



PHOTO Atoy Martinez



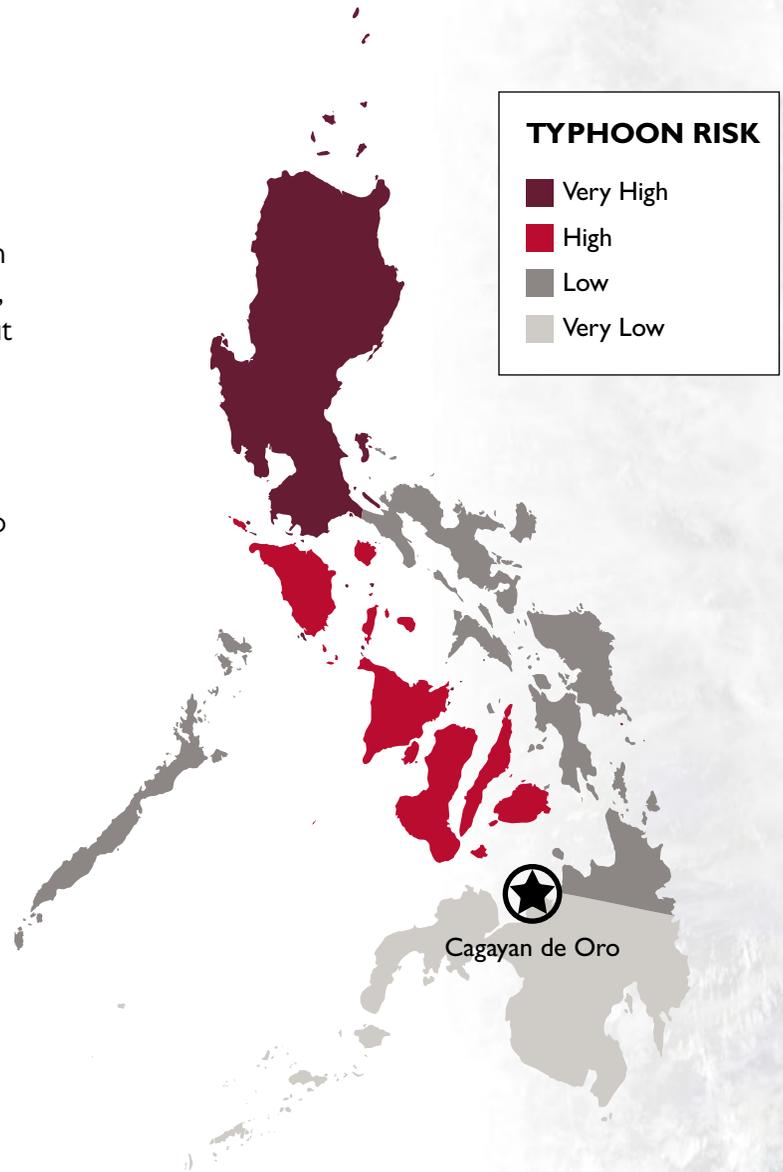
USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

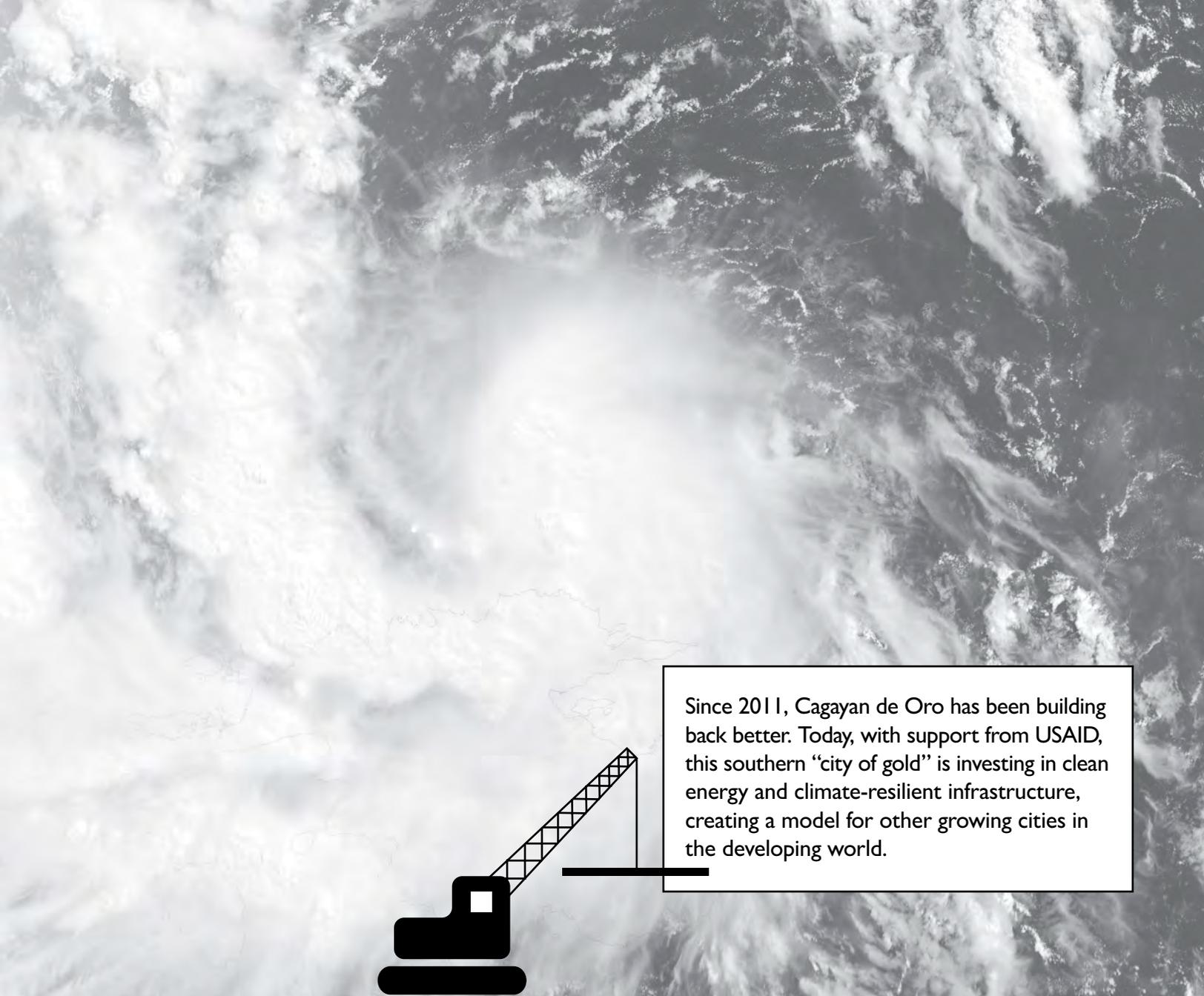
Global Climate Change Initiative
For a Clean, Safe & Prosperous World

WELCOME TO THE PHILIPPINES!

The city of Cagayan de Oro

Nestled between mountains and coastline, Cagayan de Oro lies on the Philippines' southernmost island, *Mindanao*, where destructive typhoons are rare. But in 2011, tropical storm Washi swept inland, killing thousands of people and destroying thousands of homes. Washi was a wake-up call: Cagayan de Oro's 600,000 people would have to prepare for rising temperatures and shifting weather patterns to ensure a safe and prosperous future.



An aerial photograph of Earth showing a large, dense cloud system over the Pacific Ocean. In the bottom left corner, there is a stylized graphic consisting of a thick black horizontal bar, a vertical line, and a diagonal line with a cross-hatch pattern, resembling a crane or a bridge structure. A white rectangular box with a black border is positioned to the right of this graphic, containing text.

Since 2011, Cagayan de Oro has been building back better. Today, with support from USAID, this southern “city of gold” is investing in clean energy and climate-resilient infrastructure, creating a model for other growing cities in the developing world.

WHY CLIMATE CHANGE MATTERS FOR DEVELOPMENT

Since 2001, our planet has seen 15 of the 16 hottest years on record, and average global temperatures are forecast to rise 2° Celsius by 2040. Many countries where USAID works are already seeing changes in familiar climate and weather patterns, creating new risks that the world's poorest countries are ill-prepared to face.



HEAT WAVES

Heat waves pose a serious and immediate risk to human health. More than 50,000 people died during the unprecedented 2010 heat wave in Europe and Central Asia.



CROP FAILURES

Many of today's staple crops will suffer with just a small rise in temperatures. This could lead to local episodes of hunger as well as higher global prices and food insecurity.



PESTS & DISEASE

Destructive pests and diseases including crop fungi and malaria are spreading into new areas, often with lower resistance, as temperatures rise.



FLOODS & STORMS

More intense, less predictable rains, floods and storms will mean more natural disasters, losses and deaths. Already extreme weather events cost nearly 100,000 lives each year.

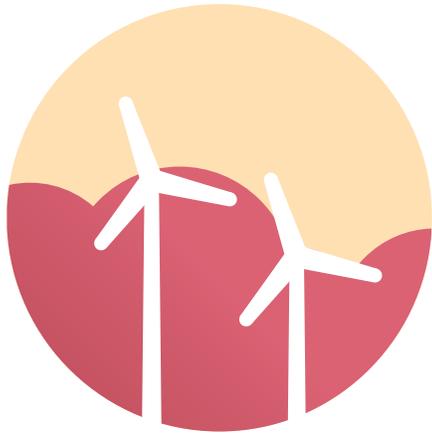


DROUGHT

More intense heat and droughts can cause crop losses and forest fires and threaten drinking water supplies, even in large urban areas.

WHAT WE ARE DOING ABOUT IT

USAID is reaching more than 100 countries, helping people take meaningful actions to identify and manage climate-related risks and achieve clean, energy-secure economic growth.



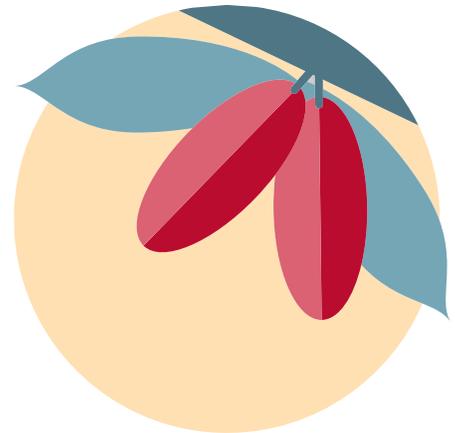
CLEAN ENERGY

programs help countries scale up clean and renewable energy in order to improve energy security, lower energy costs and advance economic growth while avoiding increased climate pollution.



ADAPTATION

programs help countries tap U.S. climate data and technology for today's risks so they can organize responses that prepare them and help them to build smarter for tomorrow.

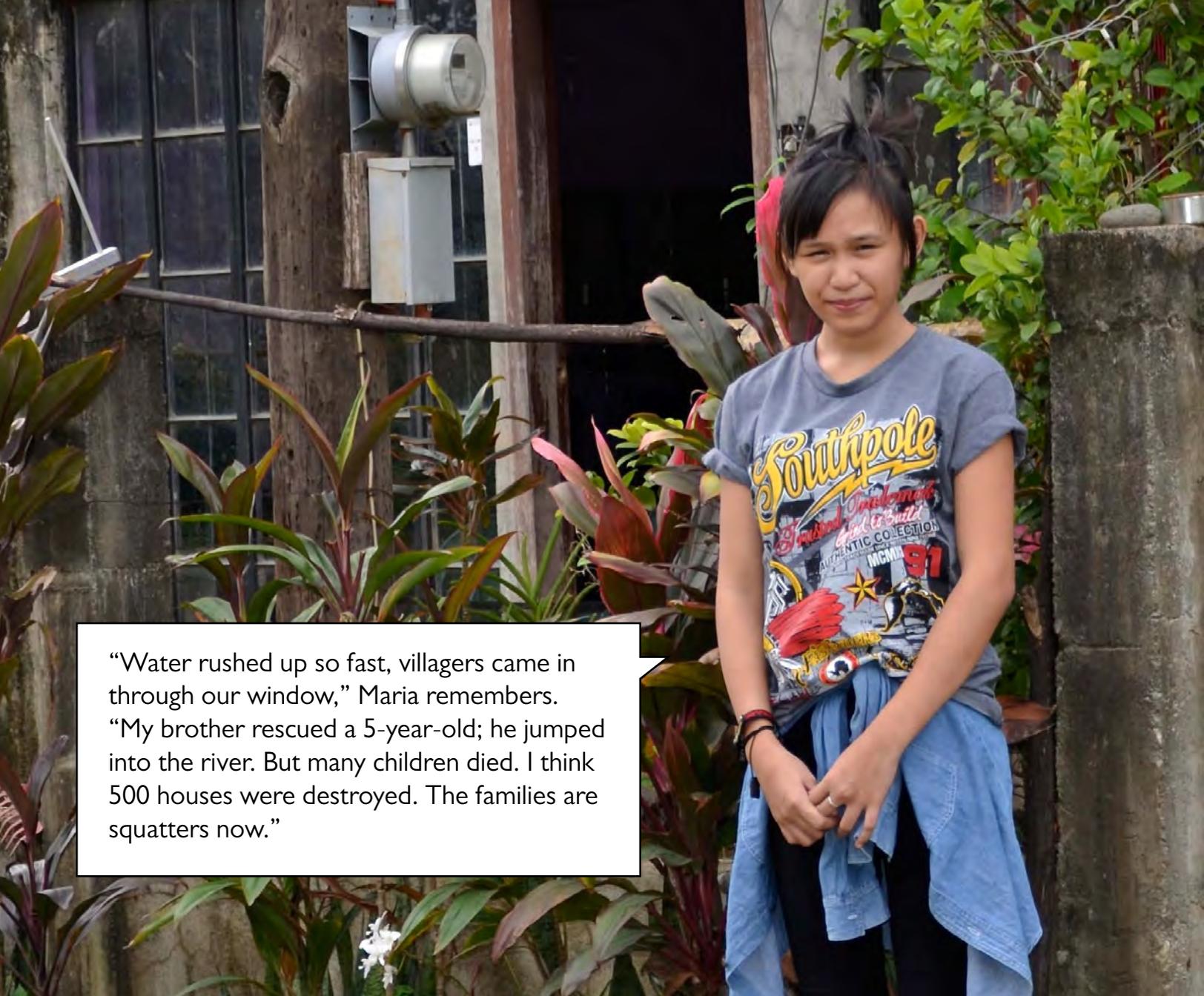


SUSTAINABLE LANDSCAPES

programs help countries whose main source of climate pollution is degradation of forests, farms and other landscapes. 1.5 billion of the world's poor depend on forest resources, so smart land management is a win-win for people and the climate.

Maria and her family live in the village of Tibasak, one of the areas hardest hit by flash floods and mudslides during Washi.





“Water rushed up so fast, villagers came in through our window,” Maria remembers. “My brother rescued a 5-year-old; he jumped into the river. But many children died. I think 500 houses were destroyed. The families are squatters now.”

BUILDING BACK SMARTER

Today Cagayan de Oro is building back smarter, with USAID support for clean energy, climate-resilient infrastructure and climate-smart land management. Investment in innovative clean energy and infrastructure projects is driving growth and improving the lives of citizens, not to mention supplanting fossil fuels, which emit global climate pollution.



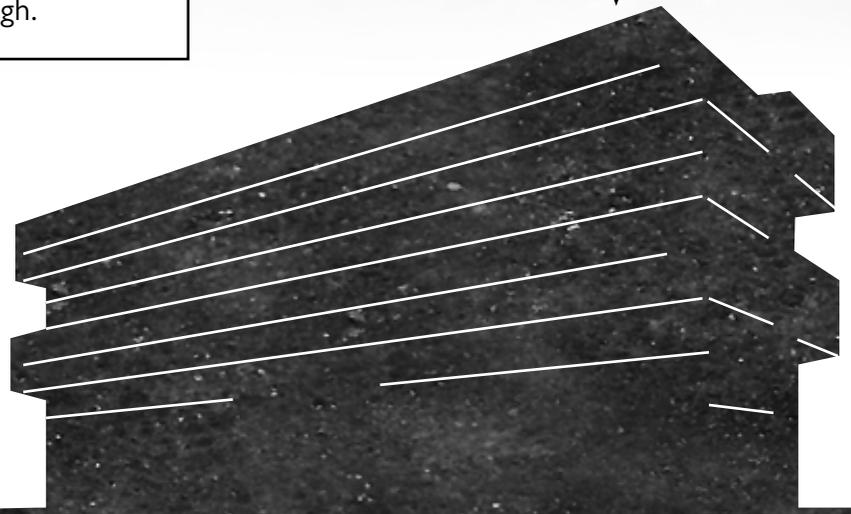
“Energy efficient design cuts the cost of air-conditioning by nearly a third,” says Cheryll Ann Barriga, vice-president of Primavera Residences, Cagayan de Oro’s first solar-powered building.

CLEAN ENERGY

USAID helped architecture firm Itaipinas secure private investment for the Primavera Residences. Project developer Romolo Nati plans to build seven more solar-powered buildings and a tower in Mindanao, all sending clean energy back to the region's power grid.

Cantilevers are built over floor-to-ceiling windows to let in natural light without overheating rooms, and an open inner core keeps air flowing through.

Rooftop photovoltaic panels and a ground solar array are designed to send 1.4 million extra kilowatt hours back to the city's electrical grid each year.

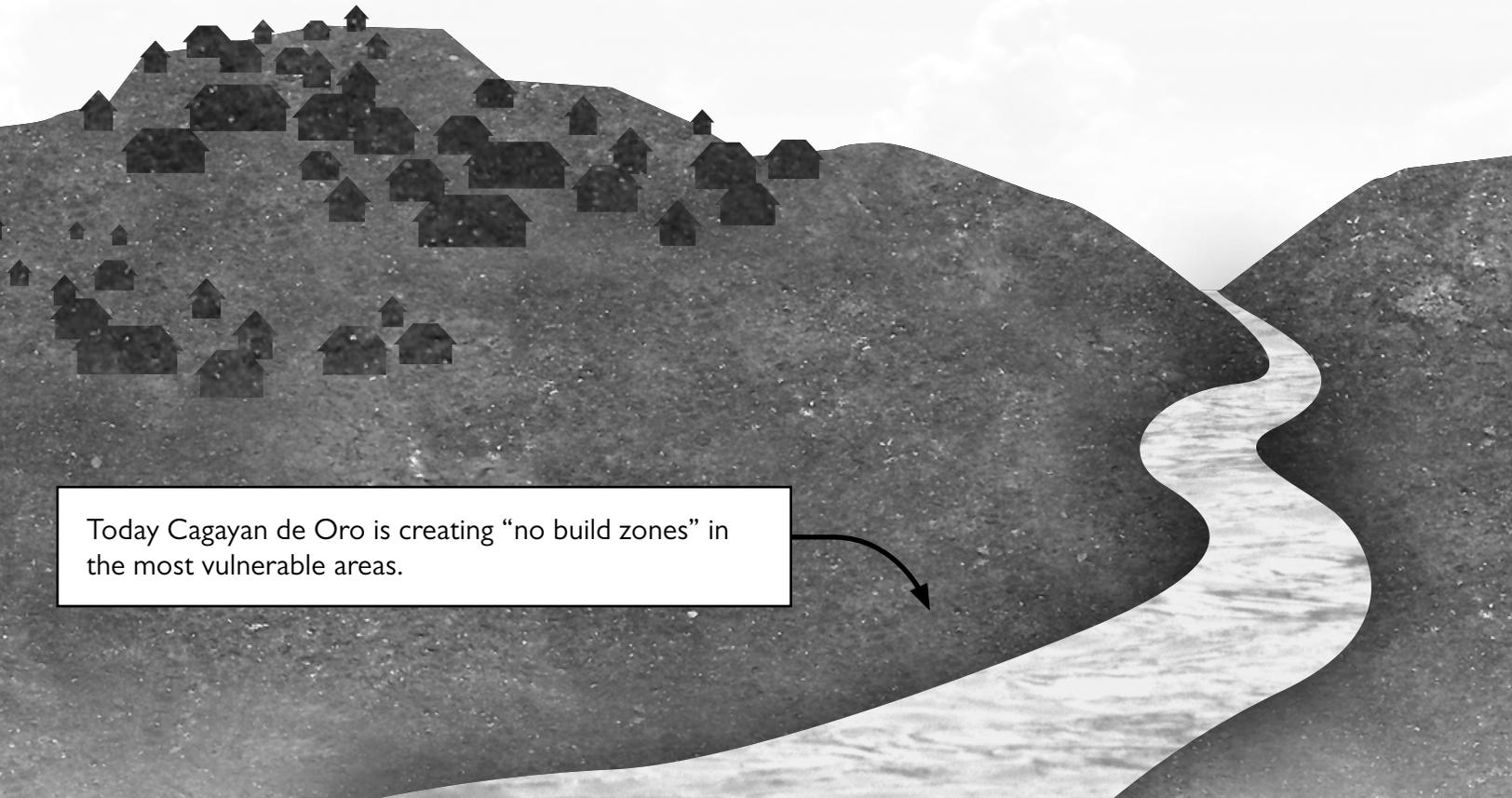


ADAPTATION

Cagayan de Oro lost thousands of homes and also a third of its water supply when Washi damaged water sources and infrastructure. To help the city better withstand severe storms in the future, USAID is helping officials develop and implement climate change adaptation plans.



For water authorities, this means burying pipelines deeper or laying them across sturdy bridges, improving drainage systems and reducing leaks to make the most of water resources. To protect people and homes, USAID is helping city officials better project climate change impacts, especially in areas vulnerable to flooding, so preventive measures can be taken.



Today Cagayan de Oro is creating “no build zones” in the most vulnerable areas.

SUSTAINABLE LANDSCAPES

The Mount Kitanglad landscape holds the headwaters of three of the eight rivers that feed the Cagayan de Oro basin. But land clearing and forest fires have degraded the ecosystem, aggravating flooding downstream.

USAID is helping local communities and indigenous peoples better manage Mount Kitanglad, lowering the risk of dangerous flooding, and helping to curb carbon pollution from clearing forests. This is improving forest health and protecting biodiversity while benefitting local communities, too.

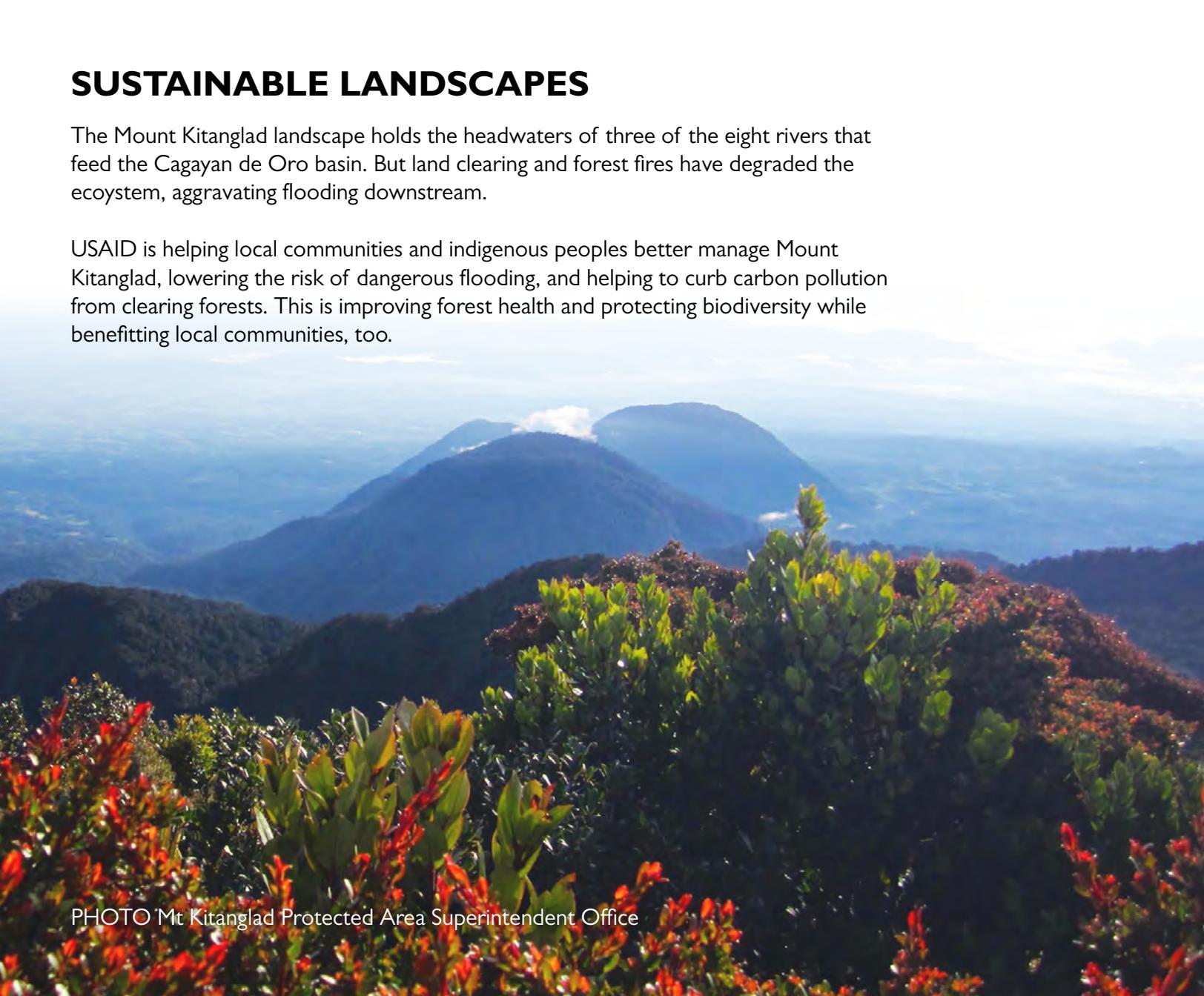


PHOTO Mt Kitanglad Protected Area Superintendent Office

Rodolfo Pancrudo is vice-president of community relations for Unifrutti Group, one of the Philippines' largest banana exporters.

Unifrutti Group pays local residents to plant trees to improve the health of the Mount Kitanglad landscape.

USAID works with local residents to improve water quality and retention, to help track their efforts and to report on their performance so they can receive payment for the environmental services they provide.

*“Where there is
water, there is life.”*

-Rodolfo Pancrudo



KEY RESULTS

Cumulative results for fiscal years
2010 through 2015



26

Partner countries representing 18 percent of global climate pollution.

Or roughly twice as much climate pollution as the European Union.

Fully committed and taking concrete steps to pursue low-carbon growth.



5.3 Million

People accessing and using climate data, technologies and practices to make better decisions and prepare for climate risks.

Improving resilience in 30+ highly vulnerable countries, including Bangladesh, Haiti and Ethiopia.

Helping prevent a rise in the average 100,000 lives lost to natural disasters per year.



52,000

Megawatts of new clean energy capacity installed, primarily wind and solar, by countries receiving USAID clean energy support.

Enough clean power to electrify nearly 13 million American homes.



38

Countries using geospatial data and other technologies, policies and practices to better manage forests and landscapes.

Helping reduce climate pollution in countries that together emit 87 percent of global forest and land-use emissions.

Or nearly the climate pollution of all the world's cars, ships and airplanes combined.



\$3.4 Billion

U.S. dollars mobilized for global climate action, from public and private sources.

More than doubling USAID dollars supporting global climate action.

Advancing U.S. efforts to engage all countries in global climate action.

