

Too Little, Too Slow

**Climate adaptation failure
puts world at risk**

Adaptation Gap Report 2022

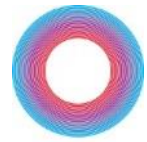
CPR Subcommittee Meeting
16 February 2023

UN 
environment
programme

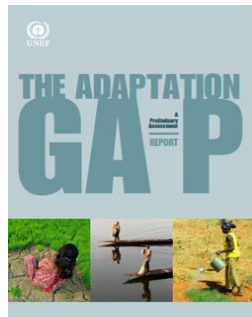


Adaptation Gap Reports

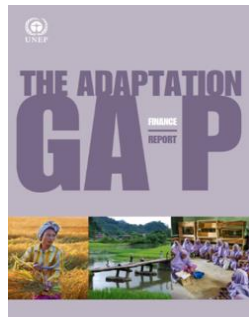
Science-based assessment reports since 2014



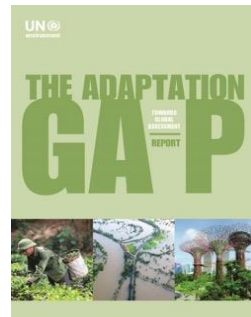
LIMA COP20 CMP10



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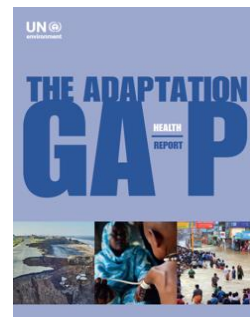
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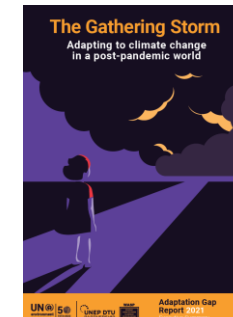
COP24-KATOWICE 2018
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Guiding questions and focus of the Adaptation Gap Report 2022

Questions

1. What has been done until end 2022 to adapt to climate change?
2. To what extent is climate risk being reduced?

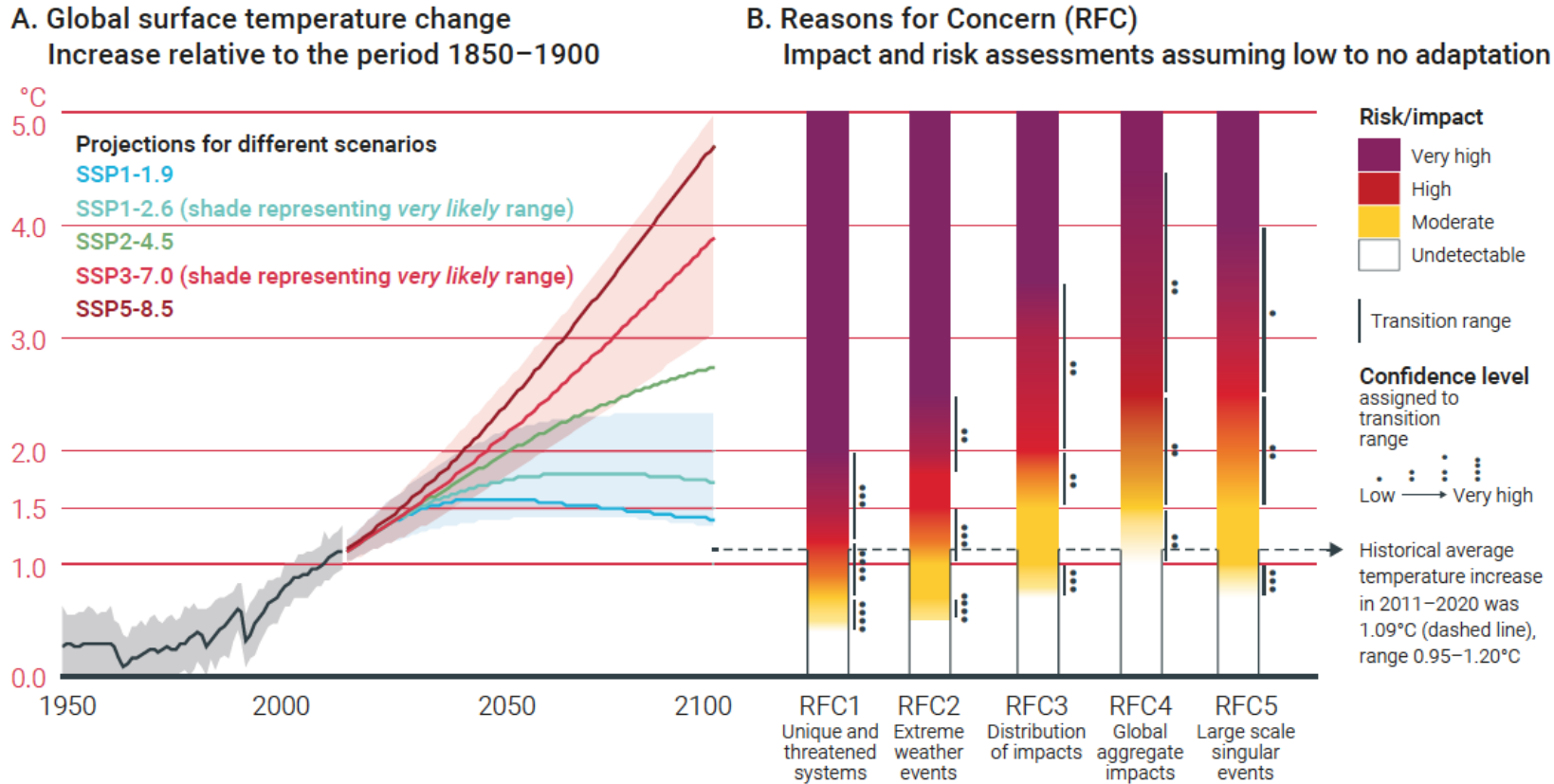
Focus on

- Progress in adaptation planning, financing and implementation
- Evidence of adaptation effectiveness
- Adaptation-mitigation interlinkages



Climate risks are increasing as global temperatures rise

Reasons for Concern as assessed by IPCC WGII AR6

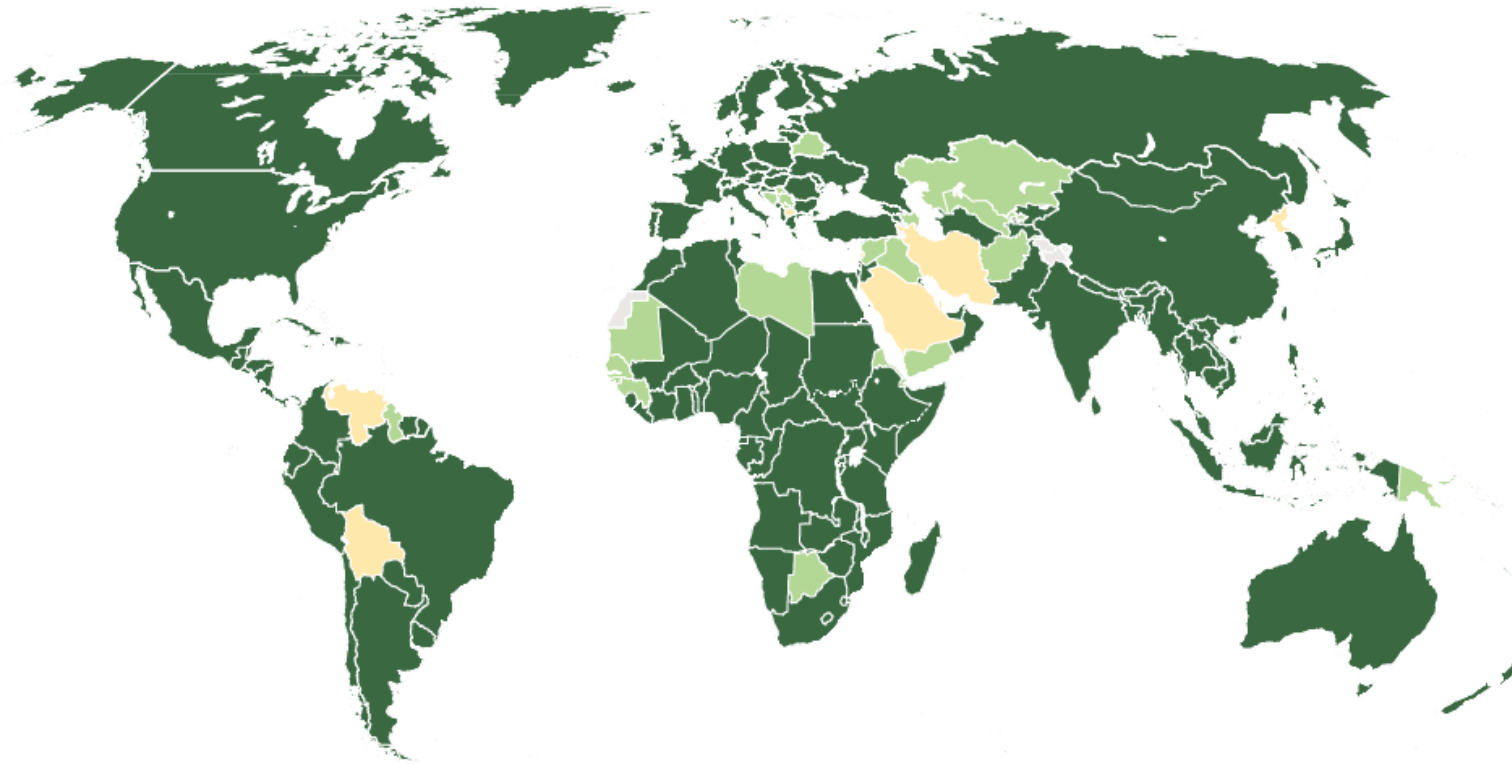


- The IPCC says the world will face severe climate risks even under low-emission scenarios
- Adaptation must take centre stage alongside mitigation in the global response to the climate crisis
- Increasing losses and damages must be addressed adequately

Source: (IPCC, 2022) Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability. Contribution of Working Group II to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.

Continuous progress is being made in adaptation planning

Status of adaptation planning worldwide



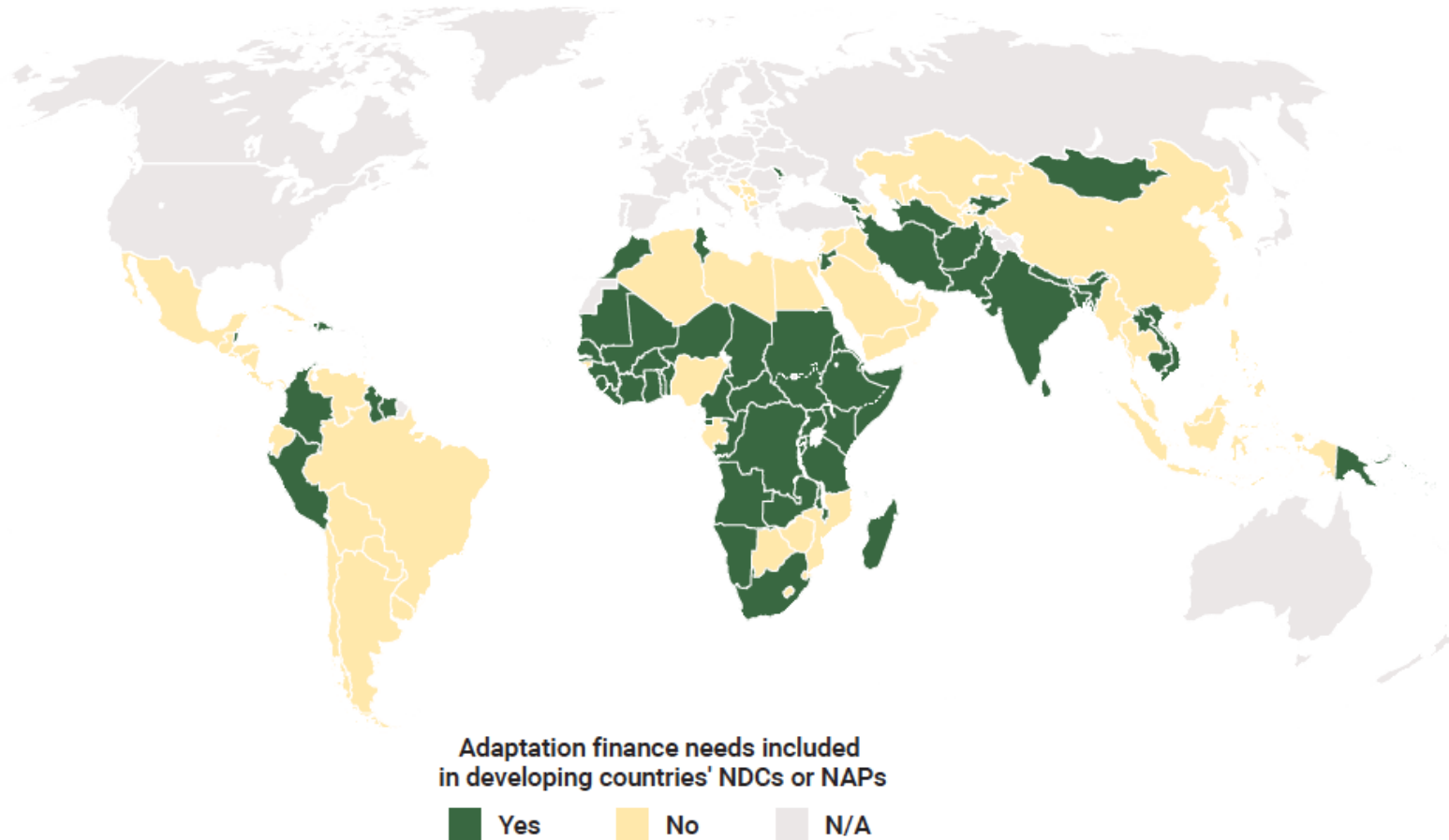
National plan, strategy, law or policy in place

■ Yes	■ In progress	■ No	■ N/A
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- At least 8 out of 10 countries now have at least one national adaptation planning instrument
- Planning instruments are getting better and more inclusive of disadvantaged groups
- Few planning instruments capture whether people or ecosystems are more resilient or less vulnerable to climate change

The adaptation finance gap in developing countries is likely 5-10 times greater than current international finance flows; gap continues to widen

Information on adaptation finance needs

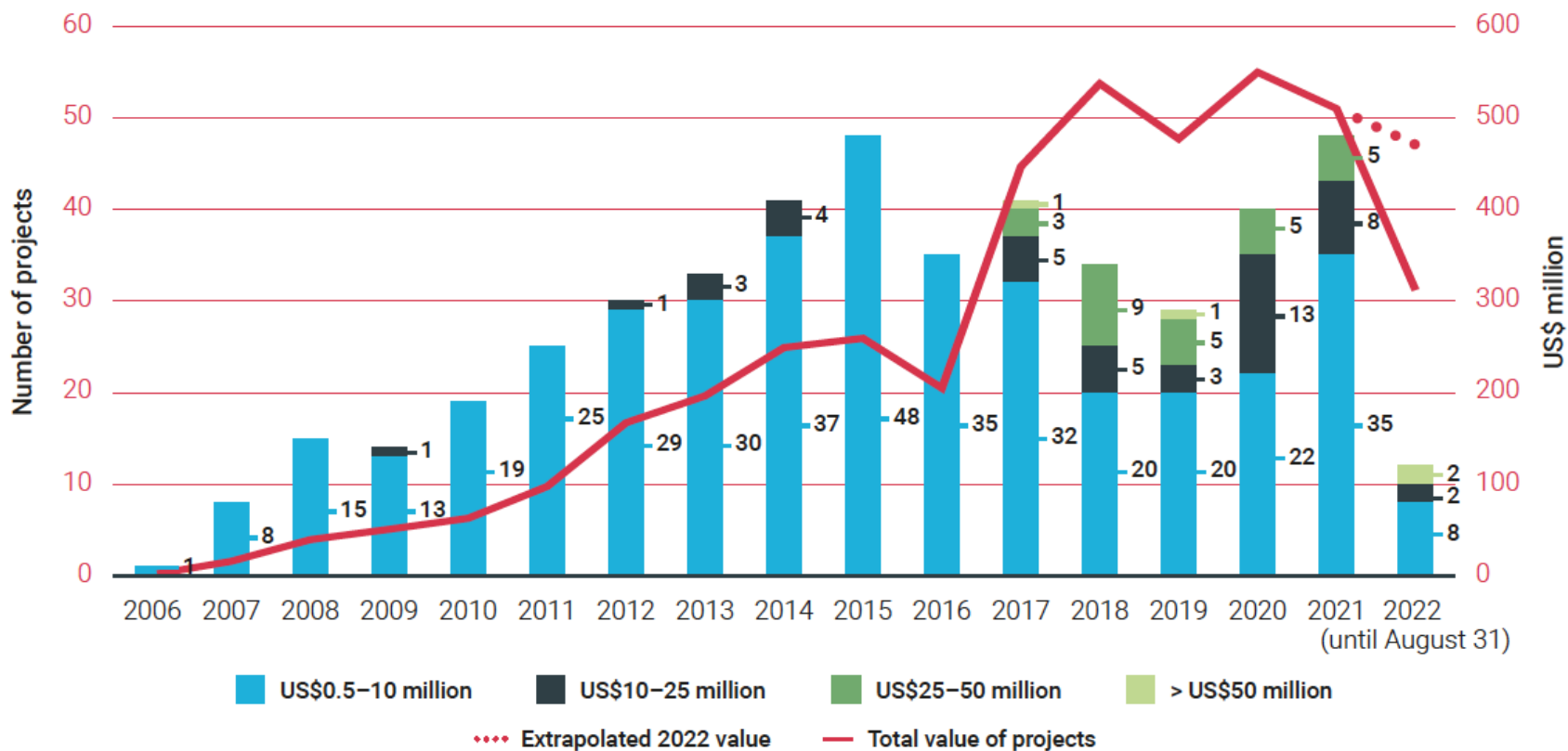


- International adaptation finance reached US\$29 billion in 2020
- Estimated annual adaptation costs are US\$160-340 billion by 2030 and US\$315-565 billion by 2050
- At current rates the US\$100 billion pledged to developing countries will only be reached in 2025
- Doubling of 2019 finance flows by 2025, as the Glasgow Climate Pact urged, requires strong acceleration

NDCs: Nationally Determined Contributions
NAPs: National Adaptation Plans

Adaptation implementation is not keeping up with climate impacts

Number and volume of new actions from the international climate funds per year



- Number and volume of adaptation actions continue to rise but the rate may be slowing
- Actions focus on agriculture, water, ecosystems and cross-cutting sectors to address rainfall, drought and flooding
- Only 30% of principal adaptation actions explicitly address climate risk reduction
- Better reporting of support provided and received could help clarify contributions to adaptation

Current adaptation practice is poor, but following best practices can enhance effectiveness

Principles, actions and outcomes to assess adaptation effectiveness



- Current adaptation actions are largely incremental, do not consider future climate change conditions and may lead to mal-adaptation
- Data on effectiveness and adequacy of adaptation is limited but urgently needed
- Hybrid solutions addressing multiple dimensions of climate risk are typically better than simple solutions
- Principles of good adaptation practice can ensure that actions are relevant, appropriate, sustainable, equitable and effective

Considering adaptation-mitigation interlinkages from the outset in planning, finance and implementation can enhance co-benefits

- Some climate solutions effectively reduce climate risk and contribute to mitigation simultaneously
- Nature-based solutions (NbS) can provide synergies between adaptation and mitigation but are also vulnerable to climate change
- Possible barriers and risks must be addressed to minimize trade-offs
- Current actions addressing both adaptation and mitigation still operate mainly in silos



In conclusion, adaptation progress is too little and too slow

Global efforts in adaptation planning, finance, and implementation are increasing.

But there is no sign of the level of acceleration needed to keep up with increasing climate risks, and adaptation action needs to get much better.

The international community must build on results achieved at previous climate COPs.

This implies deepening the commitments on net-zero, adaptation, climate finance, and loss and damage

Strong political will is necessary to avoid climate action from being sidelined because of other major crises.



Launch, Outreach and Impact of the Report

Launch and Outreach

03 Nov 2022 – Report launch by UNEP ED, UNDDR SG, UNFCCC DES

03 Nov 2022 – Briefing to UN Permanent Missions in NY (virtual)

12 Nov 2022 – COP27 Live Side Event, Sharm El-Sheikh, Egypt

Impact

Recognition of report in COP27 ‘Sharm el-Sheikh Implementation Plan’:

I. Science and Urgency. 3. *Takes note* of the 2022 adaptation gap and emissions gap reports of the United Nations Environment Programme,

Media exposure: 1st month: 846 articles, 647 media outlets, 72 countries

Approx. 21,000 downloads from UNEP’s web doc. repository (Feb. 2023)



Thank you!

Early Warning and Assessment Division, UNEP

On behalf of the Secretariat,
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