

1.6. ADAPTATION

CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION AT A GLANCE



Process of **adjustment to actual or expected climate and its effects**, like heat stress, food and water insecurity and flood risk.



Regions with high vulnerability

- Regions where species and people exist **close to their upper thermal limits, along coastlines, in close association with ice or seasonal rivers.**
- Locations with High levels of climate-sensitive livelihoods** (e.g., smallholder farmers, pastoralists, fishing communities).
- These include **West-, Central- and East Africa, South Asia, Central and South America**, Small Island Developing States and the Arctic.



Current Adaptation efforts at global level

- Around **79% of countries** have adopted at least one national-level adaptation planning instrument.
- Under new market-based mechanism of the Paris Agreement, **5% share of proceeds will be delivered to the Adaptation Fund** to support concrete adaptation projects in developing countries around the world.
- During COP26, **Over USD \$450 million was announced for "locally-led adaptation approaches"**, and the **Adaptation Fund raised a record US \$356 million in new pledges.**
- Dedicated Glasgow-Sharm el-Sheik Work Programme established on the Global Goal or Adaptation.**



Constraints

- Fragmented, small in scale, and unequally distributed** across regions.
- Narrow focus on **current impacts or near-term risks** and on **planning rather than implementation.**
- Risk of maladaptation** (adaptation that results in unintended consequences) with adverse impact on **marginalised and vulnerable groups, Biodiversity and ecosystem resilience etc.**
- Financial constraints:** insufficient funds especially in developing countries; majority of global tracked climate finance targeted to mitigation etc.
- Technical constraints:** Limited availability of information; low climate literacy etc.



Way Forward

- Strengthening implementation** facilitated by institutional frameworks and targeted policies and instruments.
- Mobilization of dedicated, accessible and adequate financial resources.**
- Incorporate slow onset and long-term impacts in adaptation plans.**
- Inclusive planning initiatives** informed by cultural values, Indigenous knowledge, local knowledge, and scientific knowledge.
- Systemic transformation in vulnerable sectors**, e.g., construction of nature based coastal defense to combat sea rise.