

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. fax cover sheet	[Personally Identifiable Information] [partial] (1 page)	08/18/1997	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Staff Secretary
Todd Stern
OA/Box Number: 11212

FOLDER TITLE:

USAID [U.S. Agency for International Development] Plan

2019-0774-S

rs3414

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]



U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
1300 PENNSYLVANIA AVE., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20523

PRESS OFFICE

(202) 712-4320

FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL COVER SHEET

TO: Todd Stern
White House Staff Secretary

FAX #: 456-2215

FROM: Martha Wofford

Phone: (202) 712-4320

Fax: (202) 216-3034

DIRECT DIAL 712-5139

Total Number of Pages 4

Todd,

Attached is an op-ed by Administrator Atwood on climate change and developing countries. Susan Povenmire suggested we draft an op-ed to be released in conjunction with op-eds by Secretary Albright and Under Secretary Eizenstadt. The thought would be to try and place this in English-speaking papers in key developing countries (e.g. India, Indonesia, Phillipines, etc.). Nick Lapham asked me to fax it over for your clearance. I would like to try and place it before the conference begins. I apologize for the short time frame, but have just received clearance from Administrator Atwood. Thanks Todd.

Martha

Toward a Global Partnership on Climate Change**J. Brian Atwood**

Next week in Kyoto, Japan, the international community will convene to discuss terms for limiting emissions of greenhouse gases. Obscured amid the swirl of controversy surrounding the conference is a rare opportunity for progress and cooperation. Reaching an agreement will not be easy. Nonetheless, the negotiations process creates the opportunity for global partnership to combat climate change--a threat all nations face. If that partnership is to be formed, it must include developed and developing countries, and it must fully embrace market forces.

We are now very familiar with the doomsday economic scenarios that surround a commitment to reducing carbon emissions. Some developing nations fear that the industrial world will force slow growth strategies upon them. This is not the case. Active engagement in a new development partnership will help reduce local air pollution, increase industrial efficiency and reduce greenhouse gas emissions, while maintaining economic growth. The United States is committed to helping make this promise a reality.

Nations at Risk

While the impact of climate change will vary from country to country and region to region, the greatest costs will be borne by poor nations least able to cope with crisis and adapt to change. Many developing nations are low-lying or island states, have limited water resources, or economies that are highly dependent upon natural resources and agriculture. In short, many countries have limited capacity or means to adapt and cope with change.

As sea levels rise, 100 million people around the world could be placed at risk from flooding and storm surges. Bangladesh, for example, could lose nearly 20 percent of its land. Island nations such as the Maldives could be devastated. In India, areas prone to flooding could increase by 300 percent, displacing more than seven million people. Malaria, dengue and other water-related diseases could become more common. Crops could suffer from droughts in some areas and flooding elsewhere. Rice yields, forest productivity and forest cover are all projected to decline or be seriously impacted.

Leadership and Cooperation

Clearly, the industrialized countries have in large part created the climate change problem and we must lead the way in addressing it. The United States is committed to taking responsible action to confront this threat. We will support international agreements that establish realistic commitments and that require participation by all countries.

President Clinton, recognizing the importance of global cooperation, has announced that the U.S. will provide at least \$1 billion in assistance, through the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), over the next five years to help developing nations promote energy efficiency, develop alternative energy sources and improve natural resource management.

More than money, the President's initiative renews the U.S. commitment to the transfer of environmentally sound technologies that will help emerging markets grow. The initiative fosters technology transfer by attracting the resources of multilateral and bilateral lenders, and by promoting U.S. and local private sector trade and investments. Programs targeted at the energy and industrial sectors will help remove barriers and create incentives to investment while leveraging and channeling financial sector resources.

President Clinton's initiative will:

- Decrease the rate of growth in net greenhouse gas emissions by decreasing greenhouse gas sources and maintaining or increasing natural resources (e.g. forests) that absorb greenhouse gases;
- Increase developing and transition country participation in the United Nations' Framework Convention on Climate Change; and
- Decrease developing and transitional country vulnerability to the threats posed by climate change.

Long-Term Economic Development

The underlying principle of the U.S. initiative is that efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and vulnerability to climate change are critical to sustainable development and that sustainable development on a global basis is essential to U.S. well-being here and at home.

In the long-term, economic development will be enhanced, not compromised, by efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. In the short term, a vast array of activities can promote economic development, reduce the rate of growth in greenhouse gas emissions and decrease vulnerability to climate change. The President's initiative will focus on activities that are "win-win"—simultaneously promoting sustainable development and combating climate change.

To achieve continued growth and reduced emissions, USAID will use a range of tools and approaches, including technology cooperation; training and capacity development; partnerships with the private sector; collaboration and coordination with other bilateral and multilateral donors; and the use of loans and loan guarantees to foster private trade and investment in environmentally sound technologies and projects that mitigate climate change.

Preparing for Change

Not only will USAID work with developing nations to introduce new approaches, but we will also work with countries to assist them in adapting to change and coping with the predicted impacts of climate change. Projects will:

- Improve preparedness for natural disasters;
- Increase adaptability and efficiency of agricultural systems, municipal management, water resources management and public health systems; and
- Enhance domestic and international capacities for conflict-resolution in disputes regarding shared resources, such as water.

The U.S. is committed to working in partnership with developing nations to address climate change--both the risks and the opportunities. There is the potential for myriad benefits if we use a long-term perspective, and institute the reforms necessary to attract private capital and introduce market forces. Our partnership on climate change can help make the world a better and more prosperous place for generations to come.

Agency - USAID
'97 NOV 10 PM6:27

U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
320 21ST STREET, N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20523

PRESS OFFICE

(202) 647-4274

FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL COVER SHEET

TO: TODD STERNFAX #: 456-2215

FROM: Martha Wofford
Phone: (202) 647-4274
Fax: (202) 647-3945

*Friday AM
Deadline*Total Number of Pages 2

TODD -

ATTACHED IS A PROPOSED COVER LETTER FOR THE USAID ACTION PLAN (FOR THE BILLION DOLLAR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES INITIATIVE) THAT WE WOULD LIKE TO HAVE THE PRESIDENT SIGN, IF APPROPRIATE.

I DISCUSSED THIS WITH JONATHAN ATECHEK A WHILE BACK.

PLEASE LET ME KNOW IF YOU WOULD PREFER I GO THROUGH KATIE'S OR ANOTHER STOP.

THANKS TODD -

MARTHA

Climate Change Action Plan

December 1997

Letter from the President and Vice President of the United States of America

Climate change poses a serious problem for developed and developing nations alike. The United States is committed to taking responsible action to confront this threat. We will support international agreements that establish realistic commitments and that require participation by all countries. We support flexible, market-based policies based upon a simple common sense principle: vigorous economic growth and environmental protection can go hand in hand. We support broad global cooperation with all nations actively engaged to reduce the climate change threat.

In June of this year at the United Nations General Assembly Special Session on Environment, the United States announced its intent to provide \$1 billion in assistance to developing nations and countries with economies in transition to reduce the threat of climate change. The U.S. Agency for International Development's Action Plan begins to define the approach the United States will use in providing this assistance. The plan outlines a framework for encouraging the transfer of environmentally-sound technology that will not only help developing nations mitigate climate change but will also provide tremendous opportunity for U.S. firms to do business abroad.

We offer this plan as further demonstration of our commitment to working in partnership with the global community to reduce the threat of climate change. America's best interests demand that we do so.

President William J. Clinton

Vice President Albert Gore

MESSAGE CONFIRMATION

NOV-10-97 17:43

FAX NUMBER : 2024562215

NAME :

FAX NUMBER : 65334

PAGE : 06

ELAPSED TIME : 02'50"

MODE : G3 STD

RESULTS : O.K

USAID

'97 NOV 10 PM6:27



U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
320 21ST STREET, N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20523

PRESS OFFICE

(202) 647-4274

FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL COVER SHEET

TO: TODD STERNFAX #: 456-2215

FROM: Martha Wofford
Phone: (202) 647-4274
Fax: (202) 647-3945

Total Number of Pages 2

TODD —

ATTACHED IS A PROPOSED COVER LETTER FOR THE USAID ACTION PLAN (FOR THE BILLION DOLLAR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES INITIATIVE) THAT WE WOULD LIKE TO HAVE THE PRESIDENT SIGN, IF APPROPRIATE.

I DISCUSSED THIS WITH JONATHAN ATECHEK A WHILE BACK.

PLEASE LET ME KNOW IF YOU WOULD PREFER I GO THROUGH KATIE'S OR ANOTHER STPP.

THANKS TODD —
MARtha

Climate Change Action Plan
December 1997

Porter only

Letter from the President and Vice President of the United States of America

Climate change poses a series problem for developed and developing nations alike. The United States is committed to taking responsible action to confront this threat. We will support international agreements that establish realistic commitments and that require participation by all countries. We support flexible, market-based policies based upon a simple common sense principle: vigorous economic growth and environmental protection can go hand in hand. We support broad global cooperation with all nations actively engaged to reduce the climate change threat.

In June of this year at the United Nations General Assembly Special Session on Environment, the United States announced its intent to provide \$1 billion in assistance to developing nations and countries with economies in transition to reduce the threat of climate change. The U.S. Agency for International Development's Action Plan begins to define the approach the United States will use in providing this assistance. The plan outlines a framework for encouraging the transfer of environmentally-sound technology that will not only help developing nations mitigate climate change but will also provide tremendous opportunity for U.S. firms to do business abroad.

We offer this plan as further demonstration of our commitment to working in partnership with the global community to reduce the threat of climate change. America's best interests demand that we do so.

President William J. Clinton

Vice President Albert Gore

MESSAGE CONFIRMATION

NOV-10-97 17:43

FAX NUMBER : 2024562215

NAME :

FAX NUMBER : 65334

PAGE : 06

ELAPSED TIME : 02'50"

MODE : G3 STD

RESULTS : O.K

CARINET-USAID



U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT

BUREAU FOR LEGISLATIVE
AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

FACSIMILE MESSAGE 10:45

TO: Jonathan Adashek FAX #:
PHONE #:

FROM: Eric Hillel

SENDERS VOICE TELEPHONE NUMBER: (202) 647-

SENDERS FACSIMILE TELEPHONE NUMBER: (202) 647-3945

SUBJECT:

MESSAGE:

NUMBER OF PAGES IN MESSAGE (INCLUDING THIS COVER):

3

Background

THE PRESIDENT'S CLIMATE CHANGE INITIATIVE

USAID ACTION PLAN

The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) has been given the lead on behalf of the Federal Government in implementing the President's initiative for developing countries.

This draft Action Plan focuses on how USAID will work to make the President's commitment a reality.

Key components: \$750 million in grant aid and \$250 million in loans or loan guarantees over five years.

At least 40% of the \$1 billion commitment will be targeted on nine key countries and three regions (new in bold):

- Brazil
- Mexico
- India
- Indonesia
- Philippines
- Poland
- Russia
- South Africa
- Ukraine
- Central Africa (Cameroon, the Central African Republic, the Congo, Republic of Congo and Gabon)
- Central America (El Salvador, Nicaragua, Honduras, Guatemala, Belize, Panama and Costa Rica)
- Central Asia (Kazakhstan, Kyrgystan, Turkmenistan and Tajikistan and Uzbekistan).

The draft Action Plan specifies **three areas of emphasis**: The \$1 billion will be used for 1) mitigating greenhouse gas emissions; 2) supporting the goals of the U.N. Framework Convention on Climate Change; 3) reducing vulnerability to climate change.

1. Decreasing rate of growth in emissions

In the **energy sector**:

- The substitution of natural gas for coal and oil;
- The use of renewable energy sources;
- Increased end-use energy efficiency;
- Reduced subsidies for fossil energy and use of market forces and regulatory incentives to promote less carbon-intense energy use.

In the **land use sector**:

- The preservation, re-establishment or more sustainable management and use of forests, trees and denuded lands;
- The maintenance and preservation of wetlands and mangroves;
- Decreased burning of savannas, forests and brushland;
- Reduced slash and burn (shifting) cultivation;

-2-

2. Increasing developing country commitments under the FCCC

USAID programs will also seek to enhance developing country capacity to implement the FCCC, including:

- Stimulation of joint implementation projects;
- Building local capacity to participate in emissions trading;
- Acceptance of developing country commitments under the FCCC;

3. Decreasing vulnerability to climate impacts

Although not counted towards the \$1 billion commitment, USAID will help increase nations' capacity to adapt to change and cope with the predicted impact of climate change:

- Increased preparedness for natural disasters;
- Increased adaptability and efficiency of agricultural systems, municipal management, water resources management, and public health systems;
- Improved domestic and international capacities for conflict-resolution regarding shared resources such as water;

Several new areas of emphasis will be added to the USAID portfolio:

USAID will calculate and consider the health and productivity costs associated with the local air pollution generated by fossil fuel combustion.

USAID will identify "hot spots" of particular vulnerability that USAID needs to address.

USAID will also focus on facilitating private sector technology transfer of clean energy technology.

USAID will focus on the urban-climate nexus and address opportunities to meet local air quality concerns which also impact net greenhouse gas emissions.

USAID will focus on environmental education and outreach to involve non-governmental organizations, the private sector and governments;

USAID will work with the donor community.

USAID



U.S. AGENCY FOR
INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT

October 2, 1997

Dear Colleague:

In June at the United Nations General Assembly Special Session on the Environment, President Clinton announced that the United States would provide \$1 billion in assistance over the next five years to help developing nations and economies in transition combat the threat of climate change.

As you are all aware, over the past two months, USAID has been developing an action plan to realize the President's commitment. That draft will be released for review and consultation at the White House Conference on Climate Change, on Monday, October 6th.

The Action Plan review process during the month of October will be extensive. The Administrator is scheduling several lunches with various expert groups to consult on the action plan. The Center for Environment is organizing a broad public consultation for the week of October 13th.

To ensure that all Departments and Agencies of the Federal Government are involved in reviewing and providing feedback, I would like to invite you to a briefing on the draft Action Plan. The meeting will be held on October 14th at 3:30pm. It will be held in Conference Room 5.10 of the Ronald Reagan Building (entrance opposite the main entrance to the Commerce Department on 14th street between Constitution Avenue and Pennsylvania Avenue).

Please return the attached RSVP slip by fax and include your name and social security number as we will need to pre-clear you into the building.

Sincerely,

David F. Hales
Deputy Assistant Administrator
Global Environment Center

Attachments

cc: A/AID, J. Brian Atwood
AA/G, Sally Shelton Colby

"To help developing nations reduce greenhouse gas emissions, I am pleased to announce that the United States will provide them with \$1 billion in assistance over the next five years. These funds will go to programs that support energy efficiency, develop alternative energy sources and improve resource management to promote growth that does not adversely affect the climate."

President Clinton, The United Nations, June 26, 1997

Developing countries are critical to addressing global climate change. Although developed nations will be responsible for the excess concentration of greenhouse gas emissions in the atmosphere well into the next century, by around 2020 annual emissions from developing and transitional countries will overtake those of OECD nations. Developing countries are also the most vulnerable and least prepared to cope with the impacts of climate change. Any effective international regime to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions must include all major emitters.

Speaking at the United Nations last June, President Clinton articulated a clear leadership role for the United States in working with emerging economies to combat climate change. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is implementing the President's commitment to assist developing nations in charting a less carbon-intensive path to development while protecting their capacity to sequester carbon.

A draft Climate Action Plan outlining USAID's approach to the five year \$1 billion commitment is being released today for public review and consultation.

The USAID Climate Action Plan will build on USAID's extensive on-the-ground network and experience in advancing environmentally sustainable economic development. As proposed, the Initiative will focus on "sources" and "sinks" in nine key countries and three regions: Brazil, India, Indonesia, Mexico, Philippines, Russia, Poland, South Africa, Ukraine Central America, Central Africa (the Congo Basin) and the Central Asian Republics.

In the energy sector, USAID proposes promoting energy efficiency, renewable energy and market reforms that benefit the environment. The Agency also hopes to facilitate more sustainable forest management and agriculture.

As drafted, the Initiative will target those policies and measures that will reduce greenhouse gas emissions while promoting sound economic development. It will promote technology cooperation, create partnerships with the U.S. private sector and develop human and institutional capacity. USAID will also work closely with other bilateral donors, non-governmental organizations and multilateral development banks to promote greater investments in "climate friendly" technology.

USAID is organizing a series of consultations with other Agencies and Departments of the Federal Government, non-governmental organizations, private firms and the general public. To receive a copy of the Draft USAID Climate Action Plan, please contact:

The USAID Center for Environment
Ronald Reagan Building
Room 3.08
Washington D.C. 20523-3800
(202) 712-1750
climate@usaid.gov



U.S. AGENCY FOR
INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT

BUREAU FOR GLOBAL PROGRAMS, FIELD SUPPORT AND RESEARCH
CENTER FOR THE ENVIRONMENT
1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
(14th Street Entrance)
Washington, DC 20523-3800

DRAFT
Climate Change Action Plan
Interagency Briefing

Tuesday, October 14, 1997
Conference Room 510
3:30 pm

RSVP BY October 10, 1997

I will attend: _____

I will not attend: _____

Name: _____

Organization: _____

Phone: _____ SSN: _____

_____ will attend on my behalf.

Please return to Carla Koppell by fax: (202) 216-3230.



U.S. AGENCY FOR
INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT

Bureau for Legislative
and Public Affairs

MEMORANDUM

TO: Kris Balderston
Cabinet Affairs

FROM: Ann Kittlaus *AK*
USAID Legislative and Public Affairs /COS

RE: Planned Climate Change Activities for Administrator Atwood

DATE: August 20, 1997

As you know, USAID has a major role in the climate change effort, both because of our \$1 billion Developing Country Initiative and our role in working with developing countries leading up to Kyoto. Administrator Atwood will be meeting with stakeholders domestically and abroad to promote the Initiative including NGOs, representatives of the insurance and energy industries and U.S. businesses that stand to profit from an increase demand in the renewable energy market.

Atwood will also deliver the message to developing countries that the U.S. wants to work with them to develop policies that are good for business and good for the environment. He travels to India in mid-September.

Atwood's tentative September climate change schedule follows.

Week of 9/8	Meet with Frank Nutter, President of Reinsurance Association of America
9/10	Lunch with energy experts: US Energy Assoc., Alliance to Save Energy, Solar Energy Industry
9/12	Hartford event with insurance, re-insurance industry members
Week of 9/15	Roundtable discussion with environmental NGOs
Week of 9/15	Pre-brief with US reporters re: upcoming India trip

Tentative Atwood schedule continued

9/22-10/2	Trip to India. Trip will focus on climate change with site visits, ministerial visits, major speeches in New Delhi and Bombay.
10/6	White House conference
Week of 10/6	De-brief with foreign press re: India trip



Global Climate Change:

Implementing President Clinton's Climate Commitment

"In our era, the environment has moved to the top of the international agenda because how well a nation honors it will have an impact, for good or ill, not only on the people of that nation, but all across the globe. Preserving the resources we share is crucial not only for the quality of our individual environments and health, but also to maintain stability and peace within nations and among them."

President Clinton, June 26, 1997

United Nations Special Session on Environment and Development

The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) plays the lead role in U.S. government efforts to slow global climate in developing countries and nations making the transition from communism. The agency has programs relating to global climate change, such as promoting energy efficiency and encouraging forest conservation, in 44 countries around the globe. USAID works with governments, business and a host of non-governmental organizations in its efforts to foster economic growth that does not adversely effect the climate.

President Clinton has committed the United States to provide one billion dollars in assistance over the next five years to help developing nations reduce greenhouse gases by supporting energy efficiency, developing alternative energy sources and improving resource management. By using resources more efficiently, developing nations can considerably enhance their potential for economic growth while reducing serious health and environmental threats to their own citizens.

Why Address Climate Change

The science is clear and compelling: humans are changing the global climate. Concentrations of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere are the highest in 200,000 years, and climbing sharply.

- If this trend continues, scientists expect the seas to rise two feet or more over the next century. In the United States, 9,000 square miles of coastal areas would be flooded. Island chains such as the Maldives and coastal nations such as Bangladesh would be even more greatly devastated.

- Climate change disrupts agriculture, causes severe droughts and floods and helps speed the spread of infectious diseases.
- Developing countries will be the most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change -- and the least prepared to cope. Early in the next century, developing countries are expected to overtake developed nations as the largest source of greenhouse gas emissions.

The Developing Country Climate Change Initiative

President Clinton's climate change initiative represents a multi-year commitment of \$1 billion in grant and credit assistance over five years and an additional \$25 million for an inter-agency program. A five year action plan is now being developed with USAID missions, the private sector, other U.S. government agencies and other stakeholders to determine how funds under the Initiative will be allocated.

USAID's strategy is based on the premise that a less carbon-intensive path to development is a "win win" proposition for the environment and economic progress. USAID has identified approximately 20 developing and formerly communist countries that are significant contributors to global greenhouse emissions. The agency's efforts will focus on mitigating the effects of climate change within key countries and pivotal sectors of this group of nations.

Key Countries: Mexico, Brazil, India, Indonesia, Philippines, Russia, Ukraine, Poland, Kazakstan, and the Central Africa region.

Key Elements: Policy reform, capacity building, market development, technology cooperation and financial leveraging.

The Global Climate Change Initiative: What's New?

- The climate change represents the first multi-year commitment by the U.S. government to this issue. A minimum of \$750 million in grant assistance over five years will be provided for climate-related programs by USAID primarily in energy and forestry. In addition, a "floor" will be set on current levels of climate-related assistance.
- The initiative will use loan and loan guarantees for global climate change projects. USAID and the World bank will work in close collaboration on global climate change.
- \$250 million in new and additional loans and loan guarantees for climate projects

APR 20 1991 11:42 P.06/06

This program represents new authority for use of U.S. loans and loan guarantees will be managed by USAID as part of climate initiative and will focus on projects and technology cooperation.

- The agency's global climate change efforts will be built around a partnership with the private sector. Development aid will promote and catalyze technology cooperation

Results

U.S. development assistance is based on partnerships with developing country governments, businesses and NGOs. By bringing together U.S. technological, institutional and human resources with our partners in developing nations, the capacity of countries to pursue their own path to sustainable development is strengthened. Examples of recent successes include:

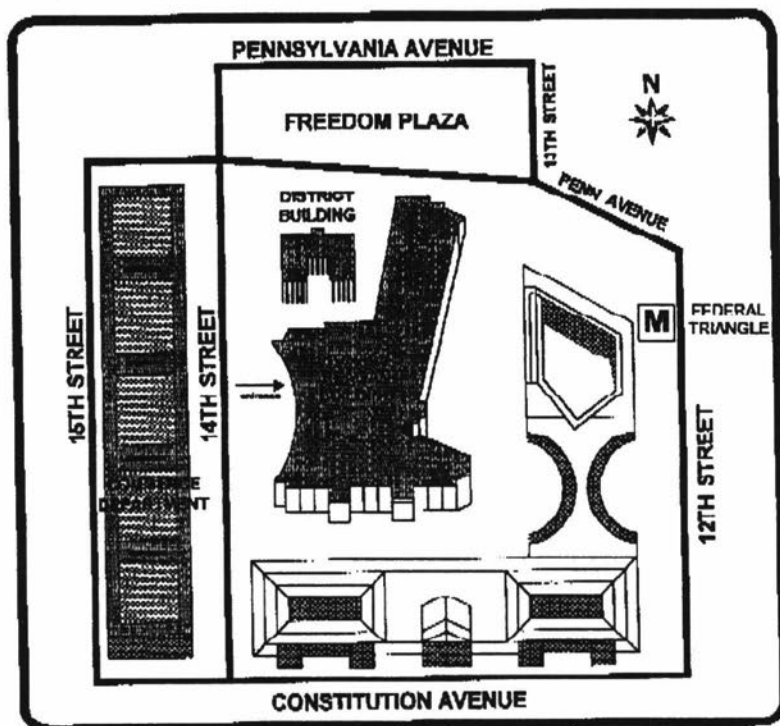
- The USAID forest management program in Mexico has reduced the deforestation rate on 3.1 million hectares of protected land by more than 30 percent.
- The agency's Sustainable Forestry Practices Initiative has reduced the damage caused by poor land management on over 3.4 million hectares of forests by 70 percent.
- A rural electrification program in the Philippines has reduced power line losses by three percent and reduced carbon dioxide emissions by 250,000 metric tons.
- Integrated resource planning in India improved efficiency of coal-fired power plants, saving up to 10 million tons of coal per year, reducing the demand for energy by seven percent, and producing a potential 5.5 million metric ton reduction of carbon dioxide.
- USAID's program to promote bagasse co-generation has increased the commercial production of renewable energy and cut carbon dioxide emissions by two million metric tons.

USAID's The Center
for Environment
has officially relocated to the
Ronald Reagan Building
(3rd Floor-3.07-3.08)

Mailing Address:
USAID/G/ENV
Washington, D.C. 20523-3800

Physical Address:
1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., 3rd Floor
Washington, D.C. 20004
(Enter building through 14th Street Entrance)

202-712-1750 (phone)
202-216-3174 (fax)





U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
CENTER FOR ENVIRONMENT
1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC 20535-3800

Developing Country Climate Change Initiative
Interagency Briefing Meeting

Thursday, August 28, 1997
Conference Room 209 D & E
2:00 PM

RSVP BY AUGUST 27, 1997

Name: _____
Organization: _____
SSN: _____
Phone: _____ Fax: _____

Please fax confirmation to Carla Koppell (fax: 202- 216-3230) .

KYOTO & BEYOND: A DEVELOPING COUNTRY CLIMATE CHANGE INITIATIVE

Summary

Stabilizing greenhouse gas concentrations will require concerted action by all Parties to the Framework Convention on Climate Change (FCCC). While developing countries currently contribute a relatively small percentage of greenhouse gas (GhG) emissions, the rate of growth in their net emissions far exceeds that of developed nations; by 2035 the developing country share of emissions will match or exceed that of developed countries. To be effective, any concerted global effort to address climate change will have to involve developed and developing country Parties to the Framework Convention on Climate Change.

The United States recognizes that developed countries must work in partnership with developing countries to demonstrate that economic growth and "climate friendly" development are compatible goals. The U.S. also believes that it can assist developing nations by facilitating technology transfer and private sector investment.

U.S. collaboration with developing countries to combat the growth in greenhouse gas emissions flowered after the U.S. signed the FCCC in 1992 in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. As we approach the fifth Anniversary of the Rio Earth Summit and the third Conference of the Parties to the FCCC, the U.S. would like to reassert its commitment to work in partnership with developing countries by announcing a \$1 billion 5-year Developing Country Climate Change Initiative (DC³I). The objective of the Initiative will be to help developing countries plot a "climate friendly" path to development. The primary component of the DC³I will be a five-year minimum of at least \$150 million per year in bilateral foreign assistance for climate change-related programs¹ and the potential to use development credits dedicated to "climate friendly" investment projects. The Initiative will also include a \$25 million 5-year inter-agency program to assist developing nations to meet the terms and spirit of the FCCC. The Inter-Agency Climate Change Program will build on the U.S. Country Studies Program and the U.S. Initiative on Joint Implementation.

U.S. bilateral assistance for climate change-related activities will focus on providing technical assistance and training to promote improved forest and energy sector management. For example, the U.S. will promote energy efficiency and renewable energy, and foster low impact logging and sustainable forest management. Assuming Congressional approval, the U.S. government will also examine how it can use credit tools to induce greater U.S. private sector involvement in transferring "climate friendly" technologies.

¹"Climate change-related programs" refers to (i) climate change-dedicated programs and (ii) sector programs, predominantly energy, forestry and agriculture, that are critical in advancing a climate change agenda in developing countries.



U.S. AGENCY FOR
INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT

AUG 20 1997

Dear Colleague,

In June, at the United Nations General Assembly Special Session on the Environment, President Clinton announced a \$1 billion Developing Country Climate Change Initiative. For the next five years, that Initiative will help guide U.S. collaboration with developing nations to combat the threat of climate change.

Many of you were consulted and involved in development of the Initiative. Nonetheless, details of the program were not widely circulated in advance of the President's announcement. Attached you will find the material that was prepared by USAID with the Office of Management and Budget and the White House to support the announcement of the Initiative in New York.

We need your help and advice as we begin to plan for implementation of the Initiative. At 2:00pm on Thursday, August 28 at our new location, 1300 Pennsylvania Avenue in Room 209 D and E (the USAID entrance is on 14th Street, NW opposite the main entrance of the Commerce Department—see map), the USAID Climate Change Team will overview the Initiative, its relationship to the USAID Climate Change Action Plan, and explore its connection to other programs and initiatives being undertaken by Departments and Agencies throughout the U.S. Government. The meeting is open to interested parties from all Federal Agencies and Departments.

The President's Developing Country Initiative is an integral part of the U.S. Government's efforts to address the causes and effects of climate change. It will be fully effective only if well-coordinated with other U.S. Government efforts. We look forward to working closely with you during its implementation, and welcome your advice and counsel as the program evolves.

Please return the attached RSVP slip by fax, and include your name and social security number as we will need to pre-clear you into the building.

Sincerely,

David F. Hales
Deputy Assistant Administrator
Global Environment Center

Attachment: a/s

cc: A/AID, J. Brian Atwood
AA/G, S. Shelton-Colby
All AA



U.S. AGENCY FOR
INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT

DISTRIBUTION:

Organization	Name	Fax
CCTF	Dirk Forrister	202-343-1162
	Steve Seidel	202-343-1163
CEA	Jeff Frankel	202-395-6947
	Jason Shogren	202-393-6853
	Steve Seidel	202-456-6546
DOC	Les Garden	202-482-0170
	Jeffrey Hunker	202-482-4636
DOD	Sherri Goodman	703-693-7011
	Roy Salomon	703-607-3124
DOE	John Atcheson	202-586-7114
	Richard Ball	202-586-2062
	Richard Bradley	202-586-4341
	William Breed	202-586-2062
	Ron Bowes	202-586-1640
	John Brodman	202-586-3047
	Amiee Christensen	202-586-0861
	Marc Chupka	202-586-0861
	John Conti	202-586-5391
	Robert Dixon	202-586-3485
	Jeffrey Dowd	202-586-4447
	Mark Frederichs	202-586-4447
	Howard Gruenspecht	202-586-5391
	Abe Haspel	202-586-3047
	Allan Hoffman	202-586-1640
	Elmer Holt	202-586-2062
	David Jhirad	202-586-3047
	Robert Kane	202-586-1188
	Peter Karpoff	202-586-5391
	Robert Kripowitz	
	Larry Mansueti	202-586-1640
	Raymond Prince	202-586-2062
	Dan Reicher	202-586-0148
	Joseph Romm	202-586-9260
	Art Rypinski	202-586-3045
	Peter Salmon-Cox	202-586-9234
	Linda Silverman	202-586-4341
	Alan Schroeder	202-586-9234
	Deborah Stowell	202-586-5391

DISTRIBUTION (continued):

Organization	Name	Fax
DOI	Paul Desler	202-371-2815
	Robin O'Malley	202-208-4561
	Brooke Shearer	202-208-1873
	Mark Shaefer	202-371-2815
DOL STATE	Brooks Yeager	202-208-4561
	Ed Montgomery	202-219-4902
	Sue Bintlaz	202-647-2282
	Evan Bloom	202-736-7115
	Barbara Cates	202-647-4037
	Susan Gordon	202-647-0191
	Jon Gruber	202-622-2633
	Erica Keen	202-647-0753
	Melinda Kimble	202-647-0217
	Rafe Pomerance	202-647-0217
	Daniel Reifsnyder	202-647-0191
	Jack Schick	703-790-5736
	Frank Krusesi	202-366-7127
	Wiley Barbour	202-260-6405
	David Doniger	202-260-5155
DOT EPA	David Gardiner	202-260-6405
	Julie Gorte	202-260-6405
	Nancy Kete	202-233-9686
	Jackie Krieger	202-260-6405
	Dina Kruger	202-233-9569
	Maurice LeFranc	202-260-6405
	Jane Leggett-Emil	202-260-6405
	Al McGartland	202-260-6405
	Mary Nichols	202-260-5155
	Alan Perrin	202-260-0290
	Avis Robinson	202-260-6405
	Sharon Saile	202-233-9686
	Paul Schwengels	202-586-3485
	Jeff Skeer	
	Bill White	202-260-0275
	Robert Wolcott	202-260-0275
JUSTICE	Lois Schiffer	202-514-0557
	Jim Simon	202-514-4231
NEC	Bill Antholis	202-456-9280
	Elgie Holstein	202-456-2223
NOAA	Peter Orszag	202-456-2223
	Terry Garcia	202-482-6318
	Sally Kane	301-427-2073
	Jessica Wasserman	202-482-4893
NSC/CEQ PCDS	David Sandalow	202-456-2710
	Christine Ervin	202-408-1655
	Marty Spitzer	202-408-6839
OMB	T.J. Glauthier	202-395-4639
	Bob Tuccillo	202-395-5836
OSTP	Peter Backlund	202-456-6025
	Rosina Bierbaum	202-456-6025
	Henry Kelly	202-456-6023
OVP	Pete Jordan	202-456-9500

DISTRIBUTION (continued):**TREASURY**

Josh Gottbaum
Robert Gillingham
Jon Gruber

202-395-1005
202-622-2633
202-622-2633

USDA

Charlie Rawls
Carol Whitman

202-720-5437
202-720-4732

USTR

Jennifer Haverkamp

202-395-4579

WHCCTF

Judith Greenwald

202-343-1162

White House

Todd Stern

202-456-2215



U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
320 21ST STREET, N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20523

PRESS OFFICE

(202) 647-4274

FACSIMILE TRANSMITTAL COVER SHEET

TO: KRIS BAUDERSTON

cc: Terri Steen 400-2215, Dir. Innovation 243-1162
PR. 18/2/97

FAX #: 456-6704

FROM: Martha Wofford
Phone: (202) 647-4274
Fax: (202) 647-3945

Total Number of Pages 6

KRIS -

HOPE YOU'RE DOING WELL! HERE'S:

- ① ATWOOD'S CLIMATE CHANGE ACTIVITIES
- ② USAID CLIMATE CHANGE INITIATIVE FYI

I'll call you tomorrow re: STAFFING SUGGESTIONS.

-MARTHA-



U.S. AGENCY FOR
INTERNATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT

*Bureau for Legislative
and Public Affairs*

MEMORANDUM

TO: Kris Balderston
Cabinet Affairs

FROM: Ann Kittlaus *AK*
USAID Legislative and Public Affairs (C-105)

RE: Planned Climate Change Activities for Administrator Atwood

DATE: August 20, 1997

As you know, USAID has a major role in the climate change effort, both because of our \$1 billion Developing Country Initiative and our role in working with developing countries leading up to Kyoto. Administrator Atwood will be meeting with stakeholders domestically and abroad to promote the Initiative including NGOs, representatives of the insurance and energy industries and U.S. businesses that stand to profit from an increase demand in the renewable energy market.

Atwood will also deliver the message to developing countries that the U.S. wants to work with them to develop policies that are good for business and good for the environment. He travels to India in mid-September.

Atwood's tentative September climate change schedule follows.

Week of 9/8	Meet with Frank Nutter, President of Reinsurance Association of America
9/10	Lunch with energy experts: US Energy Assoc., Alliance to Save Energy, Solar Energy Industry
9/12	Hartford event with insurance, re-insurance industry members
Week of 9/15	Roundtable discussion with environmental NGOs
Week of 9/15	Pre-brief with US reporters re: upcoming India trip

Tentative Atwood schedule continued

9/22-10/2	Trip to India. Trip will focus on climate change with site visits, ministerial visits, major speeches in New Delhi and Bombay.
10/6	White House conference
Week of 10/6	De-brief with foreign press re: India trip



Global Climate Change:

Implementing President Clinton's Climate Commitment

"In our era, the environment has moved to the top of the international agenda because how well a nation honors it will have an impact, for good or ill, not only on the people of that nation, but all across the globe. Preserving the resources we share is crucial not only for the quality of our individual environments and health, but also to maintain stability and peace within nations and among them."

President Clinton, June 26, 1997

United Nations Special Session on Environment and Development

The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) plays the lead role in U.S. government efforts to slow global climate in developing countries and nations making the transition from communism. The agency has programs relating to global climate change, such as promoting energy efficiency and encouraging forest conservation, in 44 countries around the globe. USAID works with governments, business and a host of non-governmental organizations in its efforts to foster economic growth that does not adversely effect the climate.

President Clinton has committed the United States to provide one billion dollars in assistance over the next five years to help developing nations reduce greenhouse gases by supporting energy efficiency, developing alternative energy sources and improving resource management. By using resources more efficiently, developing nations can considerably enhance their potential for economic growth while reducing serious health and environmental threats to their own citizens.

Why Address Climate Change

The science is clear and compelling: humans are changing the global climate. Concentrations of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere are the highest in 200,000 years, and climbing sharply.

- If this trend continues, scientists expect the seas to rise two feet or more over the next century. In the United States, 9,000 square miles of coastal areas would be flooded. Island chains such as the Maldives and coastal nations such as Bangladesh would be even more greatly devastated.

- Climate change disrupts agriculture, causes severe droughts and floods and helps speed the spread of infectious diseases.
- Developing countries will be the most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change -- and the least prepared to cope. Early in the next century, developing countries are expected to overtake developed nations as the largest source of greenhouse gas emissions.

The Developing Country Climate Change Initiative

President Clinton's climate change initiative represents a multi-year commitment of \$1 billion in grant and credit assistance over five years and an additional \$25 million for an inter-agency program. A five year action plan is now being developed with USAID missions, the private sector, other U.S. government agencies and other stakeholders to determine how funds under the Initiative will be allocated.

USAID's strategy is based on the premise that a less carbon-intensive path to development is a "win win" proposition for the environment and economic progress. USAID has identified approximately 20 developing and formerly communist countries that are significant contributors to global greenhouse emissions. The agency's efforts will focus on mitigating the effects of climate change within key countries and pivotal sectors of this group of nations.

Key Countries: Mexico, Brazil, India, Indonesia, Philippines, Russia, Ukraine, Poland, Kazakstan, and the Central Africa region.

Key Elements: Policy reform, capacity building, market development, technology cooperation and financial leveraging.

The Global Climate Change Initiative: What's New?

- The climate change represents the first multi-year commitment by the U.S. government to this issue. A minimum of \$750 million in grant assistance over five years will be provided for climate-related programs by USAID primarily in energy and forestry. In addition, a "floor" will be set on current levels of climate-related assistance.
- The initiative will use loan and loan guarantees for global climate change projects. USAID and the World bank will work in close collaboration on global climate change.
- \$250 million in new and additional loans and loan guarantees for climate projects

This program represents new authority for use of U.S. loans and loan guarantees will be managed by USAID as part of climate initiative and will focus on projects and technology cooperation.

- The agency's global climate change efforts will be built around a partnership with the private sector. Development aid will promote and catalyze technology cooperation

Results

U.S. development assistance is based on partnerships with developing country governments, businesses and NGOs. By bringing together U.S. technological, institutional and human resources with our partners in developing nations, the capacity of countries to pursue their own path to sustainable development is strengthened. Examples of recent successes include:

- The USAID forest management program in Mexico has reduced the deforestation rate on 3.1 million hectares of protected land by more than 30 percent.
- The agency's Sustainable Forestry Practices Initiative has reduced the damage caused by poor land management on over 3.4 million hectares of forests by 70 percent.
- A rural electrification program in the Philippines has reduced power line losses by three percent and reduced carbon dioxide emissions by 250,000 metric tons.
- Integrated resource planning in India improved efficiency of coal-fired power plants, saving up to 10 million tons of coal per year, reducing the demand for energy by seven percent, and producing a potential 5.5 million metric ton reduction of carbon dioxide.
- USAID's program to promote bagasse co-generation has increased the commercial production of renewable energy and cut carbon dioxide emissions by two million metric tons.

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. fax cover sheet	[Personally Identifiable Information] [partial] (1 page)	08/18/1997	b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Staff Secretary
Todd Stern
OA/Box Number: 11212

FOLDER TITLE:

USAID [U.S. Agency for International Development] Plan

2019-0774-S

rs3414

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]



U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
FAX COVER SHEET

Phone list
Cabinet - USAID

BUREAU FOR LEGISLATIVE AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS
PRESS OFFICE

ROOM 4889
320 21ST STREET, NW
WASHINGTON, DC 20523

<http://www.info.usaid.gov>
Phone (202) 647-4274
Fax (202) 647-3945

TO: Jon Adashek or Todd Stern -- WH Staff Secretary's office

FAX NUMBER: 456-2215

FROM: Ann Kittlaus, Chief of Staff, I.P.A. *AK*

DATE: August 18, 1997

RE: Clerances for meeting 11am Tuesday, 8/19

Number of pages including cover: 1

MESSAGE: The following people from USAID need to be cleared into the WH SW Gate for 11am meeting, Tuesday, 8/19, with Todd Stern:

Ann Kittlaus -

(b)(6)

Martha Wofford -

Suzanne Smith Palmieri -

Carla Koppell -

Thank you, Ann Kittlaus
please call me at 647-4277 if you have questions

If you do not receive this fax in its entirety, please contact the Press Office.