

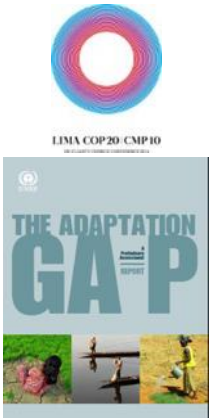
Come hell and high water

As fires and floods hit the poor hardest, it is time for the world to step up adaptation actions

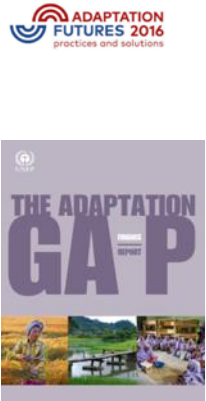
UN 
environment
programme



Adaptation Gap Reports – science-based assessments since 2014



2014



2016



2017



2018



2020



2021



2022



2023



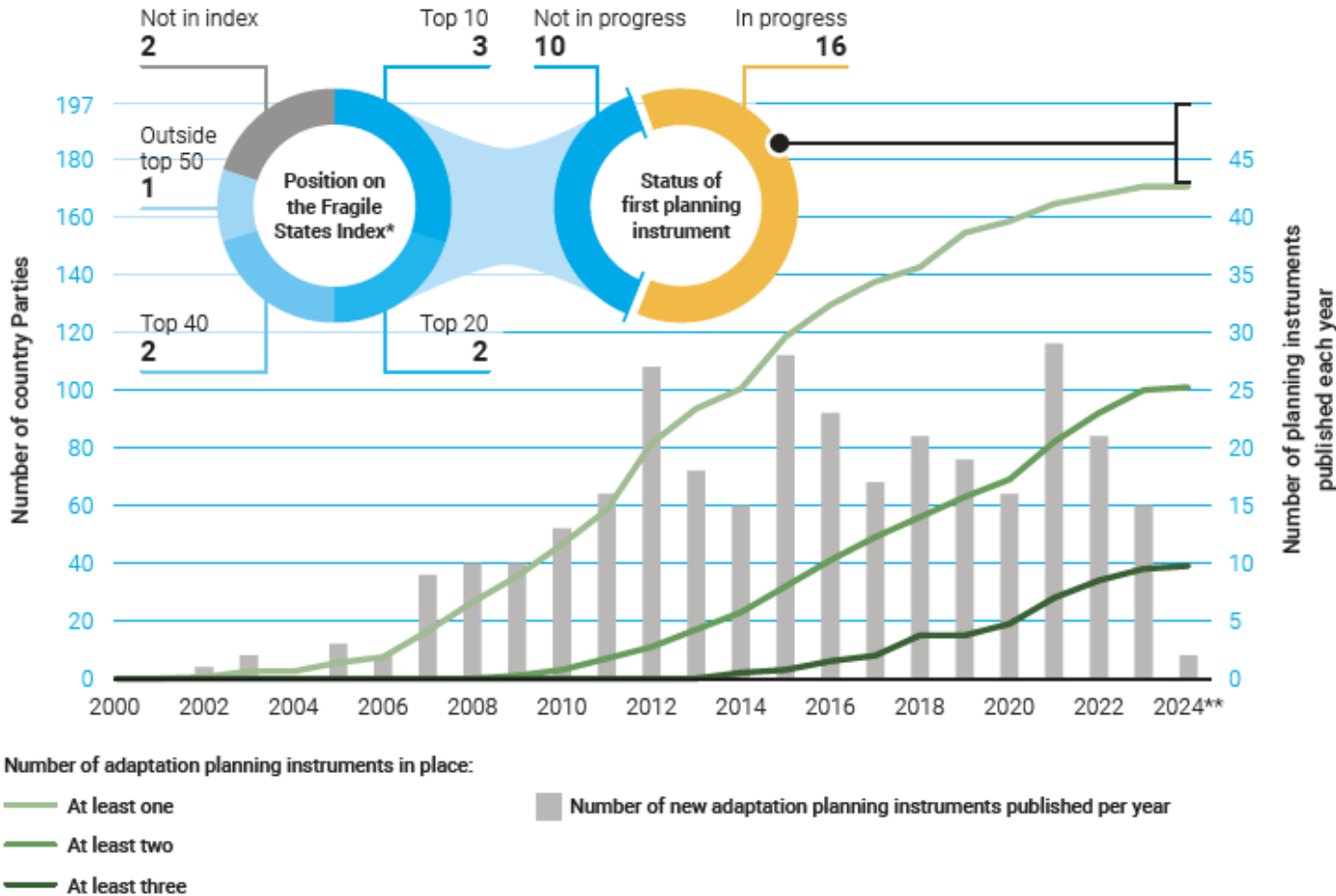
COP29
Baku
Azerbaijan



Adaptation Gap Report 2024



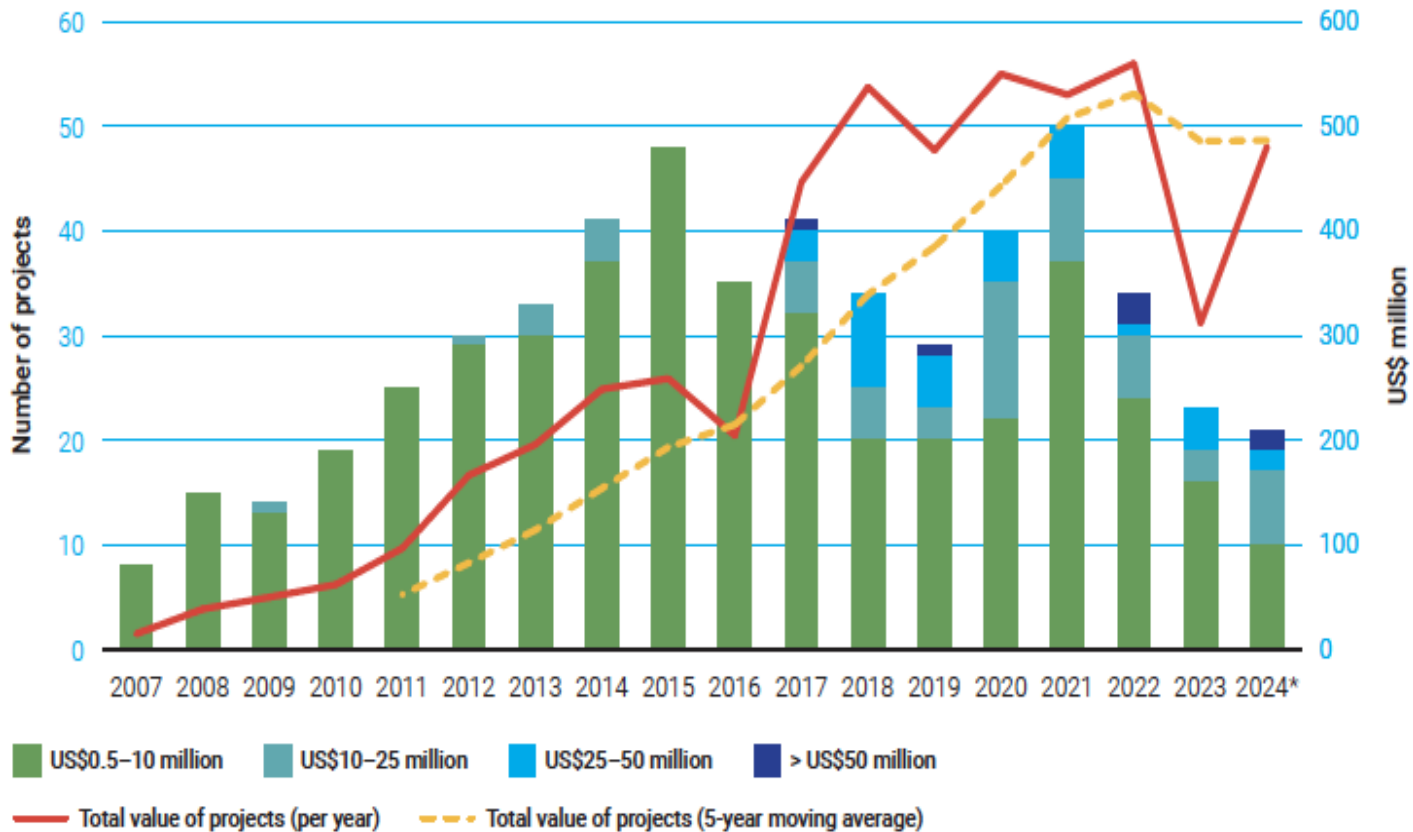
Global coverage of national adaptation planning instruments possible by 2030



- 87% of countries have at least 1 national adaptation planning instrument.
- 50% countries have 2 or more national-level instruments.
- Reaching some countries without a national planning instrument will be hard.
- Potential effectiveness of adaptation planning is mixed.
- Alignment of NAPs and NDCs needs to be improved.

*Average position between 2020 and 2024 **Until 5 August 2024

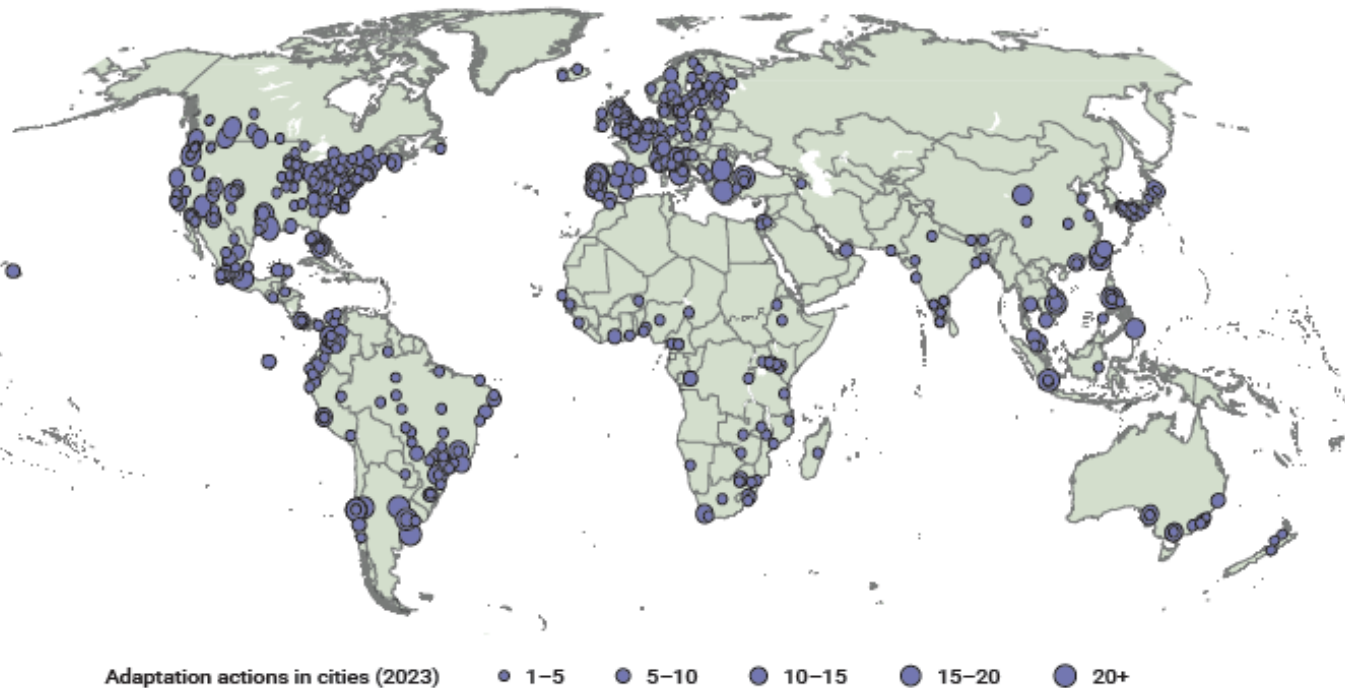
Countries must ramp up implementation to prepare for mounting climate impacts



- Adaptation actions largely on upward trend.
- Pace of implementation is slow.
- 50% of analysed projects rated not satisfactory/ likely unsustainable.
- Implementation of NAPs hampered by barriers.
- Adequacy and effectiveness of national adaptation response is insufficient.

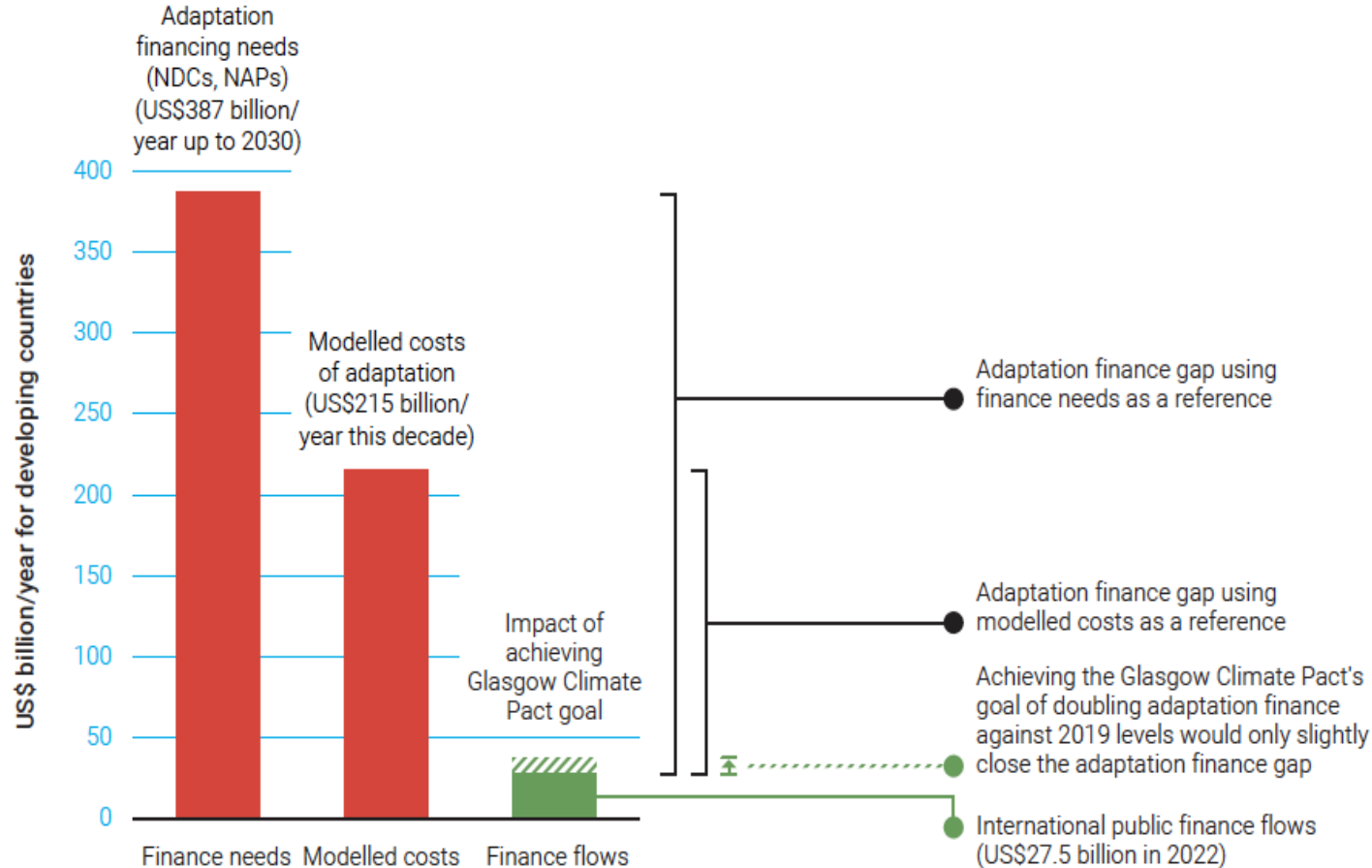
*Until 31 August 2024

Cities are critically important and very active actors in the adaptation response



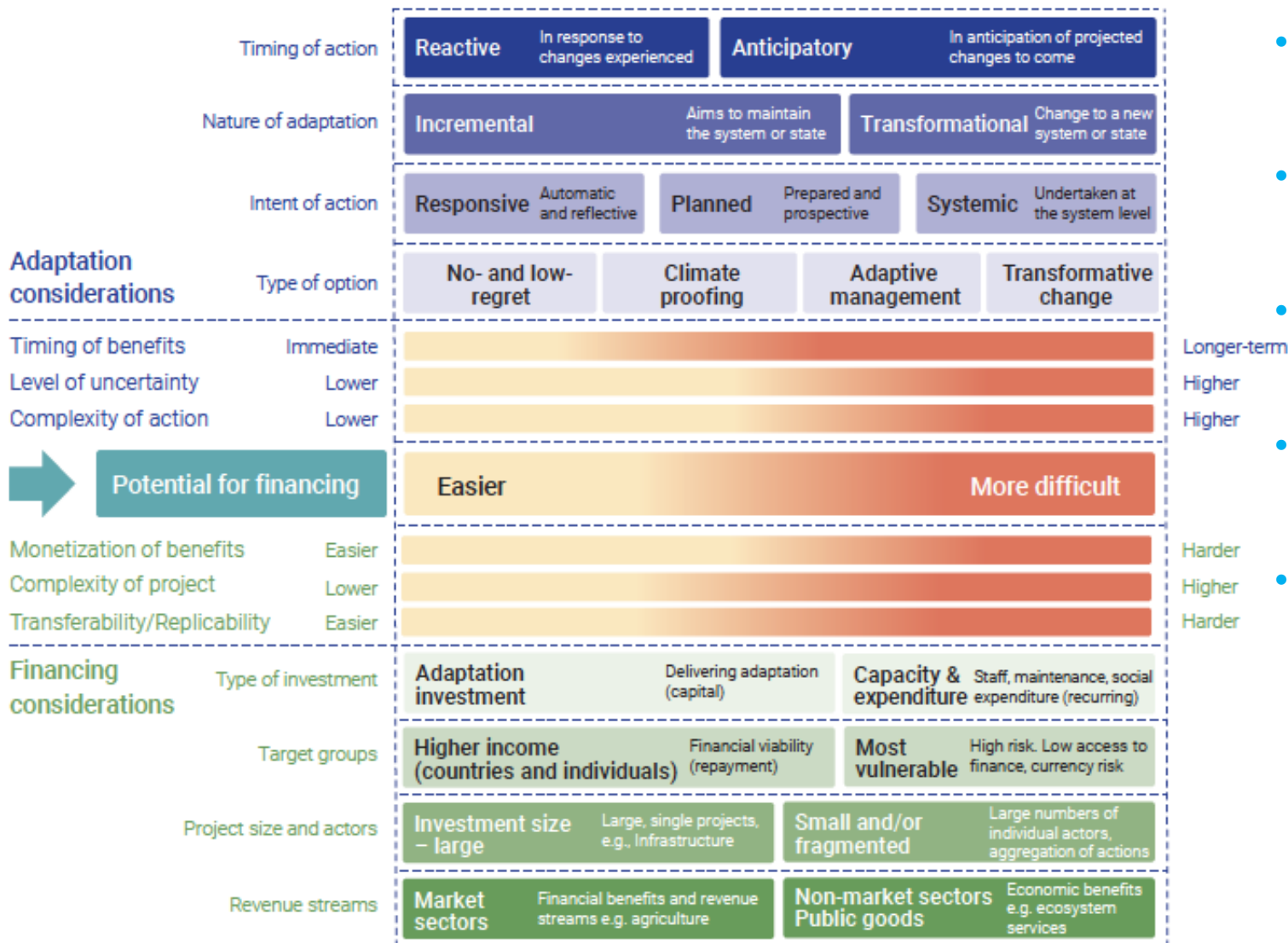
- Local governments are critical for adaptation implementation worldwide.
- Flood- and heat-related hazards are most important across all regions.
- Engineering responses followed by NbS and behavioural actions preferred.
- Significant co-benefits of adaptation recognized.

Bridging enormous adaptation finance gap must be a priority for COP 29



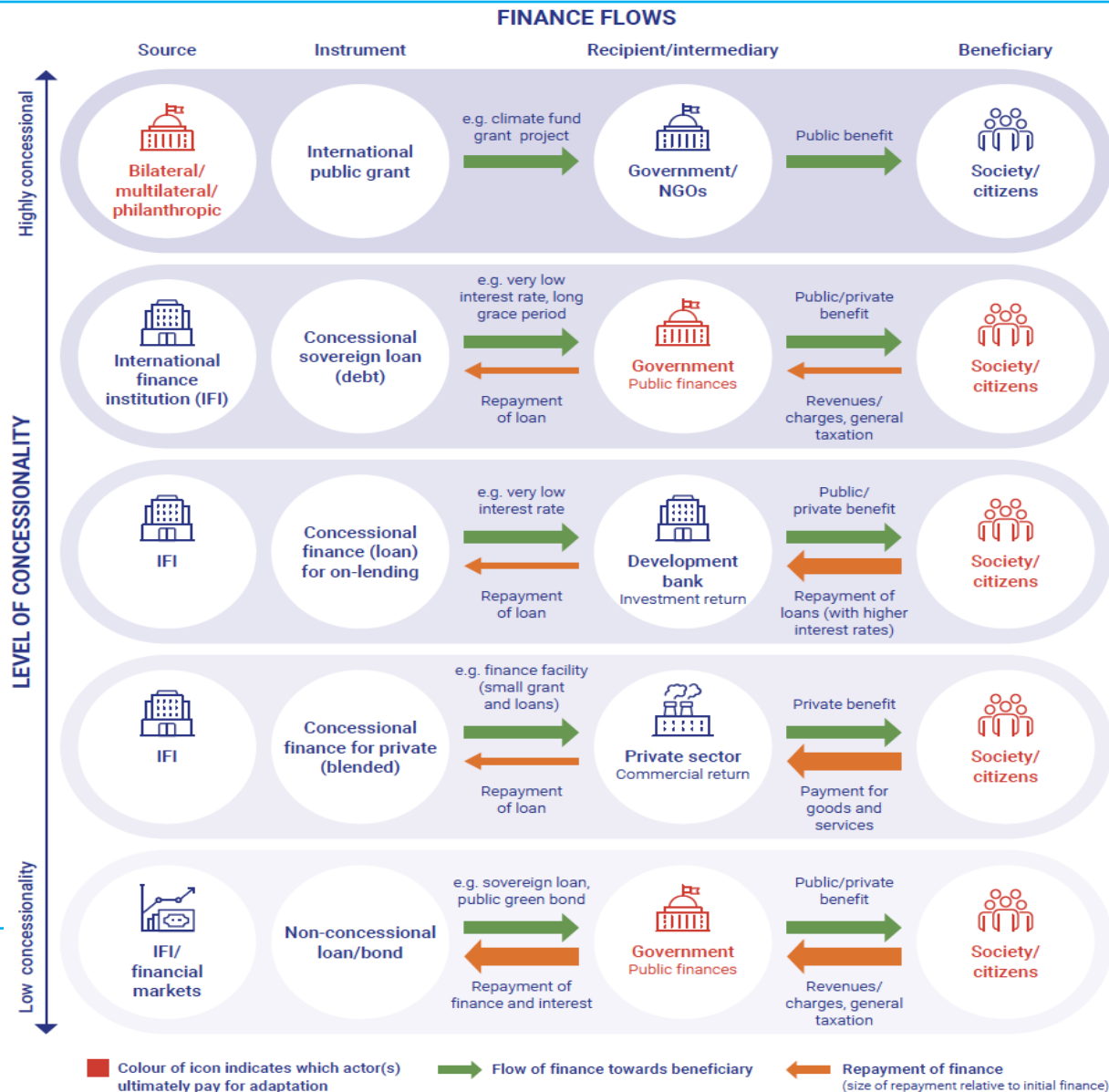
- International public adaptation finance to developing countries reached **\$28bn in 2022**.
- Progress towards Glasgow Climate Pact to at least **double 2019 finance flows** by 2025.
- Adaptation finance gap estimated at **\$187-359 bn** per year.
- Reaching Glasgow Climate Pact goal would only reduce gap by about **5%**.
- Adaptation finance gap important in context of NCQG for climate finance.

Adaptation finance must be more strategic and incentivize investments



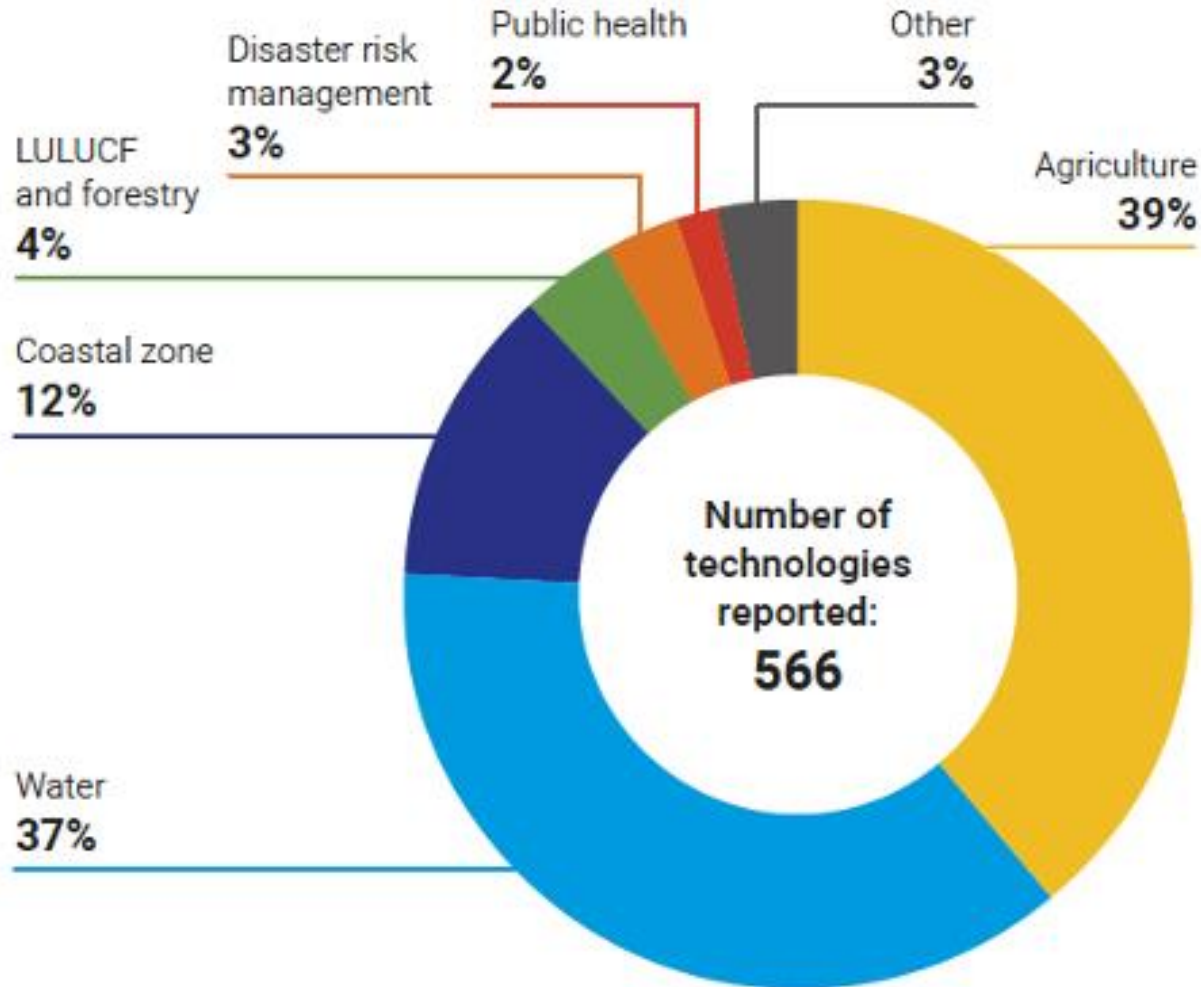
- Adaptation finance must be anticipatory, strategic, transformational.
- Over 2/3 of finance needs in areas typically financed by the public sector.
- 1/3 of needs has potential for private sector financing.
- Appropriate enabling factors critical to unlock adaptation finance, esp. for private sector.
- Promising innovative financial instruments

The question of who ultimately pays is not being adequately addressed



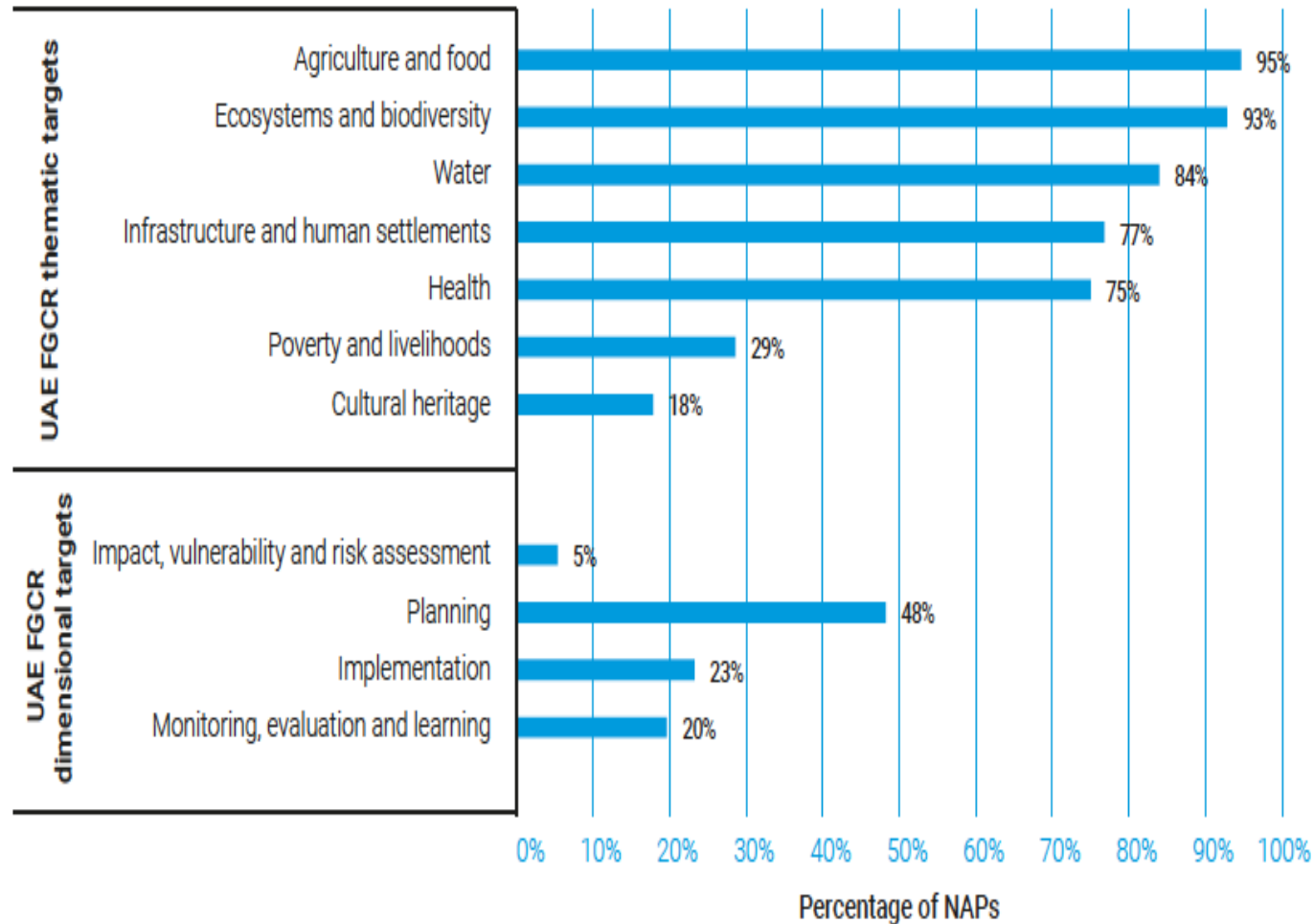
- Adaptation finance has different profiles at subnational level.
- Only in the grant model does the international funder bear all the costs.
- In all other funding models, parts of the costs are borne by developing countries.
- Not in line with CBDR-RC and polluter pays principles.
- Consider gender equality and social inclusion.

Capacity-building and technology transfer need to be more effective



- Ongoing capacity-building and technology efforts uncoordinated, expensive, short term.
- Focus on food, agriculture and water.
- To overcome challenges, need to:
 - mobilize existing capacities;
 - balance hard technologies and enabling conditions;
 - place gender equality and social inclusion at centre.
- More robust evidence base needed.
- Capacity-building and technology transfer to be part of broader development strategies.

Increase adaptation efforts to reach 2030 targets of the UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience



- UAE FGCR meant to track progress towards GGA.
- NAPs reference at least one thematic target and 1/3 refer to elements of dimensional targets.
- Information about future impacts, vulnerabilities and risks is uneven and needs to improve.
- Reaching global coverage of four dimensional targets by 2030 will require increased efforts.

COP 29 must finally step up ambition in adaptation

- **Increase** adaptation finance to bridge the gap
- **Strengthen** capacity-building and technology transfer
- **Enhance** adaptation planning and implementation efforts to meet global goal on adaptation

As climate impacts intensify and hit the world's poorest hardest,

nations must dramatically step up adaptation, starting with a commitment to act on finance at COP 29.



Thank you

on behalf of the authors,
steering committee members
and the production team of the report

Henry Neufeldt, Chief Scientific Editor,
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UNEP Early Warning and Assessment Division



Come hell and high water

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