

FY04 Climate Change Reporting Guidance - Data Tables

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

Background Information

Country, Region, Office, or Program Reporting (<i>see guidance for list of applicable reporting units</i>):	
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TABLE 1

Indicator 1: Increased Participation in the UNFCCC

Includes activities in land use/forestry and energy/industrial/urban sectors that increase capacity to meet requirements of the UNFCCC

Capacity Building Category (see Category Codes below)	Technical Assistance or Training Activity Description	Number of Technical Assistance or Training Activities completed in this category	Type of Institutions Strengthened to Address GCC Issues (see institution type codes below)	Names of Institutions Strengthened	SO Number for Activity
Example: D	Provided training and assistance in the economic and financial evaluation of energy efficiency projects for consideration in JI activities.	3	PV	National Solar Energy Foundation	2.4
	Total number of TA / Training Activities:	0	Total number of Institutions Strengthened:	0	

Capacity Building Category Codes		Capacity Building Category Codes	
Category	Code	Category	Code
Increased Participation in the UNFCCC		Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry and Urban Areas	
Monitoring and verifying GHG emissions	A	Improved demand-side management or integrated resource planning	M
Growth baselines for pegging GHG emissions to economic growth	B	Competitive energy markets that promote market based energy prices, decrease fossil fuel subsidies, or allow open access to independent providers	N
Development of emissions reduction targets and timetables	C	Installation of energy efficient or other greenhouse gas reducing technologies, including improved efficiencies in industrial processes	O
Support for joint implementation activities	D	Use of renewable energy technologies	P
Support for Vulnerability and Adaptation Activities	E	Use of cleaner fossil fuels (cleaner coal or natural gas)	Q
Other	F	Introduction of cleaner modes of transportation and efficient transportation systems	R
Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector		Use of cogeneration	S
Advancing improved land use planning	G	Other	T
Advancing sustainable forest management	H	Institution Type Key	
Advancing establishment and conservation of protected areas	I	Institution Type	Code
Advancing integrated coastal management	J	NGO	NG
Advancing decreases in subsidies or other perverse fiscal incentives that hinder sustainable forest management	K	Private Institution	PV
Other	L	Research/Educational Institution	RE
		Public Institution	PB

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TABLE 2

Indicator 2: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Land Use/Forest Management Sector

Measures area where USAID has initiated interventions to maintain or increase carbon stocks or reduce their rate of loss

PLEASE SEE DEFINITIONS BELOW

USAID Activity Name	Location			Indicator			SO Number for Activity	Justification for Including Site
	Country	Region, Province, or State	Site	Principal Activities (see codes below)	Area where USAID has initiated activities (hectares)	Predominant Vegetation type (see codes below)		
Example: Tapajós National Forest Project	Brazil	Para	Tapajós National Forest	1	595,000	A	1	Site of Tapajós project was included on the basis of demonstrated progress in forest conservation and resulting carbon sequestration benefits
Example: Tapajós National Forest Project	Brazil	Para	Tapajós National Forest	2	5,000	A	1	Site of Tapajós project was included on the basis of demonstrated progress in forest conservation and resulting carbon sequestration benefits
Great Limpopo Transfrontier Park	Mozambique and South Africa	Southern Africa region	Kruger National Park	1	9,970,000	G	690-012	Site of Kruger National Park was included on the basis of improved woodland management and resulting carbon sequestration benefits.
Four Corners TBNRMA	Namibia, Zambia, Zimbabwe	Southern Africa region	Upper Zambezi	1	4,000,000	G	690-012	Site of Four Corners was included on the basis of improved woodland management and resulting carbon sequestration benefits.
IRBM in Okavango River Basin	Angola, Botswana and Namibia	Southern Africa region	Okavango River Basin	1	5,000,000	G, L	690-017	Okavango River Basin (specifically the RAMSAR area of the Delta) is included on the basis of improved management of the catchment area resulting in conservation of wetlands and carbon sequestration benefits
TOTAL (Area in Hectares):					18,970,000			

Note: If you need to list more than 15 individual entries in this table, please create a second copy of this spreadsheet, following the instructions at bottom of the next page.

DEFINITIONS: Codes for Land Use and Forestry Sector Indicators								
Principal Activities:		Predominant Vegetation Type:						
1	Conservation of Natural Ecosystems (may include protected area management, extraction of non-timber products, etc. but not timber harvesting.)	A	Tropical evergreen forest		F	Temperate woodland	K	Desert scrub
2	Sustainable Forest Management for timber using reduced-impact harvesting (non-timber forest products may also be harvested)	B	Tropical seasonal forest		G	Tropical open forest / woodland	L	Swamp and marsh
3	Afforestation / Reforestation / Plantation forests	C	Temperate evergreen forest		H	Tropical grassland and pasture	M	Coastal mangrove
4	Agroforestry	D	Temperate deciduous forest		I	Temperate grassland and pasture	N	Wetlands
5	Sustainable Agriculture	E	Boreal forest		J	Tundra and alpine meadow	O	Mediterranean forest / Vegetation
Definitions: Activities								
Conservation of Natural Ecosystems		Conservation of any areas that have not experienced serious degradation or exploitation of biomass, and without significant harvest of biomass. This includes protected areas, areas used for the extraction of non-timber forest products, and community-managed forests with minimal timber extraction. Areas where non-timber forest products are harvested can be counted in this category but not those that are managed for timber.						
Sustainable Forest Management for Timber using Reduced Impact Harvesting (RIH)		A timber management activity will be considered to have a positive impact on carbon (relative to conventional methods) if it employs RIH practices and/or other key criteria. RIH is a package of practices proven to minimize environmental damage and carbon emissions during the logging of natural tropical forest. To be included, an activity must include most of the following practices: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - tree inventorying, marking and mapping; - careful planning and marking of skidder trails; - vine cutting prior to harvest, where appropriate; - directional felling of trees; - appropriate skidding techniques that employ winching and best available equipment (rubber tired skidder/animal traction) to minimize soil damage; - proper road and log deck construction; - a trained work force and implementation of proper safety practices; - fire mitigation techniques (fire breaks); - existence of a long-term management plan. Report on the area where government, industry or community organizations are carrying out forest management for commercial timber using the techniques above, or forest management areas that have been "certified" as environmentally sound by a recognized independent party. Only the area where sound planning and harvesting is being currently practiced should be included (not the whole concession or forest).						
Agroforestry		Agroforestry covers a wide variety of land-use systems combining tree, crop and/or animals on the same land. Two characteristics distinguish agroforestry from other land uses: 1) it involves the deliberate growing of woody perennial on the same unit of land as agricultural crops and/or animals either spatially or sequentially, and 2) there is significant interaction between woody and non-woody components, either ecological or economical. To be counted, at least 15 percent of the system must be trees or woody perennials grown for a specific function (shade, fuel, fodder, windbreak). -- Include the area of land under an agroforestry system in which a positive carbon benefit is apparent (i.e., through the increase in biomass, litter or soil organic matter). Do not include agroforestry systems being established on forestlands that were deforested since 1990.						
Reforestation/ Afforestation		The act of planting trees on deforested or degraded land previously under forest (reforestation) or on land that has not previously been under forest according to historical records (afforestation). This would include reforestation on slopes for watershed protection; mangrove reforestation or reforestation to protect coastal areas; commercial plantations and community tree planting on a significant scale, and/or the introduction of trees in non-forested areas for ecological or economic purposes. -- Include the area under reforestation or afforestation (i.e., plantation forests and/or community woodlots). Do not include natural forested areas that have been recently deforested for the purpose of planting trees. Do not include tree planting in agroforestry systems (include this under agroforestry).						
Sustainable Agriculture		Agricultural systems that increase or maintain carbon in their soil and biomass through time by employing certain proven cultural practices known to reduce carbon transport or emission. This will <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - no-tillage or reduced tillage - erosion control/soil conservation techniques, especially on hillsides - perennial crops in the system - higher crop yields through better nitrogen and soil management - long-term rotations with legumes - the use of organic mulches, crop residues and other organic inputs into the soil - better management of agrochemicals, by stressing careful fertilizer management that will increase yields while minimizing the use of petro-based agrochemicals which increase emissions. 						

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 3				
Indicator 3: Leveraged Funding for Land Use Activities				
Measures Value of Public and Private Investment Leveraged by USAID for Activities that Contribute to the Preservation or Increase of Carbon Stocks				
PLEASE SEE DEFINITIONS BELOW				
Activity	Source of Leveraged Funds	Methodology for determining amount of funding	Direct Leveraged Funds	SO Number for Activity
Example: National Nature Conservation Fund	National Government	Figure reflects direct, in-kind contribution of national government.	\$572,800	3.3
Example: Big Forest Climate Change Action Project	The Nature Conservancy and the Friends of Nature Foundation	NGOs initiated independent activity with separate funding, building on earlier USAID conservation project.		3.3
TOTALS:			\$0	\$0

DEFINITIONS: Funding Leveraged	
Direct Leveraged Funding:	Funding leveraged directly in support of USAID activities and programs, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - funding leveraged from partners for joint USAID activities; - funding for activities in which USAID developed enabling policies, regulations, or provided pre-investment support; - obligated or committed funding for direct follow-on MDB loan programs; - obligated or committed funding for direct follow-on private-sector funded programs that reach financial closure; - joint implementation investments; - Development Credit Authority investments.

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 4										
Indicator 4: Reduced Net Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the Energy Sector, Industry and Urban Areas										
Measures Emissions of Carbon Dioxide Equivalents Avoided, due to USAID Assistance (includes Carbon Dioxide, Methane, and Nitrous Oxide)										
Activity	CO2 Emissions avoided through renewable energy activities			CO2 emissions avoided through end use energy efficiency improvements			CO2 emissions avoided through energy efficiency improvements in generation, transmission, and distribution (including new production capacity)			SO number for Activity
	MW-h produced in electricity generation	BTU's produced in thermal combustion	Fuel type replaced (see codes)	MW-h saved	BTU's saved in thermal combustion	Fuel type saved (see codes)	MW-h saved	BTU's saved in thermal combustion	Fuel type saved (see codes)	
Example: Renewable Energy Production Prog.	512,258		J							2.1
Example: Steam & Combustion Efficiency Pilot Proj.					1,832,144	J				2.1
Example: Power Sector Retrofits							912,733		T	2.1
Totals:	0	0		0	0		0	0		

Activity	CO2 emissions avoided as a result of switching to cleaner fossil fuels (including new production capacity)				Methane emissions captured from solid waste, coal mining, or sewage treatment	Nitrous oxide emissions avoided through improved agriculture	SO number for Activity
	MW-h produced in electricity generation	BTUs produced in thermal combustion	Old fuel type (use codes)	New fuel type (use codes)	Tonnes of methane	Tonnes of nitrous oxide	
Example: Clean Fuels Program	4,551		H	FF			2
Example: Municipal Landfill Proj.					450		2
Example: Sust. Ag. & Devt. Proj.						575	2
TOTALS:	0	0			0	0	

Codes for Fuel Type			
Fuel Types		Code	Fuel Name
Liquid Fossil	Primary Fuels	A	Crude oil
		B	Orimulsion
		C	Natural gas liquid
	Secondary Fuels	D	Gasoline
		E	Jet kerosene
		F	Other kerosene
		G	Shale oil
		H	Gas/diesel oil
		J	Residual fuel oil
		K	LPG
		L	Ethane
		M	Naphtha
		N	Bitumen
		O	Lubricants
		P	Petroleum coke
		Q	Refinery feedstocks
		R	Refinery gas
S	Other oil		
Solid Fossil	Primary Fuels	T	Anthracite (coal)
		U	Coking coal
		V	Other bituminous coal
		W	Sub-bituminous coal
		X	Lignite
		Y	Oil shale
		Z	Peat
	Secondary fuels/products	AA	BKB & patent fuels
		BB	Coke oven/gas coke
		CC	Coke oven gas
		DD	Blast furnace gas
Gaseous Fossil		EE	Natural gas (dry)
Biomass		FF	Solid biomass
		GG	Liquid biomass
		HH	Gas biomass

Please fill in the YELLOW cells to complete the table.

TABLE 5				
Indicator 5: Leveraged Funding for Activities in Energy, Industry and Urban Sector				
Measures Value of Public and Private Investment Leveraged by USAID for Activities that Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions				
PLEASE SEE DEFINITIONS BELOW				
Activity	Source of Leveraged Funds	Methodology for determining amount of funding	Direct Leveraged Funds	SO Number for Activity
Example: National Renewable Energy Program	Dept. of Energy, World Bank-GEF	DOE direct buy-in to USAID. In FY99, GEF funded replication of NREP activity begun in FY98, called the Renewables for Economic Devt Proj.	\$120,000	2
TOTAL:			\$0	

DEFINITIONS: Funding Leveraged	
Direct Leveraged Funding	<p>Funding leveraged directly in support of USAID activities and programs, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - funding leveraged from partners for joint USAID activities; - funding for activities in which USAID developed enabling policies, regulations, or provided pre-investment support; - obligated or committed funding for direct follow-on MDB loan programs; - obligated or committed funding for direct follow-on private-sector funded programs that reach financial closure; - joint implementation investments; - Development Credit Authority investments.

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Table 6

Indicator 6: Reduced Vulnerability to Impacts of Climate Change

Measures Number of USAID Programs that Reduce Vulnerability to Climate Change

PLEASE SEE CATEGORY DEFINITIONS AND PROGRAM TYPE DESCRIPTIONS BELOW

Category	Country	Duration	Type of Program (see codes below)	Description	SO Name	SO Number for Activity
Example: WR	South Africa	FY99-FY03	G	Provided technical assistance to Rand Water Board to develop comprehensive water resource plan for water shortages due to drought and improved management of water supply	Increased Access to Environmentally Sustainable Housing and Urban Services for the HDP	SO6
Water resource Management (WR)	Regional Center for Southern Africa	FY 04-FY 10	F,G	Okavango River Basin data collection, improved management, planning, communications and institutional strengthening	Improved Management of Selected River Basins	SO17
Agriculture & Food Security (AFS)	Regional Center for Southern Africa	FY 04-FY 10	I	Cross border trade information monitoring. For non-presence countries data collection and analysis on crops.	Rural Livelihoods Diversified in Southern Africa	SO15
Agriculture & Food Security (AFS)	Regional Center for Southern Africa	FY 04-FY 10	H,I,J	Agriculture Research and Technology transfer, e.g. drought tolerant crops, irrigation technology such as drip irrigation.	Rural Livelihoods Diversified in Southern Africa	SO15

Category	Definitions	Codes for Type of Programs
Coastal Resources (CR)	Programs that reduce the vulnerability of coastal populations to accelerated sea level rise or other environmental changes associated with climate change (e.g., sea surface temperatures, storm-surge, resource predictability).	<p>A. Improved ecosystem resiliency to climatic variability, eg. marine protected areas and fisheries reserves</p> <p>B. Improved capacity for coastal management (zoning schemes, coastal set-backs, coastal watershed management)</p> <p>C. Protection of critical habitats (eg. coral reefs, mangroves, estuaries, sand dunes) that function as buffers to sea-level rise and storm-surge.</p> <p>D. Early warning system</p>
Water Resources (WR)	Programs that increase ability to manage variability in water resources due to climate (e.g. drought, flooding, desertification)	<p>E. Seasonal climate forecasting</p> <p>F. Improved management of water demand / water use efficiency</p> <p>G. Improved management of water supply: groundwater aquifers, reservoirs, hydropower</p>
Agriculture & Food Security (AFS)	Programs that increase resilience of agriculture and food systems to changes in temperature, water availability, pest and pathogen prevalence, soil moisture and other changes in environmental parameters	<p>H. Crop diversification (drought-tolerant and disease-tolerant crops)</p> <p>I. Famine early warning system / modelling climate impacts on agriculture production</p> <p>J. Improved market / trade system to increase access to food</p>
Biodiversity (BIO)	Programs that increase resiliency of natural ecosystems to climate variability and change	K. Habitat conservation (eg. biological corridors, community based natural resource management, protected area management)
Human Health (HH)	Programs that reduce vulnerability of human health to climate change impacts	<p>L. Improved surveillance and health systems response to climate-related changes in disease patterns</p> <p>M. Increased access to health products and services which address climate-related changes in disease</p>
Urban (U)	Programs that increase resiliency of urban infrastructure and service delivery to impacts of climate change	<p>N. Risk assessments conducted to determine vulnerability of urban infrastructure and services to climate impacts</p> <p>O. Adaptation plans developed to address vulnerabilities identified through risk assessments</p> <p>P. Programs to share experiences with other communities related to the preparation for and the recovery from climate related disaster</p>
Natural Resource Management (NRM)	Programs that increase resiliency of forested or rangeland ecosystems to climate variability	<p>Q. Integrated landscape protection using forest resources; restoration of degraded lands; erosion control</p> <p>R. Research, policy, or regulatory reform in support of sustainable forest resource management</p>