# Climate Readiness Plan
# 2022 Progress Report

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| **Agency** | U.S. Agency for International Development |
| **Administrator** | Samantha Power |
| **Climate Adaptation Official** | Gillian Caldwell, USAID Chief Climate Officer and Deputy Assistant Administrator for the Bureau of Development, Democracy, and Innovation (DDI). |
| **Chief Sustainability Officer** | Colleen R. Allen, Assistant Administrator, Bureau for Management. |
| **Agency Climate Adaptation Webpage** | https://www.usaid.gov/climate/readiness-plan |

## SECTION 1: UPDATES ON PRIORITY ACTIONS

### 1. Priority action progress summary

| Priority Action Progress | | | |
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| **Action** | **Current Status** | **Estimated Completion Date** | **Brief Description of Progress** |
| USAID Climate Strategy and Mainstreaming[1] | Complete | April 2022 | In April 2022, USAID published its new Climate Strategy, 2022-2030. To make sure USAID considers climate change in everything it does, the Agency has mainstreamed climate change into its: Joint Strategic Plan (JSP) Fiscal Year (FY) 2022-2026, which includes a Climate Change Joint Agency Priority Goal (APG) with the State Department; forthcoming Policy Framework; USAID Management Agenda; Agency Learning Agenda (ALA) FY 2022-2026; and a variety of other strategies, policies, plans, and processes. |
| Climate Risk Management | In Progress | October 2022 | In February 2022, USAID began a Climate Risk Management (CRM) implementation improvement effort. USAID is working to identify and analyze climate risk through its Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) governance program. USAID has also developed and is implementing an operational readiness assessment, which includes climate change considerations. |
| Ensuring a Climate-Ready Workforce | In Progress | December 2022 | In 2022, USAID is developing and implementing Climate Staffing and Climate Capacity-Building plans to help the Agency's workforce be climate ready and equipped to implement the Climate Strategy. To enhance climate readiness: as part of USAID's future of work planning, the Agency institutionalized expanded telework and remote-work flexibilities; and in April 2022, USAID developed recommendations for providing virtual versus in-person technical assistance to Missions overseas, with greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions considerations as key decision factors. |

[1] USAID completed the actions specified in the "USAID Climate Strategy and Mainstreaming" section of its Climate Readiness Plan, pp.6-9. However, USAID continues to mainstream climate change into its programs and operations on an ongoing, iterative basis.

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| Procurement and Supply Chains | In Progress | December 2023 | In 2022, USAID is exploring integrating climate change considerations into procurement policies and incorporating climate resilience into environmental-compliance guidance. USAID is also requiring the contractors for the NextGen Global Health Supply Chain Program to analyze, develop strategies with specific goals, and report on activities related to GHG emissions from contract activities and climate resilience in USAID-supported supply chains. In addition, USAID is partnering with the U.S. Air Force and Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) Lincoln Laboratory to mitigate humanitarian assistance supply-chain risks, including climate risks. |

**2. Priority Action Progress Examples:**

[1] On March 28, 2022, USAID and the State Department published their new JSP FY 2022-2026, and on April 14, 2022, USAID published its ALA FY 2022-2026. The new JSP includes a climate change-focused Strategic Objective, "Secure ambitious climate mitigation and adaptation outcomes, including supporting effective Paris Agreement implementation." The JSP also includes a Climate Change Joint APG, "Combat global climate change by advancing climate-resilient, net zero emissions development around the world." The ALA includes two climate-related learning questions: "Responding to Climate Change: How can USAID best engage global actors, partner countries, and local leaders to mitigate the climate crisis and support equitable adaptation to its impacts?" and, "Resilience to Shocks: How can USAID strengthen household, community, and country resilience to climate, conflict, economic, and health shocks, such as COVID-19 and other global pandemic threats?" USAID will report annually on its progress implementing the JSP and the Strategic Objective and quarterly on its progress implementing the APG. To address the ALA questions, USAID will synthesize learning on an ongoing basis from relevant evaluations of or learning from Agency programs, as well as from the Agency's implementation of its Climate Readiness Plan (CRP).

[2] On April 22, 2022—Earth Day—USAID published its new Climate Strategy, 2022-2030 to guide the Agency's efforts to target climate change resources strategically, significantly ramp up climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts, and further integrate climate change considerations into international development and humanitarian assistance programs across all sectors. By April 21, 2023, at the latest, USAID Bureaus will develop Climate Action Plans to describe how they will implement the Climate Strategy, and USAID Missions will include in their Regional and Country Development Cooperation Strategies (R/CDCSs) a summary of their conclusions for how to align their programming most effectively with the Climate Strategy. USAID hosts a variety of resources related to its Climate Strategy on www.climatelinks.org/climate-strategy. USAID will report publicly on its implementation progress every three years at a minimum.

[3] In May 2022, USAID developed an internal work plan to guide the Agency's efforts to implement the USAID Climate Strategy. This plan includes developing and implementing projects such as: a Climate Change Staffing Plan; a Climate Change Capacity-Building Plan; operational and performance planning guidance; Bureau Climate Action Plans; sector-specific technical guidance; and a monitoring, evaluation, and learning (MEL) plan. USAID will use the MEL plan to guide, monitor, track, and evaluate the Agency's Climate Strategy implementation. USAID will adapt its implementation approach over the course of the nine-year Climate Strategy to optimize outcomes continuously.

[4] By October 2022, USAID will use its ERM process to identify, manage, and track climate-related risks to the Agency's operations in a continuous, systematic, rigorous, efficient, and effective way. On June 7, 2022, USAID added a climate risk to its Agency Risk Profile. USAID is currently revising its Risk-Appetite Statement, which will support employees to make informed decisions about how to manage climate risk throughout the Program Cycle. USAID continuously reviews its risk management progress.

[5] By December 2022, USAID will explore integrating climate resilience into internal guidance for environmental compliance procedures, which could include project-specific climate considerations in acquisition and assistance award requirements. This could help USAID monitor its progress toward achieving its climate targets and would create a standard and a tool for the Agency to use worldwide.

## SECTION 2: UPDATES ON OTHER INITIAL PLAN TOPICS

### 1. Climate-Risk Reduction:

**How USAID Assesses and Reduces Operating Risk to Climate-Related Hazards**

Through the Special Objective of USAID's Climate Strategy, USAID is strengthening operations and approaches to programming to address climate change. This includes integrating climate resilience and mitigation more robustly across our business operations, including financial management, information technology (IT), procurement and supply chains, human resources (HR), real property and asset management, and security, as well as in our Program Cycle by updating and expanding the CRM process detailed in existing Agency operational policy (Automated Directives System [ADS] 201).

USAID uses data from a variety of sources to assess and reduce operating risk to climate-related hazards, including from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Association (NOAA), Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), U.S. Forest Service (USFS), and the American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE). USAID uses data from these sources when investing in new facilities, particularly when selecting sites, acquiring leases, and planning and completing renovations. USAID uses current industry methods and best practices, which address many of the risks associated with climate change. These include assessing flood risk and employing international construction standards, such as the International Building Code (IBC), Appendix G Flood Resistant Construction, for coastal areas that may experience enhanced winds and flooding. These standards address minimum design loads, flood-resistant construction, and resistance to increased wind speed and pressure. USAID also works with the State Department's Bureau of Overseas Building Operations (OBO) building code for construction where the two agencies are co-located, adopting the principles of the IBC with coastal area requirements.

**How USAID Assesses Fiscal Risk Exposure from Climate Change**

USAID assesses and reports climate-related financial risks in complying with Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-123, *Management's Responsibility for Enterprise Risk Management and Internal Control,* and the Federal Managers Financial Integrity Act (FMFIA). In addition, USAID includes results and assurances in its annual Agency Financial Report (AFR), in accordance with OMB Circular A-136, *Financial Reporting Requirements*. For example, in its FY 2021 AFR, USAID reported five known climate-related risks to the Agency's operations, including risks to real property, procurement and supply chains, infrastructure and support systems, health and safety, and security—each of which implicitly include near- and long-term climate-related financial risks.

To improve how USAID identifies, mitigates, adapts to, and reports on exposure to climate risks, USAID is working to develop climate risk indicators, define specific climate risks, and identify the full spectrum of potential climate risk effects, while also improving the quantity and quality of the Agency's climate risk data to inform forecasting and decision-making, provide real-time risk visibility, and improve performance. To do these things, USAID is:

- Integrating climate risk considerations into existing risk management training.
- Developing and sharing communications products, guidance, and tools, such as the internal ERM Governance, Risk, and Compliance Tool, to help USAID Operating Units identify and distinguish among climate risk factors and help the Agency consolidate and strengthen climate risk mitigation efforts while also documenting all climate risk mitigation activity within USAID's risk management, internal control, and audit environment.
- Assessing risks within its Program Cycle and using a risk-based approach to the possible effects of climate-related crises, which could include centralizing climate risk assessments and developments that occur while monitoring and learning.
- Regularly emphasizing the importance of considering climate change in risk management.

**Barriers to USAID More Robustly Assessing Climate Risk Exposure**

A barrier to USAID more robustly assessing climate-related financial risk exposure is a lack of mature climate risk cost models across USAID's operations. For instance, while USAID can use cost data from historical extreme weather-related supply-chain disruptions to estimate future climate-related financial risks to USAID supply chains, USAID has less mature climate risk cost models for the Agency's real property management, health and safety, and physical security—operational domains that are often more difficult to link directly to and accurately quantify climate-related financial risks.

**Climate-Related Financial Risks: What USAID Has Done since October 2021 and Plans to Do Next**

Since October 2021, USAID has worked to emphasize the importance of considering climate-related risks and to expand the scope of the Agency's current risk posture to include climate change risk. For example, in June 2022, USAID added a climate change risk to its Agency Risk Profile and designed ten treatments to strengthen Agency understanding of climate risks, mitigate the potential adverse effects of climate change on USAID's operations, and adapt to changing climate risks. These treatments span USAID's business operations, including financial management, IT, procurement and supply chains, HR, real property and asset management, and security. USAID is also revising its Risk-Appetite Statement, equipping Risk Management Liaisons within Bureaus, Independent Offices, and Missions with the tools and information they need to identify and properly respond to climate risk though the annual FMFIA and internal risk profile review and submission process. USAID will use previous submissions as a baseline against which to measure climate change effects in the annual risk profile analysis USAID will conduct this year, which will help inform senior leaders about enterprise risks.

## 2. Climate Vulnerability Assessments:

**How USAID Is Incorporating Climate Vulnerability Assessments into Policies and Decisions**

USAID completed a climate vulnerability assessment when developing its CRP,[2] as well as a Regional Analysis of Climate Impacts in the International Climate Strategy Plan USAID developed and submitted to the White House as required by Executive Order (E.O.) 14008, *Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad*. USAID also systematically assesses, addresses, and adaptively manages climate change and climate variability risks in USAID strategies and programming as part of its mandatory CRM process. Because there is no one-size-fits-all approach to assessing climate risks and vulnerabilities, USAID supports a variety of methods for developing and using vulnerability assessments. USAID is also developing Mission continuity of operations (COOP) plans, which will include assessing climate risks and planning for operational readiness in response to those risks.

USAID incorporates climate information and climate risk assessments into policies and decision-making in several ways. For instance, USAID:

- Has a series of country and regional climate risk profiles it uses to inform programming and CRM processes in strategies and programs. Climate risk profiles address climate change trends and projections, and current and anticipated effects across key development sectors.
- Is integrating climate risk into its ERM process to identify, plan for, manage, and track climate-related operational risks in a continuous, systematic, rigorous, efficient, and effective way.
- Is analyzing climate risks in its humanitarian assistance supply chain to improve readiness and efficiencies, while also improving sustainability, including by improving plastic waste management.

## 3. Climate Literacy:

**How USAID is Advancing Climate Literacy to Inform Employee Action**

As part of USAID's whole-of-Agency approach to combating the climate crisis, USAID is prioritizing developing and enhancing the climate literacy of its workforce so that every employee can integrate climate into their job functions, as applicable and appropriate. USAID is doing this in many ways, including by:

- Implementing its Climate Strategy, which includes mainstreaming climate topics in training across USAID's portfolio of programs and operations, including in every USAID Operating Unit.
- Developing and implementing a Climate Capacity-Building Plan to provide employees with the climate training and access to resources they need.
- Fostering an institutional culture of climate adaptation and resilience knowledge, skills, abilities, and practices, including by integrating adaptation and resilience into strategies; policies; budgets; risk management processes; Agency-wide webinars and learning events; and decision-making, advisory, and coordination bodies, such as the leadership-level Climate Change Leadership Council (CCLC) and the staff-level Climate Change Technical Working Group (CCTWG).

[2] See the "Topic 1: Climate Vulnerability Assessment" section, pp.19-27.

## 4. Tribal Engagement:

### How USAID Is Incorporating Tribal Treaty Rights and Indigenous Traditional Ecological Knowledge (ITEK)

USAID's CRP does not address Tribal Treaty and Reserved Rights in the United States because USAID's focus is international. However, USAID engages and partners with Indigenous Peoples globally in alignment with USAID's Policy on Promoting the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (PRO-IP), which not only promotes respect for Indigenous Peoples' rights, ownership, voices, leadership and knowledge—including ITEK—abroad, but also in the United States. Through the PRO-IP Policy, when Indigenous Peoples are stakeholders of a USAID-funded project or activity, as early as possible in the design process, USAID must produce a written analysis of the potential effect on Indigenous Peoples by engaging directly with the Indigenous Peoples to identify those possible effects.

Through the Climate Strategy, USAID is prioritizing engaging diverse communities, including Indigenous Peoples, to lead climate action to address the climate crisis. In fact, equity and inclusion is a core principle of the Climate Strategy: USAID will center its actions in the context of the diverse communities in which USAID works and will engage groups that are local, underrepresented, and experiencing marginalization as agents of change. Partnering with Indigenous Peoples and local communities to lead climate action is also one of the nine Intermediate Results USAID aims to achieve through the Climate Strategy. USAID is currently developing customized guidance for how teams can prioritize Indigenous Peoples when designing and implementing programs.

By implementing the Climate Strategy, which includes implementing the CRP, USAID will do many things to partner with Indigenous Peoples, including but not limited to:

- Co-creating decision-making opportunities and strengthening capacities and leadership.
- Gathering, documenting, and facilitating the application of indigenous knowledge, traditional practices, and life plans in climate change actions.
- Establishing and expanding more direct and innovative funding channels to Indigenous Peoples' organizations and networks through co-creation methods.
- Equipping Indigenous Peoples with resources, including climate information, to implement their own solutions and research, collect, monitor, and evaluate relevant climate data.
- Promoting safe, secure, and enabling political environments at all levels of governance for Indigenous Peoples to participate in climate actions.
- Promoting legal recognition of Indigenous Peoples' tenure rights to land, territories, and natural resources, including carbon.
- Working with partner countries to help Indigenous Peoples participate in the development and implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and National Adaptation Plans (NAPs).

## 5. Environmental Justice:

### How USAID Is Considering Climate and Environmental Equity and Justice

USAID has integrated climate and environmental equity and justice into its Climate Strategy, which includes implementing its CRP, to make sure the Agency incorporates equity and inclusion into all Climate Strategy implementation planning and activities. USAID recognizes that equity and inclusion are critical to sustaining bold and ambitious climate action and commits to:

- Acting in the context of the diverse communities in which USAID works.
- Empowering accessible and inclusive approaches through which local communities and the groups experiencing marginalization within them—in particular, Indigenous Peoples and those people and groups often excluded from decision- and policymaking, funding, and benefit sharing—are meaningfully engaged as climate change agents.
- Confronting the entrenched power structures that create and maintain inequalities.
- Supporting a Just Transition—one in which the global transition to a low-carbon, resilient economy occurs in a way that fosters positive environmental, social, and economic outcomes, delivers equitable benefits, and does no harm.
- Improving diversity, equity, inclusion, and accessibility (DEIA) in USAID's climate and environment-focused workforce—and encouraging USAID's implementing partners to do the same in their workforces.
- Partnering to deliver clean air for local communities and reduce emissions and the risk of displacement and dangerous health effects.

In addition, USAID is mainstreaming climate and environmental equity and justice by:

- Creating working groups that focus wholly on these topics. For example, USAID created an Environmental Equity and Justice (EEJ) Working Group, which focuses on considering climate justice in both what USAID does and how USAID does it. The EEJ Working Group includes an advisory board and a broader network, and comprises 101 employees from across the Agency. USAID also created a Climate Equity Group (CEG) to coordinate the Agency's efforts to advance global action for climate equity across USAID's programs and operations. The CEG has made recommendations to Special Presidential Envoy for Climate (SPEC) John Kerry for integrating climate equity and justice into U.S. foreign policy.
- Hiring staff who focus on these topics. For example, USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance hired two Climate Equity Advisors to help the Agency advance key initiatives.
- Embedding these topics in USAID's Climate Staffing Plan and Climate Capacity-Building Plan to give employees the knowledge, skills, and abilities they need to integrate climate and environmental equity and justice effectively into USAID's programs and operations in all sectors.
- Exploring scaling a four-week Climate Equity and Justice module that the Bureau for Africa integrated into its 16-week Climate and Finance Practicum (CFP). The CFP is a demand-driven, highly participatory action-learning program designed to: create a community of climate champions integrating climate change across Missions; and mobilizing—rather than managing—resources to maximize climate outcomes. Through CFP, cross-sectoral Mission teams from Rwanda, Liberia, Southern Africa Regional, Tanzania, Madagascar, and Mozambique enhanced their expertise in four main areas: climate; finance; Collaborating, Learning, and Adapting (CLA); and leadership. The Climate Equity and Justice module focuses on foundations of climate equity and justice, including inclusive development, localization, DEIA in the climate and environment-focused workforce, vulnerability and intersectionality, and systems change.

USAID is also advancing climate and environmental equity and justice in the interagency and internationally by having presented on these topics at the United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP26) in Glasgow, Scotland, in November 2021 and by engaging with the White House Environmental Justice Advisory Council (WHEJAC) and the Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) about these topics.

## 6. Partnerships:

### USAID Efforts to Expand Existing and Establish New Interagency and External Partnerships

Since publishing the Agency's CRP in October 2021, USAID expanded existing and established new interagency and external partnerships for climate adaptation. For example:

- USAID expanded its partnership with the State Department through the JSP climate change-focused Strategic Objective, the Climate Change Joint APG, and by engaging with SPEC on policy matters and the Greening Diplomacy Initiative (GDI) Executive Secretariat in the Bureau for Management, Office of Management Strategy and Solutions, on operational matters.
- Through its Comprehensive Action for Climate Change Initiative (CACCI) in Asia, Africa, and Latin America and the Caribbean, USAID is supporting local and regional institutions to help partner countries implement NDCs and NAPs through technical and analytical support, capacity development, and inclusive and evidence-based policy dialogue. Through CACCI, USAID is partnering with governments in Zambia, Ghana, Senegal, Rwanda, Brazil, Ecuador, Tajikistan, Colombia, Surinam, Guyana, and Malawi, along with regional bodies, such as the African Union Commission.
- Together with the Office of the SPEC, USAID is co-leading the whole-of-U.S.-government implementation of the President's Emergency Plan for Adaptation and Resilience (PREPARE) to improve the resilience of 500 million people in vulnerable countries. USAID and SPEC are co-leading six interagency working groups to advance climate adaptation across development sectors. Implementing PREPARE includes efforts like:
    - SERVIR, a National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) and USAID partnership that works with countries and organizations in Asia, Africa, and Latin America to use satellite data and climate and weather information to inform decisions to improve climate adaptation in food security, water, and related disasters; land use; and other development challenges.
    - USAID and the State Department revising the interagency U.S. Global Water Strategy (GWS) to deliver it to Congress by October 1, 2022, as required by the Water for the World Act of 2014. The GWS will include new Strategic Objectives that prominently feature climate change adaptation as a key component of global water security, drinking water and sanitation infrastructure, sector

governance, and mitigating water-related drivers of conflict and fragility. The GWS will also include agency-specific plans that will describe how partner federal departments and agencies, such as the U.S. Trade and Development Agency (USTDA), the U.S. International Development and Finance Corporation (DFC), NASA, and the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) will contribute to the Strategic Objectives using their unique capacities, expertise, and partnerships.

- In March 2022, USAID Administrator Samantha Power became the co-chair of the Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI) Governing Council, alongside Dr. P. K. Mishra, Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister of India. During her two-year tenure, Administrator Power seeks to help CDRI: develop a sustainable approach that integrates infrastructure best practices that include the aspirations and perspectives of local communities, women, and Indigenous Peoples; expand its global reach, particularly to the countries hardest hit by climate change; and foster partnerships with the public and private sectors, academia, and other U.S. and international institutions.
- Together with the Government of India's Ministry of Earth Sciences, USAID is chairing the Adaptation and Resilience Pillar of the Climate Action and Finance Mobilization Dialogues (CAFMD), which is a joint effort between the United States and India to help implement the U.S.-India Climate and Clean Energy Agenda 2030 Partnership. In April, 2022, CAFMD held its inaugural bilateral interagency dialogue. Other U.S. government agencies support USAID engagement in the Adaptation and Resilience Pillar, including SPEC, State Department, NASA, Department of the Interior (DOI), USFS, and NOAA. A framework for collaboration on adaptation and resilience established at this inaugural dialogue is now being elaborated into a detailed program of cooperation to guide near-term actions to address India's adaptation challenges.

## SECTION 3: NEW TOPICS FROM E.O. 14057

### 1. Policy Review:

**How USAID Is Approaching Reviewing Policies to Ensure Climate-Resilient Investment and Remove Maladaptive Policies and Programs in Alignment with Section 209 of E.O. 14057**

USAID has a multifaceted approach to reviewing Agency policies for climate-resilient investment and to remove maladaptive policies and programs consistent with Section 209 of E.O. 14057, *Catalyzing Clean Energy Industries and Jobs Through Federal Sustainability*. For instance, USAID is reviewing and revising its development programming policies[3] to include climate change in all development policies, which includes Agency strategies, such as R/CDCSs, which USAID is also reviewing to better integrate climate change. USAID has also integrated climate resilience into its Senior Obligation Alignment Review (SOAR) process,[4] which is the process USAID uses to engage senior leadership when reviewing certain proposed, high-dollar-value acquisition and assistance awards to make sure they align with the Agency's Mission and the Administrator's priorities. During the SOAR process, for the proposed award, USAID must document how the activity: integrates climate change considerations and objectives, such as climate mitigation, climate adaptation, and climate justice; and mitigates climate risks through the design and implementation process.[5]

**Barriers to USAID Completing Its Policy Review**

One potential barrier to USAID completing its review of policies for climate-resilient investment and to remove maladaptive policies and programs is that the Agency does not currently require a social impact assessment (SIA) process. However, USAID is developing a tool that will require Missions to assess social impacts to prevent potential adverse effects, rectify any existing adverse effects, and share improvements and successes as models to replicate. USAID will pilot the tool in summer 2022 and plans to adopt the tool in fall 2022.

[3] USAID's development programming policies are in the 200-series of the Automated Directives System (ADS), which comprises the Agency's operational policy.
[4] ADS 300, "Agency Acquisition and Assistance (A&A) Planning" explains the SOAR process.
[5] Page 6 of the "Instructions and Template for SOAR Document" mandatory reference identifies the specific climate-related questions in the SOAR process.

## 2. Climate Scenario Analysis:

### How USAID Uses Climate Projections to Inform Decisions

USAID uses climate projections to inform decisions. For instance, USAID has integrated climate-focused decision-making into its program policy via its Program Cycle, specifically through the mandatory CRM process. Through the CRM process, USAID systematically assesses, addresses, and adaptively manages climate change and climate variability risks in its strategies and programming. USAID also has a series of Regional and Country Climate Risk Profiles that it uses to inform programming and CRM processes in strategy and programs, such as when developing and implementing R/CDCSs and climate annexes. Climate risk profiles address climate change trends and projections, as well as current and anticipated effects across key development sectors. For example, in USAID's emergency assistance programming, the Agency uses 8- to 12-month projections of acute food insecurity from the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET)[6] to inform decisions. This programming—and USAID disaster preparedness responsive activities more broadly—relies on continuous climate monitoring and forecasting by NOAA, NASA, USGS, university partners, the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), and National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHSs) to improve risk-informed decisions.

### Sources of Climate Data and Information USAID Uses to Inform Decisions

USAID has and uses climate data and information on various timeframes to make decisions at various levels and in many places around the world. For instance, through the International Data & Economic Analysis (IDEA) database, USAID aggregates and presents data from various third-party sources to facilitate decision-making at the country and sector levels. For example, this Environment and Global Climate Change sector page displays a wide variety of climate and environment data within the Country Dashboard for Honduras. USAID also has a wide variety of climate-related data sets from specific USAID activities, which USAID hosts in its Development Data Library (DDL) and can use for decision-making, as needed.

In some cases, USAID has and uses climate data and information that is useful to inform decision-making in the near term. For instance, using climate and weather data from SERVIR, USAID helps farmers inform when to plant and harvest crops. In other cases, USAID has and uses climate data and information that is useful to inform decision-making on longer timeframes.

However, in some other cases, USAID has climate data and information on timelines that may not be useful for the timelines and decisions with which USAID is working. For example, while long-term climate data and information enables USAID to factor historical trends and future projections into supply-chain risk management decisions, those data are not useful for predicting short-term disruptions as a result of climate change-related extreme weather events, such as hurricanes.

In still other cases, USAID is actively working to fill known or emerging climate data and information gaps. For example, USAID relies on timely and accurate weather data to anticipate famine conditions as part of its emergency food-assistance programming. However, there has been a steady decline in weather station reporting. In response, USAID is investing in providing low-cost three-dimensional (3D) printed automatic weather stations to help counter this trend and bolster reporting, which will improve access to timely and accurate data to inform decision-making.

### USAID Operating Units that Are Using Climate Information to Make Decisions

In line with President Biden's call for every federal agency to become a "climate agency," USAID is taking a whole-of-Agency approach to the climate crisis, rather than dedicating only a few Operating Units to climate change. Because of this, USAID is striving for every Operating Unit in its organizational chart to use climate information for decision-making, as available, applicable, and appropriate. For those Operating Units that already use climate information, USAID is also striving to increase and mature their use of climate information, as applicable and appropriate.

[6] USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance manages FEWS NET, which uses remote sensing, modeling, and field observation to provide agroclimatology early warning information products and services.

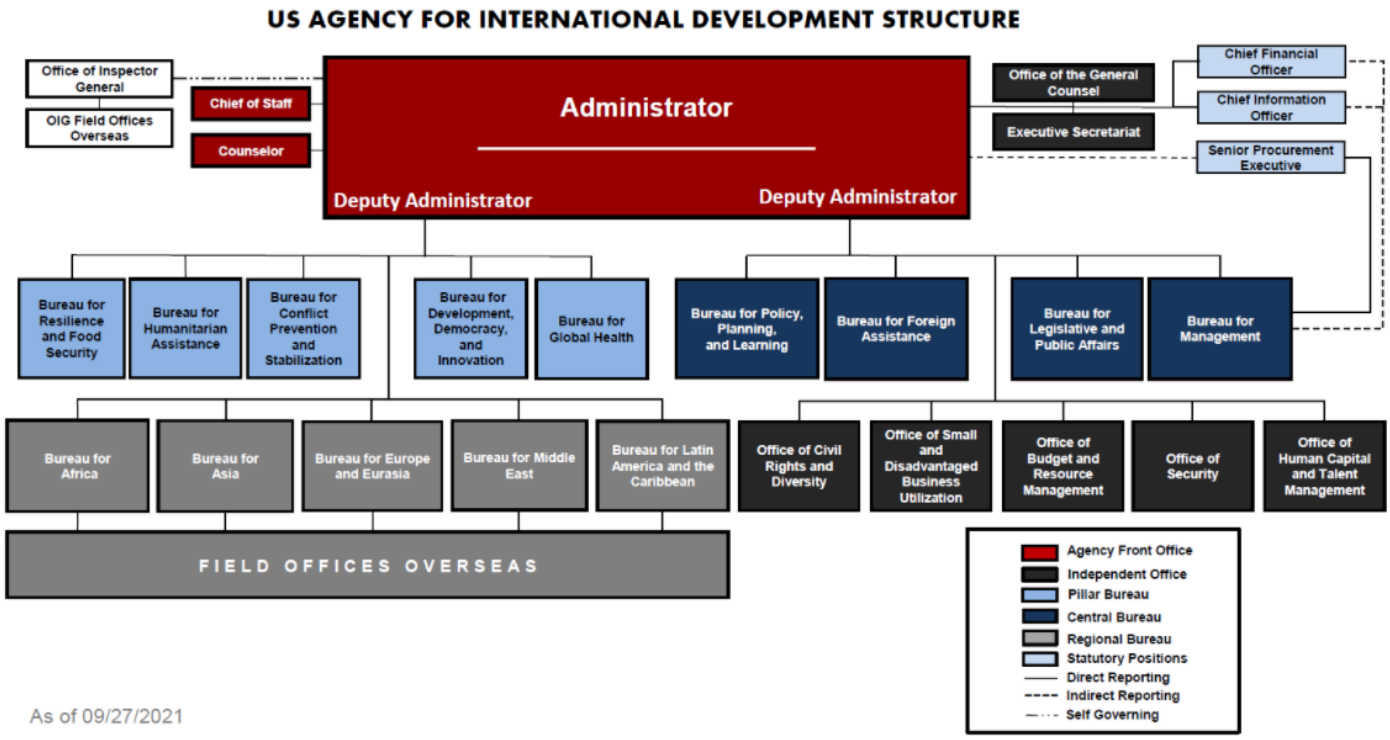


*Image: USAID's Organizational Chart.*

While not every USAID Operating Unit currently uses climate information for decision-making, the majority do, including but not limited to the:

- Office of the Administrator;
- Office of the General Counsel (OGC);
- Bureau for Development, Democracy, and Innovation (DDI);
- Bureau for Resilience and Food Security (RFS);
- Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA);
- Bureau for Conflict Prevention and Stabilization (CPS);
- Bureau for Global Health (GH);
- Bureau for Policy, Planning and Learning (PPL);
- Bureau for Management (M);
- Regional Bureaus (Africa, Asia, Europe and Eurasia, Latin America and the Caribbean, Middle East);
- Overseas Missions;
- Office of Budget and Resource Management (BRM); and
- Office of Human Capital and Talent Management (HCTM).