

PREPARE ACTION PLAN

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THE WHITE HOUSE
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The climate crisis is existential and the impacts of climate change are being felt around the world. Leading scientists have told us that we face unavoidable climate hazards over the next two decades, even if we succeed in keeping global warming to 1.5°C, including sea level rise, unpredictable rainfall, flooding, drought, heatwaves and heat extremes, forest fires, and melting glaciers and permafrost. The impacts of these changes will undermine development gains, exacerbate geopolitical tensions, accelerate the food security crisis, and result in greater instability and humanitarian need.

The climate crisis is fundamentally and increasingly a national security crisis. And to tackle one of the greatest global challenges of our time, we must make deep investments in our allies and partners and support their efforts to adapt to the impacts of climate change.

In November 2021, President Biden launched the President's Emergency Plan for Adaptation and Resilience (PREPARE) at COP26 in Glasgow. 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.

Notwithstanding good intentions, present adaptation measures are too fragmented and small scale for the challenges ahead. There is a widening gap between what we are doing and what is needed as the climate continues to change. That's why the Administration has developed an Action Plan to implement PREPARE and achieve its objectives. The Action Plan outlines key areas where the United States will work with partners to catalyze adaptation action.

First, we will work 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. We will ensure that the next generation of decision-makers and professionals have the skills, knowledge, and solutions to adapt to today's climate impacts and build a climate resilient future for all.

Second, we will build capacity to mainstream adaptation into policies, programs, and budgets and to support locally led adaptation, focusing on the impacts of climate change on food security, water, health, and infrastructure.

Third, we will help unlock finance to support national, sub-national, and local climate adaptation action. We will help vulnerable countries and communities equip themselves with a diverse and flexible suite of tools to build strong enabling environments to attract and access finance and implement adaptation programs and policies. We will develop a pipeline of adaptation projects, engage the private sector, and promote innovation.

Our Administration will deepen our support to climate-vulnerable partner countries around the world. We will listen to our partners. We will build on what works and pivot away from what does not. We will remain steadfast in our commitment to getting it right and standing in solidarity with communities and populations around the world that are especially vulnerable to the impacts of climate change.

Thank you for your partnership and continued leadership in these efforts.

Sincerely,

Jake Sullivan

Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs



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PREPARE Action Plan

The climate is changing, bringing with it rising temperatures, elevated sea levels, and more catastrophic storms, fires, floods, droughts, and extreme heat. On November 1, 2021, the U.S. Government launched the President’s Emergency Plan for Adaptation and Resilience (PREPARE) as the cornerstone of the U.S. foreign policy response to address the increasingly devastating impacts of the global climate crisis, improve the ability of vulnerable communities around the world to confront them, and, as a result, bolster stability and security. PREPARE aims to help more than half a billion people in developing countries to adapt to and manage the impacts of climate change by 2030. PREPARE activates a whole-of-government effort that brings the force of 19 U.S. Federal agencies¹ to accelerate adaptation action and support in countries and communities vulnerable to the impacts of climate change.²

The Action Plan defines strategic objectives that support the three inter-related and mutually reinforcing pillars of PREPARE:

- **Pillar 1, PREPARE Knowledge: Information is Power;**
- **Pillar 2, PREPARE Plans and Programs: Mainstream and Integrate Adaptation, Build Relationships, Execute; and**
- **Pillar 3, PREPARE Resources: Mobilize Finance and Private Capital.**

Underpinning the work of PREPARE’s three pillars is a robust monitoring, evaluation, and learning effort to ensure both the most effective use of U.S. taxpayer funds and to maximize progress on adaptation in developing countries.

PREPARE will focus on addressing long-standing gaps in adaptation that disproportionately affect women, youth, Indigenous Peoples, and low income and marginalized groups that have historically been excluded from adaptation planning and action, yet often face the greatest risks. Gender, local leadership, inclusive development, and conflict sensitivity considerations are included throughout the Action Plan.³ PREPARE will take a collaborative approach to implementation where the U.S. Government will co-create solutions with our partners.

¹ State, USAID, Commerce/NOAA, MCC, USTDA, USDA, Treasury, DFC, DOD&USACE, Commerce/ITA, Peace Corps, EPA, DOE, DHS/FEMA, DOT, HHS, NASA, EX/IM, DOI

² The President committed to work with Congress to provide \$3 billion annually in adaptation finance for PREPARE by 2024, which would be a six-fold increase from the highest historical funded level. This Action Plan details how the U.S. Government would implement PREPARE between 2022 and 2024. While some priority lines of work can be done within existing budgets, others require additional resources, making full implementation of this Action Plan subject to the availability of appropriations.

³ PREPARE is aligned with E.O. 13677 on Climate-Resilient International Development, E.O. 14008 on Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad, E.O. 14013 on Rebuilding and Enhancing Programs to Resettle Refugees and Planning for the Impact of Climate Change on Migration, E.O. 14072 on Strengthening the Nation’s Forests, Communities, and Local Economies, the White House Action Plan on Global Water Security, the U.S. Global Water Strategy, the U.S. Global Food Security Strategy, the National Strategy on Gender Equity and Equality, and the Global Fragility Act.



PILLAR 1—PREPARE Knowledge: Information is Power

One-third of the global population – including 60 percent of people in Africa – do not currently have access to or the ability to use early warning and climate information services to make informed decisions about how to address the risks posed by a changing climate.⁴ PREPARE will support efforts to close this gap, deepen global understanding of climate risks, vulnerabilities, and adaptation solutions and expand the development, innovation, delivery, and usability of early warning and climate information services. The U.S. Government will also build capacity to produce and use climate information. The PREPARE Knowledge pillar will prioritize the following two objectives – inclusive of illustrative U.S. government examples – with respect to climate information, and will also serve as the foundation for actions outlined below in the PREPARE Plans and Programs pillar.

Respond to the UN Secretary-General’s call to ensure “Early Warning for All” by 2027 and increase co-production and use of climate information.

- Support actions to strengthen the observing capabilities in regions and countries that gather, maintain and disseminate good quality local climate data and serve as the foundation for climate-relevant modeling, forecasting, early warnings, and services.
- Support improved observations and monitoring of drought, floods, sea level rise, water levels, air quality, water quality, extreme heat events, and other climate impacts to improve climate services, including early warnings.
- Support development and delivery of climate information services, including early warnings, longer-term projections, data services, web-based platforms, and decision-support tools for decision makers, particularly related to infrastructure, water, health, and food security.
- Support climate and health early warning systems, such as for extreme heat events, air quality, vector- and water-borne, and zoonotic diseases.
- Support early warning and climate information services, including longer-term projections, to assist farmers, pastoralists, agriculturalists, fishers, aquaculture practitioners, and natural resource managers in making climate-smart decisions about sustainable food production and water availability and usage.
- Support engagement and co-production with local communities to improve use and dissemination of traditional and indigenous climate knowledge in ways that enhance local understanding and action.
- Support the bundling of climate information and financial services, including through digital technologies.
- Support the development and deployment of integrated multi-hazard information systems that integrate climate information with other natural and human-induced hazards to facilitate coordinated planning and response across hazards.

⁴ World Meteorological Organization



- Increase the sharing and use of near-real-time monitoring data in accordance with international data sharing protocols and support integration into early warning systems and disaster preparedness and response.
- Leverage U.S. commercial capabilities to rapidly deploy climate observing and early warning systems and information services and tools.

Equip the decision-makers of today and tomorrow with the skills, knowledge, networks, and outlook needed to adapt to climate impacts.

- Support efforts to train current and future practitioners, local leaders, and scientific experts to develop and use climate information services, including by strengthening decision maker capacity to define data and information needs and working with service providers to improve quality, relevance, accessibility, and usability of data products.
- Engage local academic institutions to foster collaboration, including with community groups, in applied research to improve the accuracy, timeliness, application, translation and use of climate information and early warnings.
- Support deployment and use of climate information and services to assist food producers, natural resource managers, water and sanitation managers, infrastructure developers and retrofitters, public health officials and other decision-makers in assessing risks, identifying adaptation strategies, and making climate-smart decisions.
- Build capacity of water users across sectors to understand climate-related challenges, evaluate effects on other sectors, and engage in evidence-driven dialogue about priorities and tradeoffs to avoid siloed decision making and reduce risks of conflict.
- Scale and localize climate extension and pairing programs among academic, international, regional, and local public and private institutions and communities to support adaptation in partner countries.
- Deliver training to improve nations' hydrological, meteorological, and oceanographic services' capacity to deliver reliable forecasts and long-term climate change information and communicate risks and impacts to inform disaster preparedness and climate adaptation planning and implementation.
- Partner with local universities to support applied research on climate and economic development to support climate-smart adaptation and development planning.
- Identify and address key research and information gaps needed to inform planning and decision making in partner countries at national, subnational, and community levels, including for infrastructure, water, health, and food security.⁵

⁵ This includes expanding and improving the body of research on the mechanisms through which climate change indirectly impacts health, including mental health; furthering the use of social, behavioral and economic sciences to better understand impacts and adaptation options; and generating the information needed to inform infrastructure planning and decision making, including but not limited to extreme rainfall, climate change driven intensity-duration-frequency curves and flood maps, extreme temperature, extreme wind, projections of sea level rise and storm surge; and benefit-cost analyses of resilience-enhancing solutions.



PILLAR 2—PREPARE Plans and Programs: Mainstream and Integrate Adaptation, Build Relationships, Execute

While partner countries are making progress on national and sub-national adaptation plans, implementation of those plans remains fragmented and is not keeping pace with intensifying climate impacts. Under PREPARE, the U.S. Government will partner with vulnerable countries and communities to plan for climate impacts and mainstream adaptation into broader decision making. The ultimate goal is to work with partners to create and implement policies and plans that protect lives, livelihoods, and the natural environment from the impacts of climate change. This effort will also help reduce the chance that climate change contributes to instability or conflict, particularly given that many of the most fragile states in the world exist in regions most vulnerable to climate change.

U.S. Government support through PREPARE will seek to align with country-identified priorities, empower ministries in all relevant sectors, and enable local and national governments, Indigenous Peoples, women, youth, and affected communities to meaningfully participate in and lead in making adaptation-related decisions. By September 30, 2023, the Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development will establish or strengthen collaboration with 75 developing countries to enhance the development and implementation of National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) or other national adaptation planning documents. In support of partner countries' NAPs and other national adaptation planning documents, PREPARE will address critical sectors including infrastructure, water, health, food security, and displacement and migration, in close coordination with multilateral development banks and other partners. The work done under this pillar will be climate-resilient, gender-responsive, and address the needs of marginalized communities that are often excluded from adaptation design and development.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Climate change will stress infrastructure in new ways, so investments in both existing and planned infrastructure need to consider future climate conditions, as well as whether there is need for new infrastructure to adapt to the impacts of climate change. Across much of the world, the risks associated with climate change are not currently systematically addressed in infrastructure planning, design, or development, thereby jeopardizing benefits over the decades-long operational life of much infrastructure. Globally, rising seas and more powerful storms are projected to combine with population change in low-lying cities and settlements, including in Small Islands Developing States, to place some one billion people at risk from coastal-specific climate hazards.⁶ In response to the challenge of strengthening infrastructure, the United States intends to support partner countries to scale up the resilience of existing and planned infrastructure, including natural infrastructure, and increase investments in the types of infrastructure that support climate adaptation, particularly through the Partnership for Global

⁶ Sixth Assessment Report, *Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability*, the Working Group II contribution.



Infrastructure and Investment (PGII). Under PREPARE, the U.S. Government will prioritize the following two objectives – inclusive of illustrative U.S. Government examples – with respect to infrastructure plans and programs. Many of the actions under Pillars 1 and 3 on climate information and finance complement these objectives.

Sustainably and inclusively plan, design, implement, and operate resilient infrastructure systems at scale.

- Promote the climate resilience of new and existing infrastructure systems through the Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure and increase participation by 20 countries.
- Strengthen decision maker capacity to understand, integrate, and plan for climate risks in infrastructure planning and decision making in partner countries at national, subnational and community levels, with an emphasis on urban systems.
- Support the revision, creation, and investment in “climate-smart” national, subnational, and sectoral master plans and advance national and local climate planning frameworks and the development of bankable projects.
- Incentivize investments in adaptation and climate-resilient infrastructure that are consistent with these climate-smart master plans, including through PGII.
- Support the use of climate data and risk information, not just historical data, for urban and land use planning, zoning, infrastructure planning, permitting, and decommissioning.
- Identify and support nature-based infrastructure solutions, including through urban policies and planning, which support resilient infrastructure and can have other co-benefits (e.g., greenhouse gas emissions reduction).
- Support partner national and sub-national governments to address regulatory barriers and improve the enabling environment for adaptation and climate-resilient infrastructure investments.

Ensure that resilience is appropriately considered in design, investment, and procurement decisions, including through analytical approaches such as life cycle cost analysis and cost benefit analysis.

- Scope and structure federal contracts and grant agreements related to infrastructure project planning, development and/or implementation in partner countries to fully include climate resilience considerations.
- Promote the use of lifecycle cost analysis by partner government procurement officials, and support training for public officials in emerging markets on how to establish procurement practices and policies that integrate lifecycle cost analysis and best value determination in a fair, transparent manner to acquire high-quality, long-lasting, climate-resilient infrastructure.
- Identify and adopt analytical practices that more fully integrate the costs and benefits of infrastructure resilience including potential co-benefits, such as climate mitigation and public health improvements, as well as avoided service disruption and damage in future disaster scenarios.



WATER

Most people will first experience impacts of climate change through water, either too much or too little. While flooding is increasing, water scarcity is also a growing problem. Roughly half of the world's population already experiences severe water scarcity for at least some part of the year due to climatic and non-climatic drivers, with low-income people and marginalized groups affected the most.⁷ Increasingly scarce and stressed water resources, particularly if mismanaged, can contribute to conflict and instability. The U.S. Government will work to support a water-secure world where people have sustainable supplies of water of sufficient quantity and quality to meet human health, economic and ecosystem needs, while managing risks posed by climate change.⁸ Under PREPARE, the U.S. Government will prioritize the following two objectives – inclusive of illustrative U.S. Government examples – with respect to water plans and programs. Many of the actions under Pillars 1 and 3 on climate information and finance complement these objectives.

Rapidly increase water storage capacity, efficiency, and quality, including through improved management and nature-based solutions.

- Assist partner countries in planning for rising water stress and ensure water availability through improved water efficiency and the conservation, restoration, and/or sustainable management of watersheds and aquifers.
- Build capacity to assess local water storage needs and managed stored resources and address long-term demand scenarios.
- Expand green and grey local water storage infrastructure.
- Scale up the use of nature-based solutions against extreme- and slow-onset water-related events that maximize benefits for water storage, efficiency, quality and management.

Strengthen the climate resilience of water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services.

- Enhance climate resilience of WASH infrastructure, including by incorporating climate information in system design, construction, and operations and by improving efficiency.
- Support policy and regulatory reform and relevant planning processes to promote climate resilience in WASH services and preparedness for additional water stresses caused by climate change.
- Advance water security efforts for the most vulnerable to have access to water and sanitation services.

⁷ International Resource Panel (IRP), *Policy Options for Decoupling Economic Growth from Water Use and Water Pollution*, 2016.

⁸ PREPARE's water programs will be guided by and be in support of the White House Action Plan on Global Water Security, the U.S. Global Water Strategy and the U.S. Global Food Security Strategy.



HEALTH

Climate change threatens human health by worsening social and environmental determinants of health, imperiling access to and delivery of health care, increasing the potential for novel threats to emerge, widening inequality, and creating population-scale health risks. PREPARE will support communities, governments, and health care systems to adapt to and manage climate-related impacts on health and well-being. This approach will recognize the “One Health” framework⁹ and the importance of the interconnections among the health of people, animals, plants, and their shared environments. PREPARE will prioritize the following two objectives – inclusive of illustrative U.S. Government examples – with respect to health plans and programs. Many of the actions under Pillars 1 and 3 on climate information and finance complement these objectives.

Support partner countries’ ability to plan for and respond to impacts of climate change on public health systems and the health and well-being of the populations they serve.

- Strengthen public health, preparedness, and response capacities to prevent, detect, and respond to potential and actualized climate threats to physical and mental health and climate-related emergencies.
- Support national health sector planning and implementation that include assessments of climate risk, multi-sectoral coordination, and associated action to adapt to climate impacts for diverse populations.
- Improve the knowledge base and coordination on climate and health impacts among U.S. and foreign health practitioners.

Increase resilience of key health services – including environmental and public health and health care delivery to climate impacts to ensure continuity of essential functions.

- Support the integration of adaptation into multi-sectoral programs that identify and improve social and environmental determinants of health, prevent and manage chronic diseases, improve mental health outcomes, safeguard access to family planning and reproductive health services, and advance other country-led health priorities.
- Support the continuity of health care services, including for non-communicable diseases, such as chronic respiratory, cardiovascular, and metabolic diseases, during climate-related disasters and events.
- Enhance climate resilience of health infrastructure, including by incorporating climate, ocean, coastal, and weather information in the design, construction, renovation, and maintenance of health facilities.

⁹ www.cdc.gov/onehealth



FOOD SECURITY

Over 800 million people, more than 10 percent of the world's population, go to bed hungry each night.¹⁰ There are currently 44 million people in 38 countries at the ‘emergency’ phase of food insecurity, just one step away from a declaration of famine – a number of which are directly related to slow onset climate impacts or single events that wipe out seasonal production.¹¹ Absent adaptation, climate change is projected to reduce growth in global agricultural yields by 5-30 percent by 2050.¹² Through PREPARE, the U.S. Government will help countries improve their food security and nutrition by building more climate-resilient food systems that take current and future climate impacts into account, including through investments in line with the Agriculture Innovation Mission for Climate. Through Feed the Future programs, including investments in research, development, and innovation, the U.S. Government will support countries to sustainably increase food security and nutrition. The U.S. Government will continue to encourage the multilateral development banks to strengthen food security initiatives, focusing on increasing the resilience of food systems for the long-term. PREPARE will focus on three priority areas of work with respect to food security and nutrition plans and programs. Many of the actions under Pillars 1 and 3 on climate information and finance complement these objectives.

Improve food system productivity, output, diversity, and nutrition through climate-smart approaches.

- Raise climate-smart agricultural productivity, with a particular focus in South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa.
- Expand agricultural resilience through increasing climate-smart programming, including in eight new Feed the Future partner countries.
- Disseminate innovative, evidence-based approaches for sustainable food production and advance climate-smart practices.
- Increase production of diverse, nutrient-rich crops, including underutilized Indigenous crops, and assess and increase beneficial effects of improved soil health to improve climate resilience.
- Support capacity building and technical assistance in data, soil, water, livestock, sanitary, phytosanitary systems, market access, and trade to improve climate resilience.

Support national and local governments and communities to assess food-related climate risks and advance responsive adaptation policies and measures in agriculture, livestock, aquaculture, and fisheries management.

- Support national governments in integrating climate-smart food security into their NAPs and advancing climate resilience policies in agriculture, livestock, aquaculture, and fisheries management.

¹⁰ 2021 State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World Report

¹¹ World Food Programme

¹² Porter et al. 2014. “Food Security and Food Production Systems.”



- Improve national and local governments' capacity to use climate agricultural services, with an emphasis on closing the gender digital divide.
- Support practices and policies that improve the production of safe and nutrient-dense, diverse foods in the face of climate impacts.
- Assist governments in addressing trade and land use policies that incentivize climate-smart practices at scale to maximize benefits and choice for women, youth, farmers, consumers and other value chain stakeholders.
- Help producers reduce food loss and waste, including through improved cold storage powered by renewable energy.
- Support the development of best practices and implementation guidance for adaptation in global fisheries, including through multilateral fora and other collaborative platforms.
- Support governance reforms to ensure climate-smart agriculture investments do not exacerbate existing conflict dynamics between different water and land resource users.

Build climate resilience into food systems to better withstand current and future shocks and longer-term stresses, including the 2022 global food price crisis exacerbated by COVID-19 and Russia's further invasion of Ukraine.

- Apply lessons from COVID-19, the 2022 global food crisis, and other shocks to inform and improve efforts to increase food security resilience to climate change and other crises.
- Work with partner countries to improve soil health and fertilizer practices, including through policy reform, for increased nutrient use efficiency at field and farm scales to improve climate resilience.
- Support efforts by partner countries and the private sector to reduce food loss and waste to enhance food security, adaptation, and mitigation.
- Support partner country efforts to promote and improve the flow of agricultural and food products, including from areas of surplus to deficit, while protecting domestic food systems from harmful pest and disease outbreaks that could further exacerbate food insecurity, malnutrition, and hunger.

Displacement and Migration

Climate variability and change are increasingly contributing to, and in some cases suppressing, human migration and displacement, thereby exerting additional stress on communities already facing socioeconomic, ecological, or political pressures. Weather-related disasters currently displace around 30 million people annually, even under current warming projections, additional people will be displaced or unable to escape climate impacts. The White House Report on the Impact of Climate Change on Migration outlines U.S. Government efforts to anticipate, prepare for, and respond to climate-related migration and scale support to migrants, sending and receiving communities, including improving the integration of climate and migration policy and programming. PREPARE will build off existing efforts and commitments, and advance ways to address key drivers of migration, respond to displacement, support those who choose to move as a risk management strategy, and assist trapped populations.



PILLAR 3—PREPARE Resources: Mobilizing Finance and Private Capital

Current finance for adaptation is insufficient, with a strong reliance on limited overseas development assistance, and often does not reach the people most affected by intensifying climate impacts. In response to this challenge and in support of the U.S. International Climate Finance Plan, PREPARE will accelerate financing of adaptation measures by enhancing engagement with multilateral funds, strengthening capacity of partner countries to access finance for adaptation, developing bankable investments, mobilizing private capital, and supporting the development of climate risk finance strategies. PREPARE Resources will prioritize the following four objectives – inclusive of illustrative U.S. Government examples – which also serve to advance actions under the other PREPARE pillars.

Increase the amount and quality of finance that accelerates climate adaptation and resilience and supports gender-responsive, locally-led adaptation.

- Work with partners to leverage other major adaptation finance contributions.
- Support ways to improve partner countries' access to finance, including simplifying applications and procurement, as appropriate, from major multilateral funds, international financial institutions, and U.S. bilateral assistance that provide climate adaptation and resilience support.
- Work with financial institutions, as appropriate, to reduce barriers to finance for adaptation and climate-resilient infrastructure that inhibit requests from governments in partner countries by establishing lower project size/value requirements to address need for smaller initial investments and streamlining application processes.
- Mobilize \$1 billion in public and private finance by 2030 for climate-resilient WASH services.
- Advance efforts to channel greater shares of adaptation finance to support adaptation efforts led by local actors, women, and marginalized groups.

Assist partner governments to assess, plan, and budget for adaptation costs, and scale up financing in all sectors.

- Support local partners to develop and deploy financially sustainable climate service development and delivery approaches that reflect a community's capacity to pay, ensuring poor communities and organizations access to climate information.
- Develop and support application of best practices for operations, management, and long-term financial support plans for observation and modeling systems to provide sustained local forecasts, warnings, and downscaled climate information.
- Provide country-tailored technical assistance, capacity building, project preparation, and financing to help climate vulnerable countries, communities, and industries identify, respond to, and finance their adaptation priorities, including as it relates to infrastructure, water, health, and food security, all while preventing elite capture of resources in conflict-affected contexts.



- Build in-country capacity at the national and sub-national levels to establish strong enabling environments that provide a context in which marginalized and under-financed populations can more readily meet their adaptation needs.
- Support governments in partner countries in addressing regulatory barriers and improving the investment environment for publicly and privately financed adaptation and climate-resilient investments.

Facilitate increased investment from the philanthropic and private sectors to advance adaptation and resilience in climate-vulnerable partner countries.

- To address low levels of investment in adaptation by the private sector, increase the pipeline of adaptation and climate-resilient projects by improving deal flow consistency, commercial engagement, and the speed of interagency project hand-off.
- Foster opportunities for national hydrological, meteorological, and oceanographic services to partner with the private sector to create revenue-generating services.
- Enhance the commercial bankability of adaptation and climate-resilient projects in infrastructure (including urban and natural), water, health, and food security by scaling investment in project preparation including feasibility studies, technical assistance, risk guarantees, market assessments, and pipeline screening to move from concept to financing and implementation.
- Partner with accelerators, preparation facilities, co-investors, foundations, and donors to source deals, and identify funds and financial intermediaries able to reach local-level actors at scale and explore new corporate partnerships that advance resilience objectives.
- Support opportunities to de-risk investments, including through blending of grant funding with other sources of finance, such as debt and equity, in adaptation-related transactions, as well as blending of private sector and public sector sources of financing.
- Promote the innovation and deployment of adaptation technologies, services, and finance instruments at scale, including to support resilient infrastructure, water, health, and food security.
- Mobilize philanthropic giving for adaptation solutions in water, health, food security, infrastructure, and climate information services.
- Engage local and regional sources of private finance within partner countries, including commercial banks and investors, to advance local climate resilience investment.
- Support U.S. exporters in deploying adaptation-related technologies and services to meet the needs of markets in partner countries.

Increase and enhance the use and effectiveness of disaster risk financing tools to support climate resilience.

- Expand access to disaster risk finance, including by strengthening disaster-responsive social protection systems and regional risk pools, in support of multilateral partnerships such as the InsuResilience Global Partnership, Risk-Informed Early Action Partnership, and G7 efforts toward a Global Shield to close the protection gap.



- Work with partner country governments and the private sector to strengthen support for and access to climate-related food security insurance products, especially those that support women and other marginalized groups.
- Build in-country capacity for utilizing and layering different risk financing tools.
- Promote ex-ante financing for disaster risk reduction and the development of private insurance retail and consumer markets to micro, small, and medium enterprises.

Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning

Collective monitoring, evaluating, and learning across the interagency will be critical to tracking PREPARE's progress towards its ambitious targets, developing improved measurements of effectiveness, and communicating to the American people and global stakeholders. PREPARE will ensure interagency exchange of best practices, data collection tools, processes, and methodologies to increase the capacity for monitoring, evaluation, reporting, and learning. For programmatic evaluation, PREPARE will use the Global Climate Change Standard Indicators and respective disaggregates, including sex, and others as relevant and practical. This will also be complemented by additional metrics and measurement frameworks, which will be developed over the next six to 36 months.