



Comments Received Via Website

The following comments were received on-line from March 25, 2008 – July 15, 2008.

These comments are also collated by question.

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Respondent Type	Web comments
1. What should the World Bank Group's role on climate change be within the international development community?	
Mel Evans (Plan B)	As climate change poses a massive threat to development efforts, the WBG must focus on the issue and address members responsibility for carbon emissions and thus global warming.
Smita Nakhooda (World Resources Institute)	The World Bank remains the world's largest publicly owned and multilaterally governed financial institution. As the SFCCD notes, climate change is a development challenge. The World Bank should play a leadership role in identifying and supporting low-carbon development options for its client countries, while also helping them to adapt to the likely impacts of climate change. The World Bank Group has the opportunity to lead the transformation to a new development approach that incorporates climate change factors into decision-making at all levels.
Nick Welch (Royal Dutch Shell plc)	From our perspective the WBG should build on the progress in the CEIF.
Milton Devadosan (The Bridge Foundation)	The draft action plan drawn by SFCCD is comprehensive and the strategies are appropriate to initiate the program of mitigating and adapting the climate change. The world bank requires to play facilitation and mentoring role.
Ryan Lynch (Micro Insurance Agency)	We will address the following questions from the perspective we hold as micro insurers, most specifically as we see the WBG's role in climate change as it relates to crop, weather, and health related issues.
John Cain (Chevron Corporation)	The World Bank Group's role on climate change should be five-fold:
Sheila Page (Overseas Development Institute)	On 9 July, I received an email saying that the consultation had been extended to 7 July. This is either insulting or careless. Neither suggests that you are taking the consultation seriously.
Sibiri Jean ZOUNDI (OECD)	Servir de moteur permettant la mobilisation cohérente des énergies (moyens techniques, intellectuels, financiers..., la création de la synergie et l'harmonisation des interventions dans les pays.
Kofi Adade Debrah (Plan Ghana)	The group should ensure that every proposal that the World Bank funds should have an environmental conservation component especially measures to reduce the emission of green house gases and activities to improve upon carbon sequestration in program implementation countries.
Ahmadul Hassan	World Bank Group should engage in facilitating, coordinating and managing fund with higher efficiency.



Respondent Type	Web comments
(CEGIS)	
Robert Vincin (Vincin Bin Li Environment Technology Co Ltd (China)	Global communicator highlighting in Banking terms
Bill Smith (Former Bank)	Due to lengthy comments, please refer to the “extensive comments” at end of this section.
Matthew Addison (Tetra Tech)	
Leon Kappelman	Telling the truth instead of promoting the hypothesis of human-caused, carbon-caused climate change as gospel. Pollution is a real problem, carbon is probably not.
Diana Fernanda Montini (Asociacion Bosque NNM)	El papel que debera desempeñar el GBM, deberá ser lo suficientemente claro en su postura, evitando financiar proyectos que contribuyan al cambio climático. Para esto deberan capacitar a sus miembros para no caer en otro Caso Bosnia/Argentina.
Jorge Daniel Taillant (Center for Human Rights and Environment)	Due to lengthy comments, please refer to the “extensive comments” at end of this section.
Mamdouh G. Salameh (Oil Market Consultancy Service)	The World Bank should take the lead in the enhancement of energy efficiency. The enhancement of energy efficiency in end-use produces a number of private as well as public benefits. The promotion of energy efficiency in end-use sectors is a key tool to curb atmospheric emissions and, in particular, greenhouse gas emissions from the energy systems, contributing to sustainability. Other beneficial effects include: reducing energy costs for final consumers, increasing supply of energy services, enhancing security of supply and economic competitiveness. Energy saving is the most effective and cost-effective manner to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and also improve air quality. These benefits are not made at the expense of growth: the production chain of energy services has a greater added value over the chains of production and processing of energy, stimulating the development of innovative technologies and solutions, with positive effects on productivity and economic development.
Zak Kulberg (Independent Resaercher)	Finance reforestation of fragmented forests and employ impoverished people to do the work. Use fertilizers from seaweeds in eutrified areas to revitalize the forest ecosystems. Donate building materials to low lying islands nations to construct erosion control barriers and fish habitats for spawning and resistance to fishery collapses. Pressure gasoline



Respondent Type	Web comments
	companies to remove lead additives from gasoline in the center of marine biodiversity.
Saveis Joze Sadeghian (IFAD)	Due to lengthy comments, please refer to the “extensive comments” at end of this section.
Judith Klostermann (WUR-Altterra)	An important question in the climate debate is the allocation of costs and benefits of adaptation en mitigation options. Under the present institutional arrangements, the ones who would benefit are not the ones who would have to invest, and this can be a barrier to implement the solutions. Deforestation is an example. I see a role for the World Bank here, because 1. this problem is at a global scale 2. it fits within world bank expertise 3 the world bank may be able to develop new institutional arrangements to improve this. Finally a warning that this is not only an economic issue but also a cultural/ policy issue.
Simone Lovera (Sobrevivencia/Friends of the Earth-Paraguay)	We feel the World Bank group can only have a legitimate role on climate change if it implements the recommendations of the Extractive Industries Review and withdraws all financial support to projects with a clearly negative carbon balance in general. Without such a first step, initiatives like the Climate Investment Funds will only lead to serious conflicts of interests.
Xavier Lecacheur (UK DFID)	Leveraging WBG unique network and knowledge of middle and low income countries development issues and priorities to integrate climate change challenges.
María Emigdalia Espinoza de Alvarado (Ministerio de Education)	Enseñar o más bien reenseñar a proteger los pocos recursos naturales renovables que ya son muy pocos los que nos quedan y esto se debe lograr desde los centros educativos y los Hogares.
Elizabeth Stuart (Okfam International)	Due to lengthy comments, please refer to the “extensive comments” at end of this section.
Kimanthi MUTUA (K-Rep Bank)	The World Bank group is best placed to act primarily as an advisor and facilitator within the international development community drawing on their wealth of experience from a vast number of markets. The World Bank Group also has a critical signaling role in highlighting the importance of tackling climate change without compromising poverty alleviation, development or economic growth efforts. An assumption of both roles would result in a cohesive, comprehensive and synergized approach by the international development community towards tackling climate change. The World Bank group could also operate as a regulatory body ensuring that funding from the development community is channeled towards ecologically responsible mitigation and adaptation projects.
Yusuf CICEK (Private Sector)	As a huge organisation all over the world with certain capabilities together with other organisations such as UN the Bank may led the whole proces in line with the well prepared SFCCD.



Respondent Type	Web comments
<p>Omar Khan (University of Vermont)</p>	<p>Convening consensus panels</p>
<p>MERCY ALMONA-ISEI (Nigerian House of Representatives)</p>	<p>The WBG's role should be fundamental, yet wholistic. It should cover areas as diverse as:</p>
<p>Emmanuel Odjam-Akuamtey (Ecological Restoration)</p>	<p>MOBILIZE FUNDS FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES TO CONTRIBUTE TOWARDS THE MITIGATION OF CLIMATE CHANGE AND ALSO ASSIST THEM ESTABLISH ALTERNATIVE ENERGY SOURCES.</p>
<p>Teki surayya National Institute of Financial Management)</p>	<p>The WBG indeed is the right institutions to address the issue correctly. it should act as catalyst to mitigate the problem.</p>
<p>Tanim Laila (Institute of Mohammad)</p>	<p>That climate change is at the heart of issues pertaining to poverty reduction is now an emerging fact and its significant influence on global economic divides needs to be addressed. The World Bank Group's focused and collective agenda is poverty and concerned factors of human development, agriculture and rural development, environmental protection, establishing and enforcing regulations, infrastructure and governance as such their role is envisaged to emphatically implement the multi-sectoral integration process for mitigation and adaptation of the SFCCD. They are in a critical position that is ideally suited to bridge the comprehension gap between the government – private and civil society sector on issues that contribute to climate change and timely preventive actions. They need to initiate the process of environmental democracy that relates to the basic human rights and social justice quest. They need to ensure that the proposed framework is inclusive of major climate change concerns specifically in venerable localities and the impact of calamities like erosion, floods, cyclones and raise in sea levels along with water scarcity and droughts. The essential human concern requires mainstreaming the climate.</p>
<p>Victor Raul Aroca Ospina (Fundacion Prosurgir)</p>	<p>El BM debe desempeñar el papel de coordinador de proyectos , impulsando y solicitando a los países miembros adoptar medidas mas claras y serias respecto al problema del Calentamiento global, los países en via de desarrollo deseamos que el BM , exija a los países productores de emisiones de C02 compromisos claros y alcanzables para que se alcancen las metas de disminución de impacto, ya que sabemos que las consecuencias se haran sentir y seremos los países pobres los que mas daño sufriremos en el proceso.</p>
<p>Luis Rivera (INCAE Business School)</p>	<p>One key issue is to clearly balance global responsibility versus global capabilities. Developing countries have a direct responsibility, as developed nations. But financial, institutional and political resources are significantly limited in developing nations. How to support developing nations to "catch up" technologically and play a more determinant role</p>



Respondent Type	Web comments
	should be part of WB's priorities.
Mary Ann Ring (General Electric Company)	The WB should play a major leadership role within the international development community, beginning in the following areas: This area missing
Tom Corsellis (Shelter Centre)	The World Bank Group's role within the international development community should include involvement with governments and the humanitarian community through preparedness and response, in order to maintain consistent and coordinated support to communities at risk from or impacted by conflicts and disasters resulting from climate change.
Malcolm Harper (Independent)	First, set a good example to multi-lateral and bi-lateral institutions and mend it's own image (a little) by eliminating non-economy class air travel for all staff. 'Business Class' uses around five times as much space/fuel per passenger as economy. First class even more. Then, as below.
Tom Sharman (ActionAid)	The World Bank Group should make sure that all of its activities promote sustainable, low-carbon development. It should retain poverty reduction as its primary objective and should work to achieve this in a carbon-constrained world. The World Bank should not become a 'Climate Change Bank', nor should its activities detract from UNFCCC institutions and processes.
Jose Luis Soria Sanchez (associacao civil de natureza beneficente)	Ser o responsável, a nivel mundial, por el análisis de proyectos que, de una u otra forma, traten sobre o aumento das temperaturas; formas de combater sus efectos sobre las poblaciones; sistemas constructivos que protejan las moradas de las personas; reducción sobre las emisiones de CO2 e formas de preservação del consumo de energia.
Mohammad Zaman (Freelance Consultant)	WBG must take the lead – and driven by research, information, passion for saving the planet from the brink. Give particular attention to the developing countries and the people who are at greater risks.
Carlos Agenessi (Interreligious Council of Mexico)	Besides financing projects, it is important to finance climate change awareness programs and the behavior and use of resources be. (missing info.)
Stafford “Doc” Williamson (DaoChi Energy of Arizona)	The World Bank Group should assume a leadership role as primary facilitator rather than arbiter between eventual "winners" (or pre-determining what and who the "winners" will be in the criteria for selection process).
May Jeong (World Bank Youth Development & Peace)	Complimenting the efforts of the UNFCCC, supportive of the overall processes of the United Nations; thoughtfully incorporating the concept of "sustainable development" in Bank -related development efforts



Respondent Type	Web comments
Network)	
Cecilia Embree (CoolClimate LLC)	The World Bank should work with government members on fiscal and sectoral measures to promote less greenhouse gas intensive development. The World Bank should stick to its mandate of working with governments. The IFC should work with the private sector.
sid boubekeur (Center for the Development of Enterprise)	Large campaign to sensitize the authorities and the leaders from the industry sector from developing and emerging countries
Frede Bosteen (DSTC)	To encourage the use of renewable energies as replacement for charcoal, diesel, kerosene, candles.
Gerald West (Georgetown University)	There is a real opportunity for the WBG to assume one of the leadership positions in the international development community primarily because it is a Group with three entities, separate capital bases, and a reasonable division of labor among them. This endows the Group with flexibility to launch diverse and multiple efforts without heavy-handed centralization.
Ray Holland (GTZ/EU Project)	Integrating climate change considerations into existing approaches.
Keith Openshaw (Retired)	Promote a carbon tax, especially in developed countries. Developed countries are promoting growth of their economies. A 2% growth rate will double the income in 25 years with a stable population and 25 years at 3%. Where will the goods and services come from to sustainably develop such growth? I think the WB Group should be promoting redistribution of wealth in the IDC rather than fostering economic growth in wealthy nations. There should be a serious study on the availability of non-renewable resources.
Stafford Williamson (Williamson Information Technologies Corp.)	WBG could be most useful in two areas; 1) risk mitigation for capital investments, and 2) acceleration of technology development by aggressive seed financing of new technology expansions. Both of these areas make both private and public sector investors nervous because the risks are so very high. Bold strategies and bold actions will doubtless lead to some criticisms in instances of failure, and failure rates should be expected to be relatively high, because the risk to rewards ratio rules apply. Successes, however, can be the ultimate arbiter of whether the entire effort was worthwhile or merely dabbling in a risk pool too shallow to offer significant rewards in terms of societal and MDG goals and accomplishments.
Arleen Seed (As part of its operational work, especially in projects which deploy large amounts of technology -- that is, computing equipment and mobile phone technology -- we should be considering the issue of eWaste. While this has not yet reached the global radar screen, we should anticipate the potential for eWaste increasing and impacting our environment in negative ways. So we must be a leader in upstream consideration of this issue before it becomes a big problem.



Respondent Type	Web comments
Adolfo Bercheffi (Continental NEA)	Deberia desempeñar un papel preponderante y ejecutivo.
Susanna Nilsson (Sida)	The World Bank's comparative advantage
Siddappa Bagalkoti (Karnatak University, Dharwad)	Funding for cleaner energy development and fostering the adoption of the same apart from propagating and supporting mitigation and adaptive measures.
Leon Kappelman (Uviv of Texas)	Climate change is not the issue to focus on -- It is a symptom not a cause and the role of humans in it is unclear. Pollution is the issue -- of air, water, and soil and carbon is just a small piece of that puzzle
Pierre-Olivier Pineau (HEC Montreal)	To support and push for multilateral policies that are fighting climate change in the most effective manner, while improving the poverty situation in non-OECD countries.
Ramesha Chandrappa (Karnataka State Pollution Control Board, India)	Support railways and mass transport system. You may move back financing towards improvement of road. In India better roads have increased carbon emission as people find it convenient to travel in own vehicle rather than mass transport.
Ravindra Kolhapure (RSR Global Vision)	World Bank Group as prime apex body of world, has very significant role to play in the climate change in International community during present global warming era.
Angeline Cione (Our Task)	The World Bank should acknowledge that it has great power in shaping international development and therefore it also has great responsibility to shape development so that WB-funded development programs address both mitigation and adaptation to climate change. In the long run, it will not benefit developing countries to build/develop their economies on the foundation of carbon-emitting activities or technology. The Bank should therefore provide borrowing countries with training programs and knowledge products related to mitigation and adaptation strategies. In addition, the Bank should include climate change mitigation and adaptation in its definition of development, and therefore give priority to lending and grants for projects that include a concerted effort to address mitigation and adaptation of climate change.
Sercil Tokoglu (Development Bank of Turkey)	The World Bank Group should identify jointly the needs and demands of each countries position in terms of climate change with host countries relevant stake holders and other relevant international organizations. Then this working group should design an action plan including as a first step to raise each countries public knowledge in terms of climate change adverse effects. The next step of the action plan should be how will it be finance including the specification of the World Bank Groups financial contribution.
Albert Illembade (Upline Resources)	Widen discussion on the impact of climate change on Agriculture and poor communities in Africa with the aim of mitigating its effects.



Respondent Type	Web comments
Foundation)	
Wilhelm Norbert (Grontmi_BGS Consultants)	Besides financing, one should provide easy to understand and -missing- to apply know. If properly presented (complete, directly applicable and for easy downloading, the internet is ideal for the multipliers.
Göran Ek (Swedish Society for Nature Conservation)	End subsidies for fossil fuels and redirect energy financing to renewable energy:
arege Douglas (Kenya Young Green Greens/Global Youth Greens)	We are working on climate change issues and we will be happy to help with planning of the Kenyan consultation with the World Bank Kenya office
Nikhil Desai (World Bank)	Focus on governance (international and domestic aspects of energy/environmental regulation), knowledge generation, and financing of adaptation. Financing of "mitigation" should be largely via carbon finance (various funds) rather than "incremental cost finance" a la GEF. (Not much to show after 15 years and in any case mitigation is far too big a challenge, and multilateral agreements won't be clear till 2010/15!)
César Silvio Granados Rafael (Univfersidad Alas Peruanas-Ayacucho)	Sensibilizar a los países causantes del cambio climático del planeta tierra respecto a que el bienestar que disfrutan será la desgracia de quienes no gozan de esos niveles de vida.
Sabine Ohm (Provieh-VgtM e. V.	The WBG should take active part through the financing of projects selecting only sustainable projects; by no means should the WBG finance or help industrial agriculture projects anywhere in the world.
G y Srikantha Reddy (Individual)	Promoting and financing green technologies long term educational, propaganda programmes, updating information regarding progress made since it is long term programme R&d should be globalized interntional media should be included to shift policies all govts to enforce collective action.
Nova Teddy Charissa (Indonesia Coordinator Ministry to Economic Affairs)	WBG should be the main donor for funding all the activities that related to reducing or stopping the effect of climate change



Respondent Type	Web comments
Saturnino Jimenez (Independiente)	De mayor liderazgo, con una convocatoria más amplia a todos los sectores sociales, políticos, gobiernos, organizaciones civiles y sobretodo al sector educativo, sin menoscavo de ingresar con fuerza en todos los medios de comunicación como forma de reeducar a nuestro mundo.
Fernando Mantovani (Vitalize Ambiental Ind. E Com. Ltda)	
Dudley Achu Sama (Valdas & Co. Ltd.)	(a)CONTRIBUTE TO: (i)STRENGTHENING ANALYTICAL CAPABILITIES IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, (ii)DESIGN AND IMPLEMENT MTIGATION & ADAPTATION FUNDS AND INSURANCE-AGAINST LOSS MECHANISMS, (iii) MAINSTREAM CLIMATE CHANGE IN MACROPOLICIES, (iv)SHOW OPPORTUNITIES FOR PRIVATE SECTOR INVOLVEMENT.
Dalia Essmat (Engineering Task Group)	The WB must put an adaptation and mitigation agenda for developing countries ,similar to the economic reform agenda that was offered to many countries. With support to this agenda
Ahadu Selassie (SEE & DO USA Foundation)	We think the World Bank should establish and encourage grassroots environmental protection programs in the developing countries. We feel the communities in the most isolated areas of these countries are left without much understanding of climate change while the rest of the world is dealing with most sophisticated issues of climate change. All development works should be funded and based on in the long term environmental protection methodologies.
Carol Turley (Plymouth Marine Laboratory)	Nearly all the research on impact of climate change has been carried out in developed nations and their ecosystems. The WP ould invest in assessing impact on developing nations and the ecosystems that support them.
2. The Concept and Issues Paper states that both mitigation and adaptation must be integrated into development efforts. Where do you see the key areas of focus for the World Bank Group?	
Mel Evans (Plan B)	The WBG must focus on mitigation, acknowledging northern ecological debt to southern countries, and recognising the importance of the Institutional Investors Group on Climate Change's reckoning that "Investment decisions taken now will have a major impact on current and future global greenhouse gas emissions and, hence, on the world's climate." Thus the WBG must not fund high carbon emitting projects, and must push member states to IPCC recommendations for emissions reductions. Fossil fuel projects must be phased out immediately, particularly considering the fact the 80% of fuel from extraction projects in developing countries since 1992 has been for northern consumption.
Smita Nakhoda	The World Bank should emphasize both mitigation and adaptation. Significant progress on mitigation is essential to avoid catastrophic climate change. The Bank is active and influential in developing country sectors such as energy that



Respondent Type	Web comments
<p>(World Resources Institute)</p>	<p>have a significant impact on climate change. The World Bank remains active and influential in the energy sector in developing countries, and worldwide more than 60% of global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions come from the energy sector, where most countries continue to depend on polluting fuels and inefficient technologies. In most developing countries the need to sustain economic growth and alleviate poverty is increasing demand for energy, and a growing share of GHGs originate in developing countries. The power sector, transport sectors, and forest and agriculture sectors should be priorities for the Bank for mitigation. At the same time, we are already confronting the realities of dangerous climate change, and adaptation to climate change is a challenge for all countries that borrow from the World Bank Group.</p>
<p>Nick Welch (Royal Dutch Shell plc)</p>	<p>Mitigation</p>
<p>Milton Devadosan (The Bridge Foundation)</p>	<p>The awareness be imparted to children by making it as part of their curriculum.</p>
<p>Ryan Lynch (Micro Insurance Agency)</p>	<p>We believe the WBG has a role in both mitigation and adaptation.</p>
<p>John Cain (Chevron Corporation)</p>	<p>Both adaptation and mitigation are important. The Concept and Issues Paper adequately describes the need to help developing countries adapt to potential climate change impacts. With regard to mitigation, while developing country emissions on a per capita basis remain lower than emissions from the developed world, future growth in the developing world will need to follow a low-carbon pathway if international objectives for stabilization of atmospheric CO2 concentration are to be achieved. The World Bank Group is already promoting emissions reduction and resource conservation through its leadership role in the Global Gas Flaring Reduction Partnership, and should assure that the messaging from the WBG is consistent on the importance of this initiative. At the same time, the WBG needs to aggressively support the implementation of cost-effective energy efficiency measures, such as the use of Combined Heat & Power (CHP).</p>
<p>Sheila Page (Overseas Development Institute)</p>	<p>On development, subject to all constraints, one of which is climate change. Don't attempt to be a climate change agency. Be a development agency.</p>
<p>Sibiri Jean ZOUNDI (OECD)</p>	<p>Renforcement de la gouvernance locale (pays) pour une meilleure prise en compte de cette question dans les politiques et stratégies de développement - Cela concerne à la fois le pouvoir public que la société civile</p>
<p>Kofi Adade Debrah</p>	<p>The Paper is quite comprehensive in its efforts to address the issues at stake. The focus areas should be at the</p>



Respondent Type	Web comments
Plan Ghana	transportation industry especially land (use of automobiles) as many people are involved here. Countries should be made to enforce policies of engine combustion efficiency and decreasing use of fossil fuel over time. The "polluter must pay" principle should be enforced whilst incentives given to people whose activities ensures carbon sequestration. Higher efforts should be pursued towards tree planting while meaningful alternative livelihoods designed for people leaving strategic forest areas like the Amazon and the Congo.
Ahmadul Hassan (CEGIS)	Depending on country's vulnerability and needs, WBG should the act accordingly. For Bangladesh, adaptation should get more focus.
Robert Vincin (Vincin Bin Li Environment Technology Co Ltd (China)	Bring together hands on experts (not G8 type theorist directed by illinformed emitting industries). Here in China we are planting out 200,000,000 (yes 18%) CO2 reduction C4 halophytic desert reversal vegetation stopping wind erosion re-creating rainfall and training farmers sustainable agriculture preserving the C4 sink while enjoying the restored soil and soil carbon. I repeat get hands on people in key posts not theorist out of uni.
Bill Smith (Former Bank)	Due to lengthy comments, please refer to the "extensive comments" at end of this section.
Matthew Addison (Tetra Tech)	
Leon Kappelman	Honesty and scientific evidence, not conjecture.
Diana Fernanda Montini (Asociacion Bosque NNM)	El GBM se debera concentrar en instaurar en todos los lideres gubernamentales, politicos, empresariales,y otros, una conciencia clara de la gravedad del problema, para establecer las bases de un camino común a seguir.
Jorge Daniel Taillant (Center for Human Rights and Environment)	
Mamdouh G. Salameh (Oil Market Consultancy Service)	The key areas of focus for the World Bank Group are enhancement of energy efficiency, the provision of World Bank's supervised wealth-creating projects to the developing countries around the world, the promotion of biofuels (where they don't impact on food production and prices) and solar energy for heating, training programmes on the rationalization of energy use and help in building water desalination plants using solar energy to counter the ever-increasing threat of droughts and water scarcity as well as the provision of clean water to reduce the spread of diseases.
Zak Kulberg (Independent)	Transportation vehicles used for illegal logging should be seized and used for transport of materials for reforestation, marine habitat reconstruction, and fertilization of nutrient leached areas. World Bank should counter the corruption



Respondent Type	Web comments
Resaercher)	funding the illegal operations and support reversing the damage caused by such behaviors.
Saveis Joze Sadeghian (IFAD)	
Judith Klostermann (WUR-Altterra)	
Simone Lovera (Sobrevivencia/Friends of the Earth-Paraguay)	<p>As the overwhelming majority of WBG finance consists of loans it cannot play a role in adaptation, which has to be financed on a grant basis (based upon carbon equity and climate debt assessments). The WBG can be helpful in steering countries to embrace economic development strategies that take into account the impacts of possible climatic extremes. For example, a strong emphasis on large-scale agro-industrial monocultures as a basis for economic development (as currently proposed in Paraguay and Brazil) forms a very risky strategy as climatic extremes can have devastating impacts on such monocultures and thus on the overall economy.</p>
Xavier Lecacheur (UK DFID)	<p>Due to the magnitude of funding needs (see Stern Review) and also to build on opportunities, WBG and especially IFC could emphasize partnerships with the private sector, esp. the financial sector and capital markets:</p>
María Emigdalia Espinoza de Alvarado (Ministerio de Education)	<p>Para mi concepto en la mitigación y no en la adaptación pues poco a poco nos acostumbrariamos a la destrucción de la tierra y nadie lucharía por proteger lo poco que nos queda.</p>
Elizabeth Stuart (Oxfam International)	<p>Due to lengthy comments, please refer to the “extensive comments” at end of this section.</p>
Kimanthi MUTUA (K-Rep Bank)	<p>The World Bank group should actively fund and vet development projects to ensure mitigation and adaptation are primary aims. Sanctions such as withholding funds should be used in collaboration with product incentives to encourage products with mitigation and/or adaptation as their central concern. Both mitigation and adaptation are very important but the strength of each or preference of each will defer country to country. Since World Bank is well versed with the diverse conditions prevailing in each economic and geographical regional they can advise which between mitigation and adaptation should take preeminence in a particular country.</p>
Yusuf CICEK (Private Sector)	<p>Financing, policy making and standardisation would be the key areas of focus for the Bank.</p>
Omar Khan (University of Vermont)	<p>Technical assistance with the financing and development aspects of both these areas</p>



Respondent Type	Web comments
<p>MERCY ALMONA-ISEI (Nigerian House of Representatives)</p>	<p>As a starting point, I would like to see a WBG that will spearhead the creation of synergies among key agencies in developing countries and draw strategies for them to implement. In many developing countries, many government agencies carry out respective functions that if harmonised will solve multi-sectoral problems. In doing this, the WBG should draw up a blueprint of action that will show the relationship between disease control, good hygiene (health), rural exploitation of solar and wind energy to spur micro-economic activity (energy and finance), creating awareness of climate change and its consequences (social orientation), and climate-sensitive sectors (agriculture and fisheries). The blueprint will include the result of an extensive analysis of the required financial, legal and institutional structures to bring sound and sustainable remediation (mitigation) models.</p>
<p>Emmanuel Odjam-Akuamtey (Ecological Restoration)</p>	<p>PROVIDING FINANCE AND CAPACITY BUILDING</p>
<p>Teke surayya National Institute of Financial Management)</p>	<p>Mitigación. Disminuir emisión de contaminantes, y nivel de consumo de satisfactores suntuosos y no básicos. Adaptación. Exposición de individuos a cambios fuertes de clima, y medir daños y probar soluciones the emphasis on carbon financing and marketing should be looked holistically. methods of financing and investing should be evolved. the pollutor should invariably pay the compensation for the damage let it be any major economy nation.</p>
<p>Tanim Laila (Institute of Mohammad)</p>	<p>Primary area of focus is advocacy to prioritize climate change as a cross-cutting agenda for socio-economic development. The WBG needs to integrate climat change concerns and impact as the primary mandate for fund and loan generation and disbursement. Thus emphasis should be on;</p>
<p>Victor Raul Aroca Ospina (Fundacion Prosurgir)</p>	<p>Creo firmemente que debe ser la esfera de la adaptación, muchas otras oficinas y estamentos están analizando la parte de las politicas de mitigación, pero la esfera de la adaptación es mas importante, pues sabemos que el cambio climático no es un fenómeno que se pueda hacer retroceder, igualmente el daño ya esta hecho, es necesario abordar el tema de la adaptabilidad a las nuevas condiciones ambientales para los próximos decenios, ver como se adaptan los modelos economicos actuales , que riñen con las iniciativas de mitigación, definir cuales son los nuevos parámetros de desarrollo para las comunidades humanas en los proximos años, ya que las economias emergentes estan buscando llegar a economias de mercado y serán las responsables del aceleramiento en el proceso de calentamiento global, es por eso , que desde el GBM se deben definir lineamientos claros a futuro sobre lo que es desarrollo económico a escala mundial y cuidado del entorno medioambiental.</p>
<p>Luis Rivera (INCAE Business School)</p>	<p>Mitigation and adaptation are key issues for developing countries. There is a need to enhance ex-ante adaptation policies (investments with high social and environmental returns) versus reconstruction and emergency response (ex-post) efforts.</p>
<p>Mary Ann Ring (General Electric)</p>	<p>[no comments]</p>



Respondent Type Company)	Web comments
Tom Corsellis (Shelter Centre)	Developmental mitigation and adaptation should be based upon the physical mitigation and adaptation of the built environment, at both community and family levels, making the best use of the opportunities offered by humanitarian intervention. The physical mitigation and adaptation of the built environment(relocate/retrofit/repair/rebuild)in order to build back safer requires coordination with humanitarian transitional settlement and reconstruction in order to achieve the handover of caseloads. Preparedness in physical mitigation and adaptation of the built environment should include contingency planning in cooperation with governmental and humanitarian partners. This approach is summarised in the guideleins developed by Shelter Centre at UN/OCHA, the Field Edition of which may be downloaded from http://www.sheltercentre.org/shelterlibrary/publications/584.htm
Malcolm Harper (Independent)	Both
Tom Sharman (ActionAid)	First of all the World Bank should put its own house in order and set out how it will phase out its support for fossil fuel projects and programmes. The Bank cannot be part of the solution while it simultaneously continues to be part of the problem.
Jose Luis Soñia Sanchez (associacao civil de natureza beneficente)	Para mitigar los efectos ocasionados por las elevaciones das temperaturas em favor de las personas, de un modo general, imponese la construcción de casas o apartamentos climaticamente protegidos, con lo qual el Banco estará contribuyendo con la disminución del CO2, por cuanto los equipamientos de refrigeración trabajarão 50% a menos, disminuyendo el consumo de energia, con la consiguiente reducción en las emisiones de CO2 por tales equipamientos.
Mohammad Zaman (Freelance Consultant)	Mitigations and adaptation are key; a holistic approach is necessary, because of the risks and vulnerability with regadrns to flooding, rise of sea level, drought, crop losses, food insecurity, impact on fishery, forestry, health and well-being, rural-urban and cross border population migration - the so-called climate refugees - contributing to further ethnic and regional conflicts.
Carlos Agenesi (Interreligious Council of Mexico)	
Stafford “Doc” Williamson (DaoChi Energy of Arizona)	
May Jeong (World Bank Youth	Adaptation may be more suitable with the development-focus that the Bank holds.



Respondent Type	Web comments
Development & Peace Network)	
Cecilia Embree (CoolClimate LLC)	<p>The World Bank did a great job of catalyzing the carbon market. However, now it should get out of the carbon market. The carbon market can get along without the World Bank. The IFC should continue to develop financial products to assist the private sector in emerging markets to take more advantage of the carbon market.</p>
sid boubekeur (Center for the Development of Enterprise)	<p>Dialogue campaign and seminars with the leaders of the industry sector, the professional associations. Encouraging countries which develop and implement programmes and project related of energy efficiency and environment protection.</p>
Frede Bosteen (DSTC)	<p>R.E. especially solar energy should be integrated into Health, Education, rural Development, Agricultural, and Transport sector programmes.</p>
Gerald West (Georgetown University)	<p>The private sector has a key role to play in diffusing and utilizing key climate-related technologies that can mitigate the impacts of climate change. Hence, there should be a leadership role that could be assumed by IFC and MIGA.</p>
Ray Holland (GTZ/EU Project)	<p>I think the most important statement in the paper was under para 26: Climate risk management is fundamental for preserving and enhancing development progress in many developing countries—even with the current climate variability and disaster management needs, and more so with on-going climate change. In other words try to improve the existing planning for vulnerability reduction - e.g. coping with rainfall variability in rain-fed agriculture - the changes due to climate can then be adapted to, as they are long term changes to the average.</p>
Keith Openshaw (Retired)	<p>Promoting energy efficiency is a key mitigation measure, but this should not be confined to 'high tech' solutions.</p>
Stafford Williamson (Williamson Information Technologies Corp.)	<p>Although paragraph 76 admits that "mitigation" and "adaptation" have yet to be defined, I would consider "mitigation" to stand for flood control to meet annual disaster avoidance levels on the near term and the century flood levels in the medium term, while in the GHG area, mitigation means trending away from the "burning" of fossil carbons, toward energy cycles based on recirculation of live growth carbon content. "Adaptation" on the other hand could (should) mean refocusing of human activities and pursuits to drastically reduce demand for not only fossil carbon fuels, but for energy demands in general, which may also mean adaptive restructuring of infrastructure and resource spending.</p>
Arleen Seed	<p>We could help to set up recycling centers for obsolete equipment. This would a) help mitigate the effects of the purchase and manufacture of large amounts of equipment; b) potentially save and reuse heavy metals, preventing them from harming the environment; c) provide income for workers in the recycling industry; d) provide an environment for the PPP model to flourish since the governments are huge consumers of electronics; e) enable capacity development in</p>



Respondent Type	Web comments
Adolfo Bercheñi (Continental NEA)	the creation of the 'recycling' industry, and so on. En Argentina y en la region NEA se dberia aplicar fuertes medidas de mitigacion. Principales esferas: Integrar las medidas de mitigacion y de desarrollo; Consolidar programas para movilizar y suministrar financiamiento; Desarrollar e impulsar tecnologias.-
Susanna Nilsson (Sida)	see no 6
Siddappa Bagalkoti (Karnatak University, Dharwad)	Afforestation, rehabilitation of the affected groups and support for evolving cleaner technologies
Leon Kappelman (Uviv of Texas)	Mitigation of pollution of air, water, and soil.
Pierre-Olivier Pineau (HEC Montreal)	I see three key areas of focus:
Ramesha Chandrappa (Karnataka State Pollution Control Board, India)	World bank should short list activities which can mitigate carbon emission and support only those project. Otherwise consultants may mislead World bank.
Ravindra Kolhapure (RSR Global Vision)	Overall it should have focus on both the issues.
Angeline Cione (Our Task)	An essential area of focus for the World Bank Group will be development of energy projects that don't leave countries dependent on carbon-emitting industries.
Sercil Tokoglu (Development Bank of Turkey)	The key areas of focus for World Bank Group are to combine mitigation and adaptation . As an international development organization the World Bank Group should take precautions to the countries which do not comply emission reductions and do not initiate to use low carbon technologies in a range of sectors. The World Bank should also get their support of other international development organizations to take international action against countries which do not comply emission reductions.
Albert Ilemobade (Upline Resources Foundation)	Providing technical and financial resources for implementing the strategy through appropriate agencies, e.g. Food & Agriculture Organization and World Food Program
Wilhelm Norbert	Mitigation is possible in re-forestation for example and in general in promoting tree plantation for livelihood and slope



Respondent Type	Web comments
<p>(Grontmi_BGS Consultants)</p>	<p>stabilization(for which we had initiated a pilot application in Pakistan, NWFP)</p>
<p>Göran Ek (Swedish Society for Nature Conservation)</p>	<p>An aggressive commitment to reduce emissions, under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, should guide the selection of investments by the World Bank and bilateral development agencies, including an elimination of subsidies for fossil fuels</p>
<p>arege Douglas (Kenya Young Green Greens/Global Youth Greens)</p>	
<p>Nikhil Desai (World Bank)</p>	<p>See above. The huge potential of "co-benefits" from reduction of non-CO2 GHGs is utterly neglected. The anti-CO2 hysteria needs to be cured. To quote Kirk Smith (public health, UC-Berkeley), "If one is going to put carbon in the atmosphere anyway, CO2 is the least harmful of all from climate perspective." This finding has profound implications. Non-CO2 greenhouse gases are largely ignored by Kyoto Protocol (except for methane). On the other hand, these are precisely the species with high warming potential (collectively, as much as that by CO2) as well as much greater short-term reduction potential, with tremendous health benefits for the poor, in rural as well as urban areas.</p>
<p>César Silvio Granados Rafael (Univfersidad Alas Peruanas-Ayacucho)</p>	<p>Estimo que el Banco debe concentrarse en la concepción de políticas globalizadas referidas al apoyo a los esfuerzos de desarrollo que realizan los países emergentes, para que no sean revertidas estas tendencias que agravarian la situación de pobreza de los pueblos.</p>
<p>Sabine Ohm (Provieh-VgtM e.V.</p>	<p>Agriculture is the key area for both. Support for sustainable, small scale farming should be the top priority of the WBG.</p>
<p>G y Srikantha Reddy (Individual)</p>	<p>WBG should Focus on actual implimentation & progress made on both the efforts.</p>
<p>Nova Teddy Charissa (Indonesia Coordinator Ministry to Economic Affairs)</p>	<p>I see the WBG can act as the main donor to support the mitigation and adaptation.</p>
<p>Saturnino Jimenez (Independiente)</p>	<p>Educación: nivel básico; para formar a los nuevos líderes que serán quienes tomen decisiones en el corto plazo. Organizaciones sociales; comunidades rurales en desarrollo pleno que están siendo abrazadas por las zonas urbanas.</p>



Respondent Type	Web comments
<p>Fernando Mantovani (Vitalize Ambiental Ind. E Com. Ltda)</p>	
<p>Dudley Achu Sama (Valdas & Co. Ltd.)</p>	<p>FOR AFRICA REGION, THE KEY AREAS OF FOCUS WOULD BE: WATER RESOURCES, ENERGY, AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT. HEALTH</p>
<p>Dalia Essmat (Engineering Task Group)</p>	<p>WB should target The main sources of global warming which have the highest GHG emissions due to huge combustion of fossil fuel are</p>
<p>Ahadu Selassie (SEE & DO USA Foundation)</p>	<p>As we understand, climate change concern is not equally accepted, understood and addressed around the world even though it is a global issue. The key area for the World Bank Group should be closing the gap between the least developed and developed countries regarding to climate change. How we do this, providing resources for those who are isolated from the global communication. We should allocate funds for the grassroots programs which implements environmental protection based development projects in the developing countries. That simple and very effective and working agenda.</p>
<p>Carol Turley (Plymouth Marine Laboratory)</p>	<p>Considering that the major protein source for many developing nations are fish then you really need to make sure that you don't leave out the oceans and their ecosystems - which provide these services to mankind. Also note that ocean acidification is a direct result of higher atmospheric CO2 emissions and that adaptation won't help - it must be mitigation</p>
<p>3. What role can the World Bank Group play to accelerate the development and deployment at scale of climate friendly technologies for energy, transport, agriculture and other sectors in developing countries?</p>	
<p>Mel Evans (Plan B)</p>	<p>The WBG must consider the existing research and recommendations of international NGOs regarding appropriate technology and scale, the ideas of contraction and convergence being particularly significant here. The WBG must facilitate a technological leapfrog of the industrialisation patterns of the global north in developing countries, supporting technologies which are not reliant or based on fossil fuels.</p>
<p>Smita Nakhoda (World Resources Institute)</p>	<p>The rising costs of conventional fossil fuels such as oil, and growing concerns about energy security, together with growing awareness of the realities of climate change are sparking new interest in alternative options for meeting energy needs in all countries. There are significant opportunities to improve energy efficiency, and to increase the deployment of clean and renewable energy technologies. The realities of climate change demand fundamental transformations in how all countries produce and use energy. The World Bank is well placed to inform and support the design of new policy and regulatory frameworks that will support the deployment of clean energy technologies</p>
<p>Nick Welch (Royal</p>	<p>See answers to Q1 and Q2</p>



Respondent Type	Web comments
Dutch Shell plc)	
Milton Devadosan (The Bridge Foundation)	Facilitating role by providing technology, strategy and guidance. It has also to provide financial incentives
Ryan Lynch (Micro Insurance Agency)	The WBG's ability to stay organization agnostic provides it phenomenal opportunities to lead the acceleration and deployment of new technologies and processes. The WBG's role should include identifying, cataloging, and disseminating these "best practice" technologies and processes across the globe.
John Cain (Chevron Corporation)	The WBG must recognize that reliable, affordable energy supplies are crucial to the development of strong economies, sustained improvements in the quality of life and the eradication of poverty. Even with accelerated development of low- and no-carbon energy sources, fossil fuels will continue to provide most of the world's energy needs for decades to come. So future efforts must be twofold: advance the development of non-carbon alternatives and develop ways to reduce emissions from fossil fuels.
Sheila Page (Overseas Development Institute)	Some on technology transfer; not clear that it has a research capacity in this area.
Sibiri Jean ZOUNDI (OECD)	Il ne s'agit pas simplement de "déploiement", la Banque doit également soutenir les efforts de création technologique au niveau local. Contribution à l'identification de secteurs porteurs, renforcement des capacités de recherche, financement durable de programmes prioritaires
Kofi Adade Debrah (Plan Ghana)	In the development of aid packages, these should be integral part of it. They should ensure that applications for loans/grants should show clearly how green house gas problems are going to be mitigated in that sense. In the area of agriculture, there should be serious campaign about the use and recycling of organic matter instead of people burning them off as waste. Biogas use should be promoted in communities for them to minimise the use of firewood which is a sure source of reduction in carbon sequestration. Alternative source of energy should be sought to complement the use of fossil fuels.
Ahmadul Hassan (CEGIS)	WBG should accelerate the development and deployment of technology from developed country to developing countries in different sector. And also help the developing countries in assessing the needs and the priorities in the development and deployment of the technology with more cost-effectiveness.
Robert Vincin (Vincin Bin Li Environment Technology Co Ltd)	Come visits the Minister/s and get your hands dirty reversing deserts



Respondent Type	Web comments
(China)	
Bill Smith (Former Bank)	Due to lengthy comments, please refer to the “extensive comments” at end of this section.
Matthew Addison (Tetra Tech)	
Leon Kappelman	The entire bias of these questions suggests your minds are already made up. This is a sad testimony to your institutional lack of objectivity and intellectual honesty.
Diana Fernanda Montini (Asociacion Bosque NNM)	Creemos que una posibilidad de motorizar acciones en tal sentido seria convocar conjuntamente a gobiernos con ONGs, universidades, entidades especializadas (oficiales o privadas), otros, para llevar a cabo dichos emprendimientos. Esto otorgaría transparencia, celeridad e idoneidad a la concreción de los proyectos a emprender.
Jorge Daniel Taillant (Center for Human Rights and Environment)	Due to lengthy comments, please refer to the “extensive comments” at end of this section.
Mamdouh G. Salameh (Oil Market Consultancy Service)	Providing funding, training and supervision for the deployment of climate-friendly technologies for energy, transport, agriculture and other sectors in developing countries.
Zak Kulberg (Independent Researcher)	Funding research facilities in developing nations for the use of poor communities with tendencies toward resource exploitation will bring in better international collaborations to those regions and help support education. The problem of "brain drain" is one of the most challenging problems facing climate change. Extreme funding for academic support of resource rich communities will help develop appropriate education programs in the regions that need it most. Piracy of environmental science research from biodiverse regions is occurring because the host countries of biodiversity are typically not user friendly for researchers interested in preserving resources that corrupt governments would rather liquidate. The long term profits of environmental complexity will far outweigh economic liquidation of forests and mines.
Saveis Joze Sadeghian (IFAD)	
Judith Klostermann (WUR-Alterra)	
Simone Lovera	The WBG could help financing renewable energies and sustainable transport and land use initiatives, but only if there is



Respondent Type	Web comments
(Sobrevivencia/Friends of the Earth-Paraguay)	coherence between such events and overall WBG energy, infrastructure and land use sector financing
Xavier Lecacheur (UK DFID)	WBG must build on the success of the Clean Energy Investment Framework (CEIF) and draw lessons from its review. There has to be a commitment to increase significantly the activities of the CEIF.
María Emigdalía Espinoza de Alvarado (Ministerio de Education)	Buscar fórmulas que impidan destruir nuestro ambiente y trabajar arduamente para buscar alternativas que no destruyan, pero que se puedan desarrollar en nuevas tecnologías.
Elizabeth Stuart (Oxfam International)	Due to lengthy comments, please refer to the “extensive comments” at end of this section.
Kimanthi MUTUA (K-Rep Bank)	By funding and creating incentives for climate friendly technologies. The World Bank group should continue to fund education programs and increasing the capacity for home-grown innovation. Efforts should be made to strengthen multi-Sectoral co-operation to increase awareness about existing climate friendly technology. The improvement of infrastructure in developing countries should be geared toward supporting climate friendly technology.
Yusuf CICEK (Private Sector)	Adequate financing and encouraging efforts to right projects on climate friendly technologies, transfer of knowledge and experience to the private sector beside the governmental bodies shall accelerate the development.
Omar Khan (University of Vermont)	Incentivizing, micro-grants, and encouragement of entrepreneur-led initiatives
MERCY ALMONA-ISEI (Nigerian House of Representatives)	Primarily, by seeking to broaden the use of non-oil fuels in the global energy mix where renewable energy can not be used as outright substitute.
Emmanuel Odjam-Akuamtey (Ecological Restoration)	FINANCE AND TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES WITH LOW INTERESTS
Teki surayya National Institute of Financial Management)	can promote soft loans/financing scheme to companies/nations that develop clean development mechanisms and ecofriendly technologies.
Tanim Laila (Institute)	The WBG can play a facilitative role in ensuring that climate friendly technology that can be replicated is adapted



Respondent Type	Web comments
of Mohammad)	within the set environment in a cost effective manner by the developing economies. WBG has the organizing potential for combining technical advances with indigenous intelligence to prevent and combat impact of climate change. The concern for WBG should be diminishing the technology gaps between the developed and developing countries specifically to ensure that the development assistance does not deplete due to impact of climate change.
Victor Raul Aroca Ospina (Fundacion Prosurgir)	Es una problematica actual la falta de tecnologias inocuas, vemos como los biocombustibles estan acelerando el fenomeno de descomposicion social a lo largo del planeta, pues la verdad no es una solucion viable a un problema tan complejo, pues los efectos secundarios (desplazamiento, violencia en los campos, desabastecimiento alimentario, etc) de su implementacion son mas funestos que los problemas que busca solucionar. Es necesario impulsar las iniciativas locales aborigenes de produccion limpia y manejo medioambiental, es necesario recurrir a todas las iniciativas, tanto modernas como ancestrales que han demostrado su eficiencia en el bajo impacto al medio ambiente. Es urgente recuperar el patrimonio agroecologico, forestal y proteger por medio de subsidios los recursos naturales. es primordial impulsar medios de transporte masivos , ecologicos , tradicionales, bajarle el tono a la publicidad consumista y fomentar el uso de las energias renovables entre la comunidad.
Luis Rivera (INCAE Business School)	Regulatory frameworks are ver important. In the case of Latin America, for example, high dependency on fossil fuels for electricity generation is the result of discriminatory legal frameworks against renewable sources. There are taxes, subsidies, incentives, and several policy instruments biased in favor of non-renewable energy sources. In many cases technological constraints are not as relevant as institutional barriers
Mary Ann Ring (General Electric Company)	Transportation – Place additional emphasis on railways, a sector that has received less attention and funding than roads in WBG projects. Consider locomotive modernization kits.
Tom Corsellis (Shelter Centre)	Appropriate planning and building codes must be supported adequately with maintained integrated risk mapping. In the construction industry, support must be offered to highly localised options for each occupancy type and economic group that integrate traditional techniques for hazard resistance with newer materials available, such as reinforced concrete.
Malcolm Harper (Independent)	Promote nuclear power, vigorously and unashamedly
Tom Sharman (ActionAid)	First, by leading by example and withdrawing support for fossil fuel and other climate-unfriendly technologies.
Jose Luis Soria Sanchez (associacao civil de natureza beneficente)	Crear instrumentos e lineas de financiamiento para todo proyecto que viabilize maior conforto para las personas en sus propios lares con disminucion del consumo energetico de cualquier naturaleza.



Respondent Type	Web comments
<p>Mohammad Zaman (Freelance Consultant)</p>	<p>Focus on IDA countries and provide assistance - more in the form of grant - to introduce new technology and new way of doing things. Support local knowledge and solutions to sustain mitigation measures and promote development.</p>
<p>Carlos Agenesi (Interreligious Council of Mexico)</p>	<p>Begin a campaign to inform citizens of the problem and how their governments can change legislation for sustainability.</p>
<p>Stafford "Doc" Williamson (DaoChi Energy of Arizona)</p>	
<p>May Jeong (World Bank Youth Development & Peace Network)</p>	<p>A bottom-up approach in which the recipients are inquired of what they are in need of, and the Bank, with its intellectual acumen, can provide a sustainable-version of a needed commodity (ie. energy).</p>
<p>Cécilia Embree (CoolClimate LLC)</p>	<p>IFC can invest in projects that use these technologies. IBRD can work with governments to devise policies and incentives to promote adoption of such technologies in government and in the private sector.</p>
<p>sid boubekeur (Center for the Development of Enterprise)</p>	<p>Incentive to SME's in developing and emerging countries saving energy and implementing friendly technologies</p>
<p>Frede Bosteen (DSTC)</p>	<p>World bank can work closer with Private Businesses for instant with Associations like Ghana Association of Solar Industries and provide funding for Training and Project installations in the sectors mentioned under item 2.</p>
<p>Gerald West (Georgetown University)</p>	<p>There is an unusually complex skein of bilateral, regional, multilateral and plurilateral insitutional arrangements in the world today. The newly created insitutional arrangement for climate change in addition to the ones for development, finance,energy transport, agriculture, trade and investment has created a very fragmented "system". Finding and rationalizing "paths through jungle" for climate friendly technologies is a worthy goal for the WBG.</p>
<p>Ray Holland (GTZ/EU Project)</p>	<p>encourage private sector from countries with good technology capability to take up market opportunities in less technically advanced countries and improve the business climate in those countries. Technology transfer will come from exposure to these new ideas, not from blue prints bought off the shelf.</p>
<p>Keith Openshaw (Retired)</p>	<p>Improving agricultural productivity is key to meet the food requirements of an increasing population and to slow down the rate of deforestation. Promoting fertilizers, especially organic ones could help in this respect. Planting of nitrogen fixing plants on farm, especially short rotation trees and shrubs will also provide stick wood to farmers, thus providing</p>



Respondent Type	Web comments
<p>Stafford Williamson (Williamson Information Technologies Corp.)</p>	<p>biomass energy at the same time from increase residues and stick wood.</p> <p>Influencing private sector and developing countries' public sector to choose alternatives will likely need to be a "lead by example" model in developed countries. If developed countries can be convinced to adopt and invest in strategies like building communications infrastructure for a significant shift from physically commuting to a place of business to telecommuting via computer/video/voice links (with appropriate security features to assure privacy and business confidentiality) would be a restructuring of social patterns that would vastly reduce concrete use, energy use, land use, demand for private transportation (and therefore life expectancy of vehicles), air travel reduction (especially when people begin to expect to be able to interact via remote communications enhanced by video and computer sharing of electronic documents).</p>
<p>Arleen Seed</p>	<p>Setting up a recycling center in each region would go a long way to offsetting what can potentially be a huge problem in future.</p>
<p>Adolfo Bercheñi (Continental NEA)</p>	<p>Pueden vincularse directamente con sectores y organismos que generan estos conocimientos.-</p>
<p>Susanna Nilsson (Sida)</p>	<p>see no 6</p>
<p>Siddappa Bagalkoti (Karnatak University, Dharwad)</p>	<p>What the WB is already doing is on the right lines.</p>
<p>Leon Kappelman (Uviv of Texas)</p>	<p>Wrong question. Renewable and sustainable energy is important but so is less pollution in general. Carbon obsession will cause much more harm than good.</p>
<p>Pierre-Olivier Pineau (HEC Montreal)</p>	<p>The lack of trust in institutions prevents most of the investment to be made. Fundamental institution building is a pre-condition for investment in sustainable solutions: transparency and accountability (with international monitoring). Investment in indigenous solutions and in international best practice will follow.</p>
<p>Ramesha Chandrappa (Karnataka State Pollution Control Board, India)</p>	<p>You may write to countries to impart these subject in main syllabus of technology courses in order to increase capacity of future generation. You can also provide study material immediately to all major technical institutes.</p>
<p>Ravindra Kolhapure (RSR Global Vision)</p>	<p>As before World Bank can play very dominant role deploying climate friendly technologies to developing and third world countries, facing poverty & food crisis. Uplifting their life standards.</p>
<p>Angeline Cione (Our</p>	<p>The World Bank should partner with universities and grad schools (in both the developing and developed world) so that university students can help in the development and deployment of climate friendly technologies. A project-specific</p>



Respondent Type	Web comments
Task	competition between schools would also help harness the creative energy of university students to help in deployment of climate friendly technologies in a specific area. The international collaboration that would result would benefit all parties.
Sercil Tokoglu (Development Bank of Turkey)	The World Bank Group should raise public sensibility for the development and deployment of climate friendly technologies by giving grants to countries none governmental organizations projects which objectives to raise local habitants knowledge.
Albert Ilemobade (Upline Resources Foundation)	The World Bank must play, not merely a catalyst, but also a facilitating role
Wilhelm Norbert (Grontmi_BGS Consultants)	The building sector (energy saving, mostly if airconditioned, or to desing to avboid airconditioning) is neglected. You may find more in my article in the courier (European Union): "keeping cool without wasting energy". I can send also a copy.
Göran Ek (Swedish Society for Nature Conservation)	Significantly step up efforts to meet the basic energy needs of the poor:
arege Douglas (Kenya Young Green Greens/Global Youth Greens)	
Nikhil Desai (World Bank)	Revise your definition of "climate friendly technologies" first, to include all emissions and sinks of all GHGs, both warming as well as cooling species. Get away from anti-fossil mania.
César Silvio Granados Rafael (Univfersidad Alas Peruanas-Ayacucho)	Consecuencia del cambio climático y la producción de combustibles m ñas baratos que el petróleo será la disminución significativa de la producción de alimentos y su correspondiente encarecimiento y la escasez de agua provocará el descenso de la productividad agropecuaria. Las tecnologías desarrolladas en los tiempos actuales deben ser limpias, de bajo uso de energía y conversión total de las materias primas en productos
Sabine Ohm (Provieh-VgtM e. V.	Help to develop sustainable farming methods at local level - for example by financing credit facilities for small farmers in developing countries that use local seeds and species for agricultural production.
G y Srikantha Reddy (Individual)	WBG should propagate pragmatic approach of using solar energy for lighting,biogasses for cooking and improve mass transport system like railways.using wind powerfor agriculture, afforestation by using colleges,schools ngos promoting



Respondent Type	Web comments
Nova Teddy Charissa (Indonesia Coordinator Ministry to Economic Affairs)	social participation and promoting awareness in individuals most important The WBG can play as the main donor to accelerate or to trigger the development and deployment of climate friendly technologies for energy, transport, agriculture and other sectors
Saturnino Jimenez (Independiente)	Aligerar los procesos de financiamiento para proyectos locales y regionales que puedan ser alcanzados por las propias comunidades; un sector emergente de estos aprovechamientos sería el capital forjado por la emigración, es decir, darle respaldo a las comunidades de migrantes para desarrollar tecnologías más accesibles y menos costosas para continuar su desarrollo.
Fernando Mantovani (Vitalize Ambiental Ind. E Com. Ltda)	
Dudley Achu Sama (Valdas & Co. Ltd.)	PROJECTS DESIGN TO IMPLEMENTATION /EVALUATION AND DISSEMINATION OF LESSONS, DELIVER SUPPORT (FINANCIAL) TO COUNTRIES ON A NATIONAL AND/OR SUBREGIONAL SCALE BY WAY OF DEVELOPMENT BANKS, GEF ACTIVITY AND COMMUNITY BASED ORGANISATIONS AND PRIVATE SECTOR.
Dalia Essmat (Engineering Task Group)	WB will put an agenda to reach the above objectives
Ahadu Selassie (SEE & DO USA Foundation)	World Bank cannot and could not address all issues related to climate change around the globe but certainly the WB empower programs that encourage environment all protection based community development works and showing alternates to the farmers and school kids regarding to utilizing local resources to minimize and address the issue.
Carol Turley (Plymouth Marine Laboratory)	Assess the different "friendly" technologies (and their potential environmental impact using a multidisciplinary team so that you get a wide perspective and assessment, rather than the tunnel vision of one discipline. Think of the current biofuels debate (actual efficiency of reducing CO2 emissions and growing fuel instead of food)as a good example of having the debate a bit late. We needs these assessments early on in the processes - and quickly!
4. What should be the role of the World Bank Group in mobilizing additional concessional financing and private sector investments to respond to climate change?	
Mel Evans (Plan B)	



Respondent Type	Web comments
<p>Smita Nakhooda (World Resources Institute)</p>	<p>The World Bank should not seek to replicate the roles that private sector investors already play. The Bank should work to attract private investment to underserved sectors such as clean energy and energy efficiency, or partner with the private sector in innovative ways to find new means to channel investment to support adaptation and mitigation agendas. There is growing private sector interest in the opportunities for low carbon investment -- public money can play a valuable role in harnessing this investment to have a real impact on the challenges of sustainable development.</p>
<p>Nick Welch (Royal Dutch Shell plc)</p>	<p>See answers to Q1 and Q2</p>
<p>Milton Devadosan (The Bridge Foundation)</p>	<p>By tapping the financial resources from the respective national government and from multi-lateral donors</p>
<p>Ryan Lynch (Micro Insurance Agency)</p>	<p>The WBG's ability to provide a policy advisory capacity would be extremely helpful in the insurance industry. For many industries, there is little legislation in emerging markets, and some level of governance would be prudent, especially as more players seek to enter the space. The type of regulation we envision accomplishes two missions:</p>
<p>John Cain (Chevron Corporation)</p>	<p>The WBG should lead by example, by demonstrating to governments and private parties that sustainable, low-carbon projects can be good investments. Thus, the WBG should focus its efforts on projects which reduce GHG emissions through energy efficiency or other cost-effective means. The WBG needs to be consistent in this regard, and include carbon emissions as one of the considerations in the evaluation of all potential projects.</p>
<p>Sheila Page (Overseas Development Institute)</p>	<p>None.</p>
<p>Sibiri Jean ZOUNDI (OECD)</p>	<p>Renforcement des capacités locales (gouvernance locale) pour la mise en oeuvre de mécanismes endogènes mais durables de financement (incluant le public, le privé...)</p>
<p>Kofi Adade Debrah (Plan Ghana)</p>	<p>By convincing donor member countries to insist on environmentally friendly and mitigation action plans of private sector investors as part of their application for loans and monitoring them to ensure that the plans are effected.</p>
<p>Ahmadul Hassan (CEGIS)</p>	<p>WBG should collect the CC tax only from G8 countries and pay without interest to the CC vulnerable developing countries like Bangladesh. G8 should pay tax amount based on last 40 years emissions.</p>
<p>Robert Vincin (Vincin Bin Li Environment Technology Co Ltd)</p>	



Respondent Type	Web comments
(China)	
Bill Smith (Former Bank)	Due to lengthy comments, please refer to the “extensive comments” at end of this section.
Matthew Addison (Tetra Tech)	
Leon Kappelman	
Diana Fernanda Montini (Asociacion Bosque NNM)	Debera poner en conocimiento a los grupos inversores de las pérdidas multimillonarias que debendrán con el cambio climático. Solo con la inversión de hoy se podrá minimizar dichas consecuencias.
Jorge Daniel Taillant (Center for Human Rights and Environment)	Due to lengthy comments, please refer to the “extensive comments” at end of this section.
Mamdouh G. Salameh (Oil Market Consultancy Service)	To achieve these objectives the World Bank obviously needs huge funds. I suggest, therefore, that the Bank should approach the oil-producing countries around the world and ask them to contribute 1% of their oil-export earnings to be used solely by the World Bank for the financing of sustainable development and poverty reduction and climate change improvement in the developing countries under the direct supervision of the Bank.
Zak Kulberg (Independent Resaercher)	World Bank should be responsible for making sure that the profits sought are running on an extended timeline and not for only the course of one lifetime. What profits us today may steal the life of future generations. Ecology shows that complex and diverse environment support the largest carrying capacities. This means that supporting a complex diverse natural environment will support the largest sustainable consumer market and maximize profits in the long run. Investment programs should be run on the triple bottom line and look at more than just monetary gains. A huge lapse in conservation focus is the conservation of complexity. In other words, planting a tree for every tree cut does not replace all of the micro-habitats destroyed but cutting the initial tree. Likewise, the 3-dimensional complexity of a coral reef is much more effective for erosion control than a flat-faced cement retaining wall. The realistic problem of mobilizing funds for environmental support is that the solutions to our environmental crisis require complexity, and what are being sought are simple solutions.
Saveis Joze Sadeghian (IFAD)	
Judith Klostermann	



Respondent Type	Web comments
<p>(WUR-Altterra) Simone Lovera (Sobrevivencia/Friends of the Earth-Paraguay)</p>	<p>The current role of the WBG in the carbon market is clearly driven by the financial interests of the WBG itself, taking into account its interests in financing projects with high emission levels. Per definition, carbon offsets lead to zero results. Outside the carbon market the WBG could potentially play a positive role in mobilizing additional concessional financing and private sector investments into the, relatively limited, category of renewable energy, sustainable transport and sustainable land use projects that help countries respond to climate change and provide financial returns at the long run. But for a legitimate role in such initiatives the suggestion of a conflict of interests should be avoided by ensuring full coherence of all WBG finance with efforts to respond to climate change.</p>
<p>Xavier Lecacheur (UK DFID)</p>	<p>WBG must be a coordinator, a catalyst and show leadership by committing significant funding, but must also leave some "breathing space" to other actors: capital markets-led solutions ; other RDBs ; banks ; MIFIs...</p>
<p>María Emigdalia Espinoza de Alvarado (Ministerio de Education)</p>	<p>Exigir planes y programas que contribuyan a mejor el modus vivendi sin tener que endeudarse más o sea enseñando al hombre a pescar y no darle el pescado.</p>
<p>Elizabeth Stuart (Oxfam International)</p>	<p>Due to lengthy comments, please refer to the "extensive comments" at end of this section.</p>
<p>Kimanthi MUTUA (K-Rep Bank)</p>	<p>The World Bank Group's comparative advantage in the dissemination of funds efficiently due to their experience in catering to the economic, social and geographical differences between countries is indisputable. Therefore, the World Bank Group should actively encourage additional financing and investment for channeling into projects aimed at mitigating and adapting to climate change.</p>
<p>Yusuf CICEK (Private Sector)</p>	<p>World Bank could play a leading an forcing role in this respect.</p>
<p>Omar Khan (University of Vermont)</p>	
<p>MERCY ALMONA-ISEI (Nigerian House of Representatives)</p>	<p>With the reality that many non-industrialised developing countries(particularly Africa) will suffer the more - and earliest - than GHG-emitting countries, the WBG should campaign to get the strategic CIF that will be a function of the amount emitted and these should be invested in developing countries specifically to mitigate cost of, and support projects aimed at mitigating climate change.</p>
<p>Emmanuel Odjam-</p>	



Respondent Type	Web comments
<p>Akuamtey (Ecological Restoration) Teiki surayya National Institute of Financial Management)</p>	<p>evolve instruments to raise additional finance and motivation of private sector to join the public sector in partnership (PPP)</p>
<p>Tanim Laila (Institute of Mohammad)</p>	<p>The WBG will need to check and balance primarily the access to alternate energy sources and its utilization without any negative impact on the other essential securities. For example the deforestation in tropical regions to plant palm trees for vegetable oil as an alternate energy source is attracting the private sector. In the same context reducing the production of staple food in favor of produce like corn through enlarged agriculture subsidies in the most developed region may be counterproductive for sustained climate change harm reduction and effect food security. The WBG can contribute significantly through negotiations with the Annex I and II states for financing the green industries in poor settings having abundant human resource that would diminish production cost, secure employment and along with it provide access to the basic needs. It can provide loans at preferential rates or grants for environment projects that is sustainable to the poor countries. Likewise more assistance can become its new strategy for linked development that connects the prevention mechanism with infrastructure augmentation.</p>
<p>Victor Raul Aroca Ospina (Fundacion Prosurgir)</p>	<p>Fortalecer con los gobiernos políticas de impulso financiero, fiscal y económico a proyectos de investigación y uso de energías limpias, crear en los países agrupados por el BM , líneas de apoyo a empresas ecológica y socialmente sostenibles y definiendo parámetros de penalización a aquellas empresas multinacionales potencialmente contaminantes, pero sobre todo implementar una concepción de políticas ambientales amigables dentro de cada estado, teniendo en cuenta el desarrollo social y económico sostenible.</p>
<p>Luis Rivera (INCAE Business School)</p>	<p>The private sector must be directly involved. Public funds are limited for several reasons, and development aid growth is not very promising. A far as the private sector is allowed to take part of investments, efforts could move faster. There is a need to improve the investment climate in developing countries and promote the economic incentives to allocate more private resources into sustainable development strategies. The financial sector is a key area. As far as private financial intermediaries do not integrate the "language" of climate change finance into their business, things would be more difficult.</p>
<p>Mary Ann Ring (General Electric Company)</p>	<p>The World Bank should continue its leadership in launching the establishment of Climate Funds, together with several major donors. The majority of the funds should be utilized to maximum effect by leveraging funding from other sources and should be split into these categories:</p>
<p>Tom Corsellis (Shelter Centre)</p>	<p>In recognition of urbanisation and the urban majority that do not own their homes, support must be offered to improving the quality of the the rental housing market, and its ability to mitigate and adapt before and following conflicts and</p>



Respondent Type	Web comments
	natural disasters.
Malcolm Harper (Independent)	As now for other purposes, leverage.
Tom Sharman (ActionAid)	Concessional loans are an inappropriate means of moving financial resources from rich to poor countries. Poor countries should not have to pay twice for climate change - once from the damage done by carbon emissions, largely from the rich world, and then again by having to repay loans. All climate change financial transfers should be in the form of grants not loans.
Jose Luis Soria Sanchez (associacao civil de natureza beneficente)	O Banco Mundial deveria estar presente en cada pais, para desenvolver todo projeto que combata el cambio climatico, a traves de sua asociacion con las OSC cuyas metas sean de colaborar estrechamente con el Banco en la lucha contra el cambio climatico, el encarecimiento de los alimentos y el combate contra la corrupcion.
Mohammad Zaman (Freelance Consultant)	MDBs should do more - can't expect private sector to help in adaptive strategies dealing with agriculture, food security, resettlement of displaced population. Private sector can invest more in technology development and innovations (that too for more business!)
Carlos Agnesi (Interreligious Council of Mexico)	
Stafford "Doc" Williamson (DaoChi Energy of Arizona)	Being "first movers" with seed money and "prime movers" by providing loan guarantees are the two central tenets of inspiring and creating an entrainment of outside investments.
May Jeong (World Bank Youth Development & Peace Network)	Supporting public-private partnerships in which IGOs or IGO-led initiatives may be supplemented by the fiscal capital of the private sector.
Cecilia Embree (CoolClimate LLC)	This is IFC's job, although IFC doesn't work with concessional finance. IFC can work with local and regional financial institutions, as it already does in many countries in the area of energy efficiency.
Sid Boubekeur (Center for the Development of Enterprise)	Define a clear strategy and an action plan which could be implemented to protect the environment. Coordination from the WB (as there are too much organisations involved)



Respondent Type	Web comments
Frede Bosteen (DSTC)	By appealing to main Economic bodies like EU, US, OPEC etc. - WB can also economise on available funds. All countries who have signed Kyoto should contribute more.
Gerald West (Georgetown University)	See above answers. In addition, the WBG needs to re-examine why it refuses to utter the "N" word (NUCLEAR). There is an opportunity here to exercise leadership.
Ray Holland (GTZ/EU Project)	
Keith Openshaw (Retired)	The preservation of the existing tropical forests and woodland is vital, if CO2 emissions from land clearing is to be reduced. Paying local people (and governments) sufficient money to preserve such areas could come from concessional financing. Intact tropical forests may be valued at between US\$ 50 and 100 per ha per year! And woodland at between US\$ 25 to 50 per ha per year. Are developed countries willing to pay such sums? If not more and more forest areas will be cleared or degraded
Stafford Williamson (Williamson Information Technologies Corp.)	Maximum leverage can probably be obtained by rapid, liberally available seed financing at developmental stages, coupled with solid loan guarantees at implementation phases of climate change projects. If WBG could make arrangements for "in kind" donations from engineering firms to do some of the initial development and proof of concept level or pilot project demonstrations of techniques and technologies, followed by flexible but carefully monitored loan guarantees to do the private sector/public sector investments and implementations, this would probably have the greatest possible impact.
Arleen Seed	
Adolfo Bercheñi (Continental NEA)	El GBM debe adoptar la tarea educativa de mostrar al sector del mercado todo, que el CC es el factor principal que empieza a regir el flujo de capitales actuales.-
Susanna Nilsson (Sida)	see no 6
Siddappa Bagalkoti (Karnatak University, Dharwad)	Similar to its role in creating and augmenting GEF.
Leon Kappelman (Uviv of Texas)	
Pierre-Olivier Pineau (HEC Montreal)	The World Bank should drop its ideological stance on "private sector investment". There are no more resources in the private sector than in the public sector in theory. And in practice, it's only a matter of resource allocation. The private sector will often focus on maximizing its profit in a detrimental manner to the long-term development of developing



Respondent Type	Web comments
	countries. A good example of ill-advised WB policy is the privatization of the Cameroonian electricity company (Sonel to AES Corporation). See for instance "How Sustainable is Policy Incoherence? A Review of the Cameroonian Electricity Reform Analysis Process", Pineau, P.-O., Journal of Cleaner Production, vol. 15 (2) 166-177, 2007.
Ramesha Chandrappa (Karnataka State Pollution Control Board, India)	Private sector may project wrong environmental management plans and do misleading impact assessment. Hence short list only few projects and support them.
Ravindra Kolhapure (RSR Global Vision)	Private sector, SME In a globalized economic village, SME is the King. Yes, it is true. Today, SME, the Small and Medium Enterprise, is an all-pervading phenomenon across the world for sustainable economic development enduring climate change.
Angeline Cione (Our Task)	The World Bank Group should create standards to assess and rank private sector investments based on how well they address issues of climate change and sustainability.
Sercil Tokoglu (Development Bank of Turkey)	Except the outlines of SFCCD ON March 27, 2008 the World Bank should also act as a Regulation & Supervision agency in terms of climate change at international arena.
Albert Ilemobade (Upline Resources Foundation)	Same as in 3.
Wilhelm Norbert (Grontmi_BGS Consultants)	Small loan or grant schemes for climate friendly construction. This can be mostly based on traditional technology, with some improvements.
Göran Ek (Swedish Society for Nature Conservation)	As a key player in international development the World Bank could play a leading role in providing a framework for "fast-tracking" renewable energy investments in the South. Regrettably, however, it is the perception of the Swedish Society for Nature Conservation that the Bank has not fulfilled these expectations For many decades, the World Bank's energy lending has focused on centralized, large-scale, grid-based thermal and hydropower projects and on the privatization of public power utilities.
arege Douglas (Kenya Young Green Greens/Global Youth Greens)	



Respondent Type	Web comments
Nikhil Desai (World Bank)	Broadly, more concessional financing for adaptation and mitigation of "conventional" air pollution, leaving public and private carbon finance for mitigation.
César Silvio Granados Rafael (Univfersidad Alas Peruanas- Ayacucho)	Primero es necesario levantar un inventario focalizado de los espacios donde se generan los drivers del cambio climático y de acuerdo a su naturaleza orientar el financiamiento para mitigar el cambio climático en condiciones promocionales y socialmente responsables
Sabine Ohm (Provieh-VgtM e. V.)	work with governments of industrialized countries to get support for financing such facilities for sustainable farming
G y Srikantha Reddy (Individual)	Financing&concessions should be made available to firms adopting to greener technologies esp in energy sector. asking all govts to tax heavily the polluting firms
Nova Teddy Charissa (Indonesia Coordinator Ministry to Economic Affairs)	WBG should be the center as a mediator between us, developing countries, and the concessional financing and private sector investments that needs and wants to respond to climate change.
Saturnino Jimenez (Independiente)	Aceptar proyectos en micro regiones, con reglas más flexibles, que puedan ser adaptadas a los modelos locales de inversión. Sobre todo respaldando estos proyectos desde el sector educativo, es decir, aquellos que se lleven a cabo en las instituciones educativas con una población mayor de 1000 escolares, a fin de que los jóvenes, los docentes, trabajadores de mantenimiento y padres de familia, se involucren en el cambio de actitudes que contribuyan a una mayor valoración del entorno para su conservación.
Fernando Mantovani (Vitalize Ambiental Ind. E Com. Ltda)	
Dudley Achu Sama (Valdas & Co. Ltd.)	(i) THROUGH THE UNFCCC: SUPPORT DEVELOPMENT OF THE SCIENCE ON EMISSIONS INVENTORY, IMPACT ASSESSMENTS AND ADAPTATION/MITIGATION, ORGANISE DISCUSSIONS AROUND SCIENCE, POLICY AND FINANCE/BUSINESS SECTORS ON INVESTMENTS TO REDUCE IMPACTS AND AVOID EMISSIONS, DESIGN-IMPLEMENTATION/EVALUATION OF CARBON TRADING MECHANISMS -CDM,JI, ETL.(ii) INCREASE LEVEL OF DISBURSEMENTS UNDER IDA FOR POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROGRAMS
Dalia Essmat (Engineering Task Group)	The WB will put a condition to deal with any country , that this country must set and apply a strategy for low carbon . for waste utilization , biogas production with fair price, source separation of waste, biomass utilization, etc. such a strategy will enable private sector to work , but with current strategy of total dependent on fossil fuel and low tariffs of



Respondent Type	Web comments
<p>Ahadu Selassie (SEE & DO USA Foundation)</p>	<p>electricity, water, and gas .it is impossible for low carbon projects to penetrate or even exist.</p> <p>It is very unrealistic to address climate change without first implementing understanding of what it means to the community. What are the alternatives to the poor communities? First and for most, the WB needs to connect with the local community through organization such as ours working in developing countries trying to address the concept of climate change in schools and farmers association. Knowledge is power and the right information to the right community is the most effective tool to make awareness programs.</p>
<p>Carol Turley (Plymouth Marine Laboratory)</p>	<p>Using your position to point out the impact and cost of not acting now. See the summary for policy makers from the IPCC report on climate change and the Stern Report. Also their will be benefits to investors by being in at the beginning, producing the technology or IP etc.</p>
<p>5. Building capacity within countries, regions and institutions will be crucial to address climate change issues. How can the World Bank Group contribute?</p>	
<p>Mel Evans (Plan B)</p>	<p>The WBG must support the UNFCCC process to enable international co-operation and commitment on all levels. From here, free and easy access to technology, with patenting restrictions, should encourage capacity development.</p>
<p>Smita Nakhooda (World Resources Institute)</p>	<p>The Strategic Framework on Climate Change and Development (SFCCD) presents an important opportunity to bring the core activities of the Bank Group into greater alignment with the twin goals of climate mitigation and adaptation. As the strategy notes, climate change is not a new agenda for the World Bank. There are many examples of strong practices to incorporate climate change considerations into decision-making into Country Strategies and projects, but overall the Bank’s record on these issues remains mixed. The priority objective of the SFCCD should be to make these examples of strong practice universal. In scaling up operational approaches to integrate adaptation and mitigation in development strategies, a key challenge will be to integrate these considerations systematically into the design and implementation of actual projects. Given its multi-sectoral expertise, the Bank can play a valuable role in facilitating cross-sectoral initiatives around infrastructure, natural resource management, as well as risk and disaster management.</p>
<p>Nick Welch (Royal Dutch Shell plc)</p>	<p>The WBG has an important role in its work in countries on two levels.</p>
<p>Milton Devadosan (The Bridge Foundation)</p>	<p>1. Educational Institutions</p>
<p>Ryan Lynch (Micro</p>	<p>(6) The WBG’s ability to provide the financing and development oversight necessary for “gap” infrastructure may be</p>



Respondent Type	Web comments
Insurance Agency)	the organization's greatest opportunity. This work should close the gaps necessary to allow other partners to execute their core competencies. This will be the most efficient way to tackle climate change.
John Cain (Chevron Corporation)	The WBG should help its governmental and private partners understand the range of cost-effective options which are available to support sustainable, low-carbon economic growth. As noted in the Concept and Issues Paper, action on climate change can simultaneously bring commercial, developmental and environmental benefits. Capacity-building efforts must focus on technologies which support all of these objectives.
Sheila Page (Overseas Development Institute)	Not clear that it has any particular advantage in this area. So, only by contributing funding if necessary.
Sibiri Jean Zoundi (OECD)	1). Bien entendu que le Groupe de la Banque Mondiale a une valeur ajoutée au niveau national - Cet effort devrait plus être centré sur le renforcement de la "Gouvernance locale"
Kofi Adade Debrah (Plan Ghana)	By making scholarships available to train more people at higher levels of education, seeking for funds to support research; and designing programs and supporting it with the appropriate funding on climate issues to be included in primary education so that children will grow into environmentally conscious adults.
Ahmadul Hassan (CEGIS)	Climate change has three level of issues - country level, regional/basin level and global level. WBG can play important role in facilitating and negotiating the regional/basin issues like sharing the resources (energy and water) and knowledge (information and experiences). In addition to the capacity development in CC modeling to assess the impacts on food security, energy security and livelihood. .
Robert Vincin (Vincin Bin Li Environment Technology Co Ltd (China)	
Bill Smith (Former Bank)	Due to lengthy comments, please refer to the "extensive comments" at end of this section.
Matthew Addison (Tetra Tech)	
Leon Kappelman	
Diana Fernanda Montini (Asociacion Bosque NNM)	Creemos que el GBM de la mejor manera que puede contribuir en el fortalecimiento planteado, sería buscando y convocando a interlocutores capacitados, honestos y responsables a emprender ésta tarea, conjuntamente con los actores a quienes correspondería llevar a cabo esta empresa.



Respondent Type	Web comments
<p>Jorge Daniel Taillant (Center for Human Rights and Environment)</p>	<p>Due to lengthy comments, please refer to the “extensive comments” at end of this section.</p>
<p>Mamdouh G. Salameh (Oil Market Consultancy Service)</p>	<p>Providing funding, training and supervision for the deployment of climate-friendly technologies in sectors such as energy, transport, renewable energy, agriculture and water desalination and clean water.</p>
<p>Zak Kulberg (Independent Resaercher)</p>	<p>The world bank should donate sustainable energy supplies to biodiverse regions where oil industry products are stripping the economies of monetary wealth and leading to rapid resource exploitation. This trend is very common in Indonesia. There is also a huge trend of wealth loss through telecommunications. Cell phone time is expensive in these biodiverse regions and there should be an incentives program between Indonesian cell phone companies like Simpati and the World Bank to offer free telephone minutes for tree planting. Additionally, World Bank should finance a silviculture (tree tissue cultures) program to help produce the small trees needed for replanting. This could be a program which might give economic gains to forest communities.</p>
<p>Saveis Joze Sadeghian (IFAD)</p>	
<p>Judith Klostermann (WUR-Altterra)</p>	
<p>Simone Lovera (Sobrevivencia/Friends of the Earth-Paraguay)</p>	<p>The WBG does not have a positive record on climate change mitigation or adaptation itself, so the main challenge will be to build the capacity of World Bank staff on these issues. NGO and Indigenous experts might be able to help the World Bank to build the capacity of its staff on climate change issues.</p>
<p>Xavier Lecacheur (UK DFID)</p>	<p>WBG can send strong signals by adopting clearer incentives within its network, at H.O. and country level for “weather and disaster - proofing” its own activities: portfolio retro-fitting, new programmes and advisory services.</p>
<p>María Emigdalia Espinoza de Alvarado (Ministerio de Education)</p>	<p>Fomentando medidas para salvar lo que aún nos queda de nuestro ambiente y ayudar con capacitaciones a los países más pobres y que estos se fortalezcan y sigan trabajando para contrarrestar el recalentamiento global, por medio de campañas, de no contaminar, no deforestar, etc.</p>
<p>Elizabeth Stuart (Okfam International)</p>	<p>Due to lengthy comments, please refer to the “extensive comments” at end of this section.</p>
<p>Kimanthi MUTUA (K-</p>	<p>Aside from sponsoring capacity building efforts the World Bank group can assist further as trainers and facilitators,</p>



Respondent Type	Web comments
Rep Bank	ensuring that the capacity increment in skills among the public institution, corporate world or otherwise is hence in the area of climate friendly initiatives and empowerment.
Yusuf CICEK (Private Sector)	Various organisations all over the world are dealing with this subject individually since it is relatively new and attractive. However, creation of a common synergy is lacking in order to adequately benefit from the lessons learnt, studies, best practices and successful implementations. World Bank may contribute or act as a central point to merge and distribute the efforts put so far on the subject.
Omar Khan (University of Vermont)	By playing a facilitation role between local actors- primarily NGOs- and the perceived power structures (e.g. ministries of health and foreign donors)
MERCY ALMONA-ISEI (Nigerian House of Representatives)	It will be necessary for the Group to outline its intervention in a model that will traverse virtually every sphere of human endeavour. Just like the rural poor have to be enlightened on ways to mitigate effects of climate change, so do professionals need to be aware of their new deliverables.
Emmanuel Odjam-Akuamtey (Ecological Restoration)	
Teki surayya National Institute of Financial Management)	identify the TOT organizations, notify those capable institutions to dissemination and build capacity of the concern personnel.
Tanim Laila (Institute of Mohammad)	WBG needs to initiate knowledge and information base for climate change education on institutional level and position it as a procurement agenda that encompasses partnership between the government, civil society and private sector agencies that has regional connotation. In the long term it can be addressed through a centralized global research, resource and regulatory mechanism that is managed by the WBG and addresses issues pertaining to peace processes through food, habitat, education, health and environment securities. And one of the means of mobilizing that is maximizing on the hands on experience of civil society sector in any setting. WBG needs to play a lead role for building the synergy between the three categories of countries who are signatory to the UNFCCC.
Victor Raul Aroca Ospina (Fundacion Prosurgir)	Dictando nuevas normas sobre el manejo de los recursos, creando una deuda ambiental que debe ser pagada por los paises contaminantes, es necesario que se definan politicas serias en este asunto, pues una manera de equilibrar los gastos ocasionados por el cambio climatico es creando la deuda ambiental como mecanismo para fortalecer los recursos dirigidos a los paises en desarrollo para mitigar y adaptarse a estos cambios.
Luis Rivera (INCAE)	Capacity building activities should incorporate the private sector as a key stakeholder.



Respondent Type	Web comments
Business School)	
Mary Ann Ring (General Electric Company)	1) Promotion of Intellectual Property Rights Protection --
Tom Corsellis (Shelter Centre)	The World Bank Group should participate with governmental and humanitarian stakeholders in order to develop national and regional mitigation, adaptation and contingency plans, based upon the practical management of risk through the mitigation and adaptation of the built environment. These plans should be linked to both institutional support within governments and mobilising additional concessional financing and private sector investments.
Malcolm Harper (Independent)	Providing and disseminating objective data, as with this material.
Tom Sharman (ActionAid)	It would be more appropriate for an institution such as the UNFCCC secretariat, UNEP or UNDP to build capacity on climate change issues. The World Bank could give these organisations the funding needed to carry out such activities.
Jose Luis Soria Sanchez (asociacao civil de natureza beneficente)	Liderando las acciones gubernamentales e de la sociedad civil como un todo,que devidamente analizadas, favorezcan el combate y enfrentamiento de las mudanzas climaticas.
Mohammad Zaman (Freelance Consultant)	Provide long-term technical assistance to build capacity - human and institutional. Also, give attention to governance, gender and other social dimension of development.
Carlos Agenesi (Interreligious Council of Mexico)	Finance educational materials and invite religious organizations to preach the need to be carbon neutral through co2 offsets in forests and poverty reduction.
Stafford "Doc" Williamson (DaoChi Energy of Arizona)	To build capacity on the basis of localities WBG should consider co-opting local businesses, which is to say, regional and national scale businesses (not the mom-and-pop corner store locations), to do the "sales" job themselves. That is to say, by making the case to businesses that preparation for coming effects of climate change, and the adaptations being adopted to mitigate the effects is crucial to the survival of their own businesses. Here is a fairly concrete example, but it is intended only as an example, and the model should be applied to all major sectors of commerce in the same cross-sectoral manner.
May Jeong (World Bank Youth Development & Peace	President Zoelick's Bali Breakfast is an excellent way in which the Bank can leverage its efforts to bridge gaps and fill in voids that intergovernmental processes can often leave exposed.



Respondent Type	Web comments
Network)	
Cecilia Embree (CoolClimate LLC)	The IBRD is best equipped for this within the WBG. The WB Institute has played some role. IBRD could work with governments to build out the government infrastructure to collect better information, monitor and build the necessary data bases to better respond.
sid boubekeur (Center for the Development of Enterprise)	identify technical center, training institutes, universities in developing and emerging countries which can promote energy efficiency and sensitize authorities, industry leaders... on environment protection.
Frede Bosteen (DSTC)	In Ghana Deng Ltd has established DSTC solar training Centre. WB can contribute by providing Grants for Scholarships and expansion into training of other renewable energies. Visit www.dsts-africa.com WB can also offer financial support to Associations like Association of Ghana Solar Industries.
Gerald West (Georgetown University)	See above responses.
Ray Holland (GTZ/EU Project)	
Keith Openshaw (Retired)	In many developing countries, there are conflicts between and within government ministries and sometimes between national and international NGOs and Governments. Getting such bodies to have unified objectives is crucial in addressing climate change.
Stafford Williamson (Williamson Information Technologies Corp.)	The WBG could establish a communications infrastructure through which it frequently consulted with senior government bureaucrats (weekly, perhaps) and ministers (monthly?) via teleconferences (low carbon footprint), which would at minimum establish a hub of communications infrastructure within the government and between the government and the outside world.
Arleen Seed	We can raise awareness of eWaste, conduct training programs along with organizations such as EPA, set up recycling centers and so on.
Adolfo Bercheñi (Continental NEA)	Apoyando en forma directa proyectos y programas relacionados ademas de fortalecer la capacidad de las instituciones en el desarrollo profesional especifico.-
Susanna Nilsson (Sida)	see no 6
Siddappa Bagalkoti (Karnatak University,	awareness building and funding, especially in the most vulnerable and poor countries.



Respondent Type	Web comments
Dharwad)	
Leon Kappelman (Uviv of Texas)	
Pierre-Olivier Pineau (HEC Montreal)	By recognizing local experts and supporting them (even if they are not in a powerful or in a good political situation).
Ramesha Chandrappa (Karnataka State Pollution Control Board, India)	World bank can launch online courses.
Ravindra Kolhapure (RSR Global Vision)	World Bank Group can venture with a strong global focus. To connect SMEs private sectors and major wealth creators all around the world as commitment and making the world a better place to live in through this noble endeavour is our mission. With role as facilitators to climate change, the crucial task of bringing the top decision-makers and entrepreneurs from different parts of the globe face to face with the official and business community through our transcontinental platform.
Angeline Cione (Our Task)	By focusing on education as a key method for development, and by ensuring that education includes learning about global issues like climate change, the World Bank can ensure that countries focus on capacity building through education projects.
Sercil Tokoglu (Development Bank of Turkey)	The World Bank should give grants or at least should lend to build capacity the relevant organizations of each countries in terms of climate change . The World Bank should also give technical assistance when it is needed.
Albert Ilemobade (Upline Resources Foundation)	Through both policy instruments and direct involvement.
Wilhelm Norbert (Grontmi_BGS Consultants)	a) See No 1, using NGOs for example as multipliers.
Göran Ek (Swedish Society for Nature Conservation)	Firstly, the Bank's climate investment portfolio still favours large-scale hydropower projects and/or uncertain and expensive technological options in access and low-carbon projects. Even more unfortunately, considerable resources are still allocated to fossil-fuel based installations and projects.



Respondent Type	Web comments
arege Douglas (Kenya Young Green Greens/Global Youth Greens)	
Nikhil Desai (World Bank)	A demystification program for IPCC science, perhaps? How many people know the difference between what IPCC really says and what is hyped by vested interests in media and consulting reports?
César Silvio Granados Rafael (Univfersidad Alas Peruanas-Ayacucho)	Interiorizando en la humanidad los problemas del cmabio climático mediante educación intensiva orientada hacia el cuidado del ambiente y el cambio de hábitos de vivencia que respeten la naturaleza.
Sabine Ohm (Provieh-VgtM e.V.)	Helping local farmers' communities /organisations to use the autochthonous, adapted plants and species for food production (also by improving productivity through natural breeding techniques)
G y Srikantha Reddy (Individual)	by educating people, govts,ngo,universities,school children.comprehensive media usage at local, regional,national levels
Nova Teddy Charissa (Indonesia Coordinator Ministry to Economic Affairs)	the WBG could contribute again, as the main donor.
Saturnino Jimenez (Independiente)	Ofreciendo cursos, talleres y proyectos de capacitación que genere un intercambio permanente de información sobre proyectos.
Fernando Mantovani (Vitalize Ambiental Ind. E Com. Ltda)	
Dudley Achu Sama (Valdas & Co. Ltd.)	SIMILAR ANSWER TO QUESTION 1. ABOVE: (i)MAINSTREAM CLIMATE CHANGE IN MACROECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT POLICIES, (ii)SHOW OPPORTUNITIES FOR PRIVATE SECTOR INVOLVEMENT; (iii)STRENGTHEN ANALYTICAL CAPABILITIES FOR DECISION-MAKING
Dalia Essmat (Engineering Task Group)	The WB must have a program to train the governmental officers how to implement such strategy , and what are the projects they need to issue , and how to finance it.



Respondent Type	Web comments
<p>Ahadu Selassie (SEE & DO USA Foundation)</p>	<p>Undeniably, The World Bank can play a vital role in connecting several institutions and bringing them to one goal, protecting the environment. The WB group can be resource for those small level organizations and empower them and dictate their agenda. Thank you!</p>
<p>Carol Turley (Plymouth Marine Laboratory)</p>	<p>Promote and sponsor fellowships/studentships between countries/regions. Sponsor long term time series in developing countries as they have little or no background data upon which to assess impacts of climate change (and therefore to assess adaptation/mitigation methods/levels).</p>
<p>6. Other issues?</p>	
<p>Mel Evans (Plan B)</p>	<p>For the WBG to truly tackle the largest problem it faces it must be part of the solution, not part of the problem; it must phase out all fossil fuel funding.</p>
<p>Smita Nakhoda (World Resources Institute)</p>	<p>The Strategic Framework on Climate Change and Development (SFCCD) presents an important opportunity to bring the core activities of the Bank Group into greater alignment with the twin goals of climate mitigation and adaptation. As the strategy notes, climate change is not a new agenda for the World Bank. There are many examples of strong practices to incorporate climate change considerations into decision-making into Country Strategies and projects, but overall the Bank’s record on these issues remains mixed. The priority objective of the SFCCD should be to make these examples of strong practice universal. In scaling up operational approaches to integrate adaptation and mitigation in development strategies, a key challenge will be to integrate these considerations systematically into the design and implementation of actual projects. Given its multi-sectoral expertise, the Bank can play a valuable role in facilitating cross-sectoral initiatives around infrastructure, natural resource management, as well as risk and disaster management.</p>
<p>Nick Welch (Royal Dutch Shell plc)</p>	
<p>Milton Devadosan (The Bridge Foundation)</p>	<p>In developing countries the common people are struggling to meet life’s basic wants, whereas the middle class and the rich both in developing and developed countries are accustomed to luxurious lifestyle. As a result in the race to fulfill each one’s self interest, people never ever to bother about the serious implications of their actions. Hence it is important to bring first awareness among the people about climate change and the factors contributing towards it.</p>
<p>Ryan Lynch (Micro Insurance Agency)</p>	
<p>John Cain (Chevron Corporation)</p>	<p>The Concept and Issues Paper states that the WBG may serve as an “impartial analyst” to help countries understand the implications of different global policies. Developing solutions of the scale required by the climate change challenge will be a complex endeavor. The WBG should remind its governmental partners that it is vitally important to understand and fully communicate the economic and societal costs of various policies and the projected environmental benefits, both in</p>



Respondent Type	Web comments
	the near term and the long term, so we can agree on solutions that are fair, balanced and effective. The reduction of greenhouse gases must be shared equitably by all the top emitting countries of the world through long-term coordinated national frameworks.
Sheila Page (Overseas Development Institute)	Your mandate is development. Keep this clear.
Sibiri Jean ZOUNDI (OECD)	L'enjeu principal demeure l'intégration de la question "changement climatique" dans les politiques et stratégies de développement". Comment y arriver? Cette question constitue le défi principal à relever
Kofi Adade Debrah (Plan Ghana)	The World Bank Group should ensure the effective implementation of such programs at the lowest level through effective monitoring and reward or provide incentives to countries that are serious with environmental conservation issues while sanctioning those who do not perform.
Ahmadul Hassan (CEGIS)	Lot of initiatives going on, need more harmonization and coordination for effective use of resources for the benefit of poor.
Robert Vincin (Vincin Bin Li Environment Technology Co Ltd (China)	
Bill Smith (Former Bank)	Due to lengthy comments, please refer to the "extensive comments" at end of this section.
Matthew Addison (Tetra Tech)	The document is very good and, no doubt, it is not possible to address all issues indepth. One aspect that seems to be missed or only tangentially addressed is the potential impact of political stability as a result of climate induced migration, refugees or the like. Climate related migration is mentioned once but it does not appear to be in this context. The potential for climate related transborder migration to place extraordinary pressure on surrounding countries' political and economic stability is significant and the Bank's program will recognize, if not now then later, the need to address this.
Leon Kappelman	> ----- Forwarded message follows -----
Diana Fernanda Montini (Asociacion Bosque NNM)	Vemos muy positiva el interes en conocer la opinión de ONGs, instituciones y otras, de como el GBM puede optimizar su trabajo respecto del cambio climático. Seria importante y motorizador que con este mismo mecanismo nos preguntasen como nosotros , con su apoyo, podriamos trabajar para tal fin. En nuestro caso particular: con programas de forestación y combatiendo los desmontes.



Respondent Type	Web comments
<p>Jorge Daniel Taillant (Center for Human Rights and Environment)</p>	
<p>Mamdouh G. Salameh (Oil Market Consultancy Service)</p>	
<p>Zak Kulberg (Independent Resaercher)</p>	<p>Communities that thrive on resource exploitation need to have funding for academics which express alternative views and provide modes to support learning for environmental conservation and wise resource use. The area of East Kalimantan and the whole of the Coral Triangle in Southeast Asia supports a disproportionate amount of life on earth and there should likewise be a disproportionate amount of funding to counter the ecological destruction of these areas. Take a look at the cost of education in Indonesia, the annual incomes of Indonesians, and where the money for school usually comes from. The reality is that oil industry and forestry jobs are paying for education of the next generation of students... so there is a heavy bias to teach acceptability of oil and forestry practices. There need to be major funds for students that do not come from families supported by these industries, and likewise, financial support for the university education systems must loosen or relieve their links with forestry and oil companies.</p>
<p>Saveis Joze Sadeghian (IFAD)</p>	<p>Could you please provide me the names/contact of the team taking care of the WB'S Strategic Framework on Climate Change and Development?</p>
<p>Judith Klostermann (WUR-Altterra)</p>	
<p>Simone Lovera (Sobrevivencia/Friends of the Earth-Paraguay)</p>	
<p>Xavier Lecacheur (UK DFID)</p>	<p>- Avoid "doom and gloom" language but highlight opportunities when dialoguing with private and financial sectors;</p>
<p>María Emigdalia Espinoza de Alvarado (Ministerio de Education)</p>	<p>Me gustaría participar en alguna agrupación que me pueda ayudar a cociezar a nuestros estudiantes a cuidar lo que dios nos dejo que no es mas que la herencia de nuestros nietos y tataranietos, la tierra simplemente la administramos y parece que no lo estamos haciendo bien.</p>
<p>Elizabeth Stuart</p>	



Respondent Type	Web comments
<p>(Okfam International) Kimanthi MUTUA (K-Rep Bank) Yusuf CICEK (Private Sector)</p>	<p>Increasing awareness on the subject is not mentioned on the Strategic Framework document as required. Considering that mostly affected populations are worlds' poorest countries suffering from various man made disasters beside the natural disasters. Climate change in many poor countries which mostly affected is not a number one priority issue. So, awareness programmes should be place in prior to any other action. Furthermore, a specific importance should be given to the most affected parties such as disable people, women and children.</p>
<p>Omar Khan (University of Vermont) MERCY ALMONA-ISEI (Nigerian House of Representatives)</p>	<p>Africa, we all know, is expected to be hardest hit by global warming. Sadly - and ironically - it is the continent least prepared to cope with droughts, floods and extreme weather predicted by climatologists. Climate change may already be changing Africa's ecology.</p>
<p>Emmanuel Odjam-Akuamtey (Ecological Restoration) Teke surayya National Institute of Financial Management)</p>	<p>encouragement for developing and promoting forests, trees outside forest. awards for countries having large forest cover</p>
<p>Tanim Laila (Institute of Mohammad)</p>	<p>WBG needs to enlarge its negotiation and deliberation role specifically for countries that have not conceded to the Bali convention. It must address the issue of climate change in the context of poverty, human development and security and peace processes by diminishing the differentials that separate the regions. WBG must provide concerted and well articulated efforts to implement the SFCCD in a manner that the scales are proportionate to the felt impact of climate change. And most importantly to intensely educate the most vulnerable countries that are a blend of IDA & IBRD countries with the aim of extensive involvement as stakeholders in the policy and strategic framework for implementation.</p>
<p>Victor Raul Aroca Ospina (Fundacion Prosurgir)</p>	



Respondent Type	Web comments
Luis Rivera (INCAE Business School)	More applied research is necessary. Not only academic and scientific work. Key decision makers need more down-to-earth information. How does climate change affect my profitability? (in case of a business person), or how much more resources would I need to enhance adaptive capacities in my province? (in the case of a mayor), are the kind of questions that require direct and accurate answers in developing countries.
Mary Ann Ring (General Electric Company)	[no comments]
Tom Corsellis (Shelter Centre)	
Malcolm Harper (Independent)	
Tom Sharman (ActionAid)	No.
Jose Luis Soria Sanchez (associacao civil de natureza beneficente)	Crear un Consejo Mundial Deliberativo, al qual serian sometidos los proyectos contra el combate a las mudanzas climaticas, formado por instituciones serias, sem vinculacion politica alguna, que exigiria de los gobiernos sua colaboracion plena en tales proyectos.
Mohammad Zaman (Freelance Consultant)	Prioritize interventions, based on local needs of developing countries. Small island countries, countries with large coastal zones (e.g., Bangladesh) should get attention. About 23% of Bangladesh is critically vulnerable to sea level rise and will be permanently flooded, according to many experts, by 2030 displacing an estimated 40 million people at current figures. Unfortunately, 2030 is around the corner! We must move fast and act quickly. Time is running out. Mainstream climate change adaptation in development projects in agriculture, infrastructure, urban/industrial development, poverty reduction, health, education, and human settlements to develop a more sustainable way of life.
Carlos Agenesi (Interreligious Council of Mexico)	
Stafford "Doc" Williamson (DaoChi Energy of Arizona)	When possible WBG should encourage OECD, PREM and other agencies having more local or more focused mandates that are consistent with both the millenium and WBG standards and objectives, not to wait for final approvals of this document, but rather to forge ahead, test the waters and try to accomplish as much as they can, especially with respect to agricultural and energy innovations.



Respondent Type	Web comments
May Jeong (World Bank Youth Development & Peace Network)	
Cecilia Embree (CoolClimate LLC)	
sid boubekeur (Center for the Development of Enterprise)	
Frede Bosteen (DSTC)	<p>It is vital that much more happens on the ground, that projects become more practical and less theoretical and that funds are allocated accordingly through the private sector without a lot of strings attached.</p>
Gerald West (Georgetown University)	<p>Nuclear power should not be a forbidden topic for the WBG to consider.</p>
Ray Holland (GTZ/EU Project)	
Keith Openshaw (Retired)	<p>1. You have not mentioned the elephant in the room, mainly POPULATION INCREASE. Large and concentrated efforts should be made to reduce the rate of increase as was done in Thailand in the 1970s and 1980s. How is the world going to feed an additional 3 billion people by 2005, without non-sustainable use of resources. There are going to be more and more conflicts over water resources and people are going to be displaced and starvation will increase.</p>
Stafford Williamson (Williamson Information Technologies Corp.)	<p>WBG could influence carbon demand reduction by creating a prestigious set of worldwide scholarships (in the Rhodes tradition), but based on distance learning technologies. With some donations from private sector of equipment and services, this could be done for less cost than a half dozen Rhodes scholars actually physically attending a distant institution of higher learning. Again, this might include funding for needed communications infrastructure which itself will help move vast portions of world society away from the physical act of "commuting" to an office to perform administrative functions when a desk at home would do just as well.</p>
Arleen Seed	
Adolfo Bercheñi (Continental NEA)	<p>No</p>



Respondent Type	Web comments
Susanna Nilsson (Sida)	Overall comments
Siddappa Bagalkoti (Karnatak University, Dharwad)	Create a pool of expertise in each country to focus on the locally relevant issues.
Leon Kappelman (Uvif of Texas)	PLEASE TAKE A WHOLE SYSTEM VIEW. YOUR ASSUMPTIONS ARE BAD, YOUR SCIENCE WEAK, AND YOUR CONCLUSIONS POTENTIALLY DISASTROUS.
Pierre-Olivier Pineau (HEC Montreal)	
Ramesha Chandrappa (Karnataka State Pollution Control Board, India)	Some suggestion that could be to reduce GHG emission -
Ravindra Kolhapure (RSR Global Vision)	Poverty, Food Crisis, Education, Health, Environmental Awareness, Green Revolution as usual
Angeline Cione (Our Task)	
Sercil Tokoglu (Development Bank of Turkey)	All international organizations including the world bank should take immediate action to mitigate climate change otherwise it will be too late.
Albert Ilemobade (Upline Resources Foundation)	
Wilhelm Norbert (Grontmi_BGS Consultants)	One should look into the whole targets of development. European/ North American standard is not feasible and should not be the aim, which it is at least in people's mind. Using alternative ways for development, that would also work in poverty reduction could promote energy savings or less future consumption. I described it as the concept of Reachable Technology, which is to a large extent based on high labour input and local material.
Göran Ek (Swedish Society for Nature Conservation)	the Bank's "Clean Energy for Development Investment Framework" - which no doubt has been developed with the best of intentions - will not deliver the desired benefits. It is based on scenarios for global greenhouse gas emissions at levels that would allow "dangerous climate change" as defined by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. The



Respondent Type	Web comments
<p>arege Douglas (Kenya Young Green Greens/Global Youth Greens)</p>	<p>framework also promotes additional funding for energy technologies that have negative social and environmental impacts – such as large scale dams (and speaks favourably on nuclear power) - and that will in many cases further contribute to climate change – i.e. clean coal technologies. The framework does not catalyze the necessary massive shift to renewable energy technologies that could create the double dividend of environmental benefits and poverty reduction</p>
<p>Nikhil Desai (World Bank)</p>	<p>Promote climate research in the developing countries. Even countries like India and China have very limited information and analytical capabilities for local climates and their interactions with resources (land, water, etc.) Global climate science - atmospheric models kind - is of limited planning value. Indian monsoon is a prime example of how much more needs to be known about some of the most important climatic phenomena.</p>
<p>César Silvio Granados Rafael (Universidad Alas Peruanas-Ayacucho)</p>	<p>La Universidad Alas Peruanas en Ayacucho esta organizando el I Foro Regional sobre Cambio Climático para comprometer a todas las entidades públicas y privadas y sociedad civil en esta cruzada para mitigar el cambio climático. esta actividad se desarrollará los días 19 y 20 de junio del presente año. Aspiramos empoderar a los pobres y sus generaciones para que sobrevivan a los efectos de esta amenaza mundial.</p>
<p>Sabine Ohm (Provieth-VgtM e. V.</p>	<p>Build world wide conscience that local breeds and plants are best adapted to local soils/climate etc and that small scale sustainable farming for local/regional consumption is the best way to avoid not only climate changebut also the food crisis</p>
<p>G y Srikantha Reddy (Individual)</p>	<p>afforestation yearlyly planting 6billion plants using all resours at the bank as humanity is 6 billion</p>
<p>Nova Teddy Charissa (Indonesia Coordinator Ministry to Economic Affairs)</p>	<p>One of Indonesia scientist has discover a new source of fuel that is environment friendly, it is called the blue energy. It's a water base fuel that almost similar to Hydro fuel Cell, but it's more cheaper.</p>
<p>Saturnino Jimenez (Independiente)</p>	<p>Generar materiales didácticos que puedan ser entregables a todas las escuelas para la reeducación sobre el mejoramiento y conservación del ambiente. Enviar carteles por mail a suscriptores e interesados en aportar ideas para contrarrestar el impacto mundial por el cambio climático.</p>
<p>Fernando Mantovani (Vitalize Ambiental)</p>	<p>Tenho 2 Patentes de equipamentos que ajudam a reduzir a poluição da água e o ar ! Meu site é :www.nan-ion.com.br</p>



Respondent Type	Web comments
<p>Ind. E Com. Ltda) Dudley Achu Sama (Valdas & Co. Ltd.)</p>	<p>Most colleagues complain that delivery of assistance to Developing countries by the World Bank Group, is too long</p>
<p>Dalia Essmat (Engineering Task Group)</p>	<p>This switch plan will help not only to stop global warming, but will get the world economy out of the foreseen depression due to market saturation of current products and declination of natural resources ,especially energy. This strategy with no doubt will get the world out of this dilemma by utilization of accumulated wealth through the last decades to new businesses , new mega projects, that will lead at the end to global prosperity and safe environment.this plan should be accompanied by using technologies for controled irrigation in agriculture and utilization of agricultural waste in animal feeding instead of open burning,these technique are unavailable yet in rural areas ,financial and technical support is needed.</p>
<p>Ahadu Selassie (SEE & DO USA Foundation)</p>	<p>Lots of issues, may be in the future. We would like to Thank the WB group taking the issue very seriously.</p>
<p>Carol Turley (Plymouth Marine Laboratory)</p>	<p>Please don't forget the role of the oceans in its role as a large part of the Earth's life support syste. Remember oceans are(and will) be impacted in many ways by climate chnage and by the acidification of our oceans - so multiple troubles which will all feedback and impact ecosystems and Man.</p>



Comments Submitted On-line

(due to their length, these have been typed out separately)

First Name Jorge Daniel Last Name Taillant

Title: President

Organization: Center For Human Rights and Environment (CEDHA), Argentina

1. What should the World Bank Group's role on climate change be within the international development community?

The World Bank Group must, through a collaborative effort of its various agencies (IBRD, IDA, IFC, MIGA) should promote a development and rights-based approach to Climate Change policy*, emphasizing the need to promote Mitigation and Adaptation policies, programs, and financing for developing countries, and particularly for climate vulnerable States and communities.

The SFCCD should, in tandem with the activities and financing schemes promoted by States, and by other global agencies of the United Nations focused on Climate Change, and through agreements made under the UNFCCC, assist developing countries (particularly climate vulnerable countries) to:

- Develop the necessary analytical tools to obtain a comprehensive understanding of the impacts of climate change to developing countries (particularly to climate vulnerable countries) and regions (we can call these Climate Impact Assessment tools);
- Identify key opportunities in developing countries to promote investments in renewable energy, and advance towards energy security (we can call these Mitigation Opportunity Assessment tools);
- Bring together States, actors, and other relevant parties from industrialized and developing countries that have a mutual interest in promoting mitigation and adaptation activities;
- Encourage, mobilize and secure global financing needs, in line with and in collaboration with agreements made under UNFCCC negotiations, for mitigation and adaptation activities;
- Provide information and examples for developing countries of best practice in emissions reductions, mitigation and adaptation;

Additionally, the WBG can help develop criteria for identifying standards for establishing which are “climate vulnerable countries”, the relevant indicators that should be considered under such a category, trends that would place countries in such a category or at risk of becoming climate vulnerable, and the appropriate institutional and technical tools to collect information about climate vulnerability and monitor its evolution. .

IDA and IBRD should be especially focused on Adaptation needs and opportunities, while IFC and MIGA should be especially focused on promoting Mitigation opportunities, although any such division of agendas, should be conducted in collaboration and in tandem with the greater SFCCD.



The SFCCD should be streamlined to work in tandem with, (and when dealing with an identified climate vulnerable country) should be an integral part of the Country Assistance Strategy for that country. Furthermore, The WBG should create tracking and evaluation mechanisms for the effectiveness of the strategic framework on climate change in project management decisions.

The WBG, in all of its agencies, should also evaluate it's own climate impact, as well as that of the projects, programs, activities etc. that it finances, with a view to measure and minimize over time, the impacts of its activities and projects. The World Resources Institute found that 84 percent of World Bank Group energy sector lending for the period 2000-2004 did not consider climate change impacts, including greenhouse gas emissions accounting, identification of lower emission alternatives, climate specific indicators or outcomes, or consideration of incremental cost and financing issues. (Source: "Power Failure: How the World Bank is Mailing to Adequately Finance Renewable Energy for Development" de Friends of Herat. See: <http://www.foe.co.uk>)

It would also be useful, if the WBG thinks more strategically about its lending portfolio, particularly that of the IFC (but also IBRD), preferring projects that have a lower climate impact, phasing out projects in carbon intensive sectors, promoting projects that favor the use of renewable energies, projects that are energy self sufficient, and generally favoring climate friendly investments, over one that are not.

The WBG group should promote participatory engagement, consultation and full transparency and access to justice, of its SFCCD with all vested stakeholders, and make a special effort to include stakeholders from Climate Vulnerable States and communities. The WBG should actively engage the participation and seek the financial contribution of industrialized countries, especially some of the more highly contaminating countries, to contribute to Mitigation and Adaptation opportunities and investments. This should be done, not through the hiring of consulting groups of such countries to work in climate vulnerable countries, but rather through the hiring of local consultants from climate vulnerable countries so as to build the in-house capacity to assess vulnerabilities, define local climate policy, and develop local programs to address mitigation and adaptation needs.

The WBG should be careful not to replace, dominate or create an alternative to, the ongoing efforts of other UN agencies and States, particularly under the UNFCCC, but rather act in collaboration with, and as a technical and financial supplement to, and facilitator of the greater evolving global climate strategy.

*The trends we are seeing as a result of climate change directly impact climate vulnerable States and communities capacity to realize their human rights, and development needs. We can draw some clear relationship between climate change and its related human rights impacts, such as:

- Falling crop yield: Right to Food
- Coastal disasters: Right to Housing and Property



- Increasing disease: Right to Health, Right to Life
- Flooding: Right to Housing, Development, Healthy Environment, etc.
- Economic disasters: Right to Development, Right to Life
- Deforestation: Right of Indigenous Peoples, Right to culture, Right to Development
- Displacement (Climate Refugees): Right to Right to Culture, Right to Food, etc.
- Rising financial costs: Right to Development (of nations)

Using human rights and development objective targets in the climate change debate helps bring the discussion more urgently to vulnerable groups, and particularly turn attention toward the Adaptation agenda for Climate Change. Climate change human rights impacts are not something that will occur, but rather they are already occurring, and severe human victims of climate change already exist, making the predicament of human populations of climate change of the uttermost importance to treat today.

On the issue of development objectives, the UN has already devoted time and resources to looking at the impacts of climate change, for example, on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), identifying the risks poised by climate change to each of the MDGs. A brief example of some of the thinking on the Climate Change/MDG relationship (goal vs. risk):

- MDG 1: Poverty and hunger; (reduced livelihood assets)
- MDG 2: Primary Education; (deteriorated infrastructure and displacement)
- MDG 3: Gender Equity; (burden on women due to crisis)
- MDG 4: Child Mortality; (extreme weather events impacting children)
- MDG 7: Environmental Sustainability (alternations in ecosystems)[
]

2. The Concept and Issues Paper states that both mitigation and adaptation must be integrated into development efforts. Where do you see the key areas of focus for the World Bank Group?

Mitigation and Adaptation should be the central focus of the SFCCD. The WBG's priority on these two pillars should be to:

- Build effective tools to assess climate vulnerability in climate vulnerable regions, States and communities;
- Build a public statistical database and information resources so that climate vulnerable States, communities and relevant actors can be informed about climate vulnerabilities and impacts;
- Identify best practice in Mitigation and Adaptation experiences
- Assist in the linking of available investments resources in industrialized countries with mitigation and adaptation needs of developing States and communities;

The WBG should give particular attention to promoting energy security in climate vulnerable States, through the promotion of investments and the low cost (or no cost) transfer in renewable energy technology.



The SFCCD should be an integral part of WBG's lending portfolio in climate vulnerable States, and should be particularly prominent portion of any IDA States that are also considered Climate Vulnerable States.

The WBG should be particularly active in the promotion of programs and lending that promote:

- The protection and sustainable use of key water resources;
- More rational planning in the use of soil, lands, etc.
- Agricultural planning and more sustainable agricultural land use;
- Forestry conservation, protection and certified lumbering where appropriate;
- Conservation of biodiversity and wildlife;
- The incorporation of a human rights approach to climate policy, always considering the social impacts of climate change in adaptation and mitigation policies;
- Targeted policies to prepare for, avoid and address the impacts of climate-related disasters for vulnerable communities, including building better infrastructure to prepare for climate disasters, and have emergency systems in place as well as coordinate relief when disasters occur.

The WBG group should be especially careful not to promote diverging policy, portfolio lending and programs, through its various agencies, such as supporting loans that promote further negative impacts to the global climate and to the environment, which would be contrary to the SFCCD, such as the promotion of overextended monocrop cultivation (soy) or projects that involve deforestation (such as occurred in Brazil through IFC financing of soy plantation at the expense of newly razed Amazonian forest).

The WBG should provide guidance, best and worst practice, and sustainability analysis to the production of sustainable alternative fuel options, with particular sensitivity to the negative impacts the production of bio-fuels has had on global food prices, as well as the advancement of the use of agricultural lands for bio-fuel production, including the relative impact this tendency has had on the global carbon footprint caused by this trend. The WBG carefully ensure throughout its lending operations, and particularly in its climate related lending, that proper channels of access to redress (effective remedies) are available to victims of World Bank projects or projects supported by the World Bank (such as through IFC or MIGA), as well as that the appropriate redress mechanisms, like the Compliance Advisory Ombudsman of the IFC and MIGA, and the World Bank Inspection Panel are specifically attune to and sensitive to the types of problems communities might face in terms of climate vulnerability.

3. What role can the World Bank Group play to accelerate the development and deployment at scale of climate friendly technologies for energy, transport, agriculture and other sectors in developing countries?

The role of the WBG in promoting sustainable and an efficient distribution of mitigation policies and financing is critical.

The WBG should focus on:



- Taking stock of global energy use, identifying climate efficient and climate inefficient models;
- Analyzing, collecting and disseminating best practice in energy production and use as well as in sustainable agriculture planning;

- Drafting policy papers and disseminating information on investment opportunities, and creative climate friendly solutions to existing energy needs and parallel agricultural models;
- Taking stock of available resources, financing and technology and human resources available to utilize in promoting mitigation activities both in terms of energy production and agricultural planning and policy;
- Engaging technology-rich States, private sector energy actors, and States needing or that could benefit from energy investments and transforming energy towards renewables, to seek out workable partnerships;
- Facilitating the investment environment for such partnerships;
- Ensure that the most climate vulnerable States and communities have prioritized access to energy programs and opportunities, and have the necessary financial underpinning to tackle their mitigation needs and capitalize on mitigation opportunities;
- Provide free advisory assistance to most needy countries on mitigation and adaptation activity;
- Build the in-house capacity of such countries to develop, implement, and monitor mitigation programs.

The WBG should ensure that its mitigation strategy and eventual projects or activities that are financed, are properly integrated with other lending activities, and work in harmony with appropriate strategic development frameworks (such as CAS), so that all energy sector and agriculture lending, and other lending that may have an impact on climate vulnerability, is in harmony with the SFCCD, so as not to generate conflicting targets, strategies, or other unwanted climate impacts of WBG programs.

The WBG should always ensure to properly assess climate impact vulnerability and impacts to affected human populations of energy and agricultural projects, lending, etc. The WBG should ensure not to promote inflexible regulatory frameworks for private sector investments, especially through its IFC lending portfolio. Oftentimes private sector investments lock in regulatory frameworks for investments over the life of the project, when with evolving information about the impacts of climate change, regulatory frameworks, particularly of high carbon emissions and climate sensitive sectors, need flexible regulatory policy to adopt to a changing environment and knowledge about the climate problems.

The WBG should consider the full phaseout over the medium and long term, of lending to carbon intensive and non-renewable energy sectors. Fossil fuel project investment at the Bank outnumber renewable energy investments by nearly 15 to 1. From 1992 to 2004, the World Bank Group financed an estimated \$28 billion in fossil fuel projects, including extraction, power plants, and sector reforms – averaging about \$2 billion each year. The estimated lifetime carbon emissions resulting from these projects is 43.4 billion tons,



almost half of which have been or will be produced as a result of extractive industry projects aimed at exporting oil to the global marketplace. In 2006, only 4% of the WBG's financing destined to the energy sector was in renewable energy, and that more than 82% of financing for petroleum extraction went to projects that export petroleum to

industrialized countries. More appropriate assessments are necessary on the impacts of fossil fuel investments, particularly from a climate vulnerability perspective.

(see: <http://www.brettonwoodsproject.org/art-545884>)

The WBG should completely phase out over the medium and long term, of lending to large hydropower infrastructure investment, which is causing large devastation to critical parts of the planet's global natural environment, and are the source of a large portion of greenhouse gas emissions primarily methane (CH₄) and carbon dioxide (CO₂). Dams financed by the WBG are often located in some of the most sensitive and rich biodiversity environmental areas. In 2005, 60% of the Bank's supposed support for renewable energy and energy efficiency was for five large hydro projects.

The WBG group should further study the impacts of Nuclear Energy, in terms of greenhouse gas emissions, particularly the emissions from upstream activity for the nuclear energy sector, such as mining, uranium enrichment, radioactive storage, fuel production, and plant closure, and compare these with investments in renewable energies. Other issues which must be factored in to the nuclear energy sector, particularly when considering these for developing countries, are security, human resource capacity, capacity to handle waste, and infrastructure capacity.

4. What should be the role of the World Bank Group in mobilizing additional concessional financing and private sector investments to respond to climate change?

The World Bank Group should play a subsidiary, and complimentary role to efforts currently underway through States negotiations under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The WBG's role should in no way hinder this process, compete with it with its own funds, or work in parallel to it, but rather, it should form an integral part, helping negotiations move forward as effectively as possible and assisting the most climate vulnerable and needy States, with financial assistance, and related technical skills, capacity building, and information, where appropriate. The WBG should be above all, a facilitator and help identify key opportunities in advancing global commitments to reversing climate change.

The WBG should be particularly sensitive to international recognition, and should adopt its policy accordingly, as well as exert its influence on industrialized countries and polluter States so that they recognize that:

- 1) the majority of the human contribution towards global warming has come from industrialised countries and that these countries have not only differentiated responsibilities (higher responsibilities) but also greater technology, capacity and financial ability to reverse such trends;



2) Industrialized countries should not only work to reduce their own emissions and establish collective agreements to do so as a global society, but should also actively engage to ensure the free, subsidized or low-cost transfer of technology to developing countries, along with the necessary free or low-cost financial assistance;

3) Developing countries' historical role in global warming has been negligible, that their need for social/economic/industrial development remains high, and that they are entitled to assistance to adaptation assistance to confront the impacts of climate change in their societies.

The WBG needs to immediately revisit its Climate Investment Funds (CIFs), which presently work against the central principles and objectives of the UNFCCC process largely due to that:

- CIFs are provided on a loan (plus interest) basis and not on a grant basis;
- CIFs are offered parallel to multilateral UNFCC initiative generating confusion and competition;
- CIFs are less democratic, are constructed only on WBG knowledge and knowhow, and are not constructed with the full foundation of information and global harmony provided for through the UNFCCC process;
- CIFs emission targets and other commitments by the recipient country occur outside the UNFCCC framework, lending to confusing, competing and non-globally consensus objectives established under the multilateral agreements;
- Certain countries (such as the UK) can utilize the CIFs to leverage influence, in parallel to, and in detriment to globally agreed targets, policies, etc, undermining the spirit and goal of the evolution of global policy.

The WBG should ensure, permanent consultation, and open engagement from actors involved in climate negotiations, and particularly from target recipient countries and particularly from climate vulnerable communities and States. The consultations to date have seemed rushed, limited in scope, with apparently limited engagement with climate vulnerable States.

The WBG should ensure that financing for the SFCCD and the CIFs in particularly do not compete with, replace, or work to diminish in any way, funds targeted for Overseas Development Assistance (ODA), or to funds stipulated for achieving the MDGs. The WBG should strive so that money is not diverted from the 0.7% annual target for industrialized States, as this would be severely detrimental to the progress in other areas of development. Climate change is its own, distinct, and separate, global issue, which industrialized countries and the international finance institutions must address in a separated financial context.

The WBG should ensure that climate change, and climate considerations should be integrated in all of its lending practices, for all sectors, which includes calculating carbon emissions of all lending and programs, and ensuring that the WBG overall is steering towards a more climate friendly and low-carbon emissions portfolio.

The role of the IFC in particularly in steering the greater private banking community, particularly banks that adhere to the Equator Principles, should not be understressed. The



IFC and the WBG generally should encourage and actively engage private financial institutions, but also, Export Credit Agencies, and other multilateral banks in identifying where they can leverage climate friendly policies, how they can achieve a low carbon investment and pro-climate lending portfolio, and have in place, the necessary tools and practices to ensure they are moving towards a more climate friendly financial portfolio.

5. Building capacity within countries, regions and institutions will be crucial to address climate change issues. How can the World Bank Group contribute?

The WBG should be working to identify governance gaps in terms of the ability of countries (particularly climate vulnerable countries) to:

- identify climate vulnerability;
- collect climate data in terms of climate trends and impacts to communities, individuals, and the various economic sectors (agriculture, housing, biodiversity, flora, fauna, tourism, etc.);
- develop appropriate climate policies;
- develop appropriate regulatory systems to ensure adequate climate attention;
- monitor and regulate climate sensitive (high carbon emission) industrial sectors;
- attract and establish international partnerships towards mitigation and adaptation;
- promote appropriate investment frameworks in renewables;
- respond to adaptation needs; and
- develop appropriate policy instruments to promote an effective climate mitigation and adaptation policies.

The WBG should work closely with established priorities under the UNFCCC framework. The WBG should be especially careful no to push for domestic policy revisions, laws, or other regulatory instruments that could work in detriment to the internationally evolving framework under the UNFCCC.

The WBG, especially IBRD and IDA, can play an especially important role in developing further attention to adaptation needs, identifying victims, climate vulnerable groups, developing climate impact assessment tools for vulnerable communities and States, developing emergency response systems (to floods, draughts, hurricanes, etc.), drawing attention to climate vulnerable groups and the rising risks to certain groups from an ever-changing climate. This responsibility also entails encouraging and engaging industrialized countries, UN agencies and developing country States to further prioritize the climate adaptation agenda. This strategy should be constructed taking on a human rights based approach to development and climate change impacts.

6. Other issues?

Have you participated in a consultation session with World Bank staff? Yes .If so, please indicate the date and location.Revisión del Banco Mundial sobre las Industrias Extractivas (2004), Revisión de Políticas de Salvaguardia sobre Indígenas (2005), Política de Salvaguardia y divulgación de la información de la CFI (2004 y 2005) Would



you like to be notified when new information is available? Yes Would you like your
comments to appear on this site? Yes



First Name: Bill Last Name Smith
Title:
Organization: Former Bank Staff (Retired)

1. What should the World Bank Group's role on climate change be within the international development community?

I was informed on July 9 that the deadline for comments was now extended to July 7. Up until then I was unaware of a deadline. You have my earlier comment of June 30 in which I argued that the indirect effects of a warmer world are by no means certain to occur. The most unlikely effect is higher sea levels caused by melting of landed ice in the Antarctic

Glaciers on the Antarctic Peninsular, where temperatures have risen 2 °C in the past 50 years, are moving and dropping landed ice in the ocean. According to the British Antarctic Survey this might have a long term effect of a few centimeters. Another moving glacier in a much colder region is Pine Island; this appears to be due to underlying volcanic activity. The rest of the continent, except for a few relatively small strips of of land where the January temperature sometime moves above zero, is so cold all year round that it would take a huge warming trend (far more than IPCC predicts) to cause any melting.

In other words I think the SFCCD might want to go easy on sea level rise (especially Table A1:1.). Should it not be a Framework for not a Framework on.

2. The Concept and Issues Paper states that both mitigation and adaptation must be integrated into development efforts. Where do you see the key areas of focus for the World Bank Group?

3. What role can the World Bank Group play to accelerate the development and deployment at scale of climate friendly technologies for energy, transport, agriculture and other sectors in developing countries?

4. What should be the role of the World Bank Group in mobilizing additional concessional financing and private sector investments to respond to climate change?

5. Building capacity within countries, regions and institutions will be crucial to address climate change issues. How can the World Bank Group contribute?

6. Other issues?

Have you participated in a consultation session with World Bank staff? No. If so, please indicate the date and location. Would you like to be notified when new information is available? Yes. Would you like your comments to appear on this site? Yes



First Name Elizabeth Last Name Stuart
Title: Head of Relations with World Bank and IMF
Organization: Oxfam International

1. What should the World Bank Group's role on climate change be within the international development community?

The Bank should seek to play a role in aligning adaptation and resilience with broader development objectives and plans. Most important, the Bank should lead by adopting and promoting adaptation strategies that are community-oriented, addressing the needs and interests of both women and men, focus on poverty reduction and livelihoods, and address issues of inequality within countries. By adopting and promoting pro-poor adaptation approaches in its programs in this way, the Bank can play a role in aligning climate adaptation with development more broadly.

- The Bank should act in ways that are fully supportive and respectful of the progress and completion of the UNFCCC process, and the primacy of the UNFCCC as the institution that has the mandate for designing the most effective approach to managing international adaptation finance. The Bank can helpfully provide appropriate research concerning the implications of negotiations concerning developing country interests, particularly focused on the disproportionate impacts of climate change and the needs of developing countries to address impacts. However, the Bank should avoid engaging in ways that are out of alignment with the interests of the full range of developing countries; in particular, references to the Bank's role in trade negotiations are not helpful.

- However, the World Bank must be neutral in its advocacy concerning the institutions and venues that should be the source and delivery mechanisms for international climate finance. The Bank has a potential conflict of interest regarding what institutions and venues are the ones that provide climate finance and must scrupulously avoid engaging in policy debates on these questions in any fashion (e.g. UNFCCC decisions regarding implementation and delivery of finance, carbon markets and trading, etc.). Most important, the Bank should accept the paramount role of funding mechanisms that are agreed in the UNFCCC negotiations, such as the Adaptation Fund. In addition, the Bank must ensure that funds such as the Climate Investment Funds will in fact no longer be operational once there is a post-2012 international climate agreement. In addition, the Bank should not seek to play a role in "consolidating" climate finance. Rather, the UNFCCC negotiating process should be the central venue for setting the parameters and broad structures for international climate finance.

- The Bank should play a leading advocacy role to ensure that climate-related financing to developing countries is additional to the 0.7% of GNI promised at the G8 Gleneagles summit in 2005. It should clearly indicate in public communications that climate change financing must not come from either existing aid budgets or promised increases in aid budgets. The Bank also should proactively demonstrate that its additional resources for climate change spending are not coming from other development flows or reducing the



overall spend – particularly in the case of adaptation. Finally, the Bank should undertake active advocacy efforts to help donors, the OECD DAC and other relevant institutions make “additionality” in climate-related financial flows to developing countries a reality as soon as possible.

- The Bank should explicitly ensure that the inclusion of climate in PRSPs, or other national development strategies, does not add to the burden of conditionality. Conditions should be limited to mutually agreed, poverty-based outcome indicators, or fiduciary commitments.

2. The Concept and Issues Paper states that both mitigation and adaptation must be integrated into development efforts. Where do you see the key areas of focus for the World Bank Group?

- The Bank has a clear role to play in supporting developing countries in aligning adaptation with their broad development strategies. As noted above, the Bank should focus on adopting and promoting adaptation strategies that are community-oriented, designed to meet both women’s and men’s needs and interests; focus on poverty reduction and livelihoods, and address issues of inequality within countries. Meanwhile, it is vital that alignment of adaptation with development strategies does not imply that the additional burden of climate adaptation can simply be integrated into existing development programs and finance. Rather, new and additional finance must be provided to meet climate adaptation needs.
- As part of a gender-sensitive, pro-poor and pro-community approach, the Bank should focus its efforts on ensuring engagement and participation by local communities in the development and implementation of adaptation strategies. In addition, the Bank should emphasize the use of indigenous knowledge and the sharing of that knowledge across communities.
- The Bank should also require that any of its funds or financing mechanisms – including for both adaptation and mitigation finance – involve substantial and meaningful consultation with stakeholders, including civil society and local communities. For example, the CIF should incorporate a process for ongoing consultation over the lifetime of the funds. Similarly, any carbon market or trading facilities should include a process for robust consultation.
- Moreover, the Bank should develop an accountability mechanism to address any concerns raised by communities affected by the implementation of adaptation projects and programs financed by the Bank.
- If much of the finance for climate adaptation comes from the private sector, then it will often naturally flow to macro-actors in the cash economy, such as for infrastructure and commercial agriculture. Such financing will likely not easily reach subsistence farmers or be invested in essential non-market goods and services such as household food, water, fuel and care, which are predominantly provided by women. As a result, the Bank should



lead in ensuring that adaptation strategies in general are in fact pro-poor, gender-sensitive and focus on marginal populations. The Bank can help ensure that private sector efforts in particular are channeled as much as possible to meet the needs of local communities, and where this is not possible, that adequate public funding is invested to ensure community-based adaptation takes place.

- The World Bank should lead the way in reducing greenhouse gas emissions. To do so, the Bank must address the continuing significant greenhouse gas emissions resulting from its finance portfolio. In particular, the World Bank Group should do a full accounting of the direct and indirect emissions resulting from its finance portfolio and make fully public and transparent the outcomes of that accounting for each specific project and funding program (including sectoral finance). The World Bank Group should also set clear targets and timetables for reducing the direct and indirect emissions resulting from its finance portfolio.

3. What role can the World Bank Group play to accelerate the development and deployment at scale of climate friendly technologies for energy, transport, agriculture and other sectors in developing countries?

- The World Bank should lead in ensuring that climate friendly technologies are clearly oriented toward poverty reduction and help ensure a reduction in economic inequality within countries. To ensure that climate friendly technologies directly benefit – and are undertaken with the full engagement and participation of – local communities, the Bank should prioritize commercial deployment of low-carbon technologies that are most appropriate for community-level energy, transport and agriculture needs in rural areas.

- The Bank should carefully review the types of climate friendly technologies it finances – such as clean energy technologies – in order to promote options that will both maximize reductions in poverty and economic inequality and slow the growth in greenhouse gas emissions. The Bank should ensure that approaches such as hydropower are conducted in a way that is fully sensitive to social concerns and impacts on local communities. In the case of hydropower in particular, such projects should only be conducted according to the World Commission on Dams guidelines.

- The Bank needs to considerably step up the pace of increasing its financing for renewable energy projects and programs. As WWF has recently reported, the increase in the Bank's financing of renewable energy projects has been very sluggish. In particular, IBRD/IDA finance for renewables other than major dams needs to be considerably increased.

4. What should be the role of the World Bank Group in mobilizing additional concessional financing and private sector investments to respond to climate change?

- The Bank should conduct detailed research into the feasibility and scale of innovative financing mechanisms to finance adaptation and mitigation (including technology transfer). This is particularly necessary if the Bank is serious about promoting the Bali



Action Plan since it is clear – from the lack of funding for the LDC Fund – that voluntarism is not working and that alternative forms of finance are necessary. We would also emphasize, nonetheless, that the Bank should strictly avoid any engagement on issues involving the appropriate institutions or venues for climate finance.

- Adaptation finance must be grants that meet the full costs of adaptation, and not loans or other forms of concessional finance.
- The Bank should ensure that resource transfers from developed countries to developing countries for climate change activities are measurable, reportable and verifiable (MRV). The Bank should provide capacity building to developing countries to help ensure that this is the case. The World Bank must ensure that it develops monitoring indicators for MRV which will be compatible with reporting guidelines once they are established under the UNFCCC.

5. Building capacity within countries, regions and institutions will be crucial to address climate change issues. How can the World Bank Group contribute?

- The World Bank should act in a supportive, capacity-building role in helping countries and regions to develop national and/or regional adaptation and resilience plans and strategies. However, the Bank should also clearly avoid taking on any role in the development of adaptation strategies other than one that is purely supportive. That is, the Bank should seek only to assist – and not to direct or lead – these processes and any national or regional coordinating efforts, which are appropriately led by government, elected officials, and civil society at the country level. In particular, in situations where national or regional adaptation trust funds are being developed, the Bank must make sure not to direct or lead these processes, which are appropriately driven through country ownership.
- As noted above, the Bank should emphasize the use and sharing of indigenous knowledge and community initiatives for adaptation. In addition, the Bank should support the exchange of adaptation information among communities and the development of local institutions that can facilitate effective adaptation strategies.

6. Other issues?

Have you participated in a consultation session with World Bank staff? Yes. If so, please indicate the date and location. London Would you like to be notified when new information is available? Yes. Would you like your comments to appear on this site? Yes