

Key Successes Reported in NC8/BR5: Domestic Emissions Reductions

- **Achieved 2020 target** of net economy-wide emissions reductions in the range of 17% below 2005 levels
- **Made progress toward NDC** of reducing net economy-wide emissions 50-52% below 2005 levels in 2030, on the path net-zero emissions no later than 2050
- Mobilized entire federal government through the National Climate Task Force, with new executive actions to reduce emissions across sectors
- Enacted legislation with unprecedented investments in climate action the Inflation Reduction Act and Bipartisan Infrastructure Law



Achievement of the 2020 Target

2020 Quantified Economy-Wide Emissions Reduction Target	In the range of 17% below 2005 levels in 2020
2005 Net Emissions (MMT CO ₂ e)	6645.0
2020 Net Emissions (MMT CO ₂ e)	5222.4
% Emissions Reduction in 2020 Compared to 2005	21.4% below 2005 levels in 2020
2020 Quantified Economy-Wide Emissions Reduction Target Achieved?	Yes



Figure 3-11: U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks by IPCC Sector

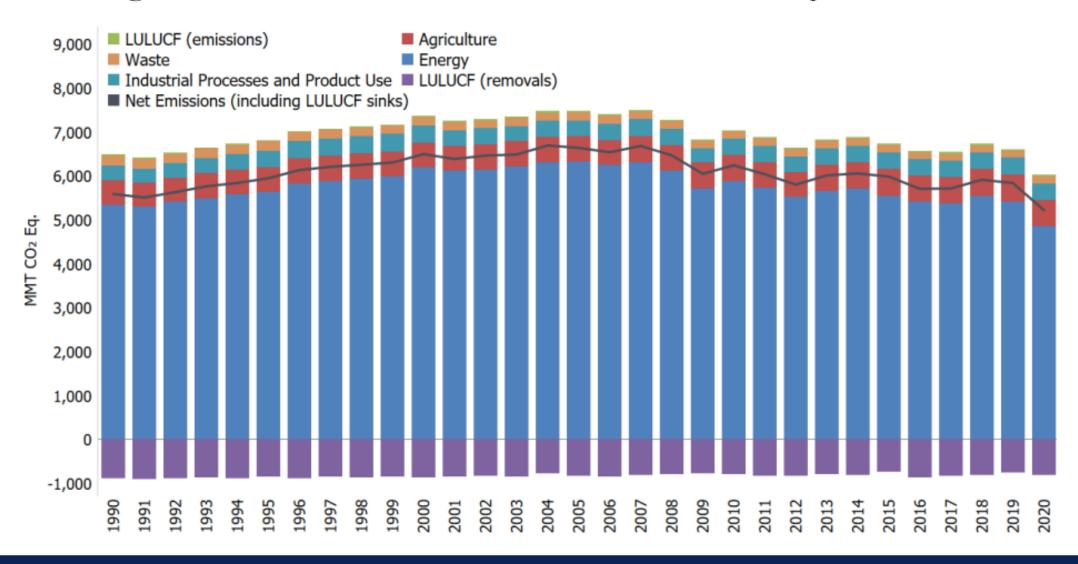
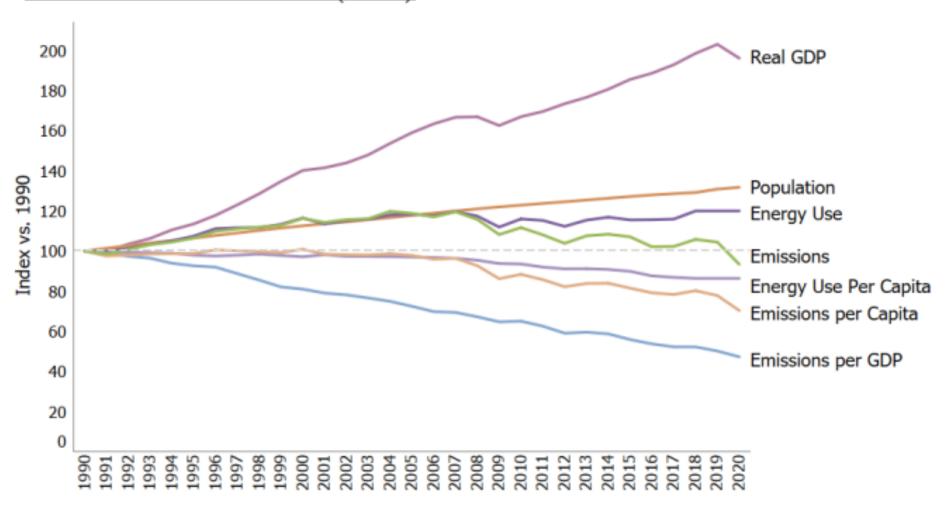




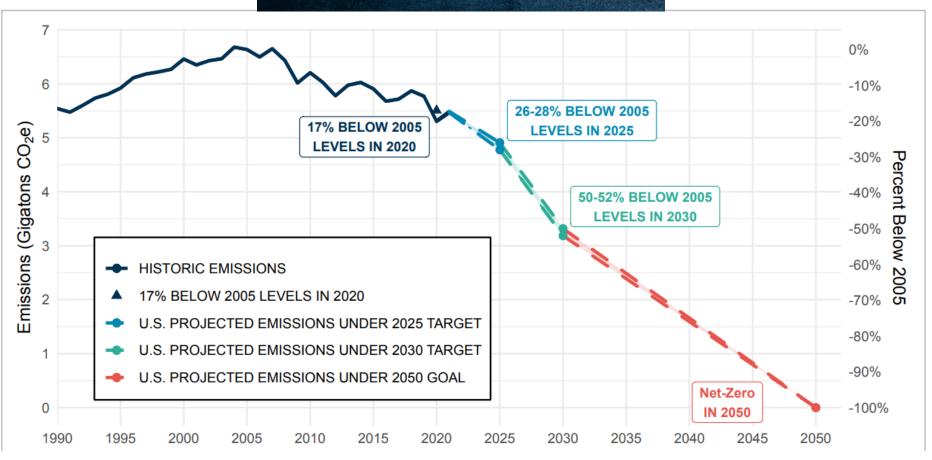
Figure 3-13: U.S. Greenhouse Gas Emissions Per Capita and Per Dollar of Gross Domestic Product (GDP)





2030 NDC and 2050 Net-Zero Target

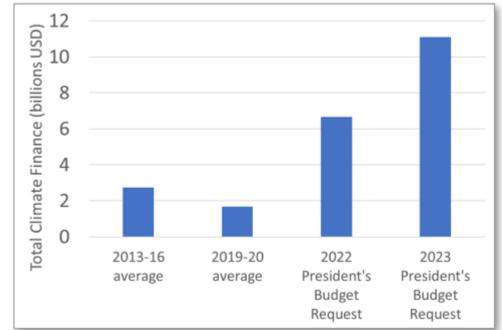
THE LONG-TERM STRATEGY OF THE UNITED STATES





Climate Finance Plan

- The Administration has pledged to work with Congress to quadruple annual U.S. international public climate finance from a 2013-16 baseline to over \$11 billion, including \$3 billion in adaptation finance annually, by 2024.
- Budget requests for climate finance have increased accordingly:





U.S. INTERNATIONAL CLIMATE FINANCE PLAN

The climate crisis represents an existential threat to the security and prosperity of communities in the United States and around the world. At the same time, responding to the climate crisis offers one of the greatest opportunities in history for innovation, sustainable economic growth, and the creation of high-quality jobs. This is why the Biden-Harris Administration has made tackling the climate crisis in the United States and abroad a top priority.

Climate Finance Plan, April 2021

Recent actions to increase climate finance

- Increasing State and USAID climate assistance via funding flexibilities
- Realizing climate co-benefits across development assistance sectors, consistent with established definitions
- Scaling up climate-linked development finance and export credit



New Policies and Measures

Mobilized Entire Federal Government

- Executive Order on Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad
- First-ever National Climate Task Force of 25+ Cabinet-level leaders from across federal agencies
- Federal actions catalyzing progress by other levels of government

Passed Bipartisan Infrastructure Law

Largest U.S. investments ever in:

- Power grid upgrades and clean energy demonstrations
- EV charging stations, clean school buses, public transit
- Pollution clean-up (abandoned mines, orphan wells)
- Climate resilience

Actions Across Sectors/Gases

- Progress toward 100% clean electricity by 2035,
 50% zero-emission vehicle sales in 2030, conservation of 30% of U.S. lands and waters by 2030
- U.S. Methane Emissions Reduction Action Plan & national HFCs phasedown
- New federal & non-federal actions across power, buildings, transportation, industry, agriculture, LULUCF, waste

Passed Inflation Reduction Act

- \$370 billion investment in climate action, clean energy, and environmental justice, the largest in U.S. history
- Tax credits, grants, loans, rebates, and other incentives to accelerate deployment of clean energy, clean vehicles, clean buildings, clean manufacturing, and climate-smart agriculture and forestry

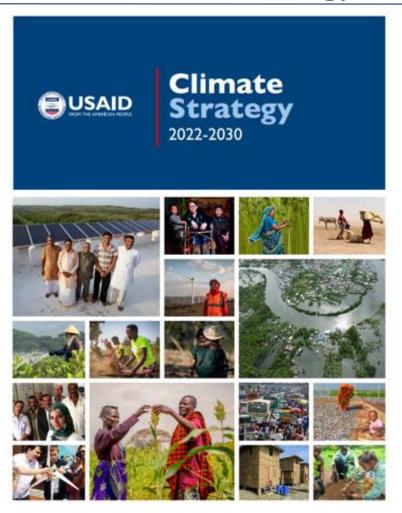


GHG Projections

- In NC8/BR5, reported a "with measures" projection scenario including effects of policies and measures implemented as of November 2021 as well as preliminary analysis of how Inflation Reduction Act and Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (IRA & BIL) will drive additional emissions reductions
- In 2023 voluntary supplement, reporting more details on how:
 - With IRA/BIL, U.S. net GHG emissions now projected to decline to 33-41% below 2005 levels in 2030
 - Additional actions by federal government, non-federal government, and private sector will help go further and achieve NDC



USAID Climate Strategy







Addressing the climate crisis requires a holistic approach to development. Building off our previous 2012-2018 Climate Change and Development Strategy, which focused on specific climate change mitigation and adaptation measures, our new Strategy takes an unprecedented whole of Agency approach.

At the center of the new Strategy are ambitious targets that USAID aims to achieve by 2030, including:

- Mitigation: support activities that reduce, avoid, or sequester six billion metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent.
- Natural and Managed Ecosystems: support the conservation, restoration, or management of 100 million hectares with a climate charge mitigation benefit.
- Adaptation: enable the improved climate resilience of 500 million people.
- Finance: mobilize \$150 billion in public and private finance for climate.
- Country Support: align our support with countries' mitigation and adaptation commitments in at least 80 countries by 2024, and support partners to achieve systemic charges toward meeting those commitments in at least 40 countries.
- Critical Populations: support our partners to achieve systemic changes that increase meaningful participation and active leadership in climate action of Indigenous Peoples, local communities, women, youth, and other marginalized and/or underrepresented groups in at least 40 partner countries.

Embedded Principles

Five foundational principles will be embedded into all actions taken under the Strategy:



Locally Led Development



Equity and Inclusion



Private-Sector Engagement



Nature-Based Solutions



Evidence, Technology, and Innovation



Multilateral Development Banks and Multilateral Funds

- Championed efforts to evolve the MDBs to better address global challenges, including climate change
- Stepped-up engagement with critical climate funds like the Green Climate Fund and the Adaptation Fund, focused on:
 - Mobilizing resources
 - Enhancing access





Technology Development and Transfer

- The United States financed a wide range of programs that support climate-related technology development and transfer, through bilateral and multilateral foreign assistance.
- The United States continued to play a leading role in the UNFCCC Technology Mechanism, composed of the Technology Executive Committee (TEC) and the Climate Technology Center & Network (CTCN).



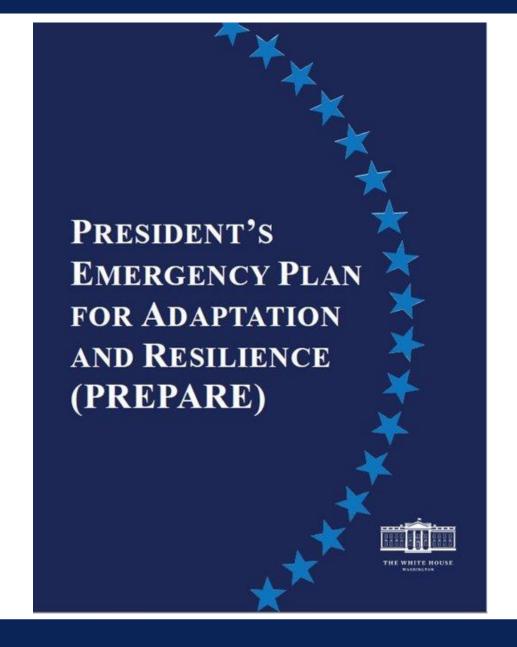


Capacity Building

- Capacity building is addressed throughout all U.S. support activities.
- Capacity building is at the intersection of climate change and development. Delivering on both simultaneously is crucial to project sustainability and results.
- Based on country-owned plans and strategies, with a long-term view toward economic prosperity, inclusion of historically marginalized and underprivileged populations, and environmental sustainability.







KNOWLEDGE

Information is Power

PLANS & PROGRAMS

Mainstream and Integrate Adaptation, Build, and Execute

RESOURCES

Mobilizing Finance and Private Capital



Thank you