

FUNDING

- (25) Recommends that existing institutions for development and financial assistance including the Multilateral Development Banks, Bilateral Assistance Programmes, the relevant United Nations organisations and specialized agencies, and scientific and technological organisations should give greater attention to climate change issues within their environmental and other relevant programmes by providing expanded funding including concessional funding. In addition, regional and subregional co-operation should be reinforced and funded so as to address and implement the required action at that level.

- (26) Recommends that additional resources should, over time, be mobilized to help developing countries take the necessary measures to address climate change and that are compatible with their development requirements. Further recommends that the scope of resources needed must be assessed. Such assessments should include inter alia country studies and the capabilities of existing institutions and mechanisms to meet the financing needs identified, similar to the approaches developed under the Montreal Protocol. Further consideration should be given to the need for funding facilities including a clearinghouse mechanism and a possible new international fund and their relationship to existing funding mechanisms, both multilateral and bilateral. Such funding should be related to the implementation of a future climate convention and associated protocols. In the meantime the donor community is urged to provide assistance to developing countries to support actions addressing climate change.

- (27) Recommends that, initially, international funding be directed towards
 - (i) funding of a CFC phase-out in developing countries in the context of the Montreal Protocol;
 - (ii) promoting efficient use of energy, including appropriate end use technologies, increasing the use of non-fossil fuels and switching to energy sources with lower greenhouse gas emissions, and the use of renewable energy sources;
 - (iii) increased financial support for forest protection and forest management improvement, for example through the Tropical Forestry Action Plan (TFAP), the Plan of Action to Combat Desertification, the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO) and other relevant international organizations;
 - (iv) assisting developing countries in planning how to address problems posed by climate change;
 - (v) supporting developing countries to enable their participation in the IPCC process and the other international meetings on this subject;
 - (vi) conducting research and monitoring;
 - (vii) arranging for technology transfer to and technology development in developing countries;
 - (viii) promoting public awareness, education and institutional and manpower development.