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MULTILATERAL ENVIRONMENTAL AGREEMENTS

**A Practical Guide to Business Opportunities Generated by
Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs)**

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Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs)**

Environmental Affairs Branch

January 2003

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INTRODUCTION

Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) aim to protect and/or remediate the global environment and to contribute in some manner to poverty reduction and sustainable development. To achieve the goals set out by MEAs, funding mechanisms are often an integral part of individual agreements. These MEAs and their associated financial support are complex, and requirements and restrictions regarding access to funds are variable and subject to frequent change.

In an effort to assist the Canadian environment industry in identifying opportunities associated with MEAs, this publication answers some of the most commonly asked questions regarding these agreements and their funding mechanisms. It provides a brief outline of some of the Treaties related to the global environment and describes the funding mechanisms available to support them. Guidance on identifying and pursuing projects is also included. Note that the information contained in this guide is subject to change and that the applicable website for individual MEAs and the various funding mechanisms available should be consulted for the most up to date information.

The pressing need to protect the global environment and globalization in general bring with them a wealth of opportunity for Canadian businesses to expand their market base. These opportunities span a broad range of needs worldwide and are often quite specific in terms of eligibility criteria. All require a commitment of time and resources in order to be successful. Nevertheless, initial success can open many doors and may lead to potential new projects that will help to compensate up front investments.

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FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS ABOUT MEAs

WHAT ARE MEAs?

Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) are international instruments binding three or more nations to take measures individually and collectively to remedy, mitigate or otherwise deal with global and/or regional environmental concerns.

WHY A GUIDE TO BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES GENERATED BY MEAs?

As a party to a number of MEAs Canada makes sizable financial contributions to environmental projects worldwide. This document aims to bring to the attention of the Canadian Environmental Firms the significant potential available to them to provide services to the international community. This guide will enable them to recognize that they have the required capabilities and offer them direction on pursuing these opportunities.

HOW DO MEAs OFFER BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES TO THE ENVIRONMENTAL INDUSTRY?

In most cases, MEAs call for action to resolve regional or global environmental problems, which in turn generate environmental projects. Many projects triggered by MEAs take place in developing countries and countries with economies in transition. MEAs often stipulate that developed countries will contribute by providing financial assistance thus making funds available for projects.

As of 27 September 2002, the United Nations recognized 191 Member States of which approximately 35 are considered developed countries and the remainder referred to as developing countries or countries with economies in transition. A number of criteria are used for determining these designations including per capita GDP, a composite quality of life index and a composite economic diversification index. Treaties that have a funding assistance mechanism within their framework, decide on which countries will be donors (the developed countries) and which countries will be eligible to receive this assistance. Donor/recipient status depends upon treaty ratification and the country thus becoming a Party to the Convention.

IN WHAT FORM IS FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE PROVIDED?

MEA funding mechanisms are usually an integral part of or an amendment to a Treaty or Convention. Obligatory funding mechanisms may be supplemented by voluntary trust funds. In either case, an implementing agency such as the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the World Bank or other international agency is tasked with the responsibility of administering the funds and managing the initiative. Regardless of the agency, eligibility criteria are usually

specified by the MEA and/or designated convention authority and may be subject to change annually. The most current information is available from implementing agency websites, which should be consulted on a regular basis by any organization or individual considering the pursuit of international environmental opportunities.

HOW DO I OBTAIN MORE INFORMATION ABOUT FUNDING MECHANISMS?

The Global Environment Facility (GEF) and Thematic Trusts are the most common funding mechanisms for MEAs. Brief descriptions of the GEF and several Canadian funding mechanisms are described in this publication in the section called Funding Mechanisms. Websites are also provided where the most up-to-date and detailed information is available and should be consulted to augment the general information provided herein.

A GENERAL APPROACH TO IDENTIFY AND PURSUE MEA PROJECTS

Identify Countries and Activities

Peruse the eligible activities or products being sought through MEAs. Consider which ones match your organization's capabilities and offer opportunities in your geographic region of interest. Focus on countries where you are developing expertise and/or establishing partnerships. It is best to start small with a single activity and/or geographic location and expand as you make contacts and develop expertise in preparing project proposals.

Identify Projects

Most MEAs use the Global Environment Facility (GEF) as a funding mechanism; the Montreal Protocol being the exception. The GEF relies on three implementing agencies The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the World Bank.

Any individual or group may propose a project idea directly to the GEF Implementing Agencies if the host countries in which the activities are to occur are eligible for funding. All GEF projects must be country driven and should be developed in full consultation with the GEF representative (the operational focal point) in the recipient country. These contacts are available from the agency websites. Note that contracts for already approved projects may be awarded by the implementing agencies using previously established contacts. Therefore, making yourself known and your desire to provide products or services in support of initiatives in your target market is of utmost importance. The following quick tips will help you get started:

- Search the agency web sites for sector/country and project information;
- Find out what is happening in your target country market;
- Look at the development programme and subsequent contract opportunities;
- Match your products to projects; and
- Read the project progress documents and note the timetable.

Make Contacts

Once you have found suitable projects, contact the people named in the project documents. Bear in mind that while the agencies provide the funds, the local executing agency usually selects the contractor. Contact information is also available from the following websites:

<http://www.undp.org/dpa/coweblinks/index.html>

<http://www.unep.org/gef/introduction/contact.htm>

<http://www.worldbank.org/canada/welcome.htm>

<http://www.worldbank.org/html/extdr/regions.htm>

<http://www.gefweb.org/main.htm>

Remember that one of the most important steps in pursuing projects is making contacts with the agencies and individuals responsible for activities in your target market.

Expand your Marketing Efforts

In developing your international focus it is important that you obtain as much information as possible to ensure that the projects that you propose are in agreement with the objectives of the funding mechanism and target location. The following quick tips will help you get started:

- Read country and market reports provided by implementing agencies;
- Obtain as much project background as possible;
- Visit your target market;
- Meet the project officers in the executing agency;
- Visit the local development agency office;
- Become familiar with how the agency funding your project operates;
- Talk to the Canadian Embassy or Trade Commissioner;
- Select a local representative to monitor your interest; and
- Set up an in-house system to maintain a regular review of the project pipeline.

Process for suggesting new projects

While individual funding mechanisms may differ in detail, a general approach to suggesting new projects will involve some or all of the following steps:

- Determine eligibility;
- Prepare and submit a concept paper based on an eligible idea;
- Move from a concept paper to a project brief; and
- Follow the basic components of good project design.

Note that it is important to meet all requirements at all stages in order to be successful.

FUNDING MECHANISMS

Funding mechanisms available to support MEAs include the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and country established Trust Funds that provide funds to individuals and firms from the donor country for project preparation. An added advantage to this latter funding mechanism is the opportunity to gain experience working with International Financial Institutions (IFIs), which may lead to additional international work further down the road.

THE GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY (GEF)

Most MEAs use the Global Environment Facility (GEF) as a funding mechanism; the Montreal Protocol being the exception. The GEF was created in 1991 to provide enabling conditions for the resolution of global environmental problems. Restructured in 1994, the GEF promotes international cooperation and fosters action to protect the global environment. The GEF Assembly, which has representatives from 173 Member countries (as of 31 July, 2002), is responsible for policy and operations review. The GEF Council is the main decision-making body responsible for developing, adopting and evaluating its operational policies and programs. The GEF Secretariat is responsible for formulation of the work program, implementation of and adherence to the operational policies and providing services and reports to the Council and the Assembly.

What types of project funds are available through GEF?

The GEF provides grants and concessional funds to complement traditional development assistance by covering the additional or “agreed incremental costs” incurred when a national, regional or global development project also targets global environmental objectives.

How are GEF funds accessed?

Countries can access GEF funding if they: are eligible for financial assistance under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) or the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD); are eligible to borrow from the World Bank; or receive technical assistance grants from UNDP through a Country Program. GEF projects must deliver global benefits, be country-driven, incorporate consultation with local communities and, where appropriate, involve NGOs in project implementation.

Who implements projects funded through the GEF?

The GEF relies on three implementing agencies The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the World Bank. These organizations play a key role in implementing the GEF agenda as follows:

- UNDP – supporting development of effective policies and institutions for protecting the environment and for poverty reduction (<http://www.undp.org/gef/index.html>);

- UNEP – catalyzing scientific and technical analysis and advancing the environmental management of GEF activities (http://www.unep.org/gef/introduction/uneps_role.htm); and
- World Bank – assisting member countries access GEF funds for biodiversity, reduction of greenhouse gas and ozone-depleting substance emissions and shared water resources management (<http://lnweb18.worldbank.org/ESSD/essdext.nsf/45ByDocName/WorldBank-GlobalEnvironmentFacility>).

In 1999, the GEF Council extended invitations to seven other agencies to work on GEF projects. These include the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and several of the Multilateral Development Banks (AfDB, ABD, EBRD, IDB). For contact information visit the GEF website at:

http://gefweb.org/participants/Implementing_Agencies/Contact_Names/contact_names.html

Who contributes to the GEF fund and how significant is it?

In general, it is developed countries that contribute to the GEF; although there are exceptions. Following the third replenishment meeting held from 6-7 August 2002 in Washington, DC, the GEF Trust Fund was replenished with approximately US\$2.92 billion. Additional contributions brought the total replenishment to US\$2.97 billion. As of June 2002, the GEF has provided US\$4 billion in project resources and mobilized US\$12 Billion in project financing. These funds supported more than 1000 projects in 160 countries and approximately 3000 small grants.

What are the major focal areas of the GEF?

The GEF provides grants and concessional funds in six focal areas: biodiversity, climate change, international waters, ozone layer depletion, land degradation and persistent organic pollutants (POPs). These focal areas are distributed across 13 Operational Programs (OP) that describe an aspect of the focal area and eligibility criteria for including a project. Current OPs are as follows:

- OP1. **Arid and Semi-Arid Ecosystems** – the objective of this OP is conservation and sustainable use management of biological resources in arid and semi-arid ecosystems.
- OP2. **Coastal, Marine and Freshwater Ecosystems** – the objective of this OP is conservation and sustainable use management of biological resources in coastal, marine and freshwater ecosystems (including lakes, rivers, wetlands and islands) with special emphasis on tropical island ecosystems.
- OP3. **Forest Ecosystems** – the objective of this OP is conservation and sustainable use management of biological resources in forest ecosystems.

- OP4. **Mountain Ecosystems** – the objective of this OP is conservation and sustainable use management of biological resources in mountain ecosystems.
- OP5. **Removing Barriers to Energy Conservation and Energy Efficiency** – the objective of this OP is the removal of institutional, economic and social barriers that delay or inhibit energy conservation measures related to all aspects of the fuel cycle.
- OP6. **Promoting the Adoption of Renewable Energy by removing Barriers and Reducing Implementation Costs** – the objective of this OP is to remove barriers and reduce implementation costs associated with the commercial use of renewable energy technologies.
- OP7. **Reducing the Long-Term Costs of Low Greenhouse Gas Emitting Technologies** – the objective of this OP is to promote the adoption of low greenhouse gas-emitting technologies so as to reduce their costs and increase their market share.
- OP8. **Water Body-Based Programme** – the objective of this OP is to foster collaborations between countries and changes in sectoral policies and activities to resolve transboundary environmental concerns associated with specific bodies of water.
- OP9. **Integrated Land and Water Multiple Focal Areas** – the objective of this OP is to implement International Waters projects that integrate sound land and water management strategies and promote sustainable development.
- OP10. **Contaminant-Based Programme** –the objective of this OP is to implement International Waters projects that overcome barriers to private sector utilization of best practices for limiting releases of contaminants.
- OP11. **Promoting Environmentally Sustainable Transport** – the objective of this OP is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from ground transport sources.
- OP12. **Integrated Ecosystem Management (Multifocal)** – the objective of this OP is to foster the adoption of comprehensive ecosystem approaches that integrate ecological, economic and social goals for local, national and global benefit.
- OP13. **Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biological Diversity Important to Agriculture** – the objective of this OP is to promote positive and mitigate negative impacts of agricultural systems and practices on the environment.

As suggested by the above brief descriptions, many of the OPs span more than one focal area. Projects addressing issues in one of the six focal areas fall under the following OPs:

- Biodiversity – 1, 2, 3, 4, 12 and 13;
- Climate change – 5, 6, 7, 11 and 12;
- International waters – 8, 9, 10 and 12;

- Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) – an Operational Programme for Reducing and Eliminating Releases of POPs into the Environment is currently being drafted;
- Ozone – OP5; and
- Land degradation – OP12.

For further information on GEF focal areas and associated projects visit the following websites:

http://www.gefweb.org/Projects/focal_areas/focal_areas.html

http://www.undp.org/gef/undp-gef_focal_areas_of_action/undp-gef_focal_areas_of_action.html

How do I apply for GEF funds?

Countries eligible for funding under the climate change (UNFCCC) or biodiversity (CBD) conventions or are eligible to borrow from the World Bank (IBRD and/or IDA) or for technical assistance grants from UNDP may receive funds for projects in a relevant focal area. Proposed projects can be submitted by any individual or group to the appropriate Implementing Agency subject to the project being country driven, reflective of national or regional priorities, developed in consultation with local GEF representatives and directed towards improving or reducing risks to the global environment.

Funding options available include the following:

- Full-Size Projects – proponents should start by submitting a concept paper providing sufficient information for UNDP-GEF to determine whether it is eligible for funding;
- Medium-Sized Projects (MSPs) – proponents should start by submitting a concept paper providing sufficient information for UNDP-GEF to determine whether it is eligible for funding;
- Enabling Activities – provides grants for biodiversity, climate change and POPs focal areas for fulfilling commitments that arise from environmental agreements;
- Project Preparation and Development Facility (PDF) – provides grants for project preparation work for full- and medium-size projects;
- Small Grants Program (SGPs) – provides financial and technical support to NGOs and community-based organizations in developing countries; and
- Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) Program and Incremental Costs – provides project financing for promoting private sector investment in SMEs in developing countries.

For further information, details on criteria and guidance for document preparation visit the GEF, UNDP and IFC websites at:

http://gefweb.org/Operational_Policies/Eligibility_Criteria/Funding_Options/funding_options.html

http://gefweb.org/How_Do_I/how_do_i.html

http://www.undp.org/gef/undp-gef_grant_opportunities/undp-gef_grant_opportunities.html

<http://www.ifc.org/enviro/EFG/GEF-SME-Program/gef-sme-program.htm>

THEMATIC TRUST FUNDS

Trust funds are alternative financial mechanisms that may also be developed by one or more of the nations that are signatories to a MEA. These funds are usually administered by an implementing agency of the United Nations or a Multilateral Development Bank (MDB) and may be specially designated as to theme, eligibility, or have other restrictions provided in the Terms of Reference of the agreement between donor and administrative partner. One of the advantages of trust funds is that they may be earmarked for disbursement for contractors from donor countries only. The primary objective here is to create opportunities for donor country firms, however, an important added advantage is exposure to key personnel and decision takers at the administrative agency and in recipient countries.

For current information regarding these funds visit the implementing agency websites as follows:

<http://www.undp.org/trustfunds/>

<http://www.worldbank.org/rmc/>

<http://www.unep.org/>

Canadian Consultant Trust Funds

Canadian Consultant Trust Funds (CTFs) are a mechanism to further dialogue and collaboration between the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) and Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs). In general terms the MDB is responsible for administration and management of the fund including identification of potential assignments and selection and contracting of consultants. Criteria are as agreed between CIDA and the MDB and may include provisions for earmarking funds. The nine trusts that Canada currently supports are listed below. A brief description and the website where up-to-date information regarding eligibility criteria are provided.

Consultants and firms interested in pursuing work with multilateral institutions should consult the International Financial Institutions (IFI) Web Site maintained by the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT). This site provides useful information on how to find out about and pursue work opportunities at the IFIs.

www.infoexport.gc.ca/ifinet

Multilateral Consultant Trust Funds at the World Bank

The principle purpose of multilateral consultant trust funds is to support the identification and preparation of World Bank projects, programs, or Bank economic and sector work focused on poverty reduction, with a specific emphasis on the thematic areas of priority to Canada. It is also intended to facilitate closer working relationships between the Bank and CIDA and to support the participation of Canadian consultants, with limited prior Bank involvement, in Bank-funded projects and programs. For details and eligibility information check the fund website below or contact:

Office of Liaison with International Financial Institutions

Embassy of Canada

501 Pennsylvania Ave NW

Washington DC

20001 USA

Tel: 202 682 7788

Fax: 202 682 7789

Website: <http://www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/ifwashington/>

E-mail: IFIWashington@dfait-maeci.gc.ca

Office of the Canadian Executive Director at the World Bank

François Pagé

Senior Advisor

1818 H Street, N.W., Washington D.C. 20433

Tel: (202) 473-1831

Fax: (202) 477-4155

Website: www.worldbank.org/canada

E-mail: fpage@worldbank.org

Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)

Jane Rooney

International Financial Institutions Division

Multilateral Programmes Branch

Tel: (819) 994-0638

Fax: (819) 953-5348

E-mail: jane_rooney@acdi-cida.gc.ca

http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cida_ind.nsf/8949395286e4d3a58525641300568be1/53257781610e9caf85256b20005c868a?OpenDocument

Canadian Consultant Trust Fund at the International Finance Corporation

The principle purpose of the CIDA-IFC Trust Fund (CITF) is to support IFC operational and advisory activities focused on poverty reduction, with a specific emphasis on the thematic areas of priority to Canada. It is also intended to facilitate closer working relationships between IFC and CIDA, and to support the participation of Canadian consultants with limited prior IFC involvement. For details and eligibility information check the fund website below or contact:

Office of Liaison with International Financial Institutions

Embassy of Canada

501 Pennsylvania Ave NW

Washington DC

20001 USA

Tel: 202 682 7788

Fax: 202 682 7789

Website: www.canadianembassy.org/olifi

E-mail: ifiwashington@dfait-maeci.gc.ca

http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cida_ind.nsf/8949395286e4d3a58525641300568be1/63c38bfb1e2c35c385256b650066e2b3?OpenDocument

Canadian Technical Assistance Program at the Inter-American Development Bank - "CANTAP III"

The objective of the new Canadian Technical Assistance Program (CANTAP III) is to support the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) in the development of its projects, programs and lending activities in ways that contribute to poverty reduction and equity. For details and eligibility information check the fund website below or contact:

Office of the Executive Director for Canada

Inter-American Development Bank

1300 New York Avenue, N.W.

Washington, DC

USA 20577

Nicole Gesnot, Senior Counsellor Tel (202) 623-1121 nicolege@iadb.org

Francois Lafond, Counsellor Tel (202) 623-1023 francoisl@iadb.org

http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cida_ind.nsf/vall/AAA003FA7A0AF89985256B52000370CA?OpenDocument

Canadian Technical Cooperation Fund for Central and Eastern Europe (CEE) at the World Bank

Through the Multilateral Program of the Central and Eastern Europe Branch, Canada contributes to Consultant Trust Funds at the World Bank, the IFC and the EBRD. The funds are used by these institutions to hire Canadians to work on the preparation of their projects. The projects and the assignment opportunities are initiated by Bank/IFC staff and consultants or firms are then selected to carry out the work according to the procurement policies of the individual institution. Trust Fund support covers costs related to fees, travel and accommodations.

By contributing to these Trust Funds, CEE Branch supports the important work of these institutions in the CEE region. It also provides the opportunity for Canadians - both individuals and firms - to gain experience working with International Financial Institutions, which may lead to additional international work further down the road.

<http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/webcountry.nsf/1829373f2417997d85256833005a7349/e9e3d09629dd20d585256b5d00660a5d?OpenDocument#The%20World%20Bank1>

Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)

Margaret Coleman

Multilateral Program

Central and Eastern Europe Branch

Tel: (819) 997-3229

Fax: (819) 994-1208

e-mail: margaret_coleman@acdi-cida.gc.ca

Canadian Technical Cooperation Fund (CTCF) at the Caribbean Development Bank

CIDA established a Canadian Technical Cooperation Fund at the Caribbean Development Bank in 1996. The purposes of the CTCF are to support the CDB's economic and social analysis work and the identification, preparation and implementation of Bank projects through the utilization of Canadian and local expertise. For details and eligibility

information check the fund website below. Consultant registration forms may be obtained directly from the Caribbean Development Bank at:

Director
Projects Department
Caribbean Development Bank
PO Box 408
Willey, St. Michael
Barbados

Pipeline and project information on all CDB financed projects can be obtained via www.caribank.org or the Special Advisor to the Canadian Director of the Caribbean Bank at:

Trade Department
Canadian High Commission
PO Box 404
Bridgetown, Barbados
Tel 246-429-3550
Fax: 246-437-8474

E-Mail: charlotte.hutson@bdgtn01x400.gc.ca

http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cida_ind.nsf/8949395286e4d3a58525641300568be1/01c222cd4e7e06da85256b650065d534?OpenDocument

Canadian Technical Cooperation Fund at the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development

The objectives of the CTCF are to address technical assistance needs in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, and to support the participation of Canadian consultants, with limited prior EBRD experience, in EBRD-funded projects. For details and eligibility information check the fund website below or contact:

John Kur
Office of the Director for Canada
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
One Exchange Square
London, UK EC2A 2EH
Tel: (011-44-20) 7338-6509

Fax: (011-44-20) 7338-6062

Email: kurj@ebrd.com

http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cida_ind.nsf/8949395286e4d3a58525641300568be1/7fa931dc4b93d68d85256b6500666353?OpenDocument

Canadian Cooperation Fund on Climate Change at the Asian Development Bank

The primary goal of this Fund is to reduce the growth of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in developing countries in Asia. The Fund will promote the transfer of technology to developing countries for renewable energy and energy efficiency, and build capacity among developing countries to address climate change issues. For details and eligibility information check the fund website below or contact:

Pierre Delorme

Counsellor (Commercial)

Commercial Liaison to the ADB

Canadian Embassy

Philippines

(63-2) 867 0001

pierre.delorme@dfait-maeci.gc.ca

http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cida_ind.nsf/8949395286e4d3a58525641300568be1/bfcaa5777588a14c85256b6500648f69?OpenDocument

CIDA / World Bank Institute (WBI) Collaborative Program

In January 1999 CIDA agreed to a contribution of \$5 million in support of a five-year program of collaboration with the World Bank Institute. The purpose of the contribution is to support programs which serve to complement or amplify Canada's development assistance programming. A second purpose is to foster partnerships between WBI and Canadian institutions and organizations. The allocation of resources is done on an annual basis following consultations between CIDA and WBI where both institutions agree on general program of work for the coming year. For details and eligibility information check the fund website below or contact:

Office of Liaison with International Financial Institutions

Embassy of Canada

501 Pennsylvania Ave NW

Washington DC

20001 USA

Tel: 202 682 7788

Fax: 202 682 7789

Website: www.canadianembassy.org/olifi

E-mail: ifiwashington@dfait-maeci.gc.ca

http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cida_ind.nsf/8949395286e4d3a58525641300568be1/3400dfa9cff3737c85256b750050c7e6?OpenDocument

Canada Persistent Organic Pollutants Fund at the World Bank

In March 2000, CIDA and the World Bank signed an Administration Arrangement establishing the CAD \$20 million Canada Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) Fund at the World Bank. The purpose of the Canada POPs Fund is to support capacity building in developing countries and countries in transition (CITs) in order to reduce or eliminate releases of persistent organic pollutants from these countries. For details and eligibility information check the fund website below or contact:

Office of Liaison with International Financial Institutions

Embassy of Canada

501 Pennsylvania Ave NW

Washington DC

20001 USA

Tel: 202 682 7788

Fax: 202 682 7789

Website: www.canadianembassy.org/olifi

E-mail: ifiwashington@dfait-maeci.gc.ca

http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cida_ind.nsf/8949395286e4d3a58525641300568be1/6f563594c1666b3085256b750052cc63?OpenDocument

OTHER FUNDING MECHANISMS

Canadian Initiative for International Technology Transfer (CIITT)

The Canadian Initiative for International Technology Transfer (CIITT) is a Federal Government of Canada program, which provides support to Canadian businesses and non-government organizations. CIITT catalyzes the identification and development of climate-change technology projects that are bound for developing and developed nations. CIITT can springboard Canada's technology prospects by offering financial assistance to viability studies, proposal development and brokering, knowledge sharing and

relationship management. For further information check the fund website below or contact:

The Canadian Initiative for International Technology Transfer

c/o Martin Aubé

CANMET Energy Technology Centre,

Natural Resources Canada

1 Haanel Drive, Building 3

Nepean, Ontario

K1A 1M1

Tel: (613) 996-6004

Fax: (613) 995-9584

Email: ciitt.ictti@nrcan.gc.ca

Web: http://www.nrcan.gc.ca:80/es/etb/cetc/ciitt/htmldocs/faq_f.html

Canadian Climate Change Action Fund (CCAF)

The Climate Change Action Fund (CCAF) was established in 1998 by the federal government to help Canada meet its commitments under the Kyoto Protocol to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The CCAF has five components of which two provide funding in support of international initiatives.

- International Policy and Related Activities – this component enables Canada to enhance its international analysis and negotiating capacity in the Kyoto Mechanisms, Compliance, sinks and long-term emissions reduction engagement in developing countries. It also promotes Canada's position and interests in the international climate change negotiation process in support of Canada's climate change objectives.
- Technology Early Action Measures (TEAM) – this program helps Canadians reach their Kyoto target, by offering support to federal programs that fund technology projects to reduce GHG emissions nationally and internationally, while sustaining economic and social development. TEAM investments accelerate the demonstration and deployment of new technologies into the marketplace.

For further information on the CCAF visit the website below or contact:

Climate Change Secretariat

55 Murray Street, Suite 600

Ottawa, Ontario

K1N 5M3

By phone: 613-943-2671

By fax: 613-943-2694

By e-mail: ccaf@climatechange.gc.ca

Web: http://climatechange.gc.ca/english/actions/action_fund/index.shtml

Other useful tools

The Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade offers a Roadmap to International Development Business in an effort to help organizations interested in entering the international market get started. The website provides links to market information, strategy development, business leads, contractual services, financing, related activities and other tools in an organized manner enabling the search for relevant information. Anyone interested in entering the international marketplace, regardless of whether you have an environmental industry focus, is strongly encouraged to visit this website.

<http://www.infoexport.gc.ca/ifinet/roadmap/financing-e.htm>

World Bank Sites

In addition to contacting Bank Task Managers directly, consultants may wish to explore other avenues for identifying work with the World Bank. The following web sites involve opportunities for Bank-supported work:

Selection of Consultants by the World Bank Purchase of Services

(<http://www.worldbank.org/html/extdr/business/tcofps.pdf>) general terms and conditions applicable to vendors involved in institutional and organizational procurement.

Guide To International Business Opportunities

(<http://www.worldbank.org/html/opr/busop/contents.html>) is a detailed explanation of most aspects of doing business with the Bank, from background on how projects are identified and financed, to tips on getting contracts.

Monthly Operational Summary is a summary of the status of projects in the Bank's lending pipeline: from the point of identification of the project to the signing of the loan or credit agreement available from

<http://www.worldbank.org/html/opr/procure/MOS/mosguide.html>.

Requests for Expressions of Interest are published in this website

(<http://www.worldbank.org/html/opr/busop/requests.html>) and applies to the procurement of consulting firms when the estimated contract amount is above US\$50,000.

The dgMarket (<http://www.dgmarket.com/eproc/>) is an online service for information about tender offers by donors and governments. Subscribers can set up detailed profiles and receive automated e-mail alerts whenever a tender notice is published that meets their specific needs.

UN Development Business is a subscription-based service containing announcements about lending projects and procurement opportunities from the Bank and other international organizations (<http://www.devbusiness.com/>).

Contract Awards Search is a database of contractors, suppliers and consultants that submitted winning bids/proposals and were awarded contracts since July 2000 (<http://www4.worldbank.org/projects/AdvancedContract.asp>).

DACON is a database that allows the Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, and borrowers to review the qualifications of consulting firms. To register with DACON, a company must have five or more professionals on staff (<http://www.worldbank.org/html/opr/dacon/contents.html>).

MULTILATERAL ENVIRONMENTAL AGREEMENTS

All Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) aim to protect and/or remediate the global environment and to contribute in some manner to poverty reduction and sustainable development. It is therefore important to have, at a minimum, a fundamental understanding of the major Treaties addressing global environmental issues. A brief outline of the following Treaties is provided in this section:

Treaties with designated funding mechanisms:

- The Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer and its Amendments; and
- Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POP).

Treaties funded through the GEF:

- The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Kyoto Protocol;
- The Convention on Biological Diversity and the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety;
- The United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification; and
- The Global Programme Of Action For The Protection Of The Marine Environment From Land-Based Activities (GPA).

Treaties without funding mechanisms that are important for work conducted in association with other MEAs:

- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES);
- The Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal; and
- The Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent (PIC) Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade.

THE VIENNA CONVENTION FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE OZONE LAYER AND THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL ON SUBSTANCES THAT DEplete THE OZONE LAYER AND ITS AMENDMENTS

Objectives

The Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer (1985) provides a framework for reducing the potential effects on humans and the environment that

depletion of the ozone layer may have. The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (Montreal Protocol), and the London (1990), Copenhagen (1992), Montreal (1997) and Beijing (1999) amendments reinforce the objectives of the Vienna Convention. More specifically, the Protocol obliges Parties to protect the ozone layer by taking measures to control equitably total global emissions of substances that deplete the ozone layer with the ultimate objective of eliminating these substances.

Entry into force

The Montreal Protocol entered into force on 1 January 1989 in accordance with its provisions when 29 countries and the European Community representing approximately 82 per cent of world consumption had ratified it. The Amendments entered into force 10 August 1992 (London), 14 June 1994 (Copenhagen), 10 November 1999 (Montreal) and 25 February 2002 (Beijing).

Status as at 10 May 2002:

There are 46 Signatories and 183 Parties to the Montreal Protocol. Parties to the Amendments are London 163, Copenhagen 141, Montreal 79 and Beijing 32.

Key Provisions

The Montreal Protocol contains clauses to cover the special circumstances of groups of countries, especially developing countries with low consumption rates. The Protocol is constructively flexible in that it can be adjusted as the scientific evidence strengthens, without having to be completely renegotiated. It sets the elimination of ozone-depleting substances as its final objective. Parties recognized that the Protocol was only a beginning and that as new scientific evidence became available, tighter and stringent controls would be adopted.

The Parties must adopt appropriate legislation and policies to reduce activities likely to have an adverse effect on the ozone layer. The Montreal Protocol provides for phase-out schedules of the various categories of controlled ozone depleting substances (ODS) and requires all Parties to ban exports and imports of controlled substances from and to non-Parties.

Developing countries benefit from the ten-year grace period with most substances scheduled for phase-out by 2010 (2015 for methyl chloroform and methyl bromide, and 2040 for hydrochlorofluorocarbons). Several developing countries, however, will complete their phase out much before the stipulated date. Recognition of the special circumstances of developing countries in the Montreal Protocol demonstrates the commitment by the industrialized countries to meet developing countries' incremental costs of compliance with the Montreal Protocol.

For further information

Further information is available from the Ozone Secretariat website (<http://www.unep.org/ozone/>) and the interim secretariat as follows:

The Secretariat for the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol

P. O. Box 30552, Nairobi, Kenya

Tel: (254-2) 62-3850 or 62-1234

Fax: (254-2) 62-3601 or 62-3913

Executive Secretary: Marco.Gonzalez@unep.org

Deputy Executive Secretary: Michael.Grabner@unep.org

Senior Legal Officer: Gilbert.Bankobeza@unep.org

Fund & Administrative Officer: Ruth.Batten@unep.org

Information Systems: rald.Mutisya@unep.org

Home Page in Nairobi: <http://www.unep.org/ozone>

Mirror site in Geneva: <http://www.unep.ch/ozone>

Source

<http://www.unep.org/ozone/addresses.shtml>

<http://www.unepie.org/ozonaction/aboutus/overview01.html>

<http://www.unmfs.org/>

Funds

Financial support for projects related to the Montreal Protocol are available through the Multilateral Fund and the Global Environment Facility. The Multilateral Fund supports capacity building and CFC phase-out projects in developing countries.

The GEF provides grants and concessional funds to complement traditional development assistance by covering the additional or "agreed incremental costs" incurred when a national, regional or global development project also targets global environmental objectives.

Multilateral Fund

Established by the Parties to the Montreal Protocol in June 1990, the Multilateral Fund assists developing countries to meet the control measures specified in the Protocol. Administered by an Executive Committee of seven developed and seven developing countries it is funded by industrialized countries and is the dominant instrument of the

Financial Mechanism. It meets the incremental costs of a Party moving from ozone depleting technology to ozone benign technology and, in so doing, operates as an incentive for an early shift away from ODS.

Eligible Activities/Sectors

The categories of eligible incremental costs cover the supply of substitute chemicals and the conversion of existing production facilities and plants where the ODS is used in manufacturing as an intermediate and end use. Eligibility can include patents and royalties, capital cost of equipment, training, premature retirement of equipment, research and development, technical assistance, and recovery and recycling. Some provision for operating costs of new plants can be made for a period.

Eligible activities to phase out CFC's, halons and other ODS through:

- a) National country programme formulation;
- b) Technical training and demonstration projects;
- c) Institutional strengthening/national capacity building;
- d) Refrigerant management plans and its related activities such as national recovery/recycling programmes and end user projects;
- e) Methyl bromide elimination programmes;
- f) Technology transfer investment projects; and

Eligible sectors are:

- a) Foams;
- b) Aerosols;
- c) Solvents;
- d) Refrigerants;
- e) Halons; and
- f) Fumigants.

Eligible countries

Only developing countries who are Parties to the Montreal Protocol and whose annual per capita consumption of ODS is under 0.3kg per capita are eligible to receive assistance from the Fund to eliminate the use of ODS.

Budget

As at 20 July 2001 the contributions made to the Multilateral Fund by some 32 industrialized countries amounted to US\$ 1.3 billion. Approved projects as of July 2001 reached \$1.2 billion.

Overall management

The Montreal Protocol Unit (MPU) at UNDP headquarters is in New York. UNOPS (UN Office for Project Services) is the main operational arm for project implementation, executing three-fourths of the project portfolio, and works closely with MPU. Institutional strengthening, several technical assistance programmes and some investment projects are executed directly by Governments. UNDP Country Offices (<http://www.undp.org/dpa/coweblinks/index.html>) play a critical role in project and programme implementation.

Implementing Agencies

The following four international agencies have contractual agreements with the Executive Committee to assist countries by preparing country programmes, feasibility studies and project proposals, providing technical assistance for project development and implementation, as well as information dissemination:

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP);

The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP);

The United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO); and

The World Bank.

Additionally, several developed countries including Canada also provide similar assistance on a bilateral basis. With the assistance of the implementing agencies and bilateral agencies, recipient enterprises prepare project proposals and ODS phase-out related activities, which are reviewed by the Fund Secretariat and considered by the Executive Committee.

For further information

Further information is available from the following:

The Secretariat of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol

1800 McGill College Avenue, 27th Floor,

Montreal, Québec, Canada

H3A 3J6

<http://www.unmfs.org/>

Montreal Protocol Unit (MPU)

United Nations Development Programme

Room FF-9116

304 East, 45th Street
New York, NY 10017, USA
Tel: 1-212-906-5004
Fax: 1-232-906-6947
E-mail: Suely.Carvalho@undp.org

Source

<http://www.unmfs.org/general.htm>

UNEP OzonAction Programme

The UNEP Division of Technology, Industry and Economics provides an enabling function in support of the Montreal Protocol. A global clearinghouse service and regional networks of National Ozone Units promote information and technology transfer. Regional and country specific activities such as institutional strengthening, training, workshops and preparation of country programs and management plans are provided for developing countries and countries with economies in transition.

Further information is available from:

Mr Rajendra Shende, Chief
Energy and OzonAction Programme Unit
UNEP Division of Technology, Industry and Economics
39-43, Quai André Citroën
75739 Paris Cedex 15
France

Tel: (+33) 1 44 37 14 59

Fax: (+33) 1 44 37 14 74

Email: Rajendra.Shende@unep.fr

Web: www.uneptie.org/ozonaction/, www.halontrader.org

World Bank GEF Office

The eligibility criteria for the Montreal Protocol excluded large producers and users of ozone depleting substances (ODS), particularly countries with economies in transition, from eligibility for Montreal Protocol funding. Countries not eligible for Montreal Protocol assistance, such as countries from the former Soviet Union and Central and Eastern Europe, are eligible for GEF assistance, including ozone layer protection. GEF assistance for ozone protection projects has therefore been focused on this geographical

area, while the Montreal Protocol takes responsibility for projects in countries eligible for its assistance.

Further information and contacts are available from the World Bank website (<http://lnweb18.worldbank.org/ESSD/essdext.nsf/49ByDocName/WhosWho>).

UNDP/GEF Focal Areas of Action

Ozone projects fall under the climate change OP 5: Removing Barriers to Energy Conservation and Energy Efficiency. Eligible projects must have climate change as the primary focal area and often have a focus on energy efficiency.

Further information is available from the UNDP/GEF website:

http://www.undp.org/gef/undp-gef_focal_areas_of_action/sub_ozone_depletion.html

STOCKHOLM CONVENTION ON PERSISTENT ORGANIC POLLUTANTS (POP)

Objectives

The Stockholm Convention is a global treaty that aims to protect human health and the environment from persistent organic pollutants (POPs). POPs are chemicals that remain intact in the environment for long periods, become widely distributed geographically, accumulate in the fatty tissue of living organisms and are toxic to humans and wildlife. This convention provides opportunities for international cooperation in the reduction of POPs emissions and, if possible, in their elimination.

Entry into force

The convention is not yet in force. The Convention shall enter into force on the ninetieth day after the date of deposit of the fiftieth instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.

Status as at October 28, 2002

There are 151 Signatories and 23 Parties to the Convention.

Key Provisions

The Convention is global in scope and multimedia in coverage. It focuses initially on twelve chemicals that can be grouped into the following three categories:

- Pesticides—aldrin, chlordane, DDT, dieldrin, endrin, heptachlor, hexachlorobenzene (also an industrial chemical and unintended byproduct), mirex and toxaphene;
- Industrial chemicals – PCBs (also unintended by-products); and
- Unintended by-products – dioxins and furans.

Parties are obligated to take measures to reduce or eliminate releases of the POPs covered by the Convention as follows:

- Eliminate the production and use of POPs listed in Annex A to the Convention (aldrin, chlordane, dieldrin, endrin, heptachlor, hexachlorobenzene, mirex and toxaphene) with an exception for PCBs in use and certain limited exemptions;
- Restrict to certain acceptable purposes the production and use of POPs listed in Annex B to the Convention -- DDT for disease vector control in accordance with WHO guidance -- with certain other limited exemptions;
- Restrict export of POPs listed in Annex A and B: (i) to Parties that have a specific exemption or allowable purpose, (ii) to non-Parties whose compliance with relevant provisions of the Convention is certified, or (iii) for the purpose of environmentally sound disposal;

- Ensure that PCBs are managed in an environmentally sound manner and by the year 2025 take action to remove from use PCBs found above certain thresholds;
- Ensure, where countries have registered to do so, that use of DDT is restricted to vector control use according to WHO guidance and report on amounts of the chemical used;
- Develop and implement an action plan to identify sources and reduce releases of POPs byproducts listed in Annex C, including the development and maintenance of source inventories and release estimates, and promote measures including the use of best available techniques and best environmental practices; and
- Develop strategies for identifying stockpiles of POPs listed in Annexes A and B, and products containing POPs listed in Annexes A, B and C, and take measures to ensure that POPs wastes are managed and disposed of in an environmentally sound manner according to international standards and guidelines (e.g., the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal), and endeavor to identify POPs contaminated sites for possible remediation.

The Convention includes an important procedure for adding additional POPs for coverage in order to respond to new threats that may be identified in the future. General provisions contained in the Convention include Party obligations to:

- Develop and endeavor to implement a plan for the implementation of their obligations under the Convention within two years of its entry into force;
- Report to the Conference of the Parties on measures taken to implement the Convention;
- Facilitate and undertake information exchange on POPs including the establishment of a national focal point for this purpose;
- Facilitate and promote awareness, education, and the provision of information to the public, particularly for decision-makers and affected groups; and
- Encourage and undertake research, development and monitoring of POPs and their alternatives, and support international efforts along these lines.

Source

<http://www.pops.int/>

Funds

It is recognized that many Parties will need technical and financial assistance in order to implement all the above provisions. For this reason, the Convention mandates:

1. Cooperation to provide technical assistance to strengthen Parties, particularly developing countries and countries with economy in transition, to help them develop and strengthen their capacity to implement the Convention;

2. The provision of new and additional resources from developed countries to developing countries and countries with economy in transition, Parties to the Convention, to help them develop and strengthen their capacity to implement the Convention; and establishment of a financial mechanism to be defined by the COP to provide/facilitate the delivery of these resources; and
3. The establishment of interim financial arrangements (that is until COP defines the permanent mechanism) -- the principal entity of which is to be the Global Environment Facility, which is to fulfill this function through operational measures related specifically to POPs.

Funding through the Global Environment Facility (GEF)

POPs will fall under a new Operational Program for Reducing and Eliminating Releases of POPs into the Environment. The GEF Council approved actions specifically designated to support the implementation of the Stockholm Convention. These include the funding of enabling activities to facilitate capacity building, and assistance to develop national implementation plans to enable countries to meet their obligations under the Convention. For proposal requirements and eligibility criteria visit the UNDP-GEF website at:

http://www.undp.org/gef/undp-gef_focal_areas_of_action/sub_persistent_organic_pollutants.html

Canada Persistent Organic Pollutants Fund at the World Bank

In response to the call for new and additional resources, CIDA and the World Bank in March 2000 signed an Administration Arrangement establishing the CAD \$20 million Canada Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) Fund at the World Bank. The purpose of the Canada POPs Fund is to support capacity building in developing countries and CITs in order to reduce or eliminate releases of persistent organic pollutants from these countries.

Eligible Activities / Sectors:

The Canada POPs Fund will focus on providing financial support for projects implemented through and under the auspices of the Bank in order to provide the technical expertise, knowledge and access to technology that is necessary to help encourage and equip developing countries and CITs to build their own capacity to address POPs issues.

Priority will be given to assignments that focus on the following:

- development of POPs inventories;
- development of national, regional, and sub-regional strategies and action plans;
- implementation of action plans including: legislation and regulation,

- enforcement, voluntary measures, risk assessment and environmental monitoring, environmentally sound disposal of wastes and site reclamation, prevention measures, and the sustainability of alternative approaches;
- reporting: support for establishment of effective data gathering, methods and procedures for reporting on POPs to satisfy future requirements of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants;
- design and implementation of education and awareness initiatives;
- development, implementation, monitoring, evaluation, and promotion of pilot and demonstration activities, including proposals for the destruction/disposal of waste POPs, reclamation of contaminated sites, and the use of alternative chemicals; and,
- design and implement risk assessments: support the use of appropriate analyses/methodologies to determine human health impacts and harm to the environment.

Eligible countries:

Eligible countries are those that are eligible for CIDA Official Development Assistance in Asia, Africa and the Middle East, and Latin America and the Caribbean, as well as the countries of Central and Eastern Europe and the Newly Independent States.

Eligible consultants

At least 75% of the Canada POPs Fund will be used to procure expertise from either the recipient country or from Canada. Canadian consultants must comply with the following requirements:

- i. if the Consultant is an individual — he/she must be a Canadian citizen or a Canadian landed immigrant and a Canadian resident; or,
- ii. if the Consultant is a profit organization — it must be a legal entity and have a place of business in Canada, meaning an establishment where the Consultant conducts activities on a permanent basis, and which is clearly identified by name and accessible during normal working hours; or,
- iii. if the Consultant is a non - profit organization — it must be a legal entity and have a place of business in Canada, meaning having an establishment where the Consultant conducts activities on a permanent basis, and which is clearly identified by name and accessible during normal working hours.

As well, up to 25% of the Canada POPs Fund can be used to procure expertise from other Bank member countries that maintain similarly untied consultant trust funds.

Restrictions

The maximum amount per activity will be US \$250 000. Multiple activities relating to the same project or conducted by the same consultant should not total in excess of US \$250 000. CIDA may provide exemptions to the above.

Untied amounts

Up to 25% of the Canada POPs Fund can be used to procure expertise from other Bank member countries that maintain similarly untied consultant trust funds.

Budget

The budget allocation for World Bank activities is CAD \$6 million. The Fund also provides for contributions to UNEP, the GEF and other international organizations.

Overall management:

Overall management for the Canada POPs Fund rests with the World Bank and individual task managers are responsible for initiating proposals and identifying consultants. Procurement will be undertaken in accordance with World Bank guidelines.

For further information regarding the Canada POPs Fund please contact:

Office of Liaison with International Financial Institutions

Embassy of Canada

501 Pennsylvania Ave NW

Washington DC

20001 USA

Tel: 202 682 7788

Fax: 202 682 7789

Website: www.canadianembassy.org/olifi

E-mail: ifwashington@dfait-maeci.gc.ca

THE UNITED NATIONS FRAMEWORK CONVENTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE (UNFCCC) AND THE KYOTO PROTOCOL

Objectives

The objective of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) is to achieve stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system. Such a level should be achieved within a timeframe sufficient to allow ecosystems to adapt naturally to climate change, to ensure that food production is not threatened, to avoid adverse health effects and to enable economic development to proceed in a sustainable manner.

The Kyoto Protocol is the control arm for the Framework Convention and establishes the control mechanisms, requirements and obligations necessary to the UNFCCC objective. The Protocol builds upon the objectives of the UNFCCC by adding stronger, more complex and detailed commitments. The basket approach developed by Canada for the Montreal Protocol (GWP (global warming potential) x tonnage) is used as a measurement indicator, although penalty provisions with respect to non-performance or failure to meet obligations have not been developed. Implementation of the legally binding Protocol commitments promises to produce an historic reversal of the upward trend in emissions from developed countries.

Source

Understanding Climate Change: A Beginner's Guide to the UN Framework Convention and its Kyoto Protocol. UNEP/NUFCCC, Bonn, Germany. July 2002.

A Guide to the Climate Change Convention and its Kyoto Protocol. Preliminary version. UNFCCCC, Bonn, Germany. 2002.

<http://unfccc.int/>

Funds

The Convention also provides for a funding mechanism which requires developed country Parties and other developed parties to provide financial resources to meet the costs incurred by developing country Parties to adopt necessary measures and to communicate information relating to implementation. Developed country Parties and other developed Parties shall also promote the transfer of, or access to, environmentally sound technologies and know-how to other Parties. The GEF operates this obligatory financial mechanism and channels funds to developing countries based on guidance from the Conference of the Parties (COP) on climate change policies, programme priorities and eligibility criteria.

Voluntary funding mechanisms in the form of Trust Funds are also available to support projects that seek to reduce greenhouse gas emissions or otherwise contribute to UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol objectives.

Canada Climate Change Development Fund

Canada contributes to international objectives through the Canada Climate Change Development Fund (CCCDF). Emissions reduction, sequestration, adaptation and core capacity building programs assist developing countries address both the causes and effects of climate change while contributing to poverty reduction and sustainable development. Funding has been allocated for current projects in each of these program areas. Limited funds for projects under \$250,000 are still available from the Small Projects Funds program.

Further information is available from the CIDA website (<http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/>) by searching CCCDF or by email at: climatechange@acdi-cida.gc.ca.

In addition to the CCCDF, the Funding Mechanisms section of this document describes programs that support projects related to climate change initiatives. These funding mechanisms provide additional opportunities to environmental industries interested in the international climate change market.

GEF Funds:

Designated funds for projects related to Climate Change are administered through the GEF under Operational Programmes 5, 6, 7, and 11. Proposal requirements and eligibility criteria are available from the following website:

http://www.undp.org/gef/undp-gef_focal_areas_of_action/sub_climate_change.html

Prototype Carbon Fund

On 20 July 1999 the World Bank established the Prototype Carbon Fund (PCF) as a mechanism for demonstrating the contributions that public-private partnerships can make to sustainable development and greenhouse gas emission reductions projects. Contributions from government and industry will be used to support projects within the Joint Implementation and Clean Development Mechanism framework and these participants will receive a pro-rated share of the Certified Emission Reductions.

Further information is available from the PCF website (<http://prototypecarbonfund.org/>) or from:

Prototype Carbon Fund
The World Bank
1818 H Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20433 U.S.A.

Mail Stop: (MC4-414)

BioCarbon Fund

On 5 November 2002 the World Bank launched the BioCarbon Fund (BCF) to assist farmers and rural communities in developing countries increase the value of forest and agricultural lands and contribute to atmospheric greenhouse gas reductions and sustainable development. The objective of the fund is to support projects that require carbon financing incentive in order to occur. It will provide emission reductions that are potentially eligible for credit under the Kyoto Protocol for afforestation and reforestation projects and explore options for credits for projects that restore degraded forests, rehabilitate grazing land and protect forest fragments.

Further information will be made available, as details of the initiative are developed, at the BCF website (<http://www.biocarbonfund.org/>).

Community Development Carbon Fund

On 2 September 2002 the World Bank and the International Emissions Trading Association (IETA) announced a new US\$100 million fund to finance small-scale projects on renewable energy, energy efficiency, solid waste-to-energy conversion and agroforestry that will realize significant and measurable benefits for small developing countries and rural areas in all developing countries. The fund is compatible with the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) and will be managed as a World Bank Trust Fund with operations set to begin in the second quarter of 2003.

For further information see the CDCF website (<http://www.communitycarbonfund.org/>).

CONVENTION ON BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY (CBD) AND THE CARTAGENA PROTOCOL ON BIOSAFETY

Objectives

The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) is the principle international agreement governing the conservation of biodiversity, the sustainable use of natural resources and equitable use of genetics resources. The Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety addresses the specific issue of protecting human health and the environment from the potential effects of biotechnology.

Source

<http://www.biodiv.org/>

Funds

Designated funds for projects related to biodiversity are administered through the GEF under Operational Programmes 1, 2, 3, 4, 12 and 13. Proposal requirements and eligibility criteria are available from the UNDP-GEF website (http://www.undp.org/gef/undp-gef_focal_areas_of_action/sub_biodiversity.html).

In addition, the Convention Secretariat has compiled a list of funding sources for Convention related projects. For current information regarding implementing agency, application procedures and relevant policies visit the website at <http://www.biodiv.org/financial/sources.asp>.

For further information

Further information is available from the biodiversity website (<http://www.biodev.org/>) and the following:

Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity

393, Saint Jacques Street, suite 300

Montreal, Quebec, Canada

H2Y 1N9

Tel: +1 (514) 288-2220

Fax: +1 (514) 288-6588

E-mail: secretariat@biodiv.org

UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION TO COMBAT DESERTIFICATION (UNCCD)

Objectives

The objective of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) is to combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought. Areas that experience serious drought and/or desertification are of particular concern and long-term integrated strategies that improve land productivity, rehabilitate, conserve and sustainably manage land and water resources and improve community-level living conditions are sought.

Source

<http://www.unccd.int/>

Funds

GEF funding for land degradation falls under OP 12: Integrated Ecosystem Management (Multifocal). For information on proposal requirements and eligibility criteria visit the UNDP-GEF website.

http://www.undp.org/gef/undp-gef_focal_areas_of_action/sub_land_degradation.html

For further information

Further information is available from the UNCCD website (<http://www.unccd.int/>) and the secretariat as follows:

UNCCD Secretariat

P.O. Box 260129

Haus Carstanjen

D-53153 Bonn, Germany

Haus Carstanjen

Martin-Luther-King Str. 8

D-53175 Bonn, Germany

Tel. (Switchboard): (49-228) 815-2800

Tel. (Direct): (49-228) 815-2802

Fax: (49-228) 815-2898/99

E-mail (General): secretariat@unccd.int

E-mail (Technical contact website): webmaster@unccd.int

E-mail (Staff, example): John Doe -> jdoe@unccd.int

GLOBAL PROGRAMME OF ACTION FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE MARINE ENVIRONMENT FROM LAND-BASED ACTIVITIES (GPA)

Objectives

The Global Programme of Action (GPA) for protection of the marine environment was developed to coordinate the multi-sectoral requirements of the numerous Conventions and Regional Instruments that govern the marine environment.

Source

<http://www.unep.ch/seas/rshome.html>

<http://www.gpa.unep.org/>

<http://sedac.ciesin.org/pidb/texts/marine.pollution.dumping.of.wastes.1972.html>

Funds

There are no designated funds associated with the GPA. GEF funding for projects related to International waters are covered by OPs 8, 9, 10 and 12. For information regarding proposal requirements and eligibility criteria visit the UNDP-GEF website.

http://www.undp.org/gef/undp-gef_focal_areas_of_action/sub_international_water.html

For further information

Further information is available from the GPA website (<http://www.gpa.unep.org/>) and the following:

GPA Coordination Office,
United Nations Environment Programme
P.O. Box 16227, The Hague
The Netherlands
Vuurtorenweg 35
2583 XL The Hague
The Netherlands
Tel: +31 70.311.4460,
Fax: +31 70.345.6648,
E-mail: gpa@unep.nl.

CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ENDANGERED SPECIES OF WILD FAUNA AND FLORA (CITES)

Objectives

The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) aims to protect species from being over exploited due to trade in wild fauna and flora or their products.

Source

<http://www.cites.org/>

Funds

There are no designated funds associated with this convention. Nevertheless, it is important that the environment industry be aware of this convention since this convention will govern work involving endangered species that may be performed under other MEAs. Contracting Parties can obtain funding through the GEF in accordance with the requirements of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

For further information

Further information is available from the CITES website (<http://www.cites.org/>) and the following:

CITES Secretariat

International Environment House

Chemin des Anémones

CH-1219 Châtelaine, Geneva

Switzerland

Tel: (+4122) 917-8139/40

Fax: (+4122) 797-3417

E-mail: cites@unep.ch

BASEL CONVENTION ON THE CONTROL OF TRANSBOUNDARY MOVEMENTS OF HAZARDOUS WASTES AND THEIR DISPOSAL (BASEL CONVENTION)

Objectives

The Basel Convention addresses the problems and challenges posed by the transboundary movement of hazardous wastes. Hazardous waste is a serious problem when it is dumped indiscriminately, spilled accidentally or managed improperly because it can cause severe health problems, including death and poison water and land for decades. The Basel Convention Ban Amendment (1995) calls for prohibiting exports from Annex VII countries to non-Annex VII countries of hazardous wastes for final disposal or recycling. The Basel Convention Protocol on Liability and Compensation established rules on liability and compensation for damages caused by accidental spills of hazardous waste during export, import or during disposal.

Funds

There are no designated funds associated with the Basel Convention. Nevertheless, it is important that the environment industry be aware of this convention since the transboundary movement of hazardous chemicals performed under other MEAs will be governed this agreement.

For further information

Further information is available from the Basel Convention website (<http://www.basel.int/>) and Secretariat as follows:

Secretariat of the Basel Convention (SBC)

International Environment House

11-13 chemin des Anémones

Building D

1219 Châtelaine (Geneva),

Switzerland

Tel.: (+41 22) 917 8218

Fax: (+41 22) 797 3454

E-mail: sbc@unep.ch

ROTTERDAM CONVENTION ON THE PRIOR INFORMED CONSENT (PIC) PROCEDURE FOR CERTAIN HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS AND PESTICIDES IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Objectives

The Rotterdam Convention Prior Informed Consent (PIC) is a procedure that helps participating countries learn more about the characteristics of potentially hazardous chemicals that may be shipped to them. It initiates a decision making process on the future import of these chemicals by the countries themselves and facilitates the dissemination of this decision to other countries. The PIC procedure is implemented jointly by FAO and UNEP through the FAO/UNEP Joint Program for the Operation of PIC. The Plant Production and Protection Division of FAO is the lead agency for pesticides and UNEP Chemicals (IRPTC) is the lead agency for other chemicals

Funds

There are no designated funds associated with the Rotterdam Convention. Nevertheless, it is important that the environment industry be aware of this convention since prior informed consent will need to be obtained for work involving hazardous chemicals and pesticides performed under other MEAs.

For further information

Further information is available from the PIC website (<http://www.pic.int/>) and the interim secretariat as follows:

In Geneva: Interim Secretariat for the Rotterdam Convention

UNEP Chemicals

11-13 Chemin des Anémones

CH-1219 Châtelaine GE

Switzerland

Tel: +41 22 917 8183

Fax: +41 22 797 3460

Email: pic@unep.ch

In Rome: Interim Secretariat for the Rotterdam Convention

Plant Protection Service

Plant Production and Protection Division, FAO

Viale delle Terme di Caracalla

00100 Rome

Italy

Tel: +39 06 5705 3441

Fax: +39 06 5705 6347

Email: pic@fao.org

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AfDB	African Development Bank
CANTAP	Canadian Technical Assistance Program
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CDB	Caribbean Development Bank
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CEE	Central and Eastern Europe
CERs	Certified Emissions Reductions
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CIITT	Canadian Initiative for International Technology Transfer
CITES	Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
CITF	CIDA-IFC Trust Fund
CITs	Countries in Transition
COP	Conference of the Parties
CTCF	Canadian Technical Cooperation Fund
CTF	Consultant Trust Fund
DFAIT	Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	Global Environment Facility
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
IDA	International Development Association
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IFI	International Financial Institutions

JI	Joint Implementation
MDB	Multilateral Development Bank
MEA	Multilateral Environmental Agreement
ODS	Ozone-depleting substances
POPs	Persistent Organic Pollutants
TEAM	Technology Early Warning Measures
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
WBI	World Bank Institute