



# Meeting the Fast Start Commitment

U.S. Climate Finance in Fiscal Year 2012



Overall Summary of U.S. Climate Finance in Fiscal Years 2010-2012

Overview of Global Programs in Fiscal Year 2012

Overview of Country-Specific Programs in Fiscal Year 2012

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# Summary of U.S. Fast Start Climate Finance

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## in Fiscal Years 2010-2012

In December 2009, President Obama and heads of state from around the world met in Copenhagen at the 15th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The resulting Copenhagen Accord committed developed countries to collectively provide resources approaching \$30 billion in the period 2010-2012 to support developing countries in their efforts to adapt to and mitigate climate change. This “fast start” finance commitment was carried forward in decisions of the 16th Conference of the Parties in Cancun in December 2010.

2012 marks the third and final year of the fast start finance period. This report reviews U.S. fast start finance provided in Fiscal Year (FY) 2012 and summarizes support provided across all three years of the commitment, covering FY 2010, 2011 and 2012.

**In accordance with the fast start commitment made in Copenhagen, the United States has provided \$7.5 billion during the three-year fast start finance period. Of this amount, \$2.3 billion was provided in FY 2012.** The three-year fast start finance total consists of more than \$4.7 billion of Congressionally appropriated assistance and more than \$2.7 billion from U.S. development finance and export credit agencies.

## I. Highlights of U.S. Fast Start Finance 2010-2012

Since the beginning of the fast start finance period, the United States has substantially increased its support to developing countries to address climate change. In addition to providing a total of \$7.5 billion of fast start finance, the United States has achieved significant progress in several areas:

- **A fourfold increase in annual appropriated climate assistance since 2009, with a ninefold increase in dedicated adaptation assistance.**
- **Increased support for clean energy financing in developing countries from the U.S. development finance institution, the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC).** OPIC has increased its clean energy financing from \$8.9 million in 2008 to an average of \$663.8 million annually over the period 2010-12. This support has leveraged an estimated total of \$2.7 billion in additional private investment over the 2010-12 period<sup>1</sup>.
- **Increased contributions to multilateral climate funds.** Over the fast start finance period, the U.S. has contributed \$1.2 billion to multilateral climate change funds. In addition to providing \$148.9 million to the Global Environment Facility (GEF) for climate change programming, and \$914.5 million to the Climate Investment Funds (CIFs), the United States became a contributor for the first time to the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) and the Special

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<sup>1</sup> The United States does not count this leveraged amount as part of its fast start finance commitment.

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Climate Change Fund (SCCF), providing up to \$120 million over the period 2010-12 (the 2012 contribution is still to be determined).

- **Innovative programs launched to catalyze significant climate benefits**, including the U.S.-Africa Clean Energy Finance initiative (U.S.-ACEF); the Renewables, Efficiency, and Deployment Initiative (Climate REDI); and Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies (EC-LEDS). In addition, U.S. support helped foster international communities of practice to accelerate knowledge sharing across regions through efforts such as the Adaptation Partnership and the Low Emission Development Strategies Global Partnership. Details of these and many other programs are provided below and in the country fact sheets.
- **Clear, comprehensive, and transparent reporting of fast start finance information.**

## II. U.S. Fast Start Finance Through Three Lenses

This section describes U.S. fast start financing in three ways: by **channel**, **thematic pillar**, and **geography**.

### A. CHANNELS OF U.S. FAST START FINANCE

As described below, U.S. fast start finance is provided to developing countries through the following channels:

- Congressionally appropriated finance, which is delivered through both bilateral and multilateral channels;
- Development finance, delivered through OPIC; and
- Export credit finance, delivered through the U.S. Export-Import Bank (Ex-Im).

The United States provides its fast start finance support through a variety of different financial instruments. All Congressionally appropriated funds are grant-based, as is all U.S. support for adaptation. Development finance and export credit agencies provide support in the form of concessional loans, loan guarantees, and insurance.

**Table 1 – U.S. Fast Start Finance by Channel<sup>2</sup> (in US\$ millions)**

CHANNEL	2010	2011	2012	TOTAL
<b>Congressionally Appropriated Assistance</b> (channeled through USAID, State, Treasury, MCC, and other USG agencies)	1,583.8	1,878.5	1,255.2	4,717.5
<b>Development Finance</b> (channeled through OPIC)	155.0	1,114.8	721.6	1,991.4
<b>Export Credit</b> (channeled through Ex-Im)	253.0	194.7	301.2	748.9
<b>TOTAL</b>	1,991.8	3,188.0	2,278.0	7,457.8

- **Congressionally appropriated grant-based assistance**

The United States provides Congressionally appropriated, climate change-dedicated grant-based assistance via the U.S. Global Climate Change Initiative (GCCCI) – a whole-of-government effort to promote low emission, climate resilient economic growth around the world – as well as additional Congressionally appropriated grant-based assistance that delivers climate co-benefits. This assistance is delivered through both bilateral and multilateral channels.

- **Bilateral climate finance**

Grant-based U.S. bilateral climate assistance is programmed directly through bilateral, regional, and global programs. These programs are principally supported by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) but also through the U.S. Department of State, Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) and other U.S. Government agencies. Allocation decisions for each program are made by the administering U.S. Government agency. Assistance is targeted to help the most vulnerable countries adapt to climate change impacts and those countries with significant opportunities to mitigate their greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. *Specific details on U.S. bilateral climate finance are provided in the country fact sheets.*

- **Multilateral climate finance**

Multilateral climate change funds feature institutional structures governed jointly by developed and developing countries, and they play an important role in promoting a coordinated, global response to climate change. Multilateral assistance – channeled through the Department of Treasury and Department of State – leverages funding from other governments, development partners and the private sector to enable large-scale infrastructure investments with a range of tailored financial products across a wide range of countries. As with bilateral finance, U.S. contributions to multilateral climate funds are allocated to adaptation, clean energy, and sustainable landscape activities.

Over the period FY 2010-12, the United States is providing \$1.2 billion through multilateral climate change funds including the Climate Investment Funds (which include the Clean Technology Fund, the Forest Investment Program, the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience, and the Scaling-Up Renewable Energy Program in Low Income Countries), the Global Environmental Facility, the Least Developed Countries Fund, the Special Climate Change Fund, and the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility. Support to these multilateral funds is detailed in the table below.

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<sup>2</sup> Included in these totals are 1) activities that were conceived and funded specifically to achieve climate-related objectives, and 2) activities that provide climate co-benefits (e.g., biodiversity and food security activities). In cases where only a fraction of a program's budget supports climate benefits, only that relevant fraction has been counted, not the entire program budget.

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**Table 2 – U.S. Fast Start Finance to Multilateral Climate Funds (in US\$ millions)**

MULTILATERAL FUND	2010	2011	2012	TOTAL
Clean Technology Fund	300.0	185.0	229.6	714.6
Forest Investment Program	20.0	30.0	37.5	87.5
Pilot Program for Climate Resilience	55.0	10.0	18.7	83.7
Scaling-Up Renewable Energy Program in Low Income Countries	0.0	10.0	18.7	28.7
Global Environment Facility	44.0	45.0	60.0	149.0
Least Developed Countries Fund	30.0	25.0	25.0 <sup>3</sup>	80.0
Special Climate Change Fund	20.0	10.0	10.0 <sup>3</sup>	40.0
Forest Carbon Partnership Facility	10.0	8.0	tbd	tbd

#### *EXAMPLES OF U.S. FAST START FINANCE TO MULTILATERAL FUNDS*

The United States has contributed \$714.6 million during the fast start period to support the critical work of the **Clean Technology Fund (CTF)**. The CTF catalyzes clean energy investments in emerging economies with rapidly growing emissions by helping countries achieve access to renewable energy, green growth, and energy efficiency in transport, industry and agriculture. The CTF has already provided funding for 26 projects, including the installation of one gigawatt of concentrated solar power across the Middle East and North Africa, wind power in South Africa, sustainable transport in Colombia and energy efficiency in Ukraine. These projects are part of 13 Investment Plans totaling over \$4.3 billion which are expected to attract over \$36 billion in total planned investments. The Investment Plans are estimated to reduce or avoid 1.6 billion metric tonnes of carbon dioxide over time – the equivalent of Russia’s annual emissions.

In FY 2010, the United States made its first contributions to the **Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF)** and the **Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF)**, multilateral funds created under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. During FY 2010 through FY 2012, the United States has contributed \$80 million to the LDCF and \$40 million to the adaptation window of the SCCF<sup>3</sup>. U.S. support has increased the average funding available per country, enabling countries to integrate adaptation into larger development programs that address multiple sectors and are therefore anticipated to result in more substantial and long-lasting resilience to climate risks. Farmers

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<sup>3</sup> Numbers are tentative at the time of printing.

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now have access to a range of climate-resilient technologies, such as drought-resistant crops. More communities around the world are using early warning systems, reducing their risk to disasters from extreme events, such as storms and droughts.

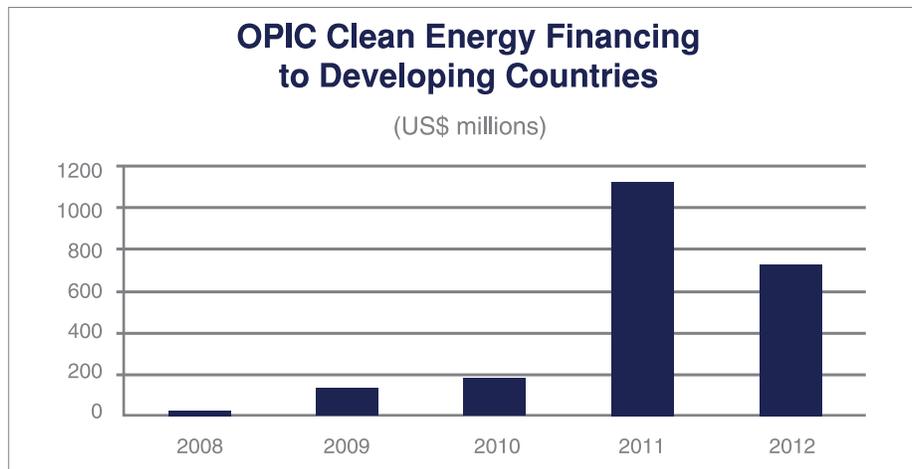
The United States provides multilateral funding to support all three phases of REDD+ from readiness (Phase 1) through strategy implementation (Phase 2) to payment for results (Phase 3). The U.S. funds both the Readiness Fund of the **Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF)**, which supports 36 developing countries in preparing strategies and programs, as well as engaging stakeholders, to advance REDD+; and the **Forest Investment Program (FIP)**, which supports efforts to strengthen forest governance and institutional capacity, as well as measures to reduce drivers of deforestation outside the forest sector in eight countries. The U.S. also funds the **FCPF Carbon Fund** to pilot an international results-based system that will reward progress made in reducing deforestation and the associated emissions. Together the FCPF and FIP have contributed to advancing global knowledge and technical approaches to REDD+, as well as supporting the strategies and programs that will lead to increased forest protection, reduced GHG emissions, and the many other benefits provided by healthy, intact tropical forests.

During the fast start finance period, the United States has contributed \$149 million to the **Global Environment Facility (GEF)** to support developing countries' efforts to develop and implement innovative programs in clean energy and sustainable landscapes. Since the start of GEF's Fifth Replenishment in FY 2011, the GEF has committed nearly \$620 million of funding for projects promoting sustainable landscapes and clean energy. Estimated GHG emissions reductions from these committed projects have already surpassed the GEF's Fifth Replenishment target of reducing 500 million metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>.

#### ■ **Development finance and export credit finance**

The Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) and the Export-Import Bank of the United States (Ex-Im) play a critical role by using public money to mobilize much larger sums of private investment directed at mitigation through loans, loan guarantees and insurance in developing countries. In FY 2012, OPIC and Ex-Im provided over \$1 billion in investments, direct loans, loan guarantees, and insurance to support the deployment of clean energy technologies. Over the three-year fast start finance period, these agencies have provided over \$2.7 billion in public finance support. Those numbers do not include private investment leveraged.

OPIC, in particular, has implemented a substantial increase in its clean energy financing activities over the fast start finance period. As the U.S. Government's development finance agency, OPIC contributes to U.S. development and foreign policy objectives while catalyzing private sector investment. During the fast start finance period, OPIC's clean energy investments are estimated to result in the creation of 853 megawatts of new renewable energy capacity in developing countries.



#### *KEY U.S. FAST START FINANCE INITIATIVES OF GLOBAL OR REGIONAL SCOPE*

At the recent Rio+20 Conference on Sustainable Development, U.S. Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton announced the **U.S.-Africa Clean Energy Finance (U.S.-ACEF)** initiative, which brings together different financing tools of the U.S. Government to unlock low-carbon energy investments across Africa. The initiative is providing \$20 million in grant-based resources from the Department of State to cover project preparation costs for clean energy and energy efficiency. These projects are then aligned with direct project financing from the OPIC. The initiative will unlock hundreds of millions of dollars through direct OPIC financing and private sector investment into Africa clean energy projects over a four-year period. By addressing up-front investment hurdles and providing long term financing, the initiative allows private capital to flow toward the most promising clean energy projects in Africa.

During the fast start finance period, the United States launched the **Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies (EC-LEDS) program**. EC-LEDS supports developing countries' efforts to pursue low-emission, climate-resilient economic development and growth. The program now has official partnerships with thirteen countries, with a goal of twenty partners by 2013. The EC-LEDS program supports the development and implementation of country driven LEDS by providing targeted technical assistance for efforts such as greenhouse gas inventories, economic and sector modeling and analysis, and forest and clean energy-related interventions. Going forward, the EC-LEDS program will support partner governments in implementing low emission development strategies through actionable projects and programs.

The U.S. has provided \$28 million over the past three years to the **Global Methane Initiative (GMI)**. Formerly known as Methane to Markets, GMI advances the cost-effective, near-term abatement, recovery and use as a clean energy source of methane from such sources as coal mines, leaking oil and gas infrastructure, landfills, agricultural waste and municipal wastewater treatment facilities. U.S. assistance has supported technical, financial, or capacity-building efforts to more than 700 projects in GMI partner countries around the world. These efforts have led to actual GHG emission reductions of more than 86 million metric tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent over the past three years.

During FY 2010 through FY 2012, USAID invested over \$15 million in the **Africa Infrastructure Program (AIP)** to provide clean energy capacity building and transaction advisory assistance across sub-Saharan Africa. AIP is helping partner governments and agencies in African countries to plan and implement the key institutional, legal, commercial, and regulatory reforms that are needed to attract private investment in clean energy. AIP also provides specific technical assistance and advisory services to support governments in evaluating and negotiating clean energy projects.

Over the fast start period, USAID is providing \$10 million for **Powering Agriculture: An Energy Grand Challenge for Development**, a program designed to increase agricultural productivity and value by supporting clean energy technologies with applications for farmers and agribusinesses in low-income countries. This program is providing grant funding and technical assistance to organizations, businesses, financial intermediaries, and academic institutions that propose innovative approaches to boosting agricultural productivity and food security using clean energy.

**The Export–Import Bank of the United States** has committed over \$750 million to support renewable energy exports to developing countries over the period FY 2010 to FY 2012. These authorizations were made in the form of loans, financial guarantees and export credit insurance policies. This financing will result in the establishment of over 850 MW of clean electricity generation capacity mainly from new solar power plants and wind energy farms.

**The U.S. Trade and Development Agency (USTDA)** invested \$59.6 million in 139 activities to support mitigation and adaptation in emerging economies between FY 2010-2012. Through the Agency’s various programs, USTDA is supporting projects designed to advance the export of U.S.-manufactured clean energy technologies and services through funding for feasibility studies on clean energy infrastructure investments, technical assistance to advance the deployment of clean energy technologies and reverse trade missions for foreign public and private sector delegates seeking to purchase goods and services from U.S. firms.

## **B. U.S. FAST START FINANCE BY THEMATIC PILLAR**

U.S. fast start finance falls under three thematic pillars: adaptation, clean energy, and sustainable landscapes, the last of which focuses largely on helping countries to slow, halt, and reverse deforestation and related GHG emissions (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation, or REDD+). The latter two pillars are often described jointly as “mitigation” because their ultimate goal is to mitigate GHG emissions.

- For **adaptation**, dedicated U.S. climate assistance prioritizes countries, regions, and populations that are highly vulnerable to climate change impacts. By increasing resilience in key sectors such as food security, water, coastal management, and public health, U.S. programs help vulnerable countries prepare for and respond to increasing climate and weather-related risks. Assistance identifies and disseminates adaptive strategies; makes accessible the best available projected climate change impact and weather data to counterparts; and builds the capacity of partner governments and civil society partners to respond to climate change risks. Examples of U.S.-supported adaptation activities include, but are not limited, to:

- Strengthening government and local community planning, response and communications capacity for climate change-related disasters, such as floods
- Increasing water storage and water use efficiency and improving natural resource management to address increased variability in water supply
- Developing innovative financial risk management tools such as index insurance to help smallholder farmers and pastoralists manage risk associated with changing rainfall patterns and drought
- Distributing drought-resistant seeds or promoting management practices that increase farmers' ability to cope with reduced rainfall

### *EXAMPLES OF U.S. FAST START FINANCE ADAPTATION PROGRAMS*

USAID is investing in the Glacier-dependent Countries Partnership to facilitate cooperation and expert exchange between **Peru and Nepal** on managing glacier-related adaptation risks, which are projected to worsen due to climate change. In Peru, the United States is working with community groups and municipal governments to restore and protect critical high-mountain grasslands that will help maintain a more sustainable water supply. At Nepal's Imja Lake, USAID is partnering with local scientific institutions to study the structure of the lake, working with communities to identify the risks that need to be managed, helping the national park develop a disaster management plan, and organizing exchanges with Peruvian scientists and engineers who can share what they have learned from managing similar risks in the Andes.

To help **Mozambique's** coastal cities become climate resilient, USAID is investing \$4 million in 2012 in the Climate Change Urban Adaptation program to support activities that increase understanding of climate change impacts and strengthen municipal adaptive capacity and climate readiness. Activities include working with coastal cities to develop early warning systems and to strengthen planning and zoning in response to sea level rise and other climate change stresses.

- For **clean energy**, dedicated U.S. climate assistance focuses on countries and sectors offering significant emission reduction potential over the long-term, as well as countries that offer the potential to demonstrate leadership in sustained, large-scale deployment of clean energy. The United States also supports regional energy programs that improve the enabling environments for regional energy grids to distribute clean energy, as well as global programs that focus chiefly on information sharing and building coalitions for action on net clean energy technologies and practices. U.S. fast start finance for clean energy goes to support the following activities:
  - Promoting and deploying clean energy, including renewable energy technologies, energy efficient end-use technologies, and carbon accounting
  - Supporting efforts to reduce gas flaring through the creation of domestic markets and productive uses for the otherwise-flared gas
  - Supporting an improved enabling environment (law, regulations, policies) for integrating renewable energy into national grids

## EXAMPLES OF U.S. FAST START FINANCE CLEAN ENERGY PROGRAMS

In **Colombia**, USAID invested a total of \$17.8 million over the three-year fast start period to reduce greenhouse gas emissions through clean energy and REDD+ projects, as well as activities under the Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies (EC-LEDS) program. Since joining EC-LEDS, the Government of Colombia has begun to integrate climate change into its development objectives through its Low Carbon Development Strategy (LCDS). In addition to helping develop the LCDS, USAID support is enabling Colombian EC-LEDS consultants in seven government ministries to build sectoral climate action plans and create the Colombia National System for Climate Change. The EC-LEDS partnership with Colombia provides a clear example of how both the United States and its partner countries can benefit from technical collaboration to reduce greenhouse gas emissions while advancing economic growth.

OPIC is investing \$16.7 million into Pakistan's first grid-connected independent biomass power project. The project will help **Pakistan** address its shortage of power, reduce its GHG emissions and reliance on fossil fuel, and ultimately serve as a replicable biomass model for the rest of the country. It involves construction of a 12-megawatt power plant in the Sindh Province, one that is able to exploit a variety of locally abundant agricultural waste products as fuel, such as bagasse, rice husks, cane trash, and cotton stalk.

- For activities related to **land-use related mitigation (or “sustainable landscapes”)**, including REDD+, dedicated U.S. climate change assistance works to combat unsustainable forest clearing, for example for agriculture and illegal logging, and helping ensure good governance at local and national levels in order to support the sustainable management of forests. U.S. support prioritizes mitigation potential; countries with the political will to implement large-scale efforts to reduce emissions from deforestation, forest degradation, and other land-use activities; and potential for investments in monitoring, reporting and verification of forest cover and GHG emission reductions. Examples of activities include:
  - Supporting forest conservation projects that lead to reduced-impact logging, reduced deforestation, and thus CO<sub>2</sub> emissions reductions
  - Supporting programs that help create incentives for communities to restore forested areas
  - Promoting the adoption of: harmonized standards; methods to measure, monitor and verify forest-related emission reductions; best and transparent practices; environmental and social safeguards; and effective participation by local communities

## EXAMPLES OF U.S. FAST START FINANCE SUSTAINABLE LANDSCAPES PROGRAMS

USAID has invested \$12.8 million over the three-year fast start period in sustainable forest conservation and management in the Indonesia Forest and Climate Support (IFACS) program. **Indonesia** is the world's third largest greenhouse gas emitter, home to a globally important tropical forest basin, highly vulnerable to climate change impacts, and an important regional leader and U.S. partner. IFACS assists the Government of Indonesia, communities, and the private sector to engage in sustainable economic development and to enhance food security, while reducing deforestation rates and greenhouse gas emissions in eight major forested landscapes covering 10 million hectares on Indonesia's three largest islands—Sumatera, Kalimantan and Papua.

The year 2012 marks the beginning of the third phase of USAID's landmark **Central Africa** Regional Program for the Environment (CARPE) with a \$13.6 million investment. The third phase of CARPE will include two major components: the Central Africa Forest Ecosystems Conservation Project (CAFEC) and the Environmental Monitoring and Policy Support Project (EMAPS). CAFEC is a program that promotes responsible management of tropical forests. EMAPS is a program that strengthens central African nations' capacity to better govern their natural resources, develop new scientific methods to monitor changes to forests, and manage natural resources in a way that strengthens biodiversity and reduces landscape-related GHG emissions.

As an organizing framework for much of its climate change mitigation assistance, the U.S. supports a cross-cutting objective – building national capacity for **Low Emission Development Strategies**. The U.S. provides technical assistance to support partner countries and governments in their efforts to achieve long-term economic growth with a reduced GHG emissions trajectory.

The table below shows a breakdown of Congressionally appropriated fast start finance by pillar. All resources provided by the development finance and export credit agencies support mitigation activities but are not included in the table below.

**Table 3 – U.S. Fast Start Grant-Based Assistance, Summary by Pillar (in US\$ millions)**

PILLAR	2010	2011	2012	TOTAL
Clean Energy	898.8	956.8	579.4	2,435.0
Sustainable Landscapes	249.0	361.5	276.2	886.7 <sup>4</sup>
Adaptation	436.0	560.2	399.5	1,395.8

<sup>4</sup> As noted earlier, total 2010-2012 REDD+ assistance will likely be revised upwards as more data becomes available. In addition to the appropriated funds shown here, the U.S. also provided \$900,000 in development finance to REDD+ in 2011.

## FOCUS ON REDD+

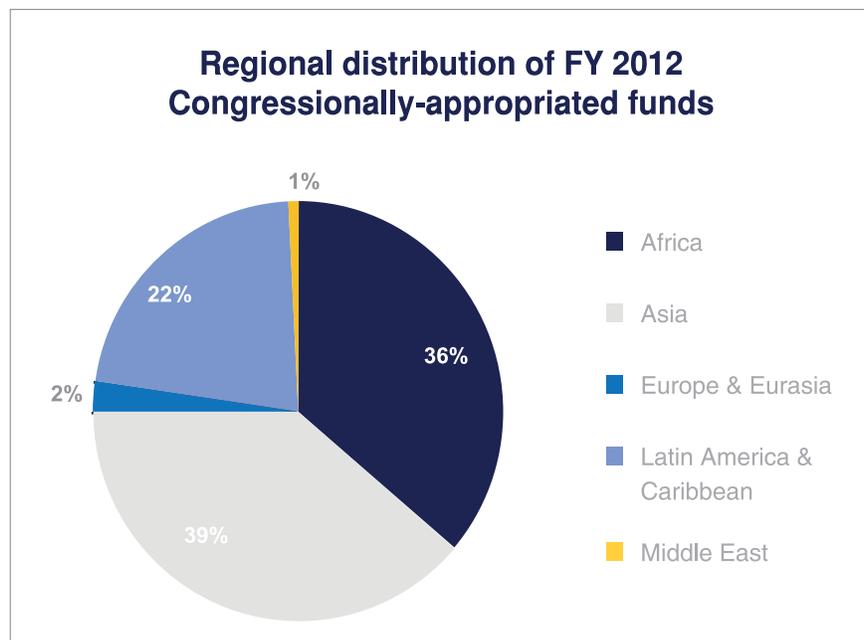
As part of the United States' contribution towards Fast Start Financing, the U.S. announced in 2010 that it would dedicate \$1 billion to help countries that put forward “ambitious REDD+ plans.” The United States supports REDD+ activities as they offer cost-effective opportunities to reduce global greenhouse gas emissions while providing other sustainable development benefits. Since 2010, REDD+ assistance has been scaled up substantially to support the three U.S. objectives of REDD+ Architecture, REDD+ Readiness, and REDD+ Demonstration.

In 2010, the first year of U.S. REDD+ funding, we contributed \$249 million to REDD+ activities around the world. In 2011, we significantly increased the scale and contributed \$362 million to REDD+ activities. Our 2012 numbers on REDD+ currently stand at \$276 million, and we expect these estimates will be revised upward as more data becomes available. Our 2013 funds are still being finalized; the United States expects to exceed \$1 billion in REDD+ assistance in the very near future.

## C. GEOGRAPHIC FOCUS OF U.S. FAST START FINANCE

U.S. fast start finance is notable for its geographic breadth – more than 120 countries received U.S. climate finance in the period 2010-12 across all regions.

U.S. clean energy programs prioritize today's major emerging economies and tomorrow's potentially large GHG emitters. U.S. sustainable landscapes programming focuses on globally important tropical forests, such as those in Central Africa, the Amazon, and Southeast Asia. The following chart shows the regional distribution of U.S. fast start finance only for programs that can be attributed to a particular country or region (the chart does not include global or multi-regional programs).



For adaptation assistance, the United States prioritizes its support to the most vulnerable developing countries, such as the Least Developed Countries (LDCs), Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and Africa, in line with the commitments made in the Copenhagen Accord. In FY 2012, the U.S. has provided nearly 80% of its country-specific adaptation funding to LDCs, SIDS or Africa<sup>5</sup>.

### III. Looking Ahead

Public finance will continue to play a critical role beyond the fast start period, particularly for adaptation. For this reason, the United States remains committed to providing public climate finance contributions in the years beyond 2012.

However, public finance alone will not be sufficient to address climate change. Our collective aim must be to combine a finite core of public money with targeted policies to substantially increase private flows into climate-friendly investments in both mitigation and adaptation. These resources will be especially important as developed countries, including the United States, work towards a collective goal of mobilizing \$100 billion per year in climate change finance for developing countries by 2020, in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation. The United States is laying the foundation for larger scale investments in the post fast start period by beginning to integrate climate change into its full portfolio of development assistance; by encouraging development finance and export credit agencies, such as OPIC and Ex-Im, to invest in clean energy technologies; and by leveraging significant private sector investments across all three pillars through multilateral programs. Meaningful mitigation actions and transparency in implementation will in turn serve an important role in enabling and spurring the mobilization of resources toward the 2020 goal.

### IV. U.S. Fast Start Finance Country Fact Sheets

In addition to this summary, the U.S. fast start report for FY 2012 contains individual fact sheets, organized by region, for countries receiving U.S. fast start finance for *FY 2012 only* (for FY 2011 and FY 2010 fact sheets, see [www.state.gov/faststartfinance](http://www.state.gov/faststartfinance)). Each country fact sheet describes activities funded by the United States in FY 2012, including:

- U.S. Government bilateral programs focused exclusively in that country;
- U.S. Government regional programs that benefit that country among others (e.g., activities undertaken by the USAID Regional Development Mission for Asia);
- Projects financed by OPIC and Ex-Im; and

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<sup>5</sup> Global and multi-regional programs – which also benefit LDCs, SIDS, and Africa in many cases – are not included when calculating this figure. These programs' benefits are spread across many countries, and cannot be narrowly attributed to any single country.

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- Initiatives funded by multilateral climate funds to which the United States is a donor (e.g., programs undertaken by the FCPF).

In addition, almost \$716 million of U.S. fast start finance in FY 2012 is being delivered through global and multi-regional programs whose benefits cannot be narrowly attributed to any single country.

While aiming to cover as many initiatives as possible, the fact sheets do not capture all activities, including procurement-sensitive activities or activities with ancillary climate change benefits.

In many instances, the FY 2012 finance reported for certain projects is only a portion of the ongoing funding associated with those projects, and projects undertaken with funding from any one fiscal year are typically carried out over multiple years. For example, implementation of activities undertaken with FY 2011 funds is, in most cases, still ongoing.

Fast start finance data for FY 2012 will continue to evolve as some projects are still being developed. Updated information will be provided as appropriate.

The data presented in this report represents a snapshot at the time of writing, and will continue to evolve as more information becomes available and as projects are further developed. The FY 2010 and FY 2011 totals reported here reflect slight revisions to previously reported levels, based on additional information received since the release of the 2011 report.

The fact sheets also include some programs with significant and measurable climate co-benefits (e.g., relevant biodiversity and food security activities). However, this update does not capture the totality of co-benefits provided through U.S. support.

For multilateral programs and projects, fact sheets differentiate between the total amount provided by the multilateral fund and the U.S. contribution to that fund in FY 2012. Only the U.S. FY 2012 contribution to the fund is included in the total U.S. FY 2012 fast start finance figures. In addition, this update does not discuss activities with climate co-benefits that fall under the regular programs of multilateral institutions, such as the World Bank, regional development banks, or United Nations agencies, such as the United Nations Development Program. However, as the United States is the largest contributor to many of these institutions, the additional climate benefits from such programs attributable to U.S. support are substantial.

## For More Information

- U.S. fast start finance website: [www.state.gov/faststartfinance](http://www.state.gov/faststartfinance).
- Questions about U.S. fast start finance can be sent to [faststartfinance@state.gov](mailto:faststartfinance@state.gov).
- For more information about USAID climate change assistance, go to <http://usaid.gov/climate>. Questions about USAID climate assistance programs in specific countries should be directed to the USAID mission for that country; contact information for missions can be found at: [http:// www.usaid.gov/locations/missiondirectory.html](http://www.usaid.gov/locations/missiondirectory.html).
- For more information about OPIC programs, go to <http://opic.gov/doing-business-us>.
- For more information about Ex-Im programs, go to <http://www.exim.gov>.
- For more information on the CIFs, go to <http://www.climateinvestmentfunds.org>.
- For more information on the GEF, LDCF and SCCF, go to <http://www.thegef.org>.
- For more information on the FCPF, go to <http://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/fcp>.

# Global Programs

FISCAL YEAR 2012

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# Global Programs

Note: Amounts and activity descriptions are for Fiscal Year (FY) 2012 funds only. Activities undertaken with FY 2010 and 2011 funds are in most cases ongoing. For information on 2010 and 2011 activities, please visit [www.state.gov/faststartfinance](http://www.state.gov/faststartfinance). The figures provided here do not necessarily reflect the sum total of climate-related financing provided by the U.S. Government to this country; please see the Executive Summary for information on the methodology used to develop these fact sheets. Funding amounts are rounded to the nearest hundred thousand. For those cases when multilateral funds are listed both in this section and on a country fact sheet, the U.S. contribution to that fund is only counted once toward total U.S. fast start finance.

- \$230 million for the Clean Technology Fund
- \$60 million to the Global Environment Facility for climate change programming
- \$37.5 million for the Forest Investment Program
- \$37 million for the Montreal Protocol Fund, which supports a variety of capacity-building programs related to the phaseout of ozone-depleting substances.
- Up to \$25 million to the Least Developed Countries Fund, with a focus on meeting those countries' most urgent adaptation needs
- \$20.2 million to promote the development of climate-resilient crops as part of the Feed the Future Initiative
- \$20 million to support global programs to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, including the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
- \$18.7 million for the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience
- \$18.7 million for the Scaling-Up Renewable Energy Program
- \$12.6 million for agricultural programs and water, sanitation and hygiene programs to reduce vulnerability to climate change
- \$12 million for environmental and agricultural programs with climate benefits
- \$12 million to implement the Tropical Forest Conservation Act
- \$11.7 million for disaster preparedness assistance that delivers adaptation co-benefits
- \$11.5 million for insurance to support renewable energy exports to developing countries
- \$11.2 million for hydrometeorological disaster risk reduction that supports adaptation
- \$10.9 million for the SERVIR Regional Visualization and Monitoring Program
- \$10.3 million for the Global Methane Initiative
- \$10.3 million for climate change integration pilot projects that will test new approaches to adaptation and mitigation in key development sectors

- Up to \$10 million to increase the resilience of key development sectors through projects funded by the Special Climate Change Fund
- \$8 million to support pilot projects that increase the resilience of vulnerable populations to climate change
- \$8 million to support centrally funded activities related to Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies, in addition to the national programs cited in individual country sections
- \$7.2 million to support innovative approaches to adaptation through the Climate Change Resilient Development program
- \$7 million to expand the use of energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies through the Renewables, Efficiency, and Deployment Initiative (Climate REDI)
- \$6.6 million to improve the monitoring and evaluation of USAID's global climate change programs.
- \$5 million for the Famine Early Warning System Network to support climate change adaptation planning by identifying potential threats to food security
- \$5 million for global research to help people that raise livestock better adapt to climate change impacts
- \$5 million for the U.S.-Africa Clean Energy Finance initiative
- \$4.4 million to increase food security and the ability of small farmers to adapt to climate change through the Feed the Future Initiative
- \$3 million for forest and terrestrial carbon measurement and monitoring in selected countries in Africa, South America and South East Asia through SilvaCarbon
- \$3 million for climate change public-private partnerships to advance development goals
- \$3 million for the Partnership for Market Readiness
- \$2.4 million to establish critical policy, regulatory, and investment preconditions for sustainable clean energy programs through the Regulatory and Investment Climate for Clean Energy initiative
- \$2.3 million to increase agricultural productivity and value by supporting clean energy applications for farmers and agribusinesses in low-income countries through Powering Agriculture: An Energy Grand Challenge for Development
- \$2.2 million to support field applications of clean energy around the world.
- \$2 million to support the Low Emissions Development Strategies Global Partnership
- \$2 million to expand the Partnership on Women's Entrepreneurship in Renewables to additional areas in Africa and/or India
- \$1.5 million to support the development of new research on key issues related to climate change mitigation and adaptation through the Consultative Group for International Agriculture Research

- \$1.4 million to extend USAID's Climate Change Training and Communication program
- \$1.4 million to support the Rural Resilience Initiative, which is promoting both climate change adaptation and food security
- \$1.2 million to provide climate science and information to decision makers in developing countries through Columbia University's International Research Institute for Climate and Society
- \$1.2 million to improve the management and conservation of natural forests for climate change mitigation through the Forest Carbon, Markets, and Communities program
- \$1.2 million to promote partnerships between cities to address local governance and service delivery issues linked to climate change vulnerability
- \$1 million to help states and provinces from the United States, Brazil, Indonesia, Nigeria, Mexico, and Peru integrate strategies for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation and other forest carbon activities into climate change mitigation policy
- \$1 million to implement the Greenhouse Gas Inventory Capacity Building Program for Developing Countries
- 21 other climate-related programs totaling \$8.5 million

## Descriptions of 2012 U.S.-Supported Program Activities

- The United States contributed \$230 million in FY 2012 to the Clean Technology Fund (CTF), which helps to catalyze clean energy investments in developing countries with rapidly growing emissions by promoting energy efficiency in transport, industry and agriculture. The United States contributed \$185 million to the CTF in FY 2011 and \$300 million in FY 2010.
- The United States contributed \$60 million to the Global Environment Facility (GEF) for climate change programming in FY 2012. The GEF is the largest funder of projects to improve the global environment, supporting capacity building and innovative, cost-effective investments whose design and environmental benefits can be replicated by others. The United States contributed \$45 million to the GEF for climate change programming in FY 2011 and \$44 million in FY 2010.
- The United States contributed \$37.5 million in FY 2012 to the Forest Investment Program (FIP), which helps to address key drivers of deforestation and forest degradation. The United States contributed \$30 million to the FIP in FY 2011 and \$20 million in FY 2010.
- The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Department of State are providing a combined \$37 million of funding for the Montreal Protocol Fund in 2012. The Fund supports a variety of capacity-building and institutional investment projects and programs related to the phase-out of ozone-depleting substances, including a focus on completing the phaseout of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) and preparatory work to begin planning and execution of efforts in developing countries for the phaseout of hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) over the next few decades. Both CFCs and HCFCs are potent greenhouse gases that contribute to global climate change.

- The Department of State will provide a contribution of up to \$25 million to the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF), a multilateral fund created under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The LDCF supports Least Developed Countries (LDCs) in adapting to the impacts of climate change, with a specific focus on addressing the most urgent and immediate adaptation needs. The sectors and activities in which the LDCF has been most actively engaged include agriculture and food security, water supply, coastal zone management, and public health. The United States contributed \$25 million to the LDCF in FY 2011 and \$30 million in FY 2010.
- As part of the Feed the Future Initiative, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is investing \$20.2 million to promote the development of climate-resilient crops – crop varieties that can survive under conditions of drought, poor soil fertility and high salinity, and crops that require fewer resource inputs, such as water, energy, fertilizer, and labor. Many of the projects supported will be implemented by U.S. universities and the network of research centers that comprise the Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research (CGIAR). A significant share of this research is being undertaken by the private sector. CGIAR projects are involved in providing support for crop breeding of beans, cowpeas, and other dry grain pulses to improve adaptation to drought, high temperatures and low fertility, and developing rice varieties that are more salt-tolerant more drought-tolerant.
- The Department of State is investing \$20 million to support global programs on reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+), including the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF), a multilateral climate change fund that helps developing countries design REDD+ strategies. The Department of State's investment will also help the FCPF to pilot payments for verified greenhouse gas emission reductions from REDD+ programs with the goal of providing incentives to reduce greenhouse gas emissions while protecting forests, conserving biodiversity, and enhancing the livelihoods of forest-dependent Indigenous Peoples and local communities. The funding may also support other global REDD+ initiatives and partnerships with complementary objectives.
- The United States contributed \$18.7 million in FY 2012 to the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR), which helps vulnerable communities adapt to changing environmental conditions including drought, flooding, cyclones and other climate-related hazards. The United States contributed \$10 million to the PPCR in FY 2011 and \$55 million in FY 2010.
- The United States contributed \$18.7 million in FY 2012 to the Scaling-Up Renewable Energy Program (SREP), which helps the least developed countries expand energy access and security while stimulating economic growth. The United States contributed \$10 million to SREP in FY 2011.
- USAID is providing \$12.6 million for agricultural and water, sanitation, and hygiene programs to strengthen local capacities to prepare for disasters and reduce communities' vulnerability to climate change. These programs will educate communities on the potential consequences of climate change and improve local capacity to prepare for adverse impacts of climate-related hazards, such as extreme weather events, by increasing and improving access to water and sanitation. These programs will also improve irrigation and water harvesting technologies; enhance rangeland rehabilitation and soil conservation techniques; and implement new climate-smart agriculture and livelihood diversification activities that reduce household vulnerability to droughts.

- Through its environment and agricultural programs, the United States' Peace Corps is providing approximately \$12 million in assistance to its host countries worldwide. Globally, environment and agriculture volunteers work on projects that encompass environmental education, environmental awareness, protected areas and wildlife, agroforestry and reforestation, waste management, natural resource management, and ecotourism.
- The U.S. Department of the Treasury is providing \$12 million in FY 2012 to implement the Tropical Forest Conservation Act (TFCA), which provides funding for debt-for-nature swaps that contribute to the protection of forests and coral reefs in qualified developing countries.
- The Department of Defense is dedicating \$11.7 million of Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster, and Civic Aid (OHDACA) funding to help build partner nation capacity for disaster preparedness. In doing so, these activities also deliver important climate adaptation co-benefits by helping partner nations better prepare for the effects of climate change.
- The Export-Import Bank of the United States authorized approximately \$11.5 million for short-term, export credit insurance to cover the sales of various solar and wind energy exports from the U.S. to multiple buyers and end-users in developing countries around the world.
- USAID is providing \$11.2 million in hydrometeorological disaster risk reduction activities that support climate change adaptation goals. These include building national and local capacity on early warning of climate-induced hazards; disseminating climate data and products to people at risk; and mitigating floods through watershed management and other natural and environmentally sensitive measures.
- USAID and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) are investing a combined \$10.9 million to expand the SERVIR Regional Visualization and Monitoring System, which integrates satellite data, ground-based observations, and forecasts to provide information about environmental changes and to improve responses to natural disasters. The SERVIR program provides geospatial information and tools to government counterparts and key non-governmental stakeholders to improve their capacity for decision-making related to climate change adaptation, land-based carbon sequestration, climate-resilient agriculture, natural resources management, and health. It supports the engagement of developing country institutions with the SERVIR network as well as the engagement of other suppliers of geospatial information such as the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and U.S. Geological Survey. SERVIR already is working with regional organizations and individual country ministries in Central America, East Africa, and the Hindu Kush. Starting in 2012, the program began steps to launch a SERVIR hub in Southeast Asia region and support its operation for several years, adding to the global SERVIR network. The Southeast Asia region provides an excellent market for remote sensing, geospatial information and decision support services for both climate change adaptation and land-based carbon sequestration. USAID will also support the establishment of a new hub in another region yet to be determined.
- The U.S. Department of State and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) are providing \$10.3 million for programs implemented by EPA in support of the Global Methane Initiative (GMI), formerly known as Methane to Markets. The GMI advances the cost-effective, near-term abatement, recovery and use as a clean energy source of methane from such sources as coal mines, leaking oil and gas infrastructure, landfills, agricultural waste and municipal wastewater treatment facilities.

The Initiative supports work at more than 700 projects in countries around the world. In 2011, GMI activities reduced greenhouse gas emissions by 30 million metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>-equivalent per year (60 MMTCO<sub>2</sub>e/year). The Initiative builds international cooperation for methane mitigation among 41 partner governments, including all top 10 methane-emitting nations. Activities supported with this funding include pre-feasibility and feasibility studies at potential project sites, capacity-building through technology transfer and training, development of tools and resources, and support for the overall management of the GMI.

- USAID is investing \$10.3 million in several climate change integration pilot projects that will test new approaches to climate change adaptation and mitigation in key development sectors. Pilot projects (“pilots”) will focus on integrating climate change into priority development sectors in USAID partner countries. The pilots will address specific development challenges related to climate change mitigation and adaptation in order to identify the most effective ways to support low emission, climate-resilient growth. Interim results will be used as Agency-wide teaching examples, accelerating the integration of climate change into programming across USAID and promoting the dissemination and adoption of best practices. Similar pilots underway with FY11 funds are measuring greenhouse gas emissions reduced from deep placement of fertilizer briquettes in rice paddies over the traditional broadcast method in Bangladesh; testing various combinations of measures, including index insurance, to help small holder farmers in the Dominican Republic adapt to changing weather and climate patterns; and bringing civil society and local government actors together in select Macedonian communities to address climate threats and opportunities for clean energy and energy efficiency.
- The Department of State will provide a contribution of up to \$10 million to the adaptation window of the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF), a multilateral fund created under the UNFCCC. This contribution will support programs in developing countries that increase the climate resilience of key development sectors, such as agriculture and food security, water, coastal zone management, and public health. The SCCF is open to all vulnerable developing countries, including Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and glacier-dependent countries that are not LDCs. The United States contributed \$10 million to the SCCF in FY 2011 and \$20 million in FY 2010.
- USAID is investing \$8 million to support pilot adaptation projects that address climate change impacts at critical intersection points with humanitarian issues to increase the resilience of communities and country systems vulnerable to climate change impacts. The projects will work to strengthen local adaptation planning through community-based disaster risk reduction strategies; assess the connection between climate variability and change, disasters, food security, conflict, and instability, including applying adaptation strategies to reduce risks and build broader social and institutional resilience; build the capacity of partner country decision-makers to use hydro-meteorological data and information to improve flood and famine early warning systems to support country goals for climate adaptation; and, build capacity for civil society and local governments to make sound and inclusive adaptation decisions.
- USAID is investing \$8 million for centrally funded activities related to Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies (EC-LEDS), a whole-of-government program that supports developing countries’ efforts to pursue low emission, climate-resilient economic development. The initiative is working with approximately 20 partner countries to build capacity related to low emission

development strategies (LEDS). Activities include providing targeted technical assistance to assist partner governments' efforts to build robust greenhouse gas inventories, conducting economic and sector modeling and analysis; promoting stakeholder engagement; and implementing sustainable forest and clean energy interventions. Partner U.S. agencies in EC-LEDS include the Department of State, EPA, U.S. Forest Service, Department of Energy (DOE) National Labs, and U.S. Department of Agriculture. Going forward, the EC-LEDS program will support partner governments in turning LEDS into actionable and implementable projects and programs, such as through Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs). The EC-LEDS program may also provide support to help build partner countries' readiness to access markets and scale up climate change mitigation efforts. This programming is in addition to the country-level programs/amounts cited in individual country sections.

- USAID is investing \$7.2 million in the Climate Change Resilient Development (CCRD) program to support applied research and knowledge exchange on the emerging challenges associated with glacial melt and its impacts on high mountain communities as well as a community of practice around climate services to advance the state of knowledge and the capacity of developing country partners. Other activities will further improve the planning, design, and implementation of adaptation programs and support innovative approaches in emerging areas of climate vulnerability and adaptation through stakeholder workshops and pilot projects to test and demonstrate the efficacy of adaptation tools and approaches in SIDS, LDCs, and glacier-dependent regions.
- The Department of State is spending \$7 million to continue supporting the Renewables, Efficiency, and Deployment Initiative (Climate REDI), announced by U.S. Secretary of Energy Steven Chu in 2009 at the United Nations climate summit in Copenhagen. Climate REDI, implemented by the DOE, is a global program aimed at expanding the use of energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies. It has three components. The Super-Efficient Equipment and Appliances Deployment Program (SEAD) supports the acceleration of global energy efficiency gains for internationally traded equipment and appliances by pulling super-efficient appliances and equipment into the market through cooperation on incentives, procurement, awards and research and development (R&D) investments, and by bolstering national or regional minimum efficiency standards. The Clean Energy Solutions Center (CESC) is a web-based, knowledge-sharing platform that aims to aid governments with the design and adoption of policies and programs that support the deployment of low-carbon technologies. The Solar and Light Emitting Diode Energy Access Program (SLED) is developing a global quality assurance program for off-grid lighting products and small solar kits for rural electrification. SLED also is supporting the expansion of the Lighting Africa activities spearheaded by the World Bank Group to new regions, including India. At the Copenhagen conference, the United States announced its intent to contribute \$35 million over five years to these programs.
- USAID is investing \$6.6 million in FY 2012 to improve monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of its climate change programs. Objectives include establishment of new, rigorous performance monitoring indicators and performance management systems and analytics to support effective impact evaluation at a later date (e.g., control groups, collection of baseline data). This work promotes accountability and guides ongoing learning and identification of best practices. Specific activities include developing adaptation performance indicators or indices to better gauge adaptive capacity and producing measurement tools, including improved tools for accounting for greenhouse gas emissions reduced

or sequestered. An ex-post comparative analysis of up to five existing REDD+ projects will analyze how changes in tenure arrangements and property rights impact climate, livelihoods, and participation within communities and households. Possible focal countries include Zambia, Indonesia, Nepal, and Mexico.

- USAID is investing \$5 million in the Famine Early Warning System Network (FEWS NET) to support climate change adaptation planning by identifying potential threats to food security. The Network uses meteorological data for monthly food security updates, regular food security outlooks and alerts, and response planning efforts. The program will identify national priority zones and populations for adaptation activities in Africa and build national and regional capacities to conduct climate change assessments to better understand variability in seasonal climate patterns. The program will enhance monitoring and assessment activities to identify early meaningful drops in food and water security of communities that are most vulnerable to climate change. This funding is in addition to the funding reported on the individual “country pages” of this document.
- As part of the Feed the Future Initiative, USAID is investing \$5 million to carry out global-level research on making livestock more climate resilient in order to help people that raise livestock better adapt to climate change impacts. For example, USAID will support research on the development, identification, and introduction of livestock that are disease resistant and heat tolerant, and capable of living on low-quality forages and feeds without experiencing a decrease in meat and milk production.
- The Department of State is providing \$5 million for the recently launched U.S.-Africa Clean Energy Finance (U.S.-ACEF) initiative, which brings together different financing tools of the U.S. Government to unlock low-carbon energy investments across Africa. The initiative provides grant-based resources from the Department of State to cover project preparation costs for clean energy and energy efficiency. These projects are then aligned with direct project financing from the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC). This funding is in addition to \$15 million provided for ACEF from 2011 funds. In total, the Department of State’s support will unlock hundreds of millions of dollars through direct OPIC financing and private sector investment in African clean energy projects over a four-year period. By addressing up-front investment hurdles and providing long-term financing, the initiative allows private capital to flow toward clean energy projects in Africa.
- As part of the Feed the Future Initiative, USAID is providing \$4.4 million to expand conservation agriculture production systems, sustainable agriculture, and improved natural resources management, in order to increase food security and the ability of small farmers to adapt to climate change. Many of the projects supported will be implemented by U.S. universities and CGIAR. The investment will support technological improvements (for example instruments to support minimum tillage and no-till seeding) and decision tools for crop nutrient management.
- The Department of State is providing \$3 million to the World Bank for the Partnership for Market Readiness, which will support efforts in developing countries to prepare for and pilot market-based approaches to reducing greenhouse gas emissions, including the development of emissions trading programs; monitoring, reporting and verification systems; and greenhouse gas inventories and reporting rules. It will also support a platform for technical exchanges and peer-to-peer learning on market-based instruments in both developed and developing countries.

- USAID is investing \$3 million through the U.S. Forest Service in SilvaCarbon, an interagency effort to demonstrate and compare forest and terrestrial carbon measurement and monitoring methodologies and build capacity of selected countries in Africa, South America and South East Asia to use these tools and technologies.
- USAID is investing \$3 million in one or more climate change public-private partnerships with the goal of leveraging significant additional resources to advance development goals. Examples of this work include directing clean energy and sustainable landscapes resources toward partnerships with renewable electricity, clean fuels, energy efficiency, sustainable forestry, and sustainable supply chain business partners. Additionally, adaptation resources could be directed toward partnerships with water utilities, insurance or re-insurance companies, tourism industry, agricultural producers, and others to prepare for and respond to a changing climate.
- USAID is investing \$2.4 million in the Regulatory and Investment Climate for Clean Energy initiative to establish critical policy, regulatory and investment preconditions for sustainable clean energy programs. As part of this effort, USAID supports exchanges between U.S. and developing country utility managers through the Energy Utility Partnership Program to share lessons learned in renewable energy deployment, energy efficiency, demand-side management and advanced metering technologies. USAID also helps to establish policy and regulatory frameworks that increase transparency, efficiency, and private sector participation in developing countries' energy sectors. These efforts improve the performance of utilities, enhancing sustainability and reducing dependence on government subsidies. USAID also works to help countries overcome barriers to the scale up of small scale renewable energy systems through the Microfinance for Clean Energy program, which works with microfinance institutions, energy service providers, and other private sector partners to promote innovative renewable energy financing.
- USAID is providing \$2.3 million for Powering Agriculture: An Energy Grand Challenge for Development, a new program designed to increase agricultural productivity and value by supporting clean energy technologies with applications for farmers and agribusinesses in low-income countries. This program will be implemented worldwide, providing grants and technical assistance to organizations, businesses, financial intermediaries (including investment companies), and academic institutions that propose innovative, scalable approaches to boosting agricultural productivity and food security using clean energy. Partners in the Powering Agriculture program include the Government of Sweden, Duke Energy, the African Development Bank (AfDB), the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), and OPIC. This program is leveraging more than \$15 million from public and private sector donors.
- USAID is investing \$2.2 million to support field applications of clean energy. Several coordinated activities, including Vocational Training and Education for Clean Energy, Increasing Adoption of Renewable Energy, and Increasing Energy Efficiency, will help developing countries build capacity for critical energy sector reforms; develop credible and robust systems for monitoring, reporting and verification of greenhouse gas emissions; and create indexing tools to address local barriers to the development and transfer of clean energy.
- The Department of State is investing \$2 million in the Low Emission Development Strategies Global Partnership (LEDS GP). Through workshops and collaboration on a wide range of topics, the LEDS GP brings together more than 90 governments, multilateral institutions and non-

governmental organizations (NGOs) to share knowledge and resources to advance the development and implementation of LEDS around the globe. The LEDS GP advances these objectives through: 1) peer-to-peer learning; 2) regional and country-level cooperation and donor coordination; and 3) targeted development and implementation of analytical tools and capacity building activities.

- The Department of State is providing \$2 million to expand the Partnership on Women's Entrepreneurship in Renewables (wPOWER) to additional areas in Africa and/or India. The goal of wPOWER is to empower women through economic opportunities while also increasing access to and adoption of modern energy services, including devices such as solar lanterns and clean cookstoves. More specifically, wPOWER partners are coordinating efforts to: (1) build and strengthen networks of women clean technology entrepreneurs; (2) raise public awareness on the critical role of women in increasing energy access, promoting sustainable development, and driving green growth at the local level in the developing world; and (3) build the evidence base on the economic and environmental benefits of integrating women into the energy access value chain.
- USAID is investing \$1.5 million through CGIAR to support the development of new research, information, and tools that are critical to understanding key issues related to climate change mitigation. The research will be carried out globally, in multiple tropical developing countries and in partnership with scientists, researchers, and natural resource managers from these countries. In particular, the research will provide improved information about measuring below-ground carbon and human-caused emissions in peat lands, mangroves, and other wetlands; new modeling and analysis of the drivers of deforestation, forest degradation, and the barriers to increased sequestration; and research on the impacts of interventions to promote farmer-managed natural regeneration of trees in Africa.
- USAID is investing \$1.4 million to extend its Climate Change Training and Communication program to ensure staff, implementers and key counterparts are up to date on relevant climate change knowledge and practices, national and international negotiations and policy development, and technical data. Climate change content will also be integrated into other sectors' training (e.g., food security, health), building on experience to date with integrating climate change into natural resources management, water and sanitation, economic growth and other technical topics.
- USAID is providing \$1.4 million to the World Food Program to support the Rural Resilience Initiative, which is promoting both climate change adaptation and food security by developing and testing comprehensive risk management solutions for vulnerable rural populations. The program is piloting an approach in Senegal to generate knowledge and lessons both to inform the USAID Senegal Mission's own food security and climate adaptation program and as part of a multiple-country research effort. The approach incorporates four complementary tools for farmers: insurance, savings, credit, and risk reduction measures, and includes a rigorous evaluation process to test the impact of these combined tools on vulnerability.
- USAID is investing \$1.2 million in a partnership with Columbia University's International Research Institute for Climate and Society that will provide clear, tailored climate science and information to decision makers in developing countries to help them plan for climate-resilient development. The program partners conduct research and, provide training, data development, and sharing and technical guidance to support the development of regional and global climate services and platforms where developing countries decision makers can easily access data. Technical assistance is also being

provided to develop index insurance mechanisms as an adaptation tool for vulnerable households, and to incorporate climate science into the design of index insurance mechanisms.

- USAID is providing \$1.2 million to the Forest Carbon, Markets, and Communities (FCMC) program to provide technical support to partner country governments and NGOs to improve the management and conservation of natural forests. When successfully executed, the FCMC will help to mitigate climate change.
- USAID is investing \$1.2 million in a City-to-City Partnership program that will help cities in developing countries sustainably adapt to the impacts of climate change. The program will promote partnerships and shared technical assistance between U.S. cities and cities in developing countries, and it will engage poor urban communities in identifying and addressing local governance and service delivery issues linked to climate change vulnerability.
- USAID is providing \$1 million to the Governors' Climate and Forests Task Force (GCF), a unique subnational collaboration between 16 states and provinces from the United States, Brazil, Indonesia, Nigeria, Mexico, and Peru seeking to integrate REDD+ and other forest carbon activities into emerging climate change mitigation policies. The GCF will help to mobilize and advance financing for REDD+ activities on a pay-for-performance basis; provide recommendations for designing carbon markets so they include REDD+ activities; build capacity for REDD+ activities in subnational jurisdictions in tropical forest countries; and develop institutions and programs for linking subnational REDD+ activities with ongoing national and international efforts. Support will focus on integrating national, state, provincial, and project-level REDD+ activities and architectures.
- USAID is investing \$1 million in centrally programmed funds to support the EPA in implementing the Greenhouse Gas Inventory Capacity Building Program for Developing Countries. This program will help developing countries build capacity to develop greenhouse gas inventories and meet commitments to prepare and submit National Climate Communications, including greenhouse gas inventories, to the UNFCCC. Training will be conducted regionally in Southeast Asia, East Africa, and Latin America, and will include work in multiple countries.

# Africa

FISCAL YEAR 2012

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# Angola

Note: Amounts and activity descriptions are for Fiscal Year (FY) 2012 funds only. Activities undertaken with FY 2010 and 2011 funds are in most cases ongoing. For information on 2010 and 2011 activities, please visit [www.state.gov/faststartfinance](http://www.state.gov/faststartfinance). The figures provided here do not necessarily reflect the sum total of climate-related financing provided by the U.S. Government to this country; please see the Executive Summary for information on the methodology used to develop these fact sheets. Funding amounts are rounded to the nearest hundred thousand; totals in summary tables might not equal the sum of projects below due to rounding.

## Support through U.S. Government Programs

Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Angola

- \$3 million to assess climate vulnerability and climate resilience through the African and Latin American Resilience to Climate Change program
- \$2 million to strengthen climate resilience through the Southern Africa Regional Environmental Program
- \$1.5 million to foster private investment in renewable energy in southern Africa
- \$1.5 million to help southern African nations transition to cleaner electricity sources through the Southern Africa Trade Hub

## Descriptions of 2012 U.S.-Supported Program Activities

### Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Angola

- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is investing \$3 million in the African and Latin American Resilience to Climate Change (ARCC) program to develop methodologies and technical tools to assess countries' climate vulnerability and resilience. As a consequence of Africa's high level of vulnerability and relative lack of adaptive capacity, its need for technical support and capacity building is particularly acute. ARCC provides technical, analytical, and project assistance and capacity-building in a way that improves the ability of vulnerable populations to respond to climate challenges and safeguards economic growth.
- USAID is investing nearly \$2 million in the Southern Africa Regional Environmental Program (SAREP) to build capacity among a range of stakeholders to integrate climate information into policies and practices. These efforts will be conducted with the Southern Africa Development Community, the Permanent Okavango River Basin Water Commission; basin communities; and the governments of Angola, Botswana, and Namibia. Benefits will include better science and analysis for improved decision-making; improved regional and basin-level governance for natural resource management; and the implementation of adaptation strategies to help communities strengthen resilience to potential local impacts of climate change, including fires, droughts, and floods.

- USAID is providing \$1.5 million for technical assistance and transactional advisory services to enhance the enabling environment for private sector investment in renewable energy in southern Africa. The program will facilitate structural reforms in the energy sector that will foster private investment in clean energy generation (including hydro, wind, solar, geothermal and biomass) and transmission projects.
- USAID is investing \$1.5 million in the Southern Africa Trade Hub to strengthen regional capacity for clean energy sector planning and cooperation. This project will improve the regional enabling environment for clean energy and partner with the National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners and U.S. Energy Association to provide capacity building assistance to South African electricity regulators and utility operators to transition to clean energy-based electricity sources.

# Benin

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## Support through U.S. Government Programs

Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Benin

- \$3 million to assess climate vulnerability and climate resilience through the African and Latin American Resilience to Climate Change program
- \$2.7 million to increase the climate resilience of communities in West Africa
- \$1.2 million to support clean energy work with the ECOWAS Regional Center for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency.

## Descriptions of 2012 U.S.-Supported Program Activities

### Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Benin

- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is investing \$3 million in the African and Latin American Resilience to Climate Change (ARCC) program to develop methodologies and technical tools to assess countries' climate vulnerability and resilience. As a consequence of Africa's high level of vulnerability and relative lack of adaptive capacity, its need for technical support and capacity building is particularly acute. ARCC provides technical, analytical, and project assistance and capacity-building in a way that improves the ability of vulnerable populations to respond to climate challenges and safeguards economic growth.
- USAID is investing \$2.7 million in the development of a new climate change program in West Africa. This program will be based on a synthesis of vulnerability assessments and climate change research conducted in West Africa to identify areas that are particularly vulnerable to climate change and have the greatest potential to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from land-use change. Program activities will increase access to science and information for decision-making, improve governance surrounding climate change and land use change, and increase the resilience of targeted communities to climate change impacts.
- USAID is providing \$1.2 million to a partnership with the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Regional Center for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (ECREEE) to support clean energy efforts. This program will target assistance to encourage private sector investments in

renewable energy; sites are currently being analyzed for solar and wind energy potential using satellite data. The program will also study the development of hydro-electric power plants and the capture and use of flared gas for electricity production within West Africa.

# Botswana

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## Support through U.S. Government Programs

Bilateral Programs.....\$500,000

### Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Botswana

- \$2.1 million to strengthen resilience through the Resilience in the Limpopo River Basin Initiative
- \$2 million to strengthen climate resilience through the Southern Africa Regional Environmental Program
- \$1.5 million to foster private investment in renewable energy in southern Africa
- \$1.5 million to help southern African nations transition to cleaner electricity sources through the Southern Africa Trade Hub

## Descriptions of 2012 U.S.-Supported Program Activities

### Bilateral Programs

- The U.S. Trade and Development Agency's (USTDA) funding of \$500,000 is supporting a workshop and two reverse trade missions on U.S. solar technologies. This activity will familiarize key stakeholders from the southern Africa markets with state-of-the-art U.S. technologies, equipment, and services, as well as policies, regulations, and financing mechanisms that can support the implementation of solar projects in southern Africa. It will also foster the participation of U.S. companies in the implementation of solar projects in southern Africa.

### Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Botswana

- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is investing \$2.1 million in the Resilience in the Limpopo River Basin (RESILIM) initiative. Climate change will have profound impacts on the availability of water for the 14 million people living in the Limpopo River Basin, which covers parts of Botswana, Mozambique, South Africa, and Zimbabwe. This initiative will support the adoption of science-based adaptation strategies to reduce climate vulnerability and improve management of water resources across the basin. USAID will improve policies; build stakeholders' skills; and test innovative practices for improved water allocation, ecosystem conservation, and application of the best available

climate science and management information. RESILIM will strengthen governance to address climate-related risks and improve science and analysis for decision-making.

- USAID is investing nearly \$2 million in the Southern Africa Regional Environmental Program (SAREP) to build capacity among a range of stakeholders to integrate climate information into policies and practices. These efforts will be conducted with the Southern Africa Development Community; the Permanent Okavango River Basin Water Commission; basin communities, and the governments of Angola, Botswana, and Namibia. Benefits will include better science and analysis for improved decision-making; improved regional and basin-level governance for natural resource management; and the implementation of adaptation strategies to help communities strengthen resilience to potential local impacts of climate change, including fires, droughts, and floods.
- USAID is providing \$1.5 million for technical assistance and transactional advisory services to enhance the enabling environment for private sector investment in renewable energy in southern Africa. The program will facilitate structural reforms in the energy sector that will foster private investment in clean energy generation (including hydro, wind, solar, geothermal and biomass) and transmission projects.
- USAID is investing \$1.5 million in the Southern Africa Trade Hub to strengthen regional capacity for clean energy sector planning and cooperation. This project will improve the regional enabling environment for clean energy and partner with the National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners and U.S. Energy Association to provide capacity building assistance to South African electricity regulators and utility operators to transition to clean energy-based electricity sources.

# Burkina Faso

Note: Amounts and activity descriptions are for Fiscal Year (FY) 2012 funds only. Activities undertaken with FY 2010 and 2011 funds are in most cases ongoing. For information on 2010 and 2011 activities, please visit [www.state.gov/faststartfinance](http://www.state.gov/faststartfinance). The figures provided here do not necessarily reflect the sum total of climate-related financing provided by the U.S. Government to this country; please see the Executive Summary for information on the methodology used to develop these fact sheets. Funding amounts are rounded to the nearest hundred thousand; totals in summary tables might not equal the sum of projects below due to rounding.

## Support through U.S. Government Programs

Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Burkina Faso

- \$2.7 million to increase the climate resilience of communities in West Africa
- \$1.8 million to build the capacity of the West African Power Pool to support clean and renewable energy development
- \$1.3 million to integrate climate-adaptive water management practices through the West Africa Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene program
- \$1.2 million to support clean energy work with the ECOWAS Regional Center for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency
- \$800,000 for improved science and analysis to support climate-related decision-making through the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel

## Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Burkina Faso, to Which the United States Contributes a Portion

- A \$30 million investment plan under the Forest Investment Program (FIP); the United States contributed \$37.5 million to the FIP in 2012.

## Descriptions of 2012 U.S.-Supported Program Activities

### Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Burkina Faso

- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is investing \$2.7 million in the development of a new climate change program in West Africa. This program will be based on a synthesis of vulnerability assessments and climate change research conducted in West Africa to identify areas that are particularly vulnerable to climate change and have the greatest potential to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from land-use change. Program activities will increase access to science and information for decision-making, improve governance surrounding climate change and land use change, and increase the resilience of targeted communities to climate change impacts.
- USAID is investing \$1.8 million to build the capacity of the West African Power Pool (WAPP) to support clean and renewable energy development in West Africa. WAPP, a special purpose Economic

Community of West African States (ECOWAS) agency, is charged with the creation of a West African electricity grid. WAPP promotes clean energy through capturing associated natural gas that would otherwise be flared. USAID will provide training, staff, and consulting services to identify public-private partnership opportunities to develop power plants that generate power from this captured natural gas.

- USAID is investing \$1.3 million in the West Africa Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (WA-WASH) Program. This program focuses on selected areas of Burkina Faso, Ghana, Mali, and Niger that have chronic, severe food insecurity and high vulnerability to climate change. It will apply data about climate change impacts on available water resources to water and sanitation management practices.
- USAID is providing \$1.2 million to a partnership with the ECOWAS Regional Center for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (ECREEE) to support clean energy efforts. This program will target assistance to encourage private sector investments in renewable energy; sites are currently being analyzed for solar and wind energy potential using satellite data. The program will also study the development of hydro-electric power plants and the capture and use of flared gas for electricity production within West Africa.
- USAID is investing \$800,000 in the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (known by its French acronym, CILSS) for improved science and analysis to support decision-making. Specific activities include conducting geospatial analyses of land use and land cover over the past three decades to support dialogue and policy on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+), and developing the information, analysis, and tools essential for supporting national climate change adaptation strategies.

### **Multilateral Activities to Which the United States Contributes a Portion**

- In partnership with the African Development Bank and the World Bank, Burkina Faso is developing a Forest Investment Program (FIP) investment plan that uses up to \$30 million in grant funding for projects to reduce deforestation and forest degradation and promote sustainable forest management. *The United States contributed \$37.5 million to the FIP in 2012.*

# Burundi

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## Support through U.S. Government Programs

Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Burundi

- \$3.7 million to strengthen adaptation through the Planning for Resilience in East Africa through Policy, Adaptation, Research, and Economic Development program
- \$2.1 million to promote low emission development through the East Africa Regional Clean Energy Program
- \$2 million to increase policy leadership, technical capacity, and action readiness on adaptation to climate change through the East African Community
- \$1.2 million to support geothermal development in sub-Saharan Africa through the Partnerships for Energy Infrastructure program
- \$700,000 to support clean energy programs in East Africa through the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
- \$500,000 to apply the Famine Early Warning System Network to Africa

## Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Burundi, to Which the United States Contributes a Portion

- \$3.2 million from the Global Environment Facility (GEF); the United States contributed \$60 million to the GEF for climate change programming in 2012.

## Descriptions of 2012 U.S.-Supported Program Activities

### Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Burundi

- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is investing \$3.7 million in the Planning for Resilience in East Africa through Policy, Adaptation, Research, and Economic Development (PREPARED) program. The overall goal of PREPARED is to strengthen the resilience and sustainability of East African economies, communities, and trans-boundary freshwater ecosystems. PREPARED will work with the East African Community and the Lake Victoria Basin Commission to develop science and analysis to support decision-making about resources under a changing climate, and support the development of a shared climate change policy framework.

- USAID is investing \$2.1 million in the East Africa Regional Clean Energy Program (RCEP) to promote low emission development by reducing greenhouse gas emissions in the energy sector and expanding regional clean energy markets. RCEP works to increase access to clean energy services in targeted countries in East Africa by improving the capacity of the East African private sector to finance clean energy projects, enhancing the technical capacity of regional institutions to foster clean energy programs, and enhancing the enabling environment for clean energy investments.
- USAID is investing \$2 million in a partnership with the East African Community (EAC) to increase policy leadership, technical capacity, and action readiness on adaptation to climate change in East Africa. The program will promote the adaptive capacity of the EAC Secretariat and partner states, enhance climate change monitoring and research, and support the integration of climate change into regional development planning.
- USAID is investing \$1.2 million in the Partnerships for Energy Infrastructure program to support one or more grants or cooperative agreements with other international organizations and donors for geothermal development in sub-Saharan Africa. This program will improve access to clean energy and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
- USAID is investing \$700,000 in a partnership with the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) to support efforts to establish critical pre-conditions for sustainable clean energy programs in East Africa. The investment will support policy reforms that improve cost recovery and establish financial capacity in the energy sector; improve the regulatory framework to aid implementation; and improve capacity of institutions in the region to regulate the energy sector. These activities will ultimately help to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions as economic development continues in the region.
- USAID is providing \$500,000 to support a Famine Early Warning System Network (FEWS NET) application specific to Africa, which complements the work of the global FEWS NET program. USAID will build on the experience and knowledge of the global FEWS NET program to build the capacity of a regional research center, the Inter-governmental Authority on Development Climate Prediction and Applications Center to develop regional decision-making tools for climate change adaptation. The program will improve climate change science and analysis for decision making.

### **Multilateral Activities to Which the United States Contributes a Portion**

- The Global Environment Facility (GEF) is providing \$3.2 million for climate change mitigation activities within the \$21.5 million Watershed Approach to Sustainable Coffee Production project. This project, implemented by the World Bank, will address the pressures from competing uses on important watersheds and improve the conservation of forests. *The United States contributed \$60 million to the GEF for climate change programming in 2012.*

# Cameroon

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## Support through U.S. Government Programs

Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Cameroon

- \$2.5 million to improve the governance and sustainable use of forest resources
- \$1.7 million to expand clean energy production through the Africa Infrastructure Program
- \$1.1 million for capacity building on satellite monitoring of deforestation and forest degradation
- \$1.1 million to support climate change mitigation in the Dja-Odzala-Minkébé Landscape in Gabon, the Republic of the Congo, and Cameroon

## Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Cameroon, to Which the United States Contributes a Portion

- \$14.6 million from the Global Environment Facility (GEF); the United States contributed \$60 million to the GEF for climate change programming in 2012.

## Descriptions of 2012 U.S.-Supported Program Activities

### Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Cameroon

- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is investing \$2.5 million to improve the governance and sustainable use of forest resources. This program will strengthen regional regulation of logging, update forest monitoring systems, and take steps toward developing a new forest atlas. The program will strengthen civil society capacity to effectively engage in national preparations for national Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) and establish the policy and regulatory frameworks necessary to support regional, national and sub-national climate change mitigation. It will also assist regional organizations and national governments with conducting studies on national REDD+ readiness planning, preparation, and pilot project initiation.
- USAID is investing \$1.7 million in the Africa Infrastructure Program to provide technical assistance and advisory services to sub-Saharan African governments to increase the number of clean energy projects that are brought to financial closure and construction. USAID will also provide capacity building assistance to help governments plan and implement sector reforms and implement

institutional, legal, commercial and regulatory changes that are necessary to attract private developers and lenders in the clean energy sector. Overall, these activities will help to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from energy in sub-Saharan Africa.

- USAID is investing \$1.1 million to continue developing the capacity to monitor deforestation and forest degradation from satellite images. Through this program, the National Aeronautic and Space Administration (NASA) will complete mapping of forest cover change. It will also support the Central African forest observatory organization to prepare and disseminate satellite and geographic information system-derived products for monitoring forest cover change and forest biomass in support of the Central African states' efforts to better manage forest resources.
- USAID will provide \$1.1 million to support climate change mitigation in the 19.2 million hectares of the Dja-Odzala-Minkébé (known as Tridom for short) Landscape in Gabon, the Republic of the Congo, and Cameroon. The program will focus on maintaining carbon stocks and sequestration potential for climate change mitigation and attracting pay-for-performance investments in REDD+.

### **Multilateral Activities to Which the United States Contributes a Portion**

- As part of a regional program, the Global Environment Facility (GEF) is providing \$11.6 million for climate change mitigation activities within the \$193.3 million Lake Chad Basin Regional Program. This project, implemented by the African Development Bank, focuses on the sustainable use of resources in the Lake Chad Basin (Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Niger, and Nigeria). Activities will promote the conservation of water and forest ecosystems, and improve energy efficiency and food security in the region. *The United States contributed \$60 million to the GEF for climate change programming in 2012.*
- The GEF is providing \$2 million that will leverage an additional \$10 million in co-financing for the Promoting Investments in the Fight against Climate Change and Ecosystems Protection through Integrated Renewable Energy and Biomass Solutions for Productive Uses and Industrial Applications project. The project, implemented by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, seeks to reduce greenhouse gas emissions through the promotion of investments in renewable energy and the development of a market in the renewable energy sector.
- The GEF is providing \$1 million for climate change mitigation activities within the \$19.8 million Sustainable Forest Management program, under the Authority of Cameroonian Councils project. The project, implemented by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, will adapt, test, and implement a system for accounting and monitoring carbon in forests managed by local administrative units ("forest councils"). The GEF funding will also be used to support capacity building activities for council forest staff, to strengthen their technical skills for forest carbon measuring and monitoring. The co-financing will support activities to control forest degradation, forest restoration, and enrichment.

# Cape Verde

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## Support through U.S. Government Programs

Bilateral Programs.....	\$41,000,000
Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Cape Verde	
▪ \$2.7 million to increase the climate resilience of communities in West Africa	
▪ \$1.2 million to support clean energy work with the ECOWAS Regional Center for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency	

## Descriptions of 2012 U.S.-Supported Program Activities

### Bilateral Programs

- The Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) is providing approximately \$41 million in 2012 funds to finance the Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Project for the second Cape Verde Compact. Although the principal purpose of the project is to reduce poverty through economic growth, the project also is anticipated to have climate co-benefits. The project will be implemented by the Government of Cape Verde through the Ministry of Environment, Housing, and Territorial Administration and will focus on (1) strengthening national level institutions, (2) reforming utilities, particularly on the Island of Santiago, and (3) improving physical infrastructure. These activities are expected to help strengthen the ability of Cape Verde's government, utilities, and citizens to adapt to climate change impacts by strengthening local water resource planning capacity, adapting building codes, and funding critical infrastructure investments.

### Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Cape Verde

- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is investing \$2.7 million in the development of a new climate change program in West Africa. This program will be based on a synthesis of vulnerability assessments and climate change research conducted in West Africa to identify areas that are particularly vulnerable to climate change and have the greatest potential to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from land-use change. Program activities will increase access to science and information for decision-making, improve governance surrounding climate change and land-use change, and increase the resilience of targeted communities to climate change impacts.

- USAID is providing \$1.2 million to a partnership with the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Regional Center for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (ECREEE) to support clean energy efforts. This program will target assistance to encourage private sector investments in renewable energy; sites are currently being analyzed for solar and wind energy potential using satellite data. The program will also study the development of hydro-electric power plants and the capture and use of flared gas for electricity production within West Africa.

# Central African Republic

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## Support through U.S. Government Programs

Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Central African Republic

- \$2.5 million to improve the governance and sustainable use of forest resources
- \$1.1 million for capacity building on satellite monitoring of deforestation and forest degradation
- \$600,000 to support climate change mitigation in the Sangha Tri-national landscape

## Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Central African Republic, to Which the United States Contributes a Portion

- \$11.6 million from the Global Environment Facility (GEF); the United States contributed \$60 million to the GEF for climate change programming in 2012.

## Descriptions of 2012 U.S.-Supported Program Activities

### Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Central African Republic

- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is investing \$2.5 million to improve the governance and sustainable use of forest resources. This program will strengthen regional regulation of logging, update forest monitoring systems, and take steps toward developing a new forest atlas. The program will strengthen civil society capacity to effectively engage in national preparations for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) and establish the policy and regulatory frameworks necessary to support regional, national and sub-national climate change mitigation. It will also assist regional organizations and national governments with conducting studies on national REDD+ readiness planning, preparation, and pilot project initiation.
- USAID is investing \$1.1 million to continue developing the capacity to monitor deforestation and forest degradation from satellite images. Through this program, the National Aeronautic and Space Administration (NASA) will complete mapping of forest cover change. It will also support the Central African forest observatory organization to prepare and disseminate satellite and geographic information system-derived products for monitoring forest cover change and forest biomass in support of the Central African states' efforts to better manage forest resources.

- USAID will provide \$600,000 to support climate change mitigation in the 45,000 km<sup>2</sup> of the Sangha Tri-national landscape in the Northwestern Congolian Lowland Forest ecoregion, which is threatened by forest fragmentation, degradation, and deforestation associated with unsustainable logging. USAID's assistance will develop and strengthen the capacity of national and sub-national stakeholders to effectively participate in REDD+ and promote sustainable management of forests.

### **Multilateral Activities to Which the United States Contributes a Portion**

- As part of a regional program, the Global Environment Facility (GEF) is providing \$11.6 million for climate change mitigation activities within the \$193.3 million Lake Chad Basin Regional Program. This project, implemented by the African Development Bank, focuses on the sustainable use of resources in the Lake Chad Basin (Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Niger, and Nigeria). Activities will promote the conservation of water and forest ecosystems, and improve energy efficiency and food security in the region. *The United States contributed \$60 million to the GEF for climate change programming in 2012.*

# Chad

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## Support through U.S. Government Programs

Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Chad

- \$800,000 for improved science and analysis to support climate-related decision-making through the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel

## Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Chad, to Which the United States Contributes a Portion

- \$11.6 million from the Global Environment Facility (GEF); the United States contributed \$60 million to the GEF for climate change programming in 2012.

## Descriptions of 2012 U.S.-Supported Program Activities

### Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Chad

- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is investing \$800,000 in the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (known by its French acronym, CILSS) for improved science and analysis to support decision-making. Specific activities include conducting geospatial analyses of land use and land cover over the past three decades to support dialogue and policy on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+), and developing the information, analysis, and tools essential for supporting national climate change adaptation strategies.

### Multilateral Activities to Which the United States Contributes a Portion

- As part of a regional program, the Global Environment Facility (GEF) is providing \$11.6 million for climate change mitigation activities within the \$193.3 million Lake Chad Basin Regional Program. This project, implemented by the African Development Bank, focuses on the sustainable use of resources in the Lake Chad Basin (Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Niger, and Nigeria). Activities will promote the conservation of water and forest ecosystems, and improve energy efficiency and food security in the region. *The United States contributed \$60 million to the GEF for climate change programming in 2012.*

# Democratic Republic of the Congo

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## Support through U.S. Government Programs

Bilateral Programs.....\$2,200,000

Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Democratic Republic of the Congo

- \$6 million to support reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation
- \$2.5 million to improve the governance and sustainable use of forest resources
- \$1.3 million to assist the Central African Forest Commission and partner governments to design common strategies for reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation
- \$1.2 million to support geothermal development in sub-Saharan Africa through the Partnerships for Energy Infrastructure program
- \$1.1 million for capacity building on satellite monitoring of deforestation and forest degradation
- \$300,000 to support climate change mitigation in the Virunga landscape

## Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Democratic Republic of the Congo, to Which the United States Contributes a Portion

- Up to \$60 million for an investment plan under the Forest Investment Program (FIP); the United States contributed \$37.5 million to the FIP in 2012.

## Descriptions of 2012 U.S.-Supported Program Activities

### Bilateral Programs

- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will invest \$2 million to link improved and intensified agricultural production to sustainable, community-based natural resource management in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The activity will introduce agroforestry and conservation farming practices that will reduce slash-and-burn agriculture, thereby reducing deforestation pressures and increasing carbon sequestration on agricultural lands.
- The U.S. Forest Service (USFS) is providing more than \$200,000 to fund experts working with partners from government agencies and non-governmental institutions in the Democratic Republic of the Congo to support forest zoning and inventory. USFS efforts are contributing to community awareness related

to the national forestry code through the development of films in native languages while supporting national, regional, and local institutional strengthening of government partners working on national forest zoning.

### **Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Democratic Republic of the Congo**

- USAID is providing \$6 million to support climate change mitigation through reducing the rates of deforestation and forest degradation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Republic of Congo. This program will establish pilot Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) projects designed to influence policy processes; undertake micro-zoning and mapping of community territories as part of the REDD+ preparation process; support capacity building of local non-governmental organizations to promote alternative livelihoods; organize REDD+ training courses and climate awareness workshops; and demonstrate and develop sub-national REDD+ monitoring, reporting, and verification (MRV) systems.
- USAID is investing \$2.5 million to improve the governance and sustainable use of forest resources. This program will strengthen regional regulation of logging, update forest monitoring systems, and take steps toward developing a new forest atlas. The program will strengthen civil society capacity to effectively engage in national preparations for REDD+ and establish the policy and regulatory frameworks necessary to support regional, national and sub-national climate change mitigation. It will also assist regional organizations and national governments with conducting studies on national REDD+ readiness planning, preparation, and pilot project initiation.
- USAID is providing \$1.3 million to support regional and national efforts for low emission development and REDD+ through sustainable forest management. The program will assist the Central African Forest Commission (COMIFAC) and partner governments to design common REDD+ strategies and a regional REDD+ MRV program. The program will support one advisor in COMIFAC to assist in harmonizing land-use planning approaches, and another advisor in the Democratic Republic of the Congo Ministry of Environment to assist in national forest inventory and zoning.
- USAID is investing \$1.2 million in the Partnerships for Energy Infrastructure program to support one or more grants or cooperative agreements with other international organizations and donors for geothermal development in sub-Saharan Africa. This program will improve access to clean energy and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
- USAID is investing \$1.1 million to continue developing the capacity to monitor deforestation and forest degradation from satellite images. Through this program, the National Aeronautic and Space Administration (NASA) will complete mapping of forest cover change. It will also support the Central African forest observatory organization to prepare and disseminate satellite and geographic information system-derived products for monitoring forest cover change and forest biomass in support of the Central African states' efforts to better manage forest resources.
- USAID is investing almost \$300,000 to support climate change mitigation in the Virunga landscape, the most biodiverse of all African landscapes. This program will assist partner governments and local communities in combating threats to forests by developing alternatives to illegal cutting for firewood.

USAID will also assist in developing and implementing land-use management plans and strengthening local capacity to manage community forests.

### **Multilateral Activities to Which the United States Contributes a Portion**

- The Democratic Republic of Congo, in partnership with the World Bank and the African Development Bank, has developed a Forest Investment Program (FIP) country investment plan that uses up to \$60 million in grant funding for projects that include addressing deforestation and degradation in the Kinshasa, Kisangani, and Mbuji Mayi/Kananga supply areas. *The United States contributed \$37.5 million to the FIP in 2012.*

# Republic of the Congo

Note: Amounts and activity descriptions are for Fiscal Year (FY) 2012 funds only. Activities undertaken with FY 2010 and 2011 funds are in most cases ongoing. For information on 2010 and 2011 activities, please visit [www.state.gov/faststartfinance](http://www.state.gov/faststartfinance). The figures provided here do not necessarily reflect the sum total of climate-related financing provided by the U.S. Government to this country; please see the Executive Summary for information on the methodology used to develop these fact sheets. Funding amounts are rounded to the nearest hundred thousand; totals in summary tables might not equal the sum of projects below due to rounding.

## Support through U.S. Government Programs

Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Republic of the Congo

- \$6 million to support reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation
- \$2.5 million to improve the governance and sustainable use of forest resources
- \$1.3 million to assist the Central African Forest Commission and partner governments to design common strategies for reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation
- \$1.1 million for capacity building on satellite monitoring of deforestation and forest degradation
- \$1.1 million to support climate change mitigation in the Dja-Odzala-Minkébé Landscape in Gabon, the Republic of the Congo, and Cameroon
- \$700,000 to reduce deforestation and forest degradation in the Gamba-Conkouati and Leconi-Bateke-Lefini Forest landscapes

## Descriptions of 2012 U.S.-Supported Program Activities

### Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Republic of the Congo

- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is providing \$6 million to support climate change mitigation through reducing the rates of deforestation and forest degradation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Republic of Congo. This program will establish pilot Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) projects designed to influence policy processes; undertake micro-zoning and mapping of community territories as part of the REDD+ preparation process; support capacity building of local non-governmental organizations to promote alternative livelihoods; organize REDD+ training courses and climate awareness workshops; and demonstrate and develop sub-national REDD+ monitoring, reporting, and verification (MRV) systems.
- USAID is investing \$2.5 million to improve the governance and sustainable use of forest resources. This program will strengthen regional regulation of logging, update forest monitoring systems, and take steps toward developing a new forest atlas. The program will strengthen civil society capacity to effectively engage in national preparations for REDD+ and establish the policy and regulatory

frameworks necessary to support regional, national and sub-national climate change mitigation. It will also assist regional organizations and national governments with conducting studies on national REDD+ readiness planning, preparation, and pilot project initiation.

- USAID is providing \$1.3 million to support regional and national efforts for low emission development and REDD+ through sustainable forest management. The program will assist the Central African Forest Commission (COMIFAC) and partner governments to design common REDD+ strategies and a regional REDD+ MRV program. The program will support one advisor in COMIFAC to assist in harmonizing land-use planning approaches, and another advisor in the Democratic Republic of the Congo Ministry of Environment to assist in national forest inventory and zoning.
- USAID is investing \$1.1 million to continue developing the capacity to monitor deforestation and forest degradation from satellite images. Through this program, the National Aeronautic and Space Administration (NASA) will complete mapping of forest cover change. It will also support the Central African forest observatory organization to prepare and disseminate satellite and geographic information system-derived products for monitoring forest cover change and forest biomass in support of the Central African states' efforts to better manage forest resources.
- USAID will provide \$1.1 million to support climate change mitigation in the 19.2 million hectares of the Dja-Odzala-Minkébé (known as Tridom for short) Landscape in Gabon, the Republic of the Congo, and Cameroon. The program will focus on maintaining carbon stocks and sequestration potential for climate change mitigation and attracting pay-for-performance investments in REDD+.
- USAID will provide \$700,000 to reduce deforestation and forest degradation in the Gamba-Conkouati and Leconi-Bateke-Lefini Forest landscapes. USAID's assistance will develop and strengthen the capacity of national and sub-national stakeholders to effectively participate in the preparation for REDD+.

# Cote d'Ivoire

Note: Amounts and activity descriptions are for Fiscal Year (FY) 2012 funds only. Activities undertaken with FY 2010 and 2011 funds are in most cases ongoing. For information on 2010 and 2011 activities, please visit [www.state.gov/faststartfinance](http://www.state.gov/faststartfinance). The figures provided here do not necessarily reflect the sum total of climate-related financing provided by the U.S. Government to this country; please see the Executive Summary for information on the methodology used to develop these fact sheets. Funding amounts are rounded to the nearest hundred thousand; totals in summary tables might not equal the sum of projects below due to rounding.

## Support through U.S. Government Programs

Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Cote d'Ivoire

- \$2.7 million to increase the climate resilience of communities in West Africa
- \$1.8 million to promote forest conservation, sustainable livelihoods, and greenhouse gas emission reduction in the Upper Guinean Forest through the Sustainable and Thriving Environments for West Africa Regional Development program
- \$1.2 million to support clean energy work with the ECOWAS Regional Center for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency

## Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Cote d'Ivoire, to Which the United States Contributes a Portion

- \$2.7 million from the Global Environment Facility (GEF); the United States contributed \$60 million to the GEF for climate change programming in 2012.

## Descriptions of 2012 U.S.-Supported Program Activities

### Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Cote d'Ivoire

- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is investing \$2.7 million in the development of a new climate change program in West Africa. This program will be based on a synthesis of vulnerability assessments and climate change research conducted in West Africa to identify areas that are particularly vulnerable to climate change and have the greatest potential to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from land-use change exists. Program activities will increase access to science and information for decision-making, improve governance surrounding climate change and land-use change, and increase the resilience of targeted communities to climate change impacts.
- USAID is investing \$1.8 million in the Sustainable and Thriving Environments for West Africa Regional Development program (STEWARD). STEWARD promotes forest conservation and sustainable livelihoods in priority ecological zones in the Upper Guinean Forest ecosystem, which spans six West African states: Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, and Togo. The program works to improve the sustainability and biodiversity of the forest, which is severely threatened by unsustainable

land use practices, degradation, encroachment, and fragmentation. The program will reduce greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation and degradation.

- USAID is providing \$1.2 million to a partnership with the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Regional Center for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (ECREEE) to support clean energy efforts. This program will target assistance to encourage private sector investments in renewable energy; sites are currently being analyzed for solar and wind energy potential using satellite data. The program will also study the development of hydro-electric power plants and the capture and use of flared gas for electricity production within West Africa.

### **Multilateral Activities to Which the United States Contributes a Portion**

- As part of a regional program, the Global Environment Facility (GEF) is providing \$1.4 million for climate change mitigation activities within the \$31.3 million Mano River Union Ecosystem Conservation and International Water Resource Management Project. The project, implemented by the African Development Bank, will strengthen the management of transboundary natural resources to provide sustained ecological benefits and improved livelihoods for communities in Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone. *The United States contributed \$60 million to the GEF for climate change programming in 2012.*
- The GEF is providing \$1.3 million for climate change mitigation activities within the \$20.3 million Integrated Management of Protected Areas Project. The project, implemented by the United Nations Environmental Program, will help protect the network of forested parks and reserves of Cote d'Ivoire.

# Djibouti

Note: Amounts and activity descriptions are for Fiscal Year (FY) 2012 funds only. Activities undertaken with FY 2010 and 2011 funds are in most cases ongoing. For information on 2010 and 2011 activities, please visit [www.state.gov/faststartfinance](http://www.state.gov/faststartfinance). The figures provided here do not necessarily reflect the sum total of climate-related financing provided by the U.S. Government to this country; please see the Executive Summary for information on the methodology used to develop these fact sheets. Funding amounts are rounded to the nearest hundred thousand; totals in summary tables might not equal the sum of projects below due to rounding..

## Support through U.S. Government Programs

Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Djibouti

- \$1.2 million to support geothermal development in sub-Saharan Africa through the Partnerships for Energy Infrastructure program

## Descriptions of 2012 U.S.-Supported Program Activities

### Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Djibouti

- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is investing \$1.2 million in the Partnerships for Energy Infrastructure program to support one or more grants or cooperative agreements with other international organizations and donors for geothermal development in sub-Saharan Africa. This program will improve access to clean energy and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

# Equatorial Guinea

Note: Amounts and activity descriptions are for Fiscal Year (FY) 2012 funds only. Activities undertaken with FY 2010 and 2011 funds are in most cases ongoing. For information on 2010 and 2011 activities, please visit [www.state.gov/faststartfinance](http://www.state.gov/faststartfinance). The figures provided here do not necessarily reflect the sum total of climate-related financing provided by the U.S. Government to this country; please see the Executive Summary for information on the methodology used to develop these fact sheets. Funding amounts are rounded to the nearest hundred thousand; totals in summary tables might not equal the sum of projects below due to rounding.

## Support through U.S. Government Programs

Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Equatorial Guinea

- \$2.5 million to improve the governance and sustainable use of forest resources
- \$1.1 million for capacity building on satellite monitoring of deforestation and forest degradation
- \$200,000 for a program to reduce deforestation and forest degradation in the Monte Alen-Monte de Cristal Forest Landscape in Equatorial Guinea and Gabon

## Descriptions of 2012 U.S.-Supported Program Activities

### Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Equatorial Guinea

- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is investing \$2.5 million to improve the governance and sustainable use of forest resources. This program will strengthen regional regulation of logging, update forest monitoring systems, and take steps toward developing a new forest atlas. The program will strengthen civil society capacity to effectively engage in national preparations for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) and establish the policy and regulatory frameworks necessary to support regional, national and sub-national climate change mitigation. It will also assist regional organizations and national governments with conducting studies on national REDD+ readiness planning, preparation, and pilot project initiation.
- USAID is investing \$1.1 million to continue developing the capacity to monitor deforestation and forest degradation from satellite images. Through this program, the National Aeronautic and Space Administration (NASA) will complete mapping of forest cover change. It will also support the Central African forest observatory organization to prepare and disseminate satellite and geographic information system-derived products for monitoring forest cover change and forest biomass in support of the Central African states' efforts to better manage forest resources.
- USAID will provide \$200,000 for a program in the Monte Alen-Monte de Cristal Forest Landscape in Equatorial Guinea and Gabon to reduce deforestation and forest degradation through improved governance and management of natural resources. This program puts special emphasis on engaging key stakeholders in the spatial planning processes in order to promote management systems that

minimize deforestation, forest degradation, and biodiversity loss consistent with local needs and national and regional priorities.

# Ethiopia

Note: Amounts and activity descriptions are for Fiscal Year (FY) 2012 funds only. Activities undertaken with FY 2010 and 2011 funds are in most cases ongoing. For information on 2010 and 2011 activities, please visit [www.state.gov/faststartfinance](http://www.state.gov/faststartfinance). The figures provided here do not necessarily reflect the sum total of climate-related financing provided by the U.S. Government to this country; please see the Executive Summary for information on the methodology used to develop these fact sheets. Funding amounts are rounded to the nearest hundred thousand; totals in summary tables might not equal the sum of projects below due to rounding..

## Support through U.S. Government Programs

Bilateral Programs.....\$22,900,000

### Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Ethiopia

- \$3 million to assess climate vulnerability and climate resilience through the African and Latin American Resilience to Climate Change program
- \$2.1 million to promote low emission development through the East Africa Regional Clean Energy Program
- \$1.7 million to expand clean energy production through the Africa Infrastructure Program
- \$1.2 million to support geothermal development in sub-Saharan Africa through the Partnerships for Energy Infrastructure program
- \$1.1 million to support clean, renewable energy use in agriculture and food production in East African “Feed the Future” programs
- \$700,000 to support clean energy programs in East Africa through the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
- \$300,000 to evaluate East African farming programs seeking to generate increased carbon storage and access to carbon finance

### Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Ethiopia, to Which the United States Contributes a Portion

- A \$50 million investment plan under the Scaling Up Renewable Energy Program (SREP); the United States contributed \$18.7 million to SREP in 2012.

## Descriptions of 2012 U.S.-Supported Program Activities

### Bilateral Programs

- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is investing \$18.9 million to improve resilience to climate change impacts in the most chronically food-insecure areas in Ethiopia. Through support to the Government of Ethiopia’s Productive Safety Net Program, USAID aims to reduce vulnerability to more frequent and intense natural disasters, improve livelihoods, and develop community assets.

Activities include soil and water conservation, afforestation, water harvesting and small scale irrigation development, and improved early warning systems and disaster risk management.

- USAID is providing \$2 million through the Pastoralist Resiliency Improvement and Market Expansion program to help reduce the vulnerability of pastoralist communities to climate variability and change. Activities include strengthening the collection and dissemination of early warning information for adverse weather conditions, strengthening coordination and information-sharing among stakeholders involved in climate change adaptation activities, and initiating community-based programs for natural hazards management and response.
- USAID is providing \$1.2 million through the Graduation with Resilience to Achieve Sustainable Development program, to improve long-term food security and reduce vulnerability to climate change impacts through supporting on- and off-farm income-generating activities, facilitating market linkages, increasing access to microfinance, and improving nutritional status. The program conducts district-level climate change vulnerability assessments to help focus funds, pilot risk management tools such as weather index insurance, and promote collaboration with research centers to assess the most effective and replicable adaptation interventions.
- USAID is investing \$300,000 through the Capacity to Improve Agriculture and Food Security Program to support agricultural policy reform and to raise awareness of international best practices in agriculture development. Program activities will also support the Ethiopian Climate Change Forum in developing effective governance systems to coordinate and strengthen the response of government, non-governmental organizations and local communities to climate change-related disasters.
- USAID is providing \$300,000 to support the government and customary institutions focused on improving land tenure security. Secure land tenure is essential for the adoption of many adaptation techniques, and thus to the resiliency of local communities.
- USAID is providing \$200,000 through the Agriculture Knowledge, Learning, Documentation, and Policy Project to conduct monitoring, evaluation and impact assessment studies on USAID programs to address climate variability and change in Ethiopia and promote information sharing with the Ethiopian government. The evidence base generated by this project will inform donors' policy engagement with the Ethiopian government.

### **Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Ethiopia**

- USAID is investing \$3 million in the African and Latin American Resilience to Climate Change (ARCC) program to develop methodologies and technical tools to assess countries' climate vulnerability and resilience. As a consequence of Africa's high level of vulnerability and relative lack of adaptive capacity, its need for technical support and capacity building is particularly acute. ARCC provides technical, analytical, and project assistance and capacity-building in a way that improves the ability of vulnerable populations to respond to climate challenges and safeguards economic growth.
- USAID is investing \$2.1 million in the East Africa Regional Clean Energy Program (RCEP) to promote low emission development by reducing greenhouse gas emissions in the energy sector and expanding regional clean energy markets. RCEP works to increase access to clean energy services in targeted countries in East Africa by improving the capacity of the East African private sector to finance clean

energy projects, enhancing the technical capacity of regional institutions to foster clean energy programs, and enhancing the enabling environment for clean energy investments.

- USAID is investing \$1.7 million in the Africa Infrastructure Program to provide technical assistance and advisory services to sub-Saharan African governments to increase the number of clean energy projects that are brought to financial closure and construction. USAID will also provide capacity building assistance to help governments plan and implement sector reforms and implement institutional, legal, commercial and regulatory changes that are necessary to attract private developers and lenders in the clean energy sector. Overall, these activities will help to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from energy in sub-Saharan Africa.
- USAID is investing \$1.2 million in the Partnerships for Energy Infrastructure program to support one or more grants or cooperative agreements with other international organizations and donors for geothermal development in sub-Saharan Africa. This program will improve access to clean energy and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
- USAID is developing a new \$1.1 million project to support innovative projects in East African Feed the Future program partner countries that encourage the use of clean, renewable energy use in the agriculture and food production chain.
- USAID is investing \$700,000 in a partnership with the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) to support efforts to establish critical pre-conditions for sustainable clean energy programs in East Africa. The investment will support policy reforms that improve cost recovery and establish financial capacity in the energy sector, improve the regulatory framework to aid implementation, and improve capacity of institutions in the region to regulate the energy sector. These activities will ultimately help to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions as economic development continues in the region.
- USAID is investing \$300,000 in an evaluation of programs in the East Africa region that support on-farm tree planting. The review will look at these programs' success in increasing carbon storage and access to carbon finance for local communities, generating lessons learned for scaling up programs that increase carbon sequestration and improve access to carbon finance.

### **Multilateral Activities to Which the United States Contributes a Portion**

- Ethiopia is partnering with the African Development Bank and the World Bank on a \$50 million Scaling Up Renewable Energy Program (SREP) investment plan to scale-up the use of renewable energy to expand energy access, stimulate economic growth, and reduce vulnerability to energy shocks. The plan was approved for funding in March 2012. *The United States contributed \$18.7 million to the SREP in 2012.*

# Gabon

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## Support through U.S. Government Programs

Bilateral Programs.....\$200,000

### Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Gabon

- \$2.5 million to improve the governance and sustainable use of forest resources
- \$1.1 million for capacity building on satellite monitoring of deforestation and forest degradation
- \$1.1 million to support climate change mitigation in the Dja-Odzala-Minkébé Landscape in Gabon, the Republic of the Congo, and Cameroon
- \$700,000 to reduce deforestation and forest degradation in the Gamba-Conkouati and Leconi-Bateke-Lefini Forest landscapes
- \$600,000 to support climate change mitigation in the Sangha Tri-national landscape
- \$200,000 for a program to reduce deforestation and forest degradation in the Monte Alen-Monte de Cristal Forest Landscape in Equatorial Guinea and Gabon

## Descriptions of 2012 U.S.-Supported Program Activities

### Bilateral Programs

- The U.S. Forest Service (USFS) is providing over \$200,000 to fund forestry experts to work with partners from Gabon government agencies and academic institutions to support national forest inventory, including forest carbon monitoring. These efforts support the implementation of Gabon's Green Development Strategy, which promotes low emissions development. USFS is also working with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to develop a cadre of forest and wildlife management experts across the sub-region through a multi-year training initiative targeting mid-career professionals from government, the private sector, and non-governmental organizations. Gabon is a partner country in the United States' Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies (EC-LEDS) program, a whole-of-government program that supports partner countries' efforts to pursue low-emission, climate-resilient economic development.

## Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Gabon

- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is investing \$2.5 million to improve the governance and sustainable use of forest resources. This program will strengthen regional regulation of logging, update forest monitoring systems, and take steps toward developing a new forest atlas. The program will strengthen civil society capacity to effectively engage in national preparations for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) and establish the policy and regulatory frameworks necessary to support regional, national and sub-national climate change mitigation. It will also assist regional organizations and national governments with conducting studies on national REDD+ readiness planning, preparation, and pilot project initiation.
- USAID is investing \$1.1 million to continue developing the capacity to monitor deforestation and forest degradation from satellite images. Through this program, the National Aeronautic and Space Administration (NASA) will complete mapping of forest cover change. It will also support the Central African forest observatory organization to prepare and disseminate satellite and geographic information system-derived products for monitoring forest cover change and forest biomass in support of the Central African states' efforts to better manage forest resources.
- USAID will provide \$1.1 million to support climate change mitigation in the 19.2 million hectares of the Dja-Odzala-Minkébé (known as Tridom for short) Landscape in Gabon, the Republic of the Congo, and Cameroon. The program will focus on maintaining carbon stocks and sequestration potential for climate change mitigation and attracting pay-for-performance investments in REDD+.
- USAID will provide \$700,000 to reduce deforestation and forest degradation in the Gamba-Conkouati and Leconi-Bateke-Lefini Forest landscapes. USAID's assistance will develop and strengthen the capacity of national and sub-national stakeholders to effectively participate in the preparation for REDD+.
- USAID will provide \$600,000 to support climate change mitigation in the 45,000 km<sup>2</sup> of the Sangha Tri-national landscape in the Northwestern Congolian Lowland Forest ecoregion, which is threatened by forest fragmentation, degradation, and deforestation associated with unsustainable logging. USAID's assistance will develop and strengthen the capacity of national and sub-national stakeholders to effectively participate in REDD+ and promote sustainable management of forests.
- USAID will provide \$200,000 for a program in the Monte Alen-Monte de Cristal Forest Landscape in Equatorial Guinea and Gabon to reduce deforestation and forest degradation through improved governance and management of natural resources. This program puts special emphasis on engaging key stakeholders in the spatial planning processes in order to promote management systems that minimize deforestation, forest degradation, and biodiversity loss consistent with local needs and national and regional priorities.

# The Gambia

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## Support through U.S. Government Programs

Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including The Gambia

- \$2.7 million to increase the climate resilience of communities in West Africa
- \$1.2 million to support clean energy work with the ECOWAS Regional Center for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency
- \$800,000 for improved science and analysis to support climate-related decision-making through the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel
- \$300,000 to assist the governance of artisanal fishing through the Gambia-Senegal Sustainable Fisheries Program

## Descriptions of 2012 U.S.-Supported Program Activities

### Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including The Gambia

- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is investing \$2.7 million in the development of a new climate change program in West Africa. This program will be based on a synthesis of vulnerability assessments and climate change research conducted in West Africa to identify areas that are particularly vulnerable to climate change and have the greatest potential to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from land-use change. Program activities will increase access to science and information for decision-making, improve governance surrounding climate change and land-use change, and increase the resilience of targeted communities to climate change impacts.
- USAID is providing \$1.2 million to a partnership with the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Regional Center for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (ECREEE) to support clean energy efforts. This program will target assistance to encourage private sector investments in renewable energy; sites are currently being analyzed for solar and wind energy potential using satellite data. The program will also study the development of hydro-electric power plants and the capture and use of flared gas for electricity production within West Africa.
- USAID is investing \$800,000 in the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (known by its French acronym, CILSS) for improved science and analysis to support decision-making.

Specific activities include conducting geospatial analyses of land use and land cover over the past three decades to support dialogue and policy on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+), and developing the information, analysis, and tools essential for supporting national climate change adaptation strategies.

- USAID is providing around \$300,000 to the Gambia-Senegal Sustainable Fisheries Program, which seeks to develop a model for effective governance of the artisanal fishing sector in The Gambia and Senegal and to influence such efforts elsewhere in West Africa. This program will conduct a vulnerability assessment to better understand how climate impacts affect important fisheries, including increased coastal erosion from sea level rise, regional changes in ocean circulation that affect upwelling and downwelling patterns, and changes in average coastal temperature.

# Ghana

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## Support through U.S. Government Programs

### Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Ghana

- \$2.7 million to increase the climate resilience of communities in West Africa
- \$1.8 million to promote forest conservation, sustainable livelihoods, and greenhouse gas emission reduction in the Upper Guinean Forest through the Sustainable and Thriving Environments for West Africa Regional Development program
- \$1.7 million to expand clean energy production through the Africa Infrastructure Program
- \$1.3 million to integrate climate-adaptive water management practices through the West Africa Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene program
- \$1.2 million to support clean energy work with the ECOWAS Regional Center for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency
- \$800,000 for improved science and analysis to support climate-related decision-making through the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel

### Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Ghana, to Which the United States Contributes a Portion

- Up to \$50 million for an investment plan under the Forest Investment Program (FIP); the United States contributed \$37.5 million to the FIP in 2012.

## Descriptions of 2012 U.S.-Supported Program Activities

### Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Ghana

- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is investing \$2.7 million in the development of a new climate change program in West Africa. This program will be based on a synthesis of vulnerability assessments and climate change research conducted in West Africa to identify areas that are particularly vulnerable to climate change and have the greatest potential to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from land-use change. Program activities will increase access to science and information for decision-making, improve governance surrounding climate change and land-use change, and increase the resilience of targeted communities to climate change impacts.

- USAID is investing \$1.8 million in the Sustainable and Thriving Environments for West Africa Regional Development program (STEWARD). STEWARD promotes forest conservation and sustainable livelihoods in priority ecological zones in the Upper Guinean Forest ecosystem, which spans six West African states: Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Sierra Leone, and Togo. The program works to improve the sustainability and biodiversity of the forest, which is severely threatened by unsustainable land use practices, degradation, encroachment, and fragmentation. The program will reduce greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation and degradation.
- USAID is investing \$1.7 million in the Africa Infrastructure Program to provide technical assistance and advisory services to sub-Saharan African governments to increase the number of clean energy projects that are brought to financial closure and construction. USAID will also provide capacity building assistance to help governments plan and implement sector reforms and implement institutional, legal, commercial and regulatory changes that are necessary to attract private developers and lenders in the clean energy sector. Overall, these activities will help to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from energy in sub-Saharan Africa.
- USAID is investing \$1.3 million in the West Africa Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (WA-WASH) Program. This program focuses on selected areas of Burkina Faso, Ghana, Mali, and Niger that have chronic, severe food insecurity and high vulnerability to climate change. It will apply data about climate change impacts on available water resources to water and sanitation management practices.
- USAID is providing \$1.2 million to a partnership with the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Regional Center for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (ECREEE) to support clean energy efforts. This program will target assistance to encourage private sector investments in renewable energy; sites are currently being analyzed for solar and wind energy potential using satellite data. The program will also study the development of hydro-electric power plants and the capture and use of flared gas for electricity production within West Africa.
- USAID is investing \$800,000 in the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (known by its French acronym, CILSS) for improved science and analysis to support decision-making. Specific activities include conducting geospatial analyses of land use and land cover over the past three decades to support dialogue and policy on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+), and developing the information, analysis, and tools essential for supporting national climate change adaptation strategies.

### **Multilateral Activities to Which the United States Contributes a Portion**

- Ghana has been allocated up to \$50 million for a Forest Investment Program (FIP) pilot program. In partnership with the African Development Bank, the World Bank, and the International Finance Corporation, Ghana is developing a program of investments to reduce deforestation and forest degradation and to promote sustainable management of forests. *The United States contributed \$37.5 million to the FIP in 2012.*

# Guinea

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## Support through U.S. Government Programs

Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Guinea

- \$2.7 million to increase the climate resilience of communities in West Africa
- \$1.8 million to promote forest conservation, sustainable livelihoods, and greenhouse gas emission reduction in the Upper Guinean Forest through the Sustainable and Thriving Environments for West Africa Regional Development program
- \$1.2 million to support clean energy work with the ECOWAS Regional Center for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency

## Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Guinea, to Which the United States Contributes a Portion

- \$1.4 million from the Global Environment Facility (GEF); the United States contributed \$60 million to the GEF for climate change programming in 2012.

## Descriptions of 2012 U.S.-Supported Program Activities

### Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Guinea

- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is investing \$2.7 million in the development of a new climate change program in West Africa. This program will be based on a synthesis of vulnerability assessments and climate change research conducted in West Africa to identify areas that are particularly vulnerable to climate change and have the greatest potential to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from land-use change. Program activities will increase access to science and information for decision-making, improve governance surrounding climate change and land-use change, and increase the resilience of targeted communities to climate change impacts.
- USAID is investing \$1.8 million in the Sustainable and Thriving Environments for West Africa Regional Development program (STEWARD). STEWARD promotes forest conservation and sustainable livelihoods in priority ecological zones in the Upper Guinean Forest ecosystem, which spans six West African states: Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Sierra Leone, and Togo. The program works to improve the sustainability and biodiversity of the forest, which is severely threatened by

unsustainable land use practices, degradation, encroachment, and fragmentation. The program will reduce greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation and degradation.

- USAID is providing \$1.2 million to a partnership with the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Regional Center for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (ECREEE) to support clean energy efforts. This program will target assistance to encourage private sector investments in renewable energy; sites are currently being analyzed for solar and wind energy potential using satellite data. The program will also study the development of hydro-electric power plants and the capture and use of flared gas for electricity production within West Africa.

### **Multilateral Activities to Which the United States Contributes a Portion**

- As part of a regional program, the Global Environment Facility (GEF) is providing \$1.4 million for climate change mitigation activities within the \$31.3 million Mano River Union Ecosystem Conservation and International Water Resource Management Project. The project, implemented by the African Development Bank, will strengthen the management of transboundary natural resources to provide sustained ecological benefits and improved livelihoods for communities in Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone. *The United States contributed \$60 million to the GEF for climate change programming in 2012.*

# Guinea-Bissau

Note: Amounts and activity descriptions are for Fiscal Year (FY) 2012 funds only. Activities undertaken with FY 2010 and 2011 funds are in most cases ongoing. For information on 2010 and 2011 activities, please visit [www.state.gov/faststartfinance](http://www.state.gov/faststartfinance). The figures provided here do not necessarily reflect the sum total of climate-related financing provided by the U.S. Government to this country; please see the Executive Summary for information on the methodology used to develop these fact sheets. Funding amounts are rounded to the nearest hundred thousand; totals in summary tables might not equal the sum of projects below due to rounding.

## Support through U.S. Government Programs

Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Guinea-Bissau

- \$2.7 million to increase the climate resilience of communities in West Africa
- \$1.2 million to support clean energy work with the ECOWAS Regional Center for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency
- \$800,000 for improved science and analysis to support climate-related decision-making through the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel

## Descriptions of 2012 U.S.-Supported Program Activities

### Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Guinea-Bissau

- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is investing \$2.7 million in the development of a new climate change program in West Africa. This program will be based on a synthesis of vulnerability assessments and climate change research conducted in West Africa to identify areas that are particularly vulnerable to climate change and have the greatest potential to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from land-use change. Program activities will increase access to science and information for decision-making, improve governance surrounding climate change and land-use change, and increase the resilience of targeted communities to climate change impacts.
- USAID is providing \$1.2 million to a partnership with the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Regional Center for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (ECREEE) to support clean energy efforts. This program will target assistance to encourage private sector investments in renewable energy; sites are currently being analyzed for solar and wind energy potential using satellite data. The program will also study the development of hydro-electric power plants and the capture and use of flared gas for electricity production within West Africa.
- USAID is investing \$800,000 in the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (known by its French acronym, CILSS) for improved science and analysis to support decision-making. Specific activities include conducting geospatial analyses of land use and land cover over the past

three decades to support dialogue and policy on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+), and developing the information, analysis, and tools essential for supporting national climate change adaptation strategies.

# Kenya

Note: Amounts and activity descriptions are for Fiscal Year (FY) 2012 funds only. Activities undertaken with FY 2010 and 2011 funds are in most cases ongoing. For information on 2010 and 2011 activities, please visit [www.state.gov/faststartfinance](http://www.state.gov/faststartfinance). The figures provided here do not necessarily reflect the sum total of climate-related financing provided by the U.S. Government to this country; please see the Executive Summary for information on the methodology used to develop these fact sheets. Funding amounts are rounded to the nearest hundred thousand; totals in summary tables might not equal the sum of projects below due to rounding.

## Support through U.S. Government Programs

Bilateral Programs.....\$8,500,000

### Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Kenya

- \$3.7 million to strengthen adaptation through the Planning for Resilience in East Africa through Policy, Adaptation, Research, and Economic Development program
- \$3 million to assess climate vulnerability and climate resilience through the African and Latin American Resilience to Climate Change program
- \$2.1 million to promote low emission development through the East Africa Regional Clean Energy Program
- \$2 million to increase policy leadership, technical capacity, and action readiness on adaptation to climate change through the East African Community
- \$1.7 million to expand clean energy production through the Africa Infrastructure Program
- \$1.2 million to support geothermal development in sub-Saharan Africa through the Partnerships for Energy Infrastructure program
- \$1.1 million to support clean, renewable energy use in agriculture and food production in East African “Feed the Future” programs
- \$700,000 to support clean energy programs in East Africa through the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
- \$500,000 to apply the Famine Early Warning System Network to Africa
- \$500,000 to analyze carbon storage in critical mangrove areas of East Africa through the Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research
- \$300,000 to evaluate East African farming programs seeking to generate increased carbon storage and access to carbon finance
- \$100,000 to support community-based carbon monitoring through the African Biodiversity Collaborative Group

### Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Kenya, to Which the United States Contributes a Portion

- A \$50 million investment plan under the Scaling Up Renewable Energy Program (SREP); the United States contributed \$18.7 million to SREP in 2012.

## Descriptions of 2012 U.S.-Supported Program Activities

### Bilateral Programs

- Kenya is a partner country in the United States' Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies (EC-LEDS) program, a whole-of-government program that supports partner countries' efforts to pursue low-emission, climate-resilient economic development. In partnership with the Ministry of Environment and Mineral Resources, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is providing \$3.3 million to support Kenya's efforts to develop and implement a low emission development strategy. Specific activities will include strengthening the capacity of the Government of Kenya to create sustainable greenhouse gas inventory systems and to monitor changes in emissions against credible baselines. These activities will set Kenya on a path to reduce greenhouse gas emissions as compared to a business as usual scenario, enhance carbon sequestration, and promote sustainable economic growth.
- USAID is investing \$2.6 million in the Co-Management of Community Conservancies program, which supports climate change adaptation. Activities include: using local knowledge and skills to address information gaps in response to recurring droughts and floods; training communities to implement risk-reducing practices; increasing water storage and water use efficiency; promoting strategies for reducing natural resources degradation; and building capacity within the Government of Kenya and pastoralist communities to use climate change information in response to recurring droughts and floods. The program will also encourage innovations in off-grid renewable energy services to provide resilient access to energy.
- USAID is providing \$1.7 million for the Integrated Management of Ecosystem Landscapes program, a new set of activities that will take an ecosystem-wide approach to adaptation. Based on a vulnerability assessment of key ecosystems, USAID will support activities that will protect critical landscapes from climate change impacts and foster alternative income generating activities and improved access to clean drinking water, making households more resilient to climate change. Activities will also support land-use planning processes that will increase carbon sequestration potential.
- USAID is providing \$400,000 to support access to finance by consumers and microenterprises that work with renewable energy resources. This support will increase utilization of renewable energy technologies such as micro-hydropower, geothermal energy, solar-powered home lighting, and biogas for household cooking.
- USAID is investing almost \$300,000 through the Kenyan Rainwater Association for the development of water storage facilities that will enhance access to safe drinking water by poor communities. The stored water will help reduce the vulnerability of people to decreased water availability as a projected result of climate change.
- USAID is using almost \$300,000 for a demonstration project to promote new agriculture technologies. The program will work initially to help 7,200 farmers adopt technologies that will help them manage pests, reduce production costs, increase income, and become more resilient to climate change.

## Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Kenya

- USAID is investing \$3.7 million in the Planning for Resilience in East Africa through Policy, Adaptation, Research, and Economic Development (PREPARED) program. The overall goal of PREPARED is to strengthen the resilience and sustainability of East African economies, communities, and trans-boundary freshwater ecosystems. PREPARED will work with the East African Community and the Lake Victoria Basin Commission to develop science and analysis to support decision-making about resources under a changing climate, and support the development of a shared climate change policy framework.
- USAID is investing \$3 million in the African and Latin American Resilience to Climate Change (ARCC) program to develop methodologies and technical tools to assess countries' climate vulnerability and resilience. As a consequence of Africa's high level of vulnerability and relative lack of adaptive capacity, its need for technical support and capacity building is particularly acute. ARCC provides technical, analytical, and project assistance and capacity-building in a way that improves the ability of vulnerable populations to respond to climate challenges and safeguards economic growth.
- USAID is investing \$2.1 million in the East Africa Regional Clean Energy Program (RCEP) to promote low emission development by reducing greenhouse gas emissions in the energy sector and expanding regional clean energy markets. RCEP works to increase access to clean energy services in targeted countries in East Africa by improving the capacity of the East African private sector to finance clean energy projects, enhancing the technical capacity of regional institutions to foster clean energy programs, and enhancing the enabling environment for clean energy investments.
- USAID is investing \$2 million in a partnership with the East African Community (EAC) to increase policy leadership, technical capacity, and action readiness on adaptation to climate change in East Africa. The program will promote the adaptive capacity of the EAC Secretariat and partner states, enhance climate change monitoring and research, and support the integration of climate change into regional development planning.
- USAID is investing \$1.7 million in the Africa Infrastructure Program to provide technical assistance and advisory services to sub-Saharan African governments to increase the number of clean energy projects that are brought to financial closure and construction. USAID will also provide capacity building assistance to help governments plan and implement sector reforms and implement institutional, legal, commercial and regulatory changes that are necessary to attract private developers and lenders in the clean energy sector. Overall, these activities will help to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from energy in sub-Saharan Africa.
- USAID is investing \$1.2 million in the Partnerships for Energy Infrastructure program to support one or more grants or cooperative agreements with other international organizations and donors for geothermal development in sub-Saharan Africa. This program will improve access to clean energy and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
- USAID is developing a new \$1.1 million project to support innovative projects in East African Feed the Future program partner countries that encourage the use of clean, renewable energy use in the agriculture and food production chain.

- USAID is investing \$700,000 in a partnership with the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) to support efforts to establish critical pre-conditions for sustainable clean energy programs in East Africa. The investment will support policy reforms that improve cost recovery and establish financial capacity in the energy sector, improve the regulatory framework to aid implementation, and improve capacity of institutions in the region to regulate the energy sector. These activities will ultimately help to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions as economic development continues in the region.
- USAID is providing \$500,000 to support a Famine Early Warning System Network (FEWS NET) application specific to Africa, which complements the work of the global FEWS NET program. USAID will build on the experience and knowledge of the global FEWS NET program to build the capacity of a regional research center, the Inter-governmental Authority on Development Climate Prediction and Applications Center to develop regional decision-making tools for climate change adaptation. The program will improve climate change science and analysis for decision making.
- USAID is investing \$500,000 in the Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) to conduct an analysis of carbon storage in critical mangrove areas of East Africa. The research will inform the development of Africa-specific protocols for measuring and monitoring carbon storage and carbon fluxes from mangroves, and identifying mangrove areas most at risk.
- USAID is investing \$300,000 in an evaluation of programs in the East Africa region that support on-farm tree planting. The review will look at these programs' success in increasing carbon storage and access to carbon finance for local communities, generating lessons learned for scaling up programs that increase carbon sequestration and improve access to carbon finance.
- USAID is investing \$100,000 in the African Biodiversity Collaborative Group, a coalition of major international conservation non-governmental organizations with field-based activities in Africa, to support a community-based carbon monitoring effort that will increase the scale and accuracy of carbon monitoring. In collaboration with the U.S. Forest Service, this program will develop and pilot methods to measure and monitor the amount of carbon stored in natural ecosystems, thereby promoting the consideration of potential carbon emissions from large scale land-use change in land-use planning efforts.

### **Multilateral Activities to Which the United States Contributes a Portion**

- Kenya continues to partner with the African Development Bank and the World Bank to implement its Scaling Up Renewable Energy Program (SREP) investment plan for \$50 million to create an enabling environment for scaling up the use of renewable energy and the expansion of hybrid mini-grids in rural areas, thereby increasing access to electricity. As part of the implementation of the investment plan, SREP has provided \$25 million in concessional financing for the \$746 million 400 megawatt Menengai Geothermal Development Project. The project aims at meeting Kenya's rapidly increasing demand for power while diversifying sources of power supply by developing the country's huge geothermal potential, consistent with Kenya's green growth vision. *The United States contributed \$18.7 million to the SREP in 2012.*

# Lesotho

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## Support through U.S. Government Programs

Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Lesotho

- \$1.7 million to expand clean energy production through the Africa Infrastructure Program

## Descriptions of 2012 U.S.-Supported Program Activities

### Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Lesotho

- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is investing \$1.7 million in the Africa Infrastructure Program to provide technical assistance and advisory services to sub-Saharan African governments to increase the number of clean energy projects that are brought to financial closure and construction. USAID will also provide capacity building assistance to help governments plan and implement sector reforms and implement institutional, legal, commercial and regulatory changes that are necessary to attract private developers and lenders in the clean energy sector. Overall, these activities will help to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from energy in sub-Saharan Africa.

# Liberia

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## Support through U.S. Government Programs

Bilateral Programs.....\$11,700,000

### Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Liberia

- \$2.7 million to increase the climate resilience of communities in West Africa
- \$1.8 million to promote forest conservation, sustainable livelihoods, and greenhouse gas emission reduction in the Upper Guinean Forest through the Sustainable and Thriving Environments for West Africa Regional Development program
- \$1.2 million to support clean energy work with the ECOWAS Regional Center for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency

## Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Liberia, to Which the United States Contributes a Portion

- \$2.9 million from the Global Environment Facility (GEF); the United States contributed \$60 million to the GEF for climate change programming in 2012.

## Descriptions of 2012 U.S.-Supported Program Activities

### Bilateral Programs

- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is providing \$6.2 million to increase the resilience of community-based livelihoods by strengthening community-based natural resource management in Liberia. This program will increase awareness around deforestation and climate change adaptation through the development of environmental education curricula for primary schools and the Forestry Training Institute. Increased awareness and education will be complemented by on-the-ground activities such as piloting agricultural adaptation methods; increasing incomes derived from sustainable use of forest resources; and supporting systems to protect valuable forest, soil, and water resources. Together, these efforts will help improve the quality of the national climate change policy dialogue and strengthen protection of Liberia's tropical forests.
- USAID is providing \$5.5 million through the Liberia Energy Sector Support Program to support small biomass and hydroelectric-generation pilot projects and to increase access to affordable, renewable energy services in rural and targeted urban areas. This program will also support the development

of policy changes that improve the investment climate for renewable energy development, ultimately promoting sustainable economic growth while reducing long-term greenhouse gas emissions.

### **Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Liberia**

- USAID is investing \$2.7 million in the development of a new climate change program in West Africa. This program will be based on a synthesis of vulnerability assessments and climate change research conducted in West Africa to identify areas that are particularly vulnerable to climate change and have the greatest potential to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from land-use change. Program activities will increase access to science and information for decision-making, improve governance surrounding climate change and land-use change, and increase the resilience of targeted communities to climate change impacts.
- USAID is investing \$1.8 million in the Sustainable and Thriving Environments for West Africa Regional Development program (STEWARD). STEWARD promotes forest conservation and sustainable livelihoods in priority ecological zones in the Upper Guinean Forest ecosystem, which spans six West African states: Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Sierra Leone, and Togo. The program works to improve the sustainability and biodiversity of the forest, which is severely threatened by unsustainable land use practices, degradation, encroachment, and fragmentation. The program will reduce greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation and degradation.
- USAID is providing \$1.2 million to a partnership with the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Regional Center for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (ECREEE) to support clean energy efforts. This program will target assistance to encourage private sector investments in renewable energy; sites are currently being analyzed for solar and wind energy potential using satellite data. The program will also study the development of hydro-electric power plants and the capture and use of flared gas for electricity production within West Africa.

### **Multilateral Activities to Which the United States Contributes a Portion**

- The Global Environment Facility (GEF) is providing \$1.5 million that will leverage an additional \$4.1 million in co-financing for the Lighting One Million Lives in Liberia project. The project, implemented by the World Bank, will encourage private enterprises to market and sell solar lanterns in order to displace kerosene and other fuel-based lighting. The project will also improve the capacity of the country's newly established Rural and Renewable Energy Agency. *The United States contributed \$60 million to the GEF for climate change programming in 2012.*
- As part of a regional program, the GEF is providing \$1.4 million for climate change mitigation activities within the \$31.3 million "Mano River Union Ecosystem Conservation and International Water Resource Management" Project. The project, implemented by the African Development Bank, will strengthen the management of trans-boundary natural resources to provide sustained ecological benefits and improved livelihoods for communities in Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone.

# Malawi

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## Support through U.S. Government Programs

Bilateral Programs.....\$7,900,000

### Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Malawi

- \$3 million to assess climate vulnerability and climate resilience through the African and Latin American Resilience to Climate Change program
- \$1.5 million to foster private investment in renewable energy in southern Africa
- \$1.5 million to help southern African nations transition to cleaner electricity sources through the Southern Africa Trade Hub
- \$1.2 million to support geothermal development in sub-Saharan Africa through the Partnerships for Energy Infrastructure program
- \$500,000 to apply the Famine Early Warning System Network to Africa

## Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Malawi, to Which the United States Contributes a Portion

- \$3.9 million from the Global Environment Facility (GEF); the United States contributed \$60 million to the GEF for climate change programming in 2012.

## Descriptions of 2012 U.S.-Supported Program Activities

### Bilateral Programs

- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is investing \$3 million for a new adaptation program that will reduce the vulnerability of Malawians and their livelihoods to climate change. The program design will be based on a vulnerability assessment that addresses vulnerability at both the national and local level. Activities may include strengthening the capacity of the national government and local communities to respond to climate change-related disasters; implementing climate solutions such as increased water-use efficiency to address variability in water supply; and promoting management practices that increase farmers' resilience to climate change.
- USAID is investing \$1.8 million in Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) Readiness demonstration projects to assist the Government of Malawi, communities, and

local non-governmental organizations with sustainably managing both intact and degraded forests on public lands and lands managed by indigenous communities. In addition, the project will work with communities to address some of the key drivers of deforestation, such as charcoal production and the collection of fuel wood, and will work to assist community organizations in developing robust baselines and verification processes for future REDD+ activities.

- USAID is investing \$1.5 million as part of the U.S. Government Feed the Future and Global Health Initiatives to increase resilience to climate change by investing in food security and nutrition. Activities will include, for example, conservation agriculture practices that decrease vulnerability to rainfall variability and thus increase resilience to climate change.
- USAID will provide \$1.1 million to support low emission development capacity building activities, which will be identified in partnership with the Government of Malawi.
- USAID will invest \$500,000 in the Famine and Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) to monitor and assess the impacts of climate variability on environmental and socio-economic hazards, food security conditions, market price trends, nutrition, and cross-border trade in Malawi. Providing this critical information at an earlier stage will increase the resilience of local communities to climate change.
- USAID will invest \$100,000 to assist the Government of Malawi in developing a national REDD+ Strategy. This project will support a full-time REDD+ advisor within Malawi's Department of Forestry. It will also support technical assistance from the U.S. Forest Service for key issues such as forest inventories and monitoring, reporting and verification systems.

### **Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Malawi**

- USAID is investing \$3 million in the African and Latin American Resilience to Climate Change (ARCC) program to develop methodologies and technical tools to assess countries' climate vulnerability and resilience. As a consequence of Africa's high level of vulnerability and relative lack of adaptive capacity, its need for technical support and capacity building is particularly acute. ARCC provides technical, analytical, and project assistance and capacity-building in a way that improves the ability of vulnerable populations to respond to climate challenges and safeguards economic growth.
- USAID is providing \$1.5 million for technical assistance and transactional advisory services to enhance the enabling environment for private sector investment in renewable energy in southern Africa. The program will facilitate structural reforms in the energy sector that will foster private investment in clean energy generation (including hydro, wind, solar, geothermal, and biomass) and transmission projects.
- USAID is investing \$1.5 million in the Southern Africa Trade Hub to strengthen regional capacity for clean energy sector planning and cooperation. This project will improve the regional enabling environment for clean energy and partner with the National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners and U.S. Energy Association to provide capacity building assistance to South African electricity regulators and utility operators to transition to clean energy-based electricity sources.
- USAID is investing \$1.2 million in the Partnerships for Energy Infrastructure program to support one or more grants or cooperative agreements with other international organizations and donors for

geothermal development in sub-Saharan Africa. This program will improve access to clean energy and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

- USAID is providing \$500,000 to support a FEWS NET application specific to Africa, which complements the work of the global FEWS NET program. USAID will build on the experience and knowledge of the global FEWS NET program to build the capacity of a regional research center, the Inter-governmental Authority on Development Climate Prediction and Applications Center to develop regional decision-making tools for climate change adaptation. The program will improve climate change science and analysis for decision making.

### **Multilateral Activities to Which the United States Contributes a Portion**

- The Global Environment Facility (GEF) is providing \$3.9 million for climate change mitigation activities within the \$68.3 million Shire National Ecosystems Management Project. The project, implemented by the World Bank, will develop a strategic planning and development framework for the Shire River Basin and support targeted investments to improve land and water resources management. *The United States contributed \$60 million to the GEF for climate change programming in 2012.*

# Mali

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## Support through U.S. Government Programs

### Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Mali

- \$3 million to assess climate vulnerability and climate resilience through the African and Latin American Resilience to Climate Change program
- \$2.7 million to increase the climate resilience of communities in West Africa
- \$1.3 million to integrate climate-adaptive water management practices through the West Africa Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene program
- \$1.2 million to support clean energy work with the ECOWAS Regional Center for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency
- \$800,000 for improved science and analysis to support climate-related decision-making through the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel

### Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Mali, to Which the United States Contributes a Portion

- A \$40 million investment plan under the Scaling Up Renewable Energy Program (SREP); the United States contributed \$18.7 million to SREP in 2012.

## Descriptions of 2012 U.S.-Supported Program Activities

### Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Mali

- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is investing \$3 million in the African and Latin American Resilience to Climate Change (ARCC) program to develop methodologies and technical tools to assess countries' climate vulnerability and resilience. As a consequence of Africa's high level of vulnerability and relative lack of adaptive capacity, its need for technical support and capacity building is particularly acute. ARCC provides technical, analytical, and project assistance and capacity-building in a way that improves the ability of vulnerable populations to respond to climate challenges and safeguards economic growth.
- USAID is investing \$2.7 million in the development of a new climate change program in West Africa. This program will be based on a synthesis of vulnerability assessments and climate change research conducted in West Africa to identify areas that are particularly vulnerable to climate change and have

the greatest potential to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from land-use change. Program activities will increase access to science and information for decision-making, improve governance surrounding climate change and land-use change, and increase the resilience of targeted communities to climate change impacts.

- USAID is investing \$1.3 million in the West Africa Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (WA-WASH) Program. This program focuses on selected areas of Burkina Faso, Ghana, Mali, and Niger that have chronic, severe food insecurity and high vulnerability to climate change. It will apply data about climate change impacts on available water resources to water and sanitation management practices.
- USAID is providing \$1.2 million to a partnership with the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Regional Center for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (ECREEE) to support clean energy efforts. This program will target assistance to encourage private sector investments in renewable energy; sites are currently being analyzed for solar and wind energy potential using satellite data. The program will also study the development of hydro-electric power plants and the capture and use of flared gas for electricity production within West Africa.
- USAID is investing \$800,000 in the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (known by its French acronym, CILSS) for improved science and analysis to support decision-making. Specific activities include conducting geospatial analyses of land use and land cover over the past three decades to support dialogue and policy on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+), and developing the information, analysis, and tools essential for supporting national climate change adaptation strategies.

### **Multilateral Activities to Which the United States Contributes a Portion**

- Mali is partnering with the African Development Bank and the World Bank on a \$40 million Scaling Up Renewable Energy Program (SREP) investment plan to catalyze the transformation of the renewable energy market, including in solar, mini-hydro and bio-fuel technologies. In November 2011, the SREP board endorsed the plan. *The United States contributed \$18.7 million to the SREP in 2012.*

# Mauritania

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## Support through U.S. Government Programs

Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Mauritania

- \$800,000 for improved science and analysis to support climate-related decision-making through the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel

## Descriptions of 2012 U.S.-Supported Program Activities

### Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Mauritania

- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is investing \$800,000 in the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (known by its French acronym, CILSS) for improved science and analysis to support decision-making. Specific activities include conducting geospatial analyses of land use and land cover over the past three decades to support dialogue and policy on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+), and developing the information, analysis, and tools essential for supporting national climate change adaptation strategies.

# Mozambique

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## Support through U.S. Government Programs

Bilateral Programs.....\$4,700,000

### Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Mozambique

- \$3 million to assess climate vulnerability and climate resilience through the African and Latin American Resilience to Climate Change program
- \$2.1 million to strengthen resilience through the Resilience in the Limpopo River Basin initiative
- \$1.7 million to expand clean energy production through the Africa Infrastructure Program
- \$1.5 million to foster private investment in renewable energy in southern Africa
- \$1.5 million to help southern African nations transition to cleaner electricity sources through the Southern Africa Trade Hub
- \$1.2 million to support geothermal development in sub-Saharan Africa through the Partnerships for Energy Infrastructure program
- \$500,000 to analyze carbon storage in critical mangrove areas of East Africa through the Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research

## Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Mozambique, to Which the United States Contributes a Portion

- An \$86 million investment plan under the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR); the United States contributed \$18.7 million to the PPCR in 2012.

## Descriptions of 2012 U.S.-Supported Program Activities

### Bilateral Programs

- To help Mozambique's coastal cities become climate resilient, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is investing \$4 million in the Climate Change Urban Adaptation program to support activities that increase understanding of climate change impacts and strengthen municipal adaptive capacity and climate readiness. Partners include local municipal government authorities, communities, civic organizations, and academic institutions. Activities will include working with coastal cities to develop early warning systems and to strengthen planning and zoning in response to sea level

rise and other climate change stresses. Activities will also include work to strengthen the engagement of communities in urban planning mechanisms to build their resilience to climate change.

- USAID is providing \$600,000 for food security programs in Mozambique to improve the resilience of the agriculture sector to climate change. The programs will increase availability and use of high-yielding, drought-tolerant, nutritious crops; diversify private sector investment; and increase competitiveness through the development of profitable agriculture value chains. Project activities will also support improved seed production and delivery systems and climate-resilient cropping systems.
- USAID is providing \$100,000 to support private-public partnerships to increase the availability and use of climate-resilient crops. The investment will support partnerships between Mozambican and international companies and foundations to leverage funding and increase access to technologies, business skills, and markets for climate-resilient crops to support agricultural growth and improved nutritional status for women and children.

### **Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Mozambique**

- USAID is investing \$3 million in the African and Latin American Resilience to Climate Change (ARCC) program to develop methodologies and technical tools to assess countries' climate vulnerability and resilience. As a consequence of Africa's high level of vulnerability and relative lack of adaptive capacity, its need for technical support and capacity building is particularly acute. ARCC provides technical, analytical, and project assistance and capacity-building in a way that improves the ability of vulnerable populations to respond to climate challenges and safeguards economic growth.
- USAID is investing \$2.1 million in the Resilience in the Limpopo River Basin (RESILIM) initiative. Climate change will have profound impacts on the availability of water for the 14 million people living in the Limpopo River Basin, which covers parts of Botswana, Mozambique, South Africa, and Zimbabwe. This initiative will support the adoption of science-based adaptation strategies to reduce climate vulnerability and improve management of water resources across the basin. USAID will improve policies; build stakeholders' skills; and test innovative practices for improved water allocation, ecosystem conservation, and application of the best available climate science and management information. RESILIM will strengthen governance to address climate-related risks and improve science and analysis for decision-making.
- USAID is investing \$1.7 million in the Africa Infrastructure Program to provide technical assistance and advisory services to sub-Saharan African governments to increase the number of clean energy projects that are brought to financial closure and construction. USAID will also provide capacity building assistance to help governments plan and implement sector reforms and implement institutional, legal, commercial and regulatory changes that are necessary to attract private developers and lenders in the clean energy sector. Overall, these activities will help to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from energy in sub-Saharan Africa.
- USAID is providing \$1.5 million for technical assistance and transactional advisory services to enhance the enabling environment for private sector investment in renewable energy in southern Africa. The program will facilitate structural reforms in the energy sector that will foster private investment in clean energy generation (including hydro, wind, solar, geothermal, and biomass) and transmission projects.

- USAID is investing \$1.5 million in the Southern Africa Trade Hub to strengthen regional capacity for clean energy sector planning and cooperation. This project will improve the regional enabling environment for clean energy and partner with the National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners and U.S. Energy Association to provide capacity-building assistance to South African electricity regulators and utility operators to transition to clean energy-based electricity sources.
- USAID is investing \$1.2 million in the Partnerships for Energy Infrastructure program to support one or more grants or cooperative agreements with other international organizations and donors for geothermal development in sub-Saharan Africa. This program will improve access to clean energy and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
- USAID is investing \$500,000 in the Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) to conduct an analysis of carbon storage in critical mangrove areas of East Africa. The research will inform the development of Africa-specific protocols for measuring and monitoring carbon storage and carbon fluxes from mangroves, and identifying mangrove areas most at risk.

### **Multilateral Activities to Which the United States Contributes a Portion**

- In partnership with the African Development Bank and the World Bank, Mozambique has developed an \$86 million Pilot Program for Country Resilience (PPCR) investment strategy for road, land and water resource management, and food security projects. *The United States contributed \$18.7 million to the PPCR in 2012.*
  - As part of the implementation of the program, in May 2012, the PPCR provided more than \$400,000 in grant funding through the International Finance Corporation for a project preparation proposal called Private Sector Investment to Build Climate Resilience.
  - In addition, the PPCR provided \$15.8 million in grant funding in May 2012 through the International Finance Corporation for the Baixo Limpopo Irrigation and Climate Resilience Project, which aims to enhance climate-resilient infrastructure for increased agricultural productivity.

# Namibia

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## Support through U.S. Government Programs

Bilateral Programs.....\$500,000

### Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Namibia

- \$2 million to strengthen climate resilience through the Southern Africa Regional Environmental Program
- \$1.7 million to expand clean energy production through the Africa Infrastructure Program
- \$1.5 million to foster private investment in renewable energy in southern Africa
- \$1.5 million to help southern African nations transition to cleaner electricity sources through the Southern Africa Trade Hub

## Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Namibia, to Which the United States Contributes a Portion

- \$5.2 million from the Global Environment Facility (GEF); the United States contributed \$60 million to the GEF for climate change programming in 2012

## Descriptions of 2012 U.S.-Supported Program Activities

### Bilateral Programs

- The U.S. Trade and Development Agency's (USTDA) funding of \$500,000 is supporting a workshop and two reverse trade missions on U.S. solar technologies. This activity will familiarize key stakeholders from the Southern Africa markets with state-of-the-art U.S. technologies, equipment, and services, as well as policies, regulations, and financing mechanisms that can support the implementation of solar projects in Southern Africa. It will also foster the participation of U.S. companies in the implementation of solar projects in southern Africa.

### Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Namibia

- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is investing nearly \$2 million in the Southern Africa Regional Environmental Program (SAREP) to build capacity among a range of stakeholders to integrate climate information into policies and practices. These efforts will be conducted with the

Southern Africa Development Community; the Permanent Okavango River Basin Water Commission; basin communities; and the governments of Angola, Botswana, and Namibia. Benefits will include better science and analysis for improved decision-making; improved regional and basin-level governance for natural resource management; and the implementation of adaptation strategies to help communities strengthen resilience to potential local impacts of climate change, including fires, droughts, and floods.

- USAID is investing \$1.7 million in the Africa Infrastructure Program to provide technical assistance and advisory services to sub-Saharan African governments to increase the number of clean energy projects that are brought to financial closure and construction. USAID will also provide capacity building assistance to help governments plan and implement sector reforms and implement institutional, legal, commercial and regulatory changes that are necessary to attract private developers and lenders in the clean energy sector. Overall, these activities will help to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from energy in sub-Saharan Africa.
- USAID is providing \$1.5 million for technical assistance and transactional advisory services to enhance the enabling environment for private sector investment in renewable energy in southern Africa. The program will facilitate structural reforms in the energy sector that will foster private investment in clean energy generation (including hydro, wind, solar, geothermal, and biomass) and transmission projects.
- USAID is investing \$1.5 million in the Southern Africa Trade Hub to strengthen regional capacity for clean energy sector planning and cooperation. This project will improve the regional enabling environment for clean energy and partner with the National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners and U.S. Energy Association to provide capacity building assistance to South African electricity regulators and utility operators to transition to clean energy-based electricity sources.

### **Multilateral Activities to Which the United States Contributes a Portion**

- The Global Environment Facility (GEF) is providing \$4.5 million that will leverage an additional \$22.5 million in co-financing for the Sustainable Management of Namibia's Forested Lands project. The project, implemented by the United Nations Development Program, will improve sustainable management of Namibia's forest ecosystems. *The United States contributed \$60 million to the GEF for climate change programming in 2012.*
- The GEF is providing \$700,000 to support climate change mitigation activities within the \$5.8 million Namibian Coast Conservation and Management Project. The project, implemented by the World Bank, will address the pressures on natural resources from competing land uses in the coastal landscape.

# Niger

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## Support through U.S. Government Programs

Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Niger

- \$2.7 million to increase the climate resilience of communities in West Africa
- \$1.3 million to integrate climate-adaptive water management practices through the West Africa Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene program
- \$1.2 million to support clean energy work with the ECOWAS Regional Center for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency
- \$800,000 for improved science and analysis to support climate-related decision-making through the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel

## Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Niger, to Which the United States Contributes a Portion

- A \$110 million investment plan under the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR); the United States contributed \$18.7 million to the PPCR in 2012.
- \$11.6 million from the Global Environment Facility (GEF); the United States contributed \$60 million to the GEF for climate change programming in 2012.

## Descriptions of 2012 U.S.-Supported Program Activities

### Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Niger

- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is investing \$2.7 million in the development of a new climate change program in West Africa. This program will be based on a synthesis of vulnerability assessments and climate change research conducted in West Africa to identify areas that are particularly vulnerable to climate change and have the greatest potential to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from land-use change. Program activities will increase access to science and information for decision-making, improve governance surrounding climate change and land-use change, and increase the resilience of targeted communities to climate change impacts.
- USAID is investing \$1.3 million in the West Africa Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (WA-WASH) Program. This program focuses on selected areas of Burkina Faso, Ghana, Mali, and Niger that have

chronic, severe food insecurity and high vulnerability to climate change. It will apply data about climate change impacts on available water resources to water and sanitation management practices.

- USAID is providing \$1.2 million to a partnership with the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Regional Center for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (ECREEE) to support clean energy efforts. This program will target assistance to encourage private sector investments in renewable energy; sites are currently being analyzed for solar and wind energy potential using satellite data. The program will also study the development of hydro-electric power plants and the capture and use of flared gas for electricity production within West Africa.
- USAID is investing \$800,000 in the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (known by its French acronym, CILSS) for improved science and analysis to support decision-making. Specific activities include conducting geospatial analyses of land use and land cover over the past three decades to support dialogue and policy on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+), and developing the information, analysis, and tools essential for supporting national climate change adaptation strategies.

### **Multilateral Activities to Which the United States Contributes a Portion**

- Niger has developed a \$110 million the Pilot Program for Country Resilience (PPCR) investment plan for projects that aim to improve the resilience of the populations and of production systems to climate change and variability. *The United States contributed \$18.7 million to the PPCR in 2012.*
  - In addition, as part of the implementation of the program, the PPCR provided \$3.5 million in grant funding and \$9.5 million in concessional funding in May 2012 through the African Development Bank for the Climate Information Development and Forecasting Project, which aims to build capacity for mainstreaming climate products in development policy and action.
  - In December 2011, the PPCR provided more than \$400,000 in grant funding through the International Finance Corporation for a project preparation proposal called Private Sector Investment to Build Climate Resilience in Niger's Agricultural Sector.
- As part of a regional program, the GEF is providing \$11.6 million for climate change mitigation activities within the \$193.3 million Lake Chad Basin Regional Program. This project, implemented by the African Development Bank, focuses on the sustainable use of resources in the Lake Chad Basin (Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Niger, and Nigeria). Activities will promote the conservation of water and forest ecosystems, and improve energy efficiency and food security in the region. *The United States contributed \$60 million to the GEF for climate change programming in 2012.*

# Nigeria

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## Support through U.S. Government Programs

Bilateral Programs.....\$5,100,000

Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Nigeria

- \$2.7 million to increase the climate resilience of communities in West Africa
- \$1.7 million to expand clean energy production through the Africa Infrastructure Program

## Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Nigeria, to Which the United States Contributes a Portion

- A \$250 million investment plan under the Clean Technology Fund (CTF); the United States contributed \$230 million to the CTF in 2012.
- \$11.6 million from the Global Environment Facility (GEF); the United States contributed \$60 million to the GEF for climate change programming in 2012.

## Descriptions of 2012 U.S.-Supported Program Activities

### Bilateral Programs

- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is investing \$2 million through its Nigeria Energy and Climate Change Project and the Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Technical Assistance Project to support renewable energy and energy efficiency efforts. Specific activities will include capacity building for government officials and private sector employees, including bank employees, to support the use of funds leveraged through the U.S. Government's Development Credit Authority mechanism to finance projects for renewable energy and energy efficiency, and to negotiate long-term financing for these projects. USAID will also provide technical assistance to strengthen the renewable energy market in Nigeria and to improve the policy and regulatory environment for clean energy production.
- USAID is providing \$1.3 million through the Maximizing Agricultural Revenue and Key Enterprises in Targeted Sectors (MARKETS) program to encourage the adoption of improved technologies by Nigerian farmers. Research and technology dissemination will focus on crop variety developments that provide high-yield, disease-resistant, and short-duration crops. This will help minimize the risks

associated with crop failure caused by drought, inadequate rainfall, or early cessation of rains, which are projected climate change impacts.

- The U.S. Trade and Development Agency's (USTDA) funding of nearly \$500,000 is supporting a feasibility study to evaluate and develop plans for a proposed compressed natural gas infrastructure project in Lagos State, Nigeria. The study is assessing the requirements and developing plans for the CNG infrastructure and refueling stations, as well as identifying and analyzing policy and regulatory issues with implementation. Switching from other fuels to cleaner natural gas will reduce Nigeria's greenhouse gas emissions.
- USAID is providing \$500,000 to help Nigeria develop a state water policy that takes into account the projected impacts of climate change on future water supplies. The project will help water and sanitation services in Nigeria achieve long-term sustainability through the application of market-based principles, and integration of climate change information.
- USTDA is providing more than \$400,000 to partially fund a feasibility study to provide an assessment of the technical, operational, and economic viability of the construction of a natural gas pipeline to serve industrial customers in the States of Ogun, Oyo, Kwara, Osun, and Ekiti in Nigeria. Many of these customers are using diesel fuel for power generation needs; this activity will promote substitution of diesel for a fuel that emits fewer greenhouse gas emissions.
- USAID is investing \$400,000 to improve efficiency in the use of fuel wood by Nigerian schools and institutions through energy efficient cook-stoves. This program will reduce the amount of fuel needed for cooking, thus reducing the demand for fuel wood, a driver of deforestation.

### **Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Nigeria**

- USAID is investing \$2.7 million in the development of a new climate change program in West Africa. This program will be based on a synthesis of vulnerability assessments and climate change research conducted in West Africa to identify areas that are particularly vulnerable to climate change and have the greatest potential to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from land-use change. Program activities will increase access to science and information for decision-making, improve governance surrounding climate change and land-use change, and increase the resilience of targeted communities to climate change impacts.
- USAID is investing \$1.7 million in the Africa Infrastructure Program to provide technical assistance and advisory services to sub-Saharan African governments to increase the number of clean energy projects that are brought to financial closure and construction. USAID will also provide capacity building assistance to help governments plan and implement sector reforms and implement institutional, legal, commercial and regulatory changes that are necessary to attract private developers and lenders in the clean energy sector. Overall, these activities will help to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from energy in sub-Saharan Africa.

## Multilateral Activities to Which the United States Contributes a Portion

- Nigeria is partnering with the World Bank, the African Development Bank, and the International Finance Corporation to implement a Clean Technology Fund (CTF) investment plan that uses \$250 million of concessional financing to mobilize up to \$1.32 billion for economic growth and development through a low carbon strategic approach of appropriate mitigation in the transport and industry sectors. In May 2012, the CTF endorsed an initial funding allocation. *The United States contributed \$230 million to the CTF in 2012.*
- As part of a regional program, the Global Environment Facility (GEF) is providing \$11.6 million for climate change mitigation activities within the \$193.3 million Lake Chad Basin Regional Program. This project, implemented by the African Development Bank, focuses on the sustainable use of resources in the Lake Chad Basin (Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Niger, and Nigeria). Activities will promote the conservation of water and forest ecosystems, and improve energy efficiency and food security in the region. *The United States contributed \$60 million to the GEF for climate change programming in 2012.*

# Rwanda

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## Support through U.S. Government Programs

Bilateral Programs.....\$3,500,000

### Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Rwanda

- \$3.7 million to strengthen adaptation through the Planning for Resilience in East Africa through Policy, Adaptation, Research, and Economic Development program
- \$3 million to assess climate vulnerability and climate resilience through the African and Latin American Resilience to Climate Change program
- \$2 million to increase policy leadership, technical capacity, and action readiness on adaptation to climate change through the East African Community
- \$1.7 million to expand clean energy production through the Africa Infrastructure Program
- \$1.2 million to support geothermal development in sub-Saharan Africa through the Partnerships for Energy Infrastructure program
- \$1.1 million to support clean, renewable energy use in agriculture and food production in East African “Feed the Future” programs
- \$700,000 to support clean energy programs in East Africa through the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
- \$500,000 to apply the Famine Early Warning System Network to Africa
- \$300,000 to support climate change mitigation in the Virunga landscape

### Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Rwanda, to Which the United States Contributes a Portion

- \$8.9 million from the Global Environment Facility (GEF); the United States contributed \$60 million to the GEF for climate change programming in 2012

## Descriptions of 2012 U.S.-Supported Program Activities

### Bilateral Programs

- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is providing \$3.1 million to support the government of Rwanda in sustainably managing water quantity and quality under changing climate

conditions. Linked with Rwanda's National Action Plan for Adaptation, this technical assistance will help Rwanda to better estimate and consider climatic variations when developing water resource management strategies. It will also help strengthen the capacity of institutions and communities for climate change adaptation and disaster-risk reduction. Related activities will include community pilot projects informed by climate vulnerability and capacity analyses.

- USAID is providing \$400,000 to support the government of Rwanda efforts to better predict and respond to famines and improve food security in the face of climate change. The project will include modeling of climate change impacts on agricultural productivity and food security. Other activities will focus on building local capacity to understand and address the vulnerability of human systems to climate change.

### **Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Rwanda**

- USAID is investing \$3.7 million in the Planning for Resilience in East Africa through Policy, Adaptation, Research, and Economic Development (PREPARED) program. The overall goal of PREPARED is to strengthen the resilience and sustainability of East African economies, communities, and trans-boundary freshwater ecosystems. PREPARED will work with the East African Community and the Lake Victoria Basin Commission to develop science and analysis to support decision-making about resources under a changing climate, and support the development of a shared climate change policy framework.
- USAID is investing \$3 million in the African and Latin American Resilience to Climate Change (ARCC) program to develop methodologies and technical tools to assess countries' climate vulnerability and resilience. As a consequence of Africa's high level of vulnerability and relative lack of adaptive capacity, its need for technical support and capacity building is particularly acute. ARCC provides technical, analytical, and project assistance and capacity-building in a way that improves the ability of vulnerable populations to respond to climate challenges and safeguards economic growth.
- USAID is investing \$2 million in a partnership with the East African Community (EAC) to increase policy leadership, technical capacity, and action readiness on adaptation to climate change in East Africa. The program will promote the adaptive capacity of the EAC Secretariat and partner states, enhance climate change monitoring and research, and support the integration of climate change into regional development planning.
- USAID is investing \$1.7 million in the Africa Infrastructure Program to provide technical assistance and advisory services to sub-Saharan African governments to increase the number of clean energy projects that are brought to financial closure and construction. USAID will also provide capacity building assistance to help governments plan and implement sector reforms and implement institutional, legal, commercial and regulatory changes that are necessary to attract private developers and lenders in the clean energy sector. Overall, these activities will help to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from energy in sub-Saharan Africa.
- USAID is investing \$1.2 million in the Partnerships for Energy Infrastructure program to support one or more grants or cooperative agreements with other international organizations and donors for

geothermal development in sub-Saharan Africa. This program will improve access to clean energy and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

- USAID is developing a new \$1.1 million project to support innovative projects in East African Feed the Future program partner countries that encourage the use of clean, renewable energy use in the agriculture and food production chain.
- USAID is investing \$700,000 in a partnership with the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) to support efforts to establish critical pre-conditions for sustainable clean energy programs in East Africa. The investment will support policy reforms that improve cost recovery and establish financial capacity in the energy sector, improve the regulatory framework to aid implementation, and improve capacity of institutions in the region to regulate the energy sector. These activities will ultimately help to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions as economic development continues in the region.
- USAID is providing \$500,000 to support a Famine Early Warning System Network (FEWS NET) application specific to Africa, which complements the work of the global FEWS NET program. USAID will build on the experience and knowledge of the global FEWS NET program to build the capacity of a regional research center, the Inter-governmental Authority on Development Climate Prediction and Applications Center to develop regional decision-making tools for climate change adaptation. The program will improve climate change science and analysis for decision making.
- USAID is investing almost \$300,000 to support climate change mitigation in the Virunga landscape, the most biodiverse of all African landscapes. This program will assist partner governments and local communities in combating threats to forests by developing alternatives to illegal cutting for firewood. USAID will also assist in developing and implementing land-use management plans and strengthening local capacity to manage community forests.

### **Multilateral Activities to Which the United States Contributes a Portion**

- The Global Environment Facility (GEF) is providing \$8.9 million for climate change mitigation activities within the \$63 million “Landscape Approach to Forest Restoration and Conservation” Project. The project, which is being implemented by the World Bank, will improve forest ecosystem management in Rwanda, thereby providing approximately 876,000 metric tonnes of carbon sequestration over a 10-year period. *The United States contributed \$60 million to the GEF for climate change programming in 2012.*

# Senegal

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## Support through U.S. Government Programs

Bilateral Programs.....\$2,000,000

### Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Senegal

- \$3 million to assess climate vulnerability and climate resilience through the African and Latin American Resilience to Climate Change program
- \$2.7 million to increase the climate resilience of communities in West Africa
- \$1.2 million to support clean energy work with the ECOWAS Regional Center for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency
- \$800,000 for improved science and analysis to support climate-related decision-making through the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel
- \$300,000 to assist the governance of artisanal fishing through the Gambia-Senegal Sustainable Fisheries Program

## Descriptions of 2012 U.S.-Supported Program Activities

### Bilateral Programs

- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is providing \$1.5 million through its Collaborative Management for a Sustainable Fisheries Future in Senegal (COMFISH) project to enhance the capacity of local artisanal fisheries councils to manage the effects of climate change on the fish catch along Senegal's coasts. COMFISH will work with local fisheries councils to ensure that the projected impacts of climate change, including changes in the upwelling patterns and increases in salinization, are understood at the community level and included in local management plans. These efforts will help make Senegal's fishing industry more sustainable, and significantly improve food security, livelihoods, and economic growth, as well as resilience to climate change.
- USAID is providing \$300,000 to enhance climate change knowledge, adaptation capacity, and resilience in Senegal using a government and private sector-led approach to address the food security needs of a growing population. This program will scale up production of key crops, support improved

processing, and introduce new crop insurance into credit mechanisms, all of which will reduce the risks of and build resilience to climate change.

- USAID is investing \$200,000 to build the capacity of local governments in Senegal to adapt to climate change through raising awareness and training in land-use planning. The program will also promote conservation farming technologies and water management practices that will increase production and make crops more resilient to risks associated with changing climate patterns, including increasing access to and use of improved seed varieties.

## **Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Senegal**

- USAID is investing \$3 million in the African and Latin American Resilience to Climate Change (ARCC) program to develop methodologies and technical tools to assess countries' climate vulnerability and resilience. As a consequence of Africa's high level of vulnerability and relative lack of adaptive capacity, its need for technical support and capacity building is particularly acute. ARCC provides technical, analytical, and project assistance and capacity-building in a way that improves the ability of vulnerable populations to respond to climate challenges and safeguards economic growth.
- USAID is investing \$2.7 million in the development of a new climate change program in West Africa. This program will be based on a synthesis of vulnerability assessments and climate change research conducted in West Africa to identify areas that are particularly vulnerable to climate change and have the greatest potential to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from land-use change. Program activities will increase access to science and information for decision-making, improve governance surrounding climate change and land-use change, and increase the resilience of targeted communities to climate change impacts.
- USAID is providing \$1.2 million to a partnership with the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Regional Center for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (ECREEE) to support clean energy efforts. This program will target assistance to encourage private sector investments in renewable energy; sites are currently being analyzed for solar and wind energy potential using satellite data. The program will also study the development of hydro-electric power plants and the capture and use of flared gas for electricity production within West Africa.
- USAID is investing \$800,000 in the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (known by its French acronym, CILSS) for improved science and analysis to support decision-making. Specific activities include conducting geospatial analyses of land use and land cover over the past three decades to support dialogue and policy on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+), and developing the information, analysis, and tools essential for supporting national climate change adaptation strategies.
- USAID is providing around \$300,000 to the Gambia-Senegal Sustainable Fisheries Program, which seeks to develop a model for effective governance of the artisanal fishing sector in The Gambia and Senegal and to influence such efforts elsewhere in West Africa. This program will conduct a vulnerability assessment to better understand how climate impacts affect important fisheries, including increased coastal erosion from sea level rise, regional changes in ocean circulation that affect upwelling and downwelling patterns, and changes in average coastal temperature.

# Sierra Leone

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## Support through U.S. Government Programs

Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Sierra Leone

- \$2.7 million to increase the climate resilience of communities in West Africa
- \$1.8 million to promote forest conservation, sustainable livelihoods, and greenhouse gas emission reduction in the Upper Guinean Forest through the Sustainable and Thriving Environments for West Africa Regional Development program
- \$1.2 million to support clean energy work with the ECOWAS Regional Center for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency

## Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Sierra Leone, to Which the United States Contributes a Portion

- \$1.4 million from the Global Environment Facility (GEF); the United States contributed \$60 million to the GEF for climate change programming in 2012.

## Descriptions of 2012 U.S.-Supported Program Activities

### Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Sierra Leone

- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is investing \$2.7 million in the development of a new climate change program in West Africa. This program will be based on a synthesis of vulnerability assessments and climate change research conducted in West Africa to identify areas that are particularly vulnerable to climate change and have the greatest potential to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from land-use change. Program activities will increase access to science and information for decision-making, improve governance surrounding climate change and land-use change, and increase the resilience of targeted communities to climate change impacts.
- USAID is investing \$1.8 million in the Sustainable and Thriving Environments for West Africa Regional Development program (STEWARD). STEWARD promotes forest conservation and sustainable livelihoods in priority ecological zones in the Upper Guinean Forest ecosystem, which spans six West African states: Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Sierra Leone, and Togo. The program works to improve the sustainability and biodiversity of the forest, which is severely threatened by unsustainable

land use practices, degradation, encroachment, and fragmentation. The program will reduce greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation and degradation.

- USAID is providing \$1.2 million to a partnership with the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Regional Center for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (ECREEE) to support clean energy efforts. This program will target assistance to encourage private sector investments in renewable energy; sites are currently being analyzed for solar and wind energy potential using satellite data. The program will also study the development of hydro-electric power plants and the capture and use of flared gas for electricity production within West Africa.

### **Multilateral Activities to Which the United States Contributes a Portion**

- As part of a regional program, the Global Environment Facility (GEF) is providing \$1.4 million for climate change mitigation activities within the \$31.3 million Mano River Union Ecosystem Conservation and International Water Resource Management Project. The project, implemented by the African Development Bank, will strengthen the management of trans-boundary natural resources to provide sustained ecological benefits and improved livelihoods for communities in Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone. *The United States contributed \$60 million to the GEF for climate change programming in 2012.*

# South Africa

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## Support through U.S. Government Programs

Bilateral Programs.....\$3,100,000

### Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including South Africa

- \$2.1 million to strengthen resilience through the Resilience in the Limpopo River Basin initiative
- \$1.7 million to expand clean energy production through the Africa Infrastructure Program
- \$1.5 million to foster private investment in renewable energy in southern Africa
- \$1.5 million to help southern African nations transition to cleaner electricity sources through the Southern Africa Trade Hub

Development/Export Finance.....\$250,000,000

## Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting South Africa, to Which the United States Contributes a Portion

- A \$500 million investment plan under the Clean Technology Fund (CTF); the United States contributed \$230 million to the CTF in 2012.

## Descriptions of 2012 U.S.-Supported Program Activities

### Bilateral Programs

- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is investing \$3 million to build the capacity of the South African Government to refine and implement a Low Emission Development Strategy. The program will build on an ongoing South African government process that has identified long-term climate change mitigation scenarios across a variety of sectors driving economic growth in South Africa. USAID will provide technical assistance and capacity building to support a new national climate strategy and an emerging green economy approach focused on generating new employment while demonstrating leadership for climate-friendly economic growth.
- USAID is investing \$100,000 to leverage additional private sector investments in energy efficiency and renewable energy initiatives. USAID's Development Credit Authority (DCA) will provide loan guarantees to increase financing to energy services companies for small-scale renewable energy,

energy efficiency, and water conservation management projects. The DCA will also support projects to increase renewable energy production through the use of solar, biomass, hydro, and wind-generated power. Developing alternative energy sources will not only reduce carbon emissions, but will also support South Africa's economic development and growth.

## **Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including South Africa**

- USAID is investing \$2.1 million in the Resilience in the Limpopo River Basin (RESILIM) initiative. Climate change will have profound impacts on the availability of water for the 14 million people living in the Limpopo River Basin, which covers parts of Botswana, Mozambique, South Africa, and Zimbabwe. This initiative will support the adoption of science-based adaptation strategies to reduce climate vulnerability and improve management of water resources across the basin. USAID will improve policies; build stakeholders' skills; and test innovative practices for improved water allocation, ecosystem conservation, and application of the best available climate science and management information. RESILIM will strengthen governance to address climate-related risks and improve science and analysis for decision-making.
- USAID is investing \$1.7 million in the Africa Infrastructure Program to provide technical assistance and advisory services to sub-Saharan African governments to increase the number of clean energy projects that are brought to financial closure and construction. USAID will also provide capacity building assistance to help governments plan and implement sector reforms and implement institutional, legal, commercial and regulatory changes that are necessary to attract private developers and lenders in the clean energy sector. Overall, these activities will help to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from energy in sub-Saharan Africa.
- USAID is providing \$1.5 million for technical assistance and transactional advisory services to enhance the enabling environment for private sector investment in renewable energy in southern Africa. The program will facilitate structural reforms in the energy sector that will foster private investment in clean energy generation (including hydro, wind, solar, geothermal, and biomass) and transmission projects.
- USAID is investing \$1.5 million in the Southern Africa Trade Hub to strengthen regional capacity for clean energy sector planning and cooperation. This project will improve the regional enabling environment for clean energy and partner with the National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners and U.S. Energy Association to provide capacity building assistance to South African electricity regulators and utility operators to transition to clean energy-based electricity sources.
- The U.S. Trade and Development Agency's (USTDA) funding of \$500,000 is supporting a workshop and two reverse trade missions on U.S. solar technologies. This activity will familiarize key stakeholders from the southern Africa markets with state-of-the-art U.S. technologies, equipment, and services, as well as policies, regulations, and financing mechanisms that can support the implementation of solar projects in southern Africa. It will also foster the participation of U.S. companies in the implementation of solar projects in southern Africa.

## Development/Export Finance

- The Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) has committed \$250 million for a 60 megawatt solar power project in South Africa to support its government meet its goal of having 3,725 megawatts of renewable energy production online by 2016, as established by its Renewable Energy Independent Power Producer Program (REIPPP). All electricity generated by the plant will be sold to the national grid through a power-purchase agreement.

## Multilateral Activities to Which the United States Contributes a Portion

- South Africa continues to partner with the African Development Bank, the International Finance Corporation, and the World Bank to implement a Clean Technology Fund (CTF) investment plan that uses \$500 million in concessional CTF financing to mobilize over \$2.3 billion in total investments in wind power, concentrated solar power (CSP), private-sector renewable energy, and residential solar water heaters. *The United States contributed \$230 million to the CTF in 2012.*

# South Sudan

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## Support through U.S. Government Programs

Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including South Sudan

- \$700,000 to support clean energy programs in East Africa through the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa

## Descriptions of 2012 U.S.-Supported Program Activities

### Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including South Sudan

- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is investing \$700,000 in a partnership with the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) to support efforts to establish critical pre-conditions for sustainable clean energy programs in East Africa. The investment will support policy reforms that improve cost recovery and establish financial capacity in the energy sector, improve the regulatory framework to aid implementation, and improve capacity of institutions in the region to regulate the energy sector. These activities will ultimately help to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions as economic development continues in the region.

# Tanzania

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## Support through U.S. Government Programs

Bilateral Programs.....\$6,000,000

### Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Tanzania

- \$3.7 million to strengthen adaptation through the Planning for Resilience in East Africa through Policy, Adaptation, Research, and Economic Development program
- \$3 million to assess climate vulnerability and climate resilience through the African and Latin American Resilience to Climate Change program
- \$2 million to increase policy leadership, technical capacity, and action readiness on adaptation to climate change through the East African Community
- \$1.2 million to support geothermal development in sub-Saharan Africa through the Partnerships for Energy Infrastructure program
- \$1.1 million to support clean, renewable energy use in agriculture and food production in East African “Feed the Future” programs
- \$700,000 to support clean energy programs in East Africa through the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
- \$500,000 to apply the Famine Early Warning System Network to Africa
- \$500,000 to analyze carbon storage in critical mangrove areas of East Africa through the Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research
- \$300,000 to evaluate East African farming programs seeking to generate increased carbon storage and access to carbon finance
- \$100,000 to support community-based carbon monitoring through the African Biodiversity Collaborative Group

## Descriptions of 2012 U.S.-Supported Program Activities

### Bilateral Programs

- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is investing \$4.8 million in an integrated program that addresses climate change impacts on water related to agriculture, health, and biodiversity. The program will use geo-spatial analyses to address water supply and demand issues

and will build local capacity to use climate data to inform strategic planning and water allocation programs. Downstream users will receive support with water harvesting and more efficient water use, and farmers will receive support with practices that sustainably increase agricultural yields while enhancing resilience to climate change.

- USAID is investing \$300,000 to support Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) feasibility studies. The program will strengthen institutional, policy and legislative frameworks, support the implementation of climate change regulations and guidelines in targeted Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs), and build on vulnerability assessments to implement adaptation activities in the WMAs.
- USAID is investing \$300,000 to integrate climate change across the USAID development assistance portfolio in Tanzania. The investment will support assessments, evaluations, and workshops to build knowledge on the results of climate change-related programs and inform future programming.
- USAID is investing \$300,000 in efforts to decrease deforestation and promote on-farm reforestation in the Kigoma and Mpanda Districts of western Tanzania. Activities will include promoting more sustainable agricultural practices, including agroforestry and soil conservation efforts, and enhancing household incomes through alternative livelihoods. To help reduce deforestation, the project will also strengthen institutional capacity to develop and implement fire management and land-use plans.
- USAID is investing \$300,000 to improve the climate change adaptive capacity and forest management capacity of pastoralist communities in the Maasai Steppe. Interventions will improve rangeland management and support training in livelihoods that are more sustainable and resilient to climate change, such as eco-tourism and sustainable agriculture. In addition, the program will support development of joint forest management and land use plans in a number of villages, which will enhance the preservation of forest carbon stocks.
- USAID is providing \$200,000 to support development and implementation of climate change vulnerability assessments and adaptation plans in critical coastal ecosystems. Activities will include the promotion of alternative livelihood opportunities, aquaculture zoning, and mangrove protection for coastal residents in the Bagamoyo-Pangani and Menai Bay seascapes.
- USAID is investing \$100,000 in the Tanzania Staples Value Chain program, which supports demonstration projects highlighting techniques, techniques such as improved seed placement, weed control, and water management techniques to help rice and maize farmers adapt to increasingly low and concentrated rainfall patterns resulting from climate change.

### **Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Tanzania**

- USAID is investing \$3.7 million in the Planning for Resilience in East Africa through Policy, Adaptation, Research, and Economic Development (PREPARED) program. The overall goal of PREPARED is to strengthen the resilience and sustainability of East African economies, communities, and trans-boundary freshwater ecosystems. PREPARED will work with the East African Community and the Lake Victoria Basin Commission to develop science and analysis to support decision-making about resources under a changing climate, and support the development of a shared climate change policy framework.

- USAID is investing \$3 million in the African and Latin American Resilience to Climate Change (ARCC) program to develop methodologies and technical tools to assess countries' climate vulnerability and resilience. As a consequence of Africa's high level of vulnerability and relative lack of adaptive capacity, its need for technical support and capacity building is particularly acute. ARCC provides technical, analytical, and project assistance and capacity-building in a way that improves the ability of vulnerable populations to respond to climate challenges and safeguards economic growth.
- USAID is investing \$2 million in a partnership with the East African Community (EAC) to increase policy leadership, technical capacity, and action readiness on adaptation to climate change in East Africa. The program will promote the adaptive capacity of the EAC Secretariat and partner states, enhance climate change monitoring and research, and support the integration of climate change into regional development planning.
- USAID is investing \$1.2 million in the Partnerships for Energy Infrastructure program to support one or more grants or cooperative agreements with other international organizations and donors for geothermal development in sub-Saharan Africa. This program will improve access to clean energy and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
- USAID is developing a new \$1.1 million project to support innovative projects in East African Feed the Future program partner countries that encourage the use of clean, renewable energy use in the agriculture and food production chain.
- USAID is investing \$700,000 in a partnership with the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) to support efforts to establish critical pre-conditions for sustainable clean energy programs in East Africa. The investment will support policy reforms that improve cost recovery and establish financial capacity in the energy sector, improve the regulatory framework to aid implementation, and improve capacity of institutions in the region to regulate the energy sector. These activities will ultimately help to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions as economic development continues in the region.
- USAID is providing \$500,000 to support a Famine Early Warning System Network (FEWS NET) application specific to Africa, which complements the work of the global FEWS NET program. USAID will build on the experience and knowledge of the global FEWS NET program to build the capacity of a regional research center, the Inter-governmental Authority on Development Climate Prediction and Applications Center to develop regional decision-making tools for climate change adaptation. The program will improve climate change science and analysis for decision making.
- USAID is investing \$500,000 in the Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) to conduct an analysis of carbon storage in critical mangrove areas of East Africa. The research will inform the development of Africa-specific protocols for measuring and monitoring carbon storage and carbon fluxes from mangroves, and identifying mangrove areas most at risk.
- USAID is investing \$300,000 in an evaluation of programs in the East Africa region that support on-farm tree planting. The review will look at these programs' success in increasing carbon storage and access to carbon finance for local communities, generating lessons learned for scaling up programs that increase carbon sequestration and improve access to carbon finance.

- USAID is investing \$100,000 in the African Biodiversity Collaborative Group, a coalition of major international conservation non-governmental organizations with field-based activities in Africa, to support a community-based carbon monitoring effort that will increase the scale and accuracy of carbon monitoring. In collaboration with the U.S. Forest Service, this program will develop and pilot methods to measure and monitor the amount of carbon stored in natural ecosystems, thereby promoting the consideration of potential carbon emissions from large scale land-use change in land-use planning efforts.

# Togo

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## Support through U.S. Government Programs

Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Togo

- \$2.7 million to increase the climate resilience of communities in West Africa
- \$1.8 million to promote forest conservation, sustainable livelihoods, and greenhouse gas emission reduction in the Upper Guinean Forest through the Sustainable and Thriving Environments for West Africa Regional Development program
- \$1.2 million to support clean energy work with the ECOWAS Regional Center for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency

## Descriptions of 2012 U.S.-Supported Program Activities

### Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Togo

- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is investing \$2.7 million in the development of a new climate change program in West Africa. This program will be based on a synthesis of vulnerability assessments and climate change research conducted in West Africa to identify areas that are particularly vulnerable to climate change and have the greatest potential to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from land-use change. Program activities will increase access to science and information for decision-making, improve governance surrounding climate change and land-use change, and increase the resilience of targeted communities to climate change impacts.
- USAID is investing \$1.8 million in the Sustainable and Thriving Environments for West Africa Regional Development program (STEWARD). STEWARD promotes forest conservation and sustainable livelihoods in priority ecological zones in the Upper Guinean Forest ecosystem, which spans six West African states: Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Sierra Leone, and Togo. The program works to improve the sustainability and biodiversity of the forest, which is severely threatened by unsustainable land use practices, degradation, encroachment, and fragmentation. The program will reduce greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation and degradation.
- USAID is providing \$1.2 million to a partnership with the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Regional Center for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (ECREEE) to support clean energy efforts. This program will target assistance to encourage private sector investments in

renewable energy; sites are currently being analyzed for solar and wind energy potential using satellite data. The program will also study the development of hydro-electric power plants and the capture and use of flared gas for electricity production within West Africa.

# Uganda

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## Support through U.S. Government Programs

Bilateral Programs.....\$3,000,000

### Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Uganda

- \$3.7 million to strengthen adaptation through the Planning for Resilience in East Africa through Policy, Adaptation, Research, and Economic Development program
- \$3 million to assess climate vulnerability and climate resilience through the African and Latin American Resilience to Climate Change program
- \$2 million to increase policy leadership, technical capacity, and action readiness on adaptation to climate change through the East African Community
- \$1.7 million to expand clean energy production through the Africa Infrastructure Program
- \$1.2 million to support geothermal development in sub-Saharan Africa through the Partnerships for Energy Infrastructure program
- \$1.1 million to support clean, renewable energy use in agriculture and food production in East African “Feed the Future” programs
- \$700,000 to support clean energy programs in East Africa through the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
- \$500,000 to apply the Famine Early Warning System Network to Africa
- \$300,000 to evaluate East African farming programs seeking to generate increased carbon storage and access to carbon finance
- \$100,000 to support community-based carbon monitoring through the African Biodiversity Collaborative Group

## Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Uganda, to Which the United States Contributes a Portion

- \$3.5 million from the Global Environment Facility (GEF); the United States contributed \$60 million to the GEF for climate change programming in 2012.

## Descriptions of 2012 U.S.-Supported Program Activities

### Bilateral Programs

- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is providing \$2.7 million for the Climate Change Adaptation in Uganda program to support the Government of Uganda's climate change priorities, including improving science and analysis for decision-making, strengthening disaster risk management, and making key investments that reduce long-term vulnerability and increase resilience to climate change. The program will build adaptive capacity at the national level and increase understanding of the risks and vulnerabilities faced in key economic sectors due to climate change.
- USAID is investing \$300,000 to support agricultural adaptation by working with suppliers to disseminate improved and drought-resistant seed varieties. These suppliers will also provide agricultural extension services and disseminate improved agronomic practices that will help small farmers build resilience to the adverse effects of climate change.

### Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Uganda

- USAID is investing \$3.7 million in the Planning for Resilience in East Africa through Policy, Adaptation, Research, and Economic Development (PREPARED) program. The overall goal of PREPARED is to strengthen the resilience and sustainability of East African economies, communities, and trans-boundary freshwater ecosystems. PREPARED will work with the East African Community and the Lake Victoria Basin Commission to develop science and analysis to support decision-making about resources under a changing climate, and support the development of a shared climate change policy framework.
- USAID is investing \$3 million in the African and Latin American Resilience to Climate Change (ARCC) program to develop methodologies and technical tools to assess countries' climate vulnerability and resilience. As a consequence of Africa's high level of vulnerability and relative lack of adaptive capacity, its need for technical support and capacity building is particularly acute. ARCC provides technical, analytical, and project assistance and capacity-building in a way that improves the ability of vulnerable populations to respond to climate challenges and safeguards economic growth.
- USAID is investing \$2 million in a partnership with the East African Community (EAC) to increase policy leadership, technical capacity, and action readiness on adaptation to climate change in East Africa. The program will promote the adaptive capacity of the EAC Secretariat and partner states, enhance climate change monitoring and research, and support the integration of climate change into regional development planning.
- USAID is investing \$1.7 million in the Africa Infrastructure Program to provide technical assistance and advisory services to sub-Saharan African governments to increase the number of clean energy projects that are brought to financial closure and construction. USAID will also provide capacity building assistance to help governments plan and implement sector reforms and implement institutional, legal, commercial and regulatory changes that are necessary to attract private

developers and lenders in the clean energy sector. Overall, these activities will help to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from energy in sub-Saharan Africa.

- USAID is investing \$1.2 million in the Partnerships for Energy Infrastructure program to support one or more grants or cooperative agreements with other international organizations and donors for geothermal development in sub-Saharan Africa. This program will improve access to clean energy and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
- USAID is developing a new \$1.1 million project to support innovative projects in East African Feed the Future program partner countries that encourage the use of clean, renewable energy use in the agriculture and food production chain.
- USAID is investing \$700,000 in a partnership with the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) to support efforts to establish critical pre-conditions for sustainable clean energy programs in East Africa. The investment will support policy reforms that improve cost recovery and establish financial capacity in the energy sector, improve the regulatory framework to aid implementation, and improve capacity of institutions in the region to regulate the energy sector. These activities will ultimately help to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions as economic development continues in the region.
- USAID is providing \$500,000 to support a Famine Early Warning System Network (FEWS NET) application specific to Africa, which complements the work of the global FEWS NET program. USAID will build on the experience and knowledge of the global FEWS NET program to build the capacity of a regional research center, the Inter-governmental Authority on Development Climate Prediction and Applications Center to develop regional decision-making tools for climate change adaptation. The program will improve climate change science and analysis for decision making.
- USAID is investing \$300,000 in an evaluation of programs in the East Africa region that support on-farm tree planting. The review will look at these programs' success in increasing carbon storage and access to carbon finance for local communities, generating lessons learned for scaling up programs that increase carbon sequestration and improve access to carbon finance.
- USAID is investing \$100,000 in the African Biodiversity Collaborative Group, a coalition of major international conservation non-governmental organizations with field-based activities in Africa, to support a community-based carbon monitoring effort that will increase the scale and accuracy of carbon monitoring. In collaboration with the U.S. Forest Service, this program will develop and pilot methods to measure and monitor the amount of carbon stored in natural ecosystems, thereby promoting the consideration of potential carbon emissions from large scale land-use change in land-use planning efforts.

### **Multilateral Activities to Which the United States Contributes a Portion**

- The Global Environment Facility (GEF) is providing \$3.5 million that will leverage an additional \$7.6 million in co-financing for a project on addressing barriers to the adoption of improved charcoal production technologies and sustainable land management practices through an integrated approach. The project, implemented by the United Nations Development Program, will address unsustainable

utilization of biomass for fuel wood and poor land management practices via technology transfer; enhancement of the national policy framework; and promotion of sustainable land and forest management practices. *The United States contributed \$60 million to the GEF for climate change programming in 2012.*

# Zambia

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## Support through U.S. Government Programs

Bilateral Programs.....\$5,800,000

### Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Zambia

- \$1.5 million to foster private investment in renewable energy in southern Africa
- \$1.5 million to help southern African nations transition to cleaner electricity sources through the Southern Africa Trade Hub
- \$1.2 million to support geothermal development in sub-Saharan Africa through the Partnerships for Energy Infrastructure program

## Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Zambia, to Which the United States Contributes a Portion

- An \$86 million investment plan under the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR); the United States contributed \$18.7 million to the PPCR in 2012.

## Descriptions of 2012 U.S.-Supported Program Activities

### Bilateral Programs

- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is providing \$4.2 million to help communities strengthen forest resource management, and to address major drivers of deforestation, including charcoal production and utilization. These efforts will help Zambia reduce deforestation, while ensuring that Zambian households that depend on forests for their livelihoods continue to benefit from these natural resources in a way that promotes sustainable economic growth. These efforts also support the Government of Zambia in refining and implementing a low emission development strategy.
- USAID is providing \$800,000 to build small-scale Zambian farmers' resilience to climate change through efforts to improve the agricultural policy environment in Zambia and promote conservation farming. These activities will build the assets of poor agricultural households and strengthen those households' ability to cope with climate-related shocks such as flood, drought, and erratic rainfall patterns.

- USAID is investing \$800,000 in Zambia to design systems for coordinating data and reporting for cooperating partners in the forestry sector. These tools will be essential for measuring the impacts of USAID activities on reducing deforestation and greenhouse gas emissions in Zambia.

### **Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Zambia**

- USAID is providing \$1.5 million for technical assistance and transactional advisory services to enhance the enabling environment for private sector investment in renewable energy in southern Africa. The program will facilitate structural reforms in the energy sector that will foster private investment in clean energy generation (including hydro, wind, solar, geothermal, and biomass) and transmission projects.
- USAID is investing \$1.5 million in the Southern Africa Trade Hub to strengthen regional capacity for clean energy sector planning and cooperation. This project will improve the regional enabling environment for clean energy and partner with the National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners and U.S. Energy Association to provide capacity-building assistance to South African electricity regulators and utility operators to transition to clean energy-based electricity sources.
- USAID is investing \$1.2 million in the Partnerships for Energy Infrastructure program to support one or more grants or cooperative agreements with other international organizations and donors for geothermal development in sub-Saharan Africa. This program will improve access to clean energy and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

### **Multilateral Activities to Which the United States Contributes a Portion**

- In partnership with the African Development Bank and the World Bank, Zambia has developed an \$86 million Pilot Program for Country Resilience (PPCR) investment strategy for projects to strengthen climate resilience in Barotse and the Kafue River Basin. As part of the implementation of the program, in January 2012, the PPCR provided more than \$400,000 in grant funding through the International Finance Corporation as a project preparation grant called “Private Sector Support to Climate Resilience in Zambia.” *The United States contributed \$18.7 million to the PPCR in 2012.*

# Zimbabwe

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## Support through U.S. Government Programs

Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Zimbabwe

- \$2.1 million to strengthen resilience through the Resilience in the Limpopo River Basin initiative
- \$1.5 million to foster private investment in renewable energy in southern Africa
- \$1.5 million to help southern African nations transition to cleaner electricity sources through the Southern Africa Trade Hub

## Descriptions of 2012 U.S.-Supported Program Activities

### Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Zimbabwe

- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is investing \$2.1 million in the Resilience in the Limpopo River Basin (RESILIM) initiative. Climate change will have profound impacts on the availability of water for the 14 million people living in the Limpopo River Basin, which covers parts of Botswana, Mozambique, South Africa, and Zimbabwe. This initiative will support the adoption of science-based adaptation strategies to reduce climate vulnerability and improve management of water resources across the basin. USAID will improve policies; build stakeholders' skills; and test innovative practices for improved water allocation, ecosystem conservation, and application of the best available climate science and management information. RESILIM will strengthen governance to address climate-related risks and improve science and analysis for decision-making.
- USAID is providing \$1.5 million for technical assistance and transactional advisory services to enhance the enabling environment for private sector investment in renewable energy in southern Africa. The program will facilitate structural reforms in the energy sector that will foster private investment in clean energy generation (including hydro, wind, solar, geothermal, and biomass) and transmission projects.
- USAID is investing \$1.5 million in the Southern Africa Trade Hub to strengthen regional capacity for clean energy sector planning and cooperation. This project will improve the regional enabling environment for clean energy and partner with the National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners and U.S. Energy Association to provide capacity-building assistance to South African electricity regulators and utility operators to transition to clean energy-based electricity sources.

# Asia

FISCAL YEAR 2012

# Afghanistan

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## Support through U.S. Government Programs

Bilateral Programs.....\$79,600,000

Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Afghanistan

- \$1.5 million to promote energy efficiency and the partial replacement of fossil fuel power generation by hydropower through the South Asia Regional Initiative Energy Program

## Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Afghanistan, to Which the United States Contributes a Portion

- \$3.3 million from the Global Environment Facility (GEF); the United States contributed \$60 million to the GEF for climate change programming in 2012.

## Descriptions of 2012 U.S.-Supported Program Activities

### Bilateral Programs

- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is providing \$48 million to support the Power Transmission Expansion and Connectivity (PTEC) program. This activity is intended to increase the capacity of Afghanistan's electrical grid and connect it to the country's South East Power System. PTEC will expand access to cleaner, more affordable, and more local power, which will reduce Afghanistan's heavy dependence on expensive, diesel-generated power. These efforts will reduce greenhouse gas emissions and increase energy efficiency.
- USAID will invest \$28 million in the Kandahar-Helmand Power Project (KHPP), which aims to improve the Kajaki and the Southeast Power System - a significant source of electricity in southern Afghanistan. USAID is working with the national utility, Da Afghanistan Breshna Sherkat, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to improve the supply, transmission and distribution of electricity in Kandahar and Helmand provinces, adding renewable generation and improving energy efficiency and reliability. The investment in KHPP will add approximately 18 MW of renewable energy for Kandahar and Helmand provinces through the installation of a new turbine at the Kajaki Hydropower Plant. This investment builds on a 2009 renovation of Kajaki to generate 32 MW of renewable energy.

- USAID is providing \$3.6 million to the Afghan Engineering Support Program, which is designing a Female Engineer mentoring program at Kabul University. The Program is building Afghanistan's cadre of educated engineers, who will work with Afghanistan's national electric utility to modernize and expand Afghanistan's power sector. Part of their work will include replacing expensive diesel-generated electricity with electricity generated by indigenous natural gas and hydro sources.

### **Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Afghanistan**

- USAID is investing \$1.5 million in the South Asia Regional Initiative for Energy Integration Program (SARI/EI) to promote energy security through cross-border energy trade and regional electricity markets development. The SARI/E Program will bring together key regional stakeholders to discuss cross-border energy trade, including harmonization of policy/legal/regulatory matters, transmission infrastructure planning, and energy exchange/markets issues. Through policy dialogue, institutional strengthening and energy trade programs, SARI/EI will promote more efficient energy use, growth of renewable energy development and the partial substitution of fossil fuel power in the region with hydropower. Participating countries include Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, the Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka.

### **Multilateral Activities to Which the United States Contributes a Portion**

- The Global Environment Facility (GEF) is providing \$3.3 million for climate change mitigation activities within the \$40.6 million Establishing Integrated Models for Protected Areas and their Co-management program. The project, implemented by the United Nations Development Program, will establish a national system of protected areas to conserve biodiversity and mitigate land degradation pressures on habitats in key biodiversity areas, initially centered in Bamyan Province and the Wakhan corridor. *The United States contributed \$60 million to the GEF for climate change programming in 2012.*

# Bangladesh

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## Support through U.S. Government Programs

Bilateral Programs.....\$15,500,000

### Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Bangladesh

- \$4.7 million to provide region-wide knowledge-sharing, technical training, and demonstration activities for low emission development through the Low Emission Asian Development program
- \$2.9 million to support training on the preparation of financeable adaptation projects, and provide assistance for analysis and financial review of selected project proposals through the Asia-Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Support Facility
- \$1.5 million to promote energy efficiency and the partial replacement of fossil fuel power generation by hydropower through the South Asia Regional Initiative Energy Program
- \$100,000 to support regional cooperation on clean energy policy reforms through the Asia Clean Energy Forum 2013

## Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Bangladesh, to Which the United States Contributes a Portion

- A \$110 million investment plan under the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR); the United States contributed \$18.7 million to the PPCR in 2012.
- \$4.2 million from the Global Environment Facility (GEF); the United States contributed \$60 million to the GEF for climate change programming in 2012.

## Descriptions of 2012 U.S.-Supported Program Activities

### Bilateral Programs

- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is investing \$8 million in the Climate-Resilient Ecosystems and Livelihoods (CREL) program, which will provide technical advisory and assistance services to government ministries and technical agencies and to community-based organizations co-managed by aid donors and recipients. CREL will promote alternative, climate-resilient livelihood activities; biodiversity conservation through co-management of natural resources; policies that institutionalize community-based natural resource management; and climate change strategy

implementation, including the 2009 Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan. CREL's objective is to achieve responsible, equitable, climate-resilient growth and good environmental governance.

- Bangladesh is a partner country in the United States' Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies (EC-LEDS) program, a whole-of-government program that supports partner countries' efforts to pursue low-emission, climate-resilient economic development. USAID is investing \$3.5 million in the Catalyzing Clean Energy in Bangladesh (CCEB) program. CCEB is providing technical assistance and training to the Bangladesh Energy Regulatory Commission (BERC) and other government ministries and agencies to build capacity to implement the 2009 National Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan and Low Emission Development Strategy. Specifically, CCEB will build capacity within BERC to improve the enabling environment for low emission development and capacity within other government institutions to conduct energy sector analysis, low emission planning, and policymaking. CCEB will also promote the adoption of energy-efficient technologies and practices by industries, the implementation of demand-side management programs, and the increased use of improved cookstoves.
- USAID is investing \$2 million in the Bangladesh Rural Electrification and Renewable Energy Development Project, which will support the implementation of the 2009 Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan and 2002 Vision and Policy Statement on Power Sector Reforms. Activities will focus on scaling up renewable energy including the installation of solar power systems for rural homes and businesses and small loans to develop renewable energy power and irrigation.
- USAID is investing \$2 million in the Bangladesh Climate Change Resilience Fund (BCCRF), a multi-donor fund administered by the World Bank's International Development Association. Through BCCRF, programs will be coordinated with government work on climate change adaptation and mitigation. The BCCRF will help the Ministry of Environment and Forests build a climate-resilient economy and society while pursuing low-carbon development pathways based on the 2009 Bangladesh Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan. Specific activities funded by the BCCRF will include improving food security and social protection, supporting disaster management, building climate-resilient infrastructures, enhancing the knowledge base of natural resources, promoting low carbon development, and building capacity and strengthening institutions.

### **Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Bangladesh**

- USAID is investing \$4.7 million in the Low Emission Asian Development (LEAD) program to provide region-wide knowledge-sharing, technical training, tool development, and demonstration activities for low emission development. LEAD may support economic, emissions, and technology analysis and modeling, preparation of greenhouse gas inventories and accounting, and the development of carbon markets. Countries that may benefit from this program include: Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam.
- USAID is investing \$2.9 million in the Asia-Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Support Facility (ADAPT). ADAPT will work with governments in the Asia-Pacific region to support training on the preparation of financeable adaptation projects, and provide assistance for analysis and financial review

of selected project proposals. The program will link climate fund managers with representatives of government adaptation projects to identify adaptation investment opportunities and facilitate access to climate funds. A regional knowledge platform will also broadly disseminate best practices, climate fund eligibility requirements, and application procedures. Participating countries may include Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Laos, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Vietnam, and the Pacific Island countries: Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.

- USAID is investing \$1.5 million in the South Asia Regional Initiative for Energy Integration Program (SARI/EI) to promote energy security through cross-border energy trade and regional electricity markets development. The SARI/E Program will bring together key regional stakeholders to discuss cross-border energy trade, including harmonization of policy/legal/regulatory matters, transmission infrastructure planning, and energy exchange/markets issues. Through policy dialogue, institutional strengthening and energy trade programs, SARI/EI will promote more efficient energy use, growth of renewable energy development and the partial substitution of fossil fuel power in the region with hydropower. Participating countries include Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, the Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka.
- USAID is investing \$100,000 in the Asia Clean Energy Forum 2013 to support regional cooperation on clean energy policy reforms. The forum will provide region-wide knowledge-sharing, support replication of best practices in clean energy policy and financing across Asia, and stimulate innovative ideas in deploying clean energy technologies and practices. Participating countries are expected to include Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste, and Vietnam, among others.

### **Multilateral Activities to Which the United States Contributes a Portion**

- In partnership with Asian Development Bank, the World Bank, and the International Finance Corporation, Bangladesh has developed a Pilot Program for Country Resilience (PPCR) investment strategy that uses \$50 million in grant funding and \$60 million in concessional loans to mobilize at least \$615 million in total investments for projects in areas including agriculture and food security, reforestation, water supply, and coastal housing. *The United States contributed \$18.7 million to the PPCR in 2012.*
- The Global Environment Facility (GEF) is providing \$4.2 million that will leverage an additional \$29.7 million in co-financing for the Development of Sustainable Renewable Energy Power Generation project. The project, implemented by the United Nations Development Program, will focus on improving the policy environment for renewable energy in order to attract developers and investors to renewable energy power projects. *The United States contributed \$60 million to the GEF for climate change programming in 2012.*

# Bhutan

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## Support through U.S. Government Programs

Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Bhutan

- \$1.5 million to promote energy efficiency and the partial replacement of fossil fuel power generation by hydropower through the South Asia Regional Initiative Energy Program

## Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Bhutan, to Which the United States Contributes a Portion

- \$1.3 million from the Global Environment Facility (GEF); the United States contributed \$60 million to the GEF for climate change programming in 2012.

## Descriptions of 2012 U.S.-Supported Program Activities

### Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Bhutan

- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is investing \$1.5 million in the South Asia Regional Initiative for Energy Integration Program (SARI/EI) to promote energy security through cross-border energy trade and regional electricity markets development. The SARI/E Program will bring together key regional stakeholders to discuss cross-border energy trade, including harmonization of policy/legal/regulatory matters, transmission infrastructure planning, and energy exchange/markets issues. Through policy dialogue, institutional strengthening and energy trade programs, SARI/EI will promote more efficient energy use, growth of renewable energy development and the partial substitution of fossil fuel power in the region with hydropower. Participating countries include Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, the Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka.

### Multilateral Activities to Which the United States Contributes a Portion

- The Global Environment Facility (GEF) is providing \$1.3 million for climate change mitigation activities in Bhutan within the \$12.3 million Sustainable Financing for Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resources Management Project. The project, implemented by the World Bank, will improve management and conservation of high altitude forests and alpine ecosystems in Bhutan. *The United States contributed \$60 million to the GEF for climate change programming in 2012.*

# Cambodia

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## Support through U.S. Government Programs

Bilateral Programs.....\$7,500,000

### Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Cambodia

- \$5.9 million to generate sustained emission reductions from forestry and land use in several Asian countries through the Lowering Emissions in Asia's Forests program
- \$4.7 million to provide region-wide knowledge-sharing, technical training, and demonstration activities for low emission development through the Low Emission Asian Development program
- \$2.9 million to support training on the preparation of financeable adaptation projects, and provide assistance for analysis and financial review of selected project proposals through the Asia-Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Support Facility
- \$1.9 million to help farmers in the Mekong Basin strengthen their resilience to climate change impacts through the Mekong Adaptation and Resilience to Climate Change program
- \$1 million to expand investment in clean energy in Asia through the Private Financing Advisory Network for Asia
- More than \$400,000 to improve power transmission and distribution in Southeast Asia through ASEAN's Smart Grid Workshop and Reverse Trade Mission
- \$300,000 to develop greenhouse gas inventories in Asia through the Greenhouse Gas Inventory Capacity Building Program for Developing Countries
- \$300,000 to strengthen cooperation on adaptation through the Mekong River Commission
- \$100,000 to support regional cooperation on clean energy policy reforms through the Asia Clean Energy Forum 2013

## Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Cambodia, to Which the United States Contributes a Portion

- An \$86 million investment plan under the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR); the United States contributed \$18.7 million to the PPCR in 2012.
- \$10.7 million from the Global Environment Facility (GEF); the United States contributed \$60 million to the GEF for climate change programming in 2012.

## Descriptions of 2012 U.S.-Supported Program Activities

### Bilateral Programs

- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is investing \$3.9 million in the Supporting Forests and Biodiversity Project, which aims to reduce the impacts of climate change and encourage low emission development through improved conservation and governance of priority forest landscapes in Cambodia. Activities will include sub-national efforts to reduce emissions from deforestation, conserve biodiversity, and build capacity to improve decision-making and resolve conflicts among stakeholders. The project will provide national-level technical support to help the Cambodian government achieve development priorities related to climate change mitigation and adaptation. The project will work to decrease the rate of deforestation in Cambodia and reduce annual greenhouse gas emissions in Cambodia by at least 1.5 million metric tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent.
- USAID is investing \$3.6 million in the Helping Address Rural Vulnerabilities and Ecosystem Stability (HARVEST) project to help Cambodian farmers diversify their crops and their livelihoods. HARVEST will strengthen the ability of farmers to adapt to climate change and weather-related shocks to the environment and the economy. Activities will support research in partnership with local non-governmental organizations, Cambodian research institutes, and government research agencies to generate innovations in food production and food processing. Researchers will identify and demonstrate options for water management in rain-fed agriculture that respond to changes in precipitation frequency and duration and soil conditions and identify appropriate crop rotations, improved seed varieties, and fertilizer for farming systems under changing climate conditions. In addition to research, HARVEST will pilot and disseminate proven technologies to farmers that can aid in adaptation, including improved soil, water and pest management techniques; drip-irrigation and other water-saving technologies; natural resources management; flood protection; and alternative income generation focused on crop diversification.

### Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Cambodia

- In Southeast Asia, USAID is investing \$5.9 million in the Lowering Emissions in Asia's Forests (LEAF) program, which takes a regional approach to improve Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) policy, planning, and institutional frameworks in Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, Vietnam, Malaysia, and Papua New Guinea. The program is demonstrating how to simultaneously lower greenhouse gas emissions, improve land management, and enhance people's livelihoods, while contributing to building REDD+ architecture through linking sub-national actions to national monitoring systems. The U.S. Forest Service is providing targeted technical assistance in forest monitoring systems, carbon-sensitive land use planning, and capacity building. LEAF is also supporting the development and implementation of ASEAN regional guidelines for setting forest emissions baselines, which will provide practical, harmonized, science-based standards for countries in the region. LEAF's regional approach involves replicating and scaling up innovations and successes through regional platforms and partnerships. The program intends to catalyze more rapid change by enabling practitioners to learn from each others' experiences and standardize policies and approaches where they are beneficial.

- USAID is investing \$4.7 million in the Low Emission Asian Development (LEAD) program to provide region-wide knowledge-sharing, technical training, tool development, and demonstration activities for low emission development. LEAD may support economic, emissions, and technology analysis and modeling, preparation of greenhouse gas inventories and accounting, and the development of carbon markets. Countries that may benefit from this program include: Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam.
- USAID is investing \$2.9 million in the Asia-Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Support Facility (ADAPT). ADAPT will work with governments in the Asia-Pacific region to support training on the preparation of financeable adaptation projects, and provide assistance for analysis and financial review of selected project proposals. The program will link climate fund managers with representatives of government adaptation projects to identify adaptation investment opportunities and facilitate access to climate funds. A regional knowledge platform will also broadly disseminate best practices, climate fund eligibility requirements, and application procedures. Participating countries may include Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Laos, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Vietnam, and the Pacific Island countries: Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.
- USAID is investing \$1.9 million in the Mekong Adaptation and Resilience to Climate Change (Mekong ARCC) program to increase the climate resilience of Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, and Vietnam in the water resource, agriculture, food security, and biodiversity sectors. Mekong ARCC will conduct a cutting edge scientific study on the impacts of climate change on agriculture and ecosystems to inform decision makers on the strategies to support millions of subsistence farmers in the Mekong basin in strengthening their resilience to negative impacts of climate change in the key sectors listed above. Consistent economic information from across the basin will be collected on the costs and benefits of ground-tested indigenous and innovative adaptation practices, including gender specific approaches, to allow the analyses necessary to scale-up and mainstream community/ecosystem-based adaptation into the development process.
- USAID is investing \$1 million in the Private Financing Advisory Network for Asia (PFAN-Asia) program to expand investment in clean energy in developing countries in Asia. Activities will link private sector financiers with clean energy project developers to increase access to private financing for clean energy. Participating countries are expected to include Cambodia, Laos, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam.
- U.S. Trade and Development Agency (USTDA) funding of \$400,000 supports the ASEAN Connectivity Smart Grid Workshop and Reverse Trade Mission (RTM). These activities promote the interconnectivity of transmission systems and best technologies and practices for transmission and distribution in Southeast Asian countries. The workshop and RTM will focus on connecting Southeast Asia project sponsors in the power generation and transmission sector with U.S. providers of advanced smart grid and transmission systems and services. The workshop will also provide a venue for governments and relevant industries to have a dialogue on technological tools for promoting energy efficiency and improving power transmission systems in the region.

- In partnership with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, USAID is investing \$300,000 for the Greenhouse Gas Inventory Capacity Building Program for Developing Countries program to provide region-wide knowledge-sharing and technical support. Greenhouse gas inventories track national and sub-national governments' total emissions from energy, industry, forests, land use, and other sources, and identify options for emission reductions. Accurate inventories are essential for countries to effectively reduce long-term greenhouse gas emissions. Participating countries include Cambodia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam.
- USAID is providing \$300,000 to strengthen cooperation under the Mekong River Commission (MRC) Climate Change Adaptation Initiative and facilitate stronger cooperation and synergies with USAID's Mekong ARCC program. The MRC is an intergovernmental organization, comprising Cambodia, Laos, Thailand and Vietnam that promotes sustainable development of the Mekong River's water resources and builds resilience to climate change impacts in the region.
- USAID is investing \$100,000 in the Asia Clean Energy Forum 2013 to support regional cooperation on clean energy policy reforms. The forum will provide region-wide knowledge-sharing, support replication of best practices in clean energy policy and financing across Asia, and stimulate innovative ideas in deploying clean energy technologies and practices. Participating countries are expected to include Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste, and Vietnam, among others.

### **Multilateral Activities to Which the United States Contributes a Portion**

- In partnership with the Asian Development Bank, Cambodia has developed an \$86 million Pilot Program for Country Resilience (PPCR) investment strategy for projects in areas including irrigation, flood and drought management, and business-focused adaptation. *The United States contributed \$18.7 million to the PPCR in 2012.*
  - As part of the implementation of Cambodia's investment strategy, the PPCR provided \$7 million in grant funding and \$10 million in credit through the Asian Development Bank to the Provincial Road Improvement Project. This project aims to increase resilience of road infrastructure to climate variability in some of the most vulnerable provinces of Cambodia.
- As part of a regional program, the Global Environment Facility (GEF) is providing \$10.7 million for climate change mitigation activities in Cambodia within the \$136.8 million Greater Mekong Sub-region Forests and Biodiversity Program. The project aims to increase investments and improve the management and climate resilience of high-priority forest landscapes. *The United States contributed \$60 million to the GEF for climate change programming in 2012.*

# China

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## Support through U.S. Government Programs

Bilateral Programs.....\$2,200,000

## Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting China, to Which the United States Contributes a Portion

- \$10.7 million from the Global Environment Facility (GEF); the United States contributed \$60 million to the GEF for climate change programming in 2012.

## Descriptions of 2012 U.S.-Supported Program Activities

### Bilateral Programs

- The U.S. Trade and Development Agency (USTDA) is providing over \$700,000 to fund a series of three reverse trade missions to introduce Chinese energy sector officials and project sponsors to U.S. clean energy technologies. This series of trade missions supports the mission of the U.S.-China Energy Cooperation Program (ECP), which is opening China's market for increased exports of U.S.-manufactured clean energy technologies.
- USTDA funding of almost \$700,000 is supporting technical assistance and a pilot project on smart grid substation communication architecture in China. The project will develop and demonstrate a model that will serve as the basis for a new future Smart Grid communication network deployment.
- A USTDA grant of just over \$400,000 is funding a feasibility study and pilot project to evaluate fuel cell applications for telecommunications infrastructure in China. The objective of the proposed project is to qualify fuel cell technology applications for use by the telecommunications industry in China. The fuel cell systems would be used for both backup and base load power, replacing lead acid batteries and diesel fuel combustion generators.
- USTDA funding of approximately \$300,000 supported the U.S.-China Smart Grid Conference, held over a two day period in 2012 in Shenzhen, China. This conference focused on standards development and technology applications for building out smart grid technologies in China, including energy efficiency, demand response, distributed generation, grid safety, renewable integration, communication architecture, electrical storage, and electric vehicles. The forum brought together

senior government officials from the United States and China, as well as representatives from the U.S. industry related to smart grid industry.

- The Department of State is providing \$100,000 to the U.S.-China EcoPartnerships program. This funding supports U.S. entities participating in a program that brings together U.S. and Chinese companies, universities, NGOs, and state and local governments to address major environmental issues of concern to both countries such as energy efficiency, clean air, and climate change. More information can be found at <http://www.ecopartnerships.gov>.

### **Multilateral Activities to Which the United States Contributes a Portion**

- As part of a regional program, the Global Environment Facility is providing \$10.7 million for climate change mitigation activities in China within the \$136.8 million Greater Mekong Sub-region Forests and Biodiversity Program. The project aims to increase investments and improve the management and climate resilience of high-priority forest landscapes. *The United States contributed \$60 million to the GEF for climate change programming in 2012.*

# Cook Islands

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## Support through U.S. Government Programs

Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Cook Islands

- \$2.9 million to support training on the preparation of financeable adaptation projects, and provide assistance for analysis and financial review of selected project proposals through the Asia-Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Support Facility

## Descriptions of 2012 U.S.-Supported Program Activities

### Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Cook Islands

- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is investing \$2.9 million in the Asia-Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Support Facility (ADAPT). ADAPT will work with governments in the Asia-Pacific region to support training on the preparation of financeable adaptation projects, and provide assistance for analysis and financial review of selected project proposals. The program will link climate fund managers with representatives of government adaptation projects to identify adaptation investment opportunities and facilitate access to climate funds. A regional knowledge platform will also broadly disseminate best practices, climate fund eligibility requirements, and application procedures. Participating countries may include Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Laos, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Vietnam, and the Pacific Island countries: Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.

Note: Amounts and activity descriptions are for Fiscal Year (FY) 2012 funds only. Activities undertaken with FY 2010 and 2011 funds are in most cases ongoing. For information on 2010 and 2011 activities, please visit [www.state.gov/faststartfinance](http://www.state.gov/faststartfinance). The figures provided here do not necessarily reflect the sum total of climate-related financing provided by the U.S. Government to this country; please see the Executive Summary for information on the methodology used to develop these fact sheets. Funding amounts are rounded to the nearest hundred thousand; totals in summary tables might not equal the sum of projects below due to rounding.

### Support through U.S. Government Programs

#### Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Fiji

- \$5.3 million to reduce the vulnerability of coastal communities in the Pacific Islands region to the impacts of climate change
- \$2.9 million to support training on the preparation of financeable adaptation projects, and provide assistance for analysis and financial review of selected project proposals through the Asia-Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Support Facility
- \$1 million to increase the resilience of the Pacific Islands to climate change impacts through the Coping with Climate Change in the Pacific Islands program
- \$300,000 to support local climate change adaptation programs in Pacific Island nations

## Descriptions of 2012 U.S.-Supported Program Activities

### Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Fiji

- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is investing \$5.3 million in the Coastal Community Adaptation Program (C-CAP) to help reduce the vulnerability of coastal communities in the Pacific Islands region to the impacts of climate change. C-CAP will strengthen community climate resilience through a range of activities, including: building local capacity for disaster risk reduction and preparedness, and integrating climate resilient policies and practices into long-term land use plans and building standards. The program is expected to benefit approximately 90 communities in the Pacific Islands. Up to twelve Pacific Island nations will participate in this program: Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu.
- USAID is investing \$2.9 million in the Asia-Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Support Facility (ADAPT). ADAPT will work with governments in the Asia-Pacific region to support training on the preparation of financeable adaptation projects, and provide assistance for analysis and financial review of selected project proposals. The program will link climate fund managers with representatives of government adaptation projects to identify adaptation investment opportunities and facilitate access to climate funds. A regional knowledge platform will also broadly disseminate best practices, climate fund

eligibility requirements, and application procedures. Participating countries may include Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Laos, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Vietnam, and the Pacific Island countries: Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.

- USAID is investing \$1 million to support the Coping with Climate Change in the Pacific Islands program, in partnership with other development assistance partners, to increase resilience of the Pacific Islands to climate change impacts. Activities may include supporting a multi donor trust fund for adaptation and/or partnering with experienced development assistance partners in the region to support on-the-ground adaptation projects. The program will build upon investments of other development assistance partners in the region to share resources for a greater overall impact to strengthen community planning, catalyze investment, and demonstrate a collaborative approach to building adaptive capacity. Up to twelve Pacific Island nations will participate: Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji; Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu.
- USAID is investing \$300,000 to support the efforts of Peace Corps volunteers (PCVs) to support climate change adaptation programs in the Pacific. The investment may support trainings and small grants that increase the climate change resilience of remote Pacific Island communities by increasing awareness of climate change vulnerability and planning climate-resilient programs. PCVs will develop, implement, and monitor projects that promote disaster risk reduction, sustainable management of forests, coastal, marine, and water resources, and new livelihood practices that are resilient to climate change. Up to five Pacific Island nations will participate in this mechanism: Fiji, Palau, Samoa, Tonga, and Vanuatu.

# India

Note: Amounts and activity descriptions are for Fiscal Year (FY) 2012 funds only. Activities undertaken with FY 2010 and 2011 funds are in most cases ongoing. For information on 2010 and 2011 activities, please visit [www.state.gov/faststartfinance](http://www.state.gov/faststartfinance). The figures provided here do not necessarily reflect the sum total of climate-related financing provided by the U.S. Government to this country; please see the Executive Summary for information on the methodology used to develop these fact sheets. Funding amounts are rounded to the nearest hundred thousand; totals in summary tables might not equal the sum of projects below due to rounding.

## Support through U.S. Government Programs

Bilateral Programs.....\$10,600,000

### Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including India

- \$4.7 million to provide region-wide knowledge-sharing, technical training, and demonstration activities for low emission development through the Low Emission Asian Development program
- \$2.9 million to support training on the preparation of financeable adaptation projects, and provide assistance for analysis and financial review of selected project proposals through the Asia-Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Support Facility
- \$1.5 million to develop and apply strategies for adapting to glacial melt and changing water supplies in the mountainous areas of South and Central Asia
- \$1.5 million to promote energy efficiency and the partial replacement of fossil fuel power generation by hydropower through the South Asia Regional Initiative Energy Program
- \$100,000 to support regional cooperation on clean energy policy reforms through the Asia Clean Energy Forum 2013

Development/Export Finance.....\$463,500,000

### Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting India, to Which the United States Contributes a Portion

- A \$775 million investment plan under the Clean Technology Fund (CTF); the United States contributed \$230 million to the CTF in 2012.
- \$48.3 million from the Global Environment Facility (GEF); the United States contributed \$60 million to the GEF for climate change programming in 2012.

## Descriptions of 2012 U.S.-Supported Program Activities

### Bilateral Programs

- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is investing \$3.3 million into the Partnership for Land Use Science (Forest-PLUS) program. This technical assistance program aims to reduce emissions and enhance carbon sequestration by taking Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD+) activities to scale. Forest-PLUS will support the Ministry of Environment

and Forests with climate change mitigation interventions that emphasize science and technology. The program focuses on scientific collaboration in forest carbon inventory and monitoring, field testing of new carbon accounting methodologies and ecosystem management, and designing methods to provide better incentives to forest-dependent communities to improve forest management and conservation. This program will generate additional benefits such as biodiversity conservation, enhancing livelihoods, and helping ecosystems and communities adapt to climate change. The program will directly support India's Green India Mission under the National Action Plan on Climate Change.

- USAID is investing \$2.5 million into the Partnership to Advance Clean Energy Deployment (PACE-D). PACE-D aims to support the government of India in its broad objective to transition to a high-performing, low-emissions, and energy secure economy. The focus of the program will be on strengthening the enabling environment for clean energy, increasing access to finance, and enhancing institutional and human capacity in order to improve energy efficiency and increase India's supply of renewable energy. The program will work with the Ministry of Power and the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy to support the government's pledge to reduce India's carbon intensity by 25 percent compared with 2005 levels by 2020. PACE-D will support India's National Mission on Enhanced Energy Efficiency, as well as the National Solar Mission under the National Action Plan on Climate Change.
- USAID is investing \$2 million to support adoption and scale-up of specific climate adaptation strategies that reduce vulnerability to altered hydrology and water-related climate extremes across different agricultural landscapes in India. Innovations, such as new water productivity and management models to overcome water deficits in isolated rural areas, new cropping technologies, and crop diversification techniques that have been found successful in small-scale pilots, will be supported for adoption and scaling-up by facilitating partnerships between the private sector, research entities, and direct users.
- USAID is investing \$1 million in the Millennium Alliance Project to support clean energy innovations. The project will strengthen the capacity of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry to identify, support, and scale-up innovative, game-changing, and cost-effective clean energy solutions to development challenges in India. The project will bring together innovators, different types of private investors, corporate foundations, and other donors. The project will offer a range of support to innovators, such as seed funding, incubation services, networks, knowledge exchange, and access to equity, debt, and other capital. It is anticipated that the Millennium Alliance will support projects for renewable energy, energy efficiency, energy enabling environment, transmission and operating systems, and biomass and biofuels.
- The U.S. Trade and Development Agency (USTDA) is providing over \$600,000 for a feasibility study for smart grid implementation in India. The study provides an assessment of smart grid integration into the existing 2.5 million-customer Calcutta electric grid, and is designed to improve the efficiency of India's power distribution networks.
- USAID is investing \$500,000 to advance development innovations in the forestry sector. Ultimately, this program will result in improved forest management and forest health, reducing net greenhouse gas emissions from forests. This program also will support scientific research on the valuation

of ecosystems services, such as maintaining water supply and quality, maintaining biodiversity and critical species, and building resilience to climate change. Research supported by the grant will enhance India's understanding of ecosystem services, and facilitate long-term payments for ecosystems services.

- USTDA is providing almost \$500,000 for a feasibility study for the development of a rural micro-grid solar power project that will be deployed in remote non-electrified villages in India. The study provides technological and economic assessments, as well as project implementation planning.
- In partnership with the U.S. Forest Service, USAID is investing close to \$300,000 to build scientific and technical collaboration and exchange with India's Ministry of Environment and Forests. The program will help train forestry professionals from three Indian organizations on remote sensing applications and forest carbon inventories. The program will also support short-term collaborative research on carbon estimation methodologies in Indian ecosystems. This program will directly support the government's Green India Mission under the National Action Plan on Climate Change.
- The U.S. Forest Service is providing almost \$100,000 to enable its technical experts to work with India's Ministry of Environment and Forests to build technical capacity and foster the exchange of information between the two countries on forest monitoring. Cooperative activities include the use of satellite imagery and other remote sensing techniques for measuring and monitoring forests in India as part of its sustainable landscapes strategy.

### **Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including India**

- USAID is investing \$4.7 million in the Low Emission Asian Development (LEAD) program to provide region-wide knowledge-sharing, technical training, tool development, and demonstration activities for low emission development. LEAD may support economic, emissions, and technology analysis and modeling, preparation of greenhouse gas inventories and accounting, and the development of carbon markets. Countries that may benefit from this program include: Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam.
- USAID is investing \$2.9 million in the Asia-Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Support Facility (ADAPT). ADAPT will work with governments in the Asia-Pacific region to support training on the preparation of financeable adaptation projects, and provide assistance for analysis and financial review of selected project proposals. The program will link climate fund managers with representatives of government adaptation projects to identify adaptation investment opportunities and facilitate access to climate funds. A regional knowledge platform will also broadly disseminate best practices, climate fund eligibility requirements, and application procedures. Participating countries may include Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Laos, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Vietnam, and the Pacific Island countries: Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.
- USAID is investing \$1.5 million in the Environmental Security and Glacier Melt activity to develop and apply strategies for adapting to glacial melt and changing water supplies in the mountainous areas of South and Central Asia. Climate change is contributing to the retreat of the region's glaciers.

Activities include providing hydro-meteorological data and information on changes in water supply to communities and governments so that they can better respond. Adaptive strategies may involve conserving vegetation cover and other methods for conserving water and developing alternative livelihoods. Partner countries may include India, Nepal, and other mountainous countries in South and Central Asia.

- USAID is investing \$1.5 million in the South Asia Regional Initiative for Energy Integration Program (SARI/EI) to promote energy security through cross-border energy trade and regional electricity markets development. The SARI/E Program will bring together key regional stakeholders to discuss cross-border energy trade, including harmonization of policy/legal/regulatory matters, transmission infrastructure planning, and energy exchange/markets issues. Through policy dialogue, institutional strengthening and energy trade programs SARI/EI will promote more efficient energy use, growth of renewable energy development and the partial substitution of fossil-fuel power in the region with hydropower. Participating countries include Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, the Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka.
- USAID is investing \$100,000 in the Asia Clean Energy Forum 2013 to support regional cooperation on clean energy policy reforms. The forum will provide region-wide knowledge-sharing, support replication of best practices in clean energy policy and financing across Asia, and stimulate innovative ideas in deploying clean energy technologies and practices. Participating countries are expected to include Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste, and Vietnam, among others.

### **Development/Export Finance**

- The Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) has committed \$250 million in funding for India's premier infrastructure lender to expand its lending to renewable energy and infrastructure projects, providing much needed long-term capital to the country's effort to keep pace with the sectors' massive potential. The lender will use the OPIC guaranty to expand its lending to solar photovoltaic projects, energy efficiency projects, projects that reduce energy consumption and/or demand, and wind energy projects, among others. OPIC financing will also support the lender's "Go Green" initiative, which aims to mitigate the social, environmental and carbon footprint of its projects, as well as lending to infrastructure projects. OPIC's loan will also supports the goal of the U.S.-India PACE, which is designed to improve energy access and promote low-carbon growth through the research and deployment of clean energy technologies.
- The Export-Import Bank of the United States (Ex-Im) is providing a loan of \$80.3 million loan to help finance a 125 megawatt concentrated solar power plant in India. The plant is to be located in the village of Dhursar in District Jaisalmer, in the State of Rajasthan. It will tie into the national grid and the energy it generates will provide electric power for over ten thousand households. The plant will utilize state-of-the-art compact linear Fresnel reflectors and reflecting mirrors designed and manufactured in the U.S. to capture solar energy that will produce steam to drive turbine generators. This loan will help build a clean source of renewable energy that will help meet the electric power needs of India.

- Ex-Im is providing a loan of \$64 million to finance over 440,000 solar photovoltaic modules for a new 35 MW power plant. The plant is to be located in the village of Kathodi, in District Nagaur, which is in the State of Rajasthan, and will tie into the national grid. The energy it generates will provide electricity for several thousand households. In addition to the solar modules, Ex-Im Bank's loan will enable other equipment to be purchased for the plant, including the electric inverters, cables and junction boxes, as well as other project-related exports from other U.S. suppliers.
- Ex-Im is providing a loan of \$34.3 million to enable the purchase of solar photovoltaic modules for a new 30 MW solar power plant. The plant is to be located in an area reserved for two large solar energy fields near Rawra village, 50 kilometers from Phalodi in Rajasthan. The plant will tie into the national grid, and the energy it will generate will provide power for several thousand households. In addition to the solar modules, the loan will be used to purchase engineering services from the United States.
- Ex-Im is providing a loan of \$23 million to enable an India-based company to purchase solar photovoltaic modules from a U.S. company for a new 20 MW solar power plant. The plant is to be located on approximately 140 acres near Rawra village, which is 50 kilometers from Phalodi in Rajasthan. The plant will tie into the national grid and provide power for several thousand households.
- OPIC has committed to invest \$10 million to assist qualified microfinance institutions launch and scale clean energy lending programs in India. This program aims to significantly increase the availability of microfinance capital for low-income populations to afford quality clean energy products in categories which include high-efficiency stoves, water purification, and solar lighting. Expected additional benefits include improved health from reduced indoor air pollution and increased household savings from reduced expenditures on traditional fuels.
- OPIC has committed \$1.9 million to insure a wind-energy project in the Maharashtra region of India. The project involves the purchase, installation, and operation of two 250 kW wind turbines in a rural part of the Tamil Nadu region of India.

### **Multilateral Activities to Which the United States Contributes a Portion**

- India is partnering with the Asian Development Bank and the World Bank to implement its Clean Technology Fund (CTF) investment plan that will use up to \$775 million of concessional CTF financing to mobilize over \$1.6 billion in total private sector investments to scale up renewable energy and energy efficiency to support the country's low carbon growth strategy. *The United States contributed \$230 million to the CTF in 2012.*
- The Global Environment Facility (GEF) is providing \$18 million that will leverage an additional \$594.3 million in co-financing for the Partial Risk Sharing Facility for Energy Efficiency project in India. The project, implemented by the World Bank, will provide a pool of capital and leverage additional finance for targeted energy efficiency investments. *The United States contributed \$60 million to the GEF for climate change programming in 2012.*
- The GEF is providing \$9.2 million that will leverage an additional \$85 million in co-financing for Efficient and Sustainable City Bus Services. The project, implemented by the World Bank, will support

improvements in the policy and regulatory environment and modernization of bus services in selected Indian cities. These improvements will result in (i) increased share of energy efficient and low-carbon transport usage, (ii) improved energy efficiency in the movement of non-public transport traffic due to reduced congestion, (iii) reduced air pollution, as well as easier access to affordable and efficient transport, and other local issues. *The United States contributed \$60 million to the GEF for climate change programming in 2012.*

- The GEF is providing \$9 million that will leverage an additional \$59.3 million in co-financing for the Facility for Low Carbon Technology Deployment. The project, implemented by the World Bank, will facilitate the deployment of low-carbon technologies in India that can address technology gaps and improve the economy's energy efficiency. The United States contributed \$60 million to the GEF for climate change programming in 2012.
- The GEF is providing \$7.6 million for climate change mitigation activities within the \$135.5 million Integrated Biodiversity Conservation and Ecosystem Services Improvement Project. The project, implemented by the World Bank, will strengthen institutional capacities for conservation of globally significant biodiversity and enhanced carbon sequestration. *The United States contributed \$60 million to the GEF for climate change programming in 2012.*
- The GEF is providing \$4.5 million that will leverage an additional \$27.4 million in co-financing for the Promoting Industrial Energy Efficiency through Energy Management Standard, System Optimization and Technology Incubation project. The project, implemented by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, will promote energy efficiency and facilitate the formation of technology incubators to catalyze innovation and technology transfer. *The United States contributed \$60 million to the GEF for climate change programming in 2012.*

# Indonesia

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## Support through U.S. Government Programs

Bilateral Programs.....\$15,700,000

### Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Indonesia

- \$4.7 million to provide region-wide knowledge-sharing, technical training, and demonstration activities for low emission development through the Low Emission Asian Development program
- \$2.9 million to support training on the preparation of financeable adaptation projects, and provide assistance for analysis and financial review of selected project proposals through the Asia-Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Support Facility
- \$1 million to expand investment in clean energy in Asia through the Private Financing Advisory Network for Asia
- More than \$400,000 to improve power transmission and distribution in Southeast Asia through ASEAN's Smart Grid Workshop and Reverse Trade Mission
- \$400,000 to strengthen coordination among the six Coral Triangle (CT) countries in their response to climate change impacts
- \$100,000 to support regional cooperation on clean energy policy reforms through the Asia Clean Energy Forum 2013

## Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Indonesia, to Which the United States Contributes a Portion

- A \$400 million investment plan under the Clean Technology Fund (CTF); the United States contributed \$230 million to the CTF in 2012.
- Up to \$70 million for an investment plan under the Forest Investment Program (FIP); the United States contributed \$37.5 million to the FIP in 2012.
- \$4.6 million from the Global Environment Facility (GEF); the United States contributed \$60 million to the GEF for climate change programming in 2012.

## Descriptions of 2012 U.S.-Supported Program Activities

### Bilateral Programs

- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is investing \$7.3 million in the Indonesia Forestry and Climate Support program, which works with the Indonesian government, the private sector, and communities to improve forest governance and planning at the district level; promote sustainable forest management in target landscapes; and increase sustainable development of local economies by engaging private sector partners who can provide financing and technical expertise. The program supports key Indonesian climate change initiatives, including the objectives of the Norway-Indonesia Letter of Intent on Climate Change, the Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) National Strategy, Low Emissions Development Strategies (LEDS), and systems for monitoring, reporting, and verifying greenhouse gas emissions.
- USAID is investing \$3 million in the Indonesia Clean Energy Development Program, in partnership with the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, to help Indonesia achieve its goal of an expanded domestic energy supply while reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 41 percent over time. The program facilitates the development of energy efficiency practices, on-grid and off-grid renewable energy pilot programs, and the dissemination of results and lessons learned. The program will also build the capacity of independent power producers and public and private financial institutions to enhance their understanding and support for clean energy development. This program will work to reduce four million tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from the transportation and energy sectors over time.
- USAID is investing \$1.7 million in the Indonesia Marine and Climate Support program in partnership with the Indonesian Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF). The program will improve the capacity of 100 local coastal communities to assess climate change vulnerabilities, strengthen governance, and implement solutions to reduce the risks associated with natural disasters and climate change. The program also aims to strengthen governance of coastal and marine areas by supporting MMAF operations and management. The program will provide technical assistance and advisory services to base policy formulation on effective data management and analysis, decentralize operations, integrate planning, engage the support of the Indonesian people via a public outreach campaign, and improve extension services.
- USAID is investing \$1 million in the Greenhouse Gas Emissions-Forestry program to support innovative approaches to reducing emissions from the forestry and land use sectors. Grants will be awarded to Indonesian organizations that propose innovative strategies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve the enabling conditions for climate change mitigation.
- USAID is investing \$500,000 in climate change adaptation aspects of the Marine Protected Areas (MPA) Governance program. This program focuses on improving the governance of MPAs, which are highly vulnerable to climate change. The program works to build the capacity of marine management stakeholders to design and implement policies to protect marine resources; increase management capacity, and use scientific data to make strategic, evidence-based decisions to maximize fisheries productivity and biodiversity conservation. Improved fisheries management data will be used to inform the development of climate change adaptation strategies in Indonesia.

- In partnership with the U.S. Forest Service, USAID is investing \$500,000 to assist the Ministry of Forestry to strengthen sustainable landscape management. The assistance will support local-level decision making for REDD+ planning, management, and implementation. This assistance may include increasing capacity to incorporate environmental considerations into land use planning; increasing capacity to conduct strategic environmental assessments; improving local government capacity to develop and implement local regulations; including identifying gaps and perverse incentives; developing forest management units; and adapting scientific measurement and climate modeling tools to the Indonesian context for use by the Indonesia Climate Change Center. This program will further the Government of Indonesia's goals to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
- USAID is investing \$500,000 to integrate climate change adaptation considerations into the Indonesia Urban Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (IUWASH) program, which supports the government of Indonesia's efforts to achieve a key Millennium Development Goal by expanding access to water and sanitation services. As part of the larger program, this funding will assess climate-related vulnerabilities to the water supply and support innovative measures that help communities adapt to climate risks that may affect the water and sanitation system. IUWASH will: increase and improve safe drinking water access and sanitation among urban communities and households; improve water and sanitation services provided by the public and private sector institutions; and improve governance and finances to create an enabling environment that supports equitable access to safe drinking water and improved sanitation in urban areas.
- The U.S. Forest Service is providing \$500,000 to enable its experts to assist Indonesian scientists and government counterparts at the national level to develop standards for measuring and monitoring greenhouse gases from forests, mangroves and carbon-rich peat lands. Exchanges and technical assistance have focused on field methodologies for forest inventory, interagency forest mapping protocols, and methodologies for assessing fire risk in peat lands. At the field level, the U.S. Forest Service has provided short term experts to train counterparts in various aspects of strategic environmental assessments, land use planning, geographic information systems, integrated fire response, and environmental impact assessments in eight forested landscapes identified as critical for reducing emissions from deforestation and degradation. These efforts are coordinated under an umbrella program to help establish an Indonesia Climate Change Center.
- USAID is providing close to \$300,000 for the Agricultural Biotechnology Support Project II (ABSP II) to develop high-yielding crops that are both disease-resistant and pest-resistant. Climate change is affecting crops by influencing the range and distribution of diseases and pests that damage those crops. Diversifying crops to include climate-resilient varieties will help local farmers better adapt to the effects of climate change. Through greater diversification of Indonesia's agricultural sector and enhanced research capacity, local farmers will be able to grow improved crops with increased yields and enhanced quality, thus raising their incomes and helping them cope with climate change. ABSP II contributes to improving food security and economic growth.
- USAID is investing approximately \$300,000 in the Arcadia Rice Program (ARP), a public-private partnership with Arcadia Biosciences and the Indonesian Center for Agricultural Biotechnology and Genetic Resources Research and Development. ARP aims to improve food security by introducing new rice varieties that increase incomes and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Rice cultivation

requires intensive use of water and fertilizers, and the nitrous oxide released from excessive fertilizer use contributes to greenhouse gas emissions. Two new rice varieties introduced under ARP are estimated to increase income by \$175 per hectare and \$240 per hectare, respectively, while decreasing greenhouse gas emissions.

- In partnership with the U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), USAID is investing \$100,000 to support the government of Indonesia in achieving climate change adaptation-related commitments under the Coral Triangle Initiative on Coral Reefs, Fisheries and Food Security, particularly in developing programs for Indonesian MPA and sustainable fisheries management. The program will work with the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries to train fisheries stakeholders, including MPA trainers, on the essential skills and knowledge necessary for effective MPA and sustainable fisheries. This bilateral activity complements USAID's regional Coral Triangle activity mentioned below.

### **Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Indonesia**

- USAID is investing \$4.7 million in the Low Emission Asian Development (LEAD) program to provide region-wide knowledge-sharing, technical training, tool development, and demonstration activities for low emission development. LEAD may support economic, emissions, and technology analysis and modeling, preparation of greenhouse gas inventories and accounting, and the development of carbon markets. Countries that may benefit from this program include: Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam.
- USAID is investing \$2.9 million in the Asia-Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Support Facility (ADAPT). ADAPT will work with governments in the Asia-Pacific region to support training on the preparation of financeable adaptation projects, and provide assistance for analysis and financial review of selected project proposals. The program will link climate fund managers with representatives of government adaptation projects to identify adaptation investment opportunities and facilitate access to climate funds. A regional knowledge platform will also broadly disseminate best practices, climate fund eligibility requirements, and application procedures. Participating countries may include Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Laos, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Vietnam, and the Pacific Island countries: Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.
- USAID is investing \$1 million in the Private Financing Advisory Network for Asia (PFAN-Asia) program to expand investment in clean energy in developing countries in Asia. Activities will link private sector financiers with clean energy project developers to increase access to private financing for clean energy. Participating countries are expected to include Cambodia, Laos, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam.
- USTDA funding of over \$400,000 supports the Association of Southeast Asian Nations' (ASEAN) Connectivity Smart Grid Workshop and Reverse Trade Mission (RTM). These activities promote the interconnectivity of transmission systems and best technologies and practices for transmission and distribution in Southeast Asian countries. The workshop and RTM will focus on connecting Southeast

Asia project sponsors in the power generation and transmission sector with U.S. providers of advanced smart grid and transmission systems and services. The workshop will also provide a venue for governments and relevant industries to have a dialogue on technological tools for promoting energy efficiency and improving power transmission systems in the region.

- USAID is providing \$400,000 in funding through the U.S. Coral Triangle Initiative (USCTI) Support Program to strengthen coordination among the six Coral Triangle (CT) countries in their response to climate change impacts, USCTI assists governments and communities of Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Papua New Guinea, Timor-Leste, and Solomon Islands in understanding climate impacts on food security, fisheries, livelihoods and biodiversity, and in identifying and implementing adaptation measures to reduce vulnerabilities. The program also supports the development of climate change vulnerability and adaptation training modules and toolkits, as well as development of local climate vulnerability stories illustrating climate impacts and successful adaptation efforts. The program supports the expansion of the CT Atlas database to include ecological and climate information in understanding climate change impacts to fisheries and marine protected area networks in the region. These activities support the CTI Region-wide Early Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation that has been drafted by CT countries.
- USAID is investing \$100,000 in the Asia Clean Energy Forum 2013 to support regional cooperation on clean energy policy reforms. The forum will provide region-wide knowledge-sharing, support replication of best practices in clean energy policy and financing across Asia, and stimulate innovative ideas in deploying clean energy technologies and practices. Participating countries are expected to include Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste, and Vietnam, among others.

### **Multilateral Activities to Which the United States Contributes a Portion**

- Indonesia continues to partner with the Asian Development Bank, the International Finance Corporation (IFC), and the World Bank to implement a Clean Technology Fund (CTF) investment plan that uses \$400 million of concessional CTF financing to mobilize over \$3.1 billion in total investments in renewable energy—primarily in geothermal, energy efficiency, and clean production. *The United States contributed \$230 million to the CTF in 2012.*
- Indonesia has been allocated up to \$70 million for a Forest Investment Program (FIP) pilot program. In partnership with the Asian Development Bank, the World Bank, and the International Finance Corporation, Indonesia is developing a program of investments to reduce deforestation and forest degradation and promote sustainable forest management. *The United States contributed \$37.5 million to the FIP in 2012.*
- The Global Environment Facility (GEF) is providing \$4.6 million that will leverage an additional \$21 million in co-financing for Indonesia's Third National Communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). The project, implemented by the United Nations Development Program, will assist in preparing Indonesia's Third National Communication as well as biennial reporting required to meet obligations under the UNFCCC. *The United States contributed \$60 million to the GEF for climate change programming in 2012.*

# Kazakhstan

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## Support through U.S. Government Programs

Bilateral Programs.....\$2,000,000

## Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Kazakhstan, to Which the United States Contributes a Portion

- A \$200 million investment plan under the Clean Technology Fund (CTF); the United States contributed \$230 million to the CTF in 2012.

## Descriptions of 2012 U.S.-Supported Program Activities

### Bilateral Programs

- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is providing \$1.9 million to work with the government of Kazakhstan to help them develop and implement a low emission development strategy and support the implementation of Kazakhstan's recently passed emissions trading scheme. Both of these policies have significant potential for reducing Kazakhstan's long term greenhouse gas emissions and boosting Kazakhstan's clean energy supply. The programs may also strengthen greenhouse gas inventory development, emissions modeling, and implementation of Kazakhstan's Plan for the Transition to a Low Carbon Economy.
- USAID is investing \$100,000 in the Community Connections program to provide an opportunity for sharing clean energy sector experiences among a wide array of Kazakh professionals, such as business leaders, local and national government officials, legal practitioners, non-governmental organization leaders and health service providers. The program will promote public diplomacy and improve the professional capacity of individuals in the clean energy sector.

### Multilateral Activities to Which the United States Contributes a Portion

- Kazakhstan continues to partner with the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) and the International Finance Corporation to implement its Clean Technology Fund (CTF) investment plan that uses \$200 million of concessional CTF financing to mobilize over \$1.2 billion in total private

sector investments in renewable energy, which will help reduce greenhouse gas emissions. *The United States contributed \$230 million to the CTF in 2012.*

- In November 2011, as part of the implementation of the CTF investment plan for Kazakhstan, CTF provided \$7.26 million of concessional finance for the \$200 million Sustainable Energy Program. Implemented through the EBRD, the project will upgrade electric infrastructure, decreasing carbon emissions.

# Kiribati

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## Support through U.S. Government Programs

Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Kiribati

- \$5.3 million to reduce the vulnerability of coastal communities in the Pacific Islands region to the impacts of climate change
- \$2.9 million to support training on the preparation of financeable adaptation projects, and provide assistance for analysis and financial review of selected project proposals through the Asia-Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Support Facility
- \$1 million to increase the resilience of the Pacific Islands to climate change impacts through the Coping with Climate Change in the Pacific Islands program

## Descriptions of 2012 U.S.-Supported Program Activities

### Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Kiribati

- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is investing \$5.3 million in the Coastal Community Adaptation Program (C-CAP) to help reduce the vulnerability of coastal communities in the Pacific Islands region to the impacts of climate change. C-CAP will strengthen community climate resilience through a range of activities, including building local capacity for disaster risk reduction and preparedness, and integrating climate resilient policies and practices into long-term land use plans and building standards. The program is expected to benefit approximately 90 communities in the Pacific Islands. Up to twelve Pacific Island nations will participate in this program: Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu.
- USAID is investing \$2.9 million in the Asia-Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Support Facility (ADAPT). ADAPT will work with governments in the Asia-Pacific region to support training on the preparation of financeable adaptation projects, and provide assistance for analysis and financial review of selected project proposals. The program will link climate fund managers with representatives of government adaptation projects to identify adaptation investment opportunities and facilitate access to climate funds. A regional knowledge platform will also broadly disseminate best practices, climate fund eligibility requirements, and application procedures. Participating countries may include Bangladesh,

Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Laos, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Vietnam, and the Pacific Island countries: Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.

- USAID is investing \$1 million to support the Coping with Climate Change in the Pacific Islands program, in partnership with other development assistance partners, to increase resilience of the Pacific Islands to climate change impacts. Activities may include supporting a multi donor trust fund for adaptation and/or partnering with experienced development assistance partners in the region to support on-the-ground adaptation projects. The program will build upon investments of other development assistance partners in the region to share resources for a greater overall impact to strengthen community planning, catalyze investment, and demonstrate a collaborative approach to building adaptive capacity. Up to twelve Pacific Island nations will participate: Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu.

# Kyrgyz Republic

Note: Amounts and activity descriptions are for Fiscal Year (FY) 2012 funds only. Activities undertaken with FY 2010 and 2011 funds are in most cases ongoing. For information on 2010 and 2011 activities, please visit [www.state.gov/faststartfinance](http://www.state.gov/faststartfinance). The figures provided here do not necessarily reflect the sum total of climate-related financing provided by the U.S. Government to this country; please see the Executive Summary for information on the methodology used to develop these fact sheets. Funding amounts are rounded to the nearest hundred thousand; totals in summary tables might not equal the sum of projects below due to rounding.

## Support through U.S. Government Programs

Bilateral Programs.....\$700,000

### Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Kyrgyz Republic, to Which the United States Contributes a Portion

- \$5.4 million from the Global Environment Facility (GEF); the United States contributed \$60 million to the GEF for climate change programming in 2012.

## Descriptions of 2012 U.S.-Supported Program Activities

### Bilateral Programs

- The U.S. Agency for International Development is providing \$700,000 to promote climate change mitigation in the Kyrgyz Republic through the Regional Energy Security, Efficiency, and Trade program (RESET). RESET is working with the Kyrgyz Republic's domestic energy industry to improve financial and physical performance, which will promote cleaner and more efficient energy and contribute to long-term greenhouse gas reductions. RESET also collaborates with the energy ministry and regulatory authority to support power sector reforms and has mobilized advisors to the national power generation company to assist with restructuring and achieving long-term financial sustainability. More broadly, the RESET program works to: 1) assist countries in Central Asia in managing their common power-sector assets and resources for mutual benefit and create conditions for expanded intra-regional trade and increased investment; and 2) develop the Central Asian regional power sector to provide increased volumes of primarily hydropower to Afghanistan and Pakistan.

### Multilateral Activities to Which the United States Contributes a Portion

- The Global Environment Facility (GEF) is providing \$5.4 million that will leverage an additional \$17.1 million in co-financing for the Sustainable Management of Mountainous Forest and Land Resources under Climate Change Condition project. The project, implemented by the Food and Agriculture Organization, will support the adoption of good conservation and land management practices for the restoration and enhancement of carbon stocks in forests and mountain landscapes. *The United States contributed \$60 million to the GEF for climate change programming in 2012.*

# Laos

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## Support through U.S. Government Programs

### Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Laos

- \$5.9 million to generate sustained emission reductions from forestry and land use in several Asian countries through the Lowering Emissions in Asia's Forests program
- \$4.7 million to provide region-wide knowledge-sharing, technical training, and demonstration activities for low emission development through the Low Emission Asian Development program
- \$2.9 million to support training on the preparation of financeable adaptation projects, and provide assistance for analysis and financial review of selected project proposals through the Asia-Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Support Facility
- \$1.9 million to help farmers in the Mekong Basin strengthen their resilience to climate change impacts through the Mekong Adaptation and Resilience to Climate Change program
- \$1 million to expand investment in clean energy in Asia through the Private Financing Advisory Network for Asia
- More than \$400,000 to improve power transmission and distribution in Southeast Asia through ASEAN's Smart Grid Workshop and Reverse Trade Mission
- \$300,000 to strengthen cooperation on adaptation through the Mekong River Commission
- \$100,000 to support regional cooperation on clean energy policy reforms through the Asia Clean Energy Forum 2013

## Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Laos, to Which the United States Contributes a Portion

- Up to \$30 million for an investment plan under the Forest Investment Program (FIP); the United States contributed \$37.5 million to the FIP in 2012.
- \$10.7 million from the Global Environment Facility (GEF); the United States contributed \$60 million to the GEF for climate change programming in 2012.

## Descriptions of 2012 U.S.-Supported Program Activities

### Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Laos

- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is investing \$5.9 million in the Lowering Emissions in Asia's Forests (LEAF) program, which takes a regional approach to improve REDD+ policy, planning, and institutional frameworks in Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, Vietnam, Malaysia, and Papua New Guinea. The program is demonstrating how to simultaneously lower greenhouse gas emissions, improve land management, and enhance people's livelihoods, while contributing to building REDD+ architecture through linking sub-national actions to national monitoring systems. The U.S. Forest Service is providing targeted technical assistance in forest monitoring systems, carbon-sensitive land use planning, and capacity building. LEAF is also supporting the development and implementation of ASEAN regional guidelines for setting forest emissions baselines, which will provide practical, harmonized, science-based standards for countries in the region. LEAF's regional approach involves replicating and scaling up innovations and successes through regional platforms and partnerships. The program intends to catalyze more rapid change by enabling practitioners to learn from each others' experiences and standardize policies and approaches where they are beneficial.
- USAID is investing \$4.7 million in the Low Emission Asian Development (LEAD) program to provide region-wide knowledge-sharing, technical training, tool development, and demonstration activities for low emission development. LEAD may support economic, emissions, and technology analysis and modeling, preparation of greenhouse gas inventories and accounting, and the development of carbon markets. Countries that may benefit from this program include: Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam.
- USAID is investing \$2.9 million in the Asia-Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Support Facility (ADAPT). ADAPT will work with governments in the Asia-Pacific region to support training on the preparation of financeable adaptation projects, and provide assistance for analysis and financial review of selected project proposals. The program will link climate fund managers with representatives of government adaptation projects to identify adaptation investment opportunities and facilitate access to climate funds. A regional knowledge platform will also broadly disseminate best practices, climate fund eligibility requirements, and application procedures. Participating countries may include Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Laos, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Vietnam, and the Pacific Island countries: Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.
- USAID is investing \$1.9 million in the Mekong Adaptation and Resilience to Climate Change (Mekong ARCC) program to increase the climate resilience of Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, and Vietnam in the water resource, agriculture, food security, and biodiversity sectors. Mekong ARCC will conduct a cutting edge scientific study on the impacts of climate change on agriculture and ecosystems to inform decision makers on the strategies to support millions of subsistence farmers in the Mekong basin in strengthening their resilience to negative impacts of climate change in the key sectors listed above. Consistent economic information from across the basin will be collected on the costs and benefits of

ground-tested indigenous and innovative adaptation practices, including gender specific approaches, to allow the analyses necessary to scale-up and mainstream community/ecosystem-based adaptation into the development process.

- USAID is investing \$1 million in the Private Financing Advisory Network for Asia (PFAN-Asia) program to expand investment in clean energy in developing countries in Asia. Activities will link private sector financiers with clean energy project developers to increase access to private financing for clean energy. Participating countries are expected to include Cambodia, Laos, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam.
- U.S. Trade and Development Agency (USTDA) funding of over \$400,000 supports the Association of Southeast Asian Nations' (ASEAN) Connectivity Smart Grid Workshop and Reverse Trade Mission (RTM). These activities promote the interconnectivity of transmission systems and best technologies and practices for transmission and distribution in Southeast Asian countries. The workshop and RTM will focus on connecting Southeast Asia project sponsors in the power generation and transmission sector with U.S. providers of advanced smart grid and transmission systems and services. The workshop will also provide a venue for governments and relevant industries to have a dialogue on technological tools for promoting energy efficiency and improving power transmission systems in the region.
- USAID is providing \$300,000 to strengthen cooperation under the Mekong River Commission (MRC) Climate Change Adaptation Initiative and facilitate stronger cooperation and synergies with USAID's Mekong ARCC program. The MRC is an intergovernmental organization, comprising Cambodia, Laos, Thailand and Vietnam that promotes sustainable development of the Mekong River's water resources and builds resilience to climate change impacts in the region.
- USAID is investing \$100,000 in the Asia Clean Energy Forum 2013 to support regional cooperation on clean energy policy reforms. The forum will provide region-wide knowledge-sharing, support replication of best practices in clean energy policy and financing across Asia, and stimulate innovative ideas in deploying clean energy technologies and practices. Participating countries are expected to include Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste, and Vietnam, among others.

### **Multilateral Activities to Which the United States Contributes a Portion**

- Laos is partnering with the Asian Development Bank and the World Bank to implement its Forest Investment Program (FIP) investment plan that will use up to \$30 million of grants to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation by scaling up sustainable participatory forest management in all areas of the country. *The United States contributed \$37.5 million to the FIP in 2012.*
- As part of a regional program, the Global Environment Facility (GEF) is providing \$10.7 million for climate change mitigation activities in Laos within the \$136.8 million Greater Mekong Sub-region Forests and Biodiversity Program. The project aims to increase investments and improve the management and climate resilience of high-priority forest landscapes. *The United States contributed \$60 million to the GEF for climate change programming in 2012.*

# Malaysia

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## Support through U.S. Government Programs

### Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Malaysia

- \$5.9 million to generate sustained emission reductions from forestry and land use in several Asian countries through the Lowering Emissions in Asia's Forests program
- \$4.7 million to provide region-wide knowledge-sharing, technical training, and demonstration activities for low emission development through the Low Emission Asian Development program
- \$3.2 million to promote climate-resilient management of biologically and economically important coastal and marine ecosystems through the Coral Triangle Support Partnership
- \$1 million to expand investment in clean energy in Asia through the Private Financing Advisory Network for Asia
- More than \$400,000 to improve power transmission and distribution in Southeast Asia through ASEAN's Smart Grid Workshop and Reverse Trade Mission
- \$400,000 to strengthen coordination among the six Coral Triangle (CT) countries in their response to climate change impacts
- \$300,000 to develop greenhouse gas inventories in Asia through the Greenhouse Gas Inventory Capacity Building Program for Developing Countries
- \$100,000 to support regional cooperation on clean energy policy reforms through the Asia Clean Energy Forum 2013

### Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Malaysia, to Which the United States Contributes a Portion

- \$7.8 million from the Global Environment Facility (GEF); the United States contributed \$60 million to the GEF for climate change programming in 2012.

## Descriptions of 2012 U.S.-Supported Program Activities

### Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Malaysia

- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is investing \$5.9 million in the Lowering Emissions in Asia's Forests (LEAF) program, which takes a regional approach to improve REDD+ policy, planning, and institutional frameworks in Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, Vietnam, Malaysia, and

Papua New Guinea. The program is demonstrating how to simultaneously lower greenhouse gas emissions, improve land management, and enhance people's livelihoods, while contributing to building Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) architecture through linking sub-national actions to national monitoring systems. The U.S. Forest Service is providing targeted technical assistance in forest monitoring systems, carbon-sensitive land use planning, and capacity building. LEAF is also supporting the development and implementation of ASEAN regional guidelines for setting forest emissions baselines, which will provide practical, harmonized, science-based standards for countries in the region. LEAF's regional approach involves replicating and scaling up innovations and successes through regional platforms and partnerships. The program intends to catalyze more rapid change by enabling practitioners to learn from each others' experiences and standardize policies and approaches where they are beneficial.

- USAID is investing \$4.7 million in the Low Emission Asian Development (LEAD) program to provide region-wide knowledge-sharing, technical training, tool development, and demonstration activities for low emission development. LEAD may support economic, emissions, and technology analysis and modeling, preparation of greenhouse gas inventories and accounting, and the development of carbon markets. Countries that may benefit from this program include: Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam.
- USAID is investing \$3.2 million in the Coral Triangle Support Partnership (CTSP) to promote climate-resilient management of biologically and economically important coastal and marine ecosystems that support livelihoods in the Coral Triangle region. Partnering with Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, the Solomon Islands, and Timor-Leste, CTSP supports site-level coastal and marine conservation actions that are linked regionally through learning networks and regional exchanges to advance regional marine conservation policies and strengthen capacity for implementing these policies throughout the Coral Triangle region. Expected end results include: a fully integrated and adopted ecosystem-based management approach; sustainable practices incorporated into Coral Triangle policies and institutions; a permanent regional secretariat established to coordinate implementation of regional and national plans of action; and new public-private partnerships formed across the region to promote climate change adaptation.
- USAID is investing \$1 million in the Private Financing Advisory Network for Asia (PFAN-Asia) program to expand investment in clean energy in developing countries in Asia. Activities will link private sector financiers with clean energy project developers to increase access to private financing for clean energy. Participating countries are expected to include Cambodia, Laos, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam.
- U.S. Trade and Development Agency (USTDA) funding of \$400,000 supports the ASEAN Connectivity Smart Grid Workshop and Reverse Trade Mission (RTM). These activities promote the interconnectivity of transmission systems and best technologies and practices for transmission and distribution in Southeast Asian countries. The workshop and RTM will focus on connecting Southeast Asia project sponsors in the power generation and transmission sector with U.S. providers of advanced smart grid and transmission systems and services. The workshop will also provide a venue for governments and relevant industries to have a dialogue on technological tools for promoting energy efficiency and improving power transmission systems in the region.

- USAID is providing \$400,000 in funding through the U.S. Coral Triangle Initiative (USCTI) Support Program to strengthen coordination among the six Coral Triangle (CT) countries in their response to climate change impacts, USCTI assists governments and communities of Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Papua New Guinea, Timor-Leste, and Solomon Islands in understanding climate impacts on food security, fisheries, livelihoods and biodiversity, and in identifying and implementing adaptation measures to reduce vulnerabilities. The program also supports the development of climate change vulnerability and adaptation training modules and toolkits, as well as development of local climate vulnerability stories illustrating climate impacts and successful adaptation efforts. The program supports the expansion of the CT Atlas database to include ecological and climate information in understanding climate change impacts to fisheries and marine protected area networks in the region. These activities support the CTI Region-wide Early Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation that has been drafted by CT countries.
- In partnership with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, USAID is investing \$300,000 for the Greenhouse Gas Inventory Capacity Building Program for Developing Countries program to provide region-wide knowledge-sharing and technical support. Greenhouse gas inventories track national and sub-national governments' total emissions from energy, industry, forests, land use, and other sources, and identify options for emission reductions. Accurate inventories are essential for countries to effectively reduce long-term greenhouse gas emissions. Participating countries include Cambodia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam.
- USAID is investing \$100,000 in the Asia Clean Energy Forum 2013 to support regional cooperation on clean energy policy reforms. The forum will provide region-wide knowledge-sharing, support replication of best practices in clean energy policy and financing across Asia, and stimulate innovative ideas in deploying clean energy technologies and practices. Participating countries are expected to include Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste, and Vietnam, among others.

### **Multilateral Activities to Which the United States Contributes a Portion**

- The Global Environment Facility (GEF) is providing \$4.1 million that will leverage an additional \$20 million in co-financing for Malaysia's Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reductions in Targeted Industrial Sub-Sectors through Energy Efficiency and Application of Solar Thermal Systems project. The project, implemented by United Nations Industrial Development Organization, will improve energy efficiency in industrial heating and cooling processes, and encourage the utilization of solar thermal energy whenever applicable and feasible. *The United States contributed \$60 million to the GEF for climate change programming in 2012.*
- The GEF is providing \$3.7 million for Malaysian climate change mitigation activities within the \$47.5 million "Improving Connectivity in the Central Forest Spine Landscape" project. The project, implemented by United Nations Development Program, will reduce pressures on forest resources by piloting integrated forest management practices, resulting in increased carbon sequestration and reduced forest degradation threats. *The United States contributed \$60 million to the GEF for climate change programming in 2012.*

# Maldives

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## Support through U.S. Government Programs

Bilateral Programs.....\$2,000,000

### Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Maldives

- \$2.9 million to support training on the preparation of financeable adaptation projects, and provide assistance for analysis and financial review of selected project proposals through the Asia-Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Support Facility
- \$1.5 million to promote energy efficiency and the partial replacement of fossil fuel power generation by hydropower through the South Asia Regional Initiative Energy Program
- \$100,000 to support regional cooperation on clean energy policy reforms through the Asia Clean Energy Forum 2013

## Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Maldives, to Which the United States Contributes a Portion

- \$3.9 million from the Global Environment Facility (GEF); the United States contributed \$60 million to the GEF for climate change programming in 2012.

## Descriptions of 2012 U.S.-Supported Program Activities

### Bilateral Programs

- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is investing \$2 million in the Program to Enhance Climate Resiliency and Water Security. USAID will partner with the Maldives Ministry of Housing and Environment, provincial utility service providers, and Island Councils and residents on two northern islands to assess long-term climate vulnerability and develop cost-effective adaptation strategies. The program will support innovative solutions to the growing problem of water scarcity, which is made worse by climate change and sea level rise. The program will assist the Government's goal of developing the standards and criteria for a "climate resilient island" model program that can be replicated throughout the country, and potentially in other small island developing states.

## Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Maldives

- USAID is investing \$2.9 million in the Asia-Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Support Facility (ADAPT). ADAPT will work with governments in the Asia-Pacific region to support training on the preparation of financeable adaptation projects, and provide assistance for analysis and financial review of selected project proposals. The program will link climate fund managers with representatives of government adaptation projects to identify adaptation investment opportunities and facilitate access to climate funds. A regional knowledge platform will also broadly disseminate best practices, climate fund eligibility requirements, and application procedures. Participating countries may include Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Laos, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Vietnam, and the Pacific Island countries: Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.
- USAID is investing \$1.5 million in the South Asia Regional Initiative for Energy Integration Program (SARI/EI) to promote energy security through cross-border energy trade and regional electricity markets development. The SARI/E Program will bring together key regional stakeholders to discuss cross-border energy trade, including harmonization of policy/legal/regulatory matters, transmission infrastructure planning, and energy exchange/markets issues. Through policy dialogue, institutional strengthening and energy trade programs SARI/EI will promote more efficient energy use, growth of renewable energy development and the partial substitution of fossil-fuel power in the region with hydropower. Participating countries include Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, the Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka.
- USAID is investing \$100,000 in the Asia Clean Energy Forum 2013 to support regional cooperation on clean energy policy reforms. The forum will provide region-wide knowledge-sharing, support replication of best practices in clean energy policy and financing across Asia, and stimulate innovative ideas in deploying clean energy technologies and practices. Participating countries are expected to include Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste, and Vietnam, among others.

## Multilateral Activities to Which the United States Contributes a Portion

- The Global Environment Facility (GEF) is providing \$3.9 million that will leverage an additional \$21.2 million in co-financing for the Strengthening Low-Carbon Energy Island Strategies project. The project, implemented by the United Nations Environment Program, will promote expansion of investment in energy efficiency technologies and design in the housing, public and tourism building sectors. *The United States contributed \$60 million to the GEF for climate change programming in 2012.*

# Marshall Islands

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## Support through U.S. Government Programs

Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Marshall Islands

- \$5.3 million to reduce the vulnerability of coastal communities in the Pacific Islands region to the impacts of climate change
- \$2.9 million to support training on the preparation of financeable adaptation projects, and provide assistance for analysis and financial review of selected project proposals through the Asia-Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Support Facility
- \$1 million to increase the resilience of the Pacific Islands to climate change impacts through the Coping with Climate Change in the Pacific Islands program

## Descriptions of 2012 U.S.-Supported Program Activities

### Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Marshall Islands

- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is investing \$5.3 million in the Coastal Community Adaptation Program (C-CAP) to help reduce the vulnerability of coastal communities in the Pacific Islands region to the impacts of climate change. C-CAP will strengthen community climate resilience through a range of activities, including: building local capacity for disaster risk reduction and preparedness, and integrating climate resilient policies and practices into long-term land use plans and building standards. The program is expected to benefit approximately 90 communities in the Pacific Islands. Up to twelve Pacific Island nations will participate in this program: Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu.
- USAID is investing \$2.9 million in the Asia-Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Support Facility (ADAPT). ADAPT will work with governments in the Asia-Pacific region to support training on the preparation of financeable adaptation projects, and provide assistance for analysis and financial review of selected project proposals. The program will link climate fund managers with representatives of government adaptation projects to identify adaptation investment opportunities and facilitate access to climate funds. A regional knowledge platform will also broadly disseminate best practices, climate fund eligibility requirements, and application procedures. Participating countries may include Bangladesh,

Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Laos, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Vietnam, and the Pacific Island countries: Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.

- USAID is investing \$1 million to support the Coping with Climate Change in the Pacific Islands program, in partnership with other development assistance partners, to increase resilience of the Pacific Islands to climate change impacts. Activities may include supporting a multi donor trust fund for adaptation and/or partnering with experienced development assistance partners in the region to support on-the-ground adaptation projects. The program will build upon investments of other development assistance partners in the region to share resources for a greater overall impact to strengthen community planning, catalyze investment, and demonstrate a collaborative approach to building adaptive capacity. Up to twelve Pacific Island nations will participate: Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu.

# Micronesia

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## Support through U.S. Government Programs

Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Federated States of Micronesia

- \$5.3 million to reduce the vulnerability of coastal communities in the Pacific Islands region to the impacts of climate change
- \$2.9 million to support training on the preparation of financeable adaptation projects, and provide assistance for analysis and financial review of selected project proposals through the Asia-Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Support Facility
- \$1 million to increase the resilience of the Pacific Islands to climate change impacts through the Coping with Climate Change in the Pacific Islands program

## Descriptions of 2012 U.S.-Supported Program Activities

### Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including the Federated States of Micronesia

- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is investing \$5.3 million in the Coastal Community Adaptation Program (C-CAP) to help reduce the vulnerability of coastal communities in the Pacific Islands region to the impacts of climate change. C-CAP will strengthen community climate resilience through a range of activities, including: building local capacity for disaster risk reduction and preparedness, and integrating climate resilient policies and practices into long-term land use plans and building standards. The program is expected to benefit approximately 90 communities in the Pacific Islands. Up to twelve Pacific Island nations will participate in this program: Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu.
- USAID is investing \$2.9 million in the Asia-Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Support Facility (ADAPT). ADAPT will work with governments in the Asia-Pacific region to support training on the preparation of financeable adaptation projects, and provide assistance for analysis and financial review of selected project proposals. The program will link climate fund managers with representatives of government adaptation projects to identify adaptation investment opportunities and facilitate access to climate funds. A regional knowledge platform will also broadly disseminate best practices, climate fund

eligibility requirements, and application procedures. Participating countries may include Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Laos, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Vietnam, and the Pacific Island countries: Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.

- USAID is investing \$1 million to support the Coping with Climate Change in the Pacific Islands program, in partnership with other development assistance partners, to increase resilience of the Pacific Islands to climate change impacts. Activities may include supporting a multi donor trust fund for adaptation and/or partnering with experienced development assistance partners in the region to support on-the-ground adaptation projects. The program will build upon investments of other development assistance partners in the region to share resources for a greater overall impact to strengthen community planning, catalyze investment, and demonstrate a collaborative approach to building adaptive capacity. Up to twelve Pacific Island nations will participate: Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji; Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu.

# Mongolia

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## Support through U.S. Government Programs

Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Mongolia

- \$2.9 million to support training on the preparation of financeable adaptation projects, and provide assistance for analysis and financial review of selected project proposals through the Asia-Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Support Facility
- \$100,000 to support regional cooperation on clean energy policy reforms through the Asia Clean Energy Forum 2013

## Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Mongolia, to Which the United States Contributes a Portion

- \$4 million from the Global Environment Facility (GEF); the United States contributed \$60 million to the GEF for climate change programming in 2012.

## Descriptions of 2012 U.S.-Supported Program Activities

### Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Mongolia

- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is investing \$2.9 million in the Asia-Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Support Facility (ADAPT). ADAPT will work with governments in the Asia-Pacific region to support training on the preparation of financeable adaptation projects, and provide assistance for analysis and financial review of selected project proposals. The program will link climate fund managers with representatives of government adaptation projects to identify adaptation investment opportunities and facilitate access to climate funds. A regional knowledge platform will also broadly disseminate best practices, climate fund eligibility requirements, and application procedures. Participating countries may include Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Laos, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Vietnam, and the Pacific Island countries: Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.
- USAID is investing \$100,000 in the Asia Clean Energy Forum 2013 to support regional cooperation on clean energy policy reforms. The forum will provide region-wide knowledge-sharing, support

replication of best practices in clean energy policy and financing across Asia, and stimulate innovative ideas in deploying clean energy technologies and practices. Participating countries are expected to include Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste, and Vietnam, among others.

### **Multilateral Activities to Which the United States Contributes a Portion**

- The Global Environment Facility (GEF) is providing \$1.7 million to support climate change mitigation activities within the \$17.9 million Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation, Sustainable Forest Management and Carbon Sink Enhancement into Mongolia's Productive Forest Landscapes project. The project, which is being implemented by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, will reduce pressure on forest resources, maintain natural forest and carbon stores and enhance carbon sinks to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. *The United States contributed \$60 million to the GEF for climate change programming in 2012.*
- As part of a regional program, the GEF is providing \$2.3 million for climate change mitigation activities within the \$19.9 million Nomadic Herders Project. The project, which is being implemented by the United Nations Environmental Program, will help conserve rangelands used by nomadic herders in Russia and Mongolia. *The United States contributed \$60 million to the GEF for climate change programming in 2012.*

# Nauru

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## Support through U.S. Government Programs

Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Nauru

- \$5.3 million to reduce the vulnerability of coastal communities in the Pacific Islands region to the impacts of climate change
- \$2.9 million to support training on the preparation of financeable adaptation projects, and provide assistance for analysis and financial review of selected project proposals through the Asia-Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Support Facility
- \$1 million to increase the resilience of the Pacific Islands to climate change impacts through the Coping with Climate Change in the Pacific Islands program

## Descriptions of 2012 U.S.-Supported Program Activities

### Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Nauru

- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is investing \$5.3 million in the Coastal Community Adaptation Program (C-CAP) to help reduce the vulnerability of coastal communities in the Pacific Islands region to the impacts of climate change. C-CAP will strengthen community climate resilience through a range of activities, including: building local capacity for disaster risk reduction and preparedness, and integrating climate resilient policies and practices into long-term land use plans and building standards. The program is expected to benefit approximately 90 communities in the Pacific Islands. Up to twelve Pacific Island nations will participate in this program: Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu.
- USAID is investing \$2.9 million in the Asia-Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Support Facility (ADAPT). ADAPT will work with governments in the Asia-Pacific region to support training on the preparation of financeable adaptation projects, and provide assistance for analysis and financial review of selected project proposals. The program will link climate fund managers with representatives of government adaptation projects to identify adaptation investment opportunities and facilitate access to climate funds. A regional knowledge platform will also broadly disseminate best practices, climate fund eligibility requirements, and application procedures. Participating countries may include Bangladesh,

Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Laos, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Vietnam, and the Pacific Island countries: Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.

- USAID is investing \$1 million to support the Coping with Climate Change in the Pacific Islands program, in partnership with other development assistance partners, to increase resilience of the Pacific Islands to climate change impacts. Activities may include supporting a multi donor trust fund for adaptation and/or partnering with experienced development assistance partners in the region to support on-the-ground adaptation projects. The program will build upon investments of other development assistance partners in the region to share resources for a greater overall impact to strengthen community planning, catalyze investment, and demonstrate a collaborative approach to building adaptive capacity. Up to twelve Pacific Island nations will participate: Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu.

# Nepal

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## Support through U.S. Government Programs

Bilateral Programs..... \$9,300,000

### Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Nepal

- \$4.7 million to provide region-wide knowledge-sharing, technical training, and demonstration activities for low emission development through the Low Emission Asian Development program
- \$2.9 million to support training on the preparation of financeable adaptation projects, and provide assistance for analysis and financial review of selected project proposals through the Asia-Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Support Facility
- \$1.5 million to develop and apply strategies for adapting to glacial melt and changing water supplies in the mountainous areas of South and Central Asia
- \$1.5 million to promote energy efficiency and the partial replacement of fossil fuel power generation by hydropower through the South Asia Regional Initiative Energy Program
- \$100,000 to support regional cooperation on clean energy policy reforms through the Asia Clean Energy Forum 2013

## Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Nepal, to Which the United States Contributes a Portion

- An \$86 million investment plan under the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR); the United States contributed \$18.7 million to the PPCR in 2012.
- A \$40 million investment plan under the Scaling Up Renewable Energy Program (SREP); the United States contributed \$18.7 million to SREP in 2012.
- \$3.1 million from the Global Environment Facility (GEF); the United States contributed \$60 million to the GEF for climate change programming in 2012.

## Descriptions of 2012 U.S.-Supported Program Activities

### Bilateral Programs

- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is investing \$7.2 million in the biodiversity and climate change program Hariyo Ban (Nepali for “Green Forests”) to support climate change

adaptation and mitigation. This integrated program works closely with the government of Nepal and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) – especially local community forest users groups and non-governmental conservation organizations – to reduce threats to biodiversity and vulnerabilities to climate change in Nepal’s Terai Arc landscape and the Gandaki River basin. Fiscal Year 2012 resources will advance Hariyo Ban’s efforts to: build structures, capacity and operations for effective sustainable landscape management to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation; and increase the ability of human and natural systems to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change. Specific activities include but are not limited to support develop of Nepal’s Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) strategy, establishment of sub-national level reference emissions levels, addressing direct and indirect drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, increasing awareness on climate change vulnerabilities and mitigation measures, integrating climate change into local planning processes, and introducing climate smart, low-cost tools and technologies to monitor and address adverse impacts of climate change.

- USAID is investing \$1.1 million to promote climate-adaptive agriculture measures aligned with government priorities set out in Nepal’s National Adaptation Program of Action. Activities include developing and introducing climate-tolerant varieties of seed and livestock, water management practices, and conservation agriculture practices to benefit targeted farming communities in Nepal.
- USAID is investing more than \$700,000 to support the Hill Maize Research Program (HMRP), which will improve climate change resiliency, food security and incomes for 35,000 households by distributing new seed varieties and by promoting resource conservation technologies such as minimum tillage. HMRP’s research is focused on developing new locally adapted maize varieties including drought-tolerant varieties. Maize varieties developed by HMRP have performed well in low-moisture conditions and have proven more tolerant to drought and certain diseases – conditions likely to be exacerbated by climate change. In prior years, the program has resulted in higher, more stable yields for approximately 21,000 rural farm families in the hills of Nepal.
- USAID is investing \$300,000 to pilot the integration of local climate change adaptation plans into the development planning processes of at least four districts in Nepal. The program will link adaptation planning, good governance, agriculture, and disaster risk reduction strategies at the local level. Once incorporated into local planning processes, these plans can qualify for funding from local governments, private sector actors, or donor organizations. The planning process helps to identify and spread innovative, no- and low-cost adaptive techniques to be implemented by community groups.

### **Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Nepal**

- USAID is investing \$4.7 million in the Low Emission Asian Development (LEAD) program to provide region-wide knowledge-sharing, technical training, tool development, and demonstration activities for low emission development. LEAD may support economic, emissions, and technology analysis and modeling, preparation of greenhouse gas inventories and accounting, and the development of carbon markets. Countries that may benefit from this program include: Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam.

- USAID is investing \$2.9 million in the Asia-Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Support Facility (ADAPT). ADAPT will work with governments in the Asia-Pacific region to support training on the preparation of financeable adaptation projects, and provide assistance for analysis and financial review of selected project proposals. The program will link climate fund managers with representatives of government adaptation projects to identify adaptation investment opportunities and facilitate access to climate funds. A regional knowledge platform will also broadly disseminate best practices, climate fund eligibility requirements, and application procedures. Participating countries may include Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Laos, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Vietnam, and the Pacific Island countries: Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.
- USAID is investing \$1.5 million in the Environmental Security and Glacier Melt activity to develop and apply strategies for adapting to glacial melt and changing water supplies in the mountainous areas of South and Central Asia. Climate change is contributing to the retreat of the region's glaciers. Activities include providing hydro-meteorological data and information on changes in water supply to communities and governments so that they can better respond. Adaptive strategies may involve conserving vegetation cover and other methods for conserving water and developing alternative livelihoods. Partner countries may include India, Nepal, and other mountainous countries in South and Central Asia.
- USAID is investing \$1.5 million in the South Asia Regional Initiative for Energy Integration Program (SARI/EI) to promote energy security through cross-border energy trade and regional electricity markets development. The SARI/EI Program will bring together key regional stakeholders to discuss cross-border energy trade, including harmonization of policy/legal/regulatory matters, transmission infrastructure planning, and energy exchange/markets issues. Through policy dialogue, institutional strengthening and energy trade programs SARI/EI will promote more efficient energy use, growth of renewable energy development and the partial substitution of fossil-fuel power in the region with hydropower. Participating countries include Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, the Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka.
- USAID is investing \$100,000 in the Asia Clean Energy Forum 2013 to support regional cooperation on clean energy policy reforms. The forum will provide region-wide knowledge-sharing, support replication of best practices in clean energy policy and financing across Asia, and stimulate innovative ideas in deploying clean energy technologies and practices. Participating countries are expected to include Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste, and Vietnam, among others.

### **Multilateral Activities to Which the United States Contributes a Portion**

- In partnership with the Asian Development Bank and the World Bank, Nepal has developed an \$86 million Pilot Program for Country Resilience (PPCR) investment strategy for projects in areas including building climate resilience in mountain watersheds and decreasing greenhouse gas emissions through

private sector participation. In October 2011, as part of the implementation of Nepal's investment strategy, the PPCR provided \$7.2 million in grant funding through the World Bank for Mainstreaming Climate Change Risk Management, which aims to help Nepal's infrastructure development programs, policies, and projects incorporate safeguards to address the effects of climate change. *The United States contributed \$18.7 million to the PPCR in 2012.*

- The Global Environment Facility (GEF) is providing \$3.1 million that will leverage an additional \$14.6 million in co-financing for the Renewable Energy for Rural Livelihood project. The project, implemented by the United Nations Development Program, will increase utilization of renewable energy resources to support economic, environmental and social development of rural areas and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. *The United States contributed \$60 million to the GEF for climate change programming in 2012.*
- Nepal is partnering with the Asian Development Bank and the World Bank on a \$40 million Scaling Up Renewable Energy Program (SREP) investment plan. The plan aims to catalyze the building of 50 MW of small hydropower, 30 MW of Mini and Micro hydropower, 500,000 solar home systems, and 160,000 biogas plants. The SREP approved the investment plan in November 2011. *The United States contributed \$18.7 million to the SREP in 2012.*

# Niue

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## Support through U.S. Government Programs

Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Niue

- \$2.9 million to support training on the preparation of financeable adaptation projects, and provide assistance for analysis and financial review of selected project proposals through the Asia-Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Support Facility

## Descriptions of 2012 U.S.-Supported Program Activities

### Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Niue

- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is investing \$2.9 million in the Asia-Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Support Facility (ADAPT). ADAPT will work with governments in the Asia-Pacific region to support training on the preparation of financeable adaptation projects, and provide assistance for analysis and financial review of selected project proposals. The program will link climate fund managers with representatives of government adaptation projects to identify adaptation investment opportunities and facilitate access to climate funds. A regional knowledge platform will also broadly disseminate best practices, climate fund eligibility requirements, and application procedures. Participating countries may include Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Laos, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Vietnam, and the Pacific Island countries: Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.

# Pakistan

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## Support through U.S. Government Programs

Bilateral Programs.....	\$31,800,000
Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Pakistan	
▪ \$1.5 million to promote energy efficiency and the partial replacement of fossil fuel power generation by hydropower through the South Asia Regional Initiative Energy Program	
Development/Export Finance.....	\$16,700,000

## Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Pakistan, to Which the United States Contributes a Portion

- \$7.4 million from the Global Environment Facility (GEF); the United States contributed \$60 million to the GEF for climate change programming in 2012.

## Descriptions of 2012 U.S.-Supported Program Activities

### Bilateral Programs

- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is investing \$28.5 million of FY 2012 funds in the Energy Infrastructure Project, which will support clean and sustainable energy through rehabilitation and augmentation of existing hydropower plants and investment in new hydropower plants. These projects will increase the power supply from cleaner energy sources and help diversify the energy mix away from oil-fired thermal power plants, thereby reducing greenhouse gas emissions. The multi-purpose hydropower plants will also provide water for irrigation, leading to enhanced food security and reduced dependence upon agricultural submersible pumps, which are a substantial load on the electricity grid.
- A U.S. Trade and Development Agency (USTDA) grant of almost \$1 million is funding a grid modernization assessment for a pilot project in greater Islamabad, Pakistan to serve as the basis for the deployment of smart grid technologies. The technical assistance focuses on evaluating and analyzing a pilot area of the Islamabad area's distribution system, conducting a high-level gap analysis of the present system infrastructure versus a suite of potential Smart Grid investments, and

then identifying the appropriate combination of technologies that will most effectively upgrade the capabilities of the system. Project implementation would improve the ability of the local operator to operate and maintain its systems efficiently, form the basis for planning capital investments, improve service to customers, and establish a framework for future smart grid deployment, which will improve energy efficiency and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

- A USTDA grant of almost \$800,000 is co-funding a feasibility study to determine the technical and economic viability of incorporating a 35-50 MW biomass-fired power plant, a waste heat recovery system, and energy efficiency upgrades to mitigate or reduce dependence on grid power at a major cement plant in Pakistan.
- A USAID investment of \$600,000 in the Energy Policy Project will build the Government of Pakistan's capacity in the implementation of energy policy reforms. These policy reform efforts will help reduce transmission losses, improve service delivery, and encourage the use of cleaner energy sources such as hydropower and natural gas rather than heavy fuel oil. Improved performance of the power generating companies through technical measures like new heaters and fuel testing at the thermal power plants will also help to improve the generation efficiency of the existing thermal power plants. All of these measures are expected to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from a business-as-usual scenario.
- USAID is investing \$500,000 in the Power Distribution Project, which will support clean energy by improving operational efficiency of the distribution network including reducing the technical losses of the system, which will ultimately reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
- A USTDA grant of almost \$500,000 is funding a feasibility study and pilot project to determine the economic and operational feasibility of introducing methanol-based fuel cells and sodium-metal halide batteries to reduce the energy consumption and improve the reliability of a major mobile telephony network in Pakistan. Methanol-based fuel cells combined with sodium batteries would be a replacement for diesel generator sets. The switch to fuel cells would reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

### **Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Pakistan**

- USAID is investing \$1.5 million in the South Asia Regional Initiative for Energy Integration Program (SARI/EI) to promote energy security through cross-border energy trade and regional electricity markets development. The SARI/EI Program will bring together key regional stakeholders to discuss cross-border energy trade, including harmonization of policy/legal/regulatory matters, transmission infrastructure planning, and energy exchange/markets issues. Through policy dialogue, institutional strengthening and energy trade programs SARI/EI will promote more efficient energy use, growth of renewable energy development and the partial substitution of fossil-fuel power in the region with hydropower. Participating countries include Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, the Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka.

## Development/Export Finance

- The Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) is investing \$16.7 million into Pakistan's first grid-connected independent power project. The biomass project will help Pakistan address its shortage of power, reduce its greenhouse gas emissions and reliance on fossil fuel, and ultimately serve as a replicable biomass model for the rest of the country. It involves construction of a 12-megawatt power plant in the Sindh Province, one that is able to exploit a variety of locally abundant agricultural waste products as fuel, such as bagasse, rice husks, cane trash, and cotton stalk.

## Multilateral Activities to Which the United States Contributes a Portion

- The Global Environment Facility (GEF) is providing \$3.8 million that will leverage an additional \$22.2 million in co-financing for the Sustainable Land Management Programme to Combat Desertification in Pakistan project. The project, implemented by the UN Development Program, will implement sustainable land and natural resource management in the arid and semi-arid regions of Pakistan, alleviating environmental degradation and maintaining the continuous flow of ecosystem services, while increasing resilience to climate change. *The United States contributed \$60 million to the GEF for climate change programming in 2012.*
- The GEF is providing \$3.6 million that will leverage an additional \$32.7 million in co-financing for the Sustainable Energy Initiative for Industries Project. The project, implemented by the UN Industrial Development Organization, will promote the use of energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies in the industrial sector. *The United States contributed \$60 million to the GEF for climate change programming in 2012.*

# Palau

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## Support through U.S. Government Programs

Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Palau

- \$5.3 million to help reduce the vulnerability of coastal communities in the Pacific Islands region to the impacts of climate change
- \$2.9 million to support training on the preparation of financeable adaptation projects, and provide assistance for analysis and financial review of selected project proposals
- \$1 million to increase resilience of the Pacific Islands to climate change impacts.
- \$300,000 to support climate change adaptation programs in the Pacific

## Descriptions of 2012 U.S.-Supported Program Activities

### Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Palau

- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is investing \$5.3 million in the Coastal Community Adaptation Program (C-CAP) to help reduce the vulnerability of coastal communities in the Pacific Islands region to the impacts of climate change. C-CAP will strengthen community climate resilience through a range of activities, including: building local capacity for disaster risk reduction and preparedness, and integrating climate resilient policies and practices into long-term land use plans and building standards. The program is expected to benefit approximately 90 communities in the Pacific Islands. Up to twelve Pacific Island nations will participate in this program: Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu.
- USAID is investing \$2.9 million in the Asia-Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Support Facility (ADAPT). ADAPT will work with governments in the Asia-Pacific region to support training on the preparation of financeable adaptation projects, and provide assistance for analysis and financial review of selected project proposals. The program will link climate fund managers with representatives of government adaptation projects to identify adaptation investment opportunities and facilitate access to climate funds. A regional knowledge platform will also broadly disseminate best practices, climate fund eligibility requirements, and application procedures. Participating countries may include Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Laos, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-

Leste, Vietnam, and the Pacific Island countries: Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.

- USAID is investing \$1 million to support the Coping with Climate Change in the Pacific Islands program, in partnership with other development assistance partners, to increase resilience of the Pacific Islands to climate change impacts. Activities may include supporting a multi donor trust fund for adaptation and/or partnering with experienced development assistance partners in the region to support on-the-ground adaptation projects. The program will build upon investments of other development assistance partners in the region to share resources for a greater overall impact to strengthen community planning, catalyze investment, and demonstrate a collaborative approach to building adaptive capacity. Up to twelve Pacific Island nations will participate: Federated States of Micronesia; Fiji; Kiribati; Marshall Islands; Nauru; Palau; Papua New Guinea; Samoa; Solomon Islands; Tonga; Tuvalu; and Vanuatu.
- USAID is investing \$300,000 to support the efforts of Peace Corps volunteers (PCVs) to support climate change adaptation programs in the Pacific. The investment may support trainings and small grants that increase the climate change resilience of remote Pacific Island communities by increasing awareness of climate change vulnerability and planning climate-resilient programs. PCVs will develop, implement, and monitor projects that promote disaster risk reduction, sustainable management of forests, coastal, marine, and water resources, and new livelihood practices that are resilient to climate change. Up to five Pacific Island nations will participate in this mechanism: Fiji, Palau, Samoa, Tonga, and Vanuatu.

# Papua New Guinea

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## Support through U.S. Government Programs

Bilateral Programs.....\$2,000,000

### Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Papua New Guinea

- \$5.9 million to generate sustained emission reductions from forestry and land use in several Asian countries through the Lowering Emissions in Asia's Forests program
- \$5.3 million to reduce the vulnerability of coastal communities in the Pacific Islands region to the impacts of climate change
- \$4.7 million to provide region-wide knowledge-sharing, technical training, and demonstration activities for low emission development through the Low Emission Asian Development program
- \$3.2 million to promote climate-resilient management of biologically and economically important coastal and marine ecosystems through the Coral Triangle Support Partnership
- \$2.9 million to support training on the preparation of financeable adaptation projects, and provide assistance for analysis and financial review of selected project proposals through the Asia-Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Support Facility
- \$1 million to increase the resilience of the Pacific Islands to climate change impacts through the Coping with Climate Change in the Pacific Islands program
- \$400,000 to strengthen coordination among the six Coral Triangle (CT) countries in their response to climate change impacts
- \$300,000 to develop greenhouse gas inventories in Asia through the Greenhouse Gas Inventory Capacity Building Program for Developing Countries

## Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Papua New Guinea, to Which the United States Contributes a Portion

- A \$25 million investment plan under the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR); the United States contributed \$18.7 million to the PPCR in 2012.

## Descriptions of 2012 U.S.-Supported Program Activities

### Bilateral Programs

- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is investing \$2 million in the Papua New Guinea (PNG) Mangroves project to restore degraded mangroves. Mangroves protect coastal communities and sequester carbon dioxide, but they are under pressure from PNG's growing population and development. The project will seek to plant up to 720,000 mangrove trees in degraded areas and collaborate with a local university to measure greenhouse gas emissions reductions as a result of the project. Overall, the project will improve the resilience of adjacent communities to climate change impacts such as typhoons and storm surges and improve PNG's capacity for developing robust greenhouse gas inventories.

### Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Papua New Guinea

- In Southeast Asia, USAID is investing \$5.9 million in the Lowering Emissions in Asia's Forests (LEAF) program, which takes a regional approach to improve Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) policy, planning, and institutional frameworks in Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, Vietnam, Malaysia, and Papua New Guinea. The program is demonstrating how to simultaneously lower greenhouse gas emissions, improve land management, and enhance people's livelihoods, while contributing to building REDD+ architecture through linking sub-national actions to national monitoring systems. The U.S. Forest Service is providing targeted technical assistance in forest monitoring systems, carbon-sensitive land use planning, and capacity building. LEAF is also supporting the development and implementation of ASEAN regional guidelines for setting forest emissions baselines, which will provide practical, harmonized, science-based standards for countries in the region. LEAF's regional approach involves replicating and scaling up innovations and successes through regional platforms and partnerships. The program intends to catalyze more rapid change by enabling practitioners to learn from each others' experiences and standardize policies and approaches where they are beneficial.
- USAID is investing \$5.3 million in the Coastal Community Adaptation Program (C-CAP) to help reduce the vulnerability of coastal communities in the Pacific Islands region to the impacts of climate change. C-CAP will strengthen community climate resilience through a range of activities, including building local capacity for disaster risk reduction and preparedness, and integrating climate resilient policies and practices into long-term land use plans and building standards. The program is expected to benefit approximately 90 communities in the Pacific Islands. Up to twelve Pacific Island nations will participate in this program: Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu.
- USAID is investing \$4.7 million in the Low Emission Asian Development (LEAD) program to provide region-wide knowledge-sharing, technical training, tool development, and demonstration activities for low emission development. LEAD may support economic, emissions, and technology analysis and modeling, preparation of greenhouse gas inventories and accounting, and the development of carbon markets. Countries that may benefit from this program include: Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam.

- USAID is investing \$3.2 million in the Coral Triangle Support Partnership (CTSP) to promote climate-resilient management of biologically and economically important coastal and marine ecosystems that support livelihoods in the Coral Triangle region. Partnering with Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, the Solomon Islands, and Timor-Leste, CTSP supports site-level coastal and marine conservation actions that are linked regionally through learning networks and regional exchanges to advance regional marine conservation policies and strengthen capacity for implementing these policies throughout the Coral Triangle region. Expected end results include: a fully integrated and adopted ecosystem-based management approach; sustainable practices incorporated into Coral Triangle policies and institutions; a permanent regional secretariat established to coordinate implementation of regional and national plans of action; and new public-private partnerships formed across the region to promote climate change adaptation.
- USAID is investing \$2.9 million in the Asia-Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Support Facility (ADAPT). ADAPT will work with governments in the Asia-Pacific region to support training on the preparation of financeable adaptation projects, and provide assistance for analysis and financial review of selected project proposals. The program will link climate fund managers with representatives of government adaptation projects to identify adaptation investment opportunities and facilitate access to climate funds. A regional knowledge platform will also broadly disseminate best practices, climate fund eligibility requirements, and application procedures. Participating countries may include Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Laos, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Vietnam, and the Pacific Island countries: Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.
- USAID is investing \$1 million to support the Coping with Climate Change in the Pacific Islands program, in partnership with other development assistance partners, to increase resilience of the Pacific Islands to climate change impacts. Activities may include supporting a multi donor trust fund for adaptation and/or partnering with experienced development assistance partners in the region to support on-the-ground adaptation projects. The program will build upon investments of other development assistance partners in the region to share resources for a greater overall impact to strengthen community planning, catalyze investment, and demonstrate a collaborative approach to building adaptive capacity. Up to twelve Pacific Island nations will participate: Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu.
- USAID is providing \$400,000 in funding through the U.S. Coral Triangle Initiative (USCTI) Support Program to strengthen coordination among the six Coral Triangle (CT) countries in their response to climate change impacts, USCTI assists governments and communities of Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Papua New Guinea, Timor-Leste, and Solomon Islands in understanding climate impacts on food security, fisheries, livelihoods and biodiversity, and in identifying and implementing adaptation measures to reduce vulnerabilities. The program also supports the development of climate change vulnerability and adaptation training modules and toolkits, as well as development of local climate vulnerability stories illustrating climate impacts and successful adaptation efforts. The program supports the expansion of the CT Atlas database to include ecological and climate information in understanding climate change impacts to fisheries and marine protected area networks in the region.

These activities support the CTI Region-wide Early Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation that has been drafted by CT countries.

- In partnership with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, USAID is investing \$300,000 for the Greenhouse Gas Inventory Capacity Building Program for Developing Countries program to provide region-wide knowledge-sharing and technical support. Greenhouse gas inventories track national and sub-national governments' total emissions from energy, industry, forests, land use, and other sources, and identify options for emission reductions. Accurate inventories are essential for countries to effectively reduce long-term greenhouse gas emissions. Participating countries include Cambodia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam.

### **Multilateral Activities to Which the United States Contributes a Portion**

- In partnership with the Asian Development Bank (ADB), Papua New Guinea has developed a Pilot Program on Climate Resilience (PPCR) investment strategy that uses \$25 million in grant funding for projects in areas including the establishment of a pool of trained and qualified specialists to support climate change risk management mainstreaming activities at national and sectoral levels. *The United States contributed \$18.7 million to the PPCR in 2012.*

# Philippines

Note: Amounts and activity descriptions are for Fiscal Year (FY) 2012 funds only. Activities undertaken with FY 2010 and 2011 funds are in most cases ongoing. For information on 2010 and 2011 activities, please visit [www.state.gov/faststartfinance](http://www.state.gov/faststartfinance). The figures provided here do not necessarily reflect the sum total of climate-related financing provided by the U.S. Government to this country; please see the Executive Summary for information on the methodology used to develop these fact sheets. Funding amounts are rounded to the nearest hundred thousand; totals in summary tables might not equal the sum of projects below due to rounding.

## Support through U.S. Government Programs

Bilateral Programs.....\$11,600,000

### Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Philippines

- \$4.7 million to provide region-wide knowledge-sharing, technical training, and demonstration activities for low emission development through the Low Emission Asian Development program
- \$3.2 million to promote climate-resilient management of biologically and economically important coastal and marine ecosystems through the Coral Triangle Support Partnership
- \$2.9 million to support training on the preparation of financeable adaptation projects, and provide assistance for analysis and financial review of selected project proposals through the Asia-Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Support Facility
- \$1 million to expand investment in clean energy in Asia through the Private Financing Advisory Network for Asia
- More than \$400,000 to improve power transmission and distribution in Southeast Asia through ASEAN's Smart Grid Workshop and Reverse Trade Mission
- \$400,000 to strengthen coordination among the six Coral Triangle (CT) countries in their response to climate change impacts
- \$300,000 to develop greenhouse gas inventories in Asia through the Greenhouse Gas Inventory Capacity Building Program for Developing Countries
- \$100,000 to support regional cooperation on clean energy policy reforms through the Asia Clean Energy Forum 2013

## Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Philippines, to Which the United States Contributes a Portion

- A \$250 million investment plan under the Clean Technology Fund (CTF); the United States contributed \$230 million to the CTF in 2012.

## Descriptions of 2012 U.S.-Supported Program Activities

### Bilateral Programs

- USAID is investing \$5.8 million for climate-related work under the Biodiversity and Watersheds Improved for Stronger Economy and Ecosystem Resilience (B-WISER) program, which aims to conserve biodiversity and reduce deforestation and forest degradation in the Philippines through reforestation, improved natural resource governance and the protection of forests and biologically significant areas. B-WISER will improve biodiversity conservation as well as enhance carbon sequestration by forests and ultimately reduce greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation and forest degradation. B-WISER will support the Government of Philippines with the revision of its National Biodiversity Strategy and the implementation of its National Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) strategy. It will also help relevant national and local government agencies build capacity to improve management and conservation of selected biologically significant and forested lands.
- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is investing \$2.8 million in adaptation efforts under the Water Security for Resilient Economic Growth and Stability (Be Secure) Project to foster comprehensive water security in the Philippines. The Be Secure project will work with national and sub-national government agencies as well as local stakeholders including communities, NGOs and universities. Specific adaptation activities will: a) build capacity of stakeholders in collecting, analyzing, and communicating water and climate data at national, regional, and local levels; b) enhance local capacity to integrate disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation into local plans and programs; and c) improve local understanding and support for long-term water security and mainstreaming integrated water resource management (IWRM) in water supply and sanitation services.
- The Philippines is a partner country in the United States' Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies (EC-LEDS) program, a whole-of-government program that supports partner countries' efforts to pursue low-emission, climate-resilient economic development. In support of this partnership, USAID is investing \$2.5 million to provide technical assistance to the Government of Philippines in developing and implementing a Low Emission Development Strategy (LEDS). This marks the start of a multi-year program to strengthen low-carbon initiatives by enhancing institutional capacity and human resources and by assisting with the implementation of low-carbon activities that the government of the Philippines prioritizes. Technical support will include assistance with greenhouse gas inventories; policy, regulatory and institutional analysis; and economic modeling and systematic data collection. Analytical and advisory support will also be provided to help the government prioritize and implement actions that support green growth.
- USAID is investing \$500,000 in the Climate Change and Clean Energy (CEnergy) project, which assists local governments with greenhouse gas accounting and management and with completing greenhouse gas management plans. CEnergy also aims to mitigate climate change through promoting clean and renewable energy in the power and transport sectors. The project will support the implementation of the Philippines' renewable portfolio standards and provide grants to innovative

projects that use clean and renewable energy. CEnergy will also help strengthen the Energy Regulatory Commission's electricity market monitoring systems to ensure competition at the wholesale and retail levels and promote efficiencies in electricity procurement and distribution.

### **Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Philippines**

- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is investing \$4.7 million in the Low Emission Asian Development (LEAD) program to provide region-wide knowledge-sharing, technical training, tool development, and demonstration activities for low emission development. LEAD may support economic, emissions, and technology analysis and modeling, preparation of greenhouse gas inventories and accounting, and the development of carbon markets. Countries that may benefit from this program include: Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam.
- USAID is investing \$3.2 million in the Coral Triangle Support Partnership (CTSP) to promote climate-resilient management of biologically and economically important coastal and marine ecosystems that support livelihoods in the Coral Triangle region. Partnering with Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, the Solomon Islands, and Timor-Leste, CTSP supports site-level coastal and marine conservation actions that are linked regionally through learning networks and regional exchanges to advance regional marine conservation policies and strengthen capacity for implementing these policies throughout the Coral Triangle region. Expected end results include: a fully integrated and adopted ecosystem-based management approach; sustainable practices incorporated into Coral Triangle policies and institutions; a permanent regional secretariat established to coordinate implementation of regional and national plans of action; and new public-private partnerships formed across the region to promote climate change adaptation.
- USAID is investing \$2.9 million in the Asia-Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Support Facility (ADAPT). ADAPT will work with governments in the Asia-Pacific region to support training on the preparation of financeable adaptation projects, and provide assistance for analysis and financial review of selected project proposals. The program will link climate fund managers with representatives of government adaptation projects to identify adaptation investment opportunities and facilitate access to climate funds. A regional knowledge platform will also broadly disseminate best practices, climate fund eligibility requirements, and application procedures. Participating countries may include Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Laos, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Vietnam, and the Pacific Island countries: Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.
- USAID is investing \$1 million in the Private Financing Advisory Network for Asia (PFAN-Asia) program to expand investment in clean energy in developing countries in Asia. Activities will link private sector financiers with clean energy project developers to increase access to private financing for clean energy. Participating countries are expected to include Cambodia, Laos, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam.

- USTDA funding of over \$400,000 supports the Association of Southeast Asian Nations' (ASEAN) Connectivity Smart Grid Workshop and Reverse Trade Mission (RTM). These activities promote the interconnectivity of transmission systems and best technologies and practices for transmission and distribution in Southeast Asian countries. The workshop and RTM will focus on connecting Southeast Asia project sponsors in the power generation and transmission sector with U.S. providers of advanced smart grid and transmission systems and services. The workshop will also provide a venue for governments and relevant industries to have a dialogue on technological tools for promoting energy efficiency and improving power transmission systems in the region.
- USAID is providing \$400,000 in funding through the U.S. Coral Triangle Initiative (USCTI) Support Program to strengthen coordination among the six Coral Triangle (CT) countries in their response to climate change impacts, USCTI assists governments and communities of Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Papua New Guinea, Timor-Leste, and Solomon Islands in understanding climate impacts on food security, fisheries, livelihoods and biodiversity, and in identifying and implementing adaptation measures to reduce vulnerabilities. The program also supports the development of climate change vulnerability and adaptation training modules and toolkits, as well as development of local climate vulnerability stories illustrating climate impacts and successful adaptation efforts. The program supports the expansion of the CT Atlas database to include ecological and climate information in understanding climate change impacts to fisheries and marine protected area networks in the region. These activities support the CTI Region-wide Early Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation that has been drafted by CT countries.
- In partnership with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, USAID is investing \$300,000 for the Greenhouse Gas Inventory Capacity Building Program for Developing Countries program to provide region-wide knowledge-sharing and technical support. Greenhouse gas inventories track national and sub-national governments' total emissions from energy, industry, forests, land use, and other sources, and identify options for emission reductions. Accurate inventories are essential for countries to effectively reduce long-term greenhouse gas emissions. Participating countries include Cambodia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam.
- USAID is investing \$100,000 in the Asia Clean Energy Forum 2013 to support regional cooperation on clean energy policy reforms. The forum will provide region-wide knowledge-sharing, support replication of best practices in clean energy policy and financing across Asia, and stimulate innovative ideas in deploying clean energy technologies and practices. Participating countries are expected to include Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste, and Vietnam, among others.

### **Multilateral Activities to Which the United States Contributes a Portion**

- The Philippines continues to partner with the Asian Development Bank and the World Bank to implement a Clean Technology Fund (CTF) investment plan that uses \$250 million of concessional CTF financing to mobilize over \$2.7 billion in total investments for public- and private-sector programs in energy efficiency, renewable energy finance, sustainable urban transportation, and solar power. *The United States contributed an \$230 million to the CTF in 2012.*

# Samoa

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## Support through U.S. Government Programs

### Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Samoa

- \$5.3 million to reduce the vulnerability of coastal communities in the Pacific Islands region to the impacts of climate change
- \$2.9 million to support training on the preparation of financeable adaptation projects, and provide assistance for analysis and financial review of selected project proposals through the Asia-Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Support Facility
- \$1 million to increase the resilience of the Pacific Islands to climate change impacts through the Coping with Climate Change in the Pacific Islands program
- \$300,000 to support local climate change adaptation programs in Pacific Island nations

### Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Samoa, to Which the United States Contributes a Portion

- A \$25 million investment plan under the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR); the United States contributed \$18.7 million to the PPCR in 2012.
- \$4.9 million from the Global Environment Facility (GEF); the United States contributed \$60 million to the GEF for climate change programming in 2012.

## Descriptions of 2012 U.S.-Supported Program Activities

### Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Samoa

- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is investing \$5.3 million in the Coastal Community Adaptation Program (C-CAP) to help reduce the vulnerability of coastal communities in the Pacific Islands region to the impacts of climate change. C-CAP will strengthen community climate resilience through a range of activities, including: building local capacity for disaster risk reduction and preparedness, and integrating climate resilient policies and practices into long-term land use plans and building standards. The program is expected to benefit approximately 90 communities in the Pacific Islands. Up to twelve Pacific Island nations will participate in this program: Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu.

- USAID is investing \$2.9 million in the Asia-Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Support Facility (ADAPT). ADAPT will work with governments in the Asia-Pacific region to support training on the preparation of financeable adaptation projects, and provide assistance for analysis and financial review of selected project proposals. The program will link climate fund managers with representatives of government adaptation projects to identify adaptation investment opportunities and facilitate access to climate funds. A regional knowledge platform will also broadly disseminate best practices, climate fund eligibility requirements, and application procedures. Participating countries may include Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Laos, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Vietnam, and the Pacific Island countries: Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.
- USAID is investing \$1 million to support the Coping with Climate Change in the Pacific Islands program, in partnership with other development assistance partners, to increase resilience of the Pacific Islands to climate change impacts. Activities may include supporting a multi donor trust fund for adaptation and/or partnering with experienced development assistance partners in the region to support on-the-ground adaptation projects. The program will build upon investments of other development assistance partners in the region to share resources for a greater overall impact to strengthen community planning, catalyze investment, and demonstrate a collaborative approach to building adaptive capacity. Up to twelve Pacific Island nations will participate: Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.
- USAID is investing \$300,000 to support the efforts of Peace Corps volunteers (PCVs) to support climate change adaptation programs in the Pacific. The investment may support trainings and small grants that increase the climate change resilience of remote Pacific Island communities by increasing awareness of climate change vulnerability and planning climate-resilient programs. PCVs will develop, implement, and monitor projects that promote disaster risk reduction, sustainable management of forests, coastal, marine, and water resources, and new livelihood practices that are resilient to climate change. Up to five Pacific Island nations will participate in this mechanism: Fiji, Palau, Samoa, Tonga, and Vanuatu.

### **Multilateral Activities to Which the United States Contributes a Portion**

- In partnership with the World Bank, Samoa has developed a \$25 million Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) investment strategy for projects that enhance the climate resilience of roads and coastal resources. *The United States contributed \$18.7 million to the PPCR in 2012.*
- The Global Environment Facility (GEF) is providing \$4.9 million that will leverage an additional \$13.1 million in co-financing for the Strengthening Multi-sectoral Management of Critical Landscapes project. The project, which is being implemented by the United Nations Development Program, will support sustainable agricultural land management to reduce land degradation and to boost food, water and energy security. Improved land management by local communities will protect ecosystems and increase climate resilience. The project will also help Samoa meet national greenhouse gas reduction targets. *The United States contributed \$60 million to the GEF for climate change programming in 2012.*

# Singapore

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## Support through U.S. Government Programs

Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Singapore

- More than \$400,000 to improve power transmission and distribution in Southeast Asia through ASEAN's Smart Grid Workshop and Reverse Trade Mission

## Descriptions of 2012 U.S.-Supported Program Activities

### Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Singapore

- U.S. Trade and Development Agency (USTDA) funding of over \$400,000 supports the ASEAN Connectivity Smart Grid Workshop and Reverse Trade Mission (RTM). These activities promote the interconnectivity of transmission systems and best technologies and practices for transmission and distribution in Southeast Asian countries. The workshop and RTM will focus on connecting Southeast Asia project sponsors in the power generation and transmission sector with U.S. providers of advanced smart grid and transmission systems and services. The workshop will also provide a venue for governments and relevant industries to have a dialogue on technological tools for promoting energy efficiency and improving power transmission systems in the region.

# Solomon Islands

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## Support through U.S. Government Programs

### Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Solomon Islands

- \$5.3 million to reduce the vulnerability of coastal communities in the Pacific Islands region to the impacts of climate change
- \$3.2 million to promote climate-resilient management of biologically and economically important coastal and marine ecosystems through the Coral Triangle Support Partnership
- \$2.9 million to support training on the preparation of financeable adaptation projects, and provide assistance for analysis and financial review of selected project proposals through the Asia-Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Support Facility
- \$1 million to increase the resilience of the Pacific Islands to climate change impacts through the Coping with Climate Change in the Pacific Islands program
- \$400,000 to strengthen coordination among the six Coral Triangle (CT) countries in their response to climate change impacts

## Descriptions of 2012 U.S.-Supported Program Activities

### Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Solomon Islands

- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is investing \$5.3 million in the Coastal Community Adaptation Program (C-CAP) to help reduce the vulnerability of coastal communities in the Pacific Islands region to the impacts of climate change. C-CAP will strengthen community climate resilience through a range of activities, including building local capacity for disaster risk reduction and preparedness, and integrating climate resilient policies and practices into long-term land use plans and building standards. The program is expected to benefit approximately 90 communities in the Pacific Islands. Up to twelve Pacific Island nations will participate in this program: Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu.
- USAID is investing \$3.2 million in the Coral Triangle Support Partnership (CTSP) to promote climate-resilient management of biologically and economically important coastal and marine ecosystems that support livelihoods in the Coral Triangle region. Partnering with Malaysia, Papua New Guinea,

Philippines, the Solomon Islands, and Timor-Leste, CTSP supports site-level coastal and marine conservation actions that are linked regionally through learning networks and regional exchanges to advance regional marine conservation policies and strengthen capacity for implementing these policies throughout the Coral Triangle region. Expected end results include: a fully integrated and adopted ecosystem-based management approach; sustainable practices incorporated into Coral Triangle policies and institutions; a permanent regional secretariat established to coordinate implementation of regional and national plans of action; and new public-private partnerships formed across the region to promote climate change adaptation.

- USAID is investing \$2.9 million in the Asia-Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Support Facility (ADAPT). ADAPT will work with governments in the Asia-Pacific region to support training on the preparation of financeable adaptation projects, and provide assistance for analysis and financial review of selected project proposals. The program will link climate fund managers with representatives of government adaptation projects to identify adaptation investment opportunities and facilitate access to climate funds. A regional knowledge platform will also broadly disseminate best practices, climate fund eligibility requirements, and application procedures. Participating countries may include Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Laos, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Vietnam, and the Pacific Island countries: Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.
- USAID is investing \$1 million to support the Coping with Climate Change in the Pacific Islands program, in partnership with other development assistance partners, to increase resilience of the Pacific Islands to climate change impacts. Activities may include supporting a multi donor trust fund for adaptation and/or partnering with experienced development assistance partners in the region to support on-the-ground adaptation projects. The program will build upon investments of other development assistance partners in the region to share resources for a greater overall impact to strengthen community planning, catalyze investment, and demonstrate a collaborative approach to building adaptive capacity. Up to twelve Pacific Island nations will participate: Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu.
- USAID is providing \$400,000 in funding through the U.S. Coral Triangle Initiative (USCTI) Support Program to strengthen coordination among the six Coral Triangle (CT) countries in their response to climate change impacts, USCTI assists governments and communities of Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Papua New Guinea, Timor-Leste, and Solomon Islands in understanding climate impacts on food security, fisheries, livelihoods and biodiversity, and in identifying and implementing adaptation measures to reduce vulnerabilities. The program also supports the development of climate change vulnerability and adaptation training modules and toolkits, as well as development of local climate vulnerability stories illustrating climate impacts and successful adaptation efforts. The program supports the expansion of the CT Atlas database to include ecological and climate information in understanding climate change impacts to fisheries and marine protected area networks in the region. These activities support the CTI Region-wide Early Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation that has been drafted by CT countries.

# Sri Lanka

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## Support through U.S. Government Programs

Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Sri Lanka

- \$2.9 million to support training on the preparation of financeable adaptation projects, and provide assistance for analysis and financial review of selected project proposals through the Asia-Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Support Facility
- \$1.5 million to promote energy efficiency and the partial replacement of fossil fuel power generation by hydropower through the South Asia Regional Initiative Energy Program
- \$100,000 to support regional cooperation on clean energy policy reforms through the Asia Clean Energy Forum 2013

## Descriptions of 2012 U.S.-Supported Program Activities

### Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Sri Lanka

- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is investing \$2.9 million in the Asia-Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Support Facility (ADAPT). ADAPT will work with governments in the Asia-Pacific region to support training on the preparation of financeable adaptation projects, and provide assistance for analysis and financial review of selected project proposals. The program will link climate fund managers with representatives of government adaptation projects to identify adaptation investment opportunities and facilitate access to climate funds. A regional knowledge platform will also broadly disseminate best practices, climate fund eligibility requirements, and application procedures. Participating countries may include Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Laos, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Vietnam, and the Pacific Island countries: Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.
- USAID is investing \$1.5 million in the South Asia Regional Initiative for Energy Integration Program (SARI/EI) to promote energy security through cross-border energy trade and regional electricity markets development. The SARI/EI Program will bring together key regional stakeholders to discuss cross-border energy trade, including harmonization of policy/legal/regulatory matters, transmission infrastructure planning, and energy exchange/markets issues. Through policy dialogue, institutional

strengthening and energy trade programs, SARI/EI will promote more efficient energy use, growth of renewable energy development and the partial substitution of fossil-fuel power in the region with hydropower. Participating countries include Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, the Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka.

- USAID is investing \$100,000 in the Asia Clean Energy Forum 2013 to support regional cooperation on clean energy policy reforms. The forum will provide region-wide knowledge-sharing, support replication of best practices in clean energy policy and financing across Asia, and stimulate innovative ideas in deploying clean energy technologies and practices. Participating countries are expected to include Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste, and Vietnam, among others.

# Tajikistan

Note: Amounts and activity descriptions are for Fiscal Year (FY) 2012 funds only. Activities undertaken with FY 2010 and 2011 funds are in most cases ongoing. For information on 2010 and 2011 activities, please visit [www.state.gov/faststartfinance](http://www.state.gov/faststartfinance). The figures provided here do not necessarily reflect the sum total of climate-related financing provided by the U.S. Government to this country; please see the Executive Summary for information on the methodology used to develop these fact sheets. Funding amounts are rounded to the nearest hundred thousand; totals in summary tables might not equal the sum of projects below due to rounding.

## Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Tajikistan, to Which the United States Contributes a Portion

- A \$47 million investment plan under the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR); the United States contributed \$18.7 million to the PPCR in 2012.

## Descriptions of 2012 U.S.-Supported Program Activities

### Multilateral Activities to Which the United States Contributes a Portion

- In partnership with the Asian Development Bank, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and the World Bank, Tajikistan has developed a Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) investment strategy that uses over \$47 million for building institutional capacity, improving weather, climate, and hydrological services, and enhancing climate resilience in the energy sector. *The United States contributed \$18.7 million to the PPCR in 2012.*

# Thailand

Note: Amounts and activity descriptions are for Fiscal Year (FY) 2012 funds only. Activities undertaken with FY 2010 and 2011 funds are in most cases ongoing. For information on 2010 and 2011 activities, please visit [www.state.gov/faststartfinance](http://www.state.gov/faststartfinance). The figures provided here do not necessarily reflect the sum total of climate-related financing provided by the U.S. Government to this country; please see the Executive Summary for information on the methodology used to develop these fact sheets. Funding amounts are rounded to the nearest hundred thousand; totals in summary tables might not equal the sum of projects below due to rounding.

## Support through U.S. Government Programs

### Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Thailand

- \$5.9 million to generate sustained emission reductions from forestry and land use in several Asian countries through the Lowering Emissions in Asia's Forests program
- \$4.7 million to provide region-wide knowledge-sharing, technical training, and demonstration activities for low emission development through the Low Emission Asian Development program
- \$2.9 million to support training on the preparation of financeable adaptation projects, and provide assistance for analysis and financial review of selected project proposals through the Asia-Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Support Facility
- \$1.9 million to help farmers in the Mekong Basin strengthen their resilience to climate change impacts through the Mekong Adaptation and Resilience to Climate Change program
- \$1 million to expand investment in clean energy in Asia through the Private Financing Advisory Network for Asia
- More than \$400,000 to improve power transmission and distribution in Southeast Asia through ASEAN's Smart Grid Workshop and Reverse Trade Mission
- \$300,000 to develop greenhouse gas inventories in Asia through the Greenhouse Gas Inventory Capacity Building Program for Developing Countries
- \$300,000 to strengthen cooperation on adaptation through the Mekong River Commission
- \$100,000 to support regional cooperation on clean energy policy reforms through the Asia Clean Energy Forum 2013

### Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Thailand, to Which the United States Contributes a Portion

- A \$170 million investment plan under the Clean Technology Fund (CTF); the United States contributed \$230 million to the CTF in 2012.
- \$10.7 million from the Global Environment Facility (GEF); the United States contributed \$60 million to the GEF for climate change programming in 2012.

## Descriptions of 2012 U.S.-Supported Program Activities

### Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Thailand

- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is investing \$5.9 million in the Lowering Emissions in Asia's Forests (LEAF) program, which takes a regional approach to improve Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) policy, planning, and institutional frameworks in Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, Vietnam, Malaysia, and Papua New Guinea. The program is demonstrating how to simultaneously lower greenhouse gas emissions, improve land management, and enhance people's livelihoods, while contributing to building REDD+ architecture through linking sub-national actions to national monitoring systems. The U.S. Forest Service is providing targeted technical assistance in forest monitoring systems, carbon-sensitive land use planning, and capacity building. LEAF is also supporting the development and implementation of ASEAN regional guidelines for setting forest emissions baselines, which will provide practical, harmonized, science-based standards for countries in the region. LEAF's regional approach involves replicating and scaling up innovations and successes through regional platforms and partnerships. The program intends to catalyze more rapid change by enabling practitioners to learn from each others' experiences and standardize policies and approaches where they are beneficial.
- USAID is investing \$4.7 million in the Low Emission Asian Development (LEAD) program to provide region-wide knowledge-sharing, technical training, tool development, and demonstration activities for low emission development. LEAD may support economic, emissions, and technology analysis and modeling, preparation of greenhouse gas inventories and accounting, and the development of carbon markets. Countries that may benefit from this program include: Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam.
- USAID is investing \$2.9 million in the Asia-Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Support Facility (ADAPT). ADAPT will work with governments in the Asia-Pacific region to support training on the preparation of financeable adaptation projects, and provide assistance for analysis and financial review of selected project proposals. The program will link climate fund managers with representatives of government adaptation projects to identify adaptation investment opportunities and facilitate access to climate funds. A regional knowledge platform will also broadly disseminate best practices, climate fund eligibility requirements, and application procedures. Participating countries may include Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Laos, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Vietnam, and the Pacific Island countries: Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.
- USAID is investing \$1.9 million in the Mekong Adaptation and Resilience to Climate Change (Mekong ARCC) program to increase the climate resilience of Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, and Vietnam in the water resource, agriculture, food security, and biodiversity sectors. Mekong ARCC will conduct a cutting edge scientific study on the impacts of climate change on agriculture and ecosystems to inform decision makers on the strategies to support millions of subsistence farmers in the Mekong basin in strengthening their resilience to negative impacts of climate change in the key sectors listed above. Consistent economic information from across the basin will be collected on the costs and benefits of

ground-tested indigenous and innovative adaptation practices, including gender specific approaches, to allow the analyses necessary to scale-up and mainstream community/ecosystem-based adaptation into the development process.

- USAID is investing \$1 million in the Private Financing Advisory Network for Asia (PFAN-Asia) program to expand investment in clean energy in developing countries in Asia. Activities will link private sector financiers with clean energy project developers to increase access to private financing for clean energy. Participating countries are expected to include Cambodia, Laos, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam.
- U.S. Trade and Development Agency (USTDA) funding of \$400,000 supports the ASEAN Connectivity Smart Grid Workshop and Reverse Trade Mission (RTM). These activities promote the interconnectivity of transmission systems and best technologies and practices for transmission and distribution in Southeast Asian countries. The workshop and RTM will focus on connecting Southeast Asia project sponsors in the power generation and transmission sector with U.S. providers of advanced smart grid and transmission systems and services. The workshop will also provide a venue for governments and relevant industries to have a dialogue on technological tools for promoting energy efficiency and improving power transmission systems in the region.
- In partnership with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, USAID is investing \$300,000 for the Greenhouse Gas Inventory Capacity Building Program for Developing Countries program to provide region-wide knowledge-sharing and technical support. Greenhouse gas inventories track national and sub-national governments' total emissions from energy, industry, forests, land use, and other sources, and identify options for emission reductions. Accurate inventories are essential for countries to effectively reduce long-term greenhouse gas emissions. Participating countries include Cambodia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam.
- USAID is providing \$300,000 to strengthen cooperation under the Mekong River Commission (MRC) Climate Change Adaptation Initiative and facilitate stronger cooperation and synergies with USAID's Mekong ARCC program. The MRC is an intergovernmental organization, comprising Cambodia, Laos, Thailand and Vietnam that promotes sustainable development of the Mekong River's water resources and builds resilience to climate change impacts in the region.
- USAID is investing \$100,000 in the Asia Clean Energy Forum 2013 to support regional cooperation on clean energy policy reforms. The forum will provide region-wide knowledge-sharing, support replication of best practices in clean energy policy and financing across Asia, and stimulate innovative ideas in deploying clean energy technologies and practices. Participating countries are expected to include Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste, and Vietnam, among others.

### **Multilateral Activities to Which the United States Contributes a Portion**

- Thailand continues to partner with the World Bank, to implement its Clean Technology Fund (CTF) investment plan that uses \$170 million of concessional CTF financing to mobilize over \$2.7 billion in total investments in public- and private-sector clean energy financing, sustainable transportation,

and urban development. In May 2012, consistent with Thailand's investment plan, the board of the CTF approved \$99.5 million of concessional finance for the Private Sector Renewable Energy Program. Implemented through the Asian Development Bank, the project will provide Thailand with approximately 520 MW of additional power capacity. *The United States contributed \$230 million to the CTF in 2012.*

- As part of a regional program, the Global Environment Facility (GEF) is providing \$10.7 million for climate change mitigation activities in Thailand within the \$136.8 million Greater Mekong Sub-region Forests and Biodiversity Program. The project aims to increase investments and improve the management and climate resilience of high-priority forest landscapes. *The United States contributed \$60 million to the GEF for climate change programming in 2012.*

# Timor-Leste

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## Support through U.S. Government Programs

Bilateral Programs.....\$2,000,000

### Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Timor-Leste

- \$3.2 million to promote climate-resilient management of biologically and economically important coastal and marine ecosystems through the Coral Triangle Support Partnership
- \$2.9 million to support training on the preparation of financeable adaptation projects, and provide assistance for analysis and financial review of selected project proposals through the Asia-Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Support Facility
- \$400,000 to strengthen coordination among the six Coral Triangle (CT) countries in their response to climate change impacts
- \$100,000 to support regional cooperation on clean energy policy reforms through the Asia Clean Energy Forum 2013

## Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Timor-Leste, to Which the United States Contributes a Portion

- \$1.8 million from the Global Environment Facility (GEF); the United States contributed \$60 million to the GEF for climate change programming in 2012.

## Descriptions of 2012 U.S.-Supported Program Activities

### Bilateral Programs

- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is investing \$1.7 million to fund the Coral Triangle Support Partnership's work in Timor-Leste, together with non-governmental organization (NGO) partners. The project aims to accelerate Timor-Leste's transition to climate resilient, sustainable development by improving the resilience of coastal communities to climate change in environmentally-sensitive areas, and by improving the capacity of government officials to collect, analyze and use scientific data. This work is expected to result in a network of marine protected areas that improve natural resource productivity, sustainability, and resilience to climate change as communities implement risk-reducing practices. Expected results also include improved coastal

resource management and land use planning and improved capacity within the government to use climate-related scientific data to support decision making around the country's National Adaptation Program for Action.

- USAID is investing \$300,000 in an adaptation program that takes a ridge-to-reef approach towards conservation efforts. The program design is based on the government of Timor-Leste's National Adaptation Program for Action and the Coral Triangle Support Partnership. It stems from the government's focus on the interconnectedness of mountain and coastal ecosystems. The program will bring community conservation activities into the mountainous regions of targeted districts, establishing a network of protected areas from ridge to reef and improving overall natural resource productivity and sustainability as communities implement risk-reducing practices to improve resilience to climate change.

### **Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Timor-Leste**

- USAID is investing \$3.2 million in the Coral Triangle Support Partnership (CTSP) to promote climate-resilient management of biologically and economically important coastal and marine ecosystems that support livelihoods in the Coral Triangle region. Partnering with Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, the Solomon Islands, and Timor-Leste, CTSP supports site-level coastal and marine conservation actions that are linked regionally through learning networks and regional exchanges to advance regional marine conservation policies and strengthen capacity for implementing these policies throughout the Coral Triangle region. Expected end results include: a fully integrated and adopted ecosystem-based management approach; sustainable practices incorporated into Coral Triangle policies and institutions; a permanent regional secretariat established to coordinate implementation of regional and national plans of action; and new public-private partnerships formed across the region to promote climate change adaptation.
- USAID is investing \$2.9 million in the Asia-Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Support Facility (ADAPT). ADAPT will work with governments in the Asia-Pacific region to support training on the preparation of financeable adaptation projects, and provide assistance for analysis and financial review of selected project proposals. The program will link climate fund managers with representatives of government adaptation projects to identify adaptation investment opportunities and facilitate access to climate funds. A regional knowledge platform will also broadly disseminate best practices, climate fund eligibility requirements, and application procedures. Participating countries may include Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Laos, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Vietnam, and the Pacific Island countries: Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.
- USAID is providing \$400,000 in funding through the U.S. Coral Triangle Initiative (USCTI) Support Program to strengthen coordination among the six Coral Triangle (CT) countries in their response to climate change impacts, USCTI assists governments and communities of Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Papua New Guinea, Timor-Leste, and Solomon Islands in understanding climate impacts on food security, fisheries, livelihoods and biodiversity, and in identifying and implementing adaptation measures to reduce vulnerabilities. The program also supports the development of climate change

vulnerability and adaptation training modules and toolkits, as well as development of local climate vulnerability stories illustrating climate impacts and successful adaptation efforts. The program supports the expansion of the CT Atlas database to include ecological and climate information in understanding climate change impacts to fisheries and marine protected area networks in the region. These activities support the CTI Region-wide Early Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation that has been drafted by CT countries.

- USAID is investing \$100,000 in the Asia Clean Energy Forum 2013 to support regional cooperation on clean energy policy reforms. The forum will provide region-wide knowledge-sharing, support replication of best practices in clean energy policy and financing across Asia, and stimulate innovative ideas in deploying clean energy technologies and practices. Participating countries are expected to include Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste, and Vietnam, among others.

### **Multilateral Activities to Which the United States Contributes a Portion**

- The Global Environment Facility (GEF) is providing \$1.8 million that will leverage an additional \$7 million in co-financing for the Promoting Sustainable Bio-energy Production from Biomass project in Timor-Leste. The project, implemented by the United Nations Development Program, will promote energy access through the deployment and diffusion of commercially available bio-energy technologies to help Timor-Leste towards a low-carbon development pathway. *The United States contributed \$60 million to the GEF for climate change programming in 2012.*

# Tonga

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## Support through U.S. Government Programs

### Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Tonga

- \$5.3 million to reduce the vulnerability of coastal communities in the Pacific Islands region to the impacts of climate change
- \$2.9 million to support training on the preparation of financeable adaptation projects, and provide assistance for analysis and financial review of selected project proposals through the Asia-Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Support Facility
- \$1 million to increase the resilience of the Pacific Islands to climate change impacts through the Coping with Climate Change in the Pacific Islands program
- \$300,000 to support local climate change adaptation programs in Pacific Island nations

### Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Tonga, to Which the United States Contributes a Portion

- A\$15 million investment plan under the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR); the United States contributed \$18.7 million to the PPCR in 2012.

## Descriptions of 2012 U.S.-Supported Program Activities

### Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Tonga

- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is investing \$5.3 million in the Coastal Community Adaptation Program (C-CAP) to help reduce the vulnerability of coastal communities in the Pacific Islands region to the impacts of climate change. C-CAP will strengthen community climate resilience through a range of activities, including: building local capacity for disaster risk reduction and preparedness, and integrating climate resilient policies and practices into long-term land use plans and building standards. The program is expected to benefit approximately 90 communities in the Pacific Islands. Up to twelve Pacific Island nations will participate in this program: Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu.
- USAID is investing \$2.9 million in the Asia-Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Support Facility (ADAPT). ADAPT will work with governments in the Asia-Pacific region to support training on the

preparation of financeable adaptation projects, and provide assistance for analysis and financial review of selected project proposals. The program will link climate fund managers with representatives of government adaptation projects to identify adaptation investment opportunities and facilitate access to climate funds. A regional knowledge platform will also broadly disseminate best practices, climate fund eligibility requirements, and application procedures. Participating countries may include Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Laos, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Vietnam, and the Pacific Island countries: Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.

- USAID is investing \$1 million to support the Coping with Climate Change in the Pacific Islands program, in partnership with other development assistance partners, to increase resilience of the Pacific Islands to climate change impacts. Activities may include supporting a multi donor trust fund for adaptation and/or partnering with experienced development assistance partners in the region to support on-the-ground adaptation projects. The program will build upon investments of other development assistance partners in the region to share resources for a greater overall impact to strengthen community planning, catalyze investment, and demonstrate a collaborative approach to building adaptive capacity. Up to twelve Pacific Island nations will participate: Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji; Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu.
- USAID is investing \$300,000 to support the efforts of Peace Corps volunteers (PCVs) to support climate change adaptation programs in the Pacific. The investment may support trainings and small grants that increase the climate change resilience of remote Pacific Island communities by increasing awareness of climate change vulnerability and planning climate-resilient programs. PCVs will develop, implement, and monitor projects that promote disaster risk reduction, sustainable management of forests, coastal, marine, and water resources, and new livelihood practices that are resilient to climate change. Up to five Pacific Island nations will participate in this mechanism: Fiji, Palau, Samoa, Tonga, and Vanuatu.

### **Multilateral Activities to Which the United States Contributes a Portion**

- Tonga, which is one of the focus countries for the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR), has developed a \$15 million PPCR investment strategy. To help implement that investment strategy, the PPCR provided an additional \$1 million in grant funding through the Asian Development Bank (ADB) for a project preparation proposal: Capacity Building to Support Transformation to Climate Resilient Development Path. *The United States contributed \$18.7 million to the PPCR in 2012.*

# Tuvalu

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## Support through U.S. Government Programs

Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Tuvalu

- \$5.3 million to reduce the vulnerability of coastal communities in the Pacific Islands region to the impacts of climate change
- \$2.9 million to support training on the preparation of financeable adaptation projects, and provide assistance for analysis and financial review of selected project proposals through the Asia-Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Support Facility
- \$1 million to increase the resilience of the Pacific Islands to climate change impacts through the Coping with Climate Change in the Pacific Islands program

## Descriptions of 2012 U.S.-Supported Program Activities

### Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Tuvalu

- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is investing \$5.3 million in the Coastal Community Adaptation Program (C-CAP) to help reduce the vulnerability of coastal communities in the Pacific Islands region to the impacts of climate change. C-CAP will strengthen community climate resilience through a range of activities, including building local capacity for disaster risk reduction and preparedness, and integrating climate resilient policies and practices into long-term land use plans and building standards. The program is expected to benefit approximately 90 communities in the Pacific Islands. Up to twelve Pacific Island nations will participate in this program: Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu.
- USAID is investing \$2.9 million in the Asia-Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Support Facility (ADAPT). ADAPT will work with governments in the Asia-Pacific region to support training on the preparation of financeable adaptation projects, and provide assistance for analysis and financial review of selected project proposals. The program will link climate fund managers with representatives of government adaptation projects to identify adaptation investment opportunities and facilitate access to climate funds. A regional knowledge platform will also broadly disseminate best practices, climate fund eligibility requirements, and application procedures. Participating countries may include Bangladesh,

Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Laos, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Vietnam, and the Pacific Island countries: Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.

- USAID is investing \$1 million to support the Coping with Climate Change in the Pacific Islands program, in partnership with other development assistance partners, to increase resilience of the Pacific Islands to climate change impacts. Activities may include supporting a multi donor trust fund for adaptation and/or partnering with experienced development assistance partners in the region to support on-the-ground adaptation projects. The program will build upon investments of other development assistance partners in the region to share resources for a greater overall impact to strengthen community planning, catalyze investment, and demonstrate a collaborative approach to building adaptive capacity. Up to twelve Pacific Island nations will participate: Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu.

# Vanuatu

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## Support through U.S. Government Programs

Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Vanuatu

- \$5.3 million to reduce the vulnerability of coastal communities in the Pacific Islands region to the impacts of climate change
- \$2.9 million to support training on the preparation of financeable adaptation projects, and provide assistance for analysis and financial review of selected project proposals through the Asia-Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Support Facility
- \$1 million to increase the resilience of the Pacific Islands to climate change impacts through the Coping with Climate Change in the Pacific Islands program
- \$300,000 to support local climate change adaptation programs in Pacific Island nations

## Descriptions of 2012 U.S.-Supported Program Activities

### Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Vanuatu

- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is investing \$5.3 million in the Coastal Community Adaptation Program (C-CAP) to help reduce the vulnerability of coastal communities in the Pacific Islands region to the impacts of climate change. C-CAP will strengthen community climate resilience through a range of activities, including: building local capacity for disaster risk reduction and preparedness, and integrating climate resilient policies and practices into long-term land use plans and building standards. The program is expected to benefit approximately 90 communities in the Pacific Islands. Up to twelve Pacific Island nations will participate in this program: Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu.
- USAID is investing \$2.9 million in the Asia-Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Support Facility (ADAPT). ADAPT will work with governments in the Asia-Pacific region to support training on the preparation of financeable adaptation projects, and provide assistance for analysis and financial review of selected project proposals. The program will link climate fund managers with representatives of government adaptation projects to identify adaptation investment opportunities and facilitate access to climate funds. A regional knowledge platform will also broadly disseminate best practices, climate fund

eligibility requirements, and application procedures. Participating countries may include Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Laos, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Vietnam, and the Pacific Island countries: Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.

- USAID is investing \$1 million to support the Coping with Climate Change in the Pacific Islands program, in partnership with other development assistance partners, to increase resilience of the Pacific Islands to climate change impacts. Activities may include supporting a multi donor trust fund for adaptation and/or partnering with experienced development assistance partners in the region to support on-the-ground adaptation projects. The program will build upon investments of other development assistance partners in the region to share resources for a greater overall impact to strengthen community planning, catalyze investment, and demonstrate a collaborative approach to building adaptive capacity. Up to twelve Pacific Island nations will participate: Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu.
- USAID is investing \$300,000 to support the efforts of Peace Corps volunteers (PCVs) to support climate change adaptation programs in the Pacific. The investment may support trainings and small grants that increase the climate change resilience of remote Pacific Island communities by increasing awareness of climate change vulnerability and planning climate-resilient programs. PCVs will develop, implement, and monitor projects that promote disaster risk reduction, sustainable management of forests, coastal, marine, and water resources, and new livelihood practices that are resilient to climate change. Up to five Pacific Island nations will participate in this mechanism: Fiji, Palau, Samoa, Tonga, and Vanuatu.

# Vietnam

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## Support through U.S. Government Programs

Bilateral Programs.....\$6,800,000

### Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Vietnam

- \$5.9 million to generate sustained emission reductions from forestry and land use in several Asian countries through the Lowering Emissions in Asia's Forests program
- \$4.7 million to provide region-wide knowledge-sharing, technical training, and demonstration activities for low emission development through the Low Emission Asian Development program
- \$2.9 million to support training on the preparation of financeable adaptation projects, and provide assistance for analysis and financial review of selected project proposals through the Asia-Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Support Facility
- \$1.9 million to help farmers in the Mekong Basin strengthen their resilience to climate change impacts through the Mekong Adaptation and Resilience to Climate Change program
- \$1 million to expand investment in clean energy in Asia through the Private Financing Advisory Network for Asia
- More than \$400,000 to improve power transmission and distribution in Southeast Asia through ASEAN's Smart Grid Workshop and Reverse Trade Mission
- \$300,000 to develop greenhouse gas inventories in Asia through the Greenhouse Gas Inventory Capacity Building Program for Developing Countries
- \$300,000 to strengthen cooperation on adaptation through the Mekong River Commission
- \$100,000 to support regional cooperation on clean energy policy reforms through the Asia Clean Energy Forum 2013

## Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Vietnam, to Which the United States Contributes a Portion

- A \$250 million investment plan under the Clean Technology Fund (CTF); the United States contributed \$230 million to the CTF in 2012.
- \$14.5 million from the Global Environment Facility (GEF); the United States contributed \$60 million to the GEF for climate change programming in 2012.

## Descriptions of 2012 U.S.-Supported Program Activities

### Bilateral Programs

- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is investing \$4.9 million in the Vietnam Forests and Delta Program to help the Government of Vietnam (GVN) build capacity for climate change adaptation and Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+). Sustainable land use activities under the program may include analyzing the drivers of deforestation, monitoring forest carbon stocks, safeguarding biodiversity, and engaging with stakeholders. Adaptation activities will focus on building capacity to mainstream climate information into decision-making. For instance, the program will help provinces to respond to local climate change impacts, such as rising sea levels, salinization, and increased flooding from changing precipitation patterns.
- Vietnam is a partner country in the United States' Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies (EC-LEDS) program, a whole-of-government program that supports partner countries' efforts to pursue low-emission, climate-resilient economic development. In support of this partnership, USAID is investing \$2 million in the Vietnam Clean Energy Program (VCEP). VCEP supports clean energy development (increased use of renewable energy technologies and energy efficiency practices) and builds Vietnamese capacity in energy data management and analysis for policy making. VCEP targets specific energy end-use sectors to abate greenhouse gas emissions and promote increased public and private investment in clean energy technologies. The program will strengthen the technical capacity of government officials, private sector actors, and national policy regimes that directly influence and catalyze investment in clean energy technologies, practices, and policies.

### Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Vietnam

- In Southeast Asia, USAID is investing \$5.9 million in the Lowering Emissions in Asia's Forests (LEAF) program, which takes a regional approach to improve REDD+ policy, planning, and institutional frameworks in Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, Vietnam, Malaysia, and Papua New Guinea. The program is demonstrating how to simultaneously lower greenhouse gas emissions, improve land management, and enhance people's livelihoods, while contributing to building REDD+ architecture through linking sub-national actions to national monitoring systems. The U.S. Forest Service is providing targeted technical assistance in forest monitoring systems, carbon-sensitive land use planning, and capacity building. LEAF is also supporting the development and implementation of ASEAN regional guidelines for setting forest emissions baselines, which will provide practical, harmonized, science-based standards for countries in the region. LEAF's regional approach involves replicating and scaling up innovations and successes through regional platforms and partnerships. The program intends to catalyze more rapid change by enabling practitioners to learn from each others' experiences and standardize policies and approaches where they are beneficial.
- USAID is investing \$4.7 million in the Low Emission Asian Development (LEAD) program to provide region-wide knowledge-sharing, technical training, tool development, and demonstration activities for low emission development. LEAD may support economic, emissions, and technology analysis and modeling, preparation of greenhouse gas inventories and accounting, and the development of

carbon markets. Countries that may benefit from this program include: Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam.

- USAID is investing \$2.9 million in the Asia-Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Support Facility (ADAPT). ADAPT will work with governments in the Asia-Pacific region to support training on the preparation of financeable adaptation projects, and provide assistance for analysis and financial review of selected project proposals. The program will link climate fund managers with representatives of government adaptation projects to identify adaptation investment opportunities and facilitate access to climate funds. A regional knowledge platform will also broadly disseminate best practices, climate fund eligibility requirements, and application procedures. Participating countries may include Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Laos, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Vietnam, and the Pacific Island countries: Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.
- USAID is investing \$1.9 million in the Mekong Adaptation and Resilience to Climate Change (Mekong ARCC) program to increase the climate resilience of Cambodia, Laos, Thailand, and Vietnam in the water resource, agriculture, food security, and biodiversity sectors. Mekong ARCC will conduct a cutting edge scientific study on the impacts of climate change on agriculture and ecosystems to inform decision makers on the strategies to support millions of subsistence farmers in the Mekong basin in strengthening their resilience to negative impacts of climate change in the key sectors listed above. Consistent economic information from across the basin will be collected on the costs and benefits of ground-tested indigenous and innovative adaptation practices, including gender specific approaches, to allow the analyses necessary to scale-up and mainstream community/ecosystem-based adaptation into the development process.
- USAID is investing \$1 million in the Private Financing Advisory Network for Asia (PFAN-Asia) program to expand investment in clean energy in developing countries in Asia. Activities will link private sector financiers with clean energy project developers to increase access to private financing for clean energy. Participating countries are expected to include Cambodia, Laos, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam.
- U.S. Trade and Development Agency (USTDA) funding of \$400,000 supports the ASEAN Connectivity Smart Grid Workshop and Reverse Trade Mission (RTM). These activities promote the interconnectivity of transmission systems and best technologies and practices for transmission and distribution in Southeast Asian countries. The workshop and RTM will focus on connecting Southeast Asia project sponsors in the power generation and transmission sector with U.S. providers of advanced smart grid and transmission systems and services. The workshop will also provide a venue for governments and relevant industries to have a dialogue on technological tools for promoting energy efficiency and improving power transmission systems in the region.
- In partnership with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, USAID is investing \$300,000 for the Greenhouse Gas Inventory Capacity Building Program for Developing Countries program to provide region-wide knowledge-sharing and technical support. Greenhouse gas inventories track national and sub-national governments' total emissions from energy, industry, forests, land use, and other

sources, and identify options for emission reductions. Accurate inventories are essential for countries to effectively reduce long-term greenhouse gas emissions. Participating countries include Cambodia, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam.

- USAID is providing \$300,000 to strengthen cooperation under the Mekong River Commission (MRC) Climate Change Adaptation Initiative and facilitate stronger cooperation and synergies with USAID's Mekong ARCC program. The MRC is an intergovernmental organization, comprising Cambodia, Laos, Thailand and Vietnam that promotes sustainable development of the Mekong River's water resources and builds resilience to climate change impacts in the region.
- USAID is investing \$100,000 in the Asia Clean Energy Forum 2013 to support regional cooperation on clean energy policy reforms. The forum will provide region-wide knowledge-sharing, support replication of best practices in clean energy policy and financing across Asia, and stimulate innovative ideas in deploying clean energy technologies and practices. Participating countries are expected to include Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste, and Vietnam, among others.

### **Multilateral Activities to Which the United States Contributes a Portion**

- Vietnam continues to partner with the Asian Development Bank and the World Bank to implement its Clean Technology (CTF) investment plan that uses \$250 million of concessional CTF financing to mobilize over \$3.4 billion in total investments in five areas: industrial energy efficiency, transmission improvements, sustainable urban transportation, smart-grid development, and clean energy financing. In June 2012, consistent with Vietnam's investment plan, the CTF board approved \$30 million of concessional finance towards the \$800 million Distribution Efficiency Project. Implemented through the International Bank for Reconstruction, the project seeks to reduce greenhouse gas emissions while strengthening the reliability and efficiency of power distribution. *The United States contributed \$230 million to the CTF in 2012.*
- As part of a regional program, the Global Environment Facility (GEF) is providing \$10.7 million for climate change mitigation activities within the \$136.8 million Greater Mekong Sub-region Forests and Biodiversity Program. The project aims to increase investments and improve the management and climate resilience of high-priority forest landscapes. *The United States contributed \$60 million to the GEF for climate change programming in 2012.*
- The GEF is providing \$2.9 million that will leverage an additional \$36.1 million in co-financing for the Promotion of Non-fired Brick Production and Utilization project in Vietnam. The project, implemented by the United Nations Development Program, will promote the use of non-fired bricks in building construction, improving energy efficiency in the sector and reducing greenhouse gas emissions.
- The GEF is providing \$900,000 for climate change mitigation activities for the Implementation of Eco-industrial Park Initiative for Sustainable Industrial Zones project in Vietnam. The project, implemented by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, will increase deployment and diffusion of clean technologies and practices to reduce hazardous waste and greenhouse gas emissions in Vietnam's industrial zones.

# Europe & Eurasia

FISCAL YEAR 2012

# Albania

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## Support through U.S. Government Programs

Bilateral Programs.....\$400,000

### Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Albania

- \$1 million to encourage clean energy investment, improve energy security, and promote regional energy market development in Albania, Macedonia, Moldova and Serbia through the Europe & Eurasia Low Emission Strategies and Clean Energy Development Program
- \$500,000 to support regional transmission system planning in Southeast Europe

## Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Albania, to Which the United States Contributes a Portion

- \$2.9 million from the Global Environment Facility (GEF); the United States contributed \$60 million to the GEF for climate change programming in 2012.

## Descriptions of 2012 U.S.-Supported Program Activities

### Bilateral Programs

- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is providing \$400,000 to help Albania further integrate into the European Union regional electricity market, and improve the efficiency and security of its energy supply, which comes primarily from renewable energy sources. This will enable Albania to export more renewable hydropower and wind energy to other countries, thus increasing regional access to clean energy. The program also is helping the government of Albania to develop and implement secondary energy legislation and tariff reforms and to strengthen the institutional capacity of its energy regulator and transmission system operator. These activities will increase transparency and public access to information, support the development of social safety net and low-income energy assistance programs, and help lower greenhouse gas emissions in the region.

### Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Albania

- USAID is investing \$1 million in the Europe & Eurasia Low Emission Strategies and Clean Energy Development Program to encourage clean energy investment, improve energy security, and promote regional energy market development, focusing on Albania, Macedonia, Moldova and Serbia. In these

countries, this work will support the implementation of the Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies (EC-LEDS) program, a whole-of-government program that supports partner countries' efforts to pursue low-emission, climate-resilient economic development. USAID will provide technical assistance to relevant ministries, utilities, regulators, and transmission system operators to build capacity for developing Low Emission Development Strategies (LEDS) and to harmonize policy, legal, and regulatory frameworks in the region, supporting an integrated and transparent regional energy market that will encourage clean energy investment and lower greenhouse gas emissions. The program will strengthen partner country capacity to evaluate low emission policy options, improve national greenhouse gas inventories, and adopt greenhouse gas monitoring, reporting, and verification procedures consistent with international standards.

- USAID is investing \$500,000 in a new program to support regional transmission system planning in Southeast Europe with a focus on Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Macedonia, and Serbia. Through collaborative working groups and a common integrated planning model and software platform, the program seeks to strengthen regional transmission operations and develop a framework for sound investment in the transmission system. This will help reduce energy losses, integrate renewable energy projects into the power grid, and facilitate cross-border trade in clean energy.

### **Multilateral Activities to Which the United States Contributes a Portion**

- The Global Environment Facility (GEF) is providing \$2.9 million that will leverage an additional \$22.6 million in co-financing for the Environmental Services Project. The project, implemented by the World Bank, will extend sustainable community-based natural resource management, planning, and implementation in erosion-prone upland areas, reversing land degradation and increasing carbon sequestration. *The United States contributed \$60 million to the GEF for climate change programming in 2012.*

# Armenia

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## Support through U.S. Government Programs

Bilateral Programs.....\$1,600,000

Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Armenia

- \$1.5 million for activities in the Black Sea region to improve electricity transmission, renewable energy, and energy efficiency.
- \$400,000 for a regional low-income residential energy efficiency program in Southeast Europe

## Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Albania, to Which the United States Contributes a Portion

- \$1.6 million from the Global Environment Facility (GEF); the United States contributed \$60 million to the GEF for climate change programming in 2012.

## Descriptions of 2012 U.S.-Supported Program Activities

### Bilateral Programs

- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is investing \$1 million in activities to support the integration of Armenia's power system with its northern neighbors, in particular to synchronize and integrate its transmission network with Georgia, thus improving regional energy security and enhancing trade through exchange of electricity. The project will promote sub-regional hydro-power models, assist with regulatory changes that will support transparent cross border trade of clean energy, and promote greater investment in renewable energy development. The activity also will strengthen the capacity of Armenia's Energy Institute.
- USAID is investing \$600,000 in the Clean Energy and Water project to improve Armenia's climate resilience (primarily to drought) and provide greater access to clean energy and water by supporting an integrated approach to sustainable energy and water management. The project will also assist local communities and enterprises in selected water basins to improve the accessibility, reliability, quality, efficiency, and affordability of energy and water services. Lastly, the project will work to improve and

strengthen the application of hydro-power and implement effective water regulations while assisting the Government of Armenia to develop strategic planning skills to support investment decisions, prioritize infrastructure needs and protect water resources.

### **Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Armenia**

- USAID is investing \$1.5 million in two activities in the Black Sea region to improve regional work on electricity transmission, renewable energy, and energy efficiency. One of these, the Black Sea Regulatory Initiative, is connecting regulators from Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Moldova, and Ukraine with U.S. regulators from the Organization of Midwest States. This initiative is working with regional regulators to develop renewable energy guidelines, promote harmonized regulatory practices, and define their role in promoting price reforms and energy efficiency. The other activity is a new program to encourage a regional approach to electric transmission system planning, strengthen operations within regional transmission organizations, and develop a framework for sound investment in the transmission system. This program will reduce energy losses, integrate renewable energy projects into the power grid and facilitate cross-border trade in clean energy. Collectively, these activities will help create a positive enabling environment for low emission development and contribute to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in the region.
- USAID is investing \$400,000 for a regional low-income residential energy efficiency program. The activity will support residential energy efficiency pilot projects in apartment buildings, lessening the impact of rising energy prices on lower income households. The program will also address the legal, institutional and financial obstacles to promoting sustainable, large-scale energy efficiency investments in typically energy-inefficient low-income housing by establishing replicable models of financing and strengthening the capacity of homeowner associations and stakeholders to undertake energy saving measures. Energy savings will not only save low-income residents money but also reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Potential partner countries include Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, and Ukraine.

### **Multilateral Activities to Which the United States Contributes a Portion**

- The Global Environment Facility (GEF) is providing \$1.6 million, which will leverage an additional \$8.6 million in co-financing, to help promote green urban lighting in Armenia. *The United States contributed \$60 million to the GEF for climate change programming in 2012.*

# Azerbaijan

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## Support through U.S. Government Programs

Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Azerbaijan

- Nearly \$800,000 for the Black Sea Regulatory Initiative

## Descriptions of 2012 U.S.-Supported Program Activities

### Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Azerbaijan

- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is providing nearly \$800,000 for the Black Sea Regulatory Initiative, connecting regulators from Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine with U.S. regulators from the Organization of Midwest States and with each other to strengthen regional regulatory capacity and cross-border cooperation on renewable energy and energy efficiency. The Initiative will work with regulators throughout the Black Sea region to develop renewable energy guidelines, help define the role of regulators in promoting energy efficiency and price reforms, and promote harmonized regulatory practices. Collectively, these activities will help create the necessary enabling environment for low emission development and contribute to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in the Black Sea region. The Initiative will foster bilateral regulatory partnerships among regulators from Armenia, Georgia, Moldova, and Ukraine through exchanges that will complement regional activities.

# Bosnia and Herzegovina

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## Support through U.S. Government Programs

Bilateral Programs.....\$600,000

Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Bosnia and Herzegovina

- \$500,000 to support regional transmission system planning in Southeast Europe
- \$400,000 for a regional low-income residential energy efficiency program

## Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Bosnia and Herzegovina, to Which the United States Contributes a Portion

- \$5.6 million from the Global Environment Facility (GEF); the United States contributed \$60 million to the GEF for climate change programming in 2012.

## Descriptions of 2012 U.S.-Supported Program Activities

### Bilateral Programs

- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is providing \$600,000 through its Regulatory and Energy Assistance Project (REAP) to support energy reforms and clean energy development in Bosnia and Herzegovina. REAP will focus on harmonizing Bosnia and Herzegovina's energy legislation and regulations with those of the European Union (EU), including those pertaining to renewable energy and energy efficiency. This will help Bosnia and Herzegovina further integrate into the EU internal energy market and make the electric and gas sector more attractive for private investors leading to the adoption of more efficient and clean energy technologies. In addition, REAP will work with the electric power sector to better enable power utilities to create energy efficiency demand-side management program as well as other measures to save energy.

### Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Bosnia and Herzegovina

- USAID is investing \$500,000 in a new program to support regional transmission system planning in Southeast Europe with a focus on Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Macedonia, and Serbia. Through collaborative working groups and a common integrated planning model and software platform,

the program seeks to strengthen regional transmission operations and develop a framework for sound investment in the transmission system. This will help reduce energy losses, integrate renewable energy projects into the power grid, and facilitate cross-border trade in clean energy.

- USAID is investing \$400,000 for a regional low-income residential energy efficiency program. The activity will support residential energy efficiency pilot projects in apartment buildings, lessening the impact of rising energy prices on lower income households. The program will also address the legal, institutional and financial obstacles to promoting sustainable, large-scale energy efficiency investments in typically energy-inefficient low-income housing by establishing replicable models of financing and strengthening the capacity of homeowner associations and stakeholders to undertake energy saving measures. Energy savings will not only save low-income residents money but also reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Potential partner countries include Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, and Ukraine.

### **Multilateral Activities to Which the United States Contributes a Portion**

- The Global Environment Facility (GEF) is providing \$5.6 million that will leverage an additional \$18.4 million in co-financing for the Sustainable Forest and Abandoned Land Management project. The project, implemented by the World Bank, will implement pilot investments for carbon sequestration and storage. In addition, the project will develop and test a national system for measuring and monitoring carbon stocks and carbon sequestration. *The United States contributed \$60 million to the GEF for climate change programming in 2012.*

# Georgia

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## Support through U.S. Government Programs

Bilateral Programs.....	\$4,800,000
Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Georgia	
▪ \$1.5 million for activities in the Black Sea region to improve electricity transmission, renewable energy, and energy efficiency.	

## Descriptions of 2012 U.S.-Supported Program Activities

### Bilateral Programs

- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is providing \$2.6 million to support the Government of Georgia's efforts to formulate and implement a Low Emission Development Strategy (LEDS) and reduce greenhouse gas emissions as compared to a business-as-usual scenario. The program will promote lower energy use by developing energy efficiency standards for buildings and eco-labeling standards, and by implementing municipal projects to stimulate demand for the deployment and use of alternative energy sources (such as solar, hydro, and biofuels) and energy efficiency technologies. In addition, the program will assist Georgia's largest municipalities in preparing Sustainable Energy Action Plans to meet commitments established under the European Union Covenant of Mayors process, which seeks to lower the greenhouse gas emissions of cities by at least 20 percent.
- USAID is providing \$600,000 for the Integrated Natural Resource Management in Watersheds project to promote improved utilization, conservation and management of water, soil, and related ecosystem services in four critical watersheds. The project will provide support to 60 local communities to pilot interventions that advance forest and biodiversity conservation in their respective regions, thereby reducing greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation. In addition, the project will provide recommendations to communities on alternative integrated natural resource and watershed management practices that help minimize the negative impacts on ecosystems from farming, overgrazing, timber harvesting, firewood consumption and other activities.

- USAID is providing \$400,000 to engage with government, civil society, and private sector stakeholders to introduce innovative approaches and practical models for participatory and integrated natural resource management and planning. Up to 60 communities in four target watersheds will receive grants and technical assistance to improve energy efficiency and enhance the use of renewable energy, especially small-scale hydropower. The project will also work with several ministries of the Government of Georgia to conserve forests that are pivotal to sustaining the supply of water for hydropower development and sequestering carbon from the atmosphere.
- USAID is investing \$400,000 through its Development Credit Authority to establish a loan guarantee facility that will support commercial lending for energy efficiency improvements and other low emission technology deployment activities. The facility will help reduce energy usage in ten targeted municipalities across a wide variety of applications, such as lighting, heating, and water pumps. Greater access to financing for energy efficiency improvements will decrease energy consumption and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
- USAID is providing \$200,000 to help Georgia increase the capability of its electricity grid to transmit clean and renewable energy from hydropower plants. Specific activities funded by this program include introducing the latest computer models for energy system planning and maintenance to build capacity to improve the efficiency and reliability of the electricity grid to transmit clean and renewable energy from Georgia's existing and newly constructed hydropower plants.
- In order to build Georgia's capacity for energy planning and modeling to assess the costs and benefits of implementing energy efficiency and renewable projects, USAID is providing \$200,000 to inform LEDS policy option, and help policy-makers and the private sector support Georgia's transition towards sustainable economic development and a lower greenhouse gas emissions trajectory.
- USAID is providing \$200,000 for professional engineering and technical services to support the government of Georgia's power system rehabilitation program. USAID will help undertake smart grid improvements to enable reliable and efficient domestic transmission as well as export of clean hydroelectric power, thereby leading to greenhouse gas reductions.
- USAID is providing over \$100,000 through a partnership with the U.S. Department of Interior to provide technical expertise and capacity-building support to the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources and national park personnel to improve capacity for ecosystems and natural resource management and their understanding of climate change issues. The program will help develop site-specific climate resilient management plans and the design of infrastructure and services for national parks and undertake trans-boundary planning between Georgia and Turkey that will help to improve the climate mitigation potential of shared forests.
- USAID is providing \$100,000 to help rural communities develop systems for solid waste management and to support the development of Georgia's nascent recycling sector, significantly reducing greenhouse gas emissions associated with uncontrolled landfills. By establishing a regional landfill using international best practices, recycling facilities, waste collection systems and services, and related policy incentives, USAID will help reduce methane emissions from uncontrolled establishment of landfills and promote clean energy technologies such as waste-to-energy, biomass and biofuels.

Expected benefits will include lower methane emissions and support for hydropower energy development through protection of water sources.

### **Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Georgia**

- USAID is investing \$1.5 million in two activities in the Black Sea region to improve regional work on electricity transmission, renewable energy, and energy efficiency. One of these, the Black Sea Regulatory Initiative, is connecting regulators from Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Moldova, and Ukraine with U.S. regulators from the Organization of Midwest States. This initiative is working with regional regulators to develop renewable energy guidelines, promote harmonized regulatory practices, and define their role in promoting price reforms and energy efficiency. The other activity is a new program to encourage a regional approach to electric transmission system planning, strengthen operations within regional transmission organizations, and develop a framework for sound investment in the transmission system. This program will reduce energy losses, integrate renewable energy projects into the power grid and facilitate cross-border trade in clean energy. Collectively, these activities will help create a positive enabling environment for low emission development and contribute to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in the region.

# Kosovo

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## Support through U.S. Government Programs

Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Kosovo

- \$500,000 to support regional transmission system planning in Southeast Europe

## Descriptions of 2012 U.S.-Supported Program Activities

### Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Kosovo

- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is investing \$500,000 in a new program to support regional transmission system planning in Southeast Europe with a focus on Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Macedonia, and Serbia. Through collaborative working groups and a common integrated planning model and software platform, the program seeks to strengthen regional transmission operations and develop a framework for sound investment in the transmission system. This will help reduce energy losses, integrate renewable energy projects into the power grid, and facilitate cross-border trade in clean energy.

# Macedonia

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## Support through U.S. Government Programs

Bilateral Programs.....\$1,000,000

Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Macedonia

- \$1 million to encourage clean energy investment, improve energy security, and promote regional energy market development in Albania, Macedonia, Moldova and Serbia through the Europe & Eurasia Low Emission Strategies and Clean Energy Development Program
- \$500,000 to support regional transmission system planning in Southeast Europe

## Descriptions of 2012 U.S.-Supported Program Activities

### Bilateral Programs

- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is investing \$800,000 in the Competitiveness through Industrial Energy Management Project, which will introduce energy management and energy efficiency to industries in Macedonia, helping reduce energy use and greenhouse gas emissions while lowering utility costs and improving competitiveness and job growth. The project will provide basic energy management systems and training in energy management practices, and also help facilitate energy audits with the goal of building the capacity for the establishment of viable energy service providers that can continue to provide such services over time.
- USAID is investing \$200,000 in a two-year Municipal Climate Change Integration Project, building upon an earlier investment. The program will deploy an innovative methodology called the Green Agenda method to bring together stakeholders, including civil society organizations, citizens, and municipal authorities, to develop consensus-based strategies and action plans to address both adaptation and mitigation measures to climate change. The method includes a parallel process for developing local actions to address climate issues that will help participants see immediate results in their communities and strengthen the ties between local governments and their constituencies.

## Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Macedonia

- USAID is investing \$1 million in the Europe & Eurasia Low Emission Strategies and Clean Energy Development Program to encourage clean energy investment, improve energy security, and promote regional energy market development, focusing on Albania, Macedonia, Moldova and Serbia. In these countries, this work will support the implementation of the Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies (EC-LEDS) program, a whole-of-government program that supports partner countries' efforts to pursue low-emission, climate-resilient economic development. USAID will provide technical assistance to relevant ministries, utilities, regulators, and transmission system operators to build capacity for developing Low Emission Development Strategies (LEDS) and to harmonize policy, legal, and regulatory frameworks in the region, supporting an integrated and transparent regional energy market that will encourage clean energy investment and lower greenhouse gas emissions. The program will strengthen partner country capacity to evaluate low emission policy options; improve national greenhouse gas inventories; and adopt greenhouse gas monitoring, reporting, and verification procedures consistent with international standards.
- USAID is investing \$500,000 in a new program to support regional transmission system planning in Southeast Europe with a focus on Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Macedonia, and Serbia. Through collaborative working groups and a common integrated planning model and software platform, the program seeks to strengthen regional transmission operations and develop a framework for sound investment in the transmission system. This will help reduce energy losses, integrate renewable energy projects into the power grid, and facilitate cross-border trade in clean energy.

# Moldova

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## Support through U.S. Government Programs

Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Moldova

- \$1.5 million for activities in the Black Sea region to improve electricity transmission, renewable energy, and energy efficiency.
- \$1 million to encourage clean energy investment, improve energy security, and promote regional energy market development in Albania, Macedonia, Moldova and Serbia through the Europe & Eurasia Low Emission Strategies and Clean Energy Development Program

## Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Moldova, to Which the United States Contributes a Portion

- \$4.4 million from the Global Environment Facility (GEF); the United States contributed \$60 million to the GEF for climate change programming in 2012.

## Descriptions of 2012 U.S.-Supported Program Activities

### Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Moldova

- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is investing \$1.5 million in two activities in the Black Sea region to improve regional work on electricity transmission, renewable energy, and energy efficiency. One of these, the Black Sea Regulatory Initiative, is connecting regulators from Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine with U.S. regulators from the Organization of Midwest States. This initiative is working with regional regulators to develop renewable energy guidelines, promote harmonized regulatory practices, and define their role in promoting price reforms and energy efficiency. The other activity is a new program to encourage a regional approach to electric transmission system planning, strengthen operations within regional transmission organizations, and develop a framework for sound investment in the transmission system. This program will reduce energy losses, integrate renewable energy projects into the power grid and facilitate cross-border trade in clean energy. Collectively, these activities will help create a positive enabling environment for low emission development and contribute to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in the region.
- USAID is investing \$1 million in the Europe & Eurasia Low Emission Strategies and Clean Energy Development Program to encourage clean energy investment, improve energy security, and promote

regional energy market development, focusing on Albania, Macedonia, Moldova and Serbia. In these countries, this work will support the implementation of the Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies (EC-LEDS) program, a whole-of-government program that supports partner countries' efforts to pursue low-emission, climate-resilient economic development. USAID will provide technical assistance to relevant ministries, utilities, regulators, and transmission system operators to build capacity for developing Low Emission Development Strategies (LEDS) and to harmonize policy, legal, and regulatory frameworks in the region, supporting an integrated and transparent regional energy market that will encourage clean energy investment and lower greenhouse gas emissions. The program will strengthen partner country capacity to evaluate low emission policy options; improve national greenhouse gas inventories; and adopt greenhouse gas monitoring, reporting, and verification procedures consistent with international standards.

### **Multilateral Activities to Which the United States Contributes a Portion**

- The Global Environment Facility (GEF) is providing \$4.4 million that will leverage an additional \$21 million in co-financing for the Agriculture Competitiveness project. The project, which is being implemented by the World Bank, will improve agro-environmental and sustainable land management practices. Activities will include supporting incentives for farmers to adopt agro-environmental practices that reduce land degradation, and mainstreaming adaptation techniques for increased farm-level climate resilience. The project will also result in increased levels of carbon sequestration. *The United States contributed \$60 million to the GEF for climate change programming in 2012.*

# Serbia

Note: Amounts and activity descriptions are for Fiscal Year (FY) 2012 funds only. Activities undertaken with FY 2010 and 2011 funds are in most cases ongoing. For information on 2010 and 2011 activities, please visit [www.state.gov/faststartfinance](http://www.state.gov/faststartfinance). The figures provided here do not necessarily reflect the sum total of climate-related financing provided by the U.S. Government to this country; please see the Executive Summary for information on the methodology used to develop these fact sheets. Funding amounts are rounded to the nearest hundred thousand; totals in summary tables might not equal the sum of projects below due to rounding.

## Support through U.S. Government Programs

Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Serbia

- \$1 million to encourage clean energy investment, improve energy security, and promote regional energy market development in Albania, Macedonia, Moldova and Serbia through the Europe & Eurasia Low Emission Strategies and Clean Energy Development Program
- \$500,000 to support regional transmission system planning in Southeast Europe
- \$400,000 for a regional low-income residential energy efficiency program in Southeast Europe

## Descriptions of 2012 U.S.-Supported Program Activities

### Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Serbia

- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is investing \$1 million in the Europe & Eurasia Low Emission Strategies and Clean Energy Development Program to encourage clean energy investment, improve energy security, and promote regional energy market development, focusing on Albania, Macedonia, Moldova and Serbia. In these countries, this work will support the implementation of the Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies (EC-LEDS) program, a whole-of-government program that supports partner countries' efforts to pursue low-emission, climate-resilient economic development. USAID will provide technical assistance to relevant ministries, utilities, regulators, and transmission system operators to build capacity for developing Low Emission Development Strategies (LEDS) and to harmonize policy, legal, and regulatory frameworks in the region, supporting an integrated and transparent regional energy market that will encourage clean energy investment and lower greenhouse gas emissions. The program will strengthen partner country capacity to evaluate low emission policy options, improve national greenhouse gas inventories, and adopt greenhouse gas monitoring, reporting, and verification procedures consistent with international standards.
- USAID is investing \$500,000 in a new program to support regional transmission system planning in Southeast Europe with a focus on Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Macedonia, and Serbia. Through collaborative working groups and a common integrated planning model and software platform,

the program seeks to strengthen regional transmission operations and develop a framework for sound investment in the transmission system. This will help reduce energy losses, integrate renewable energy projects into the power grid, and facilitate cross-border trade in clean energy.

- USAID is investing \$400,000 for a regional low-income residential energy efficiency program. The activity will support residential energy efficiency pilot projects in apartment buildings, lessening the impact of rising energy prices on lower income households. The program will also address the legal, institutional and financial obstacles to promoting sustainable, large-scale energy efficiency investments in typically energy-inefficient low-income housing by establishing replicable models of financing and strengthening the capacity of homeowner associations and stakeholders to undertake energy saving measures. Energy savings will not only save low-income residents money but also reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Potential partner countries include Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, and Ukraine.

# Latin America & Caribbean

FISCAL YEAR 2012

# Antigua and Barbuda

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## Support through U.S. Government Programs

Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Antigua and Barbuda

- \$1.5 million to support adaptation to climate change by Caribbean island countries
- \$1.5 million to improve climate monitoring and analysis in the Caribbean through the Climate Data and Capacity Enhancement program

## Descriptions of 2012 U.S.-Supported Program Activities

### Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Antigua and Barbuda

- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is providing \$1.5 million for the Climate Data and Capacity Enhancement program to work with the Caribbean Institute of Meteorology and Hydrology to address the need for adequate and accurate climate data and human resource expertise in climate analysis and technological capacity. Activities supported by this funding may include improving monitoring and forecasting of drought conditions, rainfall, temperature, and wind, as well as developing and providing regular climate change information updates to stakeholders in the region. Additional activities supported by this funding may include developing seasonal forecasting capabilities for sectors such as agriculture, water resources, and tourism. This support will help the region build resilience to climate change.
- USAID is providing \$1.5 million to support the island countries of Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines in their efforts to adapt to the effects of climate change. The program will raise public awareness of climate change and will improve the policy, legislative, and institutional environment for reducing vulnerability to its impacts. The project will emphasize coastal and water resources management to increase the resilience of the tourism and agriculture sectors, which have been identified as the key economic sectors that will be significantly impacted by climate change in the region.

# Argentina

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## Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Argentina, to Which the United States Contributes a Portion

- \$10.4 million from the Global Environment Facility (GEF); the United States contributed \$60 million to the GEF for climate change programming in 2012.

## Descriptions of 2012 U.S.-Supported Program Activities

### Multilateral Activities to Which the United States Contributes a Portion

- The Global Environment Facility (GEF) is providing \$10.4 million that will leverage an additional \$44.5 million in co-financing for the Introduction of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Measures in Design, Construction and Operation of Social Housing and Community Equipment project. The project, implemented by the Inter-American Development Bank, will establish a regulatory framework and technological guidelines for the design, construction, and operation of social housing in order to reduce energy demand and related greenhouse gas emissions from their construction. *The United States contributed \$60 million to the GEF for climate change programming in 2012.*

# Barbados

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### Support through U.S. Government Programs

Bilateral Programs.....	\$1,500,000
Development/Export Finance.....	\$6,400,000

## Descriptions of 2012 U.S.-Supported Program Activities

### Bilateral Programs

- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is providing \$1.5 million for the Water Resource Management and Flood Resilience Program to reduce vulnerability to flooding, a projected climate change impact, in coastal lowland Barbados. Activities of this program may include improving storm water management, analyzing water quality and the impacts of storms on coastal areas and the marine environment, supporting the design and construction of storm water harvesting structures along major tributaries, strengthening the institutional, policy, and legislative framework related to storm water, and developing improved climate science systems and information databases to inform decision making in the water sector.

### Development/Export Finance

- The Export-Import Bank of the United States authorized a medium term insurance policy of \$6.4 million to cover the sale of U.S. exports for roof-mounted solar photovoltaic modules and related equipment to William Industries of St. Thomas, Barbados. The total capacity of the solar modules will reach 1.4 MW. A U.S. company is coordinating equipment procurement and providing engineering services in conjunction with the design and installation of the roof-mounted modules. Interest in clean renewable energy is increasing in Barbados as the price of fossil fuel continues to increase, and the installation of these panels will help meet the electricity demands of the people of Barbados.

# Belize

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## Support through U.S. Government Programs

Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Belize

- \$4 million to promote clean and efficient energy production in Central America
- \$2.5 million to help Central American countries implement Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation programs

## Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Belize, to Which the United States Contributes a Portion

- \$3 million from the Global Environment Facility (GEF); the United States contributed \$60 million to the GEF for climate change programming in 2012.

## Descriptions of 2012 U.S.-Supported Program Activities

### Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Belize

- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is investing \$4 million to promote clean and efficient energy use, help reduce energy consumption, and enhance conditions for increased public and private investment in Central America's renewable energy plan. Activities supported by this funding will strengthen the capacity of national and regional government institutions to support clean energy programs and projects and to harmonize regional regulatory and trade policy, including the development of the regional electricity market. The program will also finance activities to facilitate investment in regional renewable power generation.
- USAID is providing \$2.5 million to help Central American countries implement Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) programs. Activities supported by this funding may include facilitating cross-boundary carbon market readiness, planning and building regional capacity on REDD+, and promoting the exchange of partner countries' experience across the region.

### Multilateral Activities to Which the United States Contributes a Portion

- The Global Environment Facility (GEF) is providing \$3 million for climate change mitigation activities within the \$22.2 million Management and Protection of Key Biodiversity Areas Project. The project,

implemented by the World Bank, will strengthen natural resource management and biodiversity conservation, and reduce threats to key biodiversity areas in Belize.

# Bolivia

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## Support through U.S. Government Programs

Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Bolivia

- \$5 million for projects that address climate change in areas in Bolivia and Colombia where there is significant potential to slow, halt, and reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation
- \$4.5 million to advance regional climate change programs in the Andean Amazon
- \$2 million to support efforts to understand and manage glacial ice and water resources in the Andean region in the face of projected dramatic climate change impacts

## Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Bolivia, to Which the United States Contributes a Portion

- An \$86 million investment plan under the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR); the United States contributed \$18.7 million to the PPCR in 2012.

## Descriptions of 2012 U.S.-Supported Program Activities

### Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Bolivia

- As part of the Initiative for Conservation in the Andean Amazon (ICAA) program, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is providing approximately \$5 million to address climate change in areas in Bolivia and Colombia where there is significant potential to slow, halt, and reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+). Projects supported by this funding may include support for social and environmental aspects of national REDD+ strategies such as improving the transparency of land titling and tenure in forest zones, creating sustainable forest production alternatives, and building capacity to access carbon markets. This funding is in addition to other assistance provided under the ICAA.
- USAID is providing \$4.5 million to advance regional climate change programs in the Amazon in Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru through the ICAA Support Unit. Activities supported by this funding will include exploring environmental incentive opportunities such as REDD+ Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) and working with national and sub-national governments to develop a regional economic incentive action plan to reduce carbon emissions.

- USAID is providing \$2 million to support efforts to understand and manage glacial ice and water resources in the Andean region in the face of projected dramatic climate change impacts. Specific activities supported by this funding may include researching ice and water dynamics, supporting regional cooperation on glacier and related water management issues, and promoting awareness about the importance of adapting water resource management in response to climate change impacts. Potential partner countries include Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru.

### **Multilateral Activities to Which the United States Contributes a Portion**

- Bolivia has developed an \$86 million Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) investment strategy. The PPCR helps highly vulnerable countries prepare for and respond to changing environmental conditions by integrating adaptation considerations into their core development planning and implementation. *The United States contributed \$18.7 million to the PPCR in 2012.*

# Brazil

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## Support through U.S. Government Programs

Bilateral Programs.....	\$8,600,000
Development/Export Finance.....	\$80,700,000

## Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Brazil, to Which the United States Contributes a Portion

- A \$70 million investment plan under the Forest Investment Program (FIP); the United States contributed \$37.5 million to the FIP in 2012.
- \$35.3 million from the Global Environment Facility (GEF); the United States contributed \$60 million to the GEF for climate change programming in 2012.

## Descriptions of 2012 U.S.-Supported Program Activities

### Bilateral Programs

- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is providing \$2.8 million to improve Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) readiness in Brazil by increasing the adoption of land management best practices on private lands, by building the capacity of state and municipal governments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from land use and land use change, and by improving monitoring, reporting, and verification capacity for REDD+ to estimate forest carbon.
- USAID is providing \$2.3 million for the Forest Enterprise program, which will work with the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) to increase carbon sequestration in the Amazon by training local communities to manage and monitor their forests, combat illegal logging, and promote responsible eco-tourism. These activities will help reduce deforestation and thereby greenhouse gas emissions in the Brazilian Amazon.
- USAID is providing \$1.3 million for the Biodiversity Alliances program to support competitive awards to local non-governmental organizations, universities, and research centers for innovative activities that work with the private sector to conserve biodiversity in the Brazilian Amazon. By fostering conservation, these activities will help reduce greenhouse gas emissions associated with deforestation.

- USAID is investing \$1.3 million to strengthen conservation and sustainable management of biologically significant public lands and the buffer zones that surround them in the western Brazilian Amazon. Strengthening conservation in these areas, particularly in regions experiencing increased deforestation due to expanding economic activities such as agriculture, will help to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from land-use change.
- The USFS has committed \$800,000 to enable its scientists to collaborate with Brazilian colleagues on the improvement of carbon stock estimates and emissions inventories, testing techniques and approaches for monitoring, reporting, and verification of forest carbon stocks, and building technical capacity on forest inventories. The program supports the Brazil's climate change action plan and the Brazil-US Memorandum of Understanding on Climate Change. The USFS also continues to assist the expansion of Brazil's capacity to prevent and manage forest fires. Efforts are focused in the western Brazilian Amazon where land conversion is impacting the forested landscape and increasing greenhouse gas emissions.
- USAID will provide almost \$200,000 to improve sustainable natural resource management by soy and beef farmers in the Brazilian states of Mato Grosso and Pará and to train at least 75 indigenous fire fighters. These activities will help to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from agriculture-related deforestation and forest fires, as participants adopt agricultural practices that require less forest clearing and are better able to prevent and fight fires in indigenous territories.

### **Development/Export Finance**

- The Export-Import Bank of the United States is providing a loan of \$48.6 million to finance equipment and services for a major new landfill gas reclamation project in Brazil. This biogas reclamation and development plant will be located in Duque de Caxais. It will capture and treat the raw gas from the huge Novo Gramacho landfill, and transmit 9,000 cubic meters per hour of pipeline quality methane to a nearby gas refinery. The methane produced from this landfill will directly displace natural gas derived from fossil fuel sources. Exports from the U.S. for this project include engineering services, gas purification equipment, piping, and catalytic combustion products. This biogas project will produce a renewable and reliable source of non-fossil fuel-derived natural gas that will help meet the energy needs of Brazil.
- The Export-Import Bank of the United States is providing a financial guarantee of \$32.1 million to a wind power company in Brazil to enable it to purchase wind turbine blade sets a U.S. manufacturer, for installation in the Ceara II and the Casa Nova wind energy farms. The Ceara II project consists of a concession of eleven wind energy farms in Santa Catarina using 140 wind turbines that will produce 211 MW or power, and the Casa Nova project, which is in Bahia, will consist of 120 turbines producing 180 MW. The wind turbine blades exported from the U.S. will be installed in wind energy farms that will provide a clean and renewable source of electricity to thousands of households and thereby help to meet the power needs of Brazil.

### **Multilateral Activities to Which the United States Contributes a Portion**

- In partnership with the Inter-American Development Bank and the World Bank, Brazil has developed a \$70 million investment plan under the Forest Investment Program (FIP) that includes the promotion of

sustainable agriculture to reduce deforestation. The investment plan was approved by the FIP board in May 2012. *The United States contributed \$37.5 million to the FIP in 2012.*

- The Global Environment Facility (GEF) is providing \$20.6 million for climate change mitigation activities for the \$195.5 million Recovery and Protection of Climate and Biodiversity Services in the Paraíba do Sul Basin of the Atlantic Forest of Brazil project. The project, implemented by the Inter-American Development Bank, includes the promotion of appropriate practices and improved land use techniques that will have a direct impact on the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions due to reduced land use, as well as the shift towards land uses which promote carbon storage. *The United States contributed \$60 million to the GEF for climate change programming in 2012.*
- The GEF is providing \$7.5 million for climate change mitigation activities for the Consolidation of National System of Conservation Units and Enhanced Flora and Fauna Protection project. The project, implemented by the Inter-American Development Bank, will improve the conservation of globally significant ecosystems and endangered flora and fauna species, as well as restore degraded landscapes and enhance carbon stocks in several priority areas of the country. *The United States contributed \$60 million to the GEF for climate change programming in 2012.*
- The GEF is providing \$7.2 million that will leverage an additional \$32.7 million in co-financing for the Production of Sustainable, Renewable Biomass-based Charcoal for the Iron and steel Industry in Brazil. The project is being implemented by the United Nations Development Program and seeks to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from the iron and steel sector by developing clean conversion technologies for renewable, biomass-based charcoal production.

# Chile

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## Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Chile, to Which the United States Contributes a Portion

- A \$200 million investment plan under the Clean Technology Fund (CTF); the United States contributed \$230 million to the CTF in 2012.
- \$800,000 from the Global Environment Facility (GEF); the United States contributed \$60 million to the GEF for climate change programming in 2012.

## Descriptions of 2012 U.S.-Supported Program Activities

### Multilateral Activities to Which the United States Contributes a Portion

- In May 2012, the Clean Technology Fund (CTF) endorsed Chile's \$200 million CTF investment plan. The plan will mobilize over \$1.2 billion in total investments in utility-scale concentrated solar power and in scaling up of renewable energy generating capacity. *The United States contributed \$230 million to the CTF in 2012.*
- The Global Environment Facility (GEF) is providing \$800,000 million for climate change mitigation activities within the \$18.5 million project, Supporting Civil Society and Community Initiatives to Generate Global Environmental Benefits Using Grants and Micro Loans in the Mediterranean Ecoregion of Chile. The project, implemented by the United Nations Development Program, will demonstrate good forest management practices within the context of forest restoration and the enhancement of forest carbon stocks. Pilot or demonstration sites will be developed with activities targeted specifically for carbon benefits. *The United States contributed \$60 million to the GEF for climate change programming in 2012.*

# Colombia

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## Support through U.S. Government Programs

Bilateral Programs.....\$11,500,000

### Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Colombia

- \$5 million for projects that address climate change in areas in Bolivia and Colombia where there is significant potential to slow, halt, and reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation
- \$4.5 million to advance regional climate change programs in the Andean Amazon
- \$3 million to manage forest resources in Latin America to reduce greenhouse gas emissions
- \$2 million to support efforts to understand and manage glacial ice and water resources in the Andean region in the face of projected dramatic climate change impacts
- Almost \$400,000 to familiarize Colombian and Mexican regulatory and power utility company representatives with the U.S. smart grid through the Latin America and Caribbean Regional Smart Grid Reverse Trade Mission series

## Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Colombia, to Which the United States Contributes a Portion

- A \$150 million investment plan under the Clean Technology Fund (CTF); the United States contributed \$230 million to the CTF in 2012.
- \$5 million from the Global Environment Facility (GEF); the United States contributed \$60 million to the GEF for climate change programming in 2012.

## Descriptions of 2012 U.S.-Supported Program Activities

### Bilateral Programs

- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is investing \$6.8 million in the BIO-REDD+ program to support local Colombian organizations' efforts to participate in Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) projects, conserve biodiversity, and develop environmental policies at the national and sub-national levels. Activities will link forest conservation and market-based financing, support emissions inventories, increase the availability and application

of climate data to local planning processes, as well as increase the resilience of communities to climate change. The program is also supporting Colombia's low emission development strategy.

- USAID is investing \$4 million in clean energy projects and policy development to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from energy, industry, and other sectors. These activities will help the government of Colombia implement its low emission development strategy, identify and overcome regulatory and financial barriers to renewable energy investment, generation and distribution, and strengthen policy and regulatory frameworks for clean energy development by developing general economic equilibrium models that incorporate greenhouse gas emission and climate change information. These projects will also help mobilize private investment in clean energy.
- USAID is investing \$700,000 in the Colombia Alliance Program to establish credit guarantees for carbon purchase agreements, which will promote a more favorable environment for private sector investment in carbon markets in Colombia. This program will encourage development of the market for forest carbon credits.

### **Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Colombia**

- As part of the Initiative for Conservation in the Andean Amazon (ICAA) program, USAID is providing approximately \$5 million to address climate change in areas in Bolivia and Colombia where there is significant potential to slow, halt, and reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation. Projects supported by this funding may include support for social and environmental aspects of national strategies such as improving the transparency of land titling and tenure in forest zones, creating sustainable forest production alternatives, and building capacity to access carbon markets. This funding is in addition to other assistance provided under the ICAA.
- USAID is providing \$4.5 million to advance regional climate change programs in the Amazon in Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru through the ICAA Support Unit. Activities supported by this funding will include exploring environmental incentive opportunities such as REDD+ and working with national and sub-national governments to develop a regional economic incentive action plan to reduce carbon emissions.
- USAID is providing \$3 million to support work with national and local governments, civil society organizations, and indigenous groups in targeted Latin American countries to help promote REDD+ by managing forest resources in a way that leads to measurable, reportable and verifiable reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Potential partner countries include Colombia, Guatemala, Mexico, and Peru.
- USAID is providing \$2 million to support efforts to understand and manage glacial ice and water resources in the Andean region in the face of projected dramatic climate change impacts. Specific activities supported by this funding may include researching ice and water dynamics, supporting regional cooperation on glacier and related water management issues, and promoting awareness about the importance of adapting water resource management in response to climate change impacts. Potential partner countries include Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru.
- The U.S. Trade and Development Agency is dedicating almost \$400,000 to support the Latin America and Caribbean Regional Smart Grid Reverse Trade Mission series, which is familiarizing Colombian

and Mexican regulatory and power utility company representatives with the U.S. smart grid regulatory environment and advanced U.S. smart grid technologies and equipment.

### **Multilateral Activities to Which the United States Contributes a Portion**

- Colombia continues to partner with the Inter-American Development Bank and the World Bank to implement an investment plan for the Clean Technology Fund (CTF) that uses \$150 million of concessional CTF financing to mobilize over \$2.9 billion in total investments in energy efficiency and sustainable urban transportation. *The United States contributed \$230 million to the CTF in 2012.*
- The Global Environmental Facility (GEF) is providing \$3 million, which will leverage an additional \$16.2 million in co-financing, for the Low-carbon and Efficient National Freight Logistics Initiative. The United States contributed \$60 million to the GEF for climate change programming in 2012.
- The GEF is providing \$2 million that will leverage an additional \$3.7 million in co-financing for Colombia's Third National Communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). *The United States contributed \$60 million to the GEF for climate change programming in 2012.*

# Costa Rica

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## Support through U.S. Government Programs

Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Costa Rica

- \$4 million to promote clean and efficient energy production in Central America
- \$2.5 million to help Central American countries implement Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation programs

## Descriptions of 2012 U.S.-Supported Program Activities

### Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Costa Rica

- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is investing \$4 million to promote clean and efficient energy use, help reduce energy consumption, and enhance conditions for increased public and private investment in Central America's renewable energy plan. Activities supported by this funding will strengthen the capacity of national and regional government institutions to support clean energy programs and projects and to harmonize regional regulatory and trade policy, including the development of the regional electricity market. The program will also finance activities to facilitate investment in regional renewable power generation.
- USAID is providing \$2.5 million to help Central American countries implement Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) programs. Activities supported by this funding may include facilitating cross-boundary carbon market readiness, planning and building regional capacity on REDD+, and promoting the exchange of partner countries' experience across the region.

# Dominica

Note: Amounts and activity descriptions are for Fiscal Year (FY) 2012 funds only. Activities undertaken with FY 2010 and 2011 funds are in most cases ongoing. For information on 2010 and 2011 activities, please visit [www.state.gov/faststartfinance](http://www.state.gov/faststartfinance). The figures provided here do not necessarily reflect the sum total of climate-related financing provided by the U.S. Government to this country; please see the Executive Summary for information on the methodology used to develop these fact sheets. Funding amounts are rounded to the nearest hundred thousand; totals in summary tables might not equal the sum of projects below due to rounding.

## Support through U.S. Government Programs

Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Dominica

- \$1.5 million to support adaptation to climate change by Caribbean island countries
- \$1.5 million to improve climate monitoring and analysis in the Caribbean through the Climate Data and Capacity Enhancement program

## Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Dominica, to Which the United States Contributes a Portion

- A \$16 million investment plan under the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR); the United States contributed \$18.7 million to the PPCR in 2012.
- \$1.4 million from the Global Environment Facility (GEF); the United States contributed \$60 million to the GEF for climate change programming in 2012.

## Descriptions of 2012 U.S.-Supported Program Activities

### Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Dominica

- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is providing \$1.5 million for the Climate Data and Capacity Enhancement program to work with the Caribbean Institute of Meteorology and Hydrology to address the need for adequate and accurate climate data and human resource expertise in climate analysis and technological capacity. Activities supported by this funding may include improving monitoring and forecasting of drought conditions, rainfall, temperature, and wind, as well as developing and providing regular climate change information updates to stakeholders in the region. Additional activities supported by this funding may include developing seasonal forecasting capabilities for sectors such as agriculture, water resources, and tourism. This support will help the region build resilience to climate change.
- USAID is providing \$1.5 million to support the island countries of Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines in their efforts to adapt to the effects of climate change. The program will raise public awareness of climate change and will

improve the policy, legislative, and institutional environment for reducing vulnerability to its impacts. The project will emphasize coastal and water resources management to increase the resilience of the tourism and agriculture sectors, which have been identified as the key economic sectors that will be significantly impacted by climate change in the region.

### **Multilateral Activities to Which the United States Contributes a Portion**

- In partnership with the World Bank, Dominica has developed an investment strategy for the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) that uses \$7 million in grant funding and \$9 million in concessional loans for local infrastructure projects that, when completed, will help Dominica better adapt to climate change. *The United States contributed \$18.7 million to the PPCR in 2012.*
- The Global Environmental Facility (GEF) is providing \$1.4 million, which will leverage an additional \$7.5 million in co-financing, for the Stimulating Industrial Competitiveness Through Biomass-based, Grid-connected Electricity Generation project. *The United States contributed \$60 million to the GEF for climate change programming in 2012*

# Dominican Republic

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## Support through U.S. Government Programs

Bilateral Programs.....\$3,000,000

## Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Dominican Republic, to Which the United States Contributes a Portion

- \$1.4 million from the Global Environment Facility (GEF); the United States contributed \$60 million to the GEF for climate change programming in 2012.

## Descriptions of 2012 U.S.-Supported Program Activities

### Bilateral Programs

- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is providing \$2.3 million to support climate change adaptation initiatives and reduce the economic impact of weather-related disasters in the Dominican Republic. Activities of these initiatives will include strengthening public and private institutions responsible for climate change adaptation and contributing to the Dominican Republic's action plan to address climate impacts on critical sectors including tourism, agriculture, and water management. The program will focus on coastal marine systems and watersheds in three geographic areas identified through climate change vulnerability analyses.
- USAID is providing \$700,000 to build municipal planning capacity for climate change adaptation in municipalities experiencing tourism growth and requiring assistance in land-use planning and infrastructure site selection. This funding will help to integrate climate change information into land-use planning and zoning.

### Multilateral Activities to Which the United States Contributes a Portion

- The Global Environmental Facility is providing \$1.4 million, which will leverage an additional \$7.5 million in co-financing, for the Stimulating Industrial Competitiveness Through Biomass-based, Grid-connected Electricity Generation project. *The United States contributed \$60 million to the GEF for climate change programming in 2012.*

# Ecuador

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## Support through U.S. Government Programs

Bilateral Programs.....\$4,800,000

Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Ecuador

- \$4.5 million to advance regional climate change programs in the Andean Amazon
- \$2 million to support efforts to understand and manage glacial ice and water resources in the Andean region in the face of projected dramatic climate change impacts
- \$1 million to reduce deforestation in Ecuador and Peru

## Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Ecuador, to Which the United States Contributes a Portion

- \$4.2 million from the Global Environment Facility (GEF); the United States contributed \$60 million to the GEF for climate change programming in 2012.

## Descriptions of 2012 U.S.-Supported Program Activities

### Bilateral Programs

- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is providing \$2 million to support Ecuador's efforts to strengthen the country's capacity to adapt to climate change. Ecuador's glacier-dependent water system, its biodiversity, and its rugged terrain make it highly vulnerable to climate change impacts. The program will provide technical assistance, tools, and information to identify vulnerabilities and climate risks in key areas of the country, and to identify and adjust critical policies and procedures to address vulnerabilities. The program will pilot efforts to increase resilience of ecosystems and rural communities in key sectors such as water, biodiversity, forests, agriculture, and disaster preparedness.
- USAID is providing \$1.7 million through its Sustainable Forest and Coasts program to increase the sustainability of natural resources and reduce greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation and land use change. Activities of this program to reduce deforestation will include establishing forest control points in the area around the Machalilla National Park, providing technical assistance for community-based mangrove management in the interior of the Gulf of Guayaquil and other areas, and promoting watershed management efforts including natural regeneration of forest areas.

- USAID is providing \$1 million to strengthen the enabling environment for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) in Ecuador by defining and developing national REDD+ processes and policies and supporting appropriate decentralization of those instruments. The program will work with local governments, private sector entities, and non-governmental organizations to support demonstration projects that will enhance the country's REDD+ readiness.
- USAID is investing more than \$100,000 to help decrease greenhouse gas emissions from land use change in the paramo grasslands that make up the main watershed in Ecuador. These funds will engage municipalities in Southern Ecuador in the regional Water Fund (FORAGUA), which protects 15,000 hectares of watershed land. Interest earned on the FORAGUA fund can finance conservation activities that decrease threats to local water sources and reduce greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation.

### **Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Ecuador**

- USAID is providing \$4.5 million to advance regional climate change programs in the Amazon in Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru through the Initiative for Conservation in the Andean Amazon (ICAA) Support Unit. Activities supported by this funding will include exploring environmental incentive opportunities such as REDD+ and working with national and sub-national governments to develop a regional economic incentive action plan to reduce carbon emissions.
- USAID is providing \$2 million to support efforts to understand and manage glacial ice and water resources in the Andean region in the face of projected dramatic climate change impacts. Specific activities supported by this funding may include researching ice and water dynamics, supporting regional cooperation on glacier and related water management issues, and promoting awareness about the importance of adapting water resource management in response to climate change impacts. Potential partner countries include Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru.
- As part of the ICAA, USAID is investing \$1 million to reduce deforestation in Ecuador and Peru. Activities supported by this funding will address the social and environmental aspects of REDD+ by building the capacity of communities to govern natural resources at the local level, while also helping them access markets for sustainable forest products including cacao, coffee, and tourism. Such opportunities will provide alternatives to clearing forests, discourage forest degradation, and result in reduced greenhouse gas emissions through activities that support emerging REDD+ strategies and plans in both countries.

### **Multilateral Activities to Which the United States Contributes a Portion**

- The Global Environment Facility (GEF) is providing \$2.9 million for climate change mitigation activities within the \$22.9 million Multiplying Environmental and Carbon Benefits in High Andean Ecosystems Project. The project, implemented by the United Nations Environmental Program, will address land-use and cover change trends, which are a major driver of biodiversity loss and greenhouse gas emissions, while maintaining carbon stocks in high Andean soils and ecosystems through sustainable land and forest management practices and policies in Ecuador and Peru. *The United States contributed \$60 million to the GEF for climate change programming in 2012.*

- The GEF is providing \$1.3 million for climate change mitigation activities within the \$13.2 million Conservation and Sustainable Use of Biodiversity, Forests, Soil and Water project. The project, implemented by the Food and Agriculture Organization, will promote sustainable management of soil, forests, and water, and will promote climate change mitigation through strategic investments and incentive mechanisms in the Napa Province of Ecuador. *The United States contributed \$60 million to the GEF for climate change programming in 2012.*

# El Salvador

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## Support through U.S. Government Programs

Bilateral Programs.....\$800,000

Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including El Salvador

- \$4 million to promote clean and efficient energy production in Central America
- \$2.5 million to help Central American countries implement Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation programs

## Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting El Salvador, to Which the United States Contributes a Portion

- \$1.5 million from the Global Environment Facility (GEF); the United States contributed \$60 million to the GEF for climate change programming in 2012.

## Descriptions of 2012 U.S.-Supported Program Activities

### Bilateral Programs

- The U.S. Trade and Development Agency (USTDA) funding of almost \$800,000 is supporting the Ilopango-Aguacayo Hydropower Feasibility Study for the development of a 17 MW hydropower facility on Lake Ilopango in El Salvador. The project will provide a reliable supply of renewable energy, while at the same time helping to control periodic flooding of the lake's surrounding areas. The Ilopango-Aguacayo hydropower project is a high priority project that would support the Energy and Climate Partnership of the Americas and the Partnership for Growth initiative with El Salvador.
- As part of larger biodiversity programs, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is providing \$100,000 to support communities along the borders of biologically significant areas to increase their resilience to climate change and reduce the negative impacts of climate change on protected areas. This support will include targeting coastal communities and incorporating climate change adaptation into environmental education to build communities' awareness of climate change impacts.

## Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including El Salvador

- USAID is investing \$4 million to promote clean and efficient energy use, help reduce energy consumption, and enhance conditions for increased public and private investment in Central America's renewable energy plan. Activities supported by this funding will strengthen the capacity of national and regional government institutions to support clean energy programs and projects and to harmonize regional regulatory and trade policy, including the development of the regional electricity market. The program will also finance activities to facilitate investment in regional renewable power generation.
- USAID is providing \$2.5 million to help Central American countries implement Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) programs. Activities supported by this funding may include facilitating cross-boundary carbon market readiness, planning and building regional capacity on REDD+, and promoting the exchange of partner countries' experience across the region.

## Multilateral Activities to Which the United States Contributes a Portion

- The Global Environment Facility (GEF) is providing \$1.5 million that will leverage an additional \$5.8 million in co-financing for the Climate Change Adaptation to Reduce Land Degradation Project. The project, implemented by the Food and Agriculture Organization, will reduce land degradation and unsuitable land and water use through the integrated management of natural resources. *The United States contributed \$60 million to the GEF for climate change programming in 2012.*

# Grenada

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## Support through U.S. Government Programs

Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Grenada

- \$1.5 million to support adaptation to climate change by Caribbean island countries
- \$1.5 million to improve climate monitoring and analysis in the Caribbean through the Climate Data and Capacity Enhancement program

## Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Grenada, to Which the United States Contributes a Portion

- A \$20 million investment plan under the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR); the United States contributed \$18.7 million to the PPCR in 2012.

## Descriptions of 2012 U.S.-Supported Program Activities

### Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Grenada

- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is providing \$1.5 million to support the island countries of Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines in their efforts to adapt to the effects of climate change. The program will raise public awareness of climate change and will improve the policy, legislative, and institutional environment for reducing vulnerability to its impacts. The project will emphasize coastal and water resources management to increase the resilience of the tourism and agriculture sectors, which have been identified as the key economic sectors that will be significantly impacted by climate change in the region.
- USAID is providing \$1.5 million for the Climate Data and Capacity Enhancement program to work with the Caribbean Institute of Meteorology and Hydrology to address the need for adequate and accurate climate data and human resource expertise in climate analysis and technological capacity. Activities supported by this funding may include improving monitoring and forecasting of drought conditions, rainfall, temperature, and wind, as well as developing and providing regular climate change information updates to stakeholders in the region. Additional activities supported by this funding may include developing seasonal forecasting capabilities for sectors such as agriculture, water resources, and tourism. This support will help the region build resilience to climate change.

## Multilateral Activities to Which the United States Contributes a Portion

- Grenada continues to partner with the World Bank to implement its \$20 million investment plan under the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) to improve infrastructure resilience, restore forestry resources, and improve government capacity for assessment of adaptation needs. The PPCR helps highly vulnerable countries prepare for and respond to changing environmental conditions by integrating adaptation considerations into their core development planning and implementation. *The United States contributed \$18.7 million to the PPCR in 2012.*

# Guatemala

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## Support through U.S. Government Programs

Bilateral Programs.....\$7,600,000

Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Guatemala

- \$4 million to promote clean and efficient energy production in Central America
- \$3 million to manage forest resources in Latin America to reduce greenhouse gas emissions
- \$2.5 million to help Central American countries implement Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation programs

## Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Guatemala, to Which the United States Contributes a Portion

- \$4.4 million from the Global Environment Facility (GEF); the United States contributed \$60 million to the GEF for climate change programming in 2012.

## Descriptions of 2012 U.S.-Supported Program Activities

### Bilateral Programs

- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is investing \$3.2 million in the Climate, Nature and Communities program to build resilience to climate change impacts and promote low emission development to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from land-use change. The program will help conserve biodiversity, improve natural resource management, and reduce risks from climate related natural disasters. The program will also help communities address acute natural resource protection issues such as illegal logging, wildfires, and the impact of narco-trafficking in biologically important areas in order to improve sustainable land use and reduce land use-related greenhouse gas emissions. The program also will collaborate with the government of Guatemala on the natural resource and biodiversity aspects of its low emission development strategy (LEDS).
- USAID will provide \$2.1 million to support Guatemala in developing and implementing a low emission development strategy (LEDS). Activities will support the development of policies, regulations, and administrative procedures that help reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and will strengthen government

agencies' technical and institutional capacity. USAID will partner with the U.S. Forest Service to provide technical assistance to Guatemala to establish forest and forest carbon inventories to inform the LEDS process. Inventories will help the government determine the impacts of forest fires and promote policies and laws for forest conservation.

- USAID is investing \$1 million through the Rural Value Chains Project to promote climate-adaptive measures within the agriculture sector, such as more precise irrigation techniques, appropriate terracing, intercropping, mulching, reduced tillage practices, and use of organic inputs. Activities of this project will reduce soil erosion and increase crop productivity, which will improve the ability of agricultural producers to adapt to the impacts of climate change in this highly vulnerable country.
- USAID is providing \$800,000 to support local government institutions and communities in identifying and addressing climate change risks in order to reduce their vulnerability to climate change. This funding will help Guatemalan communities prepare for and reduce impacts from natural disasters. Examples of activities supported by this funding include reforestation, improvements to municipal works, improved local early warning systems, and increased local use of forecast information for timely and informed decision-making.
- USAID is providing \$400,000 to reduce deforestation in the Maya Biosphere Reserve by supporting activities such as increased and more effective patrolling of protected areas, increased speed and effectiveness of communications with security outposts, and improved enforcement and processing of natural resource violations. These efforts will help to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation.
- USAID is providing approximately \$100,000 to implement small-scale activities in support of adaptation to climate change, including environmental education, training in climate-resilient agricultural practices, and installation of more efficient wood-burning stoves.

### **Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Guatemala**

- USAID is investing \$4 million to promote clean and efficient energy use, help reduce energy consumption, and enhance conditions for increased public and private investment in Central America's renewable energy plan. Activities supported by this funding will strengthen the capacity of national and regional government institutions to support clean energy programs and projects and to harmonize regional regulatory and trade policy, including the development of the regional electricity market. The program will also finance activities to facilitate investment in regional renewable power generation.
- USAID is providing \$3 million to support work with national and local governments, civil society organizations, and indigenous groups in targeted Latin American countries to help promote Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) by managing forest resources in a way that leads to measurable, reportable and verifiable reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Potential partner countries include Colombia, Guatemala, Mexico, and Peru.
- USAID is providing \$2.5 million to help Central American countries implement REDD+ programs. Activities supported by this funding may include facilitating cross-boundary carbon market readiness, planning and building regional capacity on REDD+, and promoting the exchange of partner countries' experience across the region.

## Multilateral Activities to Which the United States Contributes a Portion

- The Global Environment Facility (GEF) is providing \$4.4 million that will leverage an additional \$13.2 million in co-financing for a Sustainable Forest Management Project. The project, implemented by the United Nations Development Program, will strengthen land and forest management and ensure resilience to climate change. *The United States contributed \$60 million to the GEF for climate change programming in 2012.*

# Guyana

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## Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Guyana, to Which the United States Contributes a Portion

- \$5 million from the Global Environment Facility (GEF); the United States contributed \$60 million to the GEF for climate change programming in 2012

## Descriptions of 2012 U.S.-Supported Program Activities

### Multilateral Activities to Which the United States Contributes a Portion

- The Global Environment Facility (GEF) is providing \$5 million that will leverage an additional \$23.4 million in co-financing for the Sustainable Energy Program project. The project, implemented by the Inter-American Development Bank, will support renewable energy and energy efficiency programs in Guyana. *The United States contributed \$60 million to the GEF for climate change programming in 2012.*

# Haiti

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## Support through U.S. Government Programs

Bilateral Programs.....\$3,500,000

## Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Haiti, to Which the United States Contributes a Portion

- An amount to be determined under the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR); the United States contributed \$18.7 million to the PPCR in 2012.

## Descriptions of 2012 U.S.-Supported Program Activities

### Bilateral Programs

- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is investing \$2 million in sustainable agricultural development practices to decrease the risk of flooding in Haiti's Port-au-Prince, St. Marc, and Northern development corridors and to bolster the climate resilience of these communities. USAID will rehabilitate drainage and irrigation canals and rehabilitate rivers to slow water runoff and promote greater infiltration and better water availability for crop production. USAID will also help farmers transition from planting corn and beans to perennial tree crops such as mango, cacao, and coffee, which are more resilient to climate change and reduce soil erosion. This investment will increase the resilience of vulnerable communities to extreme weather events, which are projected to intensify due to climate change.
- USAID is providing \$1.5 million to support the design and installation of renewable energy systems that utilize wind, solar and solid waste energy. The specific nature of the installations will depend on the results of an on-going feasibility study, which is assessing the potential of wind and solar energy resources for the North and South Industrial Parks and waste-to-energy resources for Port-au-Prince. Activities may include detailed engineering design, preparation of bidding documents and operating and purchase agreements, bid evaluations, and construction, installation, and operation of facilities. By substituting renewable energy sources for fossil fuels, these activities will reduce both the operating costs of generating electricity and the emission of greenhouse gases.

## Multilateral Activities to Which the United States Contributes a Portion

- Haiti has been selected as a participant in the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR), which helps highly vulnerable countries prepare for and respond to changing environmental conditions by integrating such considerations into their core development planning and implementation. The Haitian program will emphasize improved coastal zone management, improving the reconstruction process, and improving climate resilience plans. *The United States contributed \$18.7 million to the PPCR in 2012.*

# Honduras

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## Support through U.S. Government Programs

Bilateral Programs.....\$5,300,000

Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Honduras

- \$4 million to promote clean and efficient energy production in Central America
- \$2.5 million to help Central American countries implement Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation programs

## Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Honduras, to Which the United States Contributes a Portion

- A \$30 million investment plan under the Scaling Up Renewable Energy Program (SREP); the United States contributed \$18.7 million to SREP in 2012.
- \$1.2 million from the Global Environment Facility (GEF); the United States contributed \$60 million to the GEF for climate change programming in 2012.

## Descriptions of 2012 U.S.-Supported Program Activities

### Bilateral Programs

- As part of a larger economic growth and environment program, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is providing \$3.8 million to work with the government, local businesses, and key conservation institutions in Honduras to improve management practices in protected forest areas and to strengthen national policies related to adaptation to climate change. Honduras' National Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Strategy identifies climate change as a specific threat to biologically-sensitive ecosystems such as protected areas. Project activities will help the government and its management partners, including local communities, design and carry out ecosystem protection and resiliency measures in ten targeted protected areas. USAID will also strengthen local community capacity to respond and communicate in the face of climate change-related disasters such as floods and droughts. The program will also address threats to protected forests by supporting ecological impact monitoring, improved environmental enforcement, and better income opportunities for local businesses, thereby mitigating greenhouse gas emissions.

- USAID is investing \$1.5 million, as part of a larger food-security project, to promote sound environmental and natural resource management to improve the resilience of poor, vulnerable communities to climate change and to promote climate change mitigation opportunities. The program will, for example, promote crop diversification to reduce the risk of crop losses to extreme weather events and other external shocks. It also will include small grants to support micro-renewable energy projects to run irrigation systems, maintain refrigeration units for crops, and provide basic electricity to rural homes.

### **Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Honduras**

- USAID is investing \$4 million to promote clean and efficient energy use, help reduce energy consumption, and enhance conditions for increased public and private investment in Central America's renewable energy plan. Activities supported by this funding will strengthen the capacity of national and regional government institutions to support clean energy programs and projects and to harmonize regional regulatory and trade policy, including the development of the regional electricity market. The program will also finance activities to facilitate investment in regional renewable power generation.
- USAID is providing \$2.5 million to help Central American countries implement Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) programs. Activities supported by this funding may include facilitating cross-boundary carbon market readiness, planning and building regional capacity on REDD+, and promoting the exchange of partner countries' experience across the region.

### **Multilateral Activities to Which the United States Contributes a Portion**

- Honduras is partnering with the Inter-American Development Bank and the World Bank on a \$30 million Scaling-Up Renewable Energy Program (SREP) investment plan to create an enabling environment for the use of renewable energy for grid-connected power generation as an alternative to increasing dependence on oil. The SREP board improved the investment plan in November 2011. *The United States contributed \$18.7 million to the SREP in 2012.*
- The Global Environment Facility (GEF) is providing \$1.2 million for climate change mitigation activities for the \$12.2 million Delivering Multiple Global Environmental Benefits through Sustainable Management of Production Landscapes Project. The project is being implemented by the United Nations Development Program with the objective of mainstreaming sustainable land management and carbon sequestration objectives into production landscapes. *The United States contributed \$60 million to the GEF for climate change programming in 2012.*

# Jamaica

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## Support through U.S. Government Programs

Bilateral Programs.....\$3,000,000

## Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Jamaica, to Which the United States Contributes a Portion

- A \$25 million investment plan under the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR); the United States contributed \$18.7 million to the PPCR in 2012.

## Descriptions of 2012 U.S.-Supported Program Activities

### Bilateral Programs

- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is providing \$2 million to improve the resilience of Jamaica's agriculture sector to climate change. The program will train farmers on climate-adaptive measures such as relocating crops to less vulnerable areas, altering planting dates, selecting more resilient crop varieties, and improving water collection, storage, and distribution.
- USAID is providing \$1 million to partner with Jamaica to build capacity for long-term strategic planning on climate-resilient, low emission economic development. The program will include support for data collection and economic modeling as part of a whole-of-economy planning effort as well as support for sector-specific planning. USAID will engage both public and non-governmental stakeholders.

### Multilateral Activities to Which the United States Contributes a Portion

- In partnership with the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank, Jamaica, as part of the Caribbean Regional Program, has developed a Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) investment strategy that uses \$15 million in grant funding and \$10 million in concessional loans for projects to integrate climate change considerations into core development planning and implementation. As part of the implementation of that program, in November 2011, PPCR provided \$800,000 through the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank in project preparation costs for three activities: Improving Climate Data, Mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation, and Financing Mechanisms for Sustained Adaptation. *The United States contributed \$18.7 million to the PPCR in 2012.*

# Mexico

Note: Amounts and activity descriptions are for Fiscal Year (FY) 2012 funds only. Activities undertaken with FY 2010 and 2011 funds are in most cases ongoing. For information on 2010 and 2011 activities, please visit [www.state.gov/faststartfinance](http://www.state.gov/faststartfinance). The figures provided here do not necessarily reflect the sum total of climate-related financing provided by the U.S. Government to this country; please see the Executive Summary for information on the methodology used to develop these fact sheets. Funding amounts are rounded to the nearest hundred thousand; totals in summary tables might not equal the sum of projects below due to rounding.

## Support through U.S. Government Programs

Bilateral Programs.....\$15,700,000

Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Mexico

- \$3 million to manage forest resources in Latin America to reduce greenhouse gas emissions
- Almost \$400,000 to familiarize Colombian and Mexican regulatory and power utility company representatives with the U.S. smart grid through the Latin America and Caribbean Regional Smart Grid Reverse Trade Mission series

Development/Export Finance .....\$1,000,000

## Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Mexico, to Which the United States Contributes a Portion

- A \$500 million investment plan under the Clean Technology Fund (CTF); the United States contributed \$230 million to the CTF in 2012.
- Up to \$60 million for an investment plan under the Forest Investment Program (FIP); the United States contributed \$37.5 million to the FIP in 2012.
- \$22.4 million from the Global Environment Facility (GEF); the United States contributed \$60 million to the GEF for climate change programming in 2012.

## Descriptions of 2012 U.S.-Supported Program Activities

### Bilateral Programs

- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is providing \$6.7 million in support of Mexico's efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+). These funds will support the government of Mexico in developing and implementing a national REDD+ strategy and establishing robust methods for monitoring, reporting, and verification (MRV) of reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. The program will partner with the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) to provide technical assistance to the government of Mexico and improve models, methods, and tools for MRV. This program will also deliver quantifiable carbon sequestration and avoided emissions through local forest mitigation programs.

- USAID is providing \$4.5 million to support Mexico's efforts to develop and implement a Low Emissions Development Strategy (LEDS) and to strengthen systems for the MRV of greenhouse emissions across all economic sectors. Activities associated with the implementation of a LEDS include facilitating the adoption of clean energy technology and best practices for putting that technology to use. These funds will also promote the substitution of more energy-efficient electricity generation for energy-intensive equipment, thereby reducing Mexico's electricity usage and consequently its greenhouse gas emissions. Mexico is a partner country in the United States' Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies (EC-LEDS) program.
- USAID is investing \$3.7 million through a new Partnership Program to increase civil society engagement in promoting clean energy technologies and REDD+ at the national level and at pilot sites. Through direct agreements with Mexican civil society, the Mexican private sector and Mexican academic organizations, this program will increase awareness of national REDD+ and low emission development policies, strengthen civil society participation in national-level policy development, and support local pilot programs to test mechanisms for reducing greenhouse gas emissions.
- The USFS is providing over \$400,000 to enable experts from the USFS to work with partners from Mexican government agencies and academic institutions to implement a national forest inventory, including forest carbon monitoring, and conduct joint research to measure and model carbon flux under various forest management alternatives. USFS is also assisting Mexico's fire management efforts through fuels modeling, training on interagency coordination of fire-fighting efforts, and assessments of the role of forest fires in greenhouse gas emissions.
- The U.S. Trade and Development Agency (USTDA)'s \$400,000 Smart Grid Regulatory Framework Technical Assistance project supports smart grid deployment in Mexico. This project supports the Energy and Climate Partnership of the Americas and the U.S.-Mexico Bilateral Framework on Clean Energy and Climate Change.
- USAID is providing over \$100,000 to support Peace Corps volunteers in developing and implementing small climate change projects in Mexican communities. These funds will improve technical assistance and training, implementation of demonstration projects that promote reforestation and carbon sequestration or reduce deforestation through improved forest management, and testing methods and tools for MRV of greenhouse gas emissions. These activities are critical to identifying and addressing changes in forests that result from illegal deforestation.

### **Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Mexico**

- USAID is providing \$3 million to support work with national and local governments, civil society organizations, and indigenous groups in targeted Latin American countries to help promote REDD+ by managing forest resources in a way that leads to measurable, reportable and verifiable reductions in greenhouse gas emissions.
- USTDA is dedicating almost \$400,000 to support the Latin America and Caribbean Regional Smart Grid Reverse Trade Mission series, which is familiarizing Colombian and Mexican regulatory and power utility company representatives with the U.S. smart grid regulatory environment and advanced U.S. smart grid technologies and equipment.

## Development/Export Finance

- The Export-Import Bank of the United States is providing a short-term export credit insurance policy of \$1 million to a U.S. manufacturer to cover its sales of solar photovoltaic modules and related equipment for renewable energy systems to buyers in Mexico. A principal buyer is expected to install the solar modules for various commercial and residential end-users. The insurance provided by Ex-Im Bank will enable the export of up to 750 kilowatts of solar power capacity. The installation of these clean renewable energy systems will help meet the electric power needs of commercial and residential users throughout the country.

## Multilateral Activities to Which the United States Contributes a Portion

- Mexico continues to partner with the Inter-American Development Bank, International Finance Corporation, and the World Bank to implement a Clean Technology Fund (CTF) investment plan that uses \$500 million in concessional CTF financing to mobilize nearly \$6.2 billion in total investments in renewable energy, energy efficiency, and sustainable urban transportation. As part of the implementation of the CTF investment plan, in October 2011, the CTF approved \$70 million of concessional finance for the \$210 million Renewable Energy Financing Facility to be implemented through the Inter-American Development Bank. *The United States contributed \$230 million to the CTF in 2012.*
- Mexico is partnering with the Inter-American Development Bank and the World Bank on a Forest Investment Program (FIP) investment plan that will use \$32.2 million of grants and \$27.8 million in concessional financing for REDD+ through capacity building for sustainable forest landscapes management. The investment plan was approved in October 2011. *The United States contributed \$37.5 million to the FIP in 2012.*
- The Global Environment Facility (GEF) is providing \$22.4 million to support climate change mitigation activities within the \$279.4 million Conservation of Coastal Watersheds project. The project, implemented by the World Bank, will ensure the integrated management of coastal watersheds that drain to the Gulf of Mexico and the Gulf of California to multiple environmental objectives, including reducing climate change impacts. *The United States contributed \$60 million to the GEF for climate change programming in 2012.*

# Nicaragua

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## Support through U.S. Government Programs

Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Nicaragua

- \$4 million to promote clean and efficient energy production in Central America
- \$2.5 million to help Central American countries implement Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation programs

## Descriptions of 2012 U.S.-Supported Program Activities

### Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Nicaragua

- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is investing \$4 million to promote clean and efficient energy use, help reduce energy consumption, and enhance conditions for increased public and private investment in Central America's renewable energy plan. Activities supported by this funding will strengthen the capacity of national and regional government institutions to support clean energy programs and projects and to harmonize regional regulatory and trade policy, including the development of the regional electricity market. The program will also finance activities to facilitate investment in regional renewable power generation.
- USAID is providing \$2.5 million to help Central American countries implement Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) programs. Activities supported by this funding may include facilitating cross-boundary carbon market readiness, planning and building regional capacity on REDD+, and promoting the exchange of partner countries' experience across the region.

# Panama

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## Support through U.S. Government Programs

Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Panama

- \$4 million to promote clean and efficient energy production in Central America
- \$2.5 million to help Central American countries implement Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation programs

## Descriptions of 2012 U.S.-Supported Program Activities

### Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Panama

- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is investing \$4 million to promote clean and efficient energy use, help reduce energy consumption, and enhance conditions for increased public and private investment in Central America's renewable energy plan. Activities supported by this funding will strengthen the capacity of national and regional government institutions to support clean energy programs and projects and to harmonize regional regulatory and trade policy, including the development of the regional electricity market. The program will also finance activities to facilitate investment in regional renewable power generation.
- USAID is providing \$2.5 million to help Central American countries implement Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) programs. Activities supported by this funding may include facilitating cross-boundary carbon market readiness, planning and building regional capacity on REDD+, and promoting the exchange of partner countries' experience across the region.

# Paraguay

Note: Amounts and activity descriptions are for Fiscal Year (FY) 2012 funds only. Activities undertaken with FY 2010 and 2011 funds are in most cases ongoing. For information on 2010 and 2011 activities, please visit [www.state.gov/faststartfinance](http://www.state.gov/faststartfinance). The figures provided here do not necessarily reflect the sum total of climate-related financing provided by the U.S. Government to this country; please see the Executive Summary for information on the methodology used to develop these fact sheets. Funding amounts are rounded to the nearest hundred thousand; totals in summary tables might not equal the sum of projects below due to rounding.

## Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Paraguay, to Which the United States Contributes a Portion

- \$4 million from the Global Environment Facility (GEF); the United States contributed \$60 million to the GEF for climate change programming in 2012.

## Descriptions of 2012 U.S.-Supported Program Activities

### Multilateral Activities to Which the United States Contributes a Portion

- The Global Environment Facility (GEF) is providing \$4 million to support climate change mitigation activities for the \$28.9 million “Mainstreaming Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Land Management into Production Practices in all Bioregions and Biomes” project. The project, which is being implemented by the United Nations Development Program, will encourage good land management practices and technologies to reduce land degradation and rehabilitate forest blocks, thereby reducing greenhouse gas emissions from forests. The project includes a pilot project for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+), which is expected to protect 91,800 hectares of forest and prevent the release of 276,750 metric tonnes of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere over a 5-year period. *The United States contributed \$60 million to the GEF for climate change programming in 2012.*

# Peru

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## Support through U.S. Government Programs

Bilateral Programs.....\$13,300,000

Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Peru

- \$4.5 million to advance regional climate change programs in the Andean Amazon
- \$3 million to manage forest resources in Latin America to reduce greenhouse gas emissions
- \$2 million to support efforts to understand and manage glacial ice and water resources in the Andean region in the face of projected dramatic climate change impacts
- \$1 million to reduce deforestation in Ecuador and Peru

Development/Export Finance.....\$193,000,000

## Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Peru, to Which the United States Contributes a Portion

- \$7.4 million from the Global Environment Facility (GEF); the United States contributed \$60 million to the GEF for climate change programming in 2012.

## Descriptions of 2012 U.S.-Supported Program Activities

### Bilateral Programs

- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is providing \$5.2 million to build public and private institutional capacity to improve forest and environmental governance, support efforts to Reduce Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+), identify and plan for climate change vulnerabilities, and strengthen climate change risk assessment in Peru. In addition, activities will support the preservation of Peru's highly biodiverse and threatened Amazon region, providing climate change benefits by protecting forests that serve as sinks for greenhouse gases. As the government of Peru develops its Low Emission Development Strategy (LEDS), program activities will be aligned with the policy and technical priorities defined in that strategy.
- USAID is providing \$2 million to develop the capacity of rural communities to design and implement climate change adaptation strategies and projects, while also developing science-based climate

change information tools and promoting water conservation agreements among users. Glaciers in the mountains of Peru are receding, which threatens water supplies for human use, agriculture, and energy generation. These funds will help Peruvian communities focus on the conservation and sustainable use of mountain ecosystems, which can reduce the vulnerability of watersheds and farmers to the impacts of climate change.

- USAID is providing \$1.7 million to help Peru's Ministry of Environment work with regional and local governments, indigenous communities, and other organizations to improve forest management and preserve carbon sinks. The program will also develop tools to help Peru generate funding through REDD+ mechanisms for forest conservation.
- USAID is investing \$1.4 million to engage with local partners on better management of natural resources and mitigation of climate change in the Peruvian Amazon. USAID will work with five Peruvian regional governments to implement activities linked to Peru's Strategy for Forests and Climate Change, its emerging LEDES, and its new forestry law. The program will help regional governments and indigenous communities protect biodiversity and forests, reduce forest-based carbon emissions, and develop sustainably.
- USAID is providing \$1.2 million to increase the capacity of natural resource management professionals in Peru to conduct monitoring, reporting, and verification (MRV) of forest carbon, and to identify and address climate change vulnerabilities. The Peru Forest Mapping Program will establish an educational center in the Peruvian Amazon that is supported by both a Peruvian and an American university to provide training and resources on carbon monitoring technologies, as well as tracking data related to climate vulnerability. As the program evolves, it will be closely tied to the policy and technical priorities defined in Peru's emerging Low Emission Development Strategy (LEDES).
- The U.S. Forest Service is spending over \$600,000 for technical experts to work with partners in Peru's national and subnational governments, universities, and non-governmental organizations to strengthen natural resource management institutions and provide technical support. Specific topics include national forest level inventory design, methodology and data analysis, standards and norms for natural resource information management, technical capacity building with Amazonian communities for sustainable forest management, and mechanisms for interagency and federal-state coordination regarding natural resource management. In addition, the Forest Service is providing technical assistance on forest carbon measurement and monitoring tools and processes.
- USAID is investing \$600,000 in conservation activities in the Madre de Dios-Cuzco-Ucayali biodiversity corridor of southern Peru as part of the Initiative for Conservation in the Andean Amazon (ICAA). The forests that blanket the corridor have been identified as some of the richest carbon sinks in the world. Activities will improve the protection and management of four protected areas in the corridor, thus conserving significant forest carbon and helping Peru's National Forest Conservation Program for the Mitigation of Climate Change to achieve the country's goal of net zero deforestation by 2020.
- USAID is providing \$400,000 to support the sub-national government of San Martin in the Peruvian Amazon in sustainable forest management, in order to accelerate economic and social development and to prevent the return of illicit coca cultivation. Activities supported by these funds will include reforestation in the buffer zone surrounding the Rio Abiseo National Park, a UNESCO World Heritage

site, as well as assistance to native communities in developing sustainable forest management practices and plans. This program will help restore degraded forest and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

- USAID is investing \$200,000 in small development assistance grants and cooperative agreements with local communities and in partnership activities with the Peace Corps to improve awareness of and resilience to climate change impacts in highly vulnerable areas such as the Peruvian highlands. Assistance supported by these funds may include training and education, promoting crops resilient to temperature and precipitation changes, reducing deforestation and reforesting vulnerable watersheds, and supporting water storage and water efficiency projects in vulnerable areas.

### **Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including Peru**

- USAID is providing \$4.5 million to advance regional climate change programs in the Amazon in Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru through the ICAA Support Unit. Activities supported by this funding will include exploring environmental incentive opportunities such as REDD+ and working with national and sub-national governments to develop a regional economic incentive action plan to reduce carbon emissions.
- USAID is providing \$3 million to support work with national and local governments, civil society organizations, and indigenous groups in targeted Latin American countries to help promote REDD+ by managing forest resources in a way that leads to measurable, reportable and verifiable reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Potential partner countries include Colombia, Guatemala, Mexico, and Peru.
- USAID is providing \$2 million to support efforts to understand and manage glacial ice and water resources in the Andean region in the face of projected dramatic climate change impacts. Specific activities supported by this funding may include researching ice and water dynamics, supporting regional cooperation on glacier and related water management issues, and promoting awareness about the importance of adapting water resource management in response to climate change impacts. Potential partner countries include Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru.
- As part of the ICAA, USAID is investing \$1 million to reduce deforestation in Ecuador and Peru. Activities supported by this funding will address the social and environmental aspects of REDD+ by building the capacity of communities to govern natural resources at the local level, while also helping them access markets for sustainable forest products including cacao, coffee, and tourism. Such opportunities will provide alternatives to clearing forests, discourage forest degradation, and result in reduced greenhouse gas emissions through activities that support emerging REDD+ strategies and plans in both countries.

### **Development/Export Finance**

- The Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) has committed \$185 million to support an investment in the construction and operation of two large solar plants. These two 20-megawatt solar power plants in Peru's rural south will produce nearly 100 million kilowatt hours of electricity annually.

All electricity generated by the plants will be sold to Peru's national grid, supporting the country's effort to diversify its sources of power generation.

- OPIC has allocated an additional \$8 million to the development, construction, and operation of two 20 megawatt solar power projects in rural Peru, to which OPIC committed an initial \$123 million to in FY11.

### **Multilateral Activities to Which the United States Contributes a Portion**

- The Global Environment Facility (GEF) is providing \$4.5 million that will leverage an additional \$29.4 million in co-financing for the "Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions in the Energy Generation and End-Use Sectors" project. The project, implemented by the United Nations Development Program, will support the government of Peru in the development and implementation of National Appropriate Mitigation Actions in the energy sector. *The United States contributed \$60 million to the GEF for climate change programming in 2012.*
- The GEF is providing \$2.9 million for climate change mitigation activities within the \$22.9 million "Multiplying Environmental and Carbon Benefits in High Andean Ecosystems" Project. The project, implemented by the United Nations Environmental Program, will address land-use and cover change trends, which are a major driver of biodiversity loss and greenhouse gas emissions, while maintaining carbon stocks in high Andean soils and ecosystems through sustainable land and forest management practices and policies in Ecuador and Peru.

# St. Kitts and Nevis

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## Support through U.S. Government Programs

Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including St. Kitts and Nevis

- \$1.5 million to support adaptation to climate change by Caribbean island countries
- \$1.5 million to improve climate monitoring and analysis in the Caribbean through the Climate Data and Capacity Enhancement program

## Descriptions of 2012 U.S.-Supported Program Activities

### Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including St. Kitts and Nevis

- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is providing \$1.5 million to support the island countries of Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines in their efforts to adapt to the effects of climate change. The program will raise public awareness of climate change and will improve the policy, legislative, and institutional environment for reducing vulnerability to its impacts. The project will emphasize coastal and water resources management to increase the resilience of the tourism and agriculture sectors, which have been identified as the key economic sectors that will be significantly impacted by climate change in the region.
- USAID is providing \$1.5 million for the Climate Data and Capacity Enhancement program to work with the Caribbean Institute of Meteorology and Hydrology to address the need for adequate and accurate climate data and human resource expertise in climate analysis and technological capacity. Activities supported by this funding may include improving monitoring and forecasting of drought conditions, rainfall, temperature, and wind, as well as developing and providing regular climate change information updates to stakeholders in the region. Additional activities supported by this funding may include developing seasonal forecasting capabilities for sectors such as agriculture, water resources, and tourism. This support will help the region build resilience to climate change.

# St. Lucia

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## Support through U.S. Government Programs

Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including St. Lucia

- \$1.5 million to support adaptation to climate change by Caribbean island countries
- \$1.5 million to improve climate monitoring and analysis in the Caribbean through the Climate Data and Capacity Enhancement program

## Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting St. Lucia, to Which the United States Contributes a Portion

- A \$22 million investment plan under the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR); the United States contributed \$18.7 million to the PPCR in 2012.

## Descriptions of 2012 U.S.-Supported Program Activities

### Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including St. Lucia

- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is providing \$1.5 million to support the island countries of Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines in their efforts to adapt to the effects of climate change. The program will raise public awareness of climate change and will improve the policy, legislative, and institutional environment for reducing vulnerability to its impacts. The project will emphasize coastal and water resources management to increase the resilience of the tourism and agriculture sectors, which have been identified as the key economic sectors that will be significantly impacted by climate change in the region.
- USAID is providing \$1.5 million for the Climate Data and Capacity Enhancement program to work with the Caribbean Institute of Meteorology and Hydrology to address the need for adequate and accurate climate data and human resource expertise in climate analysis and technological capacity. Activities supported by this funding may include improving monitoring and forecasting of drought conditions, rainfall, temperature, and wind, as well as developing and providing regular climate change information updates to stakeholders in the region. Additional activities supported by this funding may include developing seasonal forecasting capabilities for sectors such as agriculture, water resources, and tourism. This support will help the region build resilience to climate change.

## Multilateral Activities to Which the United States Contributes a Portion

- In partnership with the World Bank, St. Lucia has developed a Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) investment strategy that uses \$7 million in grant funding and \$15 million in concessional loans for projects in areas including human welfare and livelihood protection, natural resource conservation and management, and capacity building through capacity development, advocacy and policy, and information sharing. *The United States contributed \$18.7 million to the PPCR in 2012.*

# St. Vincent and the Grenadines

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## Support through U.S. Government Programs

Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including St. Vincent and the Grenadines

- \$1.5 million to support adaptation to climate change by Caribbean island countries
- \$1.5 million to improve climate monitoring and analysis in the Caribbean through the Climate Data and Capacity Enhancement program

## Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting St. Vincent and the Grenadines, to Which the United States Contributes a Portion

- A \$10 million investment plan under the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR); the United States contributed \$18.7 million to the PPCR in 2012.

## Descriptions of 2012 U.S.-Supported Program Activities

### Regional Programs Benefiting a Number of Countries, Including St. Vincent and the Grenadines

- The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is providing \$1.5 million to support the island countries of Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines in their efforts to adapt to the effects of climate change. The program will raise public awareness of climate change and will improve the policy, legislative, and institutional environment for reducing vulnerability to its impacts. The project will emphasize coastal and water resources management to increase the resilience of the tourism and agriculture sectors, which have been identified as the key economic sectors that will be significantly impacted by climate change in the region.
- USAID is providing \$1.5 million for the Climate Data and Capacity Enhancement program to work with the Caribbean Institute of Meteorology and Hydrology to address the need for adequate and accurate climate data and human resource expertise in climate analysis and technological capacity. Activities supported by this funding may include improving monitoring and forecasting of drought conditions, rainfall, temperature, and wind, as well as developing and providing regular climate change information updates to stakeholders in the region. Additional activities supported by this funding may

include developing seasonal forecasting capabilities for sectors such as agriculture, water resources, and tourism. This support will help the region build resilience to climate change.

### **Multilateral Activities to Which the United States Contributes a Portion**

- St. Vincent and the Grenadines has developed a \$10 million Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) investment strategy. *The United States contributed \$18.7 million to the PPCR in 2012.*

# Suriname

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## Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Suriname, to Which the United States Contributes a Portion

- \$4.4 million from the Global Environment Facility (GEF); the United States contributed \$60 million to the GEF for climate change programming in 2012.

## Descriptions of 2012 U.S.-Supported Program Activities

### Multilateral Activities to Which the United States Contributes a Portion

- The Global Environment Facility (GEF) is providing \$4.4 million that will leverage an additional \$21.5 million in co-financing for the Development of Renewable Energy, Energy Efficiency and Electrification of Suriname project. The project, which is being implemented by the Inter-American Development Bank, will reduce the pressure on tropical forests as a source of energy by promoting the use of renewable energies such as solar, wind and mini hydro power. *The United States contributed \$60 million to the GEF for climate change programming in 2012.*

# Uruguay

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## Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Uruguay, to Which the United States Contributes a Portion

- \$3.4 million from the Global Environment Facility (GEF); the United States contributed \$60 million to the GEF for climate change programming in 2012.

## Descriptions of 2012 U.S.-Supported Program Activities

### Multilateral Activities to Which the United States Contributes a Portion

- The Global Environment Facility (GEF) is providing \$3.4 million that will leverage an additional \$19.8 million in co-financing for the Addressing Barriers to the Adoption of Improved Charcoal Production Technologies project. The project, implemented by the United Nations Development Program, seeks to reduce the use of charcoal and improve forest management. *The United States contributed \$60 million to the GEF for climate change programming in 2012.*

# Middle East

FISCAL YEAR 2012

# Algeria

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## Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Algeria, to Which the United States Contributes a Portion

- A \$160 million investment plan under the Clean Technology Fund (CTF); the United States contributed \$230 million to the CTF in 2012.
- \$13.1 million from the Global Environment Facility (GEF); the United States contributed \$60 million to the GEF for climate change programming in 2012.

## Descriptions of 2012 U.S.-Supported Program Activities

### Multilateral Activities to Which the United States Contributes a Portion

- Algeria is partnering with the African Development Bank, the International Finance Corporation, and the World Bank to implement a Clean Technology Fund (CTF) investment plan that uses \$160 million of concessional CTF financing to mobilize \$892 million in total investments in utility-scale concentrated solar power (CSP). This program is part of a broader CTF initiative to install a gigawatt of CSP across North Africa and the Middle EaSt. *The United States contributed \$230 million to the CTF in 2012.*
- As part of a regional program, the Global Environment Facility (GEF) is providing \$13.1 million for climate change mitigation activities within the \$247.4 million Desert Ecosystems and Livelihoods Program. The project, implemented by the World Bank, will provide a clear strategic framework to address deserts as valuable ecosystems, reconciling the needs of local and global communities in Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, and Morocco. The project will finance the piloting of renewable energy alternatives to traditional approaches at the household level, as well as the advisory services to establish and maintain those pilots. *The United States contributed \$60 million to the GEF for climate change programming in 2012.*

# Egypt

Note: Amounts and activity descriptions are for Fiscal Year (FY) 2012 funds only. Activities undertaken with FY 2010 and 2011 funds are in most cases ongoing. For information on 2010 and 2011 activities, please visit [www.state.gov/faststartfinance](http://www.state.gov/faststartfinance). The figures provided here do not necessarily reflect the sum total of climate-related financing provided by the U.S. Government to this country; please see the Executive Summary for information on the methodology used to develop these fact sheets. Funding amounts are rounded to the nearest hundred thousand; totals in summary tables might not equal the sum of projects below due to rounding.

## Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Egypt, to Which the United States Contributes a Portion

- A \$300 million investment plan under the Clean Technology Fund (CTF), plus an additional \$95 million for a regional project; the United States contributed \$230 million to the CTF in 2012.
- \$13.1 million from the Global Environment Facility (GEF); the United States contributed \$60 million to the GEF for climate change programming in 2012.

## Descriptions of 2012 U.S.-Supported Program Activities

### Multilateral Activities to Which the United States Contributes a Portion

- Egypt continues to partner with the African Development Bank, the International Finance Corporation, and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to implement a Clean Technology Fund (CTF) investment plan that uses \$300 million in concessional CTF financing to mobilize over \$1.9 billion in total investments in wind power and sustainable urban transportation. *The United States contributed an additional \$230 million to the CTF in 2012.*
- Egypt is also part of a broader CTF initiative to install one gigawatt of concentrated solar power (CSP) across North Africa and the Middle East, and has developed an investment plan that uses an additional \$95 million of CTF co-financing to mobilize \$640 million in total investments in utility-scale CSP.
- As part of a regional program, the Global Environment Facility (GEF) is providing \$13.1 million for climate change mitigation activities within the \$247.4 million Desert Ecosystems and Livelihoods Program. The project, implemented by the World Bank, will provide a clear strategic framework to address deserts as valuable ecosystems, reconciling the needs of local and global communities in Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, and Morocco. The project will finance the piloting of renewable energy alternatives to traditional approaches at the household level, as well as the advisory services to establish and maintain those pilots. *The United States contributed \$60 million to the GEF for climate change programming in 2012.*

# Jordan

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## Support through U.S. Government Programs

Bilateral Programs.....\$1,200,000

## Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Jordan, to Which the United States Contributes a Portion

- A \$112 million investment plan under the Clean Technology Fund (CTF); the United States contributed \$230 million to the CTF in 2012.
- \$13.1 million from the Global Environment Facility (GEF); the United States contributed \$60 million to the GEF for climate change programming in 2012.

## Descriptions of 2012 U.S.-Supported Program Activities

### Bilateral Programs

- The U.S. Trade and Development Agency (USTDA) is providing almost \$1.2 million for three feasibility studies on smart grids in Jordan. These studies will help the country modernize its electrical grid and incorporate advanced technology to foster a more efficient and reliable electrical supply, thereby contributing to reduced greenhouse gas emissions.

### Multilateral Activities to Which the United States Contributes a Portion

- Jordan continues to work with the International Finance Corporation, and the World Bank to implement a Clean Technology Fund (CTF) investment plan that uses \$112 million of concessional CTF financing to mobilize \$828 million in total investments in utility-scale concentrated solar power (CSP). This program is part of a broader CTF initiative to install one gigawatt of CSP across North Africa and the Middle EaSt. *The United States contributed \$230 million to the CTF in 2012.*
- As part of a regional program, the GEF is providing \$13.1 million for climate change mitigation activities within the \$247.4 million Desert Ecosystems and Livelihoods Program. The project, implemented by the World Bank, will provide a clear strategic framework to address deserts as valuable ecosystems, reconciling the needs of local and global communities in Algeria, Egypt, Jordan,

and Morocco. The project will finance the piloting of renewable energy alternatives to traditional approaches at the household level, as well as the advisory services to establish and maintain those pilots. *The United States contributed \$60 million to the GEF for climate change programming in 2012.*

# Lebanon

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## Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Lebanon, to Which the United States Contributes a Portion

- \$1.5 million from the Global Environment Facility (GEF); the United States contributed \$60 million to the GEF for climate change programming in 2012.

## Descriptions of 2012 U.S.-Supported Program Activities

### Multilateral Activities to Which the United States Contributes a Portion

- The Global Environment Facility (GEF) is providing \$1.5 million that will leverage an additional \$9.7 million in co-financing for the Small Decentralized Renewable Energy Power Generation project. The project, implemented by the UN Development Program, will focus on the removal of barriers to the widespread application of decentralized renewable energy in Lebanon.

# Morocco

Note: Amounts and activity descriptions are for Fiscal Year (FY) 2012 funds only. Activities undertaken with FY 2010 and 2011 funds are in most cases ongoing. For information on 2010 and 2011 activities, please visit [www.state.gov/faststartfinance](http://www.state.gov/faststartfinance). The figures provided here do not necessarily reflect the sum total of climate-related financing provided by the U.S. Government to this country; please see the Executive Summary for information on the methodology used to develop these fact sheets. Funding amounts are rounded to the nearest hundred thousand; totals in summary tables might not equal the sum of projects below due to rounding.

## Support through U.S. Government Programs

Bilateral Programs.....\$700,000

## Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Morocco, to Which the United States Contributes a Portion

- A \$150 million investment plan under the Clean Technology Fund (CTF), plus an additional \$197 million for a regional project; the United States contributed \$230 million to the CTF in 2012.
- \$13.1 million from the Global Environment Facility (GEF); the United States contributed \$60 million to the GEF for climate change programming in 2012.

## Descriptions of 2012 U.S.-Supported Program Activities

### Bilateral Programs

- The U.S. Trade and Development Agency (USTDA) is providing almost \$700,000 for a feasibility study to advance the deployment of solar power generation in Morocco. This study will develop improved design, technology and project financing infrastructure for solar photovoltaic projects on rooftops.

### Multilateral Activities to Which the United States Contributes a Portion

- Morocco is part of a broader Clean Technology Fund (CTF) initiative to install one gigawatt of concentrated solar power (CSP) across the Middle East and North Africa (MENA). In June 2011, as part of the implementation of the CSP investment plan, the CTF provided \$197 million of concessional finance for the \$931 million, 160 megawatt Ouarzazate I CSP project. This is the first project to be approved under the MENA CSP initiative. This project is implemented jointly by the Moroccan Agency for Solar Energy, the African Development Bank, and the World Bank.
- Morocco continues to work with the African Development Bank, the International Finance Corporation, and the World Bank to implement a Clean Technology Fund (CTF) investment plan that uses \$150 million of concessional financing to mobilize up to \$2 billion for the creation of a public fund for investments in renewable energy, industrial efficiency, and sustainable transportation. *The United States contributed \$230 million to the CTF in 2012.*

- As part of the implementation of the CTF investment plan, in October 2011, CTF approved \$125 million of concessional finance for the \$2.67 billion One Wind Energy Plan. Implemented through the African Development Bank and the World Bank, the project will increase Morocco's wind energy generation capacity and diversify its energy mix.
- As part of a regional program, the Global Environment Facility is providing \$13.1 million for climate change mitigation activities within the \$247.4 million Desert Ecosystems and Livelihoods Program. The project, implemented by the World Bank, will provide a clear strategic framework to address deserts as valuable ecosystems, reconciling the needs of local and global communities in Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, and Morocco. The project will finance the piloting of renewable energy alternatives to traditional approaches at the household level, as well as the advisory services to establish and maintain those pilots. *The United States contributed \$60 million to the GEF for climate change programming in 2012.*

# Tunisia

Note: Amounts and activity descriptions are for Fiscal Year (FY) 2012 funds only. Activities undertaken with FY 2010 and 2011 funds are in most cases ongoing. For information on 2010 and 2011 activities, please visit [www.state.gov/faststartfinance](http://www.state.gov/faststartfinance). The figures provided here do not necessarily reflect the sum total of climate-related financing provided by the U.S. Government to this country; please see the Executive Summary for information on the methodology used to develop these fact sheets. Funding amounts are rounded to the nearest hundred thousand; totals in summary tables might not equal the sum of projects below due to rounding.

## Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Tunisia, to Which the United States Contributes a Portion

- A \$186 million investment plan under the Clean Technology Fund (CTF); the United States contributed \$230 million to the CTF in 2012.

## Descriptions of 2012 U.S.-Supported Program Activities

### Multilateral Activities to Which the United States Contributes a Portion

- Tunisia continues to work with the African Development Bank, the International Finance Corporation, and the World Bank to implement a Clean Technology Fund (CTF) investment plan that uses \$186 million of concessional CTF financing to mobilize over \$2 billion in total investments in utility-scale concentrated solar power (CSP) and transmission. This program is part of a broader CTF initiative to install one gigawatt of CSP across North Africa and the Middle EaSt. *The United States contributed \$230 million to the CTF in 2012.*

# Yemen

Note: Amounts and activity descriptions are for Fiscal Year (FY) 2012 funds only. Activities undertaken with FY 2010 and 2011 funds are in most cases ongoing. For information on 2010 and 2011 activities, please visit [www.state.gov/faststartfinance](http://www.state.gov/faststartfinance). The figures provided here do not necessarily reflect the sum total of climate-related financing provided by the U.S. Government to this country; please see the Executive Summary for information on the methodology used to develop these fact sheets. Funding amounts are rounded to the nearest hundred thousand; totals in summary tables might not equal the sum of projects below due to rounding.

## Multilateral Funding Directly Benefiting Yemen, to Which the United States Contributes a Portion

- A \$50 million investment plan under the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR); the United States contributed \$18.7 million to the PPCR in 2012.

## Descriptions of 2012 U.S.-Supported Program Activities

### Multilateral Activities to Which the United States Contributes a Portion

- In April 2012, in partnership with the World Bank and the International Finance Corporation, Yemen developed a \$50 million Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) investment strategy, which includes efforts to build climate resilience in the the water and agricultural sectors. *The United States contributed \$18.7 million to the PPCR in 2012.*

