

# “Where We Work” – Metadata & Sources

## USAID FUNDING

All funding figures on the Climatelinks country pages are sourced from the USAID Fiscal Year 2020 653(a) allocation. The adaptation funding levels include indirect attributions of climate change benefits achieved through other funding streams.

### Organizational Funding Units

**Bilateral Missions** – This refers to countries where USAID has a bilateral mission and that mission receives focused Global Climate Change funding for Fiscal Year 2016.

**Regional Programs** – The vast majority of countries included in this group (colored light orange in the main map) are countries in which USAID has no bilateral mission but where the corresponding regional program receives Global Climate Change focused funds that may support climate change programming in the indicated country. Countries with a USAID bilateral mission that does not receive Global Climate Change focused funds but where climate change programming may be supported by a regional or USAID/Washington program are also included in this group.

### Thematic Funding Streams

**Adaptation** helps countries predict and prepare for climate variability and change, reducing their vulnerability to weather and climate risks.

**Renewable Energy** promotes the deployment, financing, and grid integration of renewable energy generation as a means of reducing greenhouse gas emissions and increasing access to modern energy services.

**Sustainable Landscapes** protects, manages, and restores forests and other lands to store carbon while improving livelihoods and resilience.

## CONTEXT INDICATORS

Context indicators from various sources are provided for countries that have bilateral USAID missions with focused Global Climate Change funds.

### Population

The source of this context indicator is the “People and Society” section of each country’s profile in the [CIA World Factbook](#). This source was consulted in July 2020.

### Climate Vulnerability

The source of this context indicator comes from the [vulnerability component of the Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative \(ND-GAIN\)](#). Vulnerability measures a country’s exposure, sensitivity, and capacity to adapt to the negative effects of climate change. ND-GAIN measures overall vulnerability by considering six life-supporting sectors: food, water, health, ecosystem service, human habitat, and infrastructure. This continuous measure of vulnerability was converted to a categorical indicator using the following breakpoints:

0.01 - 0.33: LOW

0.34 - 0.67: MEDIUM

0.68 - 1.0: HIGH

### GHG Emissions Growth

This context indicator represents annual growth in greenhouse gases emissions across all sectors, including land use, from 2012 to 2016. The World Resources Institute’s [CAIT Climate Data Explorer](#) source of emissions data, specifically [this page with emissions by country](#).

For the years 2012-2016 this calculation was used:

$$GHG\ Emissions\ Growth\ (\%) = [(((AE_{2016} - AE_{2015}) / AE_{2015}) + ((AE_{2015} - AE_{2014}) / AE_{2014}) + ((AE_{2014} - AE_{2013}) / AE_{2013}) + ((AE_{2013} - AE_{2012}) / AE_{2012})) / 4 ] * 100$$

where  $AE_n$  is the total GHG emissions for all sectors for year  $n$

The calculation is the difference between each year divided by the first year, added together, and divided by the range.

For example:

$$\text{Bangladesh's GHG Emissions Growth} = [(((209.58 - 209.03) / 209.03) + ((209.03 - 199.6) / 199.6) + ((199.6 - 194.46) / 194.46) + ((194.46 - 190.02) / 190.02)) / 4] * 100 = 2.49 \%$$

### **Average GHG emissions growth from deforestation**

This context indicator represents the average annual emissions (CO<sub>2</sub>) from deforestation from 2015-2019. The [Global Forest Watch](#)'s "Emissions from Biomass Loss" graph, found in the Climate tab of each country profile, is the source of the data. The calculation is the average of the data from the years 2015-2019 for areas with greater than 30 percent tree canopy cover and emissions solely from deforestation.

### **% Forested Area**

This context indicator is the percent of a country's land area under natural or planted stands of trees in 2019. The values are based on [Global Forest Watch](#) data.

### **Glacier Dependence**

This context indicator was developed through various sources to indicate countries dependent on glacier hydrology and/or vulnerable to its changes, starting with a [list of glaciers by world regions](#).

## **POLICY INDICATORS**

Policy indicators from various sources are provided in the Climatelinks map profiles for countries that have bilateral USAID missions with focused Global Climate Change funds.

### **Long-Term Strategy for 2050**

This policy indicator acknowledges whether a country has adopted a long-term low emissions development strategy (LTS). These strategies identify mid-century emissions targets to advance the goal of limiting global warming to well below 2°C. LTS represents a

significant opportunity for countries to lay out their vision for achieving a low-carbon economy by 2050 while also pursuing sustainable development. [Climate Watch](#) is the source of this policy indicator, accessed in October 2020.

## **National Adaptation Plan**

The national adaptation plan process was established under the [Cancun Adaptation Framework](#). It enables Parties to formulate and implement national adaptation plans as a means of identifying medium- and long-term adaptation needs and developing and implementing strategies and programmes to address those needs. It is a continuous, progressive and iterative process which follows a country-driven, gender-sensitive, participatory and fully transparent approach. [UNFCCC](#) is the source of this data. It was accessed in October 2020.

[Questions or suggestions?](#)