

Program Area Definitions and Illustrative Examples

Renewable Energy: Renewable energy programs and activities enable reliable, efficient, sustainable, and secure energy systems by promoting and enabling the production, procurement, and use of renewable energy technologies and energy efficient end-use technologies. A primary objective of these programs must be to enable greater use of renewable energy.

- Promotion, deployment, and management of renewable energy in all end-use sectors. Work on enabling technologies, including but not limited to energy storage, energy efficiency, and smart grids is also permitted. End-use energy efficiency and flexible demand are essential to scaling up renewable energy, including in areas such as transportation and building systems, because they improve the affordability of distributed renewable energy systems, reduce the cost of supply, and improve utility performance.
- Programs that promote or establish critical preconditions to renewable energy programs. Enabling environment reforms and interventions are essential pre-conditions to renewable energy development in most foreign assistance countries.
- Resilient supply chains, including respecting human rights, for renewable energy technologies are also vital to achieving global decarbonization goals. These can include:
 - Design and technical support for development and implementation of renewable energy programs and related to the preparation and implementation of renewable energy and energy efficiency components of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), and Long-Term Strategies (LTS);
 - Support for distributed energy resources such as PV and energy storage;
 - Support for reforms that significantly improve cost recovery and establish the financial capacity in the energy sector to make investments in renewable energy;
 - Development of the enabling environment (planning, policies, laws, regulations, and institutions) that directly support renewable energy, energy storage, and energy efficiency programs;
 - Support for market-based instruments, including monitoring, reporting, and verification (MRV), and power sector planning including advanced considerations beyond just least cost, such as resilience and the environment, to address environmental externalities; and

- Transmission and system operating investments that enable or increase the evacuation, transport and trade in renewable energy, including energy storage.
- Support for renewable energy technology supply chain resiliency, such as efforts to sustainably diversify, commercialize, and govern critical energy mineral sector resources, cold storage to improve food security, or to encourage the inclusion of responsible mineral supply chain sourcing principles in national climate strategies and procurement plans.
- Programs intended to integrate renewable energy systems into advanced nuclear technologies may qualify if they are integral to supporting renewable energy investment and development and increased grid flexibility.

Illustrative examples of Renewable Energy programs:

- Organizing a series of workshops for government officials and private sector and civil society stakeholders on the economic benefits of accelerating the transition to clean energy and on the negative health effects associated with coal power.
- Providing capacity building to help public utility operators understand best practices for energy resource planning or how to apply for international financing, including through the Green Climate Fund;
- Helping remote or isolated communities determine the suitability of off-grid renewable energy solutions, including the incorporation of resilience, for their unique situations;
- Supporting a series of workshops on the opportunities for developing responsible local critical mineral sourcing or processing capacity;
- Scaling or disseminating technologies that advance renewable energy for food or water security (e.g., cold storage or irrigation);
- Organizing conferences for municipal officials on energy efficiency that features clean technology solutions across various end-use sectors such as buildings, industry, and transportation. (To potentially include U.S. companies).
- Developing policy recommendations for governments to modernize their energy assets and open them to market competition.

Sustainable Landscapes: Sustainable landscapes programs reduce greenhouse gas emissions and/or increase carbon sequestration from forests and land. These programs support the implementation of natural climate solutions (NCS), which conserve, manage, and restore forests, wetlands, and other ecosystems, as well as apply low emissions practices in agriculture and other production systems, while supporting economic growth, resilience, and other co-benefits.

- Sustainable Landscapes programs help countries achieve their international climate commitments such as Nationally Determined Contributions. Activities must focus on reducing emissions, and can include: work with financial institutions and participants in commodity supply chains to accelerate investment in sustainable land use practices and address drivers of deforestation; technical assistance and capacity building to support improved monitoring, reporting and verification of land-related emissions; and support for policy measures and improved enabling environments that facilitate the conservation, restoration, and improved management of forests, wetlands and other ecosystems, including by leveraging market mechanisms and results-based finance.
- Illustrative Examples of Sustainable Landscapes programs:
 - Organizing a series of workshops with subnational officials on benefits of payment for conservation mechanisms like the Lowering Emissions by Accelerating Forest Finance Coalition (LEAF).
 - Support the development of policy best practice for forest conservation, restoration, and management for the local context;
 - Convene producer associations, government officials, environmental NGOs, and other relevant actors to discuss challenges and solutions to reducing deforestation from agricultural commodity production or the reduction of food, loss and waste.
 - Organizing workshops with officials, financial institutions, and technical experts to design local solutions to finance sustainable land use projects, such as bond issuances, the establishment of a green bank, and other financial products;
 - Support technical exchanges with experts on sustainable land use issues, including forest restoration and management, results-based payments programs like REDD+, or land tenure and forest governance

- Illustrative Examples of Cross-Cutting Adaptation and Resilience:
 - Installation of distributed renewable energy systems that increase an isolated community's ability to maintain adequate water supplies in an area with increasing water scarcity, develop renewable energy powered cold storage technologies that reduce food waste or loss, or provide cooling to a village experiencing more extreme heat events.
 - Improvements to agricultural practices or the use of different seed varieties or crops that are more resilient to drought in an area that is seeing less predictable rain due to climate change.
 - Providing a city, town, or community with training to help mainstream adaptation planning and implementation across energy, agriculture, and other ministries.