



The Global Climate Change Initiative (GCCCI): Budget Authority and Request, FY2008-FY2012

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Summary

The United States supports international financial assistance for global climate change initiatives in developing countries. Under the Obama Administration, this assistance has been articulated primarily as the Global Climate Change Initiative (GCCCI), a major strategic platform within the President's 2010 Policy Directive on Global Development. The GCCCI aims to integrate climate change considerations into relevant foreign assistance through a full range of bilateral, multilateral, and private sector mechanisms to foster low-carbon growth, promote sustainable and resilient societies, and reduce emissions from deforestation and land degradation. The GCCCI is implemented through programs at the Department of State, the Department of the Treasury, and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), and is funded through the Administration's Executive Budget, Function 150 account, for State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs.

Congress is responsible for several activities in regard to the GCCCI, including (1) authorizing periodic appropriations for federal agency programs and multilateral fund contributions, (2) enacting those appropriations, (3) providing guidance to the agencies, and (4) overseeing U.S. interests in the programs and the multilateral funds. Recent budget authority for the GCCCI was \$323 million in FY2009 and \$1,003 million in FY2010, and has been enacted through legislation including the Omnibus Appropriations Act, 2009 (H.R. 1105; P.L. 111-8); the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (H.R. 3288/div.F; P.L. 111-117); the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (H.R. 4899; P.L. 111-212); and the Department of Defense and Full-Year Continuing Appropriations Act, 2011 (H.R. 1473; P.L. 112-10). The Administration's GCCCI FY2012 budget request is \$1,328 million. Congressional committees of jurisdiction for the GCCCI include the U.S. House of Representatives Committees on Foreign Affairs (various subcommittees); Financial Services, Subcommittee on International Monetary Policy and Trade; and Appropriations, Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs; and the U.S. Senate Committees on Foreign Relations, Subcommittee on International Development and Foreign Assistance, Economic Affairs, and International Environmental Protection; and Appropriations, Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs.

As Congress considers potential authorizations and/or appropriations for initiatives administered through the GCCCI, it may have questions concerning U.S. agency initiatives and current bilateral and multilateral programs that address global climate change. Some potential concerns may include cost, purpose, direction, efficiency, and effectiveness, as well as the GCCCI's relationship to industry, investment, humanitarian efforts, national security, and international leadership. This report serves as a brief overview of the GCCCI, its structure, intents, and funding history. For a more detailed discussion of international financial assistance for climate change activities, see CRS Report R41808, *International Climate Change Financing: Needs, Sources, and Delivery Methods*, by Richard K. Lattanzio and Jane A. Leggett.

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The Global Climate Change Initiative

On September 22, 2010, President Obama signed the Presidential Policy Directive on Global Development.¹ The directive called for the elevation of foreign development assistance as a national priority and outlined an integrated approach to development, diplomacy, and national security. The Global Climate Change Initiative (GCCCI)—one of the three main pillars to the 2010 directive²—aims to integrate climate change considerations into relevant foreign assistance through the full range of bilateral, multilateral, and private mechanisms to foster low-carbon growth, promote sustainable and resilient societies, and reduce emissions from deforestation and land degradation.

The GCCCI is divided into three main programmatic initiatives, or categories: (1) clean energy assistance, (2) sustainable landscapes assistance, and (3) adaptation assistance.

Clean Energy

Clean energy programs aim to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from energy generation and energy use by accelerating the deployment of clean energy technologies, policies, and practices. The United States delivers much of its assistance for clean energy deployment through multilateral trust funds. These funds are primarily housed in international financial institutions (e.g., the World Bank), are currently supported by the financial contributions of donor country governments, and provide financial assistance for projects implemented by a variety of organizations, including U.N. agencies, multilateral development banks, nongovernmental organizations, and national institutions. These funds take advantage of existing large-scale greenhouse gas reduction opportunities and establish investment channels for larger private sector financing. They include the Clean Technology Fund,³ which aims to spur large-scale clean energy investments in lower-income countries with rapidly growing emissions; the Global Environment Facility,⁴ which provides incremental funding⁵ for energy and infrastructure projects that support global environmental benefits; and the Program for Scaling-Up Renewable Energy in Low Income Countries,⁶ which endeavors to assist the poorest countries expand energy access and stimulate economic growth through the scaled-up deployment of renewable energy strategies. Bilateral efforts at the Department of State and U.S. Agency for International Development

¹ See White House Fact Sheet: U.S. Global Development Policy at <http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2010/09/22/fact-sheet-us-global-development-policy>.

² The GCCCI was one of three main initiatives to the 2010 Global Development Policy that also included the Global Health Initiative and Global Food Security.

³ For more information on this program, see CRS Report R41302, *International Climate Change Financing: The Climate Investment Funds (CIF)*, by Richard K. Lattanzio.

⁴ For more information on this program, see CRS Report R41165, *International Environmental Financing: The Global Environment Facility (GEF)*, by Richard K. Lattanzio.

⁵ “Incremental” funding refers to costs associated with transforming a project with national benefits into one with global environmental benefits. Global Environment Facility (GEF) grants aim to cover the difference or “increment” between a less costly, more polluting option and a costlier, more environmentally sound option. In this way, GEF funding is structured to “supplement” base project funding and provide for the environmental components in national development agendas.

⁶ For more information on this program, see CRS Report R41302, *International Climate Change Financing: The Climate Investment Funds (CIF)*, by Richard K. Lattanzio.

(USAID) seek to complement the multilateral investments by helping to shape development policy and regulatory environments in the recipient countries.

Sustainable Landscapes

Sustainable landscape programs aim to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation and forest degradation. Bilateral and regional programs at the Department of State and USAID support country-driven policies for forest governance, forest cover and land use change monitoring systems, law-based resource management and land tenure, and on-the-ground efforts to halt deforestation and foster sustainable forest-based livelihoods. Multilateral initiatives include the Forest Investment Program,⁷ which tries to address the circumstances that lead to deforestation and increased greenhouse gas emissions in select lower-income countries by improving regulation and enforcement, mobilizing private financing, and securing the social and economic benefits of sound forest management; and the Global Environment Facility, which provides incremental funding for projects that support global environmental benefits such as biodiversity and sustainable land use.

Climate Change Resilience and Adaptation

Adaptation programs aim to assist low-income countries reduce their vulnerability to climate change impacts and build climate resilience. Bilateral and regional programs at the Department of State and USAID target the more vulnerable countries in Africa, Asia, and Latin America and strive to address climate risks in areas including infrastructure, agriculture, health, and water services; to develop capacity for countries to use the best science and analysis for decision making; and to promote sound governance to carry out these decisions. Multilateral initiatives supported by the United States include the Least Developed Country Fund⁸ and the Special Climate Change Fund,⁹ which focus on climate resilience and food security provisions in countries with the greatest needs; and the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience,¹⁰ which is tasked with coordinating comprehensive strategies in nine of the most vulnerable countries to support actions that respond to the potential risks of a changing climate.

Budget Authority

The Global Climate Change Initiative is funded through programs at the Department of State, the Department of the Treasury, and USAID (i.e., GCCI “core” agencies). Funds for these programs are appropriated in the Administration’s Executive Budget, Function 150 account, for State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs. Budget authority for GCCI programming has increased approximately 500% since FY2008, and currently accounts for approximately 2% of

⁷ For more information on this program, see CRS Report R41302, *International Climate Change Financing: The Climate Investment Funds (CIF)*, by Richard K. Lattanzio.

⁸ For more information on this program, see the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change website at http://unfccc.int/cooperation_and_support/financial_mechanism/least_developed_country_fund/items/3660.php.

⁹ For more information on this program, see the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change website at http://unfccc.int/cooperation_and_support/financial_mechanism/special_climate_change_fund/items/3657.php.

¹⁰ For more information on this program, see CRS Report R41302, *International Climate Change Financing: The Climate Investment Funds (CIF)*, by Richard K. Lattanzio.

the total State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs budget (approximately 3% if considering only the Foreign Operations budget).¹¹ Recent budget authority for the GCCI was a reported \$323 million in FY2009 and \$1,003 million in FY2010.¹² Allocations for GCCI programming from the enacted FY2011 appropriations are still under agency consideration. The Administration's FY2012 GCCI budget request was \$1,328 million. Some additional funds for international climate change financing flow through programs at complementary agencies within the federal government (e.g., the Department of Energy, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Department of Agriculture); however, these allocations are defined outside of the GCCI. Budget authority for GCCI programming in core agencies from FY2008 to FY2012 is represented in **Figure 1**. Funding levels by category and by agency account, in both core and complementary agencies, from FY2008 to FY2012 are presented in **Table A-1** and **Table A-2**, respectively.

Congress is responsible for several activities in regard to the GCCI, including (1) authorizing periodic appropriations for federal agency programs and multilateral fund contributions, (2) enacting those appropriations, (3) providing guidance to the agencies, and (4) overseeing U.S. interests in the programs.

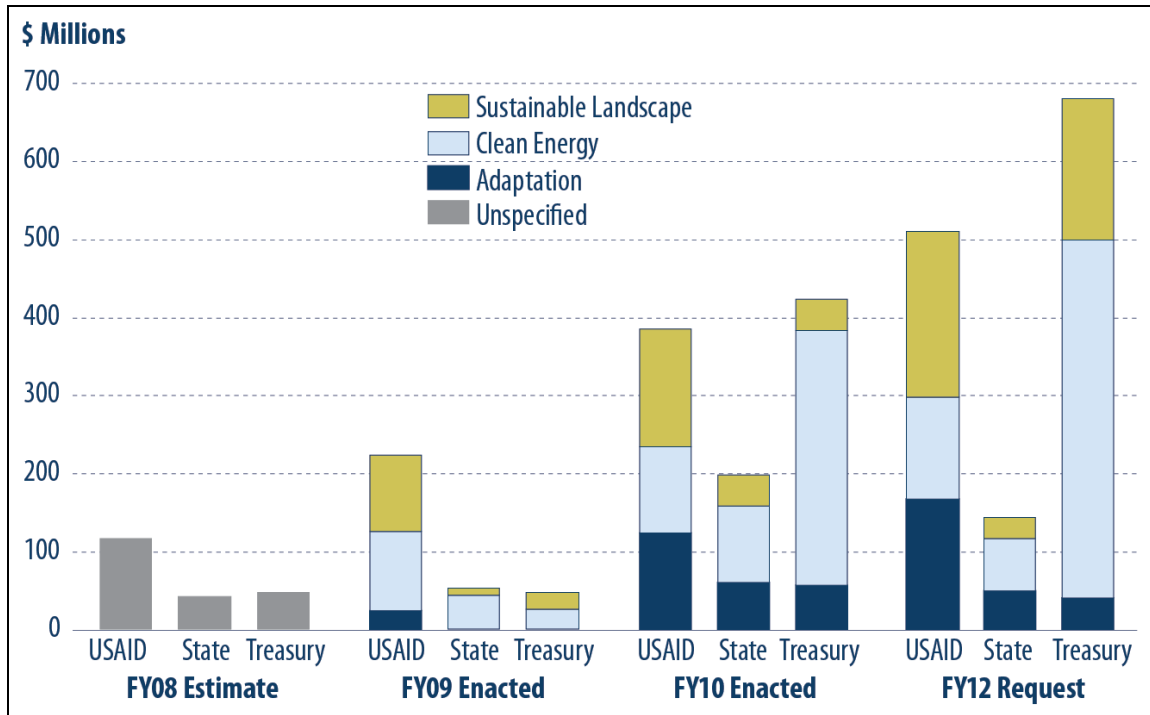
Congressional committees of jurisdiction for international climate change programs at the Department of State, the Department of the Treasury, and USAID include the following:

- the U.S. House of Representatives Committee on Foreign Affairs (various subcommittees)
- the U.S. House of Representatives Committee on Financial Services, Subcommittee on International Monetary Policy and Trade
- the U.S. House of Representatives Committee on Appropriations, Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs
- the U.S. Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, Subcommittee on International Development and Foreign Assistance, Economic Affairs, and International Environmental Protection
- the U.S. Senate Committee on Appropriations, Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs

¹¹ Estimate based on Division F, the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117) in which funding was \$16.1 billion for the Department of State, International Broadcasting, and related agencies and \$32.8 billion for Foreign Operations, for a total of \$48.9 billion. FY2010 GCCI programming accounted for just over \$1 billion. The GCCI FY2011 and FY2012 requests are comparable. Considering that the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs budget generally accounts for approximately 3% of U.S. discretionary spending, the GCCI accounts for less than 0.1% of all U.S. discretionary spending. For more detail on recent Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs budgets, see CRS Report R41680, *Fact Sheet: The FY2012 State and Foreign Operations Budget Request*, by Susan B. Epstein, Marian Leonardo Lawson, and Tamara J. Resler; CRS Report R41228, *State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs: FY2011 Budget and Appropriations*, by Marian Leonardo Lawson, Susan B. Epstein, and Tamara J. Resler; and CRS Report R40693, *State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs: FY2010 Budget and Appropriations*, by Susan B. Epstein, Kennon H. Nakamura, and Marian Leonardo Lawson.

¹² It should be noted that many GCCI activities are funded at agency sub-account levels, and thus, many allocations for these programmatic activities are left to the discretion of the agencies, under congressional consultation, and could change as offices, bureaus, and/or missions update priorities in their operational budgets.

Figure I. Global Climate Change Initiative: Budget Authority FY2008-FY2012
(US\$ in millions, nominal)



Source: U.S. Department of State, Executive Budget Summary: Function 150 and Other International Programs, Fiscal Year 2012; U.S. Department of State, FY2011 Budget for International Climate Change Financing: An Interagency Strategy Document. Office of Management and Budget, Federal Climate Change Expenditure Reports to Congress, May 2007 and June 2010.

Notes: Enacted funding for the GCCI in FY2008 was not classified by category (see **Table A-2** for FY2008 figures by agency). FY2011 is not represented in the figure because funding for FY2011, enacted under P.L. 112-10, is at the account level, and allocations for many GCCI sub-account programmatic activities have yet to be reported by the agencies (see **Table A-2**).

FY2011 Budget Authority

H.R. 1473, the Department of Defense and Full-Year Continuing Appropriations Act, 2011, was enacted April 15, 2011, as P.L. 112-10. It included appropriations for the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs (Title IX) that support Global Climate Change Initiative programming. Many GCCI activities are funded by allocations at the sub-account level and were left undefined in P.L. 112-10. Thus, allocations for FY2011 GCCI sub-account programmatic activities are at the discretion of the agencies, under committee consultation, and have yet to be fully reported.

Appropriations enacted in P.L. 112-10 at the account level related to GCCI activities include the following:¹³

¹³ These figures do not reflect the 0.2% rescission across all non-defense accounts for FY2011 funds, in accordance with Section 1119(a) of P.L. 112-10.

- \$90 million for the Global Environment Facility (of which the Global Environment Facility reports that approximately 51% is allocated toward projects related to global climate change activities, with the remainder allocated to projects related to biodiversity, international waters, ozone protection, organic pollutants, etc.)
- \$185 million for the Clean Technology Fund
- \$50 million for the Strategic Climate Fund (including the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience, the Forest Investment Program, and the Program for Scaling-Up Renewable Energy in Low Income Countries)
- Larger account level appropriations at the Department of State, USAID, and the Department of the Treasury from which are drawn funds for sub-account level programming for GCCI activities. These larger accounts include “Development Assistance” at \$2,525 million; “Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia” at \$697 million; “Economic Support Fund” at \$5,958 million; “Department of the Treasury, Debt Restructuring” at \$50 million; and “International Organizations and Programs” at \$355 million, of which up to \$10 million was made available for the International Panel on Climate Change/United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

See the **Appendix** for a breakdown of the FY2011 request and enacted budget authority.

FY2012 Budget Request

The President’s FY2012 budget request follows on the December 2010 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) negotiations in Cancun, Mexico,¹⁴ which formulated a package of “nationally appropriate”¹⁵ measures toward the goal of avoiding dangerous climate change. These measures include mitigation actions, verification systems, an adaptation framework, a forestry program, a funding mechanism, and a commitment to near-term and long-term climate financing for the least developed countries amounting to near \$30 billion for the period 2010-2012 and \$100 billion annually by 2020. The President’s FY2012 budget requests for international climate programs at the Department of State, the Department of the Treasury, and USAID would fund near-term climate financing of slightly over \$1.3 billion across three areas:

- adaptation (\$255 million, up from \$238 million enacted for FY2010)
- clean energy (\$652 million, up from \$531 million enacted for FY2010)
- sustainable landscapes (\$421 million, up from \$232 million enacted for FY2010)

See the **Appendix** for a breakdown of the FY2012 request.

¹⁴ For more information on the negotiations, see CRS Report R40001, *A U.S.-Centric Chronology of the International Climate Change Negotiations*, by Jane A. Leggett.

¹⁵ Jonathan Pershing, Deputy Special Envoy for Climate Change and Head of the U.S. Delegation, at a January 5, 2011, talk at the Center for Strategic and International Studies, said that the Copenhagen and Cancun conferences represent a paradigm shift from a top-down method to a bottom-up structure in which countries make emissions reduction pledges and move forward and take actions suitable to their national circumstances.

Key Issues for Congress

As Congress considers potential authorizations and/or appropriations for initiatives administered through the Department of State, the Department of the Treasury, USAID, and other agencies with international programs, it may have questions concerning the purpose, direction, efficiency, and effectiveness of U.S. agency initiatives and current bilateral and multilateral programs that address global climate change.

Some issues that may raise concerns over providing assistance include:

- **Fiscal Constraints.** Budget constraints may lead to questions about sustaining high levels of support for international development assistance in general, and international climate change assistance in particular. The burden is exacerbated during times of economic downturn, when the federal government is hard-pressed to generate fiscal resources to adequately address domestic challenges and maintain basic levels of public services and quality of life. Some have suggested that retaining available funds for immediate domestic priorities, such as fostering renewed economic growth and creating jobs, should take precedence over global concerns for which many Americans feel less urgency and responsibility.
- **Potential for Misuse.** National and international institutions that dispense financial assistance have sometimes been criticized for inefficient and bloated bureaucracies, their lack of transparency about project procurement practices and operating costs, and the proportion of their funds misused or lost through instances of graft, corruption, and other political inefficiencies.¹⁶ Some suggest revisiting operational guidance of these institutions before further appropriations are made.
- **Uncertain Results.** Questions remain regarding the overall effectiveness of international financial assistance in spurring economic development and reform in lower-income countries, and, more specifically, in addressing issues of climate change and the environment. Many studies have examined the effects of international assistance provided to lower-income countries, including both bilateral and multilateral mechanisms, and have returned mixed results, making it difficult to reach firm conclusions and support continued contributions.
- **Lack of Consensus on Climate Science.** Current uncertainties and ambiguities regarding the fields of atmospheric chemistry and climatology have been offered by some as reasons to postpone and/or reconsider international climate change assistance policies and programs.

Some issues that may support providing assistance include:

- **Commercial Interests.** Some maintain that international climate change assistance benefits U.S. businesses, as support for low-emission economic

¹⁶ William Easterly and Tobias Pfitze, "Where Does the Money Go? Best and Worst Practices in Foreign Aid," *Journal of Economic Perspectives*, vol. 22, no. 2 (Spring 2008). For more on foreign aid reform, also see CRS Report R40102, *Foreign Aid Reform: Studies and Recommendations*, by Susan B. Epstein and Matthew C. Weed; and CRS Report R40756, *Foreign Aid Reform: Agency Coordination*, by Marian Leonardo Lawson and Susan B. Epstein.

growth may increase trade, commerce, and economic activity in the global marketplace for domestic goods and services. Increased U.S. funding may allow some U.S. industries to make competitive inroads into rapidly expanding markets, improve the advancement and commercialization of U.S. technologies, mobilize greater investment in related domestic sectors, and enhance job creation in the United States. Decreased funding may cede American influence in global markets to other economic powers still engaged with lower-income countries on environmental and natural resource issues (e.g., the European Union, China).

- **Investment Efficiencies.** Some argue that the costs of responding to tomorrow's climate-related catastrophes, instabilities, conflicts, and technological needs may be significantly higher than the costs of working today to prevent them through emissions reductions. Some economists note that lower-income countries account for nearly all of the recent growth in global emissions and represent the cheapest near-term opportunity to mitigate GHG pollution as part of a cost-effective solution.
- **Natural Disaster Preparedness.** Some claim that international climate change assistance is a means to support natural disaster preparedness around the globe. Assistance for adaptation activities to help "climate-proof" developing countries' infrastructure and other sectors may help avoid capital and other losses, minimize the redirection of resources to ad hoc disaster response and urgent humanitarian needs, and avoid chronic humanitarian crises, such as food shortages, particularly for the resource poor in the least developed countries.¹⁷
- **National Security.** Some defend international climate change assistance as a way to address and mitigate risks to national security. According to a 2008 National Intelligence Assessment, the impacts of global climate change may worsen problems of poverty, social tensions, environmental degradation, and weak political institutions across the developing world.¹⁸ Some see international climate change assistance as a means to help make lower-income countries less susceptible to these threats, for the benefit of both the country and the security interests of the United States.
- **International Leadership.** Finally, some see the promotion of international climate change assistance to lower-income countries as a method through which to increase U.S. leadership in global environmental issues. Through such leadership, the United States may be able to influence and set important international economic and environmental policies, practices, and standards.¹⁹

¹⁷ Both the World Bank and U.S. Geological Survey estimate that every dollar spent on disaster preparedness saves \$7 in disaster response. The World Bank, *Natural Disasters: Counting the Cost*, March 2, 2004, at <http://go.worldbank.org/NQ6J5P2D10> (accessed May 20, 2011).

¹⁸ National Intelligence Council, *National Intelligence Assessment on the National Security Implications of Global Climate Change to 2030, Statement for the Record by Dr. Thomas Fingar, Deputy Director of National Intelligence for Analysis, National Intelligence Council, before the U.S. Congress, House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence & House Select Committee on Energy Independence and Global Warming*, June 25, 2008, at http://www.dni.gov/nic/special_climate2030.html (accessed March 31, 2011).

¹⁹ For more information on the political issues involved in the international climate change negotiations, see CRS Report R40001, *A U.S.-Centric Chronology of the International Climate Change Negotiations*, by Jane A. Leggett.

Appendix. GCCI Budget Tables

Table A-1. Global Climate Change Initiative, Core Agencies Budget Authority FY2009-FY2012, by Category

(US\$ in millions; figures appearing as an asterisk—*—have yet to be reported by the agencies)

Category/Core Agency ^a	FY2009 Actual	FY2010 Enacted	FY2011 Request	FY2011 Enacted	FY2012 Request
Adaptation^b	24	238	334	*	255
State	0	60	57	*	49
Treasury	0	55	90	*	40
USAID	24	123	187	*	166
Clean Energy^c	169	531	711	*	652
State	43	96	74	*	66
Treasury	26	326	508	*	457
USAID	100	109	129	*	129
Sustainable Landscapes^d	128	232	346	*	421
State	10	40	25	*	28
Treasury	20	40	146	*	180
USAID	98	152	175	*	213
Total State	53	196	156	*	143
Total Treasury	46	421	744	*	677
Total USAID	222	384	491	*	508
Total	321	1,001	1,391	*	1,328

Source: U.S. Department of State, Congressional Budget Justification, Volume 2, Foreign Operations, Fiscal Year 2012; Office of Management and Budget, Federal Climate Change Expenditure Reports to Congress, June 2010; and U.S. Department of State, FY2011 Budget for International Climate Change Financing: An Interagency Strategy Document.

Notes: Budget authority provided in millions of dollars. Discrepancies may result from rounding and improved estimates. Mild discrepancies exist between **Table A-1** and **Table A-2** due to the existence of different source material for funding reported by category versus funding reported by agency account for FY2008-FY2010.

Figures appearing as an asterisk—*—represent funding for programs at the sub-account level for which allocations are drawn from larger account level programming and have yet to be reported by the agencies. Funding for the GCCI in FY2008 was not classified by category, and is not included in this table (see **Table A-2** for FY2008 figures by agency).

- a. GCCI “core agencies” include the Department of State, the Department of the Treasury, and USAID as represented in the Department of State’s Executive Budget, Function 150 and Other International Programs (see **Table A-2** for a summary of GCCI core and complementary agencies’ budget allocations by account).
- b. Adaptation programs aim to assist low-income countries reduce their vulnerability to climate change impacts and build climate resilience.
- c. Clean Energy programs aim to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from energy generation and energy use by accelerating the deployment of clean energy technologies, policies, and practices.
- d. Sustainable Landscape programs aim to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation and forest degradation.

**Table A-2. Global Climate Change Initiative,
All Agencies Budget Authority FY2008-FY2012, by Program**

(US\$ in millions; figures appearing as an asterisk—*—have yet to be reported by the agencies)

Agency/Account	FY2008 Estimate ^a	FY2009 Actual ^b	FY2010 Enacted ^c	FY2011 Request ^d	FY2011 Enacted ^e	FY2012 Request ^f
Department of State^g	41	55	199	156	*	142
Diplomatic and Consular Affairs ^h	4 [6,789]	2 [7,153]	2 [12,599]	—	—	—
Economic Support Fund ⁱ	32 [5,323]	24 [7,105]	158 [8,834]	110 [7,812]	* [5,958]	99 [7,185]
International Organizations and Programs ⁱ	5 [317]	29 [352]	39 [394]	46 [351]	* [355]	43 [349]
Department of the Treasury^k	46	46	421	744	*	677
Debt Restructuring: Tropical Forest Conservation Act ^l	20 [30]	20 [60]	20 [60]	20 [70]	* [50]	15 [15]
Global Environment Facility ^m	26 [81]	26 [80]	26 [87]	89 [175]	46 [90]	72 [144]
Clean Technology Fund ⁿ	0	0	300	400	185	400
Strategic Climate Fund: Pilot Program for Climate Resilience ^o	0	0	55	90	* [50]	40
Strategic Climate Fund: Forest Investment Program ^p	0	0	20	95	* [50]	130
Strategic Climate Fund: Scaling Up Renewable Energy Program ^q	0	0	0	50	* [50]	20
U.S. Agency for International Development^r	115	222	383	491	*	509
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia ^s	26 [690]	15 [922]	26 [742]	26 [716]	* [697]	29 [627]
Development Assistance ^t	81 [1,624]	113 [2,000]	313 [2,520]	446 [2,981]	* [2,525]	452 [2,918]
International Disaster Assistance ^u	2 [650]	—	—	—	—	—
Economic Support Fund ^v	7 [5,323]	94 [7,105]	44 [8,834]	19 [7,812]	* [5,958]	28 [7,185]
Total (Core Agencies)	202	323	1,003	1,391	*	1,328
Complementary Agencies ^w	*	50	77	110	*	*
Total (All Agencies)	202	373	1,080	1,501	*	*

Source: See notes a-f below for sources for each fiscal year.

Notes: Budget authority provided in millions of dollars. Discrepancies may result from rounding and improved estimates. Mild discrepancies exist between **Table A-1** and **Table A-2** due to the existence of different source material for funding reported by “category” versus funding reported by “agency account.”

Figures appearing in brackets—[]—represent total budget authority for all activities within the account, from which sub-account allocations for GCCI programs are represented by the adjoining, non-bracketed figure.

Figures appearing as an asterisk—*—represent funding for programs at the sub-account level for which allocations have yet to be reported by the agencies.

- a. Office of Management and Budget, Federal Climate Change Expenditure Reports to Congress, May 2007. These figures are estimates based upon the Administration’s request. There were no Expenditure Reports published for FY2009 or FY2010 to report actual or enacted funding levels for prior years, and thus sub-account allocations for GCCI programming during these years remain unconfirmed. Account level budget authority from FY2008 Cons. Enacted (P.L. 110-161); FY2008 Supp. Enacted (P.L. 110-252).
- b. Office of Management and Budget, Federal Climate Change Expenditure Reports to Congress, June 2010; account level budget authority from FY2009 Base Enacted (P.L. 111-8); FY2009 Bridge Enacted (P.L. 110-252); FY2009 Stimulus Enacted (P.L. 111-5); FY2009 Supp. Enacted (P.L. 111-32).
- c. Office of Management and Budget, Federal Climate Change Expenditure Reports to Congress, June 2010; account level budget authority from FY2010 Base Enacted (H.R. 3288/div.F; P.L. 111-117); FY2010 Supp. Enacted (H.R. 4899; P.L. 111-212).
- d. U.S. Department of State, Congressional Budget Justification, Volume 2, Foreign Operations, FY2011.
- e. FY2011 Continuing Resolution Enacted (H.R. 1473; P.L. 112-10). The figures in this table do not reflect the 0.2% rescission across all non-defense accounts for FY2011 funds, in accordance with Section 1119(a) of P.L. 112-10.
- f. U.S. Department of State, Congressional Budget Justification, Volume 2, Foreign Operations, FY2012.
- g. U.S. Department of State GCCI figures not reported as actual are considered estimates and may change as offices, bureaus, and/or missions update operational budgets and outlays are finalized.
- h. Diplomatic and Consular Affairs includes sub-account programmatic activities to support international climate change activities; but because it is not a foreign assistance account, it has been excluded from the agency cross-cut beginning in FY2011. This funding was not included in the agencies’ category allocations as reported for FY2011, and thus does not appear in **Table A-1**.
- i. Economic Support Fund includes sub-account programmatic activities to support international climate change activities, including funding for the Office of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (which contributes funds for adaptation programming at the U.N. Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) and the U.N. Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF), clean energy programming at the Major Economies Forum/Clean Energy Ministerial and Climate Renewables and Efficiency Deployment Initiative, and the Global Methane Initiative, and sustainable landscape programming at the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility), and the Office of Western Hemisphere (which contributes to the Energy and Climate Partnership of the Americas).
- j. International Organizations and Programs includes sub-account programmatic activities to support international climate change activities, including contributions to the International Panel on Climate Change, UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, and the Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund. For FY2011, P.L. 112-10 enacted \$355 million to the account, of which up to \$10 million may be made available for the International Panel on Climate Change/United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.
- k. U.S. Department of the Treasury GCCI figures not reported as actual are considered estimates and may change as offices update operational budgets and outlays are finalized.
- l. Debt Restructuring includes sub-account programmatic activities to support international climate change activities in sustainable landscapes programming including funding for the Tropical Forest Conservation Act.
- m. Global Environment Facility (GEF) is a multilateral environmental trust fund that supports climate change activities in clean energy and sustainable landscapes programming. Established in 1991, the United States has contributed funds annually since 1993. Only a portion of GEF funds—as determined through GEF programming decisions—is allocated to climate change activities; the remaining allocation supports other environmental sectors (e.g., biodiversity, oceans, ozone, chemicals).

- n. Clean Technology Fund is a multilateral environmental trust fund that supports climate change activities in clean energy programming. Established in 2008, the United States has contributed funds annually since 2010.
- o. Strategic Climate Fund: Pilot Program for Climate Resilience is a multilateral environmental trust fund that supports climate change activities in adaptation programming. Established in 2008, the United States has contributed funds annually since 2010. FY2011 Continuing Resolution (H.R. 1473; P.L. 112-10) enacted budget authority of \$50 million for the Strategic Climate Fund; allocations between the three sub-programs are at the discretion of the Department of the Treasury and have yet to be reported.
- p. Strategic Climate Fund: Forest Investment Program is a multilateral environmental trust fund that supports climate change activities in sustainable landscapes programming. Established in 2008, the United States has contributed funds annually since 2010. FY2011 Continuing Resolution (H.R. 1473; P.L. 112-10) enacted budget authority of \$50 million for the Strategic Climate Fund; allocations between the three sub-programs are at the discretion of the Department of the Treasury and have yet to be reported.
- q. Strategic Climate Fund: Scaling Up Renewable Energy Program is a multilateral environmental trust fund that supports climate change activities in clean energy programming. Established in 2008, the United States did not contribute funds in 2010 because the program was not yet operational. FY2011 Continuing Resolution (H.R. 1473; P.L. 112-10) enacted budget authority of \$50 million for the Strategic Climate Fund; allocations between the three sub-programs are at the discretion of the Department of the Treasury and have yet to be reported.
- r. U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) GCCI figures not reported as actual are considered estimates and may change as offices update operational budgets and outlays are finalized.
- s. Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia includes sub-account programmatic activities to support USAID national, regional, and central international climate change activities. Prior to FY2009, this account was two separate accounts: Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States and Assistance for the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union.
- t. Development Assistance includes sub-account programmatic activities to support USAID national, regional, and central international climate change activities.
- u. International Disaster Assistance includes sub-account programmatic activities to support USAID national, regional, and central international climate change activities.
- v. Economic Support Fund includes sub-account programmatic activities to support USAID national, regional, and central international climate change activities.
- w. Complementary Agencies (and their programmatic activities) include U.S. Department of Energy (including the China and India Clean Energy Research Centers); U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (including Methane for Markets, International Capacity Building, and contributions to the Multilateral Fund to support the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer); U.S. Department of Commerce (including the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's International Research Institute for Climate and Society and the International Trade Administration's activities under the Asia Pacific Partnership); National Science Foundation (including the Regional Institutes for Global Change and the Basic Research to Enable Agricultural Development); U.S. Department of Agriculture (including international programmatic activities in the Forestry Service); National Aeronautics and Space Administration (including the SERVIR initiative); Millennium Challenge Corporation; and U.S. Trade and Development Agency; but do not include Overseas Private Investment Corporation or Export-Import Bank. GCCI funding was not reported for complementary agencies prior to FY2009.

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