019. http://www.unesco.org/new/en/media-services/single-view/news/a_caribbean_strategy_to_cope_with_climate_change/.

¹⁰ A Caribbean strategy to cope with climate change, UNESCO Media Services (Paris) 20 September 2017. Access Date: 11 January 2019. http://www.unesco.org/new/en/media-services/single-view/news/a_caribbean_strategy_to_cope_with_climate_change/.

On 15 November 2017, the World Bank released a report entitled “Climate and Disaster Resilient Transport in Small Island Developing States: A Call for Action.”¹¹ This report was published during the 2017 United Nations Climate Change Conference in Bonn, Germany. The report highlighted climate and disaster-related risks facing SIDS, and proposed recommendations for the improvement of climate-resilient transport infrastructure.¹²

On 9 June 2018, the Charlevoix Blueprint for Healthy Oceans, Seas and Resilient Coastal Communities was adopted in La Malbaie, Canada, at the 2018 G7 summit.¹³ This document recognized that coastal communities and low-lying areas are disproportionately vulnerable to the impact of environmental degradation and issues of climate change, such as marine litter and plastics waste.¹⁴ The blueprint also includes a section entitled “support[ing] better adaptation planning, emergency preparedness and recovery,” which details the G7’s commitment to supporting “resilient and quality infrastructure” and capacity-building for “effective early warnings of extreme weather and other geo-hazard related risks.”¹⁵

On 19 September 2018, Canada hosted the G7 Environment Ministers Meeting in Halifax as the last meeting under its Charlevoix G7 presidency in 2018.¹⁶ The Chair’s Summary produced at the meeting acknowledged the aforementioned Charlevoix Blueprint for Healthy Oceans, Seas and Resilient Coastal Communities, and noted the climate-related vulnerability of SIDS and low-lying coastal communities.¹⁷

On 28 November 2018, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) published a report entitled “Financing Climate Futures: Rethinking Infrastructure,” co-authored by the World Bank and the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP).¹⁸ This report notes the climate risks faced by low-lying coastal areas and rapidly expanding cities in developing countries, which are particularly “vulnerable to economic losses from natural disasters.”¹⁹ The release of this

¹¹ Climate Resilience and Transport in Small Island Developing States, The World Bank (Washington D.C.) 15 November 2017. Access Date: 11 January 2019. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/transport/publication/climate-resilience-and-transport-in-small-island-developing-states>.

¹² Climate Resilience and Transport in Small Island Developing States, The World Bank (Washington D.C.) 15 November 2017. Access Date: 11 January 2019. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/transport/publication/climate-resilience-and-transport-in-small-island-developing-states>.

¹³ Charlevoix Blueprint for Healthy Oceans, Seas and Resilient Coastal Communities, G7 Information Centre (Charlevoix) 9 June 2018. Access Date: 11 January 2019. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2018charlevoix/oceans-blueprint.html>.

¹⁴ Charlevoix Blueprint for Healthy Oceans, Seas and Resilient Coastal Communities, G7 Information Centre (Charlevoix) 9 June 2018. Access Date: 11 January 2019. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2018charlevoix/oceans-blueprint.html>.

¹⁵ Charlevoix Blueprint for Healthy Oceans, Seas and Resilient Coastal Communities, G7 Information Centre (Charlevoix) 9 June 2018. Access Date: 11 January 2019. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2018charlevoix/oceans-blueprint.html>.

¹⁶ G7 Environment Ministers Meeting on Climate Change and Clean Growth - Chair’s Summary, G7 Information Centre (Halifax) 19 September 2018. Access Date: 11 January 2019. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/environment/2018-environment.html>.

¹⁷ G7 Environment Ministers Meeting on Climate Change and Clean Growth - Chair’s Summary, G7 Information Centre (Halifax) 19 September 2018. Access Date: 11 January 2019. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/environment/2018-environment.html>.

¹⁸ Financing Climate Futures: Rethinking Infrastructure, OECD Publishing (Paris) 28 November 2018. Access Date: 11 January 2019. https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/environment/financing-climate-futures_9789264308114-en;jsessionid=zF9fnHU-NCJCS5Cv17rNrDI5.ip-10-240-5-182.

¹⁹ Financing Climate Futures: Rethinking Infrastructure, OECD Publishing (Paris) 28 November 2018. Access Date: 11 January 2019. https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/environment/financing-climate-futures_9789264308114-en;jsessionid=zF9fnHU-NCJCS5Cv17rNrDI5.ip-10-240-5-182.

report called upon G20 leaders to adopt an agenda of low-carbon, climate-resilient, and green investment.²⁰

On 1 December 2018, the G20 adopted the Buenos Aires Leaders' Declaration.²¹ The Declaration identified a “persistent infrastructure financing gap,” which reflects one of the Argentinian presidency's priorities of “infrastructure for development.” The Declaration also referenced climate adaptation measures and responses to extreme weather events and disasters in the context of agriculture and energy access.²²

Furthermore, under Argentina's G20 Presidency, three commissioned documents on the topic of climate adaptation were released: the G20 Climate Sustainability Working Group (CWSG) Adaptation Work Program (2018-2019) and two input documents for the CWSG. The latter two publications were respectively drafted by the OECD and UN Environment, entitled “Resilient infrastructure for a changing climate,” and “Aligning climate finance to the effective implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions and to Long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies.”^{23,24}

The present G20 commitment builds upon relevant pledges previously made in the G7 and G20, and seeks to continue the improvement of adaptation strategies and investment in disaster and climate-resilient infrastructure. By focusing on economically marginalized communities, such as SIDS in the Caribbean, this commitment requires G20 members to act in support of and in cooperation with developing countries to fulfill its pledge.

Commitment Features

In the Buenos Aires “G20 Leaders' Declaration: Building Consensus for Fair and Sustainable Development,” adopted on 1 December 2018, G20 leaders committed to “support[ing] actions and cooperation in developing countries, especially those that are particularly vulnerable, including small island states such as those in the Caribbean.”²⁵ The preface of this commitment “recognize[s] the importance of comprehensive adaptation strategies, including investment in infrastructure that is resilient to extreme weather events and disasters.”

In the preface of this commitment, “comprehensive adaptation strategies” refer to measures that adjust to or cope with the effects of climate change. Examples include water resource and coastal zone management, climate-sensitive poverty alleviation policies, or monitoring, evaluating, and

²⁰ OECD, UN Environment and World Bank call for a radical shift in financing for a low-carbon, climate-resilient future, UN Environment (Buenos Aires) 29 November 2018. Access Date: 11 January 2019. <https://www.unenvironment.org/news-and-stories/press-release/oecd-un-environment-and-world-bank-call-radical-shift-financing-low>.

²¹ G20 Leaders' Declaration: Building Consensus for Fair and Sustainable Development, G20 Information Centre (Buenos Aires) 1 December 2018. Access Date: 18 January 2019. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2018/2018-leaders-declaration.html>.

²² G20 Leaders' Declaration: Building Consensus for Fair and Sustainable Development, G20 Information Centre (Buenos Aires) 1 December 2018. Access Date: 18 January 2019. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2018/2018-leaders-declaration.html>.

²³ Resilient infrastructure for a changing climate, OECD (Buenos Aires) August 2018. Access Date: 18 January 2019. https://g20.argentina.gob.ar/sites/default/files/oecd_-_resilient_infrastructure_for_a_changing_climate.pdf.

²⁴ Aligning climate finance to the effective implementation of NDCs and to LTSS, UN Environment (Buenos Aires) August 2018. Access Date: 18 January 2019. https://g20.argentina.gob.ar/sites/default/files/unep_-_aligning_climate_finance_to_the_effective_implementation_of_ndcs_and_to_ltss.pdf.

²⁵ G20 Leaders' Declaration: Building Consensus for Fair and Sustainable Development, G20 Information Centre (Buenos Aires) 1 December 2018. Access Date: 11 January 2019. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2018/2018-leaders-declaration.html>.

reporting practices.²⁶ In the context of coastal infrastructure, “climate-resilient infrastructure” refers to facilities that can withstand and/or mitigate the effects of climate change, notably including phenomenon such as ocean warming and acidification, sea-level rise, and extreme weather events.²⁷ Such infrastructure can include preventative measures, early warning systems, innovative risk assessment technologies, and other forms of physical public infrastructure that fall under the parameter of disaster risk reduction. “Investment in climate-resilient infrastructure” includes any financial contributions by G20 member governments to fill the crucial gap of infrastructural funding deficit in developing countries vulnerable to climate change.²⁸

Due to economic and physical size, geographical location and often under-performing critical infrastructure, SIDS and developing countries are particularly affected by and vulnerable to climate-induced disasters. Directly threatened by rising sea levels and an increasing number of severe disasters, coastal communities in SIDS often experience “loss of life and damage to property and infrastructure that can easily cripple small economies,” thereby making them the focus of this commitment.²⁹ In the context of this commitment, “extreme weather events and disasters” include floods, hurricanes, droughts, famines, heat waves, storms, forest fires and more, the scale and frequency of which are exacerbated by climate change.

SIDS were first recognized as a group of countries “facing specific social, economic and environmental vulnerabilities” during the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro in 1992.³⁰ A full list of Small Island Developing States can be found on the Sustainable Development Goals Knowledge Platform housed at the United Nations.³¹ According to this grouping, SIDS countries are located in the Caribbean and the Atlantic, Indian Ocean, Mediterranean and South China Sea.³²

On the other hand, there is no international designated definition of what constitutes a developing country. The term “developing countries” conventionally refers to countries with the following characteristics: low Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita, low Human Development Index statistics, and/or a relatively less developed industrial base. Other metrics of reference include the World Bank’s (WB) country income classifications and the International Monetary Fund’s (IMF) World Economic Outlook Database.³³ The former divides countries into four income groups - high,

²⁶ EU Adaptation Strategy, European Commission. Access Date: 11 January 2019.

https://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/adaptation/what_en#tab-0-1.

²⁷ Charlevoix Blueprint for Healthy Oceans, Seas and Resilient Coastal Communities, G7 Information Centre (Charlevoix) 9 June 2018. Access Date: 11 January 2019. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2018charlevoix/oceans-blueprint.html>.

²⁸ International Workshop on Disaster Resilient Infrastructure, United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (New Delhi) 15 January 2018. Access Date: 11 January 2019. <https://www.unisdr.org/we/inform/events/56132>.

²⁹ Climate Change: Small Developing States, Climate Change Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Bonn) 2005. Access Date: 11 January 2019. https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/publications/cc_sids.pdf.

³⁰ About the Small Island Developing States, United Nations Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States. Access Date: 19 January 2019. <http://unohrrls.org/about-sids/>.

³¹ Small Island Developing States, Sustainable Development Goals Knowledge Platform (New York) Access Date: 11 January 2019. <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sids/list>.

³² Small Island Developing States, Sustainable Development Goals Knowledge Platform (New York) Access Date: 11 January 2019. <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sids/list>.

³³ World Economic Outlook Database, International Monetary Fund (Washington D.C.) October 2018. Access Date: 11 January 2019. <https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2018/02/weodata/index.aspx>.

upper-middle, lower-middle, and low – and the latter classifies countries into groups such as advanced economies and emerging market and developing economies.³⁴

The term “support” qualifies this G20 commitment as a “politically-binding criteria.”³⁵ “Support” is defined as “the action, or act of providing aid, assistance, or backing up an initiative, or entity,” and this term establishes the threshold of action for compliance with this commitment.³⁶ The commitment is divided into two parts: supporting action and supporting cooperation.

In the first part of the commitment, examples of supporting “action” include financial and technical contributions to enhancing climate resilience and adaptive capacity in SIDS, LDCs, and other under-developed communities that are vulnerable to climate change.³⁷ “Action” can refer to examples such as supporting the mainstreaming of climate issues in the developing country’s political agenda, capacity-building for the enforcement of new environmental regulations, and investing directly in climate-resilient infrastructure. However, a mere verbal affirmation of climate resilience and adaptation does not alone suffice as a G20 member’s compliance with this part of the commitment.

“Cooperation” is defined as “the action or process of working together to the same end.”³⁸ Actions that count towards compliance in the latter regard of this commitment include engaging bilateral and multilateral forums, establishing long-term partnerships, and sharing best practices with countries vulnerable to the effects of climate change. In contrast with the first part of this commitment, supporting cooperation requires the G20 member to actively engage developing countries, rather than provide unidirectional resources or expertise to another government’s domestic environmental governance. The latter half of this commitment emphasizes transboundary cooperation between G20 members and SIDS or developing countries and includes an international dimension to climate action.

To achieve full compliance, the G20 member must support both action and cooperation in developing countries vulnerable to climate change, including SIDS communities in the Caribbean. Any support pertaining to comprehensive adaptation strategies and investment in climate-resilient infrastructure to extreme weather events and disasters count towards compliance. Partial compliance, or a score of 0, will be awarded if the G20 member only engages in supporting action OR cooperation in the aforementioned issue areas. Non-compliance, or a score of -1, will be attributed to G20 members who fail to demonstrate support for relevant action and cooperation in relation to developing countries and SIDS in the Caribbean.

³⁴ World Bank Country and Lending Groups, The World Bank (Washington D.C.) Access Date: 11 January 2019.

<https://datahelpdesk.worldbank.org/knowledgebase/articles/906519-world-bank-country-and-lending-groups>.

³⁵ Compliance Coding Manual for International Institutional Commitments, G7 and G20 Research Groups (Toronto) 7 May 2018. Access Date: 11 January 2019.

³⁶ Compliance Coding Manual for International Institutional Commitments, G7 and G20 Research Groups (Toronto) 7 May 2018. Access Date: 11 January 2019.

³⁷ C20 Working Group on Sustainability (Climate and Energy), C2017. Access Date: 11 January 2019.

https://www.germanwatch.org/sites/germanwatch.org/files/press_release/17999.pdf.

³⁸ Compliance Coding Manual for International Institutional Commitments, G7 and G20 Research Groups (Toronto) 7 May 2018. Access Date: 11 January 2019.

Scoring Guidelines

-1	[With regards to comprehensive adaptation strategies, including investment in infrastructure that is resilient to extreme weather events and disasters,] G20 member does not support actions NOR cooperation in developing countries, especially those that are particularly vulnerable, including small island states such as those in the Caribbean.
0	[With regards to comprehensive adaptation strategies, including investment in infrastructure that is resilient to extreme weather events and disasters,] G20 member supports actions OR cooperation in developing countries, especially those that are particularly vulnerable, including small island states such as those in the Caribbean.
+1	[With regards to comprehensive adaptation strategies, including investment in infrastructure that is resilient to extreme weather events and disasters,] G20 member supports actions AND cooperation in developing countries, especially those that are particularly vulnerable, including small island states such as those in the Caribbean.

*Compliance Director: Angela Min Yi Hou
Lead Analyst: Ian Stansbury*

Argentina: 0

Argentina partially complied with its commitment to support actions and cooperation with regards to comprehensive adaptation strategies, including investment in infrastructure that is resilient to extreme weather events and disasters, in developing countries, especially those that are particularly vulnerable, including small island states such as those in the Caribbean.

On 20 March 2019, Argentina hosted the Second United Nations High-Level Conference on South-South Cooperation in Buenos Aires, which was attended by all United Nations member states.³⁹ Argentina led the global debate on South-South cooperation, enhancing the implementations of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.⁴⁰ Climate change was one of the most important subjects, with members specifically discussing how to face climate change effects in vulnerable countries in the next decades.⁴¹

Within this compliance cycle, Argentina has facilitated climate cooperation and discussion about adaptive strategies with a focus on developing and climate-vulnerable countries. However, Argentina has not taken any direct actions to support developing countries in bolstering extreme weather infrastructure or adopting other preventative climate-related measures.

Thus, Argentina receives a score of 0.

Analysts: Ivette Ordóñez Núñez and Ian Stansbury

Australia: +1

Australia fully complied with its commitment to support actions and cooperation with regards to comprehensive adaptation strategies, including investment in infrastructure that is resilient to

³⁹ Concluyó en Buenos Aires la Segunda Conferencia de ONU sobre Cooperación Sur-Sur. Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto República Argentina. 22 April 2019. Access Date: 18 April 2019. <https://cancilleria.gob.ar/es/destacados/concluyo-en-buenos-aires-la-segunda-conferencia-de-onu-sobre-cooperacion-sur-sur-paba-40>.

⁴⁰ Concluyó en Buenos Aires la Segunda Conferencia de ONU sobre Cooperación Sur-Sur. Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto República Argentina. 22 April 2019. Access Date: 18 April 2019. <https://cancilleria.gob.ar/es/destacados/concluyo-en-buenos-aires-la-segunda-conferencia-de-onu-sobre-cooperacion-sur-sur-paba-40>.

⁴¹ Hay que prepararse ya para las consecuencias del cambio climático, El País. 22 March 2019. Access Date: 18 April 2019. https://elpais.com/internacional/2019/03/22/argentina/1553284554_756079.html.

extreme weather events and disasters, in developing countries, especially those that are particularly vulnerable, including small island states such as those in the Caribbean.

On 10 January 2019, the Department of Foreign Affairs publicized the Australia-Indonesia Partnership in Disaster Risk Management.⁴² Australia will invest AUD25 million over the next five years (2019-2024) to assist Indonesia in managing disaster risk, specifically by helping provinces, districts, and villages respond to and recover from disasters.⁴³

On 21 February 2019, Trade Minister Simon Birmingham announced Australia's increased financial support for infrastructure development in the Indo-Pacific region.⁴⁴ The government will enact the Export Finance and Insurance Corporation Amendment (Support for Infrastructure Financing) Bill 2019 on 1 July 2019.⁴⁵ Foreign Affairs Minister Marise Payne further stated the Australian government will engage Pacific governments to design appropriate developmental priorities.⁴⁶

On 10 March 2019, the Government of Australia and the EU issued a joint statement confirming collective support for the Pacific region's economic development and its priorities of sustainable infrastructure development.⁴⁷

On 5 April 2019, Minister Payne and Minister for Defense Industry Linda Reynolds announced that Australia will host the Asia-Pacific Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction.⁴⁸ Set to take place in June 2020, the conference in Brisbane will engage Indo-Pacific countries to strengthen Australia's understanding of and ability to respond to disasters in the Indo-Pacific region.⁴⁹ This conference will also engage Australia in disaster mitigation and improve collective responses to disaster risk in the Indo-Pacific.⁵⁰

Australia has fully complied with its commitment to support climate action and cooperate with developing countries with regards to climate-resilient adaptive strategies. It has invested in climate-resilient infrastructure and engaged the Indo-Pacific region to build networks of collective action and mitigate the damage of natural disasters.

⁴² Australia – Indonesia Partnership in Disaster Risk Management (AIP-DRM) Design, Department of Foreign Affairs (Canberra) 12 January 2019. Access Date: 26 April 2019. <https://dfat.gov.au/about-us/business-opportunities/Pages/australia-indonesia-partnership-in-disaster-risk-management-aip-drm-design.aspx>.

⁴³ Australia – Indonesia Partnership in Disaster Risk Management (AIP-DRM) Design, Department of Foreign Affairs (Canberra) 12 January 2019. Access Date: 26 April 2019. <https://dfat.gov.au/about-us/business-opportunities/Pages/australia-indonesia-partnership-in-disaster-risk-management-aip-drm-design.aspx>.

⁴⁴ Joint Media Release: Helping Enhance Infrastructure in the Pacific, Ministry of Trade, Tourism, and Investment (Canberra) 21 February 2019. Access Date: 27 April 2019. https://trademinister.gov.au/releases/Pages/2019/sb_mr_190221.aspx.

⁴⁵ Joint Media Release: Helping Enhance Infrastructure in the Pacific, Ministry of Trade, Tourism, and Investment (Canberra) 21 February 2019. Access Date: 27 April 2019. https://trademinister.gov.au/releases/Pages/2019/sb_mr_190221.aspx.

⁴⁶ Joint Media Release: Helping Enhance Infrastructure in the Pacific, Ministry of Trade, Tourism, and Investment (Canberra) 21 February 2019. Access Date: 27 April 2019. https://trademinister.gov.au/releases/Pages/2019/sb_mr_190221.aspx.

⁴⁷ European Union and Australian Government Joint Statement, European External Action Service (Brussels) 10 March 2019. Access Date: 11 April 2019. <https://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/fiji/59352/european-union-and-australian-government-joint-statement>.

⁴⁸ Joint Media Release: Australia to host International Disaster Risk Conference, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Canberra) 5 April 2019. Access Date: 27 April 2019. https://foreignminister.gov.au/releases/Pages/2019/mp_mr_190405.aspx.

⁴⁹ Joint Media Release: Australia to host International Disaster Risk Conference, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Canberra) 5 April 2019. Access Date: 27 April 2019. https://foreignminister.gov.au/releases/Pages/2019/mp_mr_190405.aspx.

⁵⁰ Joint Media Release: Australia to host International Disaster Risk Conference, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Canberra) 5 April 2019. Access Date: 27 April 2019. https://foreignminister.gov.au/releases/Pages/2019/mp_mr_190405.aspx.

Thus, Australia receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Callista Ryan

Brazil: 0

Brazil partially complied with its commitment to support actions and cooperation with regards to comprehensive adaptation strategies, including investment in infrastructure that is resilient to extreme weather events and disasters, in developing countries, especially those that are particularly vulnerable, including small island states such as those in the Caribbean.

On 18 March 2019, on the sidelines of the Second High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation (BAPA+40), the Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovations and Communications co-hosted a dialogue on “Opportunities and Challenges of South-South Cooperation on Bioeconomy, in the light of the Paris Agreement and the 2030 Agenda.”⁵¹ This meeting was co-hosted with the Center for Strategic Studies and Management and the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC), and it called for South-South and triangular cooperation in terms of sharing best practices on bioeconomy and climate change.⁵²

Within this compliance cycle, Brazil has facilitated climate cooperation and discussion about adaptive strategies with a focus on developing and climate-vulnerable countries. However, Brazil has not taken any direct actions to finance or support developing countries in bolstering extreme weather infrastructure or adopting other preventative climate-related measures.

Thus, Brazil receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Raluca Gondor

Canada: +1

Canada fully complied with its commitment to support actions and cooperation with regards to comprehensive adaptation strategies, including investment in infrastructure that is resilient to extreme weather events and disasters, in developing countries, especially those that are particularly vulnerable, including small island states such as those in the Caribbean.

On 7 December 2018, Global Affairs Canada committed a CAD15 million action fund to improving climate resilience for vulnerable populations in nine Caribbean countries.⁵³ Canada will assist Caribbean countries by providing technical expertise to departments responsible for managing climate change and disaster preparation. Further, Canada will help develop action plans for various nations and sectors, in accordance with the Caribbean Disaster and Emergency Management Agency guidelines.⁵⁴

⁵¹ BAPA+40 Side Event: Opportunities and Challenges of South-South Cooperation in Bioeconomy, United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation (Buenos Aires) 18 March 2019. Access Date: 2 May 2019. <https://www.unsouthsouth.org/2019/03/19/bapa40-opportunities-and-challenges-of-south-south-cooperation-in-bioeconomy/>.

⁵² BAPA+40 Side Event: Opportunities and Challenges of South-South Cooperation in Bioeconomy, United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation (Buenos Aires) 18 March 2019. Access Date: 2 May 2019. <https://www.unsouthsouth.org/2019/03/19/bapa40-opportunities-and-challenges-of-south-south-cooperation-in-bioeconomy/>.

⁵³ Canadian Action on Building Climate Resilience in the Caribbean, Global Affairs Canada. 7 December 2018. Access Date: 22 February 2019. https://international.gc.ca/gac-amc/news-nouvelles/climate_change_action-action_changements_climatiques.aspx?lang=eng.

⁵⁴ Canadian Action on Building Climate Resilience in the Caribbean, Global Affairs Canada. 7 December 2018. Access Date: 22 February 2019. https://international.gc.ca/gac-amc/news-nouvelles/climate_change_action-action_changements_climatiques.aspx?lang=eng.

On 13 December 2018, the World Bank announced the Canadian government's CAD275 million pledge to the Energy Transition and Coal Phase-Out program.⁵⁵ Canada's contributions will assist developing countries, particularly in Asia, scale up energy efficiency.⁵⁶ Canada will provide financial, technical, and advisory support to developing states that have committed to transitioning away from coal and into cleaner energy sources.⁵⁷ Canada's funding will support improvements in solar battery storage, geothermal and offshore wind development, and enhanced energy efficiency of physical infrastructure.⁵⁸

On 23 March 2019, Global Affairs Canada announced that in response to Cyclone Idai in Southern Africa, Canada will provide up to CAD3.5 million in emergency assistance.⁵⁹ Minister of International Development Maryam Monsef reported that Canada's funding will be distributed to support disaster relief in Malawi, Mozambique, and Zimbabwe.⁶⁰

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to support climate action and cooperate with developing countries with regards to climate-resilient adaptive strategies. Canada has invested in the Caribbean, and it is also cooperating with developing states in Asia to phase out coal and transition to climate-friendly infrastructure. Furthermore, Canada has financially assisted developing countries in Southern Africa in the aftermaths of a natural disaster.

Thus, Canada receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Callista Ryan

China: 0

China partially complied with its commitment to support actions and cooperation with regards to comprehensive adaptation strategies, including investment in infrastructure that is resilient to extreme weather events and disasters, in developing countries, especially those that are particularly vulnerable, including small island states such as those in the Caribbean.

On 12 December 2018, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment and the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC) jointly hosted the High-level Forum on South-South

⁵⁵ Press Release: World Bank, Canada, UK to Assist in Countries in Transition from Coal; Accelerate Uptake of Cleaner Energy, The World Bank (Katowice) 13 December 2018. Access Date: 27 April 2019. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2018/12/12/wb-canada-uk-to-assist-countries-in-transition-from-coal/>.

⁵⁶ Press Release: World Bank, Canada, UK to Assist in Countries in Transition from Coal; Accelerate Uptake of Cleaner Energy, The World Bank (Katowice) 13 December 2018. Access Date: 27 April 2019. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2018/12/12/wb-canada-uk-to-assist-countries-in-transition-from-coal/>.

⁵⁷ Press Release: World Bank, Canada, UK to Assist in Countries in Transition from Coal; Accelerate Uptake of Cleaner Energy, The World Bank (Katowice) 13 December 2018. Access Date: 27 April 2019. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2018/12/12/wb-canada-uk-to-assist-countries-in-transition-from-coal/>.

⁵⁸ Press Release: World Bank, Canada, UK to Assist in Countries in Transition from Coal; Accelerate Uptake of Cleaner Energy, The World Bank (Katowice) 13 December 2018. Access Date: 27 April 2019. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2018/12/12/wb-canada-uk-to-assist-countries-in-transition-from-coal/>.

⁵⁹ News Release: Canada providing emergency assistance to Malawi, Mozambique, and Zimbabwe, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 23 March 2019. Access Date: 26 April 2019. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2019/03/canada-providing-emergency-assistance-to-malawi-mozambique-and-zimbabwe.html>.

⁶⁰ News Release: Canada providing emergency assistance to Malawi, Mozambique, and Zimbabwe, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 23 March 2019. Access Date: 26 April 2019. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2019/03/canada-providing-emergency-assistance-to-malawi-mozambique-and-zimbabwe.html>.

Cooperation on Climate Change on the sidelines of COP24 in Poland.⁶¹ The session also convened ministers from developing countries to discuss the key challenges and opportunities facing the Global South with regards to the implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement and the Sustainable Development Goals. At this session, China's Special Representative on Climate Change Affairs Xie Zhenhua stated that China will continue to provide "financial, technical assistance and capacity-building for least developed countries, small island countries, and African countries based on the South-South Cooperation Framework."⁶²

On 15 December 2018, Special Representative on Climate Change Affairs Xie Zhenhua met with press and non-governmental representatives and attended the BASIC (Brazil, South Africa, India and China) press conference to voice the concerns of developing countries on topics such as low-carbon development and South-South cooperation.⁶³

On 16 January 2019, China and Korea jointly hosted the 23rd meeting of the Joint Committee on Environmental Cooperation.⁶⁴ This joint meeting explored the potential for bilateral cooperation between Korea and China with regards to shared climate concerns pertaining to air pollution, water contamination, environmental industry and technology, and increasing environmental cooperation at the regional and global levels.⁶⁵

On 1 April 2019, Premier Li Keqiang and the Prime Minister of New Zealand Jacinda Ardern jointly released a statement reaffirming their commitment to "enhancing support for developing countries" in the effective implementation of the Paris Agreement.⁶⁶

On 27 April 2019, under China's leadership at the Second Belt and Road Forum for International Cooperation, UN agencies and heads of state adopted a communique underscoring the centrality of climate action and the Sustainable Development Goals.⁶⁷ The leaders also committed to disaster risk reduction and management, as well as "high-quality, reliable, resilient and sustainable infrastructure" that contributes to the sustainable development of participating countries and industrialization of

⁶¹ COP24: High-Level Forum on South-South Cooperation on Climate Change 2018, United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation (Katowice) 12 December 2018. <https://www.unsouthsouth.org/2018/12/14/cop24-high-level-forum-on-south-south-cooperation-on-climate-change-2018/>.

⁶² Nation vows climate change assistance for developing countries, Ministry of Ecology and Environment, The People's Republic of China (Katowice) 14 December 2018. Access Date: 2 May 2019. http://english.mee.gov.cn/News_service/media_news/201812/t20181214_684780.shtml.

⁶³ China contributes to climate action rulebook adoption, Ministry of Ecology and Environment, The People's Republic of China (Katowice) 17 December 2018. Access Date: 2 May 2019. http://english.mee.gov.cn/News_service/media_news/201812/t20181217_684931.shtml.

⁶⁴ Press Release: 23rd Meeting of ROK-China Joint Committee on Environmental Cooperation to Take Place on Jan.23-24, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Republic of Korea (Seoul) 16 January 2019. Access Date: 19 January 2019. http://www.mofa.go.kr/eng/brd/m_5676/view.do?seq=320336&srchFr=&%3BsrchTo=&%3BsrchWord=&%3BsrchTp=&%3Bmulti_itm_seq=0&%3Bitm_seq_1=0&%3Bitm_seq_2=0&%3Bcompany_cd=&%3Bcompany_nm=.

⁶⁵ Press Release: 23rd Meeting of ROK-China Joint Committee on Environmental Cooperation to Take Place on Jan.23-24, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Republic of Korea (Seoul) 16 January 2019. Access Date: 19 January 2019. http://www.mofa.go.kr/eng/brd/m_5676/view.do?seq=320336&srchFr=&%3BsrchTo=&%3BsrchWord=&%3BsrchTp=&%3Bmulti_itm_seq=0&%3Bitm_seq_1=0&%3Bitm_seq_2=0&%3Bcompany_cd=&%3Bcompany_nm=.

⁶⁶ New Zealand-China Leaders' Statement on Climate Change, New Zealand Foreign Affairs & Trade (Beijing) 1 April 2019. Access Date: 2 May 2019. <https://www.mfat.govt.nz/en/media-and-resources/ministry-statements-and-speeches/new-zealand-china-leaders-statement-on-climate-change/>.

⁶⁷ Second Belt and Road Forum Results in Over 283 Deliverables, IISD. 2 May 2019. Access Date: 2 May 2019. <https://sdg.iisd.org/news/second-belt-and-road-forum-results-in-over-283-deliverables/>.

developing countries.⁶⁸ The forum also launched the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) Environmental Big Data Platform and the Belt and Road South-South Cooperation Initiative on Climate Change.⁶⁹

China has spearheaded multiple platforms of multilateral climate cooperation on behalf of and in tandem with developing countries that are vulnerable to climate change. However, it has not engaged in bilateral or direct partnerships with developing countries to fulfill the action dimension of this commitment, which entails supporting climate action with regards to comprehensive adaptation strategies and climate-resilient infrastructure.

Thus, China receives a score of 0.

Analysts: Olga Tumurova & Angela Min Yi Hou

France: +1

France fully complied with its commitment to support actions and cooperation with regards to comprehensive adaptation strategies, including investment in infrastructure that is resilient to extreme weather events and disasters, in developing countries, especially those that are particularly vulnerable, including small island states such as those in the Caribbean.

On 18 December 2018, at the Ministerial Meeting on Climate Finance at COP24, the French government announced that it will increase funding for climate change adaptation initiatives in developing countries from EUR3 billion per year to EUR5 per year by 2020.⁷⁰ France also pledged EUR15 million to UN funds for “climate adaptation for developing countries,” and an additional EUR20 million for “least developed countries.”⁷¹ France also reiterated its commitment to “replenishing the Green Climate Fund.”⁷²

On 14 February 2019, at the United Nations 2019 Climate Summit, France and Jamaica formed a coalition to address climate finance and carbon pricing.⁷³ The coalition, along with eight others formed by different countries to address various issues at the summit, was established to ensure that the summit would result in “transformative outcomes” for climate action.⁷⁴

On 4 March 2019, President Emmanuel Macron published an article entitled “Pour une Renaissance européenne,” launching his Europe-wide campaign in 28 newspapers.⁷⁵ The article lists a series of

⁶⁸ Second Belt and Road Forum Results in Over 283 Deliverables, IISD. 2 May 2019. Access Date: 2 May 2019. <https://sdg.iisd.org/news/second-belt-and-road-forum-results-in-over-283-deliverables/>.

⁶⁹ Second Belt and Road Forum Results in Over 283 Deliverables, IISD. 2 May 2019. Access Date: 2 May 2019. <https://sdg.iisd.org/news/second-belt-and-road-forum-results-in-over-283-deliverables/>.

⁷⁰ COP 24: France Increases its Contribution to Climate Funding, French Government (Paris) 11 December 2018. Access Date: 22 February 2019. <https://www.gouvernement.fr/en/cop-24-france-increases-its-contribution-to-climate-funding>.

⁷¹ COP 24: France Increases its Contribution to Climate Funding, French Government (Paris) 11 December 2018. Access Date: 22 February 2019. <https://www.gouvernement.fr/en/cop-24-france-increases-its-contribution-to-climate-funding>.

⁷² COP 24: France Increases its Contribution to Climate Funding, French Government (Paris) 11 December 2018. Access Date: 22 February 2019. <https://www.gouvernement.fr/en/cop-24-france-increases-its-contribution-to-climate-funding>.

⁷³ Nine Coalitions to Craft Transformative Outcomes from Climate Summit, International Institute for Sustainable Development (Winnipeg) 19 February 2019. Access Date: 24 March 2019. <https://sdg.iisd.org/news/nine-coalitions-to-craft-transformative-outcomes-from-climate-summit/>.

⁷⁴ Nine Coalitions to Craft Transformative Outcomes from Climate Summit, International Institute for Sustainable Development (Winnipeg) 19 February 2019. Access Date: 24 March 2019. <https://sdg.iisd.org/news/nine-coalitions-to-craft-transformative-outcomes-from-climate-summit/>.

⁷⁵ Pour une Renaissance européenne, L'Élysée (Paris) 4 March 2019. Access Date: 16 April 2019. <https://www.elysee.fr/emmanuel-macron/2019/03/04/pour-une-renaissance-europeenne>.

initiatives that aim to address climate change as a core issue. Macron suggested the need to recover the spirit of progress and drive forward a project of convergence rather than competition. He also proposed further support for Africa's development and the creation of a European Climate Bank to finance ecological transitions.⁷⁶

On 14 March 2019, President Emmanuel Macron co-hosted the third One Planet Summit, along with the World Bank and the United Nations in Nairobi, Kenya.⁷⁷ This third rendition of the summit aimed to address the impacts of climate change on the African continent, encourage funding for climate mitigation, and foster multilateral cooperation between African countries and France.⁷⁸

France has fully complied with this commitment by cooperating with developing countries to address the impacts of climate change. France has facilitated climate action by hosting and participating in multilateral climate forums, where France has also announced direct action in support of the adoption of comprehensive climate adaptation strategies.

Thus, France receives a score of +1.

Analysts: Ivette Ordóñez Núñez & Ian Stansbury

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to support actions and cooperation in developing countries, especially those that are particularly vulnerable, including small island states such as those in the Caribbean.

On 12 December 2018, the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development and the Federal Environment Ministry announced EUR68 million in funding for the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) Partnership, which aims to aid developing countries in their efforts to meet climate change goals outlined in the Paris Agreement.⁷⁹

On 12 December 2018, Germany contributed an additional EUR15 million to the Central America and Caribbean Catastrophe Insurance Risk Program (CACCRIP), constituting the largest contribution to the CACCRIP by a single donor.⁸⁰ The CACCRIP program aims to improve the affordability of high-quality sovereign catastrophe risk transfer associated with earthquakes and climate risk for CACCRIP's member states.⁸¹

⁷⁶ Pour une Renaissance européenne, L'Élysée (Paris) 4 March 2019. Access Date: 16 April 2019.

<https://www.elysee.fr/emmanuel-macron/2019/03/04/pour-une-rennaissance-europeenne>.

⁷⁷ L'Engagement de L'Afrique, One Planet Summit (Nairobi) 14 March 2019. Access Date: 24 March 2019.

<https://www.oneplanetsummit.fr/sites/default/files/2019-03/AFRICA%20PLEDGE%20-%20VF%20-19-03.pdf>.

⁷⁸ L'Engagement de L'Afrique, One Planet Summit (Nairobi) 14 March 2019. Access Date: 24 March 2019.

<https://www.oneplanetsummit.fr/sites/default/files/2019-03/AFRICA%20PLEDGE%20-%20VF%20-19-03.pdf>.

⁷⁹ Germany helps developing countries and emerging economies implement climate targets, Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (Katowice) 12 December 2018. Access Date: 25 March 2019. http://www.bmz.de/en/press/aktuelleMeldungen/2018/dezember/181212_pm_059_Germany-helps-developing-countries-and-emerging-economies-implement-climate-targets/index.html.

⁸⁰ Caribbean and Central American Countries to Improve Insurance Coverage against Earthquake and Climate Risks. 12 December 2018. Access Date: 15 February 2019. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2018/12/12/caribbean-and-central-american-countries-to-improve-insurance-coverage-against-earthquakes-and-climate-risks>.

⁸¹ Central America and Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Project, World Bank. Access Date: 17 February 2019 <http://projects.worldbank.org/P149670?lang=en>.

On 1 January 2019, Germany began its two-year term as a non-permanent member of the United Nations Security Council. As a part of its term, Germany promised to represent the interests of small island states on matters such as climate change and the sustainable development goals.⁸²

On 13 February 2018, the Federal Environment Ministry and the Indian Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change mutually agreed to promote closer cooperation with regards to environmental and climate policy and the prevention of marine litter. Germany will also provide EUR35 million in funding to Indian climate action projects.⁸³

On 14 March 2019, the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation adopted a partnership with Kenya and Rwanda to realize the countries' respective Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) within the frame of the One Planet Summit.⁸⁴

On 13 April 2019, the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development signed a declaration with the World Bank Group to foster cooperation with regards to sustainable and inclusive development in the Middle East and North Africa Region (MENA). Six countries are included in the partnership: Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya and Yemen.⁸⁵

Germany has fully complied with this commitment by taking actions to aid and financially support developing countries in their responses to climate change. Germany has also engaged in direct partnership with developing countries and further committed to voicing their climate concerns in the international community.

Thus, Germany receives a score of +1.

Analysts: Ivette Ordóñez Núñez & Ian Stansbury

India: +1

India fully complied with its commitment to support actions and cooperation with regards to comprehensive adaptation strategies, including investment in infrastructure that is resilient to extreme weather events and disasters, in developing countries, especially those that are particularly vulnerable, including small island states such as those in the Caribbean.

On 17 December 2018, Prime Minister Narendra Modi, along with the President of the Maldives Mohamed Ibrahim Solih, jointly acknowledged the importance of combating the detrimental impacts of climate change on developing and Small Island Developing States.⁸⁶ This joint statement

⁸² Speech by Foreign Minister Heiko Maas at the opening of the second Partner Towns Conference on Sustainability in Bremen, Federal Foreign Office (Bremen) 3 March 2019. Access Date: 25 March 2019. <https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/newsroom/news/maas-partner-towns-conference-sustainability/2197526>.

⁸³ Minister Schulze agrees closer environmental cooperation with India, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, and Nuclear Safety (Berlin) 13 February 2019. Access Date: 25 February 2019. <https://www.bmu.de/en/pressrelease/schulze-vereinbart-engere-umweltzusammenarbeit-mit-indien/>.

⁸⁴ Climat: la Banque mondiale met le paquet pour aider l'Afrique, Les Echos (Paris) 14 March 2019. Access Date: 17 April 2019. <https://www.lesechos.fr/monde/enjeux-internationaux/climat-la-banque-mondiale-met-le-paquet-pour-aider-lafrique-1000351>.

⁸⁵ World Bank Group and Germany Announce Enhanced Cooperation in the Middle East and North Africa, The World Bank (Washington DC) 13 April 2019. Access Date: 18 April 2019. <http://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2019/04/13/world-bank-group-and-germany-announce-enhanced-cooperation-in-the-middle-east-and-north-africa>.

⁸⁶ Joint Statement on the occasion of State Visit of the President of the Republic of Maldives to India, Ministry of External Affairs (New Delhi) 17 December 2018. Access Date: 22 February 2019. <https://www.mea.gov.in/bilateral-documents.htm?dtl/30765/joint-statement-on-the-occasion-of-state-visit-of-the-president-of-the-republic-of-maldives-to-india-december+17+2018>.

reaffirmed the leaders' commitment to strengthening global responses to climate change under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Paris Agreement.⁸⁷

On 8 January 2019, Prime Minister Modi and the Prime Minister of Norway Erna Solberg reaffirmed their bilateral commitment to cooperation and collective climate action.⁸⁸ Prime Minister Solberg expressed interest in India's leadership of the Coalition for Disaster-Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI), which aims to provide risk analysis and capacity-building to disaster-prone countries.⁸⁹

On 26 January 2019, India's permanent representative at the UN Syed Akbaruddin, delivered a statement at the UN Security Council's open debate on the agenda item of "Addressing the impacts of climate-related disaster on international peace and security."⁹⁰ He called for the adoption of a cautionary approach with regards to linking climate change and security. He also strongly encouraged collaboration between the UN and Member States, in order to tackle the problem of climate change and the unpredictable and ambiguous linkages between climate disasters and security. He further emphasized the implementation of climate action through the principles of common but differentiated responsibilities.⁹¹

On 19 March 2019, in collaboration with the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, the United Nations Development Programme, the World Bank Group and the Global Commission on Adaptation, India initiated the Second International Workshop on Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (IWDRI) in New Delhi.⁹² This workshop brought together more than 270 participants from 33 national governments, multilateral development banks, United Nations agencies, policy think tanks, and other private sector actors.⁹³ This workshop was also attended by G20 members such as Japan, who reaffirmed its commitment to disaster-resilient infrastructure and compliance with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.⁹⁴

On 23 March 2019, India released a statement confirming that three Indian naval ships were diverted to the port city of Beira to aid the Republic of Mozambique in damage control and relief in the

⁸⁷ Joint Statement on the occasion of State Visit of the President of the Republic of Maldives to India, Ministry of External Affairs (New Delhi) 17 December 2018. Access Date: 22 February 2019. <https://www.mea.gov.in/bilateral-documents.htm?dtl/30765/joint-statement-on-the-occasion-of-state-visit-of-the-president-of-the-republic-of-maldives-to-india-december-17-2018>.

⁸⁸ Joint Statement during the State Visit of Prime Minister of Norway to India, Ministry of External Affairs (New Delhi) 8 January 2019. Access Date: 22 February 2019. https://www.mea.gov.in/bilateral-documents.htm?dtl/30894/Joint_Statement_during_the_State_Visit_of_Prime_Minister_of_Norway_to_India_January_08_2019.

⁸⁹ Joint Statement during the State Visit of Prime Minister of Norway to India, Ministry of External Affairs (New Delhi) 8 January 2019. Access Date: 22 February 2019. https://www.mea.gov.in/bilateral-documents.htm?dtl/30894/Joint_Statement_during_the_State_Visit_of_Prime_Minister_of_Norway_to_India_January_08_2019.

⁹⁰ India Calls for Cautionary Approach to Link Climate Change, The Times of India (New Delhi) 26 January 2019. Access Date: 22 February 2019. <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/home/environment/global-warming/india-calls-for-cautionary-approach-to-link-climate-change/articleshow/67701050.cms>.

⁹¹ India Calls for Cautionary Approach to Link Climate Change, The Times of India (New Delhi) 26 January 2019. Access Date: 22 February 2019. <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/home/environment/global-warming/india-calls-for-cautionary-approach-to-link-climate-change/articleshow/67701050.cms>.

⁹² Outcome Document, Second International Workshop on Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (New Delhi) 20 March 2019. Access Date: 19 April 2019. <https://resilientinfra.org/iwdri/index.php#section4>.

⁹³ Outcome Document, Second International Workshop on Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (New Delhi) 20 March 2019. Access Date: 19 April 2019. <https://resilientinfra.org/iwdri/index.php#section4>.

⁹⁴ 'Now is the time to do bold things...', Reliefweb (Geneva) 19 March 2019. Access Date: 1 April 2019. <https://reliefweb.int/report/world/now-time-do-bold-things>.

aftermaths of Cyclone Idai.⁹⁵ Another Indian ship, loaded with relief materials, was assigned to follow-up on the initial three. Assistance was also sent to other areas affected by Cyclone Idai, including Zimbabwe and Malawi.⁹⁶

On 29 March 2019, President Ram Nath Kovind welcomed Bolivia as a new partner in the Solar Alliance.⁹⁷ President Kovind stated that India aims to produce 175 gigawatts of renewable energy by 2022, of which 100 gigawatts will be solar energy. President Kovind further asserted the possibility of collaboration with Bolivia in the areas of solar, wind, and bio-fuel energy.⁹⁸

India has addressed the importance of comprehensive adaptation strategies and the need for investment in resilient infrastructure. India has taken direct action to assist states that are suffering from extreme weather events. It has also collaborated with the participants of the Coalition for Disaster-Resilient Infrastructure, both in the public and private sectors, to provide further assistance to developing states.

Thus, India receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Jennifer Wang

Indonesia: -1

Indonesia failed to comply with its commitment to support actions and cooperation with regards to comprehensive adaptation strategies, including investment in infrastructure that is resilient to extreme weather events and disasters, in developing countries, especially those that are particularly vulnerable, including small island states such as those in the Caribbean.

Within this compliance cycle, Indonesia has not supported actions and cooperation in countries vulnerable to climate change, specifically with regards to comprehensive adaptation strategies. It has not taken any actions or made any collaborative commitments to support developing countries in bolstering extreme weather infrastructure or adopting other preventative climate-related measures. No actions were found for this report after searching publicly available online sources published by the government, relevant ministries, and international organizations.⁹⁹

Thus, Indonesia receives a score of -1.

Analyst: Eunbi Lee

Italy: +1

Italy fully complied with its commitment to support actions and cooperation with regards to comprehensive adaptation strategies, including investment in infrastructure that is resilient to

⁹⁵ Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief to Mozambique-Operation Sahayata 2019, Ministry of External Affairs (New Delhi) 23 March 2019. Access Date: 17 April 2019. <https://www.mea.gov.in/press-releases.htm?dtl/31174/humanitarian+assistance+and+disaster+relief+to+mozambiqueoperation+sahayata+2019>.

⁹⁶ Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief to Mozambique-Operation Sahayata 2019, Ministry of External Affairs (New Delhi) 23 March 2019. Access Date: 17 April 2019. <https://www.mea.gov.in/press-releases.htm?dtl/31174/humanitarian+assistance+and+disaster+relief+to+mozambiqueoperation+sahayata+2019>.

⁹⁷ Address by President at India - Bolivia Business Forum, Ministry of External Affairs (New Delhi) 29 March 2019. Access Date: 17 April 2019. <https://www.mea.gov.in/Speeches-Statements.htm?dtl/31194/address+by+president+at+india++bolivia+business+forum>.

⁹⁸ Address by President at India - Bolivia Business Forum, Ministry of External Affairs (New Delhi) 29 March 2019. Access Date: 17 April 2019. <https://www.mea.gov.in/Speeches-Statements.htm?dtl/31194/address+by+president+at+india++bolivia+business+forum>.

⁹⁹ This non-compliance was determined after a deep search of the following websites: www.deplu.go.id, <https://www.esdm.go.id/>, <https://www.undp.org/> and <https://www.theguardian.com/international>.

extreme weather events and disasters, in developing countries, especially those that are particularly vulnerable, including small island states such as those in the Caribbean.

On 1 December 2018, the government of Italy was commended by the Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC) for contributing USD600,000 to its new Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) system.¹⁰⁰ The LiDAR system will improve the CCCCC's ability to observe changes in the Caribbean's land and marine environments.¹⁰¹

On 12 December 2018, at COP24, Italy pledged EUR7 million to the Adaptation Fund in support of climate adaptation projects in the most vulnerable communities and developing countries.¹⁰² This contribution also aims to facilitate innovative climate finance models such as Direct Access, which engages in national capacity-building and promotes ownership of climate change adaptation initiatives.¹⁰³

On 28 January 2019, Prime Minister Giuseppe Conte opened the new Africa Centre for Climate and Sustainable Development in Rome.¹⁰⁴ Based on its demand-driven mechanism, the centre will provide African countries with resources to support practices relevant to climate change, water supply, and food security. The centre aims to facilitate cooperation among African countries and G7 members, in order to achieve the goals of the Paris Agreement and the 2030 Agenda.¹⁰⁵

On 7 March 2019, the Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea signed an agreement with the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization to provide technical support to Sudan's National Council for the Environment.¹⁰⁶ In an effort to address both climate mitigation and adaptation, this agreement approved two projects aimed at improving food security and rural livelihoods and enhancing the resilience of communities in drought-prone areas. These two projects have a total budget of EUR1.6 million.¹⁰⁷

¹⁰⁰ US Government continues to support Caribbean in managing impacts of natural disasters. 6 December 2016. Access Date: 21 February 2019. <https://www.breakingbelizenews.com/2018/12/06/us-government-continues-to-support-caribbean-in-managing-impacts-of-natural-disasters/>.

¹⁰¹ CCCCC adds LiDar to Caribbean Climate change fight, Caribbean News Service. 1 December 2018. Access Date: 21 February 2019. <https://caribbeannewsservice.com/now/ccccc-adds-lidar-to-caribbean-climate-change-fight/>.

¹⁰² Adaptation Fund Breaks Single-Year Resource Mobilization Record with Nearly US\$ 129M in New Pledges Received, Adaptation Fund (Katowice) 12 December 2018. Access Date: 20 February 2019. <https://www.adaptation-fund.org/adaptation-fund-breaks-single-year-resource-mobilization-record-nearly-us-129m-new-pledges-received/>.

¹⁰³ Adaptation Fund Breaks Single-Year Resource Mobilization Record with Nearly US\$ 129M in New Pledges Received, Adaptation Fund (Katowice) 12 December 2018. Access Date: 20 February 2019. <https://www.adaptation-fund.org/adaptation-fund-breaks-single-year-resource-mobilization-record-nearly-us-129m-new-pledges-received/>.

¹⁰⁴ Italy Prime Minister Conte Opens Africa Centre for Climate and Sustainable Development in Rome, United Nations Development Programme (Rome) 28 January 2019. Access Date: 17 April 2019. <https://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/news-centre/news/2018/Italy-PM-Conte-Opens-Africa-Centre-for-Climate-Sustainable-Development.html>.

¹⁰⁵ Italy Prime Minister Conte Opens Africa Centre for Climate and Sustainable Development in Rome, United Nations Development Programme (Rome) 28 January 2019. Access Date: 17 April 2019. <https://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/news-centre/news/2018/Italy-PM-Conte-Opens-Africa-Centre-for-Climate-Sustainable-Development.html>.

¹⁰⁶ News Release: Seeds Taking Roots: FAO, Italy and Sudan Substantiate their Partnership, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (Rome) 7 March 2019. Access Date: 17 April 2019. <http://www.fao.org/partnerships/resource-partners/news/news-article/en/c/1184446/>.

¹⁰⁷ News Release: Seeds Taking Roots: FAO, Italy and Sudan Substantiate their Partnership, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (Rome) 7 March 2019. Access Date: 17 April 2019. <http://www.fao.org/partnerships/resource-partners/news/news-article/en/c/1184446/>.

On 15 March 2019, Prime Minister Giuseppe Conte declared climate change as a crucial challenge for the future of the planet and committed Italy to the climate change agenda and respect for the Paris Agreement.¹⁰⁸

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to adaptation strategies by providing technical and financial support to climate-vulnerable countries, engaging in multilateral cooperation, and establishing partnerships with developing countries.

Thus, Italy receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Eunbi Lee

Japan: +1

Japan fully complied with its commitment to support actions and cooperation with regards to comprehensive adaptation strategies, including investment in infrastructure that is resilient to extreme weather events and disasters, in developing countries, especially those that are particularly vulnerable, including small island states such as those in the Caribbean.

On 26 December 2018, the Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA) signed an agreement with the government of Indonesia to develop the Regional Disaster Risk Resilience project in Central Sulawesi.¹⁰⁹ This project will promote the construction of physical infrastructure and public facilities that are more resilient to natural disasters, following an earthquake in Central Sulawesi in 2018.¹¹⁰

On 17 January 2019, the Japanese government held a technical briefing in conjunction with the World Bank. This session convened Japanese insurance providers under the Southeast Asia Disaster Risk Insurance Facility (SEADRIF) to discuss new tools and approaches to innovative disaster risk finance in ASEAN nations.¹¹¹

From 28-30 January 2019, the Ministry of the Environment collaborated with the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) to organize a three-day training program in Male, Maldives.¹¹² The purpose of this training program was to “support the development of project proposals to access climate finance by various SIDS (Small Island Developing States) stakeholders through various entities including local banks and climate finance entities.”¹¹³

On 11 February 2019, Japan participated in the second annual Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief Tabletop Exercise, hosted in Thailand and co-sponsored by the United States.¹¹⁴ This event

¹⁰⁸ Climate change, a challenge for the future of the planet. President Conte's message, Italian Government Presidency of the Council of Ministers (Rome) 15 March 2019. Access Date: 17 April 2019. <http://www.governo.it/articolo/climate-change-una-sfida-il-futuro-del-pianeta-il-messaggio-del-presidente-conte/11122>.

¹⁰⁹ Press Release: Signing of Record of Discussions on Technical Cooperation Project with Samoa: Support for strengthening climate in the Pacific region, Japan International Cooperation Agency (Tokyo) December 2018. Access Date: 29 March 2019. https://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2018/181220_01.html.

¹¹⁰ Press Release: Signing of Record of Discussions on Technical Cooperation Project with Samoa: Support for strengthening climate in the Pacific region, Japan International Cooperation Agency (Tokyo) December 2018. Access Date: 29 March 2019. https://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2018/181220_01.html.

¹¹¹ Southeast Asia Disaster Risk Insurance Facility (SEADRIF) Technical Briefing for Japanese Insurance Industry, World Bank (Tokyo) 17 January 2019. Access Date: 23 February 2019. <http://www.worldbank.org/en/news/feature/2019/01/17/southeast-asia-disaster-risk-insurance-facility-seadrif-technical-briefing-for-japanese-insurance-industry-drmhubtokyo>

¹¹² 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>.

¹¹³ 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>.

¹¹⁴ Cobra Gold19: Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Response Exercise Commenced in Thailand,

sought to promote guidelines and responsible practices for civil-military coordination in response to unexpected natural disasters.¹¹⁵

On 14 February 2019, State Minister of Foreign Affairs Dr. Toshiko Abe welcomed more than 100 government representatives and international organizations to the first meeting of the 2019 G20 Climate Sustainability Working Group.¹¹⁶ The meeting discussed a variety of topics related to climate change, including cooperation with multilateral development banks to enhance climate action and provide opportunities for climate-related investment.¹¹⁷ Specifically, the meeting sessions on 15 February 2019 discussed adaptation and resilient infrastructure and sharing best practices in promoting adaptation measures.¹¹⁸

On 19 February 2019, the government of Japan announced its contribution of USD10.6 million to increasing resilience to natural disasters in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Sindh, and Balochistan provinces in Pakistan.¹¹⁹

On 19 February 2019, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs co-hosted an event titled “Prospects on Achieving Disaster Risk Reduction Agenda,” along with the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction, the United Nations Development Program and the Japan International Cooperation Agency.¹²⁰ This meeting sought to reaffirm the importance of formulating national and local disaster risk reduction strategies in small island nations.¹²¹

On 22 February 2019, Japan co-hosted the 2019 Kansai Resilience Forum alongside the International Academic Forum (IAFOR).¹²² This one-day forum discussed disaster risk reduction strategies and recognized the importance of innovative engineering for resilient disaster infrastructure.¹²³

On 4 March 2019, Japan announced its support for the implementation of Tonga’s nationwide early warning system and disaster communication (NEWS) program.¹²⁴ The purpose of the program is to

U.S Indo-Pacific Command (Phitsnulok) 11 February 2019. Access Date: 4 April 2019.

<https://www.pacom.mil/Media/News/News-Article-View/Article/1754444/cobra-gold19-humanitarian-assistance-and-disaster-response-exercise-commenced-i/>.

¹¹⁵ Cobra Gold19: Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Response Exercise Commenced in Thailand,

U.S Indo-Pacific Command (Phitsnulok) 11 February 2019. Access Date: 4 April 2019.

<https://www.pacom.mil/Media/News/News-Article-View/Article/1754444/cobra-gold19-humanitarian-assistance-and-disaster-response-exercise-commenced-i/>.

¹¹⁶ Press Release: Remarks by Dr. Toshiko Abe, State Minister for Foreign Affairs at the 1st Meeting of the G20 Climate Sustainability Working Group, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Japan (Tokyo) 18 February 2019. Access Date: 22 February 2019. <https://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/files/000447210.pdf/>.

¹¹⁷ Press Release: Remarks by Dr. Toshiko Abe, State Minister for Foreign Affairs at the 1st Meeting of the G20 Climate Sustainability Working Group, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Japan (Tokyo) 18 February 2019. Access Date: 22 February 2019. <https://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/files/000447210.pdf/>.

¹¹⁸ G20 Climate Sustainability Working Group (CSWG): 1st Meeting 2019, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 5 March 2019. Access Date: 20 March 2019. https://www.mofa.go.jp/ic/ch/page25e_000301.html.

¹¹⁹ 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>.

¹²⁰ News Release: Side Event of the G20 Development Working Group “Prospects on Achieving Disaster Risk Reduction Agenda” (Tokyo) 19 February 2019. Access Date: 22 February 2019. https://www.mofa.go.jp/ic/gic/page23e_000548.html/.

¹²¹ News Release: Side Event of the G20 Development Working Group “Prospects on Achieving Disaster Risk Reduction Agenda” (Tokyo) 19 February 2019. Access Date: 22 February 2019. https://www.mofa.go.jp/ic/gic/page23e_000548.html/.

¹²² The Kansai Resilience Forum 2019, Kansai Resilience Forum (Kobe) 22 February 2019. Access Date: 4 April 2019. <https://kansai-resilience-forum.jp/programme/>.

¹²³ The Kansai Resilience Forum 2019, Kansai Resilience Forum (Kobe) 22 February 2019. Access Date: 4 April 2019. <https://kansai-resilience-forum.jp/programme/>.

“reduce risks and damages to basic services, infrastructure and the environments at the time of natural disasters.”¹²⁵

On 6 March 2019, the government of Japan and the UN Human Settlements Programme jointly announced a project in support of recovery and strengthened resilience for communities affected by floods.¹²⁶ The project aims to reduce further climate risk and contribute to sustainable growth in Cambodia.¹²⁷

On 10 March 2019, JICA signed a project agreement with the government of Djibouti.¹²⁸ This agreement seeks to establish efficient strategies for the management and sustainable usage of water in response to severe climate temperatures.¹²⁹

On 19 March 2019, Japan participated in the Second International Workshop on Disaster Resilient Infrastructure hosted in New Delhi.¹³⁰ Kenji Hiramatsu, the Japanese Ambassador to India, reaffirmed Japan’s commitment to formulating “proposals for quality infrastructure” and creating disaster-resilient infrastructure in compliance with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.¹³¹

On 31 March 2019, JICA signed an agreement with the government of Sudan to form a scientific and technological research partnership.¹³² The partnership seeks to develop innovative strategies for sustainable wheat production in response to severe weather and droughts.¹³³

¹²⁴ News Release: New Early Warning System and Disaster Communications for Tonga, ReliefWeb (Nuku'alofa) 4 March 2019. Access Date: 4 April 2019. <https://reliefweb.int/report/tonga/new-early-warning-system-and-disaster-communications-tonga>.

¹²⁵ News Release: New Early Warning System and Disaster Communications for Tonga, ReliefWeb (Nuku'alofa) 4 March 2019. Access Date: 4 April 2019. <https://reliefweb.int/report/tonga/new-early-warning-system-and-disaster-communications-tonga>.

¹²⁶ Government of Japan supports recovery and strengthens resilience of flood victims in Cambodia, PreventionWeb (Geneva) 6 March 2019. Access Date: 26 April 2019. https://www.preventionweb.net/news/view/64170?fbclid=IwAR0Elere8UU44BWkrZD1uoxLSjcBUZ0sDg_riqqBBpHOK9HkV581cYddAaw.

¹²⁷ Government of Japan supports recovery and strengthens resilience of flood victims in Cambodia, PreventionWeb (Geneva) 6 March 2019. Access Date: 26 April 2019. https://www.preventionweb.net/news/view/64170?fbclid=IwAR0Elere8UU44BWkrZD1uoxLSjcBUZ0sDg_riqqBBpHOK9HkV581cYddAaw.

¹²⁸ Press Release: Signing of Record of Discussions with Djibouti for a Science and Technology Research Partnership for Sustainable Development (SATREPS): Supporting research for establishing a sustainable water resource management model, Japan International Cooperation Agency (Tokyo) 19 March 2019. Access Date: 4 April 2019. https://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2018/190319_01.html.

¹²⁹ Press Release: Signing of Record of Discussions with Djibouti for a Science and Technology Research Partnership for Sustainable Development (SATREPS): Supporting research for establishing a sustainable water resource management model, Japan International Cooperation Agency (Tokyo) 19 March 2019. Access Date: 4 April 2019. https://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2018/190319_01.html.

¹³⁰ ‘Now is the time to do bold things...’, Reliefweb (Geneva) 19 March 2019. Access Date: 1 April 2019. <https://reliefweb.int/report/world/now-time-do-bold-things>.

¹³¹ ‘Now is the time to do bold things...’, Reliefweb (Geneva) 19 March 2019. Access Date: 1 April 2019. <https://reliefweb.int/report/world/now-time-do-bold-things>.

¹³² Press Release: Signing of Record of Discussions with Sudan for a Science and Technology Research Partnership for Sustainable Development (SATREPS): Support for the research and extension of drought- and heat-tolerant wheat cultivars that can be sustainably produced, Japan International Cooperation Agency (Tokyo) 1 April 2019. Access Date: 11 April 2019. https://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2019/20190401_31_en.html.

On 1 April 2019, Japan contributed USD24 million to Tonga's NEWS program.¹³⁴

On 2 April 2019, Japan participated in the 8th special meeting of the United Nations Economic and Social Council's 2019 session in New York.¹³⁵ The meeting discussed a variety of topics pertaining to climate finance, climate mitigation strategies and relief efforts in response to damage caused by Cyclone Idai in regions such as Mozambique, Malawi and Zimbabwe.¹³⁶

On 4 April 2019, the Japanese government sent a second Japan Disaster Relief (JDR) Medical Team to Mozambique for the purpose of further assisting vulnerable communities affected by the cyclone.¹³⁷

On 23 April 2019, the Japanese government announced an emergency funding package of USD11.7 million for Mozambique, Malawi and Zimbabwe in the aftermaths of Cyclone Idai. This funding will be used to protect vulnerable communities, provide temporary shelter, and promote early recovery.¹³⁸

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to support climate action and cooperate with climate-vulnerable developing countries with regards to climate adaptive strategies and investment in climate-resilient infrastructure. It has engaged in capacity-building partnerships with a variety of stakeholders ranging from small island states to international organizations and provided unilateral and direct assistance to developing countries.

Thus, Japan receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Justin Lall

Korea: +1

Korea fully complied with its commitment to support actions and cooperation with regards to comprehensive adaptation strategies, including investment in infrastructure that is resilient to extreme weather events and disasters, in developing countries, especially those that are particularly vulnerable, including small island states such as those in the Caribbean.

On 16 December 2018, Korea contributed USD5.2 million to a disaster mitigation program in Metro Manila, Philippines.¹³⁹ The purpose of this project is to increase responsiveness to natural disasters

¹³³ Press Release: Signing of Record of Discussions with Sudan for a Science and Technology Research Partnership for Sustainable Development (SATREPS): Support for the research and extension of drought- and heat-tolerant wheat cultivars that can be sustainably produced, Japan International Cooperation Agency (Tokyo) 1 April 2019. Access Date: 11 April 2019. https://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2019/20190401_31_en.html.

¹³⁴ Ground breaking of Japan's Grant Aid for the "Nationwide Early Warning System (NEWS) Project" value at 56 million pa'anga, Reliefweb (Nuku'alofa) 1 April 2019. Access Date: 4 April 2019. <https://reliefweb.int/report/tonga/ground-breaking-japan-s-grant-aid-nationwide-early-warning-system-news-project-value-56>.

¹³⁵ At Special Economic and Social Council Meeting on Destruction by Cyclone Idai, Speakers Stress Urgent Need for More Emergency Funding, Resilience Assistance, Reliefweb (New York) 2 April 2019. Access Date: 4 April 2019. <https://reliefweb.int/report/mozambique/special-economic-and-social-council-meeting-destruction-cyclone-idai-speakers>.

¹³⁶ At Special Economic and Social Council Meeting on Destruction by Cyclone Idai, Speakers Stress Urgent Need for More Emergency Funding, Resilience Assistance, Reliefweb (New York) 2 April 2019. Access Date: 4 April 2019. <https://reliefweb.int/report/mozambique/special-economic-and-social-council-meeting-destruction-cyclone-idai-speakers>.

¹³⁷ Dispatch of the second Japan Disaster Relief (JDR) Medical Team in Response to the Cyclone Damage in Mozambique, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 4 April 2019. Access Date: 26 April 2019. https://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press4e_002409.html.

¹³⁸ Emergency Grant Aid for three countries in Southern Africa affected by Cyclone Idai, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 23 April 2019. Access Date: 26 April 2019. https://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press4e_002436.html.

and mitigate flood-related damages in residential areas near the Tullahan and Pasig-Marikina river basins.¹⁴⁰

On 16 January 2019, Korea and China jointly hosted the 23rd meeting of the Joint Committee on Environmental Cooperation.¹⁴¹ This joint meeting explored the potential for bilateral cooperation between Korea and China with regards to shared climate concerns pertaining to air pollution, water contamination, environmental industry and technology, and increasing environmental cooperation at the regional and global levels.¹⁴²

On 11 February 2019, Korea participated in the second annual Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief Tabletop Exercise hosted in Thailand.¹⁴³ The event sought to promote guidelines and responsible practices for civil-military coordination strategies in response to unexpected natural disasters.¹⁴⁴

On 14 February 2019, Korea attended the first 2019 G20 Climate Sustainability Working Group meeting held in Tokyo, Japan, where it shared best practices of promoting climate adaptation practices and resilient infrastructure with other G20 members.¹⁴⁵

On 15 February 2019, Vice Foreign Minister Lee Tae-ho met with the Executive Secretary of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific Armida Salsiah Alisjahbana. The meeting discussed inter-governmental environmental policy efforts.¹⁴⁶ Both sides

¹³⁹ South Korea grants \$5.2 million for disaster mitigation in Metro Manila, Business Mirror (Makati) 16 December 2018. Access Date: 31 March 2019. <https://businessmirror.com.ph/2018/12/16/south-korea-grants-5-2-million-for-disaster-mitigation-in-metro-manila/>.

¹⁴⁰ South Korea grants \$5.2 million for disaster mitigation in Metro Manila, Business Mirror (Makati) 16 December 2018. Access Date: 31 March 2019. <https://businessmirror.com.ph/2018/12/16/south-korea-grants-5-2-million-for-disaster-mitigation-in-metro-manila/>.

¹⁴¹ Press Release: 23rd Meeting of ROK-China Joint Committee on Environmental Cooperation to Take Place on Jan.23-24, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Republic of Korea (Seoul) 16 January 2019. Access Date: 19 January 2019. http://www.mofa.go.kr/eng/brd/m_5676/view.do?seq=320336&srchFr=&%3BsrchTo=&%3BsrchWord=&%3BsrchTp=&%3Bmulti_itm_seq=0&%3Bitm_seq_1=0&%3Bitm_seq_2=0&%3Bcompany_cd=&%3Bcompany_nm=.

¹⁴² Press Release: 23rd Meeting of ROK-China Joint Committee on Environmental Cooperation to Take Place on Jan.23-24, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Republic of Korea (Seoul) 16 January 2019. Access Date: 19 January 2019. http://www.mofa.go.kr/eng/brd/m_5676/view.do?seq=320336&srchFr=&%3BsrchTo=&%3BsrchWord=&%3BsrchTp=&%3Bmulti_itm_seq=0&%3Bitm_seq_1=0&%3Bitm_seq_2=0&%3Bcompany_cd=&%3Bcompany_nm=.

¹⁴³ Cobra Gold19: Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Response Exercise Commenced in Thailand, U.S Indo-Pacific Command (Phitsanulok) 11 February 2019. Access Date: 4 April 2019. <https://www.pacom.mil/Media/News/News-Article-View/Article/1754444/cobra-gold19-humanitarian-assistance-and-disaster-response-exercise-commenced-i/>.

¹⁴⁴ Cobra Gold19: Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Response Exercise Commenced in Thailand, U.S Indo-Pacific Command (Phitsanulok) 11 February 2019. Access Date: 4 April 2019. <https://www.pacom.mil/Media/News/News-Article-View/Article/1754444/cobra-gold19-humanitarian-assistance-and-disaster-response-exercise-commenced-i/>.

¹⁴⁵ Press Release: G20 Climate Sustainability Working Group (CSWG): 1st Meeting 2019, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Seoul) 18 February 2019. Access Date: 22 February 2019. https://www.mofa.go.jp/ic/ch/page25e_000301.html/.

¹⁴⁶ Press Release: Vice Foreign Minister Lee Tae-ho Meets with Executive Secretary of UNESCAP, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Republic of Korea (Seoul) 15 February 2019. Access Date: 1 March 2019. http://www.mofa.go.kr/eng/brd/m_5676/view.do?seq=320393&srchFr=&srchTo=&srchWord=disaster&srchTp=1&multi_itm_seq=0&itm_seq_1=0&itm_seq_2=0&company_cd=&company_nm=&age=1&titleNm=.

reaffirmed their commitment to pursuing cooperative strategies pertaining to sustainable energy, resource efficiency, and disaster reduction.¹⁴⁷

On 6 March 2019, Korea contributed USD15 million to Laos's flood recovery program in the Attapeu province.¹⁴⁸

On 13 March 2019, Korea jointly hosted a national conference on Community-Based Disaster Risk Reduction (CBDRR) in Seoul, alongside the International Organization for Migration (IOM).¹⁴⁹ The workshop sought to enhance the practical knowledge and responsibilities of humanitarian workers deployed in disaster-prone regions.¹⁵⁰

On 2 April 2019, Korea participated in the 8th special meeting of the United Nations Economic and Social Council's 2019 session in New York.¹⁵¹ The meeting discussed a variety of topics pertaining to climate finance, climate mitigation strategies and relief efforts in response to damage caused by Cyclone Idai in regions such as Mozambique, Malawi and Zimbabwe.¹⁵²

On 3 April 2019, Korea participated in the 2019 Asian Development Outlook Conference.¹⁵³ The conference sought to promote strategies of investment in disaster-resilient and climate-effective infrastructure and incorporate sustainable recovery strategies in the aftermath of natural disasters.¹⁵⁴

On 14 April 2019, the Korean Ambassador to Iran met with the Secretary of the Iranian Red Crescent Society Mahmoud Reza Peyravi.¹⁵⁵ The ambassador re-affirmed Korea's contribution of

¹⁴⁷ Press Release: Vice Foreign Minister Lee Tae-ho Meets with Executive Secretary of UNESCAP, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Republic of Korea (Seoul) 15 February 2019. Access Date: 1 March 2019. http://www.mofa.go.kr/eng/brd/m_5676/view.do?seq=320393&srchFr=&srchTo=&srchWord=disaster&srchTp=1&multi_itm_seq=0&itm_seq_1=0&itm_seq_2=0&company_cd=&company_nm=&age=1&titleNm=

¹⁴⁸ South Korea approaches US\$15 million to Laos for Attapeu flood recovery, Eleven Media Group (Yangon) 6 March 2019. Access Date: 31 March 2019. <https://elevenmyanmar.com/news/south-korea-approves-us15-million-to-laos-for-attapeu-flood-recovery-asianewsnetwork>.

¹⁴⁹ Korean Humanitarian Stakeholders Train in Community-Based Disaster Risk Reduction, ReliefWeb (Geneva) 15 March 2019. Access Date: 1 April 2019. <https://www.iom.int/news/korean-humanitarian-stakeholders-trained-community-based-disaster-risk-reduction>.

¹⁵⁰ Korean Humanitarian Stakeholders Train in Community-Based Disaster Risk Reduction, ReliefWeb (Geneva) 15 March 2019. Access Date: 1 April 2019. <https://www.iom.int/news/korean-humanitarian-stakeholders-trained-community-based-disaster-risk-reduction>.

¹⁵¹ At Special Economic and Social Council Meeting on Destruction by Cyclone Idai, Speakers Stress Urgent Need for More Emergency Funding, Resilience Assistance, Reliefweb (New York) 2 April 2019. Access Date: 4 April 2019. <https://reliefweb.int/report/mozambique/special-economic-and-social-council-meeting-destruction-cyclone-idai-speakers>.

¹⁵² At Special Economic and Social Council Meeting on Destruction by Cyclone Idai, Speakers Stress Urgent Need for More Emergency Funding, Resilience Assistance, Reliefweb (New York) 2 April 2019. Access Date: 4 April 2019. <https://reliefweb.int/report/mozambique/special-economic-and-social-council-meeting-destruction-cyclone-idai-speakers>.

¹⁵³ Asian Development Outlook (ADO) 2019: Strengthening Disaster Resilience, Asian Development Bank (Mandaluyong) 3 April 2019. Access Date: 16 April 2019. <https://www.adb.org/publications/asian-development-outlook-2019-strengthening-disaster-resilience>.

¹⁵⁴ Asian Development Outlook (ADO) 2019: Strengthening Disaster Resilience, Asian Development Bank (Mandaluyong) 3 April 2019. Access Date: 16 April 2019. <https://www.adb.org/publications/asian-development-outlook-2019-strengthening-disaster-resilience>.

¹⁵⁵ South Korea Offers Cash Contribution to Iranian Flood-Affected People, ReliefWeb (Tehran) 14 April 2019. Access Date: 18 April 2019. <https://reliefweb.int/report/iran-islamic-republic/south-korea-offers-cash-contribution-iranian-flood-affected-people>.

USD200,000 to provide relief for flood-affected communities in the Iranian provinces of Golestan, Fars, Lorestan and Khuzestan.¹⁵⁶

Korea has fully complied with its commitment to support climate action and cooperation by fostering adaptive strategies and investment in infrastructure. It has also assisted developing countries through direct action.

Thus, Korea receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Justin Lall

Mexico: 0

Mexico partially complied with its commitment to support actions and cooperation with regards to comprehensive adaptation strategies, including investment in infrastructure that is resilient to extreme weather events and disasters, in developing countries, especially those that are particularly vulnerable, including small island states such as those in the Caribbean.

On 18 December 2018, Mexico and the United States signed on to a development plan for Central America to address climate-induced migration.¹⁵⁷ This development plan will benefit Mexico, along with Guatemala, Honduras, and El Salvador, provided that they reduce climate-induced migration to the United States. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs pledged to invest USD5 billion annually starting in 2019, along with the United States' investment of USD4.8 billion.¹⁵⁸

Mexico has provided aid alongside other G20 members to developing countries in the Caribbean and Central America by pledging funding to address climate change-induced migration. However, Mexico has not engaged climate-vulnerable countries in partnership, particularly small island states.

Thus, Mexico receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Raluca Gondor

Russia: -1

Russia failed to comply with its commitment to support actions and cooperation with regards to comprehensive adaptation strategies, including investment in infrastructure that is resilient to extreme weather events and disasters, in developing countries, especially those that are particularly vulnerable, including small island states such as those in the Caribbean.

On 11 December 2018, Russia stated that it sees the activities and recommendations of the Agenda for the Protection of Cross-Border Displaced Person in the Context of Disasters and Climate Change and the Platform on Disaster Displacement to be inappropriate.¹⁵⁹ Russia asserted that there

¹⁵⁶ South Korea Offers Cash Contribution to Iranian Flood-Affected People, ReliefWeb (Tehran) 14 April 2019. Access Date: 18 April 2019. <https://reliefweb.int/report/iran-islamic-republic/south-korea-offers-cash-contribution-iranian-flood-affected-people>.

¹⁵⁷ US and Mexico pledge development funds for Central America, Financial Times (Mexico City) 18 December 2018. Access Date: 25 February 2019. <https://www.ft.com/content/90a953d4-0300-11e9-99df-6183d3002ee1>.

¹⁵⁸ US and Mexico pledge development funds for Central America, Financial Times (Mexico City) 18 December 2018. Access Date: 25 February 2019. <https://www.ft.com/content/90a953d4-0300-11e9-99df-6183d3002ee1>.

¹⁵⁹ Statement of the Russian Federation on the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, Marrakesh, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation (Russia) 11 December 2018. Access Date: 23 February 2019. http://www.mid.ru/en/web/guest/iniciativy-rossii-v-oon/-/asset_publisher/lt9FJKw0JOXM/content/id/3440694.

is no reliable and invariably recognized evidence that confirms the correlation between climate change and displacement, or the predominance of environmental factors in displacement.¹⁶⁰

On 9 April 2019, Foreign Minister Sergey Lavrov acknowledged that the Arctic is witnessing rapid climate-induced change, referring to climate change as a serious global challenge.¹⁶¹ He further stated that Russia understands the importance of the Paris Climate Agreement. However, the minister also stated that climate change offers new opportunities such as receding ice-opening that enables the use of the Northern Sea Route for shipping.¹⁶²

Russia has not taken steps to fulfill its commitment to support actions and cooperation in developing countries, especially those that are particularly vulnerable, including small island states such as those in the Caribbean. Furthermore, Russia has rejected the activities and recommendations of global initiatives relating to climate action.

Thus, Russia receives a score of -1.

Analyst: Jennifer Wang

Saudi Arabia: 0

Saudi Arabia has partially complied with its commitment to support actions and cooperation with regards to comprehensive adaptation strategies, including investment in infrastructure that is resilient to extreme weather events and disasters, in developing countries, especially those that are particularly vulnerable, including small island states such as those in the Caribbean.

On 30 December 2018, the King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Center, a humanitarian agency established by King Salman bin Abdulaziz, signed two agreements with Tajikistan's Emergency and Civil Defense Committee and the Land Reclamation and Irrigation Agency.¹⁶³ The agreements pledged support for flood relief projects by providing equipment, establishing disaster prevention mechanisms, and deploying rapid response teams to affected regions.¹⁶⁴

Saudi Arabia has taken steps to fulfill its commitment to support actions, but not cooperation in developing countries, especially those that are particularly vulnerable, including small island states such as those in the Caribbean.

Thus, Saudi Arabia receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Eunbi Lee

¹⁶⁰ Statement of the Russian Federation on the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, Marrakesh, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation (Russia) 11 December 2018. Access Date: 23 February 2019. http://www.mid.ru/en/web/guest/iniciativy-rossii-v-oon/-/asset_publisher/lt9FJKw0J0XM/content/id/3440694.

¹⁶¹ Foreign Minister Sergey Lavrov's remarks and answers to media questions at the opening of the ministerial session of the 5th International Arctic Forum, The Arctic: Territory of Dialogue, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation (St. Petersburg) 9 April 2019. Access Date: 18 April 2019. http://www.mid.ru/en/web/guest/meropriyatiya_s_uchastiem_ministra/-/asset_publisher/xK1BhB2bUjd3/content/id/3608543.

¹⁶² Foreign Minister Sergey Lavrov's remarks and answers to media questions at the opening of the ministerial session of the 5th International Arctic Forum, The Arctic: Territory of Dialogue, The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation (St. Petersburg) 9 April 2019. Access Date: 18 April 2019. http://www.mid.ru/en/web/guest/meropriyatiya_s_uchastiem_ministra/-/asset_publisher/xK1BhB2bUjd3/content/id/3608543.

¹⁶³ KSA's humanitarian aid agency chief meets Tajikistan envoy, Arab News (Jeddah) 30 December 2018. Access Date: 25 June 2019. <http://www.arabnews.com/node/1427986/saudi-arabia>.

¹⁶⁴ KSA's humanitarian aid agency chief meets Tajikistan envoy, Arab News (Jeddah) 30 December 2018. Access Date: 25 June 2019. <http://www.arabnews.com/node/1427986/saudi-arabia>.

South Africa: -1

South Africa failed to comply with its commitment to support actions and cooperation with regards to comprehensive adaptation strategies, including investment in infrastructure that is resilient to extreme weather events and disasters, in developing countries, especially those that are particularly vulnerable, including small island states such as those in the Caribbean.

Within this compliance cycle, South Africa has not supported actions and cooperation in countries vulnerable to climate change, specifically with regards to comprehensive adaptation strategies. It has not taken any actions or made any collaborative commitments to support developing countries in bolstering extreme weather infrastructure or adopting other preventative climate-related measures. No actions were found for this report after searching publicly available online sources published by the government, relevant ministries, and international organizations.¹⁶⁵

Thus, South Africa receives a score of -1.

Analyst: Jennifer Wang

Turkey: 0

Turkey partially complied with its commitment to support actions and cooperation with regards to comprehensive adaptation strategies, including investment in infrastructure that is resilient to extreme weather events and disasters, in developing countries, especially those that are particularly vulnerable, including small island states such as those in the Caribbean.

On 25 February 2019, Turkey pledged to support Ghana in addressing issues of sanitation and introducing sustainable water supply. Although Turkey's own water resources are affected by climate change, it has promised to assist Ghana in mitigating climate-related risks to clean water supply.¹⁶⁶

Turkey has taken steps towards climate action in developing countries by contributing to climate-resilient infrastructure. However, Turkey has not engaged in direct cooperation with developing countries and small island states.

Thus, Turkey receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Raluca Gondor

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom fully complied with its commitment to support actions and cooperation with regards to comprehensive adaptation strategies, including investment in infrastructure that is resilient to extreme weather events and disasters, in developing countries, especially those that are particularly vulnerable, including small island states such as those in the Caribbean.

On 13 December 2018, the World Bank announced the UK's GBP20 million pledge to the World Bank's Energy Sector Management Assistance Program.¹⁶⁷ Administered by the World Bank, the assistance program supports global knowledge and technical assistance to low and middle-income

¹⁶⁵ This non-compliance was determined after a deep search of the following websites:

<https://www.environment.gov.za>, <http://www.dirco.gov.za>, <http://www.treasury.gov.za>, <http://www.statssa.gov.za>, and <https://www.iol.co.za>.

¹⁶⁶ Ghana: Turkey to Support Ghana On Water, Sanitation, AllAfrica (Accra) 25 February 2019. Access Date: 25 February 2019. <https://allafrica.com/stories/201902250819.html>.

¹⁶⁷ Press Release: World Bank, Canada, UK to Assist in Countries in Transition from Coal; Accelerate Uptake of Cleaner Energy, The World Bank (Katowice) 13 December 2018. Access Date: 27 April 2019. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2018/12/12/wb-canada-uk-to-assist-countries-in-transition-from-coal/>.

countries by providing sustainable energy solutions.¹⁶⁸ The UK's financial support will finance improvements in solar battery storage, geothermal and offshore wind development, and enhanced energy efficiency in developing states that have committed to transitioning away from coal and into cleaner energy sources.¹⁶⁹

On 17 December 2018, Minister of Energy and Clean Growth Claire Perry reaffirmed the UK's continued support for the Pacific Islands in building resiliency against climate change. Perry expressed the UK's commitment by stating: "despite hardly contributing to climate change, [the Pacific Islands] are driving international action to... building resilience of their communities."¹⁷⁰ Perry's statement confirmed GBP1.2 million in funding for the Pacific Nationally Determined Contributions Hub, an international cooperative that supports vulnerable island states in their fight against climate change.¹⁷¹

On 21 January 2019, the UK and New Zealand issued a joint statement to reaffirm their continued support for partnerships with the Pacific Islands to fight climate change. "The UK and New Zealand recognise that individual and coordinated action is required to address the vulnerabilities of Pacific Island countries to support their sustainable and prosperous future."¹⁷² The UK will seek to improve multilateral support by opening three new diplomatic posts in Vanuatu, Samoa, and Tonga. It will also send a regional development expert to Fiji to address the climate vulnerability of Pacific Island countries.¹⁷³

The UK has fully complied with its commitment to climate action and cooperation with developing countries with regards to climate-resilient adaptive strategies. The UK has invested in climate-friendly infrastructure in developing states that are transitioning away from coal. Recently, the Ministry of Energy and Clean Growth has also dedicated increased funding and engaged in multilateral efforts in collaboration with Pacific Island States.

Thus, the UK receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Callista Ryan

¹⁶⁸ Press Release: World Bank, Canada, UK to Assist in Countries in Transition from Coal; Accelerate Uptake of Cleaner Energy, The World Bank (Katowice) 13 December 2018. Access Date: 27 April 2019. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2018/12/12/wb-canada-uk-to-assist-countries-in-transition-from-coal/>.

¹⁶⁹ Press Release: World Bank, Canada, UK to Assist in Countries in Transition from Coal; Accelerate Uptake of Cleaner Energy, The World Bank (Katowice) 13 December 2018. Access Date: 27 April 2019. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2018/12/12/wb-canada-uk-to-assist-countries-in-transition-from-coal/>.

¹⁷⁰ Press Release: UK Deepens Climate Change Partnership with Pacific Islands, Ministry of Energy and Clean Growth, The Honourable Minister Claire Perry, 17 December 2018. Access Date: 24 February 2019. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-deepens-climate-change-partnership-with-pacific-islands>.

¹⁷¹ Press Release: UK Deepens Climate Change Partnership with Pacific Islands, Ministry of Energy and Clean Growth, The Honourable Minister Claire Perry, 17 December 2018. Access Date: 24 February 2019. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-deepens-climate-change-partnership-with-pacific-islands>.

¹⁷² New Zealand and United Kingdom Joint Statement on Climate Change and Resilience in the Pacific, Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy and Department for International Development. 21 January 2019. Access Date: 24 February 2019. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/new-zealand-and-united-kingdom-joint-statement-on-climate-change-and-resilience-in-the-pacific>.

¹⁷³ New Zealand and United Kingdom Joint Statement on Climate Change and Resilience in the Pacific, Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy and Department for International Development. 21 January 2019. Access Date: 24 February 2019. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/new-zealand-and-united-kingdom-joint-statement-on-climate-change-and-resilience-in-the-pacific>.

United States: +1

The United States fully complied with its commitment to support actions and cooperation with regards to comprehensive adaptation strategies, including investment in infrastructure that is resilient to extreme weather events and disasters, in developing countries, especially those that are particularly vulnerable, including small island states such as those in the Caribbean.

On 18 December 2018, the United States and Mexico signed on to a development plan for Central America to address climate-induced migration.¹⁷⁴ This development plan will benefit Mexico, along with Guatemala, Honduras, and El Salvador, provided that they reduce climate-induced migration to the United States. The United States invested USD4.8 billion.¹⁷⁵

On 11 February 2019, the US co-sponsored the second annual Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief Tabletop Exercise, hosted in Thailand and attended by countries including Japan.¹⁷⁶ This event sought to promote guidelines and responsible practices for civil-military coordination in response to unexpected natural disasters.¹⁷⁷

On 13 February 2019, the US Embassy in Cote d'Ivoire announced a new initiative funded by United States Agency for International Development (USAID). This initiative supports increased environmental and economic resilience in climate-vulnerable regions such as Cote d'Ivoire.¹⁷⁸

On 12 April 2019, US Secretary of State convened a meeting with the disaster management officials of 18 Caribbean countries to discuss the new "U.S.-Caribbean Resilience Partnership."¹⁷⁹ The partnership aims to promote resilience and build regional capacity in disaster response.¹⁸⁰

The United States has supported climate action and cooperation by ameliorating environmental plight in Small Island Developing States and participating in multilateral climate partnerships pertaining to disaster risk resilience.

Thus, the United States receives a score of +1.¹⁸¹

Analyst: Olga Tumurova

¹⁷⁴ US and Mexico pledge development funds for Central America, Financial Times (Mexico City) 18 December 2018. Access Date: 25 February 2019. <https://www.ft.com/content/90a953d4-0300-11e9-99df-6183d3002ee1>.

¹⁷⁵ US and Mexico pledge development funds for Central America, Financial Times (Mexico City) 18 December 2018. Access Date: 25 February 2019. <https://www.ft.com/content/90a953d4-0300-11e9-99df-6183d3002ee1>.

¹⁷⁶ Cobra Gold19: Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Response Exercise Commenced in Thailand, U.S Indo-Pacific Command (Phitsanulok) 11 February 2019. Access Date: 4 April 2019. <https://www.pacom.mil/Media/News/News-Article-View/Article/1754444/cobra-gold19-humanitarian-assistance-and-disaster-response-exercise-commenced-i/>.

¹⁷⁷ Cobra Gold19: Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Response Exercise Commenced in Thailand, U.S Indo-Pacific Command (Phitsanulok) 11 February 2019. Access Date: 4 April 2019. <https://www.pacom.mil/Media/News/News-Article-View/Article/1754444/cobra-gold19-humanitarian-assistance-and-disaster-response-exercise-commenced-i/>.

¹⁷⁸ 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/>.

¹⁷⁹ USA: The U.S.-Caribbean Resilience Partnership, Prevention Web (Geneva) 15 April 2019. Access Date: 26 April 2019. <https://www.preventionweb.net/news/view/64855>.

¹⁸⁰ USA: The U.S.-Caribbean Resilience Partnership, Prevention Web (Geneva) 15 April 2019. Access Date: 26 April 2019. <https://www.preventionweb.net/news/view/64855>.

¹⁸¹ This non-compliance was determined after a deep search of the following websites: <https://www.usaid.gov>, <https://www.state.gov>, <https://www.epa.gov>, <https://www.bbc.com>, and <https://www.nytimes.com>.

European Union: +1

The European Union fully complied with its commitment to support actions and cooperation with regards to comprehensive adaptation strategies, including investment in infrastructure that is resilient to extreme weather events and disasters, in developing countries, especially those that are particularly vulnerable, including small island states such as those in the Caribbean.

On 9 December 2018, during COP24, the EU agreed to scale up pre-arranged finance for climate-vulnerable communities as a member of the steering body of the InsuResilience Global Partnership.¹⁸²

On 31 January 2019, the EU signed two agreements with the World Bank, providing EUR30.7 million to strengthen disaster management in the Caribbean.¹⁸³ The programs will support Caribbean countries in planning for long-term resilience and climate-smart growth strategies and designing investment initiatives.¹⁸⁴ The Caribbean Regional Resilience Building Facility will support 15 Caribbean countries in expanding financial protection and reducing climate vulnerability.¹⁸⁵

On 24 February 2019, the EU Commissioner for International Cooperation and Development Neven Mimica approved a EUR1.6 million programme dedicated to reducing Palau's dependency on fossil fuel.¹⁸⁶

On 26 February 2019, EU Commissioner Neven Mimica signed the Pacific-European Union Waste Management programme and the Global Climate Change Alliance Plus - Scaling-up Pacific Adaptation Programme (GCCA-SUPA).¹⁸⁷ The Pacific-European Union Waste Management programme will allocate EUR16.5 million to addressing marine litter and biodiversity conservation issues in the Pacific region. The program will be implemented in partnership with key regional partner agencies. The GCCA-SUPA will provide the Pacific region with a total amount of EUR14.89

¹⁸² EU Joins the InsuResilience Global Partnership to Boost Disaster Risk Financing and Insurance, European Commission's Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development. 28 December 2018. Access Date: 8 February 2019. [https://ec.europa.eu/newsroom/devco/item-detail.cfm?item_id=641729&utm_source=devco_newsroom&utm_medium=Website&utm_campaign=devco&utm_content=EU joins the InsuResilience Global Partnership to boost disaster risk finan&lang=en](https://ec.europa.eu/newsroom/devco/item-detail.cfm?item_id=641729&utm_source=devco_newsroom&utm_medium=Website&utm_campaign=devco&utm_content=EU+joins+the+InsuResilience+Global+Partnership+to+boost+disaster+risk+finan&lang=en).

¹⁸³ Euro 30 Million to Help Caribbean Enhance Climate Resilience and Adaption, World Bank (Washington) 31 January 2019. Access Date: 26 April 2019. <http://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2019/01/31/euro-30-million-to-help-caribbean-enhance-climate-resilience-and-adaptation?fbclid=IwAR0ZnoARLQeKqgeCFy2zv4zcy2ue6QMqnr-jlq3nv6LDJ1TmTqZwOr3vFLU>.

¹⁸⁴ Euro 30 Million to Help Caribbean Enhance Climate Resilience and Adaption, World Bank (Washington) 31 January 2019. Access Date: 26 April 2019. <http://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2019/01/31/euro-30-million-to-help-caribbean-enhance-climate-resilience-and-adaptation?fbclid=IwAR0ZnoARLQeKqgeCFy2zv4zcy2ue6QMqnr-jlq3nv6LDJ1TmTqZwOr3vFLU>.

¹⁸⁵ Euro 30 Million to Help Caribbean Enhance Climate Resilience and Adaption, World Bank (Washington) 31 January 2019. Access Date: 26 April 2019. <http://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2019/01/31/euro-30-million-to-help-caribbean-enhance-climate-resilience-and-adaptation?fbclid=IwAR0ZnoARLQeKqgeCFy2zv4zcy2ue6QMqnr-jlq3nv6LDJ1TmTqZwOr3vFLU>.

¹⁸⁶ EU gives EUR1.6 million to support Palau in improving Energy Efficiency, European External Action Service (Brussels) 4 March 2019. Access Date: 11 April 2019. <https://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/fiji/58998/eu-gives-€16m-support-palau-improving-energy-efficiency>.

¹⁸⁷ The Pacific and the EU sign programmes worth almost EUR32 million for waste management and climate change adaptation, European External Action Service (Brussels) 1 March 2019. Access Date: 11 April 2019. <https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/58911/pacific-and-eu-sign-programmes-worth-almost-eur-32-million-waste-management-and-climate-change>.

million in financial aid. The program will be implemented in partnership with the Pacific Community, the Pacific Regional Environmental Programme, and the University of the South Pacific.¹⁸⁸

On 1 March 2019, at the 17th Overseas Countries and Territories (OCT)-EU Forum, the EU signed five cooperation programmes totalling EUR44 million.¹⁸⁹ EUR18 million will be allocated to a climate mitigation and sustainable energy programme, which will assist the EU's OCTs in building resilience to climate change, curbing disaster risks, and moving towards low-carbon energy-efficient economies.¹⁹⁰ The EU also contributed EUR9 million to supporting infrastructural reconstruction in Sint Maarten and the British Virgin Islands in the aftermath of hurricanes Irma and Maria.¹⁹¹

On 10 March 2019, the EU issued a joint statement with the government of Australia, confirming collective support for the Pacific region's economic development and its priorities of sustainable infrastructure development.¹⁹²

On 1 April 2019, the European Development Fund announced a EUR12 million contribution to the Pacific Adaptation to Climate Change and Resilience Building (PACRES) project.¹⁹³ PACRES will be financed under the Intra-African Caribbean Pacific (ACP) GCCA+ Programme. EU programme manager for the Intra-ACP GCCA+ PACRES Project Jenny Brown confirmed that "the European Union remains committed and will continue to support climate change adaptation in the Pacific and to coordinate and partner up with the CROP agencies to deliver concrete results in line with the strategies elaborated by the Pacific governments."¹⁹⁴

On 17 April 2019, the EU issued a policy document outlining its vision for deepened relations with partner countries in Latin America and the Caribbean. The EU pledged to facilitate coordination with regards to disaster management, specifically by leveraging the EU Civil Protection Mechanism and Emergency Response Coordination Centre.¹⁹⁵

The EU has invested in climate initiatives in Small Island Developing States throughout this compliance cycle. It has also signed partnerships with developing countries aimed at efficient energy

¹⁸⁸ The Pacific and the EU sign programmes worth almost EUR32 million for waste management and climate change adaptation, European External Action Service (Brussels) 1 March 2019. Access Date: 11 April 2019. <https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/58911/pacific-and-eu-sign-programmes-worth-almost-eur-32-million-waste-management-and-climate-change>.

¹⁸⁹ 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.

¹⁹⁰ 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.

¹⁹¹ 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.

¹⁹² European Union and Australian Government Joint Statement, European External Action Service (Brussels) 10 March 2019. Access Date: 11 April 2019. <https://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/fiji/59352/european-union-and-australian-government-joint-statement>.

¹⁹³ Pacific Resilience to Climate Change Across 15 Countries, The Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (Apia) 1 April 2019. Access Date: 11 April 2019. <https://www.sprep.org/news/building-pacific-resilience-to-climate-change-across-15-countries>.

¹⁹⁴ Pacific Resilience to Climate Change Across 15 Countries, The Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (Apia) 1 April 2019. Access Date: 11 April 2019. <https://www.sprep.org/news/building-pacific-resilience-to-climate-change-across-15-countries>.

¹⁹⁵ Joint Communication to the European Parliament and the Council European Union, Latin America and the Caribbean, European Commission (Brussels) 17 April 2019. Access Date: 28 April 2019. https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/sites/devco/files/eu-lac-communication_en.pdf.

development, waste reduction and biodiversity conservation in the Pacific region, in tandem with the region's governments and relevant agencies.

Thus, the EU receives the score of +1.

Analyst: Olga Tumurova