## **The Gathering Storm**

Adapting to climate change in a post-pandemic world





### Adaptation Gap Report 2021

### The UNEP Adaptation Gap Report 2021

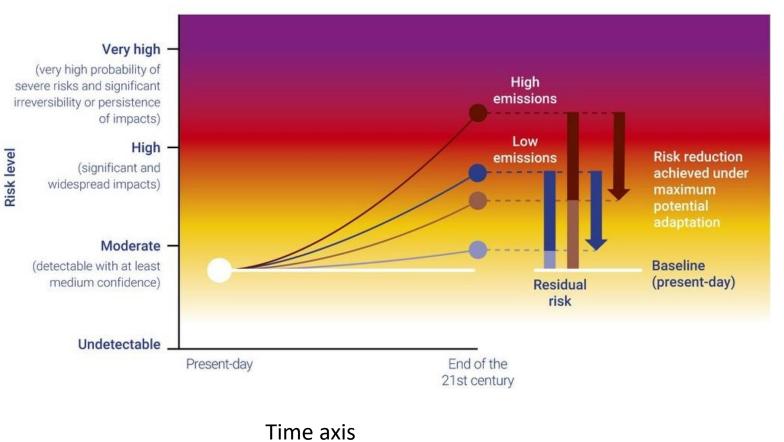


- 1. Provides an update of the status and progress on:
  - Adaptation planning
  - > Adaptation finance
  - > Adaptation implementation
- 2. Analyses and discusses the consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic for adaptation





# **Report's main conclusion:** More and better adaptation is needed to minimize current and future risks and impacts of climate change

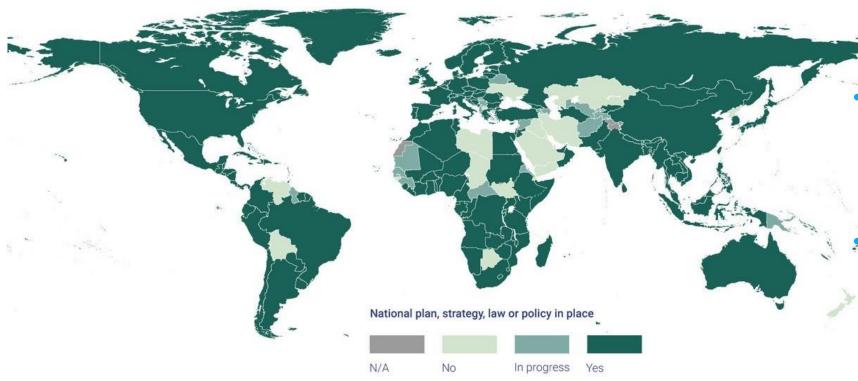


- Climate risks and impacts **increase** with temperature rise
- Adaptation can help **reduce** those risks and impacts
- But adaptation costs will **increase** with risk and impacts
- Strong mitigation is required to **reduce** climate risks and impacts, considering:
- Raising ambition is critical to **reduce** the adaptation gap



#### Significant progress in adaptation planning since end 2020

Status of adaptation planning worldwide, as at 5 August 2021



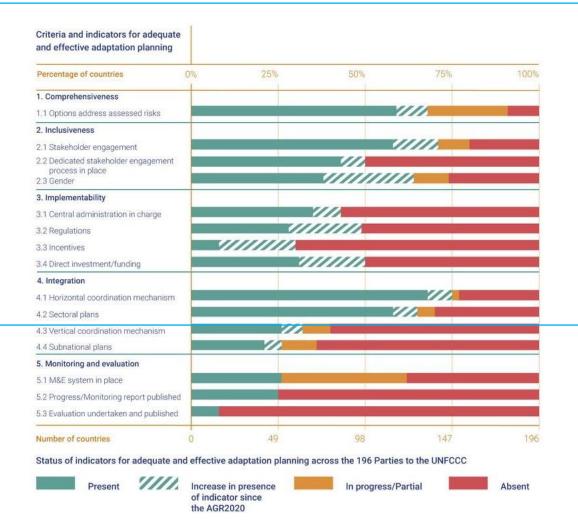
79% of countries (+7%) have at least one national-level adaptation planning instrument in place

9% of countries without planning instruments are in the process of developing one (no change)

> 65% of countries have one or more sectoral plans and
> 26% have one or more subnational planning instruments



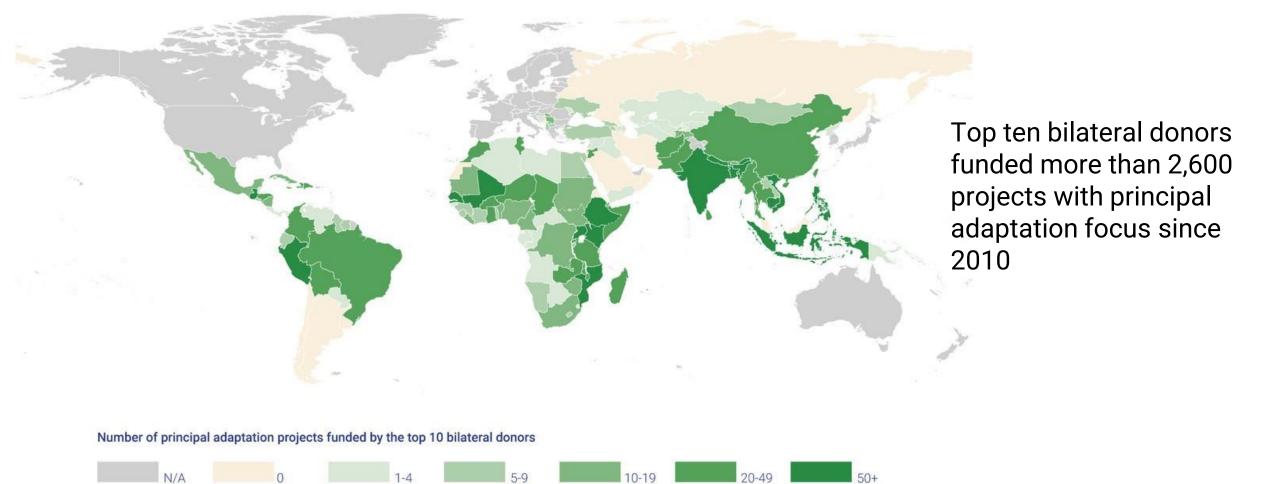
## Indicators of adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation planning show positive trends compared to 2020



- **Comprehensiveness**: 2/3 of countries (+9% compared to 2020) address priority sectors
- Inclusiveness: Stakeholder engagement (43%→50%); Gender (52%→73%)
- Implementability: Generally under 50%, but significant progress on regulations, incentives and investment
- Integration: Horizontal (68%→75%); Vertical (26%→32%)
- **M&E**: Still a concern as only 26% have a system in place; another 36% of countries are developing such systems



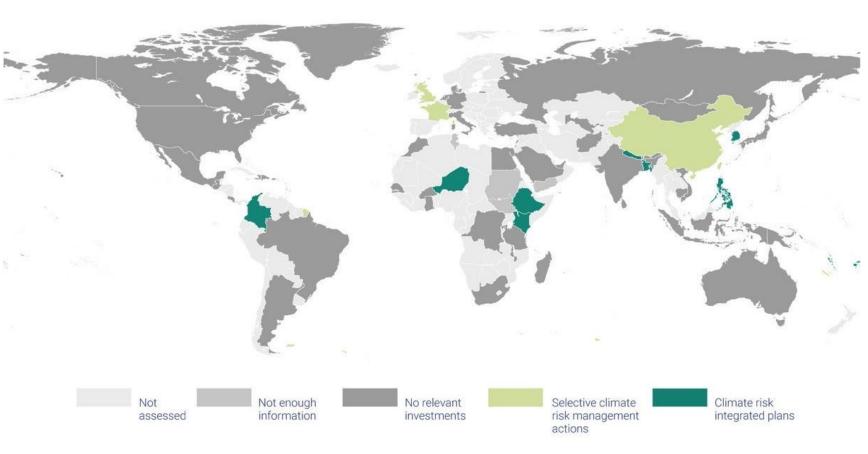
## Adaptation actions are being implemented more often, but further scaling up is urgently needed





### Effects of COVID-19 pandemic lead to increase in adaptation risks

Countries including selected adaptation interventions in stimulus packages



- Only a small portion of the US\$16.7 bn fiscal stimulus deployed around the globe has targeted adaptation
- COVID-19 restrictions impede disaster-response efforts
- Economic and social impacts disproportionally affect vulnerable groups
- Heightened costs of servicing debt and decreased government revenues



### Lessons of the COVID-19 pandemic for adaptation

#### **Governments can:**

- Address compound risks through integrated risk management approaches
- Use the fiscal recovery from the pandemic to prioritize interventions that address economic and social priorities as well as climate change resilience
- Establish flexible disaster finance frameworks





### Although some adaptation progress is made, further ambition is needed

- The world needs to scale up public adaptation finance, through direct investment and by overcoming barriers to private sector adaptation
- More and stronger implementation of adaptation actions is needed to avoid falling behind on managing climate risks, particularly in developing countries
- Fiscal recovery from the pandemic can prioritize interventions that achieve both economic growth and climate change resilience
- Advanced economies can help developing countries to free up fiscal space for green and resilient COVID-19 recovery efforts through concessional finance and substantive debt relief





On behalf of the report's steering committee, authors and production secretariat:

### Thank you very much!

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