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USAID Climate Change Overview



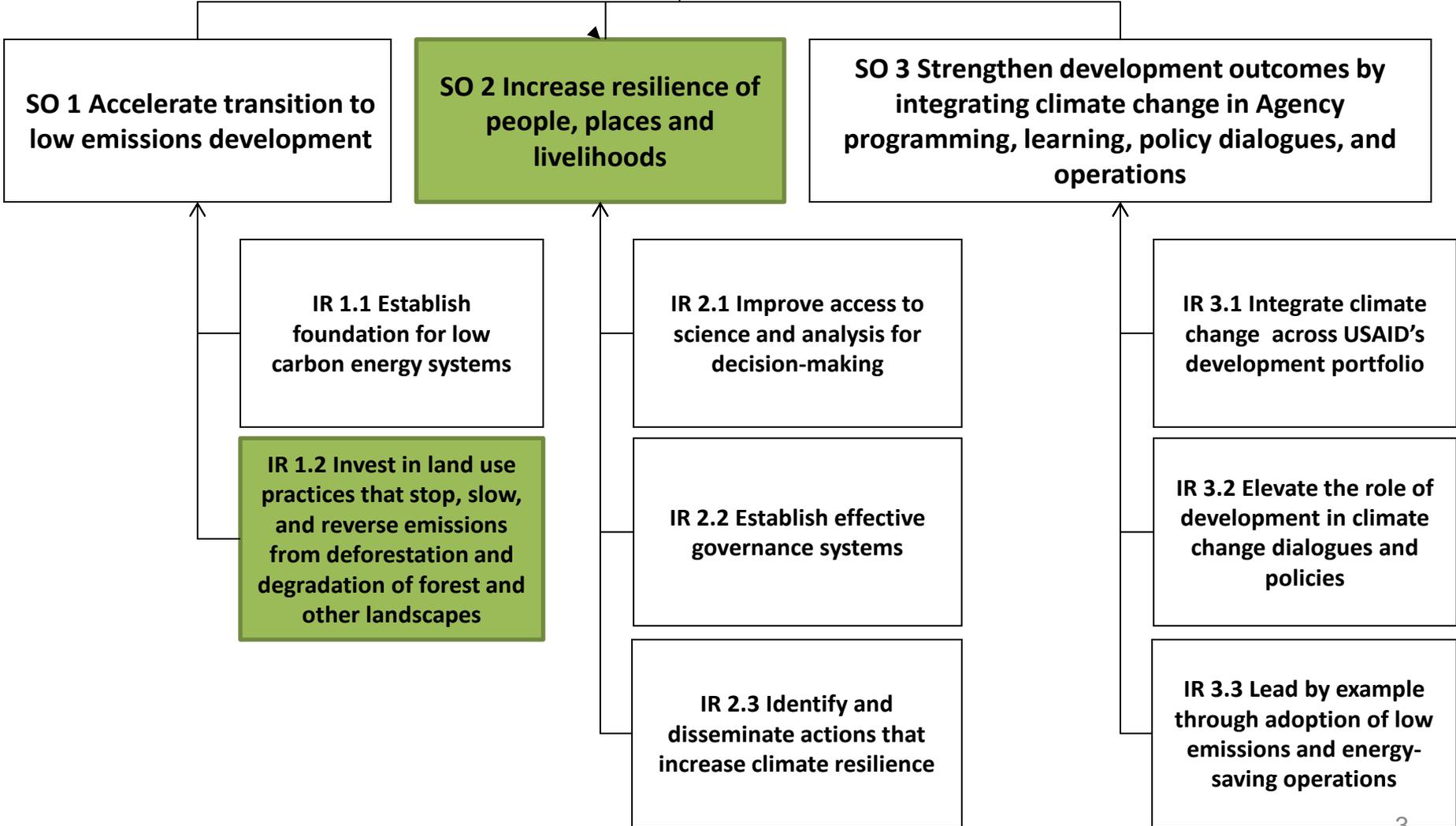
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Goal: To help countries accelerate their transition to climate-resilient, low emission development

Overarching Principle: *To strengthen development outcomes through direct climate change program investments and by integrating climate change throughout USAID programming, learning, policy dialogues, and internal operations.*

USAID Climate Change and Development Results Framework

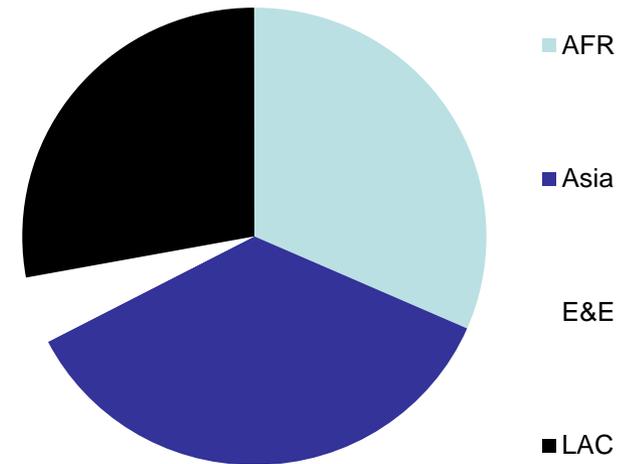
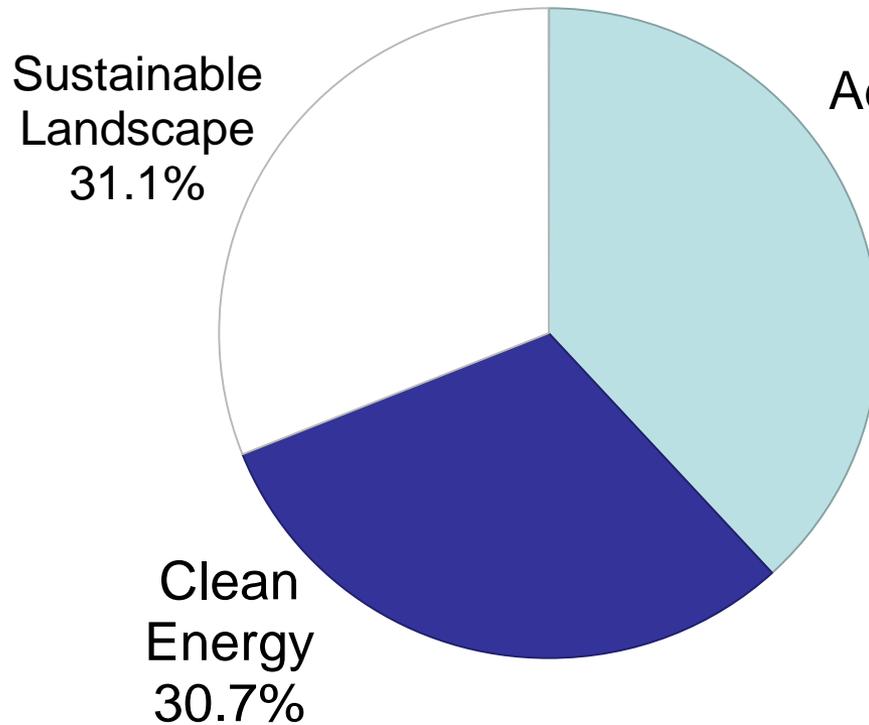
Goal: Climate-resilient low emissions development





State - USAID GCC Budget

**Total FY12 GCC Budget: Aprox. \$480 million
of which USAID: Aprox. \$348 million**



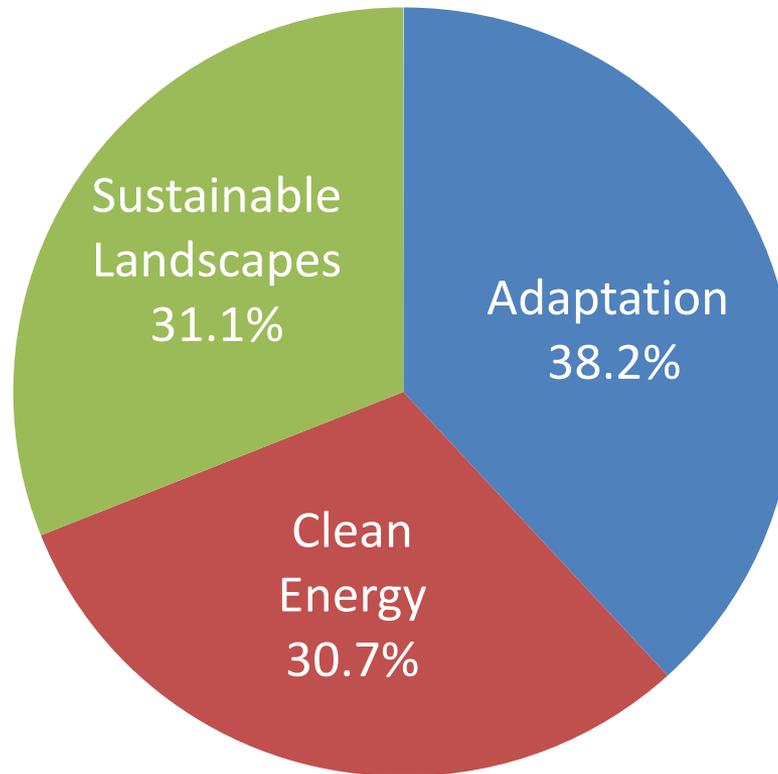
USAID's GCC FY12 Funding by Pillar

... and by Region



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USAID's GCC Funding FY10-12



USAID's core GCC Funding by Pillar



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USDA



The USG EC-LEDS Program

The U.S. Government has launched a whole government effort, **Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies (EC-LEDS)**.

•**Objective:** to support developing countries' efforts to pursue long-term, transformative development and accelerate sustainable, climate-resilient economic growth while slowing the growth of greenhouse gas emissions

•**Approach:** Bring to bear the experience and expertise of multiple USG Agencies: USAID, State, USFS, DOE labs, EPA, USDA, Treasury, etc. to:

- 1) Provide targeted in-country **technical assistance** to enhance partner country capacity for LEDS
- 2) Develop a shared **global knowledge base** on LEDS

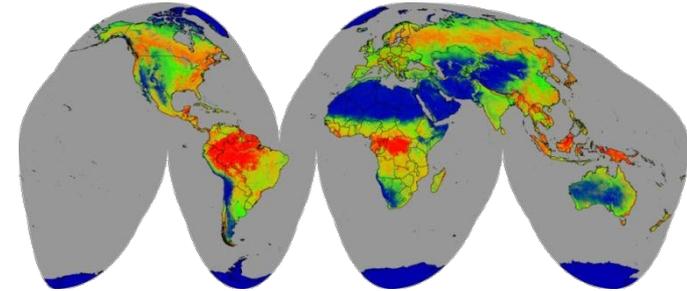


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SilvaCarbon

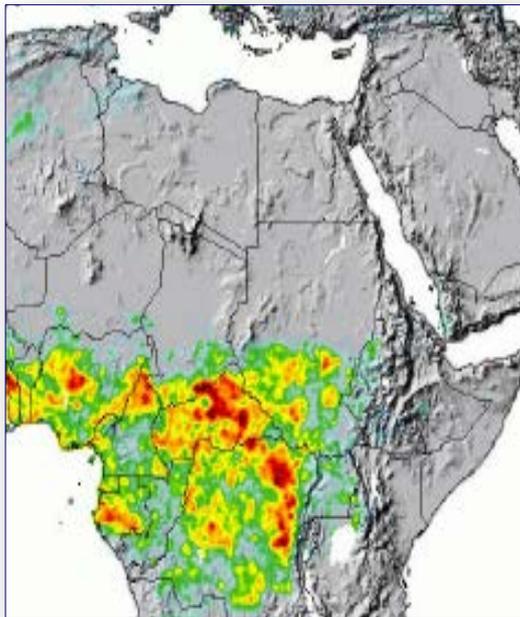
- SilvaCarbon aims to:
 - Enhance capacity worldwide to understand, monitor, and manage forest and terrestrial carbon
 - Partner with developing countries and others to identify, test, and disseminate good practices, and cost effective, accurate technologies and methodologies
 - Coordinate and utilize the substantial assets of the U.S., including data and analyses, technology, and technical expertise





SERVIR

Improve environmental management and resilience to climate change by strengthening the capacity of governments and other key stakeholders to integrate earth observation information and geospatial technologies into development decision-making



Flood Forecasting in Africa



Training and Capacity Building



Mapping Fires in Guatemala Mexico

- Data and Models
- Online Maps
- Visualizations
- Decision Support
- Training
- Partnerships



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Context

Emission and removals from forests
IPCC basic method

IPCC elements

Activity Data
land representation

X

Emission Factors
forest carbon pools

=

Emission estimates
Carbon stock change

DRC MRV system elements

Satellite Land
Monitoring system

National Forest
Inventory

National GHGs
Inventory

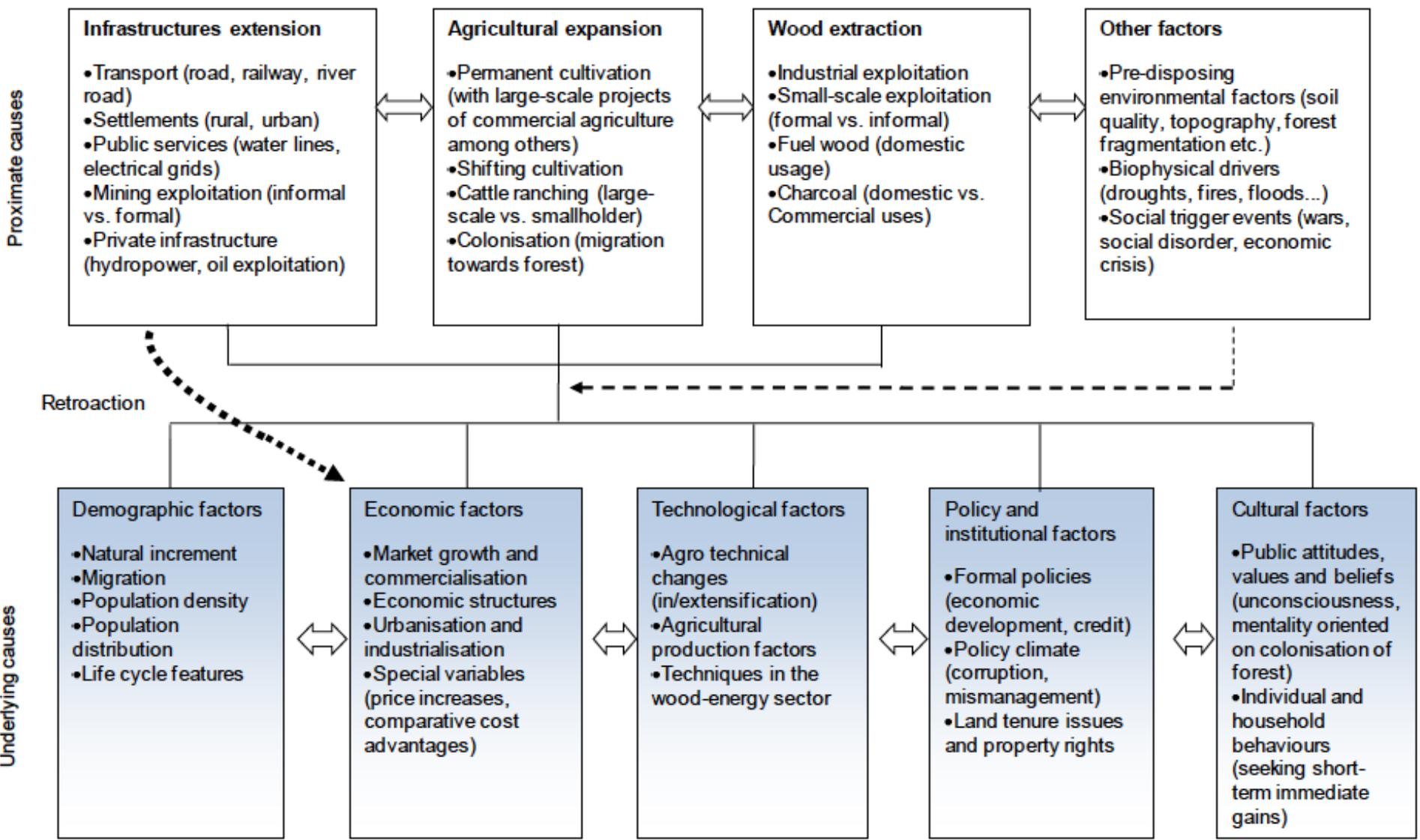
System Specifications

Operational w all-to-w all system based on satellite remote sensing data, with a sampling approach to assess historical deforestation and degradation rates. Changes in forest area to be assessed in order to fulfil the IPCC Approach 3 reporting requirements. All data will be presented and distributed through a web GIS system.

First NFI to be completed by 2012. Future NFI to be based on continuous sampling system, e.g. Indian forest inventory. Data on carbon stock for all forest carbon pools for the main forest types at IPCC Tier 2 and Tier 3 reporting requirements. The national inventory will be integrated with a community based inventories approach.

National inventory for the LULUCF sector developed following the reporting requirements of the Annex-I Parties under the UNFCCC. The inventory will be developed following one of the IPCC default methods: 'gain-loss' or 'stock difference', but it could also be developed to implement a Tier 3 model.

Causes of Deforestation according to the analytical framework from Geist and Lambin (2001) adapted to DRC





Key Elements of Landscape Initiatives

- Land and/or resource tenure security
- Energy supply and demand
- Demography – growth rate + migration
- Forest management and biodiversity conservation
- Agriculture
- Land use planning



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Workshop Goals

- To increase common understanding of the capabilities and limits of existing tools to support biodiversity conservation and to contribute to climate change resilience (mitigation and adaptation)
- To identify gaps that hinder achieving an optimal level of compatibility and integration among the existing tools and methods



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Desired Outcomes – to achieve:

- Greater complementary and synergy among the various analytical tools and methods
- Better understanding of how these tools, methods and procedures can accelerate progress on development and implementation of RSAPs and LEDS
- New insights on how to engage more directly with national RSAP and LEDS processes
- Increased understanding of how to enhance complementarity between site level (landscape and jurisdictional) efforts and national/regional level implementation and monitoring with respect to climate mitigation and biodiversity conservation



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Thank you!