

1. Comprehensive Support from Disaster Prevention to Disaster Relief and Recovery Assistance

1.1. Disaster Prevention

1.1.1. Integrating Disaster Risk Reduction into Relief and Recovery Efforts

USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance supports programs and activities that reduce the risks posed by hazards (either single, sequential or combined), emphasizing our core strengths of early warning, preparedness, mitigation, and prevention; integrating preparedness and mitigation with humanitarian response when possible, including early recovery and transition, to foster resilience; and supporting diversified, resilient livelihood strategies. For more information about USAID Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance's support for early recovery, risk reduction and resilience, see:

<https://www.usaid.gov/humanitarian-assistance/what-we-do/early-recovery-risk-reduction-and-resilience>. Several examples are provided below.

1.1.1.1 Climate Smart and Disaster Ready Program

USAID is, for example, investing in grants for community adaptation for communities at greatest risk to climate-related disasters under our new Climate Smart and Disaster Ready program. Through these grants, USAID will implement innovative adaptation solutions in current and foreseeable humanitarian settings. USAID will invest in locally-led solutions, enhance local partnerships, amplify climate thought leadership, and scale up proven climate-risk reduction actions for adaptation of communities with greatest vulnerability.

<https://www.federalgrants.com/Climate-Smart-and-Disaster-Ready-92771.html>

1.1.1.2 Addressing food insecurity

USAID is promoting sustainable, climate resilient agriculture activities that complement emergency food assistance in regions that face recurring emergencies. In El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras, we built the capacity of drought-affected subsistence farmers across the Dry Corridor – an area characterized by frequent droughts and difficult farming conditions – to increase yields and protect their crops against droughts.

1.1.1.3 Nature-based solutions

Together with IFRC and Red Crescent Societies, USAID is integrating nature-based solutions into disaster risk reduction approaches at all levels. We developed the Nature Navigator, a handbook for disaster management practitioners, to utilize nature-based solutions to reduce climate related risks.

1.1.1.4 Collaboration with UNDRR

USAID has an agreement with UNDRR to advocate DRR and advance implementation of Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction to prevent new and reduce existing disaster risks.

1.1.2. President's Emergency Plan for Adaptation & Resilience (PREPARE)

PREPARE is a whole-of-government effort to help more than half a billion people in developing countries adapt to and manage the impacts of climate change, including weather- and water-related disasters. Through PREPARE, we are working with partners to strengthen climate information services and early warning systems to equip people and institutions with the information they need to make sound decisions and take effective actions; building capacity to mainstream adaptation into policies, programs, and budgets; and working to unlock finance to support climate adaptation action. PREPARE was launched in November 2021. For more information about the PREPARE Action Plan, see: www.whitehouse.gov/prepare. For information about announcements of PREPARE initiatives and programs, see <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2021/11/01/fact-sheet-president-biden-renews-u-s-leadership-on-world-stage-at-u-n-climate-conference-cop26/> and <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2022/11/11/fact-sheet-president-biden-announces-new-initiatives-at-cop27-to-strengthen-u-s-leadership-in-tackling-climate-change/>.

1.1.2.1. Examples of PREPARE programs and activities

1.1.2.1.1 The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) collaborates with the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction to promote resilient infrastructure systems. In 2022 and 2023, FEMA participated in global and regional platforms for disaster risk reduction to share information about the Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC) program, the Agency's building codes strategy and action plan, and other resilient infrastructure best practices and programs with thousands of international partners. FEMA encourages smart investments in system-based, community-wide projects to protect those most at risk for experiencing the severe impacts of climate disasters. FEMA's BRIC program seeks to shift the focus from reactive disaster spending toward research-supported, proactive investment in community resilience so when a hurricane, flood, wildfire, extreme heat, or other disaster occurs, communities are more resilient.

1.1.2.1.2 The Peace Corps supports host country efforts to adapt to the impacts of climate change. In 2022, the Peace Corps helped 16 countries integrate adaptation into agriculture and environment projects.

1.1.2.1.3 The State Department supports the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) Initiative for Effective Adaptation and Resilience (LIFE-AR), which is an LDC-led initiative intended to achieve a low-carbon, climate resilient future by focusing on locally-led adaptation efforts in LDCs. Through LIFE-AR, LDC front-runner countries are integrating climate resilience and adaptation into national and local development objectives; developing strong climate finance architecture to ensure that at least 70% of finance supports locally-led climate action by 2030; and building capacity and strengthening governance to develop more effective and inclusive climate decisions.

1.1.2.1.4 The Development Finance Corporation (DFC) is incorporating a climate risk assessment tool that will be used to screen for the climate risks of every potential transaction. At COP 27, DFC announced a major push to accelerate investment in climate adaptation with an emphasis on agriculture, water, built environment, and health.

1.1.2.1.5 Modeled after USDA's domestic Climate Hubs, USDA is creating an International Climate Hub to conduct science translation and delivery to support global science-based, climate-informed decision-making. USDA Climate Hubs serve as the premier model for developing and delivering science-based, region-specific information and technologies to U.S. agricultural and natural resource managers to reduce risk, build resilience, and enable climate-informed decision making. The USDA International Climate Hub is a new mechanism to share research and best practices with international partners to help support the goals of PREPARE.

1.1.2.1.6 The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), National Science Foundation (NSF), the Department of the Interior (DOI) and other U.S. government participants in the U.S. Global Change Research Program have worked with the Belmont Forum, a partnership of science and funding organizations to support multi-country transdisciplinary research to advance understanding of the nexus between climate, environment, and health. This includes in-kind support from experts. In 2023, NOAA, DOS, and DOI will support efforts to catalyze transdisciplinary project proposals, particularly from Latin America, Asia, and Africa, that build collaboration, understanding, and capacity to respond to health risks that emerge from the impacts of climate change on nature.

1.2. Disaster Relief and Recovery Assistance

1.2.1 Bilateral relief and recovery assistance

As the largest humanitarian donor, the United States has a longstanding history of standing in solidarity with people affected by disasters caused by natural hazards and complex emergencies. For more information about our humanitarian assistance, see: www.usaid.gov/humanitarian-assistance.

1.2.2 Support to global funds for emergency response and early recovery

The United States provides funding to UNOCHA's Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) and UNOCHA's Country Based-Pooled Funds. For more information about these funds, see <https://cerf.un.org/>. <https://www.unocha.org/our-work/humanitarian-financing/country-based-pooled-funds-cbpf>. We also support the IFRC's Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF): <https://www.ifrc.org/happening-now/emergency-appeals/disaster-response-emergency-fund-dref>

1.2.3 Support to Multilateral Development Banks for emergency response, early recovery, reconstruction and rehabilitation

The United States is a shareholder of the World Bank as well as several regional banks including the Asian Development Bank, African Development Bank and Inter-American Development Bank. The World Bank supports countries in managing climate risks and shocks through its country programming and the Global Risk Financing Facility. The Asian Development Bank fast tracks grants to eligible member countries in the immediate aftermath of disasters as well as provides finance for reconstruction. The Inter-American Development Bank provides support for rehabilitation, reconstruction and recovery; it is also the only regional bank at this time to provide climate and weather extreme event-related debt deferment clauses.

1.2.4. Disaster Risk Insurance

1.2.4.1 Regional insurance risk pools

The United States provides support to the Africa Disaster Risk Financing Program (ADRIFI), ARC Ltd, and ARC Replica, all of which work together to help African member countries cope with extreme weather events, food insecurity, and other issues exacerbated by climate change. The United States also supports the Caribbean Catastrophic Risk Insurance Facility and the Pacific Catastrophe Risk

Assessment and Financing Initiative.

1.2.5. Social Protection

1.2.5.1 Global partnership for Universal Social Protection 2030

USAID joined the global partnership for Universal Social Protection 2030 (USP2030). Under the co-leadership of the World Bank and the International Labour Organization, USP2030 partners work together to increase the number of countries that provide universal social protection, supporting countries to design and implement universal and sustainable social protection systems, in line with the 2030 agenda for sustainable development, and in particular target 1.3 of the sustainable development goals (SDG 1.3). Actions include coordinating country support to strengthen national social protection systems, knowledge development to document country experience and provide evidence on financing options and advocacy for integrating universal social protection. For more information see <https://usp2030.org/>

1.2.5.2 Bilateral support for social protection

USAID provides bilateral support to strengthen adaptive and climate shock-responsive social protection. For example, USAID has provided funds to kickstart a new social protection multi-donor trust fund and support the Government of Malawi to scale-up and strengthen existing shock responsive safety nets and their delivery systems, which serve to help the most vulnerable populations including in the face of climate change impacts. The trust fund will enable the Government of Malawi to provide unconditional cash transfers to the most vulnerable Malawians and deliver cash for work to households at risk of extreme hunger. For more information see <https://www.usaid.gov/malawi/news/feb-22-2023-usaid-provides-44-million-help-establish-social-protection-multi-donor-trust-fund-malawi>

1.2.6 Global Shield

The United States, as part of the G7, supports the Global Shield. We worked for more than two years with the G7 Disaster Risk Financing Group and through our membership in the InsuResilience Global Partnership to help develop the Global Shield in a way that would best protect lives and livelihoods in the face of climate shocks, including by ensuring that the Global Shield includes social protection. We will continue to support the Global Shield as it moves into its implementation phase.

2. Promoting the Development of Early Warning Systems

2.1. Capacity Building and Development of Meteorological Observation Equipment

2.1.1 Early Warning for All

Through PREPARE, the United States is responding to the UN Secretary General's call for Early Warning for All. Our bilateral programs will help vulnerable countries, including in Africa, Small Island Developing States and Least Developed Countries establish and advance early warning systems on floods, droughts, cyclones and heatwaves. We are integrating climate information into our Famine Early Warning System Network (FEWS NET); Global Flash Flood Guidance System and Climate Smart; and Weather Ready Nations programs. As an example, together with the WMO, we are supporting national meteorological and hydrological services to monitor flash flood risks. Through the introduction of new technologies, trainings and technical assistance, we are enabling national authorities to monitor and provide flash flood early warnings to more than three billion people in 67 countries.

2.1.2 WMO's Systematic Observations Finance Facility

The United States supports the Systematic Observations Financing Facility, with our initial contribution in 2022 focused specifically on the African continent. The SOFF will help fill weather, water, and climate observation gaps that serve as the basis of forecasts and early warnings.

2.2. Cooperation with International Organizations

2.2.1 Collaboration with the World Meteorological Organization (WMO)

In addition to our support to the UN Secretary General's Early Warning for All initiative, USAID has an agreement with WMO on multi-hazard hydrometeorological early warning and capacity building. The agreement focuses on collaboration on advancing hydrometeorological end-to-end early warning systems and capacity to enable countries to take early action and reduce the risk of climate, weather and water related hazards such as floods, flash floods, cyclones, storm surge, extreme temperatures, droughts and working on climate change. Through the agreement, USAID and WMO are working with NMHSs to advance their capacity on climate, weather and hydrological early warning systems.

2.2.2 Collaboration with Systematic Observation Financing Facility

The State Department has an agreement with the Multi-partner Trust Fund for the Systematic Observation Financing Facility administered by UNDP to support the collection and exchange of critical weather and climate observations that are used for weather forecasts, early warnings, and climate services.

2.3. Cooperation with the Private Sector

Through the [PREPARE Call to Action](#), the United States is collaborating with the private sector on developing and delivering climate information services that improve climate resilience for consumers and communities in developing countries who are experiencing climate impacts. Companies have made climate information-related [commitments](#) related to flood forecasting, using artificial intelligence to develop insights on adaptation options, and providing open reference data, metrics, and projects to help promote climate resilient development.

3. Other Cross-Sectional Activities

3.1 Knowledge Sharing

The co-creation and sharing of knowledge, about what works and what does not, is a critical component of disaster risk management. The United States supports this through multiple programs. We are a partner, for example, of the Resilience and Adaptation Mainstreaming Program (RAMP), which is working with local universities on the African continent to develop adaptation curriculum for this and the next generation of African policymakers, particularly in central ministries. We also support applied research on climate adaptation, through a partnership between USAID and University of Arizona with researchers, faculty and students in the PeriPeri University network of African universities. Youth are also critical; we bring together climate disaster management experts with young professionals to help them become the next leaders and decision-makers on climate risk management policy.

3.2. Contribution to the United Nations and Multilateral Frameworks

3.2.1. Support to respond to climate related displacement and migration

In line with the recommendations of the White House Report on the Impact of Climate Change on Migration, released in 2021, the United States is pursuing ways to work collaboratively with other countries, international organizations and bodies, non-governmental organizations, and localities to respond to migration resulting directly or indirectly from climate change.

3.2.1.1 Collaboration with UNHCR and IOM

Through our work with UNHCR, IOM, ICRC, and other humanitarian partners the State Department's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM) funds programs that address the nexus between migration, displacement, and climate change. These activities are often included within larger programs. For example, PRM funds IOM to promote safe, orderly and humane migration management in the Western Hemisphere and other regions which includes attention to climate.

3.2.1.2 Bilateral Programs

USAID's migration-related activities focus on the safety and wellbeing of all people, including investing in supportive environments for migrants and potential migrants. Support includes addressing key drivers of migration, including social, political and environmental drivers; ensuring safety and wellbeing for people on the move, including countering trafficking in persons (C-TIP); helping to secure and maintain access to essential services and social protections once a destination is reached; and maximizing the benefits of migration.

3.2.1.3 Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund

The Department of State Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration contributed to the Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund to support climate-affected vulnerable migrants. This program underscores the United States' commitment to the vision of the Global Compact for Migration, including improving cooperation on international migration. It also advances the Biden Administration's climate strategy, reflected in the 2021 White House Report on the Impact of Climate Change on Migration, to address the impact of climate change on vulnerable populations across the globe.

3.2.2. Other Multilateral Frameworks

3.2.2.1 Risk-Informed Early Action Partnership (REAP)

USAID joined REAP in 2021 and committed to contribute towards targets on investment in early

warning systems and advancing coverage early warning system. <https://www.early-action-reap.org/>

3.3. Promotion of Climate Disaster related Services and Technologies

The United States promotes climate disaster related services and technologies through a range of programs and activities. For example, in Kenya, USAID provides farmers with seeds, tools, and training in drought-resistant farming methods, water conservation, and adaptation to increase crop productivity amid drought conditions. The U.S. Trade and Development Agency (USTDA) is supporting climate adaptation in Jamaica by providing technical assistance to Jamaica's Ministry of Science, Energy and Technology (MSET) to advance the development of national emergency communications infrastructure and strengthen the country's ability to adapt to and manage the impacts of climate change.