Biodiversity

State, Foreign Operations Appropriations Bill
Title VII
Funded through Title III

What is Biodiversity?
Biodiversity programs, implemented in 60 countries, help conserve the most biologically significant ecosystems on the planet and promote the security, health, and prosperity of local communities. Biodiversity programming applies scientific and evidence-based approaches to protect natural habitats vital to human health and wellbeing, livelihoods, and sustainable development.

What do the funds support?
- Strengthening local capacity to conserve and protect ecosystems under threat, including by combatting conservation-related crimes such as resource exploitation, wildlife trafficking, and illegal poaching.
- Sustainable fisheries, a critical source of food and income globally.
- Biodiversity programs that improve food security by helping increase agricultural productivity, keeping soils fertile, providing natural pest control, and helping pollinators.

Funding History
Funding levels may not accurately reflect those in the appropriations bills and/or reports due to rounding.

[Bar chart showing funding history from FY2020 to FY2024]
Renewable Energy

State, Foreign Operations Appropriations Bill
Title VII
Funded through Title III

What is Renewable Energy?
Renewable or clean energy programs promote the deployment, financing, and grid integration of renewable energy generation to increase access to affordable and clean energy, improve energy systems productivity, and spur economic growth—all while mitigating climate change.

What do the funds support?
- Technical resources and expert advice to partner countries to advance energy efficiency strategies that scale up energy quickly and effectively.
- Policy, planning, and deployment support for advanced energy technologies.
- Helping policymakers, utilities, and regulators modernize energy sectors and create policies that reduce barriers to private investment, lower energy prices, and enhance transparency.

Funding History

Funding levels may not accurately reflect those in the appropriations bills and/or reports due to rounding.

[Bar chart showing funding history from FY2020 to FY2024]
Sustainable Landscapes

State, Foreign Operations Appropriations Bill
Title VII
Funded through Title III

What are Sustainable Landscapes?
Sustainable landscapes programs support the conservation, management, and restoration of forests and other lands to combat climate change while improving livelihoods and resilience. Programs work with countries where globally important forests are threatened and the degradation of wetlands, peatlands, and agricultural land impairs development and drives emissions.

What do the funds support?
- Partner countries building better systems to conduct forest inventories and measure, report, and verify carbon emissions.
- Mobilizing public and private finance and connecting agricultural and forestry businesses with financial institutions and investors.
- Strengthening local, national, and cross-border governance systems to enhance conservation and sustainable development, and combat conservation crime.

Funding History
Funding levels may not accurately reflect those in the appropriations bills and/or reports due to rounding.

Foreign Aid Delivers
USAID’s programs to support environmental biodiversity and sustainable landscapes, and elevate renewable energy, are the backbone to U.S. government global environmental response. Between 2010 and 2019, renewable energy programs helped install over 162,000 megawatts (MW) of new renewable energy capacity across 20 countries, contributing to lower energy prices and a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions, and mobilized more than $190 billion in private investment. In the last five years, USAID has worked with over 45 partner countries to conserve, restore, and manage forests, mobilizing over $1 billion in public and private investment and reducing over 450 million tons of CO₂ emissions. This past year, sustainable landscape funds helped conserve, restore, and improve management of more than 65 million hectares of land—an area larger than California and Florida combined—in Brazil, Indonesia, and the Democratic Republic of Congo.