



United Nations  
Climate Change Conference

# Adaptation in the Global Stocktake

Progress on building resilience to the impacts of climate change

**EESI Briefing**  
November 27, 2023



# Adaptation is about preparing for our changing climate and protecting people and biodiversity in an uncertain future.

Ultimately, the adaptation process aims to make people, communities, ecosystems, and economies **more resilient to the impacts of climate change**.



*Vulnerability & Risk Assessment*



*Coastal Defence & Dike Management*



*Resilient Infrastructure & Early Warning Systems*



*Restoring & Conserving Nature*



# Adaptation is about preparing for our changing climate and protecting people and biodiversity in an uncertain future.

The Global Stocktake reviews the overall progress made in achieving the **Global Goal on Adaptation**

→ *Enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience, and reducing vulnerabilities to climate change.*

- Article 7, paragraph 1 of the Paris Agreement







## **Status of knowledge of adaptation is far less advanced. GST defines what an adequate adaptation response looks like.**

### **Mandate on the GST's Adaptation component:**

1. Recognize adaptation efforts of developing country Parties;
2. Enhance the implementation of adaptation action;
3. Review the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support provided for adaptation; and
4. Review the overall progress made in achieving the Global Goal on Adaptation.

*- Paris Agreement Article 7, paragraph 14*

### **Key output:**

- Assessment on adaptation progress and efforts, experiences, and priorities.

### **Informing:**

- Countries' planning and implementation of their adaptation plans and strategies.



## Overall Assessment

→ **Significant progress has been made** on adaptation since the adoption of the Paris Agreement.

**84%**

At least 84% of countries have at least one adaptation policy instrument

**80%**

Most countries included adaptation information in their NDCs

**140+**

Developing countries have a NAP process underway

**47**

Developing countries have submitted a NAP to the UNFCCC



## Overall Assessment

- **Significant progress has been made** on adaptation since the adoption of the Paris Agreement.
- There is **increasing ambition** in plans and commitments, but most observed adaptation efforts are **fragmented, incremental, sector-specific and unequally distributed**.
- Some ecosystems have reached the **hard limit to adaptation** and losses and damages have increased around the world.
- Addressing the soft limit to adaptation - including **lack of adequate adaptation finance, technology and governance structure** - is crucial for the next decade.



## Adaptation needs to be informed and driven by **local contexts, populations and priorities.**

- Adaptation is the **responsibility of all levels of government**, and climate risks should be **integrated into all aspects of decision-making** and development planning.
- Growing need to ensure **climate services are accessible to subnational governments** and that local communities can use **downscaled climate information and data** for risk assessment and adaptation planning.
- **Inclusive planning and implementation** leads to equitable adaptation outcomes for people of all genders and social backgrounds - leaving no one behind.





**Means of Implementation** play a critical role in building the capacities and knowledge needed to develop enabling conditions for building resilience.

→ Urgent need to rapidly **scale up adaptation finance**.

**28%**

Share of adaptation finance as part of the total climate finance mobilized between 2019-2020

**15%**

Share of cross-cutting finance serving both mitigation and adaptation as part of the total climate finance mobilized between 2019-2020





**Means of Implementation** play a critical role in building the capacities and knowledge needed to develop enabling conditions for building resilience.

- Urgent need to rapidly **scale up adaptation finance**.
- **Access to climate finance** for developing countries need to be enhanced.
- **Capacity-building** is a systemic challenge.
- Requires **coherence and coordination** on capacity-building for adaptation.

# Relevance for the US

## *Domestically,*

→ The **Fifth National Climate Assessment (NCA5)** concludes that:

*“Climate changes are making it harder to maintain safe homes and healthy families; reliable public services; a sustainable economy; thriving ecosystems, cultures, and traditions; and strong communities. Many of the extreme events and harmful impacts that people are already experiencing will worsen as warming increases and new risks emerge.”*

→ Need leadership to **create a more resilient and just nation.**

## *Internationally,*

→ There will be stronger pushes for developed countries to **urgently scale up the mobilization of adaptation financing** to developing countries





## Inside COP 28

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[www.iisd.org/inside-cop-28](http://www.iisd.org/inside-cop-28)

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